

USA Cases Part 2, 1973-1990
Last Updated: 13 December 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T702507	BLACK MUSLIMS		1973	1980
T702533	SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY (SLA)		1973	1975
T1043	CONDOR		1974	1978
T911	UNITED FREEDOM FRONT		1974	1984
T1166	M-7 ORGANIZATION		1974	1974
T2060	TECLAS LOCOS SALVATRUCHOS		1974	0
T2032	JEWISH TERRORISTS		1974	2012
T349	OMEGA-7		1974	1983
T452	ZERO		1974	1975
T93	ARYAN NATIONS		1974	2011
T702513	GEORGE JACKSON BRIGADE		1975	1977
T1312	THE SCORPION		1975	1975
T87	HAYASTANI AZATAGRUT'YAN HAY GAGHTNI BANAK		1975	1997
T248	JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE		1975	1986
T1259	RED GUERRILLA FAMILY		1975	1976
T702515	MOVEMENT FOR CUBAN JUSTICE (PRAGMATISTAS)		1975	1975
T702499	TRIBAL THUMB		1975	1975
T702540	CONTINENTAL REVOLUTIONARY ARMY		1975	1975
T1288	SAVE OUR ISRAEL LAND		1976	1976
T144	CROATIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS		1976	1980

T293	MAY 19 COMMUNIST COALITION		1976	1985
T1581	NEW ORDER		1977	1998
T1235	PEDRO LUIS BOITEL COMMANDOS		1977	1977
T143	THE COVENANT, THE SWORD, AND THE ARM OF THE LORD		1978	0
T2401	OTPOR		1978	2000
T282	MACHETEROS		1978	1998
T1580	NATION OF YAHWEH		1979	0
T533	WHITE PATRIOT PARTY		1980	0
T395	PUERTO RICAN ARMED RESISTANCE		1980	1981
T780	ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION		1980	1986
T950	NORMANDIES LOCOS SALVATRUCHAS		1980	0
T149	IMPERIAL IRANIAN PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION		1981	1981
T352	THE ORDER (SILENT BROTHERHOOD)		1982	1984
T898	HECTOR RIO DE BRIGADE		1982	1983
T50	ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT (ALF)		1982	2011
T89	ARMY OF GOD		1982	2011
T456	POSSE COMITATUS		1983	1983
T817	WHITE ARYAN RESISTANCE		1983	0
T18	MUSLIMS OF THE AMERICAS		1983	1990
T85	ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY		1985	1985
T1525	UP THE IRS, INC.		1986	1991
T1582	BRUDER SCHWEIGEN STRIKE FORCE II		1986	1986
T164	EVAN MECHAM ECO-TERRORIST INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY (EMETIC)		1987	1989
T1727	GUERRILLA FORCES FOR LIBERATION		1987	1987
T2072	ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS		1987	2011

T807	THE BRAWLERS		1988	0
T202	HAMMERSKIN NATION		1988	0
T233	ISLAMIC SALVATION ARMY		1989	1997
T28	AL QAEDA		1989	2012
T1612	AMERICANS FOR A COMPETENT FEDERAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM		1989	1989
T687	EARTH FIRST!		1989	1994
T536	YEMEN ISLAMIC JIHAD		1990	1998
T176	FOURTH REICH SKINHEADS		1990	1992
T1584	PHINEAS PRIESTHOOD		1990	1996
T40	AMERICAN FRONT		1990	0

USA Cases Part 4, 1973-1975
Last Updated: 13 December 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T702507	BLACK MUSLIMS		1973	1980
T702533	SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY (SLA)		1973	1975
T1043	CONDOR		1974	1978
T911	UNITED FREEDOM FRONT		1974	1984
T1166	M-7 ORGANIZATION		1974	1974
T2060	TECLAS LOCOS SALVATRUCHOS		1974	0
T2032	JEWISH TERRORISTS		1974	2012
T349	OMEGA-7		1974	1983
T452	ZERO		1974	1975
T93	ARYAN NATIONS		1974	2011
T702513	GEORGE JACKSON BRIGADE		1975	1977
T1312	THE SCORPION		1975	1975

T87	HAYASTANI AZATAGRUT'YAN HAY GAGHTNI BANAK		1975	1997
T248	JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE		1975	1986
T1259	RED GUERRILLA FAMILY		1975	1976
T702515	MOVEMENT FOR CUBAN JUSTICE (PRAGMATISTAS)		1975	1975
T702499	TRIBAL THUMB		1975	1975
T702540	CONTINENTAL REVOLUTIONARY ARMY		1975	1975

- I. BLACK MUSLIMS
Torg ID: 702507
Min. Group Date: 1973
Max. Group Date: 1980
Onset: NA

Aliases: Black Muslim Movement, Nation of Islam, Black Moslem Movement, Black Moslem Movement (BMM)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NOI, Muslim Cult of Islam, Muslim Cult of Islam (MCI), MCI, The Muslim Cult of Islam

Group Formation: probably 1930 (form), probably 1972/1973 (violent)

Group End: probably 1980 (last attack), 2020 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Nation of Islam was formed by Wali D. Fard Muhammad in 1930 in Detroit (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 684; Berg 2013, 1; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). NOI was a black supremacist and Islamic group which believed that Allah would imminently destroy the white race and Christian religion (Berg 2013, 1; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Group members considered Wali D. Fard Muhammad as the incarnation of Allah on earth (Berg 2013, 1; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). The group believed in a variant of Islam that stated that 6000 years ago “[w]hite humanity was grafted out of the original black humanity using a wicked eugenics program” by a malevolent wizard named Yacub (Berg 2013, 1; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Though the group claimed to adhere to a variant of Islam, “[t]he services conducted throughout the temples [were] bereft of any semblance to religious exercises” (Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d., 111). The group advocated for a separation of whites and blacks, which entailed black self-sufficiency (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 684; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). NOI is anti-Semitic and anti-gay (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). The Federal Bureau of Investigation alleged that “[t]he aims and purposes of the MCI [(NOI)] [were] directed at the overthrow of our constitutional government” (Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d., 111). The group probably conducted its first violent attack in 1972 or 1973 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 684; GTD 2019).

Geography

NOI was formed in Detroit, Michigan (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 684; Berg 2013, 1; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). The group was headquartered in Chicago, Illinois (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d., 111). The group conducted attacks throughout the United States, especially on the east coast (GTD 2019). NOI conducted attacks in the following cities: Washington, D.C.; Edison, New Jersey; Newark, New Jersey; New York City, New York;

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Bethesda, Maryland (GTD 2019). The group owns farmland in Michigan and Georgia (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Wali D. Fard Muhammad was the founder and first leader of NOI (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 684; Berg 2013, 1; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). Fard was white and according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation was born in New Zealand to a British father and Polynesian mother (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Fard was succeeded by one of his deputies, Elijah Poole Muhammad (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 684; Berg 2013, 1; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). He is credited with disseminating that a malevolent wizard named Yacub “grafted out ... the original black humanity using a wicked eugenics program” 6000 years ago (Berg 2013, 1; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Poole’s son, Warith Deen Muhammad, succeeded him as leader (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). He attempted to reorient the group around a traditional Islamic doctrine and Sunni orthodoxy (Berg 2013, 1; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Anti-Defamation League n.d.).

Warith Deen Muhammad’s efforts to do so disaffected Louis Farrakhan, who in 1977 supported by his followers denounced NOI’s leadership and declared his leadership over a resurrected NOI that would adhere to the original views forwarded by Elijah Poole Muhammad (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). In recreating the original NOI, Farrakhan advocated for African American self-sufficiency (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.).

Farrakhan engaged in more radical anti-Semitic and anti-white rhetoric than any of his predecessors (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). Malcolm X was a member and spokesperson of the group in the late 1950s and early 1960s (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). Elijah Poole Muhammad was his mentor (Berg 2013, 1; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). In 1964, Malcolm X left the group and criticized its racism and turn to Sunni Islam (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Anti-Defamation League n.d.).

Fruit of Islam was a paramilitary wing and security team of NOI (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Washington Post 1988). Warith Deen Muhammad disbanded Fruit of Islam (Washington Post 1988).

NOI’s membership size was “several hundred thousands” (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 684).

External Ties

Nation of Islam may have ties to the American Nazi Party or other neo-Nazi groups such as White Aryan Resistance due to their mutual anti-Semitic beliefs and rhetoric (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). NOI may have had ties to the Ku Klux Klan and tried to establish mutual cooperation with them (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). NOI may have ties to contemporary alt-right activists (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). NOI had ties to world leaders, especially those who were repressive and despotic (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). The group had a particularly important relationship with Muammar Gaddafi, the leader of Libya (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Their shared opposition to U.S. foreign policy was one reason why NOI had ties to Gaddafi (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). In total, Gaddafi loaned at least \$8 million to NOI (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). In 1996, Gaddafi attempted to donate \$1 billion to NOI; however, the Clinton administration thwarted this donation on the grounds that Libya was involved in terrorist activity (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). NOI also may have had ties with Zia-ul-Haq, Idi Amin, and Robert Mugabe (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). NOI had ties to the Church of Scientology (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). The two groups hosted some joint events (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.).

Group Outcome

Elijah Poole Muhammad's son, Warith Deen Muhammad, succeeded him as leader (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). He attempted to reorient the group around a traditional Islamic doctrine and Sunni orthodoxy (Berg 2013, 1; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). Warith Deen Muhammad's efforts to do so disaffected Louis Farrakhan, who in 1977 supported by his followers denounced NOI's leadership and declared his leadership over a resurrected NOI that would adhere to the original views forwarded by Elijah Poole Muhammad (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). In recreating the original NOI, Farrakhan advocated for African American self-sufficiency (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). NOI likely conducted its last known violent attack in 1980 (GTD 2019). The group stopped using violence as it returned to using more mainstream black nationalist discourse. The group remains active.

Notes for Iris:

- what is origin story? Seems to have formed out of originally poorer neighborhoods in Muslim parts of Detroit
- ideological aims intensified in late 40s and 50s
- the group's violent history is rather scattered and inconsistent. The group is first associated with violence in the early 70s when more left-wing groups are starting to use violence, but it's unclear if they're reacting to that violence or if they're acting on their own accord
- group's leadership shifts in the late 1970s but it's unclear why they stop using violence (and violence is never really part of their mandate)

-has the group's ideological or political aims changed over time? Their ideology has been relatively consistent, but the leadership has become increasingly anti-white and anti-semitic.

II. SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY (SLA)

Torg ID: 702533

Min. Group Date: 1973

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: S.L.A.

Group Formation: early 1970s, probably 1973 (form), 1973 (violent)

Group End: 1975 (shootout, arrests)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Symbionese Liberation Army formed in the early 1970s, most likely in 1973 (Global Security n.d.; PBS n.d.). The group was named after the term "symbiosis," which refers to the codependency and mutually beneficial relationship between different organisms (Global Security n.d.; Slate 2002). Accordingly, SLA used violence to support the eventual formation of a mutually dependent, perhaps communal or even Marxist, society in which people of different backgrounds, such as socioeconomic class, and identities, such as race, work together for the common good (Global Security n.d.; PBS n.d.; Slate 2002). The group fought to dismantle capitalism, as well as racism and sexism (Global Security n.d.; PBS n.d.; Slate 2002). The group's self-stated goal was to defeat the "fascist insect" through guerrilla activities (Global Security n.d.; Slate 2002).

The group formed out of an association between young white anti-capitalist radicals dedicated to reform of the criminal justice system and the Black Cultural Association, a group of African American convicts incarcerated in Vacaville (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; PBS n.d.; Slate 2002).

Among the young white anti-capitalist radicals were students of the University of California at Berkeley such as Russell Little and William Wolfe who mentored prison inmates on topics such as sociology, history, government and African American studies (PBS n.d.). The Black Cultural Association evolved into a more politically motivated organization that espoused black nationalism (PBS n.d.). Among the prison inmates was Donald DeFreeze, who formed Unisight, a splinter group, which may have been the precursor for SLA (PBS n.d.).

The precipitating event that spurred the formation of SLA was DeFreeze's escape from prison in March 1973 (PBS n.d.). He fled to Berkeley where, with the help of Russell Little and William Wolfe, he found shelter with Nancy Ling Perry and Patricia Soltysik (PBS n.d.).

Over the course of the first half of 1973, Donald DeFreeze, Russell Little, William Wolfe, Nancy Ling Perry, Patricia Soltysik, Bill Harris, Emily Harris, Angela Atwood, Joe Remiro, and Camilla Hall formed SLA (PBS n.d.; Cummings 2010, 37). The group established a safehouse in Concord (PBS n.d.).

The group conducted its first recognized attack in November 1973 when it assassinated Marcus Foster, Oakland's superintendent of schools (GTD 2019; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; PBS n.d.; Slate 2002; Cummings 2010, 66-67). The targeting of an African American surprised the people of the Bay Area, as well as other leftist groups given the group's ostensibly anti-racist leaning (PBS n.d.; Slate 2002).

The group's most well-known attack occurred on February 4, 1974, when it kidnapped Patricia Hearst, a student at UC Berkeley and the granddaughter of William Randolph Hearst (GTD 2019; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; PBS n.d.; Slate 2002; FBI n.d.). SLA demanded \$2 million for the release of Patricia Hearst (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; PBS n.d.; Slate 2002; FBI n.d.). The Hearst family provided the ransom in the form of a food distribution program for poor people, but Hearst was not released (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; PBS n.d.; Slate 2002; FBI n.d.). Over time, due to what some attribute to the Stockholm Syndrome, Patricia Hearst became sympathetic to the SLA, changed her name to Tania, and became one of the group's members, helping them conduct attacks (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; PBS n.d.; Slate 2002; FBI n.d.).

Geography

SLA members originated on the UC Berkeley campus as well at the California Medical Facility in Vacaville (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; PBS n.d.; Slate 2002).

SLA itself was formed in Berkeley, California following the prison escape of Donald DeFreeze (PBS n.d.; Slate 2002). The group had a safehouse in Concord, California, until Nancy Ling Perry set it on fire in January 1974 (PBS n.d.). The group conducted attacks in the following cities of the San Francisco Bay Area: Oakland, Berkeley, and San Francisco (GTD 2019). The group also conducted attacks in the cities of Los Angeles and Sacramento (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Donald DeFreeze, often known by his alias General Field Marshal Cinque, was the group's leader (PBS n.d.; Slate 2002). DeFreeze was an African American convict who had escaped from prison in Vacaville and fled to the San Francisco Bay Area, where he took control of SLA (Cummings 2010, 23). In 1967, DeFreeze moved to California, where he was arrested numerous times for possession of firearms, as well as other crimes (Cummings 2010, 24). After moving back to his hometown of Cleveland and then to southern California, DeFreeze also got into trouble with law enforcement (Cummings 2010, 25). DeFreeze was arrested and convicted for robbery (Cummings 2010, 26). He also allegedly had connections to the New Jersey Black Panther Party (Cummings 2010, 26-27). DeFreeze was incarcerated in Vacaville, where he became involved with the Black Cultural Association, between 1970 and 1973 (Cummings 2010, 27).

At its inception, SLA had ten members: Donald DeFreeze, Russell Little, William Wolfe, Nancy Ling Perry, Patricia Soltysik, Bill Harris, Emily Harris, Angela Atwood, Joe Remiro, and Camilla Hall (PBS n.d.; Cummings 2010, 37). The members came from diverse backgrounds (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

SLA may have ties to other New Left groups such as the New World Liberation Front, or NWLF (Global Security n.d.; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520). One source alleges that remnants of SLA may have joined NWLF (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520).

Group Outcome

After the kidnapping of Patty Hearst in 1974, the Federal Bureau of Investigation cracked down on the SLA on a massive scale (FBI n.d.). The FBI tracked SLA members to Los Angeles, where in May 1974, a shootout between SLA members and law enforcement resulted in the deaths of Donald DeFreeze, Angela Atwood, Camilla Hall, Nancy Ling Perry, Patricia Soltysik, and William Wolfe (San Francisco Chronicle 2016; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520; PBS n.d.; Slate 2002). The group's remaining members attempted to reorganize in Berkeley (PBS n.d.).

In April 1975, SLA members robbed Crocker National Bank in Sacramento (GTD 2019; PBS n.d.; Slate 2002). Patricia Hearst, Bill Harris, Emily Harris, and Wendy Yoshimura were arrested (PBS n.d.; Slate 2002). Hearst was sentenced to seven years in prison, but after serving 22 months, President Jimmy Carter commuted her sentence (PBS n.d.; Slate 2002). Bill Harris and Emily Harris pleaded guilty to kidnapping Hearst (PBS n.d.; Slate 2002). The remaining members of SLA were arrested, convicted, and imprisoned soon after (Slate 2002).

III. CONDOR
Torg ID: 1043
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 1978
Onset:

Aliases: Condor Organization, Condor

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Operacion Condor

Group Formation: 1975

Group End (Outcome): "1980s" (unknown/finished mission)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Condor Organization was a CIA-sponsored mission first envisioned in 1972 and formally created in 1975 (Osorio 2015). The goal of the mission was to undermine and assassinate "enemies" of the state across Latin America (Osorio 2015). It was opposed to populist, Marxist, and socialist movements/groups (McSherry 2001).

Geography

The group initially formed and operated in Chile to assassinate enemies of Pinochet (Osorio 2015). It later operated and targeted political individuals in Peru, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Bolivia (Osorio 2015). The one Peruvian incident occurred in Arequipa, Peru (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

The group was led through a series of intelligence-sharing efforts among different intelligence agencies in Chile and, at least Argentina (National Security Archive 2001). In 2001, a judge implicated the former Chilean head of intelligence, Manuel Contreras, Paraguayan leader Alfredo Stroessner, and Argentinean leader Jorge Videla as involved in part of Operation Condor (McSherry 2001).

External Ties

The Condor Organization was heavily sponsored by the US and the Central Intelligence Agency (Osorio 2015). It received key telecommunications assistance from the US (McSherry 2001). In order to carry out its raids and attacks, Operation Condor employed multinational teams from participating nations and was structured “like a US special forces team” (McSherry 2001).

Group Outcome

The group was active through the 1980s, but it is unknown what year specifically that the mission stopped (Osorio 2015; Global Security n.d.). Since the group had the support of the intelligence and executive agencies in most of the countries where it was operating, it faced no clear resistance from state security forces and operated relatively unhindered (Osorio 2015; Global Security n.d.). Many of its member were eventually implicated in judicial proceedings in 2016 after the program was disclosed in 2001 (National Security Archive 2001; Global Security n.d.).

IV. ARMED RESISTANCE UNIT (ARU)

Torg ID: 911

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1984

Onset:

Aliases: United Freedom Front (Uff), Armed Resistance Unit, Armed Resistance Unit (Aru), Guerrilla Resistance Movement, Sam Melville/Jonathan Jackson Group

Part 1. Bibliography

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*code as UFF and not Revolutionary Armed Task Force/ARU

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Sam Melville-Jonathan Jackson Unit

Group Formation: 1974 (form), 1975 (violent)

Group End: 1984 (arrests, imprisonment)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

United Freedom Front was an American armed group that conducted between 20-25 bombings and bank robberies between 1975 and 1984 (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Martin 2006, 466; Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.; UPI 1984). UFF was formed in 1974 by Raymond Luc Levasseur and Thomas Manning. Levasseur and Manning were two Vietnam veterans who met in a Massachusetts prison after being incarcerated on charges of selling marijuana and armed robbery, respectively (MIPT 2008; Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.). The group was leftist (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690; Global Security n.d.; Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.).

UFF opposed capitalism, militarism, and imperialism (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Smith 1994, 24; Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.). The group also criticized U.S. foreign policy in Latin America and the apartheid system in South Africa (MIPT 2008).

The group conducted its first recognized attack in October 1975, when it robbed the Northeast Bank of Westbrook in Portland, Maine (GTD 2019). The group's targets included government buildings such as the U.S. Capitol building, an office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the South African consulate, as well as private businesses such as Union Carbide, General Electric, and IBM (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Global Security n.d.; Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.; UPI 1984).

Geography

UFF operated exclusively in the United States (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). Specifically, the group operated in the northeastern United States in and around New York and New England (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Global Security n.d.; Martin 2006, 466).

Organizational Structure

The leader of UFF was Raymond Luc Levasseur (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). Thomas Manning was the other founding member of the group (MIPT 2008; Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.). UFF was formed in 1974 by Raymond Luc Levasseur and Thomas Manning. Levasseur and Manning were two Vietnam veterans who met in a Massachusetts prison after being incarcerated on charges of selling marijuana and armed robbery, respectively (MIPT 2008; Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.).

The group was small, but “highly cohesive” (Smith 1994, 24). UFF likely had no more than eight members (Smith 1994, 24; Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.). In addition to Raymond Luc Levasseur and Thomas Manning, Patricia Gros, Carol Ann Manning, Jaan Laaman, Barbara Curzi-Laaman, Richard Charles Williams, and Christopher King were members of the group (Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.).

Group members were disciplined and operated clandestinely despite their presence in society (Martin 2006, 466). UFF’s source of funding was bank robberies (MIPT 2008). The group acquired approximately \$900,000 from bank robberies (Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.).

External Ties

There is no conclusive evidence that UFF had direct ties to any other leftist armed groups (Global Security n.d.). There are speculative connections between Armed Resistance Movement, or ARU, and UFF due to similarities in the modus operandi of its bombings, similarities in the components in the bombs, similarities in ideological goals, and similarities in their rhetoric and communiques (Francis 1985, 12-13). UFF praised African National Congress, or ANC, a South African communist group, and its armed wing Umkhonto We Sizwe [English: The Spear of the Nation] (Francis 1985, 23).

Group Outcome

The group’s last known violent attacks were in 1984 when it targeted a number of businesses and robbed a bank in New York and Virginia (GTD 2020). Thomas Manning and Richard Charles Williams were implicated in the murder of a New Jersey state policeman in December 1981 (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). In 1983, a large task force was set up to apprehend UFF members (Smith 1994, 25). Five UFF members, Raymond Luc Levasseur, Patricia Gros, Jaan Laaman, Barbara Curzi-Laaman, and Richard Charles Williams were arrested in Cleveland in November 1984 (Global Security n.d.; Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.). Thomas Manning and Carol Ann Manning were arrested in Norfolk in April 1985 (Global Security n.d.; Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.).

“In March 1986, seven members of the UFF, including Levasseur and Manning, were convicted on conspiracy charges related to the bombings, and sentenced to lengthy jail terms. Levasseur was released from prison in November 2004” (MIPT 2008). After a multitude of preliminary trials, a 1987 trial acquitted UFF members of seditious conspiracy to overthrow the government (Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.). Thomas Manning was sentenced to 53 years in prison (Case Study of US Domestic Terrorism n.d.; New Jersey Advance Media 2019). Richard Charles Williams died in prison in 2005 (New Jersey Advance Media 2019). The group is no longer active (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-Martin source describe the group's organizational structure as clandestine which in this context means the government/public had very little information about the group under most members were arrested in 1984

-the group was pretty small so it seems unlikely that they were in cells

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- V. M-7 ORGANIZATION
Torg ID: 1166
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 1974
Onset: NA

Aliases: M-7 Organization, M-7

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3845. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3845>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 1974

Group End: 1974 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

M-7 Organization conducted its first attack on July 26, 1974, when it conducted a bombing at the consulate of Peru in San Juan, Puerto Rico (GTD 2019). There were no fatalities or injuries (GTD 2019). Nothing is known about the group's goals or ideology.

Geography

M-7 Organization conducted its only two recognized attacks in San Juan, the capital of Puerto Rico (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's external ties, if any.

Group Outcome

M-7 Organization conducted its second and final recognized attack on August 6, 1974, when it conducted a bombing at the consulate of Venezuela in San Juan, Puerto Rico (GTD 2019). There were no fatalities or injuries (GTD 2019). The attack targeting the Venezuelan consulate in August 1974 was the group's last recognized attack (GTD 2019). It is unknown how the state responded to the group, if at all. It is unknown why the group stopped using violence. The group is inactive.

VI. TECLAS LOCOS SALVATRUCHOS

Torg ID: 2060

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset:

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is a faction of MS-13 (Castaneda 2006; DOJ 2008; FBI 2009).

Group Formation: This is a faction of MS-13 (Castaneda 2006; DOJ 2008; FBI 2009).

Group End: This is a faction of MS-13 (Castaneda 2006; DOJ 2008; FBI 2009).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is a faction of MS-13 (Castaneda 2006; DOJ 2008; FBI 2009).

Geography

This is a faction of MS-13 (Castaneda 2006; DOJ 2008; FBI 2009).

Organizational Structure

This is a faction of MS-13 (Castaneda 2006; DOJ 2008; FBI 2009).

External Ties

This is a faction of MS-13 (Castaneda 2006; DOJ 2008; FBI 2009).

Group Outcome

This is a faction of MS-13 (Castaneda 2006; DOJ 2008; FBI 2009).

VII. JEWISH TERRORISTS
Torg ID: 2032
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Jewish Extremists, Jewish Terrorists

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.

VIII. OMEGA-7
Torg ID: 349
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 1983
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.upi.com/Archives/1981/04/23/A-suspected-member-of-the-Omega-7-radical-terrorist/2953356850000/>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Cero, Cuban Nationalist Movement (CNM)

Group Formation: 1974

Group End: 1983 (Leadership detained)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Omega-7 was an anti-Castro group founded on September 11, 1974 by Eduardo Arocena after "deciding that the anti-Castro movement in the United States was all talk" and "that the Castro regime must be violently overthrown" (New York Times 1984b; Justia 1985). The group's earliest known attack occurred on February 1, 1975 when they bombed Venezuela's New York City Consulate due to the country's relationship with Castro's government (GTD 2018). The goal of Omega-7 was to transform the anti-Castro movement into a violent campaign against Castro with the intention of harming his government and eventually ousting him from power (De Los Angeles Torres 1999, 100). The ideology that the group ascribed to can best be described as right-wing nationalism.

Geography

Omega-7 was founded in New Jersey and was headquartered there (De Los Angeles Torres 1999, 100) until 1980 or 1981 when it was moved to Florida (Smith 1994, 136). A large number of Omega-7 attacks occurred in New York City and across the Hudson River in the New Jersey cities of Elizabeth, Union City, and Weehawken (GTD 2018). Around the time its headquarters moved to Florida, the group began to conduct most of its attacks in and around Miami, Florida (GTD 2018). Omega-7 also carried out a single attack each in Chicago, IL and Montreal, QC, Canada, two in Washington, D.C., and multiple strings of attacks in San Juan, PR (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

When established in New Jersey in 1974, the organization consisted of seven members, hence the name Omega-7 (MIPT 2008). These members were Cuban expatriates who had experienced financial devastation due to the redistribution policies of Castro's government (Smith 1994, 134-35). Before emigrating from Cuba in 1965, group's founder Eduardo Arocena participated in guerrilla activities against the Cuban government in protest of its communist policies (Smith 1994, 136). Arocena also claims that in 1967, US government trained him in a multitude of combat disciplines, giving him the necessary skills he would later use to conduct Omega-7 operations (Smith 1994, 135). While living in Cuba, Arocena worked as a dockhand and competed as a professional wrestler (Smith 1994, 134). After moving to the United States, Arocena worked in a warehouse in New Jersey (Smith 1994, 135). From the group's inception in 1975 until his arrest on July 22, 1983, Arocena remained the leader of Omega-7 (New York Times 1983). In addition to the military training Arocena had, multiple other members of Omega-7 were trained by the U.S. military and participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion (Newsweek 1980).

Omega-7 funded their operations through donations from the Cuban-American business community (Prieto 2009, 122), drug trafficking (Ibid), extortion (Smith 1994, 137), and support from the CIA (Global Security n.d.), Nixon's Committee to Re-elect the President, the Chilean Secret Police, and Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church (Stein 1979, 44).

Initially founded by seven core members (MIPT 2008), the group expanded overtime. However, despite being called "the most dangerous terrorist organization operating in the United States" by FBI officials (UPI 1981), it is believed that membership in Omega-7 never exceeded twenty members at its peak (MIPT 2008). Omega-7 received its strongest support from Cuban exiles who despised Fidel Castro.

External Ties

Omega-7 had extensive ties with both other militant organizations and states. It is believed that Omega-7 was either connected with or the same group as both the Cuban

Nationalist Movement (CNM) (Newsweek 1980; Stein 1979, 42) and Cero (Stein 1979, 42). The group has allegedly received external support from a wide variety of locations including: the CIA (Global Security n.d.), Nixon's Committee to Re-elect the President, the Chilean Secret Police, Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church (Stein 1979, 44), and members of the Cuban expatriate business community (Prieto 2009, 122). The founder of the group, Eduardo Arocena, associated with the FBI and became an informant providing information against Omega-7 (Hoffman 1986, 17). Arocena's motivation in becoming an informant was to rid the group of members who had become too focused on the illegal narcotics trade and sympathized with the communists (Hoffman 1986, 17).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack occurred on October 12, 1983 (Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d.) and can be classified as inactive. On July 22, 1983, group leader Eduardo Arocena was arrested by the FBI (New York Times 1983), crippling the group's operational capabilities. Despite prosecutors claiming during Arocena's trial that Omega-7 had committed any attacks since his arrest (New York Times 1984), the FBI has credited Omega-7 with two attacks after the arrest of Arocena (Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d.).

Notes for Iris:

- some of them had been involved in previous militant activity against the government
- the original motivation had been in reaction to economic nationalization in the early to mid 60s by the Castro regime
- the grievances are primarily political and economic -- broadly against Castro's regime and its effect
- the original members of the group had interacted with the CIA during the Bay of Pigs encounter -- support by the CIA becomes more alleged once they move to the US
- vast network of resources
- state support dissipates by the late 70s or early 80s → lead to their downfall
- why were they called the most dangerous terrorist group in the US? This group targeted a much broader source of information

IX. ZERO
Torg ID: 452
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 1975
Onset: NA

Aliases: Secret Organization Zero, Group Zero, Zero

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Secret Organization Zero." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4259. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Zero group, Zero Group

Group Formation: 1974 (first attack)

Group End: 1975 (arrest, intelligence)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Zero Group was an anti-Castro, anti-communist armed group (New Times 1976; MIPT 2008). The group conducted assassinations in an attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro and install a new government in Cuba (MIPT 2008). The group also assassinated members of rival anti-Castro armed groups (MIPT 2008). MIPT (2008) classifies the group’s ideological stance as right-wing conservative.

Zero Group conducted its first attack in April 1974 when it shot José Elías de la Torriente in Coral Gables, a suburb of Miami, Florida (GTD 2019; New York Times 1974; Americas Quarterly n.d.; New Times 1976). Torriente, a former member of the Cuban government as a minister of agriculture, was the leader of the rival anti-Castro armed group, National Front for the Liberation of Cuba, or NFLC (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Americas Quarterly n.d.; New Times 1976). Zero Group assassinated Torriente on the basis that he exhibited insufficient resolve to carry out his plan for the armed liberation of Cuba and overthrow of the Castro government (MIPT 2008; Americas Quarterly n.d.; New Times 1976). In a letter, Zero Group unequivocally stated that it would punish any Cuban exile leaders for any such impropriety, however minor (New Times 1976). Zero Group placed pieces of paper with the number “zero” and the initials of the assassinations’ victims on it to represent that it believed that the victims were worth zero to the anti-Castro cause and as such were deserving of getting their zero (New Times 1976). Zero Group was also

likely involved in the attempted assassination of Ricardo Morales Navarrete, who had testified against the Orlando Bosch, the group's leader (MIPT 2008; New Times 1976). The group likely conducted many assassinations of people on its zero list, or hit list (New Times 1976).

Geography

Zero Group was based in the United States (MIPT 2008). It conducted its known attacks in and around Miami, Florida (GTD 2019). For example, it conducted its first known attack in Coral Gables (GTD 2019). The group's leader Orlando Bosch may have operated from Chile (New Times 1976). In addition to the United States and Chile, Bosch may have also been active in Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic (New Times 1976).

Organizational Structure

Not much is known about the organizational structure of Zero Group as it succeeded at operating clandestinely (MIPT 2008; New Times 1976). According to law enforcement and authorities, Orlando Bosch was the leader of Zero Group (MIPT 2008; New Times 1976). Bosch was a CIA recruit before turning against the agency and beginning to conduct violent resistance against Castro by assassinating his opponents in and around Miami (Americas Quarterly n.d.; New Times 1976). Guillermo Novo, "a close associate of Bosch," may have been a member of Zero Group (MIPT 2008). The FBI named Novo the primary suspect in the group's 1975 assassination of Rolando Masferrer (MIPT 2008). It is unclear whether Zero Group was an independent group or a part of another group. One report speculated that Zero Group could be an alias of a faction of the Cuban mafia (MIPT 2008). No estimates of the group's membership size exist (MIPT 2008; New Times 1976). There have been accusations that wealthy people such as H.L. Hunt and Carlos Prio Socarras provided monetary aid to Zero Group; however, these accusations have not been substantiated (New Times 1976).

External Ties

It is unclear whether Zero Group was an independent group or a part of another group. One report speculated that Zero Group could be an alias of a faction of the Cuban mafia (MIPT 2008). If Zero Group maintained operational independence, it could have had ties to a faction of the Cuban mafia (MIPT 2008; New Times 1976). Orlando Bosch, Zero Group's leader, had ties to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Bosch was a CIA recruit before turning against the agency and beginning to conduct violent resistance against Castro by assassinating his opponents in and around Miami (Americas Quarterly n.d.; New Times 1976). He later created the Coordination of the United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU) in 1976 (c.f. CORU profile). Bosch may have operated from Chile (New Times 1976). However, there is no evidence that he received assistance from the Chilean government of Augusto Pinochet.

Group Outcome

Zero Group conducted its last known attack on October 31, 1975, when it killed Rolando Masferrer with a car bomb in Miami (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; New Times 1976). Masferrer, a former Cuban senator and cellmate of Bosch, was the leader of 30th of November, a rival anti-Castro group (MIPT 2008; New Times 1976). The FBI named Guillermo Novo the primary suspect in the assassination (MIPT 2008). Orlando Bosch was arrested in Costa Rica in connection to a plot to assassinate Henry Kissinger (New Times 1976). Bosch was later deported from Costa Rica to the Dominican Republic (New Times 1976). It is suspected that Bosch left the Dominican Republic for Chile (New Times 1976). He later re-emerged as part of the Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU) in 1976 (c.f. CORU profile). The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation tracked Bosch's activities and maintained intelligence on him (MIPT 2008; New Times 1976). Group Zero is no longer active (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- a lot of uncertainty around their operational ties to the Cuba
- explicit ties of CIA to Bosch, but it's unclear whether the IC provided operational assistance to the group. Bosch was a "CIA recruit" but it's unclear what happened to that.
- the group primarily targeted anti-Castro groups with rivals including FLNC

- X. ARYAN NATIONS
Torg ID: 93
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Aryan Nation, Aryan Nation (An), Aryan Nations, Aryan Nations (An)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Aryan Nation." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 29. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bvfbn5S40Jq7YYfCQ1MPmjVuRFzXKYuwg-ql2ZUM6Eg/edit>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Aryan Nations Church (ANC), Church of Jesus Christ Christian, Aryan National Alliance

Group Formation: mid-1970s, between 1974 and 1977, inclusive

Group End: early-2000s, between 2002 and 2004, inclusive (splinter)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Aryan Nations was a white supremacist group which was formed in the mid-1970s, likely in 1974, 1977, or sometime in between (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 683). It espoused white supremacy, neo-Nazism, anti-Semitism, and Christian Identity (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 683). The group believed that white people were the legitimate descendants of Adam and that non-white people were the literal descendants of Satan, Eve, and Cain, and therefore should be exterminated (Anti-Defamation League n.d.). AN adhered to the Identity doctrine and believed that white people constituted the true nation of Israel (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 683). The group's main goal was to fight for the formation of a "national racial state" "at whatever price [was] necessary" (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). The group did not engage in many organized acts of violence, but group members sometimes did* (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 683; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). AN also held events called the World Congress of Aryan Nations that brought together many white supremacists (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.).

*As such, I am reluctant to code any of the attacks in GTD as being attributable to the group because other sources indicate that the group did not conduct organized violent attacks. This is not to say that individual group members or groups of group members did not conduct attacks; nevertheless, there is little evidence that substantiates AN as having organized these violent attacks. If AN indeed did organize violent attacks, it is difficult to determine when it conducted its first one. GTD codes AN's first attacks as being conducted on September 29, 1986; however, I am hesitant to code this as the group's first year of violence for the aforementioned reasons. <--not sanctioned, but rogue? Or this is an umbrella for individual white supremacist groups?

Geography

AN operated in the United States, especially in the Pacific Northwest (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 683). The group's headquarters was in Hayden Lake, a city in northern Idaho (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). AN's headquarters was 20 acres large and resembled a military compound, complete with guard towers, perimeter walls, and armed guards (Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). The group lost its property in 2000 or 2001 after losing a lawsuit in which the court found AN guilty of negligence in the selection and training of its guards due to an incident in which Victoria Keenan and Jason Keenan, represented by the Southern Poverty Law Center, were assaulted and shot by AN guards in front of the group's property in Hayden Lake (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). The group has/had branches in 18 states in the United States* (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 683). The group likely planned to establish the white racial state in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Washington (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 683).

*This estimate likely includes AN, its factions, and its splinters, instead of simply AN.

Organizational Structure

AN may be, in part, an umbrella group for various factions of the Ku Klux Klan and other white supremacist groups (MIPT 2008). Some of these other white supremacist groups will be discussed further in the External Ties section.

The group's leader was Richard Girnt Butler (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Butler was a veteran who fought in World War 2 who was employed by Lockheed Martin as an engineer (Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). The group underwent leadership struggles in the 1990s (Anti-Defamation League n.d.). Many prominent group members including Carl Franklin, Wayne Jones, Charles Tate, Betty Tate, and Floyd Cochran left AN (Anti-Defamation League n.d.).

The group's political arm was known as Aryan Nations. AN operated the Aryan Nations Academy to indoctrinate children with the doctrine of white supremacy and Christian Identity (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). AN's prison outreach programs led to the formation of a Prison Ministry of the Church of Jesus Christ Christian (Anti-Defamation League n.d.). The group's membership size is unclear (MIPT 2008). One source estimates that AN's membership consists of between 40 and 500 active members, as well as 6000 passive members* (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 683). The group's financial sources are unclear (MIPT 2008). AN likely acquires funding from donations, counterfeiting operations, and robberies of banks and armored cars (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 683-684).

*This estimate may include AN, its factions, and its splinters, instead of simply AN.

External Ties

AN may be, in part, an umbrella group for various factions of the Ku Klux Klan and other white supremacist groups such as the Christian Identity Movement; The Order; The Covenant, The Sword, The Arm of the Lord; and Posse Comitatus (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 683). The Silent Brotherhood, or The Order, is an amalgamation of members of a plethora of white supremacist groups including AN (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 683). The Order's goal was to establish a white nation in the Pacific Northwest and to wage a race war by conducting violent attacks (Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). The Order's leader, Robert J. Mathews died in 1984, effectively ending the group (Anti-Defamation League n.d.). The group was related to the Christian Defense League, a group that was led by Wesley Swift and later by Richard Butler (Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). White Patriot Party was an ally of AN (MIPT 2008). Many AN members joined the Church of True Israel in Montana after the lawsuit against AN in 2000 (Anti-Defamation League n.d.). AN splintered into many groups including the Church of the Sons of Yahweh, led by Morris Gullett and Tabernacle of Phineas Priesthood, led by Charles Juba and August Kreis (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.).

Group Outcome

AN lost its headquarters in 2000 or 2001 after losing a lawsuit in which the court found AN guilty of negligence in the selection and training of its guards due to an incident in which Victoria Keenan and Jason Keenan, represented by the Southern Poverty Law Center, were assaulted and shot by AN guards in front of the group's property in Hayden Lake (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). This was the beginning of the end for the group. The jury awarded \$6.3 million to Victoria Keenan and Jason Keenan, bankrupting AN and causing it to sell off its assets (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Many AN members left the group and joined other white supremacist and Christian Identity

organizations. In the midst of the turmoil, Richard Butler made some leadership changes. In 2001, he decided to appoint Ray Redfeairn as his successor (Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Butler also promoted August Kreis III and Shawn Winkler to Minister of Information and Propaganda and Director of Aryan Nation Youth Corps respectively (Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Redfeairn and Kreis attempted to overthrow Butler and were expelled; nevertheless, Redfeairn was reappointed as Butler's successor in 2002 (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Redfeairn died in 2003 without having served as AN's leader (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Butler died in September 2004 (Anti-Defamation League n.d.; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). AN splintered into many groups including the Church of the Sons of Yahweh, led by Morris Gullett and Tabernacle of Phineas Priesthood, led by Charles Juba and August Kreis (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League n.d.).

Notes for Iris:

- umbrella organization? There are sometimes discrepancies in the label of the group.
- the group had its own leader and territorial compound so maybe it's an individual group.
- violence seemed to be rogue or not sanctioned by individual members
- the 1999 attack in GTD is definitely a rogue actor and the 1986 incident might have been a different group
- would hold annual congresses where they would invite people from different groups to come visit
- the group ascribed to the "Identity Doctrine." Stresses cultish Christian belief and it was introduced to the group's leader by other white supremacists. Purely white ethnonationalism/religious. No evidence of fascism/right-wing tendencies.

XI. GEORGE JACKSON BRIGADE
Torg ID: 702513
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1977
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: GJB, Jackson Brigade

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1977 (arrests)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

George Jackson Brigade was an American armed group, which attacked businesses, banks, and public utilities in Oregon and Washington (GTD 2019; Oregonian 2019; My Northwest News 2017). GJB was named after George Jackson, an imprisoned member of the Black Panther Party who was killed in a shootout while attempting to escape San Quentin Prison in California (Oregonian 2019; My Northwest News 2017; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 686).

GJB was a leftist group which opposed capitalism (Oregonian 2019; My Northwest News 2017). It is unclear whether the group also supported the establishment of a communist state or had more circumscribed policy aims (Oregonian 2019). Some group members may have been Marxists and Maoists (Oregonian 2019). It is unclear whether the group wanted to overthrow, seize, or reform the government. It is likely that the group did not intend to use their attacks to kill people, but to send a message (Oregonian 2019; Federal Bureau of Investigation assorted dates, 15). The group "sought a new economic

order, better treatment of prisoners, the end of police brutality, and gender and racial equality” (Oregonian 2019).

The group conducted its first recognized attack on May 31, 1975, when members bombed the State Adult Corrections Office in Olympia, Washington (Federal Bureau of Investigation assorted dates, 2; GTD 2019; Oregonian 2019). No one was killed or injured, but the bombing caused approximately \$100,000 of property damage (GTD 2019). The group conducted many more bombings (GTD 2019; Oregonian 2019; My Northwest News 2017). The group’s targets included a Safeway supermarket, Puget Sound Power and Light, an office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a Seattle City light substation, Pacific National Bank, and Rainier National Bank (GTD 2019; Oregonian 2019; My Northwest News 2017).

Geography

GJB conducted attacks exclusively in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States (GTD 2019; Oregonian 2019). The group conducted attacks in the states of Washington and Oregon (GTD 2019; Oregonian 2019; My Northwest News 2017). The group conducted attacks in the following cities in Washington: Olympia, Tacoma, Everett, Seattle, Bellevue, Tukwila, Redmond, Burien, Renton, and Kent (GTD 2019). The group conducted attacks in the following cities in Oregon: Portland and Wilsonville (Oregonian 2019).

Organizational Structure

Ed Mead and John Sherman were the founding members of the group (Oregonian 2019; My Northwest News 2017). Mark Cook, Janine Bertram, and Rita Brown were other members of the group (Oregonian 2019; Washington Prison History Project Archive/Northwest Film Forum 2018). The group had “fewer than a dozen” members at its peak (My Northwest News 2017). The group’s members were of multiple genders, races, sexual orientations (Oregonian 2019). Most were ex-convicts (Oregonian 2019). Nothing is known about the group’s source of funding.

External Ties

GJB was named after George Jackson, an imprisoned member of the Black Panther Party who was killed in a shootout while attempting to escape San Quentin Prison in California (Oregonian 2019; My Northwest News 2017; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 686). It is unclear whether GJB had ties to the Black Panther Party. GJB allegedly “admired” members of the Symbionese Liberation Army, or SLA, but it is unclear whether there were any ties between the two groups (Oregonian 2019).

Group Outcome

On January 23, 1976, armed GJB members attacked Pacific National Bank in Tukwila to seize its money (GTD 2019; Oregonian 2019; My Northwest News 2017). Bruce Seidel, a GJB member, was shot by the police and Ed Mead and John Sherman were arrested (Oregonian 2019; My Northwest News 2017). Less than two months later, Mark Cook, who took part in the attempted robbery, tried to free Sherman from the hospital (Oregonian 2019; My Northwest News 2017). In the process, Cook shot Sherman's guard, who later recovered (Oregonian 2019; My Northwest News 2017). Cook was arrested the next day, and the remaining group members fled to Oregon, where they began a new wave of violence (Oregonian 2019; My Northwest News 2017). The group resumed conducting attacks in Washington in May 1977 (GTD 2019; My Northwest News 2017). By autumn 1977, GJB had only four remaining members (Oregonian 2019). Rita Brown was arrested in November 1977 by the FBI (Oregonian 2019). The other three remaining members were apprehended soon after (Oregonian 2019). GJB conducted its last attacks in December 1977 when it bombed a Puget Power and Light substation in Renton on December 23 and a railroad car in Kent on December 24 (GTD 2019). The last two members of the GJB were convicted in July 1978 (New York Times 1978). As of February 1, 2020, no member of the GJB is in prison. The group is no longer active.

Notes for Iris:

- this group attacked more banks and retail stores -- more criminal activity
- their politicized opposition to the government is predicated on opposing capitalism more broadly
- ties with SLA were more inspired by rather than explicit interactions
- members were jailed from 1977 until recently but they served their sentence; end by repression

XII. THE SCORPION
Torg ID: 1312
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1975
Onset: NA

Aliases: The Alacran, The Scorpion

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 - scorpion mexican chancery attack
 - Scorpion attack washington
 - Alacran attack washington

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1975 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Scorpion conducted its only two recognized attacks on May 10, 1975 (GTD 2019). The group conducted a bombing at the Mexican Chancery in Washington, D.C. (GTD 2019). The same day, the group conducted a bombing at the office of Aeroflot, a Russian airline company, in Washington, D.C. (GTD 2019). There were no fatalities or injuries in either of the attacks (GTD 2019). Nothing is known about the group's goals or ideology.

Geography

The Scorpion conducted both of its recognized attacks in Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's external ties, if any.

Group Outcome

The Scorpion conducted its only two recognized attacks on May 10, 1975 (GTD 2019). The group has not conducted an attack since that date. It is unknown how the state responded to the group, if at all. It is unknown why the group stopped using violence. The group is now inactive.

- XIII. HAYASTANI AZATAGRUT'YAN HAY GAGHTNI BANAK
Torg ID: 87
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 Azatagrutyan Hay Gaghtni Banak, Hayastani Azatagrut'yan Hay Gaghtni Banak

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Part 2. Basic Coding

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

Group Formation: 1971 - 1975

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

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

Geography

ASALA was founded in Beirut, Lebanon and maintained headquarters with the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in Western Beirut (Wilkinson 1983) until 1982

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

Organizational Structure

ASALA was founded in 1975 by Hagop Hagopian and Hagop Tarakciyan in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD Perpetrator 305) with the support of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) (Migliorino 2008, 154), a faction of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), and Black September (Gunter 2007, 117), the secret service branch of Fatah. Prior to starting ASALA, Hagopian, an ethnic Armenian born in Lebanon (Sullivan 2011), was a member of the PFLP (Gunter 2007, 117). ASALA received funding and support from a wide range of states and organizations.

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

External Ties

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

Following the displacement of ASALA's headquarters following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the attack on Orly Airport in France in 1983, ASALA splintered into

two groups. One would be known as ASALA Revolutionary Movement (ASALA-RM), and the other, lead by Hagopian, would continue on as ASALA.

Group Outcome

Following the splinter of 1983, ASALA-RM attempted to establish itself as a political movement rather than a terrorist organization. However, members of ASALA-RM claim to have been targeted by ASALA hindering the group's ability to function (source). In addition, the leader of ASALA-RM, Monte Melkonian, was arrested in France in 1985, essentially killing the movement (Gunter 2007). Due to the loss of resources as a result of splinter of 1983 combined with the troubles of establishing itself in Syria, ASALA was forced to rely heavily on the Syrian government to remain afloat. Eventually the Syrians took control of ASALA and ousted its leader Hagopian at the end of 1987 (Gunter 2007). ASALA did not launch a single attack during 1987 and only conducted a single attack following the expulsion of Hagopian in 1988.

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

Notes for Iris:

- they had 6 or 7 people in 1975 (likely) when they formed, but the 100-300 people estimates are unknown

- why were they able to grow so big? The group's ties to the PFLP gave them a lot of training and experience because of external support. The founder of ASALA was Armenian and the initial members were likely Armenian (Armenian refugees in Lebanon), but external support was primarily Palestinian.

- the group has a lot of external support, but most of it is alleged. The Libya support is super unclear

- one of the most interesting things about ASALA was the heroism associated with one of the group's leader

- why did ASALA splinter? They had gotten kicked out of Lebanon and there were reports of in-fighting. ASALA R-M *might* have wanted to be more of a political movement, but another faction might have tried to keep using violent activities post Orly-attack.

XIV. JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Torg ID: 248

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: JCAG-ARA, Armenian Revolutionary Army

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: JCAG-ARA, Armenian Revolutionary Army

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1986

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide or JCAG, formed in 1975 as the militant branch of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF), also known as the Dashnak Party, a transnational Armenian political organization (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 1). JCAG was founded to provide a right-wing alternative to the Marxist-Leninist group the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) which was attracting young Armenians away from the ARF (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 1). The groups first attack occurred on October 22, 1975 in Austria (Gunter 2007, 115; GTD 2018). It came in response to a January 1973 event where a lone Armenian had murdered two Turkish diplomats in Los Angeles, California as retribution for the 1915 genocide (CIA 1984, 1). The attack is thought to have inspired other Armenian groups to organize and begin conducting their own attacks. The group can be described as an Armenian right-wing ethno-nationalist as the goals of the group were to force the Turkish government to recognize the Armenian genocide and to establish an independent Armenian state (New York Times 1983).

Geography

JCAG has conducted operations in North America, Europe, and the Middle East (GTD 2018). JCAG was incredibly selective in their planning and exclusively attacked Turkish targets (Gunter 2007, 115). There is no public information regarding a centralized base of operations.

Organizational Structure

JCAG is the militant wing of the ARF and should be considered one in the same (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 1). Membership in JCAG is drawn from the Armenian community and funding for the group is provided by ARF (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2). While declassified CIA documents have redacted the name of the former leader of JCAG (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2), academic sources refer to Abraham "Apo" Ashjian as the leader of the group (Gunter 2007, 116; Dugan and Huang and LaFree and McCauley 2008, 236). These sources claim that Ashjian was killed in December of 1982, information corroborated by the CIA source with his name redacted. Once Ashjian was killed, JCAG was reborn as the Armenian Revolutionary Army (ARA) under a new leader but still a wing of the ARF (Gunter 2007, 116). No information could be found about size estimates. The group allegedly organized in cells (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

JCAG has no publicly known external ties to other groups. Due to its place in the ARF organization, JCAG did not need to associate with other groups or states for external support or funding. ARF was able to provide JCAG with the resources it needed to operate (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2). The group had a long-standing rivalry with ASALA, as ASALA pushed for more violent activity, which the younger ARF members found more appealing than the tactics of the older members of the group (CIA 1984, 5). ASALA also claimed responsibility for attacks conducted by JCAG, which fueled the rivalry even more (CIA 1984, 5). Exchanges between the two groups indicated the rivalry was not one that would die down (CIA 1984, 5). It is rumored that Ashjian was killed by the ARF for attempting to form an alliance with the rival group ASALA (Gunter 2007, 116), suggesting that some members of the two groups may have interacted with each other.

Group Outcome

Following the death of Ashjian in 1982, JCAG was renamed the Armenian Revolutionary Army (ARA) in 1983 and continued operations under a new leader, Sarkis Aznavourian (Gunter 2007, 116). The group's last attack occurred on March 13, 1985 (New York Times 1985) and should be considered inactive. The group eventually dissolved, the reason for which is believed to be the death of Sarkis Aznavourian (Gunter 2007, 116). Reports suggest that in recent years the group has been operating under the name of the Armenian Revolutionary Army, which has mainly operated politically rather than violently (MIPT 2008; Dione 1983).

Notes for Iris:

- surprising California connection
- is ARF still around today?
- right-wing alternative to ASALA -- the ARF's ideology had shifted between 1890 and World War II from more socialist to more conservative.
- JCAG trying to siphon off support from ASALA -- it's more professional and better organized than ASALA. ARF has more political legitimacy than other organizations. No clear evidence about source of initial membership, but could be drawn from ARF.
- JCAG rivalry with ASALA is for support, resources, attention. The leader of JCAG wanted to work with ASALA due to commonalities, but this backfired → led to internecine fighting
- political infighting within JCAG contributed to its dissolution -- meant Turkish response had limited or indirect effect on group's outcome
- ARF is still operating and around as a political party but armed wing is not as active (minority party)

Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1976
Onset: NA

Aliases: Red Guerrilla Family, Red Guerilla Family

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1976 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Red Guerrilla Family conducted its first attack on March 27, 1975, when it bombed the Berkeley office of the FBI (GTD 2019; New York Times 1975a; New York Times 1975b; Committee on the Judiciary 1976a, 129). No one was killed or injured in the attack, but the bombing caused approximately \$30000 of property damage (GTD 2019). Red Guerrilla Family was a communist group that ascribed to a Marxist-Leninist ideology (Committee on the Judiciary 1976b, 671). As a communist group, Red Guerrilla Family opposed capitalism and what they considered to be the fascist police state (New York Times 1975a). The group also said it opposed the “white racist government of Ian Smith” in Zimbabwe (Committee on the Judiciary 1976b, 685).

The group also detonated explosives in the building of the Standard Oil Company of California in San Francisco, at the offices of the investigative units of the Treasury Department in the Tishman Building in San Francisco, at the Iranian consulate in San Francisco, and at a lab of Hewlett-Packard in Palo Alto on April 4, 1975, July 21, 1975, January 14, 1976, and March 5, 1976 respectively (GTD 2019; New York Times 1975b).

Geography

Red Guerrilla Family conducted all of its attacks in the San Francisco Bay Area in the U.S. state of California (GTD 2019). The group conducted attacks in the following cities: Berkeley, San Francisco, and Palo Alto (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group’s organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding.

External Ties

Red Guerrilla Family may have had ties to the Symbionese Liberation Army, or SLA (New York Times 1975a). In a communique, Red Guerrilla Family expressed support for SLA (New York Times 1975a).

Group Outcome

Red Guerrilla Family conducted its last attack on April 14, 1976 targeting Union Carbide’s office in the Mutual Benefit Life Building in San Francisco (Committee on the Judiciary 1976b, 670, 686-687). The group attacked Union Carbide due to the company’s business with and mining and manufacturing operations in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe and the company’s so-called murderous exploitation of working people (Committee on the Judiciary 1976b, 671, 685). The group has not conducted any recognized attacks since the aforementioned one that targeted Union Carbide. It is unclear why the group stopped using violence or the state’s response to the group, if any. The group is inactive.

Notes for Iris:

-political aims are to attack capitalist institutions

-no clear political opposition. They targeted state institutions including US, Iran, and Zimbabwe

-ties to SLA are purely an endorsement by RGF to SLA. there is no recorded response by SLA (so no evidence of non-state ties to support the group)

XVI. MOVEMENT FOR CUBAN JUSTICE (PRAGMATISTAS)

Torg ID: 702515

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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 - movement for cuban justice pragmatistas
 - "Movement for cuban justice"
 - Miami cuban justice pragmatistas attack

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Pragmatistas, Movement for Cuban Justice

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1975 (imprisonment, unclear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Pragmatistas conducted its only recognized violent attack on February 21, 1975, when Valentin Hernandez successfully assassinated the politician Luciano Nieves in Miami, Florida (GTD 2019; South Florida Sun Sentinel 1986). Nieves was a Cuban pacifist (South Florida Sun Sentinel 1986). Pragmatistas was an anti-Castro group, which harassed and attacked employees and alleged supporters of the government of Cuba as a means to wage conflict against Castro (García 1998, 18).

Geography

Pragmatistas conducted its only recognized violent attack in Miami, Florida (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding. In addition to the assassin Valentin Hernandez, Jesus Lazo may have been a member of Pragmatistas. Lazo joined Hernandez in stalking, harassing, and possibly attacking Luciano Nieves (South Florida Sun Sentinel 1986). Unlike Hernandez, Lazo was not apprehended (South Florida Sun Sentinel 1986).

External Ties

It is unclear whether Pragmatistas had external ties to any other actors. The Pragmatistas operated at the same time as other anti-Castro armed groups such as Acción Cubana [English: Cuban Action], Omega 7, Poder Cubano [English: Cuban Power], etc., but there is no evidence of collaboration (García 1998, 18). Such anti-Castro groups had similar ideologies and aims (García 1998, 18). The aforementioned anti-Castro groups “bombed Cuban embassies and consulates around the world, assassinated Cuban diplomatic employees, harassed and threatened individuals and institutions with alleged ties to the Castro government, and placed bombs aboard planes heading for Cuba” (García 1998, 18).

Group Outcome

Pragmatistas conducted its only recognized violent attack on February 21, 1975, when Valentin Hernandez successfully assassinated the politician Luciano Nieves in Miami, Florida (GTD 2019; South Florida Sun Sentinel 1986). Valentin Hernandez was convicted for the murder of Luciano Nieves (South Florida Sun Sentinel 1986). He was sentenced to imprisonment for 25 years to life (South Florida Sun Sentinel 1986). The governor of Florida as well as the Board of Executive Clemency briefly considered commuting Hernandez's sentence (South Florida Sun Sentinel 1986). It is unclear if Hernandez was released from prison early. After the assassination of Luciano Nieves in February 1975, Pragmatistas has not conducted a violent attack. It is unclear why the group stopped using violence. It is possible that the imprisonment of Valentin Hernandez

was sufficient to prevent the group from conducting any more violent attacks. The group is now inactive.

XVII. TRIBAL THUMB
Torg ID: 702499
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1975
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 5280. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5280>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Wells Spring Communion (WSC), Wellsprings Commune, Well Springs Commune

Group Formation: 1973 (form), 1975 (violent)

Group End: 1975 (death of leader in 1977, arrests in the late 1970s and early 1980s)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Tribal Thumb was a left-wing armed group that was active in the mid-1970s (Global Security n.d.). According to the New York Times, it is believed that Earl Lamar Satcher formed the group in 1973 (New York Times 1983). In June 1975, Tribal Thumb conducted its only recognized violent attacks when it killed Wilburt Popeye Jackson, the head of the rival group United Prisoners Union, and Sally Voye, a progressive Benicia school teacher, in San Francisco (GTD 2019; New York Times 1983; In These Times 2015). One source describes Tribal Thumb as “ostensibly radical” (In These Times 2015). Barring its left-wing beliefs and ties to Symbionese Liberation Army, not much is known about the group’s ideology.

Geography

Tribal Thumb’s primary base of operations was property owned by its leader, Earl Lamar Satcher, in Humboldt County, California (New York Times 1983). At this property, group members trained. Sarah Jane Moore, who unsuccessfully attempted to assassinate President Gerald Ford, used the property for target practice (Global Security n.d.; New York Times 1983). Tribal Thumb conducted its only recognized violent attacks in San Francisco, California (GTD 2019). The group may have also operated in various locations in the San Francisco Bay Area including Berkeley and Menlo Park (In These Times 2015).

Organizational Structure

Earl Lamar Satcher was the founder and leader of Tribal Thumb (Global Security n.d.; New York Times 1983; In These Times 2015). Satcher was an ex-convict who had been incarcerated in California’s prisons (Global Security n.d.; New York Times 1983; In These Times 2015). He was also a former member of the Black Panther Party (Global Security n.d.; New York Times 1983). Satcher was shot to death in 1977 (Global Security n.d.; New York Times 1983). Another leader of Tribal Thumb was Benjamin Sargis (Global Security n.d.; New York Times 1983; UPI 1982). Sargis was a founding member of the group and was an unindicted coconspirator in the murder of Wilburt Popeye Jackson (New York Times 1983; UPI 1982). Sargis formerly was an organizer for People in Need, “a food distribution program organized by the Hearst family as a part of the ransom demanded by the SLA for the release of Patricia Hearst in 1974” (Global Security n.d.). The group’s membership size is likely very small. Approximately ten people would be a reasonable estimate for the group’s membership size based on reports of arrests.

External Ties

Tribal Thumb had ties to Symbionese Liberation Army, or SLA (Global Security n.d.). The groups were likely united by common ideologies and goals. The groups may have shared safehouses and shared members (Global Security n.d.). Wells Spring Communion, or WSC is either an alias or affiliate of Tribal Thumb (Global Security n.d.;

New York Times 1983). One source states that Tribal Thumb and WSC can be used interchangeably, potentially indicating that the latter is an alias for the former (New York Times 1983). Another source indicates that WSC is an affiliate of Tribal Thumb (Global Security n.d.). Tribal Thumb may have had ties to the Charles Manson Family (Global Security n.d.; New York Times 1983). The group may have also had ties to the Black Panther Party and the Black Guerilla Family (New York Times 1983).

Group Outcome

Tribal Thumb has not conducted a recognized attack since its first and only attack June 1975 when it killed Wilbert Popeye Jackson (GTD 2019). The group is inactive. In April 1977, Earl Satcher was killed in a shootout (Desert Sun Newspaper 1977; Global Security n.d.; New York Times 1983; In These Times 2015). Other group members were arrested in 1981 and 1982 (Global Security n.d.; New York Times 1983; UPI 1982).

Notes for Iris:

- evidence didn't indicate any political aims
- only clear connection to any political violence was Sarah Jane Moore's target practice activities within the group
- the group's ties to the SLA are more likely because (1) Sargis was a founding member of the group and had ties to Hearst kidnapping response, (2) both groups had similar ideological cases, (3) both used the same safe house
- one hit wonder

XVIII. CONTINENTAL REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

Torg ID: 702540

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.gsa.gov/historic-buildings/federal-building-and-us-custom-house-denver-co>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1975 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Continental Revolutionary Army conducted its first attack on February 3, 1975, when it detonated a bomb on the sixth floor of the Central Bank and Trust Tower in Denver, Colorado (South China Morning Post 1975; GTD 2019). The bombing targeted the offices of the Security and Exchange Commission and caused approximately \$60000 of property damage (South China Morning Post 1975; GTD 2019). Four people were injured (South China Morning Post 1975; GTD 2019). A note left at the site of the attack stated that the attack was carried out by the then-unknown “Continental Revolutionary Army” (South China Morning Post 1975). The note stated that the group was planning more bombings (South China Morning Post 1975). The group’s ideology is unclear.

Geography

The Continental Revolutionary Army conducted its only two recognized attacks in Denver, Colorado (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group’s organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group’s external ties, if any.

Group Outcome

The Continental Revolutionary Army conducted its second and final attack on December 23, 1975, when it detonated an explosive in a bathroom on the first floor of the Federal Building and U.S. Custom House in Denver, Colorado (US General Service Administration n.d.; GTD 2019). No one was killed or injured (GTD 2019). The building only endured minor structural damage, worth approximately \$5000 (US General Service Administration n.d.; GTD 2019). After the bombing in December 1975, the group has not

conducted a violent attack. It is unknown why the group stopped using violence. The group is inactive.

Notes:

- no information could be found about their political aims or the ideological
- target was financial institution and name seems to be reference to the American Revolution so maybe anti-capitalist/revolutionary, but no evidence to corroborate this otherwise

Overall Trends:

- black African liberation
- FALN/Puerto Rican separatist groups
- right wing/white nationalist groups
- Anti-Castro/Anti-Communist (e.g. Group Zero)
- "New Left" groups (similar to movement going on in the Japan) -- characterized by radical anti-capitalist, revolutionary aims, anti-imperialist, very small/concentrated in urban/coastal areas
- criminal gangs (e.g. MS-13)

USA Cases Part 5, 1976-1980 Last Updated: 23 February 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1288	SAVE OUR ISRAEL LAND		1976	1976
T144	CROATIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS		1976	1980
T293	MAY 19 COMMUNIST COALITION		1976	1985
T1581	NEW ORDER		1977	1998
T1235	PEDRO LUIS BOITEL COMMANDOS		1977	1977
T143	THE COVENANT, THE SWORD, AND THE ARM OF THE LORD		1978	0
T2401	OTPOR		1978	2000
T282	MACHETEROS		1978	1998
T1580	NATION OF YAHWEH		1979	0
T533	WHITE PATRIOT PARTY		1980	0

T395	PUERTO RICAN ARMED RESISTANCE		1980	1981
T780	ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION		1980	1986
T950	NORMANDIES LOCOS SALVATRUCHAS		1980	0

- I. SAVE OUR ISRAEL LAND
Torg ID: 1288
Min. Group Date: 1976
Max. Group Date: 1976
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://books.google.com/books?id=km2BAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA18&lpg=PA18&dq=jewish+defense+league+%22save+our+israel%22&source=bl&ots=gHjlq4jaWP&sig=ACfU3U1qWRKkpOkxiwWK3KaMCB6wwZUqsA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiHs5X24ernAhUHITQIHc85BCEQ6AEwA3oECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=jewish%20defense%20league%20%22save%20our%20israel%22&f=false>
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https://docs.google.com/document/d/1keW1Pno_J3LB1Gw9FFBtMouyjnMrlLqvIJ3fCC5sYt8l/edit

Part 2. Basic Coding

*independent of JDL or alias?

Aliases: SOIL, Save our Israel Land (SOIL)

Group Formation: 1976

Group End: 1976 (infiltration, unclear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Save Our Israel Land conducted its first recognized attack on May 16, 1976, when it firebombed a branch of First National City Bank and a branch of Bankers Trust Company in Queens, New York City, causing minor property damage (GTD 2019). Neither attack caused any injuries or fatalities (GTD 2019). On October 8, 1976, SOIL conducted a firebombing at a branch of Chemical Bank in Queens in opposition to the Arab economic boycott of Israel (Los Angeles Times 1976). SOIL had ties to Jewish Defense League, or JDL (Dorman 2016, 435; Friedman 1995, 24; Hewitt 2003, 18). As such, SOIL may be classified as an ethnonationalist, Jewish group that supported Zionism. The group likely opposed the return of Israeli-occupied territory including the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Golan Heights to the Palestinians (Dorman 2016, 435).

Geography

SOIL conducted all of its recognized attacks in New York City (GTD 2019). Three of the group's attacks took place in the borough of Queens (GTD 2019; Los Angeles 1976). The group was not transnational

Organizational Structure

SOIL was most likely formed by Meir Kahane, a Jewish rabbi who was also the founder of Kach and Jewish Defense League (Dorman 2016, 434-435; Armed Group Database 2019). Michael Fitzpatrick was a member of JDL who is best known for bombing a bookstore in Chelsea, New York City that sold communist literature (Dorman 2016, 435; Hewitt 2003, 18). Fitzpatrick later became a member of SOIL and acted as an informant for the FBI (Dorman 2016, 435; Hewitt 2003, 18). He provided information about another SOIL member named Victor Vancier, which led to Vancier's conviction for plotting the bombing of the Egyptian Tourism Office in Manhattan, New York City (Dorman 2016, 435; Hewitt 2003, 18). Vancier later divulged that he was responsible for eleven other bombings targeting Egyptian diplomatic targets (Dorman 2016, 435; Hewitt 2003, 18). SOIL potentially had organizational ties to and dependency on Jewish Defense League, or JDL (Dorman 2016, 434-436; Friedman 1995, 24; Hewitt 2003, 18). This will be elaborated upon in the External Ties section.

External Ties

SOIL had ties to Jewish Defense League, or JDL (Dorman 2016, 435; Friedman 1995, 24; Hewitt 2003, 18). Sources disagree about the nature of SOIL's ties to JDL. One source states that SOIL was a "JDL front" (Friedman 1995, 24). Another source states that SOIL, as well as Jewish Armed Resistance and Thunder of Zion, were splinter groups of JDL (Hewitt 2003, 18). Another source says Meir Kahane formed SOIL after founding Kach and Jewish Defense League as a Jewish nationalist organization specifically dedicated to opposing the return of Israeli-occupied territory including the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Golan Heights (Dorman 2016, 435).

Group Outcome

SOIL conducted its last recognized attack on October 24, 1976, when it used an incendiary explosive to attack the Tunisian Mission to the United Nations in New York City (GTD 2019). There were no injuries or fatalities, but the attack caused property damage (GTD 2019). The group has not conducted an attack since 1976. Michael Fitzpatrick, a member of JDL and later SOIL, acted as an informant and helped the Federal Bureau of Investigation infiltrate SOIL (Dorman 2016, 435; Hewitt 2003, 18). He provided information about another SOIL member named Victor Vancier, which led to Vancier's conviction for plotting the bombing of the Egyptian Tourism Office in Manhattan, New York City (Dorman 2016, 435; Hewitt 2003, 18). Vancier later divulged that he was responsible for eleven other bombings targeting Egyptian diplomatic targets (Dorman 2016, 435; Hewitt 2003, 18). This infiltration and subsequent law enforcement action may have been sufficient to prevent the group from using violence due to the group's small size. The group is inactive.

Notes for Iris:

- lots of competing information about the source to JDL. Dorman seems the most credible. SOIL seemed to have more narrow aims than JDL
- unclear how much operational independence the group had from JDL, if any

II. CROATIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

Torg ID: 144

Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 1980

Onset: NA

Aliases: Croatian Freedom Fighters (Cff), Croatian Freedom Fighters

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Croatian National Resistance (CNR), Croatian "freedom fighters"

Group Formation: 1976

Group End: 1981 (arrest, unclear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Croatian Freedom Fighters first came to attention as a violent group on September 10, 1976, when five perpetrators hijacked an airplane that was traveling from LaGuardia

Airport in New York City to Chicago (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). CFF demanded “the release of Croatian prisoners and the distribution of Croatian-independence propaganda in both France and the United States” (MIPT 2008). Zvonko Busic and the other four perpetrators, armed with both real and fake explosives, took 92 hostages (GTD 2019). Approximately 30 hours later, Busic and the four others surrendered to French authorities and were forced to release the hostages (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The group may have conducted attacks in 1978 in New York at the headquarters of the United Nations and at Grand Central Station (Lambert 2011, 558). CFF conducted an attack on December 4, 1979, when it detonated a time bomb at Jet and Cruise Travel Agency, a travel agency in Astoria, Queens, New York owned by a native of Yugoslavia (GTD 2019; New York Times 1979). CFF also attacked a bank and the home of a Yugoslav envoy (GTD 2019; Washington Post 1980). The group also allegedly detonated an explosive in the museum at the Statue of Liberty on June 4, 1980, although there were competing claims of responsibility by Omega 7 and FALN (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Time 2001; New York Times 1980; Martin 2011, 558).

CFF can be considered a nationalist and separatist group (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1978). CFF was an anti-Yugoslav group (FBI n.d.; Washington Post 1980). The group’s main political goal was the establishment of an independent Croatia (FBI n.d.; Martin 2011, 558). It seemed to have formed in response to Yugoslavia’s annexation of Croatia in 1971 (Martin 2011, 558). The group opposed the activities of the Yugoslav Secret Police (GTD 2019; New York Times 1978). CFF demanded that the United States federal government end all economic aid to Yugoslavia (GTD 2019; New York Times 1978). The group also demanded that the governments of the United States and West Germany sever all economic and diplomatic ties to Yugoslavia (GTD 2019; New York Times 1978).

The group conducted one attack to demonstrate its opposition to President Jimmy Carter’s visit to Croatia (Washington Post 1980). CFF used violence to show its opposition to the United States federal government’s mistreatment and incarceration of Croatian nationalists (New York Times 1981).

Geography

CFF’s operated exclusively in the United States (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The group conducted all but one of its attacks in New York City (GTD 2019). The group conducted one attack in Washington, D.C. (GTD 2019; Washington Post 1980).

Organizational Structure

Zvonko Busic may have been a leader of CFF, although his position within the group is unknown. Members were likely Croatian. Busic led a hijacking of an airplane that was traveling from LaGuardia Airport in New York City to Chicago in 1976 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). Approximately 30 hours after hijacking the plane, Busic and the four perpetrators surrendered to French authorities and were forced to release the hostages (MIPT 2008;

GTD 2019). Basic was later tried and convicted in an American court (MIPT 2008). Basic escaped from prison in New York in 1987, but was found two days later and imprisoned again (MIPT 2008). The group is likely small. Nothing is known about the group's membership or source of funding.

External Ties

Nothing is known for certain about the group's external ties, if any. CFF may have ties to other unnamed Croatian separatist groups (Washington Post 1980). The group may have also had ties to Miro Baresic, a Croatian nationalist who was deported from the United States to Sweden, where he was incarcerated (Washington Post 1980).

Group Outcome

After surrendering to French authorities after hijacking an airplane in 1976, Zvonko Basic and the four other perpetrators of CFF were tried and convicted in an American court (MIPT 2008). There was a lag between attacks but the group reassembled and carried out additional attacks in 1978 (Martin 2011). The group conducted its last recognized attack on January 23, 1981, when it detonated a pipe bomb in the New York Supreme Court building (New York Times 1981; FBI n.d.). There was some property damage, but no injuries (New York Times 1981; FBI n.d.). CFF claimed responsibility for the attack (New York Times 1981; FBI n.d.). Zvonko Basic escaped from prison in New York in 1987, but was found two days later and imprisoned again (MIPT 2008). The group is inactive (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- the group's leader Basic is only confirmed leader of the first attack in 1976, but he gets arrested shortly after and then sentenced to jail
- seems likely Basic was still in jail in 1981 when the rest of the group
- GTD is missing 1981 source, but ample evidence this is the last known attack
- the group just disappeared in 1981 and not sure what happened to them

III. MAY 19 COMMUNIST COALITION

Torg ID: 293

Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 1985

Onset: NA

Aliases: May 19 Communist Order, May 19 Communist Coalition, Red Guerrilla Resistance, Resistance Conspiracy

Part 1. Bibliography

- "May 19 Communist Coalition." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3234. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: M19CO, May 19th Communist Organization (MCO), May 19 Communist Order, Armed Resistance Unit, Red Guerrilla Resistance, Resistance Conspiracy, Revolutionary Fighting Group

Group Formation: sometime between 1976 and 1978, inclusive

Group End: 1985 (arrests, investigation, imprisonment)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

May 19 Communist Organization was a communist group that operated as a front of Revolutionary Armed Task Force, an alliance between members of the Weather Underground Organization and Black Liberation Army, after severing ties with the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Seger 2001, 1; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 687). One source describes the group as a splinter of the Weather Underground Prairie-Linked Committee, but others describe it as a front or coalition of existing groups (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 687). The group's namesake date, May 19,

refers to the birthdate of Malcolm X and Ho Chi Minh (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Seger 2001, 1; Lambert 2001, 379).

M19CO adopted radical leftist views and used violent activity to express opposition to American imperialism, militarism, and racism (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). The group set out to fulfill three particularly important purposes: the liberation of incarcerated political prisoners, the redistribution and appropriation of prosperous people's wealth especially for militant aims, and the use of violence in the form of bombings and attacks to achieve the aforementioned objectives and to spread awareness of the United States federal government's wrongdoing (Global Security n.d.; Seger 2001, 1). M19CO was a communist group whose ideology can most accurately be described as Marxism-Leninism (Global Security n.d.; Seger 2001, 3; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 687; Lambert 2001, 379). The group may also support feminism (Lambert 2001, 379). M19CO wanted to unite white people, Latinos, and African Americans to change society (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 687).

It is difficult to determine when the group's first attributable attack took place because it is difficult to differentiate attacks that should be attributed to a specific leftist group such as the Weather Underground Organization or Black Liberation Army versus those that should be attributed to M19CO. As such, I am reluctant to code a specific starting year for the group's formation or violent activities. Accordingly, I code the group's formation as sometime between 1976 and 1978, inclusive. GTD codes the group's first attack as having occurred in December 1976 (GTD 2019). However, two sources state that the group only was active beginning in 1978 (Global Security n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 687). Another source states that the group formed in late 1977 (Lambert 2001, 379). The group's most noteworthy attacks include assisting several people such as Joanne Chesimard and William Morales in escaping prison, the Brinks robbery in which perpetrators robbed approximately \$1.6 million by attacking an armored car, killing the guards, and killing police officers, and the bombing of the U.S. Capitol building in November 1983 (GTD 2019; Global Security n.d.; Seger 2001, 1-2; New York Times 1988; Lambert 2001, 379-380).

Geography

M19CO operated exclusively in the United States (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The group conducted attacks in New York, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Connecticut, Georgia (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The group conducted attacks in the following cities in New York: New York City, Mount Vernon, Greenburgh, and Inwood (GTD 2019). The group conducted attacks in the following cities in the District of Columbia: Washington (GTD 2019). The group conducted an attack in the following city in Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh (GTD 2019). The group conducted an attack in the following cities in Virginia: Arlington (GTD 2019). The group conducted attacks in the following cities in New Jersey: Livingston and Paramus. The group conducted an attack in the

following cities in Connecticut: Danbury (GTD 2019). The group conducted an attack in the following city in Georgia: Metter (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

May 19 Communist Organization operated as an alliance between members of various leftist groups such as the Weather Underground Organization, Black Liberation Army, and Republic of New Afrika (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Seger 2001, 1; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 687). It was the armed wing of the Revolutionary Armed Task Force. The groups that M19CO with which was affiliated will be discussed in the External Ties section.

One source states that M19CO had 34 members (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 687). Many members were former members of the Weather Underground. Members of M19CO included Elizabeth Anna Duke, Donna Joan Barup, David Gilbert, Janet Clark, Katherine Boudin, Samuel Brown, Susan Lisa Rosenberg, Timothy Blunk, Alan Berkman, Marilyn Buck, Laura Whitehorn, and Linda Evans (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 687; Lambert 1002, 379-380; Global Security n.d.; FBI Most Wanted List n.d.; FBI Most Wanted List n.d.; MIPT 2008). It is unclear who the group's leader or leaders were. The group's source of funding was bank robberies (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

May 19 Communist Organization was a communist group that operated as a front of Revolutionary Armed Task Force, an alliance between members of the Weather Underground Organization and Black Liberation Army, after severing ties with the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Seger 2001, 1; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 687). One source describes the group as a splinter of the Weather Underground Prairie-Linked Committee, but others describe it as a front or coalition of existing groups (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 687).

M19CO functioned as "the above ground political support apparatus" of RATF (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 687). M19CO included members of the Black Panthers and Republic of New Afrika, or RNA (Global Security n.d.; Seger 2001, 1; Lambert 2001, 379-380). The group may have had ties to Red Guerrilla Resistance (GTD 2019). M19CO also had ties to Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional Puertorriqueña [English: Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation], or FALN (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2001, 380). M19CO may have had ties to the Palestine Liberation Organization, or PLO (MIPT 2008). M19CO shared membership with Students for a Democratic Society, or SDS (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

In November 1984, two members of M19CO were arrested in New Jersey, which led law enforcement to discover a warehouse in which the group stored large amounts of dynamite, explosives, and other contraband (Global Security n.d.; Seger 2001, 2). Susan Lisa Rosenberg and Timothy Blunk were arrested and indicted on charges of possession of firearms and explosives and involvement in a shootout and a prison escape (Global Security n.d.). An investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed that M19CO was planning more attacks (Global Security n.d.; Seger 2001, 2). The FBI investigation spoilt those plans (Global Security n.d.; Seger 2001, 2).

The group conducted its last attack on February 23, 1985, when it used dynamite to bomb the Police Benevolent Association in New York City (GTD 2019; Global Security n.d.; Seger 2001, 2). In 1985, all but one member of M19CO were arrested (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). They were tried and convicted of a plethora of charges including possession of illegal weapons, robbery, bombings, and forgery (MIPT 2008). The only member of the group who was not arrested before or in 1985 was Elizabeth Anna Duke (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). Duke fled Pennsylvania in October 1985 (FBI Most Wanted List n.d.). In November 1986, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania issued an arrest warrant for Duke (Global Security n.d.). In 1988, Marilyn Buck, Linda Evans, Laura Whitehorn, Susan Rosenberg, Timothy Blunk, Alan Berkman, and Elizabeth Anna Duke were indicted by a federal grand jury for the 1983 Capitol bombing and attacks on other government buildings (New York Times 1988). The group is inactive.

Notes for Iris:

-the group was a “front” with some degree of operational independence, especially after Weather Underground and Black Panther began to decline. It was independent in the sense that operated outside the confines of the leadership structure of the other groups.
-the debate about the group’s formation is when the group members began to independently claim attacks under the group’s attacks rather than the other organizations

IV. NEW ORDER
Torg ID: 1581
Min. Group Date: 1977
Max. Group Date: 1998
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1997 (form), never (violent)

Group End: 1998 (arrests, imprisonment)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Dennis McGiffen, a former Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, formed the white supremacist group, New Order, in 1997 in part because he thought that the KKK was “too wimpy” (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center 2004). McGiffen was inspired by the Order, another white supremacist group led by Robert J. Matthews (MIPT 2008).

The group’s ultimate goal was to spark a race war by conducting bombings and carrying out assassinations (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center 2004).

The group planned bombings targeting the headquarters of the Anti-Defamation League, the Southern Poverty Law Center, and the Simon Wiesenthal Center (MIPT 2008). The group also planned to poison a city’s water supply (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center 2004). New Order had a hit list (New York Times 1998). The group plotted to assassinate Morris Dees, a founding member of the Southern Poverty Law Center, Alan Greenspan, Chair of the Federal Reserve, and Steven Spielberg, among others (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center 2004). New Order planned to rob banks and armored cars to acquire funding (MIPT 2008). The group stockpiled firearms and bombs to achieve these aims (Southern Poverty Law Center 2004). The group never conducted an attack (MIPT 2008). McGiffen testified that New Order’s plots were simply “drunken

ramblings,” rather than concrete plans (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center 2004; United States Court of Appeals Seventh Circuit 2001).

Geography

New Order operated in southern Illinois (MIPT 2008; United States Court of Appeals Seventh Circuit 2001). There is no evidence the group was transnational.

Organizational Structure

New Order probably only had 5 or 6 members at its peak with many coming from the KKK (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League 2015, 6). Dennis McGiffen, Wallace Weicherding, Ralph Bock, Glenn Lowtharp, and Karl Schave may have been the only members of the group (MIPT 2008). Dennis McGiffen was the group’s leader and founder (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center 2004). He was formerly the Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center 2004). Wallace Weicherding was probably the group’s second-in-command (Southern Poverty Law Center 2004). Weicherding was formerly a prominent member of the Illinois branch of the Ku Klux Klan (Southern Poverty Law Center 2004).

External Ties

Dennis McGiffen was inspired by the Order, a white supremacist group led by Robert J. Matthews (MIPT 2008). Most, if not all, of the members of New Order were formerly members of the Ku Klux Klan or Aryan Nations (MIPT 2008). Nevertheless, there is no evidence that New Order had ties to either the KKK or AN (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

New Order’s “plans were foiled when a government informant told authorities the group was stockpiling automatic weapons, even a ‘light anti-tank rocket system,’ to ignite a race war against blacks and Jews” (Southern Poverty Law Center 2004). McGiffen testified that New Order’s plots were simply “drunken ramblings,” rather than concrete plans (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center 2004; United States Court of Appeals Seventh Circuit 2001). Dennis McGiffen and five others were apprehended in February 1998 (MIPT 2008; Anti-Defamation League 2015, 6). They were sentenced to prison (MIPT 2008). McGiffen was released from prison in July 2004 (Southern Poverty Law Center 2004). All other members of New Order have also been released from prison (MIPT 2008). The group is inactive (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-prominent example of failed and foiled plot -- they might have been stockpiling weapons to conduct an attack, but otherwise it was just threats to use force and their historical ties to the KKK

- MIPT notes they never conducted an attack
- the Order seems to have been an inspirational point for far-right groups in the US, started in the 1980s
- there have been references to the Order group in other far-right analogues. Might be interesting to peruse (See if TORG has later entry or if this is mismatched alias)

V. PEDRO LUIS BOITEL COMMANDOS

Torg ID: 1235

Min. Group Date: 1977

Max. Group Date: 1977

Onset: NA

Aliases: Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos, Luis Boitel Commandos

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 1977

Group End: 1977 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos was an anti-Castro armed group which operated in the United States in 1977 (GTD 2019; Los Angeles Times 1977; New York Times 1977;

Washington Post 1977). The group derived its name from the name of an anti-Castro student leader who died in 1972, while participating in a hunger strike at a Cuban jail (Washington Post 1977).

Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos supported the overthrow of Fidel Castro (Washington Post 1977). The group also opposed Soviet support of the Cuban government of Fidel Castro (New York Times 1977). The group also justified their use of violence to protest the Cuban government's human rights violations and Cuban troop presence in Africa (New York Times 1977). Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos opposed the transfer of the Panama Canal to the government of Panama (New York Times 1977). The group criticized the Jimmy Carter administration for its cooperation with the Castro regime in sharing intelligence about terrorism (Los Angeles Times 1977; New York Times 1977; Washington Post 1977).

Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos conducted its first attack on May 25, 1977, when it bombed an office of Mackey International Airlines in Fort Lauderdale (GTD 2019; Los Angeles Times 1977; Washington Post 1977). In August 1977, the group conducted an attack at Miami International Airport, when it bombed an empty Venezuelan aircraft to protest the government of Venezuela's jailing of the Bosch guerrillas, referring to Orlando Bosch, an anti-Castro Cuban exile who was imprisoned (GTD 2019; Los Angeles Times 1977).

Geography

Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos operated primarily in Florida (GTD 2019; Los Angeles Times 1977; Washington Post 1977). The group conducted attacks in Fort Lauderdale and Miami (GTD 2019; Los Angeles Times 1977). The group is believed to have maintained a presence in the Little Havana neighborhood in Miami (Washington Post 1977). The group also conducted attacks in Washington, District of Columbia (GTD 2019; New York Times 1977; Washington Post 1977).

Organizational Structure

Nearly nothing is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding. Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos may have been a faction within the Coalition of Revolutionary Organizations, or CORU (Los Angeles Times 1977; Washington Post 1977). Coalition of Revolutionary Organizations is also known as United Revolutionary Organizations Command.

External Ties

Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos could have had ties to El Condor (New York Times 1977; Washington Post 1977). El Condor was an anti-Castro armed group which operated in Miami (New York Times 1977; Washington Post 1977). Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos

and El Condor probably merged and were operating as a single entity by September 1977 (New York Times 1977). Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos may have been a faction within the Coalition of Revolutionary Organizations, or CORU (Los Angeles Times 1977; Washington Post 1977). Coalition of Revolutionary Organizations is also known as United Revolutionary Organizations Command. CORU was an umbrella group for anti-Castro Cuban exiles (Los Angeles Times 1977; Washington Post 1977). Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos may have allegedly had ties to the United States federal government agencies such as the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency (Los Angeles Times 1977). These alleged ties have not been substantiated.

Group Outcome

Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos conducted its last set of attacks in September 1977 (GTD 2019). On September 7, 1977, the group detonated two powerful explosives: one near the White House and one near the Soviet Embassy and the offices of Aeroflot (GTD 2019; Los Angeles Times 1977; New York Times 1977; Washington Post 1977). The group conducted its final attacks on September 19, 1977 (GTD 2019). On that day, Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos detonated bombs at four hotels in Miami (GTD 2019; Los Angeles Times 1977). The group has not conducted an attack since September 1977 and is inactive. It is unknown whether the state responded to the group.

Notes for Iris:

-at some point it is heavily implied that El Condor and Boitel Commandos were distinct and independent armed groups, but by September 1977 the group might have merged
-it is hard to tell how long the group might have been independent or how long it operated after the “merge”

VI. THE COVENANT, THE SWORD, AND THE ARM OF THE LORD

Torg ID: 143

Min. Group Date: 1978

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Covenant Sword And Arm Of The Lord (Csa), Covenant Sword And Arm Of The Lord, The Covenant, The Sword, And The Arm Of The Lord

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Church of Zarephath-Horeb, Zarephath-Horeb, Zarephath Horeb, Refuge and Divine Inspiration

Group Formation: 1970/1971 (form), probably 1978 (violent)

Group End: 1985 (siege, arrests, prosecution)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Covenant, the Sword, and the Arm of the Lord was a white supremacist and Christian fundamentalist group (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 685; Egan 2011, 145; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 127; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.). James Ellison, a Christian minister from Texas, formed CSA in 1970 or 1971 near the city of Elijah in southern Missouri (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 127; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.; FBI varied dates, 1).

CSA likely did not have any violent goals when it first was founded; it was more of a religious organization (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 127-128). In 1976, Ellison relocated CSA to a compound near Bull Shoals in northern Arkansas and established the Church of Zarephath-Horeb (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 685; Egan 2011, 146; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 127). Zarephath-Horeb espoused the doctrine of Christian Identity: a fundamentalist Christian viewpoint that posited that white people were the rightful children of God and other races were descendants of either Satan or animals (MIPT 2008; Egan 2011, 145; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 127; FBI varied dates, 2). The group was anti-semitic and opposed Zionism (MIPT 2008; Egan 2011, 145; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 127; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.). The group was center-seeking and anti-government (Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.).

It is difficult to determine when the group's violent attacks began, but 1978 is the best estimate (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 126; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.). CSA conducted bombings, acts of arson, vandalism, robbery, and homicide (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 685; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.). Its compound near Bull Shoals was both used as a paramilitary training ground and as a residence for CSA members and their families (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 685; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.).

Geography

CSA operated in the United States. The group was initially formed near the city of Elijah in southern Missouri (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 127; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.; FBI varied dates, 1). Ellison relocated CSA to a compound near Bull Shoals in northern Arkansas (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 685; Egan 2011, 146; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 127). The group primarily operated in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri near the border between the two states (Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.).

The location in the rural Ozarks provided an operational advantage to CSA for a plethora of reasons. Firstly, the area's seclusion made it difficult for law enforcement to monitor its activities and acquire information about the group (Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.).

Secondly, the compound's location near a state border line "complicat[ed] jurisdictional responsibilities" (Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.). Thirdly, the area's demography was mostly white, increasing the ease to which the group could conduct operations (Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.). The group may have also operated in western Oklahoma (Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.). The group conducted an attack in Springfield, Missouri (GTD 2019; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128). The group conducted attacks in Fulton and Texarkana, Arkansas (GTD 2019; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128). The group also conducted an attack on a Jewish cultural center in Bloomington, Indiana (GTD 2019; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128).

Organizational Structure

One source states that CSA was the military wing of the Church of Zarephath-Horeb, but they could also be considered aliases (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 127). CSA's founder and leader was James Ellison, who was also known as Jim Ellison (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 127; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.; FBI varied dates, 1). Ellison was a white male, had a stocky build, was 5'10" (FBI varied dates, 3). In July 1982, he was 41 years old (FBI varied dates, 3). The group's second-in-command was Kerry Noble (Egan 2011, 146). Richard Wayne Snell, a CSA member who killed a pawn shop owner and a state trooper and was later executed, may have been an important member of the group (Egan 2011, 146). The group originally formed as a Christian religious commune in the Ozark region (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128).

According to the FBI and other law enforcement authorities, at its height, approximately 200 people resided in the Zarephath-Horeb commune in Bull Shoals, slightly more than 100 of which were armed members of CSA (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 685; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.; FBI varied dates, 1; Chicago Tribune 1985). The group's sources of funding were sales of homemade firearms including machine guns, explosives, and other weapons at gun shows (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

CSA had ties to Aryan Nations, or AN, and The Order, two other white supremacist groups (MIPT 2008; Egan 2011, 146; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.). CSA, AN, and The Order allegedly shared training facilities and CSA's northern Arkansas compound, but it is unclear whether this ever actually occurred (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128). CSA supplied a machine gun to The Order for one of the latter group's assassinations (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128). One source describes CSA's external ties to AN and The Order as "loosely affiliated" (Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.). David Tate, a member of The Order allegedly attempted to flee to CSA's compound after killing Jimmie Linegar (Egan 2011, 146).

Some alleged that Timothy McVeigh had ties to CSA, but authorities found no evidence to corroborate this (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128). McVeigh carried out the Oklahoma City bombing on April 19, 1995, hours after Richard Wayne Snell was executed by lethal injection (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128). McVeigh may have been inspired by a desire to retaliate to the aforementioned execution, but authorities could not find evidence of ties between CSA and McVeigh (Egan 2011, 146; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128). CSA may have had ties to the Militia of Montana (Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.).

Group Outcome

CSA conducted its final set of attacks in 1983 when it attacked churches, a Jewish religious and cultural center, a natural gas pipeline, etc. (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.).

On April 19, 1985, between 200 and 300 FBI agents, ATF agents, and local law enforcement surrounded CSA's compound in northern Arkansas (MIPT 2008; Egan 2011, 146; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.; New York Times 1985a; AP 1985; Chicago Tribune 1985; New York Times 1985b). Law enforcement held the compound under siege for four days, while negotiating with James Ellison (MIPT 2008; Egan 2011, 146; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 128; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.; New York Times 1985a; AP 1985; New York Times 1985b).

The siege ended with a peaceful resolution (MIPT 2008; Egan 2011, 146; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.; New York Times 1985a; AP 1985; New York Times 1985b). Authorities collected evidence and stockpiles of weapons, explosives, and poison from the compound and used it to indict Ellison and others (MIPT 2008; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.; AP 1985). Ellison and others were convicted on a variety of charges (MIPT 2008; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.; AP 1985). Ellison and many others were imprisoned (MIPT 2008; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.). This raid and set of trials effectively ended the group (MIPT 2008; Encyclopedia of Arkansas n.d.). The group is inactive.

Notes for Iris:

- interesting contrast with Waco in terms of FBI response
- group was initially nonviolent and a Christian fundamentalist group (e.g. Christian white nationalism), but group became more radicalized over time
- the group moved in 1976 which coincided with their transition to violence (unclear if there was any major geographic advantage in the Ozarks between these locations)
- unclear if there was a catalyst
- interesting ties to other white nationalist groups but the nature of the relationship was nearly all alleged

VII. OTPOR
Torg ID: 2401

Min. Group Date: 1978
Max. Group Date: 2000
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 2000 (regime change)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

OTPOR! is a student movement started in October 1998 to protest regime limitations on Belgrade University's free expression laws by participants in the 1996 student protests (NY Times 2000; The Guardian 2015). They are a nonviolent movement and have no first date of violent attacks. Sources attribute a series of 1978 attacks in the United States to the group, but this is before their formation and most likely refers to a different

group with the same name (GTD 2016). They are suspected of an assassination on May 13, 2000 in Novi Sad but the accusation came from the Milosevic regime and it was never corroborated (GTD 2016). The group aims to nonviolently overthrow Milosevic by changing the political culture in Serbia (ICNC 2010).

Geography

OTPOR! is traditionally a nonviolent movement that was based throughout Serbia. Sources attribute a series of 1978 attacks in the United States to the group, but this is before their formation and most likely refers to a different group with the same name (GTD 2016). They are suspected of an attack on May 13, 2000 in Novi Sad (GTD 2016). Otpor held transnational meetings in Hungary and the United States (NY Times 2000). It is not really a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

The group was led by students Srdja Popovic, Ivan Andric, and Pedrag Lecic (NY Times 2000; The Guardian 2015). The movement had 130 branches by the time Milosevic was successfully ousted (ibid). Membership began with only students but quickly expanded to thousands of Serbian citizens (ICNC 2010). The group had 70,000 recorded members in its prime (NY Times 2000). A large portion of the group's finances explicitly came from the United States through government organizations and NGOs (ibid).

External Ties

A large portion of the group's finances explicitly came from the United States through government organizations and NGOs (NY Times 2000). An NGO from the United States gave Otpor leaders training on how to successfully conduct a non-violent movement (ibid).

Group Outcome

Milosevic's regime initially attempted to use violent repressive tactics to harm demonstrators (Canada IRB 2001; NY Times 2000). Otpor fought back with a team of lawyers to provide legal defense to arrested members and used photos of victims of the regime's violence as propaganda (ICNC 2010). Later Serbia had to pay 40,000 dinars to a member of the Otpor movement whose rights were violated (Canada IRB 2001). After Milosevic was beaten in the September 2000 elections he was forced to hold, he refused to hand over his power (ICNC 2010). The Otpor movement responds with strikes, demonstrations, boycotts, and blockades (ibid). The group is suspected of an assassination on May 13, 2000 in Novi Sad but the accusation came from the Milosevic regime and it was never proved (GTD 2016). This culminated in the occupation of several important Belgrade locations which forced Milosevic to resign on October 6, 2000 (ibid).

VIII. MACHETEROS

Torg ID: 282

Min. Group Date: 1978

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: Macheteros, Ejercito Popular De Boricua (Epb), Epb Movimiento Popular Revolucionario, Machete Wielders, Popular Army Of Boricua

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Partido Revolucionario de Trabajadores Puertorriqueños, Machete Swingers

Group Formation: 1978 (first attack)

Group End: 1998

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in August 1978 after splintering from FALN (Schmid and Jongman 1988, Lambert 2011). It first came to attention after issuing a communique on August 24, 1978 claiming responsibility for the death of a Puerto Rican police officer (Lambert 2011). The group declared that the attack was in retaliation to police killing two *independistas* (Puerto Rican separatists) in July 1978 (Lambert 2011). The group's most famous attack on September 12, 1983 was also one of the largest bank robberies in US history, in which the Macheteros stole nearly \$7 million from a Wells Fargo bank in West Hartford, Connecticut (Lambert 2011).

The Macheteros were a Puerto Rican ethnonationalist organization that waged a struggle for total independence from the United States (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Lambert 2011). They often used Marxist-Leninist jargon in their communiques, but their main focus was Puerto Rican independence (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

The Macheteros focused their attacks on bombing US military sites, likely to send the message that the United States was militarily occupying Puerto Rico (Lambert 2011). They also conducted numerous attacks against Puerto Rican police officers (MIPT 2008). Their attacks often occurred on days of significance for the Puerto Rican independence movement, such as the birthdays of nationalist leaders Pedro Albizu Campos and Eugenio María de Hostes (Lambert 2011; Sloan and Anderson 2009).

Geography

The group operated mainly in and around Puerto Rico, attacking U.S. military facilities and personnel, but also conducted a few attacks throughout the continental United States (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Lambert 2011; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

The group's three founders were Juan Segarra Palmer, Filiberto Ojeda Ríos, and Avelino Gonzalez-Claudio (Lambert 2011). Members were Puerto Rican. They splintered from the FALN.

The group used the money from the 1983 Wells Fargo attack and other bank robberies, which they referred to as "revolutionary expropriations," to fund its activity (Lambert 2011; MIPT 2008; Global Security N.d.).

Nothing is known about the group's membership, other sources of funding, size, or organizational structure.

External Ties

The Macheteros coordinated with other Puerto Rican separatist groups, including OVPR and FALN, of which it was a splinter group (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Lambert 2011; ITAC Intelligence Briefing 1988). The group was supported by the Marxist-Leninist Puerto Rican Socialist Party, whose leader was allegedly close with Fidel Castro (Sloan and Anderson 2009). The group was believed to have ties to Cuba and many of its members were allegedly trained there (Lambert 2011).

Group Outcome

The last known Machetero attacks occurred on June 9, 1998, where a pipe bombing and a shooting were carried out at two separate branches of the Banco Popular in Puerto Rico to protest privatization policies the Puerto Rican government was pursuing (Sloan and Anderson 2009). However, the group is suspected to have conducted another bombing on June 21, 1998 of another branch of the Banco Popular in Santa Isabel, which is the last in its history of attacks (GTD 2019).

The Wells Fargo robbery allowed authorities to gather enough evidence to apprehend several members of the organization (New York Times 1989; MIPT 2008). In August 1985, 13 members involved in the robbery were apprehended and four others were indicted, including Victor Manuel Gerena, who had fled to Cuba with most of the money from the robbery (Schmid and Jongman 1988; ITAC Intelligence Briefing 1988; Lambert 2011). The first to be tried were two of the group's founders, Segarra Palmer and Ojeda Rios (Lambert 2011). Ojeda jumped bail and was tried in absentia, although he was acquitted by the jury on charges of assaulting FBI agents during his apprehension (Lambert 11; Global Security N.d.). He was later killed in an FBI shootout in Hormigueros, Puerto Rico on September 23, 2005 (Lambert 2011). The final founder, Gonzalez-Claudio, was apprehended by the FBI in Puerto Rico on February 7, 2008 (Lambert 2011). He was tried in Connecticut in connection to the robbery and sentenced to seven years in prison (Lambert 2011).

All of the arrested members were found guilty and sentenced to more than 35 years in prison, but were granted clemency in 1999 by President Bill Clinton (US HOR 1999; Lambert 2011).

The arrests did not stop all the group's attacks, but effectively shut down their large scale operations (Global Security N.d.; MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The group did not re-emerge after 1998. In 2011, the Puerto Rican Civil Rights Commission urged U.S. and Puerto Rican authorities to investigate claims of the use of excessive force in Ojeda Rios's death (Global Security N.d.)

Notes for Iris:

- in terms of Puerto Rican separatists, the FALN is the largest and most organized group. Macheteros is the second, and OVPR is the smallest group
- FALN mostly operated in the US and Macheteros mostly operated in Puerto Rico (whether useful to attack inside/outside the state)
- the 1985 attack leads to some arrest but there was a slow decline in violent activities during the 1990s before the group ended in 1998

IX. NATION OF YAHWEH
Torg ID: 1580
Min. Group Date: 1979
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Yahweh, The Yahwehs

Group Formation: 1979

Group End: Unknown (stopped using violence in 1989)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1979 and its first violent attack was the murder of Aston Green in 1981 (MIPT 2008). From 1981 to 1986, the group was responsible for at least 15 murders in the Miami area, and by 1990, the number rose to 23 (MIPT 2008; SPLC 1/2007). The murders were part of a ritual designed by the group's leader, Yahweh ben Yahweh, to initiate cult members into an inner circle called "The Brotherhood," responsible for violently keeping order within the community (MIPT 2008). Yahweh ordered members to murder a white person and bring evidence of the kill back to him in order to join The Brotherhood (MIPT 2008; NY Times 2007). Some of the cult's victims were also members within the community who were disloyal to Yahweh or former cult members who were believed to be talking to the police (MIPT 2008).

The group began as a black power, religious cult with beliefs based in the Jewish faith (MIPT 2008). The group's leader, Yahweh ben Yahweh, claimed that he was the messiah, and the members believed that blacks constituted one of the 12 lost tribes of Israel and were God's chosen people (MIPT 2008; SPLC 1/2007). Yahweh, known as Moses Israel to his followers, was sent to lead blacks to the Promised Land after defeating the "white devil" and overthrow the US (SPLC 1/2007; NY Times 1986). The group's rhetoric is heavily black supremacist and often anti-Semitic (New York Times 1986; SPLC 1/2007; SPLC 10/2007). The group's ideology is similar to that of Nation of Islam (SPLC 10/2007).

Geography

The group operated and conducted all of its attacks in Miami and the surrounding Dade County, but its leader claimed to have a nationwide following (MIPT 2008; SLPC 1/2007; NY Times 1986). After their leader was imprisoned in 1990, the group moved to Montreal, claiming it was the “New Promised Land” (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The group’s leader, Yahweh ben Yahweh, was born Hulon Mitchell Jr. in Kingfisher, OK (NY Times 1986). He enlisted in the Air Force after junior college, and after being discharged, attended Phillips College, where he was involved in mainstream civil rights activities (NY Times 1986). He later began studying law at the University of Oklahoma, but never completed his degree, moving instead to Chicago and becoming involved in Black Muslim activity, from which he was expelled for encouraging violence (NY Times 1986).

The group consisted of several thousand members, all African American and mostly recruited from poor urban neighborhoods (UPI 1987; Sun Sentinel 1987).

Some of the group’s funding came from a grocery store, a beauty parlor, a fish stand, and a school that they operated (NY Times 1986). However, the group came under investigation for its illegitimate financial practices, and its leader was later charged with racketeering in connection to

External Ties

The group does not have any external ties (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The FBI investigated the group’s financial practices and links to the murders (MIPT 2008). Although the FBI was unable to conclusively convict Yahweh ben Yahweh for murder, Yahweh was convicted on racketeering charges in 1990 and served 11 years in prison (MIPT 2008; Denver Post 2019; SPLC 2007). Another member, Neariah Israel, born Robert Ernest Rosier, was convicted of two murders in 1986 (NY Times 1986). Also in 1986, 11 members were arrested for torturing and beating children who failed to raise their target amounts of money (UPI 1987).

After their leader was imprisoned, the cult renounced racism and violence and turned to focus on their religious beliefs, moving their base from Miami to Montreal (MIPT 2008). The group continued to be active even after Yahweh was released from prison, and continued to view him as their leader (SPLC 10/2007). It is unknown how Yahweh’s death in 2007 affected the group’s activities (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-connections to Black Hebrew Israelites? There is reference in ADL to a separate African Hebrew Israelite Nation of Jerusalem which could be predecessor/precursor of modern day movement. (see also UPI article)

-the group is definitely ethnonationalist, religiously-motivated violence

-ideology is based on belief that Messiah returned to earth, believed black population a tribe of Jewish people but other ethnic populations are not truly Jewish and so must eradicate them? Going to go back to Israel after achieving eradication.

-the group becomes nonviolent in the 1990s and then they disappear formally after their cult leader dies.

X. WHITE PATRIOT PARTY

Torg ID: 533

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: White Patriot Party (Wpp), White Patriot Party

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (CKKKK), Confederate Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Group Formation: 1980

Group End: 1987 (arrests, prosecution, state government crackdown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Frazier Glenn Miller founded the Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in 1980 (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Some argue the group splintered away from the KKK (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2011, 627). CKKKK stockpiled weapons and conducted paramilitary training operations (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 691). The group's aim was to create a homeland for white Christians in North Carolina and South Carolina (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Lambert 2011, 627). In 1983, Bobby Person, an African American prison guard, filed a lawsuit alleging discrimination against the prison system of the state of North Carolina (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). In response, the CKKKK harassed Person and other African Americans (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). This may be their first "violent" incident. The Southern Poverty Law Center filed a lawsuit against the CKKKK in June 1984 on grounds that Miller and others were intimidating African Americans and conducting illegal paramilitary operations (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Miller settled (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Lambert 2011, 627). As part of the settlement, Miller agreed to immediately cease all paramilitary activity and all harassment of African Americans (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Lambert 2011, 627). The next month, Miller changed the name of CKKKK to White Patriot Party (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Lambert 2011, 627). WPP was de facto the same group as CKKKK (Lambert 2011, 627).

Initially, Miller said that the WPP would not engage in violence unless the government attempted to interfere (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Miller did not abide by that statement or the lawsuit settlement and continued paramilitary operations and training camps (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Lambert 2011, 627). WPP was a white nationalist and neo-Nazi group (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Green and Rich 1998, 270). The group was anti-black, anti-semitic, and anti-LGBTQ (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 691; Lambert 2011, 627). WPP adhered to Christian Identity, a fundamentalist Christian doctrine that

posited that only white people were the rightful children of God and other races were descendants of either Satan or animals (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 691; Lambert 2011, 627). In addition to its paramilitary operations, the group staged marches to support white supremacy (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Lambert 2011, 627).

Geography

WPP operated exclusively in the United States (MIPT 2008). The group mainly operated in North Carolina (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Lambert 2011, 627). CKKKK was formed in Angier, North Carolina (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). The group may have also operated in South Carolina (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). The group may have plotted attacks in Florida (Lambert 2011, 627). Frazier Glenn Miller was apprehended in Missouri (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). He also ran for public office multiple times in Missouri (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Topeka Capital Journal 2014).

Organizational Structure

The founder and leader of CKKKK/WPP was Frazier Glenn Miller, also known as F. Glenn Miller, Glenn Miller, or Frazier Glenn Cross (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Lambert 2011, 627; Topeka Capital Journal 2014). Miller joined the Army in his senior year of high school (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). He rose in the ranks, served for 20 years including 13 years as a member of the Green Berets (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). He joined the National States Rights Party, or NSRP, in 1973, but left shortly after (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Later Miller joined the National Socialist Party of America, a violent neo-Nazi group (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.).

In 1979 Miller left the Army due to his involvement in KKK-affiliated groups (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). He bought a 25-acre plot of farmland in Angier, North Carolina, and formed CKKKK (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Stephen S. Miller, who despite his surname is unrelated to Frazier Glenn Miller, was the group's second-in-command (Lambert 2011, 627). Membership estimates of WPP vary. According to the Klanwatch Project, the group had between 700 and 800 members (Lambert 2011, 627). According to WPP, the group had approximately 4400 members and supporters at its peak (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 691). According to Frazier Glenn Miller, the group had over 2500 members (Lambert 2011, 627). The group's membership prominently included American soldiers, especially the 82nd Airborne Division from Fort Bragg and Marines from Camp Lejeune (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 691; New York Times 1986). The group's financial sources are unknown (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

CKKKK was affiliated with the Ku Klux Klan (Lambert 2011, 627). One source considers CKKKK a "Klan offshoot" (Lambert 2011, 627). WPP had ties to The Order (MIPT 2008;

Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). According to testimonies by Frazier Glenn Miller and members of The Order, Robert Mathews, the leader of The Order, gave \$200,000 to WPP (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). WPP may have had ties to Aryan Nations, or AN (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

In 1985, many WPP members were convicted for plotting to murder African Americans in Florida (Lambert 2011, 627). In 1986, Klanwatch Project alleged that 10 Marines at Fort Bragg were members of WPP and demanded that the Department of Defense launch an investigation (Lambert 2011, 627). Three Marines were discharged due to their connections to WPP (Lambert 2011, 627).

WPP stopped using violence after the Southern Poverty Law Center filed an injunction against WPP members' harassment of African Americans, Vietnamese shrimpers, and civil rights activists (MIPT 2008). The Southern Poverty Law Center hacked into WPP's computer network and acquired photographic evidence that Marines were assisting WPP operations and that WPP was planning the assassination of Morris Dees of the SPLC (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). Dees served as a special prosecutor in 1986 and helped convict Frazier Glenn Miller of procuring military-grade weapons, arms training, conspiring to commit murder, and harassment (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Lambert 2011, 627; AP 1986; New York Times 1986). Miller later testified against 14 white supremacist leaders, making him a target of hatred from many white nationalists (MIPT 2008; Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.). The state government of North Carolina formed the Governor's Task Force on Racial, Religious, and Ethnic Violence and Intimidation (Green and Rich 1998, 264-265). The Senate Armed Services Committee Task Force conducted an investigation to find ways to improve security to prevent weapons theft (Lambert 2011, 627). The group is inactive. Frazier Glenn Miller has run for Congress multiple times in Missouri (Southern Poverty Law Center n.d.; Topeka Capital Journal 2014). Miller was later the primary suspect in a shooting at a Jewish community center near Kansas City (Topeka Capital Journal 2014).

XI. PUERTO RICAN ARMED RESISTANCE

Torg ID: 395

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 1981

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PRAR, Movimiento de Resistencia Armada Puertorriqueña, MRAP

Group Formation: 1980 (first attack)

Group End: 1981 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group's date of formation is unknown, but it first came to attention for a bombing attack in Penn Station in New York City on December 21, 1980 (CIA 1983; GTD 2019). It was responsible for 3 more bombings and 4 attempted bombings in May 1981, resulting in one casualty at a PanAmerican Airline Terminal at JFK Airport, New York (Schmid and Jongman 1988; GTD 2019; FBI N.d.) The bombs were either planted in places of transportation or mailed to diplomatic officials (CIA 1983). The group's goal was Puerto Rico's independence from the United States (CIA 1983; CIA 1985; Global Security N.d.)

The group may also have been Marxist-Leninist in ideology (CIA 1985; Global Security N.d.)

The group was an offshoot of the Armed Forces of the National Liberation (FALN) (Schmid and Jongman 1988). Authorities believe that PRAR was either a faction or an alias for FALN (CIA 1985; Global Security N.d.).

Geography

PRAR was most likely based in New York, where it conducted all of its attacks (GTD 2019; CIA 1983; FBI N.d.).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's leadership, organizational structure, membership, source of funding, and different wings.

External Ties

The group was an offshoot of the Armed Forces of the National Liberation (FALN) (Schmid and Jongman 1988). Authorities believe that PRAR was either a faction or an alias for FALN (CIA 1985; Global Security N.d.).

Group Outcome

The group did not re-emerge after its final attack on May 21, 1981 (GTD 2019). Its reasons for disappearance are unknown.

Notes for Iris:

-is the group an alias for FALN? Members of PRAR might have been members. 1980 attack seems like probing mechanism before trying to stage massive set of attacks in May 1981 with mixed success. Operate in same location as FALN, same goals, same time period. Potential.

XII. ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION

Torg ID: 780

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: Organization Of Volunteers For The Puerto Rican Revolution (Ovpr), Organization Of Volunteers For The Puerto Rican Revolution

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://books.google.com/books?id=6NfutPFfopgC&pg=PA19&lpg=PA19&dq=Organization+Of+Volunteers+For+The+Puerto+Rican+Revolution&source=bl&ots=hD37Cr1gRZ&sig=ACfU3U1FzSs3sBsNEbQDL9NrkqSo6AsMkA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiQ8rLLlu7nAhVQma0KHQSbDZEQ6AEwEXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Organization%20Of%20Volunteers%20For%20The%20Puerto%20Rican%20Revolution&f=false>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Organización de Voluntarios para la Revolución Puertorriqueña, OVPP, OVRP

Group Formation: 1978

Group End: 1986 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group first emerged in 1978 when it claimed credit alongside the Macheteros and FARP for stealing explosives from Manati, Puerto Rico (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Global Security N.d.; FBI 1984; FBI 1985). It conducted its first violent attacks on US government facilities in Puerto Rico during October 1979. One of its most famous attacks on a United States Navy bus in Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico, on December 3, 1979 (FBI 1984; FBI 1985; Global Security N.d.).

The group sought Puerto Rican independence and also held anti-imperialist views (Sloan and Anderson 2009; ITAC Intelligence Briefing 1988). The group conducted attacks against Army recruiting offices in an effort to stop the conscription of Puerto Rican youth into the US Army (Schmid and Jongman 1988). Although their statements and communiques never expressed a specific ideological position, the group may have ascribed to Marxist-Leninist ideals (ITAC Intelligence Briefing 1988).

Geography

The group conducted all of its attacks on Puerto Rican soil (GTD 2019). Nothing is known about the group's transnational operations or external bases.

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's leadership, organizational structure, size, or source of funding. Members were Puerto Rican.

Little is known about the group's membership or wings, but one of the group's recruitment tactics include placing posters in high school encouraging students to become "combatants for independence" (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

External Ties

The group conducted many attacks in conjunction with both the Macheteros and FARP (Sloan and Anderson 2009; ITAC Intelligence Briefing 1988; FBI 1984; FBI 1985; Global Security N.d.). In particular, OVPR and the Macheteros claimed responsibility for many of the same attacks on US Army facilities and personnel (ITAC Intelligence Briefing 1988; FBI 1984; FBI 1985; Global Security N.d.; NY Times 1981; LA Times 1985). Conflicting claims of responsibility as well as the use of new or different names made it

difficult to assign responsibility for the attacks between the three groups (ITAC Intelligence Briefing 1988).

There is also circumstantial evidence that the group was funded and supplied weapons and training by Cuba, but it is unclear whether Cuba's support extended to the OVPR, all Puerto Rican groups, or Puerto Rican groups other than the OVPR (Christian Science Monitor 1980).

Group Outcome

The group conducted its final attack on October 28, 1986 (GTD 2019). The group was no longer active after this attack and its reasons for disappearance are unknown (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

Notes for Iris:

-Macheteros were more prolific and violent than OVPR. Intel reports note lots of ambiguity or uncertainty in attributing specific attacks to Puerto Rican groups so hard to get a clear version of events. Definitely independent organizations.

-CSM claims might be alleged support/not confirmed. No reference to Cuba ties to OVPR in gov docs, but did see in Macheteros.

XIII. NORMANDIES LOCOS SALVATRUCHAS
Torg ID: 950
Min. Group Date: 1980
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Maras Salvatruchas (Ms-13), Normandies Locos Salvatruchas, La Mara Salvatruchas, Mara Salvatruchas, Maras Salvatruchas, Ms-13, Normandy Locotes Salvatruches

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Mara Salvatrucha Stoners (MSS), Centrales Locos Salvatruchas

Group Formation: "1980s"

Group End: Present (2020)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in the 1980s in poor urban Los Angeles neighborhoods. The catalyst for formation was the mass migration of Central American refugees fleeing civil wars in their respective home countries (Insight Crime 2019; Finklea 2016; Washington Post 2018; Vox 2019). The group was originally titled Mara Salvatruchas Stoners since most of their activity was limited to heavy drinking and smoking (Insight Crime 2019). However, as the group's criminal activity evolved, so did its name, becoming Mara Salvatruchas, or MS (Insight Crime 2019). The group's ties to the Mexican Mafia, or La eMe, added the 13 to their name (Insight Crime 2019). The group formed as an organization of refugees fleeing the civil wars in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala (Insight Crime 2019). The group's operations vary by location, but commonalities include extortion, involvement in local drug trade, and human trafficking (Insight Crime 2019; Finklea 2016; Elkus and Sullivan 2012). The group is a narco-trafficking group which possesses no political aims.

Geography

The group formed in Los Angeles, and now also operates in other US cities, like New York City and Washington, DC, that are hotspots for Central American immigration; it has members in 46 states (Insight Crime 2019; Washington Post 2018; BBC 2017). The gang also claims some members in Western Europe, including Spain and Italy (Insight Crime 2019).

Only a small portion of the gang exists in the United States. The gang's largest reach and size is in Central American, with many of their members operating in the Central American Northern Triangle: Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador (Insight Crime 2019; Finklea 2016). The large rise in US deportations of convicted foreign-born residents contributed to the spread of the gang across Central America (Insight Crime 2019; Washington Post 2018; Finklea 2016).

Organizational Structure

The gang does not have a single recognized leader. It is organized into small cells, which each have a group of leaders as well as first and second-in-command members; some of these cells are also divided into larger cliques that vary in size and number (Insight Crime 2019; Finklea 2016). The group is widely networked, has a modular structure that allows it unique access to local criminal organizations, who will use MS-13's members as foot soldiers or facilitators (Elkus and Sullivan 2012).

The group's transnational membership is estimated between 50,000 and 70,000 at an unknown date, but only about 10,000 of those operate within the US (Small Wars Journal 2018; Washington Post 2018). The gang initially recruited from Central American refugees living in mostly Mexican neighborhoods in Los Angeles, but now has a much wider reach (Insight Crime 2019).

The gang recruits members at young ages, usually finding success among young men with troubled households or financial struggles (Insight Crime 2019; Washington Post 2018; Finklea 2016; Vox 2019; IRB Canada 2006). There is evidence that the gang uses extortion to recruit young members, and practices brutal initiations (IRB Canada 2006; BBC 2017). Its members still hail mostly from the Northern Triangle region in Central America (Insight Crime 2019; Washington Post 2018; Finklea 2016).

External Ties

One of the group's earliest ties was to the Mexican Mafia, who offered members of MS-13 protection both in prison and on the streets if MS provided them with hitmen and a portion of their profits (Insight Crime 2019). MS-13 has also had fluctuating alliances with many crime organizations, including the Mexican Zetas cartel (Elkus and Sullivan 2012).

In 2016, evidence surfaced that members of the governing party in El Salvador, Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, had secretly offered the group economic incentives in exchange for political support. (Insight Crime 2019).

Group Outcome

In the mid-1990s, Bill Clinton's administration began to push against immigration by deporting thousands of immigrants with criminal convictions, leading many of MS-13's members to be sent to their home countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras (Insight Crime 2019; Finklea 2016; Vox 2019). The Central American governments' inability to deal with the large influx of criminals, along with the propensity for many of the deportees with few ties to their birth countries to turn to gang life, fueled the growth of the gang across Central America (Insight Crime 2019; Washington Post 2018; Finklea 2016; Vox 2019).

Years of immigration policy designed to stop the gang's activity by cutting the influx of refugees from Central America have been ineffective, since most of the refugees are fleeing the gang violence (Washington Post 2018; Vox 2019). In addition, by sending the refugees back to their countries, the social conditions are ripe for the younger generations to turn to gang membership due to poverty or lack of quality education (Washington Post 2018; Vox 2019).

President Trump's anti-immigration rhetoric has often over-directed focus onto the gang, often labeling it as the single most dangerous gang operating within the United States, but in reality, MS-13 is far smaller in size and operation than many other groups in the US (Vox 2019; Washington Post 2018; Insight Crime 2019).

The group is still widely active across the globe (Insight Crime 2019).

Notes for Iris:

-no evidence of political violence by the group, only ever participated in narco-violence and criminal activity

-might have had territorial disputes with local gangs which prompted transition to violence

-unclear transition/catalyst to violence

-the group fought against Barrio 18

-Mexican Zetas were a drug cartel with which they participated. MS-13 operated alongside the group. MS-13 is primarily West Coast/El Salvador, but starting to emerge in larger cities in the East Coast (e.g. DC). Most members get deported to El Salvador.

USA Cases Part 6, 1981-1986

Last Updated: 10 May 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T149	IMPERIAL IRANIAN PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION		1981	1981
T352	THE ORDER (SILENT BROTHERHOOD)		1982	1984
T898	HECTOR RIO DE BRIGADE		1982	1983
T50	ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT (ALF)		1982	2011
T89	ARMY OF GOD		1982	2011
T456	POSSE COMITATUS		1983	1983
T817	WHITE ARYAN RESISTANCE		1983	0
T18	MUSLIMS OF THE AMERICAS		1983	1990
T85	ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY		1985	1985
T1525	UP THE IRS, INC.		1986	1991
T1582	BRUDER SCHWEIGEN STRIKE FORCE II		1986	1986

I. IMPERIAL IRANIAN PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 149

Min. Group Date: 1981

Max. Group Date: 1981

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3625>
- Searched ProQuest
 - Imperial Iranian Patriotic Organization
 - Iranian rug washington dc from 1981-04-15 to 1981-05-30
 - Rug attack washington dc from 1981-04-15 to 1981-05-30
 - Rug wisconsin ave washington from 1981-04-15 to 1981-05-30
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<https://search.proquest.com/docview/147317588?accountid=41794>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1981 (first attack)

Group End: 1981 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group conducted its first and only violent attack on a rug store in Washington, DC on April 27, 1981 (GTD 2019; Washington Post 1981). The store was owned by an Iranian-American man who was verbally supportive of Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini, the then-leader of Iran (Washington Post 1981). A caller who took responsibility for the attack claimed that the store's owner, Bahram Nahidian, was involved in the assassination of an anti-Khomeini activist (Washington Post 1981). The group likely held similar anti-Khomeini beliefs.

Geography

The group's only attack was conducted in Washington, DC (GTD 2019; Washington Post 1981). Nothing is known about the group's transnational operations or external bases.

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure including its leadership, membership, source of funding, and different wings.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group was not active after its 1981 attack (GTD 2019). Its reasons for disappearance are unknown.

II. THE ORDER (SILENT BROTHERHOOD)

Torg ID: 352

Min. Group Date:

Max. Group Date:

Onset:

Aliases: The Order, Bruders Schweiden, The Order (Silent Brotherhood), The Silent Brotherhood, White American Bastion

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Bruder Schweigen, Bruders Schweigen

Group Formation: 1982/1983

Group End: 1984 (state repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded in 1982 (Schmid and Jongman 1988) or 1983 (Sloan and Anderson 2009) under the umbrella organization Aryan Nations. Its first violent attack was the armed robbery of a pornographic video store in Seattle, Washington, on October 28, 1983 (GTD 2019). The group was a neo-Nazi white supremacist paramilitary group that sought to overthrow the US government, which derisively called the 'Zionist Occupation Government,' and make the US a "white Christian society" (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Sloan and Anderson 2009). The group conducted armed attacks on banks and armored vehicles to fund Aryan Nations operations, and carried out numerous assassinations of figures they believed were influential in the ZOG (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

Geography

The group's headquarters were located in Metaline Falls, Washington, an area which it referred to as the "white American bastion" (Sloan and Anderson 2009). Its attacks were

conducted across the Pacific Northwest (ADL N.d.; GTD 2019). The group did not have transnational operations or external bases.

Organizational Structure

The group was founded by right-wing enthusiast Robert Jay Matthews, who named the group after a fictional organization in *The Turner Diaries*, a racist novel about a future apocalyptic supremacy war (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Sloan and Anderson 2009; White 2011; LaFree and Freilich 2016). As a child, Matthews became concerned with the threat of communism, especially after the collapse of his father's business and conservative Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater's presidential run (Murphy 2005). He joined the John Birch Society, named after a US Captain who was shot by Chinese communists and is regarded by right-wing conservatives as the first casualty of the Cold War, and later fell under the influence of Richard Butler's Aryan Nations (Murphy 2005). He became an avid reader of *The Turner Diaries* and soon founded the Order, which he named Bruder Schweigen after the full title of a biography of Heinrich Himmler, *When Alle Bruder Schweigen* (Murphy 2005).

One of the group's members, David Lane was described as a "20th century Renaissance man of white nationalism" (SPLC N.d.). He published countless works of racist propaganda, including the now famous and widely used "14 Words" slogan (SPLC N.d.). Even after being arrested and sentenced to 150 years in prison, Lane continued to shell out white supremacist publications, and his death in 2007 drew crowds to memorial rallies throughout the US and Europe (SPLC N.d.).

The group consisted of more than 30 members who operated in cells across the country, before the process was thwarted by an FBI takedown. (LaFree and Freilich 2016).

The group financed both itself and the operations of other Aryan Nations organizations through counterfeiting operations and bank and armored car robberies (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

External Ties

The group was one of several affiliated with the Aryan Nations umbrella organization, a white supremacist organization led by Richard Butler (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

Authorities have also uncovered ties between the Order and groups like National Alliance, the KKK, American Nazis, the Posse Comitatus, and the Covenant, the Sword, and the Arm of the Lord (LaFree and Freilich 2016; Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Group Outcome

The Order's series of robberies and attacks ended with an armored car heist outside Ukiah, California on July 19, 1984, where the perpetrators stole around \$3.6 million (Sloan and Anderson 2009; GTD 2019). The group's founder Matthews was killed in Washington in a shootout with FBI agents on April 23, 1984 (Sloan and Anderson 2009). The FBI arrested Order member Tom Martinez, who turned informant and revealed information that began the FBI takedown known as "Operation Clean Sweep" that ended the Order's criminal activities (NY Times 1985; SPLC N.d.). Ten of the group's members were arrested and imprisoned for RICO and conspiracy charges (Sloan and Anderson 2009). Three more members, Bruce Pierce, Randolph Duey, and David Lane, were convicted on civil rights charges in connection with the June 1984 murder of Alan Berg, a Jewish talk-show host (Schmid and Jongman 2009; SPLC N.d.; Sloan and Anderson 2009). All 24 known members of the group are imprisoned or dead, and the group is no longer active (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

After the group died out, a successor group, Bruder Schweigen Strike Force II, emerged in Idaho from members of the Aryan Nations and began conducting similar attacks (Sloan and Anderson 2009). The members of the Order II were also apprehended and convicted by law enforcement officers (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

Notes for Iris:

- founder of the Order was inspired by AN and then radicalized by Turner Diaries. He wanted to fund/support the larger goals of AN. He wanted to financially support the AN cause of the group. Not a splinter of AN -- definitely a new group.
- this is why most of their attacks are mostly robberies and fewer hate crime-related attacks.
- a lot of their activities also **focused on counterfeiting** -- rare
- ties between AN-groups and the Order groups are a little unclear. Some members from AN groups came to join, but unclear if external support shared.
- FBI has a very comprehensive and effective response against this group. FBI arrested Tom Martinez who turned on the group and was critical in a sequential takedown of all the other members.
- unclear how important Berg murder was in bringing down the group

III. HECTOR RIO DE BRIGADE
Torg ID: 898
Min. Group Date: 1982
Max. Group Date: 1983
Onset: NA

Aliases: Hector Riobe Brigade, Hector Rio De Brigade

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 - Hector rio brigade haiti
 - Attack haiti national palace from 1982-12-20 to 1983-02-15
 - Attack haiti from 1982-12-20 to 1983-02-15

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1982 (first attack)

Group End: 1983 (last attack)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group's first recorded attack was a shooting and leaflet bombing in August 1982 (GTD 2019). It conducted similar bombings over the next year (CIA Terrorism Review 1983; Washington Post 1983). The group was Haitian nationalist and politically opposed the regime of Haiti's then-leader, Jean-Claude Duvalier (MIPT 2008). As a result, many of its attacks were conducted near the presidential palace in Port-au-Prince or in

locations connected to Duvalier's government (MIPT 2008). The group is also credited with a few plane hijackings (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Washington Post 1983).

Geography

The group was allegedly based in Miami but all of its attacks were conducted in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The group contained around 15 members, and the perpetrators of the attacks were Haitian exiles living in the United States (Washington Post 1983; MIPT 2008). The group reportedly received funding from the Miami drug trade (Washington Post 1983; MIPT 2008).

One of the group's members, Jean-Claud Jean Louis, allegedly trained in a Palestinian Liberation Organization camp in Lebanon (Schmid and Jongman 1988; CIA 1983). Some of the other members reportedly were or had ties to Middle Eastern businessmen (CIA 1983; Washington Post 1983; New York Times 1983).

The group had an alleged financier in Jamaica who was the subject of an assassination plot (CIA Terrorism Review 1983). cc

External Ties

One of the group's members, Jean-Claud Jean Louis, allegedly trained in a Palestinian Liberation Organization camp in Lebanon (Schmid and Jongman 1988; CIA 1983). Some of the other members reportedly were or had ties to Middle Eastern businessmen (CIA 1983; Washington Post 1983; New York Times 1983). Another member, Hilertaut Dominique traveled to Libya, East Germany, Angola, Cuba, and Nicaragua, and was arrested in the Dominican Republic for weapons smuggling (CIA 1983).

Group Outcome

The group's final recorded attack was a car bombing on January 1, 1983; however, the group claimed responsibility in March 1983 for bombings at a government newspaper agency and an auto shop connected to Duvalier (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The group's attacks stopped after 1983, and it disappeared (MIPT 2008). While the group expressed sentiments held by most Haitian people, it received little public support and only harshened the regime's crackdown against Haitian dissent (MIPT 2008). Five alleged members of the group were arrested in September 1984 and convicted to life in prison in connection to the 1983 car bombing (MIPT 2008). The remaining members never reemerged, likely because Duvalier's regime was overthrown in 1986 (MIPT 2008).

IV. ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT (ALF)

Torg ID: 50

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Animal Liberation Front (Alf), Animal Liberation

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ALF

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

Group End: 2012

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

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

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

Geography

The group targets areas known as “urban sprawls” or populated areas that have negative environmental impact (Lewis 2004). This groups also targets laboratories and research facilities (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). In 1982, the group founded a US branch (MIPT 2008). This group became transnational in 1982 when it set a veterinary

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

Organizational Structure

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

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

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

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The state has arrested and convicted Lee on several occasions including in 1976, 1977, and 1987 (Best 2004; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681). British police have arrested

several other members including 10 individuals in 1987 and Donald Currie (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Monaghan 2013, pg 944). Police have arrested numerous individuals over the years including 10 in 1987 and ALF's top bomber, Donald Currie, in 2007 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Monaghan 2013, pg 944).

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

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

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

V. ARMY OF GOD

Torg ID: 89

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Atlanta Bomb Squad, Pensacola Pro-Life Hunt Club, Olympic Bomber

Group Formation: 1982

Group End: Still active. Last attack 2009.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Army of God is not an organized group, but rather a violent political movement composed of different cells (Doan 2007, 108). Members are loosely bound by the shared belief that abortion is a sin and that it is their God-given-duty to use violence to prevent abortions (National Abortion Federation n.d.). The Army of God's formation can be traced to 1982, when Don Benny Anderson and Matthew Moore burnt down an abortion clinic in St. Petersburg, Florida (Wiren 2016; Global Terrorism Database 2018).

Anderson claimed to be the leader of the Army of God (New York Times 1983), constituting the both the first public mention of the Army of God as well as the first act of political violence conducted by the group. Initially, the group did not have the intention of harming individuals with their actions. They intended to use fear to scare women from having abortions and to force abort clinics to close. As the movement progressed, members of the Army of God became more and more willing to use violence to harm others (Intelligence Report 1998). In addition to the goal of disrupting the practice of abortions, members are given justification to harm those involved in the practice of abortion as the Army of God is fighting "the devil and all of the evil he can muster among flesh and blood to fight at his side" (Intelligence Report 1998). The Army of God ascribes to far-right Christian extremism.

Geography

Due to the dispersed cell network of the Army of God, it is not possible to trace the Army of God's operations to a single region (Evan 2011, 5). Attacks have been committed in the name of the Army of God across the United States as well as in Canada (Global Terrorism Database 2018).

Organizational Structure

The Army of God was founded in 1982 by Don Benny Anderson who was ultimately arrested that same year (New York Times 1983). Following the Supreme Court's ruling in *Roe v. Wade*, a wave of violence against abortion clinics began to occur in 1978. The Army of God began as a small group of perpetrators of that movement banding together. The Army of God does not have central leadership and is not a unified organization, but rather a loose cell network spread across North America bound together through the

group's manifesto which takes form as an "underground strategy manual titled *Army of God*" (Evan 2011, 5; Mason 2002, 31). It allegedly fundraises from religious donations although it is unclear whether these are direct funding sources or something members of the Army of God promote (MIPT 2008). Currently, the Army of God's website and public relations are managed by Donald Spitz. While it is hard to determine the exact demographics of the Army of God, Christian, white males are its primary membership core (Evan 2011, 5; Wiren 2016).

External Ties

The Army of God has no known external ties to other states or non-state groups.

Group Outcome

In order to combat the Army of God, FBI investigations have been used to prevent possible attacks. The last act of violence associated with the Army of God occurred in 2009 when a member of the Army of God assassinated the medical director of an abortion clinic that provides late-term abortions (Intelligence Report 2009).

While the Army of God has not perpetrated violence since the 2009 attack, they have remained active. In 2010 the FBI arrested a man who provided undercover FBI agents plans to construct a bomb to be used at an abortion clinic (Portillo 2010). In 2013, it was announced that the member of the Army of God who perpetrated the 2009 attack was to be further prosecuted for making threats against the clinic of the doctor he had killed (Rewire.News 2013).

VI. POSSE COMITATUS
Torg ID: 456
Min. Group Date: 1983
Max. Group Date: 1983
Onset: NA

Aliases: Sheriff's Posse Comitatus, Posse Comitatus

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-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1969? 1973?

Group End: 1989 (disband)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was a non-state taxpayer protest group founded in Portland, Oregon by Henry Lamont Beach and many of its members were former Minutemen, a militant organization that had scattered after its leader was convicted of firearms violations (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008; Nebraska Studies N.d.; SPLC 2002; SPLC 1998).

Some believe that William Gale, a Christian Identity minister whose writings helped grow the group's popularity throughout the Midwest, is the true founder (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2002). Some sources claim the group formed in 1969 (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Weinberg 2001). Others argue that it formed in 1973 (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The exact date of the group's first violent attack is unknown, but the group's behavior shifted towards violence after 1980, when the IRS began to crack down on illegal tax protests (Sloan and Anderson 2009). Some argue that the group first came to the attention of authorities in 1975 after then-Vice President Nelson Rockefeller was the victim of a possible assassination attempt in Little Rock, Arkansas (Nebraska Studies N.d.).

The group promoted a revolutionary ideology that opposed US federalism and the monetary, fiscal, and banking systems as ploys to "enslave ordinary white Christians" (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008; Nebraska Studies N.d.; AP 1985; SPLC 2002). The group's agenda called for the abolition of all income taxes and the Federal Reserve System, a return to the gold standard, and the establishment of county level government (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008; Weinberg 2011; Nebraska Studies N.d.; SPLC 2002). Many of the group's beliefs also aligned heavily with the white supremacist and anti-Semitic beliefs of Identity Christians and neo-Nazis, although it was not associated with either movement (Sloan and Anderson 2009; ADL N.d.; MIPT 2008; Weinberg 2011; Nebraska Studies N.d.; SPLC 1998). For example, the group believed that farmers were victims of a Jewish-led government that manipulated farmers to rob them of their land (Nebraska Studies N.d.; SPLC 2002).

The group formed cells within local counties to assist local sheriffs, who were the only legitimate law enforcers in their eyes, in fighting state and federal officials (Schmid and Jongman 1988; MIPT 2008; Weinberg 2011; Nebraska Studies N.d.). An estimated one-third of Kansas and Nebraska's sheriff's departments were loyal to the group in the early 1980s (MIPT 2008). The group's activities began as illegal tax protests and impeding the duties of IRS and law enforcement officials (Sloan and Anderson 2009; SPLC 2002). The group was later responsible for resisting arrest, guerrilla or terrorist-like training, many violent attacks, the most notorious which killed two federal marshalls (Schmid and Jongman 1988; MIPT 2008; Weinberg 2011; AP 1985). Many of the group's members have also been convicted of tax evasion, weapons possession, and counterfeiting (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group was founded in Portland, Oregon, but its headquarters later moved to Tigerton, Wisconsin (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group's members are mostly from Oregon, Montana, Minnesota, Illinois, North Dakota, and Kansas, but it has chapters in almost every state (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group's anti-government ideology

spread quickly throughout the Great Plains region due in part to the farm crisis of the mid-1970s and 1980s (Weinberg 2011).

Organizational Structure

The group was founded by Henry Lamont Beach, a member of the neo-Nazi Silver Shirt group in 1973 (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Weinberg 2011). The group was also led by Gordon Kahl and James “Jim” Wickstrom, who ran for Wisconsin state senate in 1980 and won 16,000 votes (Schmid and Jongman 1988; MIPT 2008). The group’s organizational structure and leadership are largely unknown due to their extreme mistrust of any public identification or “paper trails” (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

The group formed cells in each county within their area of operation to assist county sheriffs (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group often spread its message over country radio stations or through “seminars” (Weinberg 2011). Some sources estimate the group’s size to be around 2,500 members (Schmid and Jongman 1988) while others put the number between 12 and 15 thousand (MIPT 2008). Multiple sources state that a large number of people living in the group’s operation area sympathized with it even if they did not actively participate in its activities (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008; Nebraska Studies N.d.).

The group’s source of funding is unknown (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The group produced a splinter group called the Arizona Patriots, whose members were indicted in 1986 for plotting to bomb a Utah IRS office, several Los Angeles targets, and a synagogue and two offices of the Jewish Defense League in Phoenix (Sloan and Anderson 2009). The group’s ideology also inspired factions called Montana Freeman and the Sovereign Citizen Movement (MIPT 2008; ADL N.d.; Bell 2016).

The group has ties to the KKK and Life Science Bible Church (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Group Outcome

The group first came to the attention of authorities in 1975 after then-Vice President Nelson Rockefeller was the victim of a possible assassination attempt in Little Rock, Arkansas (Nebraska Studies N.d.). The ensuing investigation revealed 75 chapters in 23 states (Nebraska Studies N.d.). In 1974, the group’s Wisconsin Chairman, Thomas Stockheimer, was convicted of assaulting an IRS officer (MIPT 2008). Many of the group’s members have also been convicted of tax evasion, weapons possession, and counterfeiting (MIPT 2008). In 1983, the group’s leader at the time, Gordon Kahl, who

had evaded custody and killed two federal marshals, was killed in a police shootout and became a martyr for the movement (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009). Another leader, James Wickstrom, was jailed for 38 months for attempting to distribute counterfeit currency (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

The IRS Illegal Tax Protestor Program began a crackdown in 1980 that turned the Posse's activities more violent (Sloan and Anderson 2009). The date of the group's last violent attack is unknown. In 1988, William Gale died. Many factions of the group fell apart or disbanded by 1989 (SPLC 2002).

The group began to die out in the 1980s, but its leader James Wickstrom revived it in the 1990s after he was released from prison, excluding most of its previous anti-government ideology and in favor of its white supremacist beliefs (ADL N.d.; MIPT 2008). The group is still intermittently active in anti-government protest, although it does not exist with the same visibility as before (Nebraska Studies N.d.).

Notes:

- this is an anchor movement for the Christian Identity Movement and the Anti-Tax, Proto-Tea Party movement
- when is the group's first violent attack? They started as a protest movement and spread throughout the country. The group's catalyst for turning to violence is an IRS policy change around 1980.
- for militia groups political violence is a lot murkier
- set-up military training camp
- cells had a central ideology in order to operate at a local level
- the group worked with local/country law enforcement but expressed politicized opposition against state and federal leadership
- the group spawns some very prominent splinters (e.g. Sovereign Citizen Movement)
- most of the group's leaders were arrested/killed in the 1980s, but there have been attempts at revival. Not clear if these revivals ever materialized into any credible threats -
- very hard to attribute violent attacks to posse comitatus so slightly unclear when their last violent attack as (might have been recorded as local level attacks)

VII. WHITE ARYAN RESISTANCE

Torg ID: 817

Min. Group Date: 1983

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: White Aryan Resistance, White Aryan Resistance (War)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: White American Resistance, The Insurgent (newspaper), Warskins, White American Political Association

Group Formation: 1983 (form), unclear if ever violent

Group End: unclear last violent incident, 2018 (non-violent)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group began as a “racist skinhead” creation of Tom Metzger in 1983 and ultimately became a symbol used by many racist groups, since it was one of the first white supremacist organizations to gain momentum through mass media (ADL N.d.; SPLC N.d.). The group began as a political organization, then called White American Political Association, to promote “pro-white” political candidates after Metzger’s failed Senate campaign in 1982 (SPLC N.d.). Metzger soon changed the group’s name to White Aryan Nation, self-published his racist and anti-Semitic newspaper, WAR, and later began a cable television program, “Race and Reason,” which was produced out of a studio in Fullerton, CA (SPLC N.d.; New York Times 1986).

Metzger touted a unique “third way” or the idea of left-wing National Socialism that still promoted the racist and religious ideals of the far right, which appealed to many newer right-wing radicals (SPLC N.d.; Kaplan 2003; Michael 2016). His socialist views paralleled those of many progressives at the time, and he expressed disillusionment with the Cold War, advocated self-determination for Central American peoples, and even supported the Green movement (Michael 2016). However, he signed a personal disaffection front he government because he believed it was not doing enough to support the interest of white people, and aligned with the Christian Identity theology, which

comprised of scathing racist and anti-Semitic views (SPLC N.d.; Kaplan 2003; Michael 2016). He claimed to be a uniter of “skinheads”; he is most famous for developing multi-media platforms, including a telephone hotline and an online bulletin board, to facilitate communication and dissemination of information among his followers (SPLC N.d.).

Geography

The group was run mostly out of Southern California, either in Metzger’s home and office in Fallbrook or in a production company in Fullerton (SPLC N.d.; Kaplan 2003). There were also references to areas of support in Phoenix, San Diego, and Los Angeles according to local FBI reports (FBI Vault 1987).

However, Metzger’s media influence was so widespread that WAR chapters began to form across America, and even in Scandinavia and Great Britain (Kaplan 2003).

Organizational Structure

The group’s founder and leader was Tom Metzger, and his son John assisted him (Kaplan 2003; SPLC N.d.). The group soon inspired the formation of WAR chapters and cells across the US and Western Europe, and the group’s size is estimated between 5,000 and 10,000 (Michael 2016).

Metzger was an anti-corporate and anti-government leftist who ascribed to the racist and religious of the far right (SPLC N.d.). He moved to California in 1961, and was involved in a variety of political activism, including the John Birch Society and a tax rebellion against the US government in protest of the Vietnam War (SPLC N.d.; Kaplan 2003; Michael 2016). In 1975, he became involved in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and was eventually promoted to grand dragon, or regional leader, of California in (New York Times 1986; SPLC N.d.; Michael 2016). However, after a falling out with the KKK’s leader, Metzger split his state group away from the KKK, and even ran for US Senate twice (SPLC N.d.; Kaplan 2003; Michael 2016). Although he lost both times, the elections boosted his popularity among right-wingers in California and also inspired the creation of WAR (SPLC N.d.; Kaplan 2003; Michael 2016).

External Ties

Metzger’s son, John, formed a group called White Student Union as a youth branch of WAR (Kaplan 2003).

Metzger was the grand dragon of the Knights of the KKK in California, but he left the organization before forming WAR, so there is no evidence of WAR having external ties (SPLC N.d.; New York Times 1986).

Group Outcome

In 1987, the Southern Poverty Law Center and Anti-Defamation League brought a civil suit against claiming that Metzger had vicarious liability in the murder of an Ethiopian graduate student at the hands of four skinheads in Portland, Oregon, returning a verdict of \$12.5 million, \$5.5 million of which Metzger was personally responsible for (SPLC N.d.; Kaplan 2003). The suit bankrupted Metzger and dealt a large blow to the WAR project (SPLC N.d.; Kaplan 2003). However, Metzger still continued to operate WAR on a smaller scale and returned to his hometown in Indiana to publish a quarterly version of his WAR newspaper, now titled *The Insurgent* (SPLC N.d.). In 2009, Metzger was involved in another indictment, this time federal, for allegedly aiding and abetting Dennis and Daniel Mahon in a mail bombing in Scottsdale, Arizona, but he was never convicted (SPLC N.d.). He now urges white supremacists to adopt "lone-wolf" strategies to better conceal their operations from law enforcement (SPLC N.d.).

Notes for Iris:

- Metzger is central figure in the group (cult of personality?)
- origin of far-right media? Has massive media wing
- Metzger involved in several far-right groups/movements. John Birch Society in the 1960s then KKK. Has fallout with the head of KKK and then forms a new group with members who also leave (White American Political Association?). After KKK, he runs for Senate in 1982 and forms new group to draw attention to far-right, white candidate. WAPA non-violence.
- members do not themselves engage in political violence, but WAR encourages other groups/individuals to engage in political violence.**
- early online forums, phone lines, TV show for right-wing propaganda. TV show brings him to national attention and gains him a lot of momentum.
- not really tied to any violent activity exactly, just alleged claims
- another example of a lawsuit, legal reform bringing down a far-right group
- lawsuit blames him for inciting violence. Settlement involves huge financial burden which bankrupts him
- might be inspiration for far-right media? (think daily stormer)

VIII. MUSLIMS OF THE AMERICAS

Torg ID: 18

Min. Group Date: 1983

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Fuqra, Al Fuqra, Community Of The Impoverished, Jamaat Al Fuqra, Jamaat Al-Fuqra, Jamaat-Al-Fuqra, Muslims Of The Americas, Quranic Open University

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1980 (MIPT 2008; SATP n.d.)

Group End: 2008 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1980 (MIPT 2008; SATP n.d.). The group ascribes to an Islamist ideology (Attorney General’s Office of Colorado 2008; MIPT 2008; SATP n.d.). The group aims to promote Islam and fight against what it perceives as inappropriate Western influences on Muslims (South Asia Terrorist Portal N.d.; MIPT 2008). The group’s first violent incident was in 1983 when it attacked a hotel in Portland, Oregon (Strafor 2005; MIPT 2008; GTD 2017).

Geography

The group is a transnational group that worked in Pakistan and the United States (Ali and Rosenau 2008). It had cells along the east Coast of the United States (Ali and Rosenau 2008). Its first cell in the US was in West Valley, New York and its headquarters later shifted to Hancock, New York (Ali and Rosenau 2008; SATP n.d.).

Compounds were also reported in Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, and some Caribbean countries (Ali and Rosenau 2008). The leader of the group works from his base in Lahore, Pakistan (South Asia Terrorist Portal N.d.). The group had incidents in Portland, Tucson, Denver, Seattle, and Philadelphia (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

Sheikh Mubarak Ali Gilani Hashemi was a cleric and the religious leader of the group in the United States (MIPT 2008; Stratfor 2005). The group works through some social service organizations and has an estimated 1,000 to 3,000 members (South Asia Terrorist Portal N.d.; MIPT 2008; Ali and Rosenau 2008). The group raised money through laundering money, fraud, and fundraising through fraudulent religious charities, and membership dues (MIPT 2008; Ali and Rosenau 2008; SATP n.d.). Not much else can be told about the membership and the overall structure of the group due to their extreme secrecy (Ali and Rosenau 2008). It primarily recruited Muslim converts, especially through prisons (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

The group supposedly had alleged unspecified ties to Hamas, Hezbollah, and unnamed Pakistani militant groups (SATP n.d. MIPT 2008; Ali and Rosenau 2008). No other information is available about the group's external ties to other state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The United States, specifically Colorado, began to investigate and prosecute the group in 1989 (Attorney General's Office of Colorado 2008). In 1999, the US declared the group a terrorist organization (Ali and Rosenau 2008). US police have conducted several raids at alleged compounds of the group (South Asia Terrorist Portal N.d.). The group has not officially ended or disbanded, but its last violent incident was in 1990 (GTD 2017; Ali and Rosenau 2008). The group has been linked to more recent attacks such as the 2001 "shoe-bomber" attack by Richard Reid and the 2002 abduction of the US journalist Daniel Pearl, but there were no direct ties (MIPT 2008; SATP n.d.). The group does not seem to be active anymore, though a cause of drop in activity is unknown.

Notes for Iris:

- the group has a reputation as a cult
- the group disappeared in the mid-1990s
- more like a conventional terrorist groups in its political aims

- IX. ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY
Torg ID: 85
Min. Group Date: 1985
Max. Group Date: 1985

Onset: NA

Aliases: Armenian Revolutionary Army, Armenian Revolutionary Army (Ara)

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Armenian Revolutionary Army.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 264. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xFrpuhSKbosFo2H-ccUeYWSjq4pcpEfZ9yKpmvbPN34/edit>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

Group Formation: This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

Group End: This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

Geography

This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

- X. UP THE IRS, INC.
Torg ID: 1525
Min. Group Date: 1986
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: Up The Irs, Inc., Up The Irs, Inc

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Up the IRS." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3420. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1XzJjdiPKPLVinJCV-IXjImCz9PwD5mj8RDI7qFJf1yY/edit>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1986 (first attack)

Group End: 1991 (arrest)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed sometime in the mid-1980s by a single individual, Dean Harvey Hicks (MIPT 2008). Hicks conducted his first attack against an IRS office in Laguna Niguel, CA on March 2, 1987 (GTD 2019; DOJ 2006; Gewertz 1991). However, he is suspected to have attempted an attack on March 3, 1986, where four pipe bombs were discovered and diffused outside a Culver City IRS office (GTD 2019; DOJ 2006). Over the next 5 years, Hicks attacked many IRS offices across California (MIPT 2008; DOJ 2006). The IRS was the target of all of his attacks as retribution for the \$8,500 Hicks was charged in fines as a result of a 1989 audit (Gewertz 1991; MIPT 2008; DOJ 2006).

Geography

Hicks conducted his attacks in Culver City, Laguna Niguel, Los Angeles, and Fresno, all cities in California (GTD 2019; DOJ 2006; Gewertz 1991). He did not have any transnational operations or external bases.

Organizational Structure

Hicks was the group's founder and only member (MIPT 2008; DOJ 2006). Hicks had been fined for tax fraud after declaring himself a pastor and attempting to gain tax-exempt status as part of a church (DOJ 2006). Hicks had been described as erratic by his neighbors (DOJ 2006). He was originally an electrical engineer, which may have been why he knew how to prepare explosive devices (Gewertz 1991).

External Ties

Hicks had no external ties.

Group Outcome

Hicks's last violent attack was on April 1, 1991 (GTD 2019). Hicks was arrested on July 11, 1991 after a three-year investigation conducted by the Los Angeles Task Force for Terrorism, which including members of the FBI, IRS, ATF, LAPD, LASD, Fresno PD, and Orange County Sheriff's Department (DOJ 2006). He was sentenced to 20 years in prison, with an additional order of \$35,000 in fines and \$335, 805 in restitution to the IRS, for the bombings and threatening to impede the IRS's activities (DOJ 2006). After his arrest, the group no longer conducted any attacks (MIPT 2008; DOJ 2006).

Notes for Iris:

- lone wolf
- one individual claiming to be organized and much larger than he is
- multiple bombs over the course of the campaign. He would bomb the same building (all IRS buildings) in California over and over.
- effective take-down and inter-agency example (good example of SLTT cooperation on CT)

XI. BRUDER SCHWEIGEN STRIKE FORCE II

Torg ID: 1582

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: Order II, Bruder Schweigen Strike Force II, Silent Brotherhood Strike Force II, The Order II (Bruder Schweigen Strike Force II)

Part 1. Bibliography

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[https://books.google.com/books?id=ThyfDQAAQBAJ&pg=PT441&lpg=PT441&dq=THE+ORDER+\(SILENT+BROTHERHOOD\)&source=bl&ots=EDN3qK49z-&sig=ACfU3U2egMPjzmRLCkgBPMt6WcizoNkCQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiggdqombbpAhUDRKwKHQumAZk4HhDoATABegQIChAB#v=onepage&q=THE%20ORDER%20\(SILENT%20BROTHERHOOD\)&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=ThyfDQAAQBAJ&pg=PT441&lpg=PT441&dq=THE+ORDER+(SILENT+BROTHERHOOD)&source=bl&ots=EDN3qK49z-&sig=ACfU3U2egMPjzmRLCkgBPMt6WcizoNkCQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiggdqombbpAhUDRKwKHQumAZk4HhDoATABegQIChAB#v=onepage&q=THE%20ORDER%20(SILENT%20BROTHERHOOD)&f=false)

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Strike Force Two, Bruder Schweigen

Group Formation: 1986

Group End: 1986 (state repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1986 as a second version of the neo-Nazi organization the Silent Brotherhood (Smith 1994). They conducted their first attacks the same year (GTD 2019). They continued the Order's original mission to fund white supremacist organizations by mimicking the counterfeiting operations conducted by the initial Order, and orchestrating three bombings in northern Idaho as diversions for robberies (Smith 1994; MIPT 2008). They also conducted a few attacks against outspoken critics of the Aryan Nations (Smith 1994).

Geography

The group operated exclusively in the Coeur d'Alene area in Idaho (Smith 1994; Sloan and Anderson 2009; UPI 1986; LaFree and Freilich 2016). The group did not have any transnational operations or external bases.

Organizational Structure

The group consisted of six current or former members of the Aryan Nations: Robert Pires, Elden Cutler, David and Deborah Dorr, Edward and Olive Hawley, and Kenneth Shray (Smith 1994; UPI 1986). David Dorr was considered the group's founder (MIPT

2008). Pires was later convicted for murdering Shray upon suspicion that he was a federal informant, but was placed into Witness Protection to testify against the rest of the members (Smith 1994).

The group funded their own and the Aryan Nations' operations through bank robberies and counterfeiting (Smith 1994).

External Ties

The group was affiliated with the Aryan Nations, and was a successor to the Order (Smith 1994; Sloan and Anderson 2009; UPI 1986; LaFree and Freilich 2016).

Group Outcome

The FBI apprehended group members after they planted a series of bombs in September 1986 in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho (MIPT 2008). All five of the members (Shray was dead) were arrested and charged with sixteen counts of Rico violations; the members all plead guilty to some charges for the dismissal of others, and the group was dissolved (Smith 1994; Sloan and Anderson 2009; UPI 1986; LaFree and Freilich 2016).

Notes for Iris:

- members of this group were never members of the order, but they were members of AN. they were inspired/radicalized after the takedown of the Order to continue the counterfeiting operations and financing operations
- the group here was only active for a couple months (also very small) before the FBI took them down
- AN very present throughout Idaho
- not a splinter!
- Pires killed Shray because he believed he was an informant
- group was very fearful of investigations
- maybe reagan important?
- the FBI was again able to arrest one member of Pires, turn him into an informant, and use that information to take down the rest of these groups. **Very effective CT!**

USA Cases Part 7, 1987-1990 Last Updated: 10 May 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T164	EVAN MECHAM ECO-TERRORIST INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY (EMETIC)		1987	1989

T1727	GUERRILLA FORCES FOR LIBERATION		1987	1987
T2072	ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS		1987	2011
T807	THE BRAWLERS		1988	0
T202	HAMMERSKIN NATION		1988	0
T233	ISLAMIC SALVATION ARMY		1989	1997
T28	AL QAEDA		1989	2012
T1612	AMERICANS FOR A COMPETENT FEDERAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM		1989	1989
T687	EARTH FIRST!		1989	1994
T536	YEMEN ISLAMIC JIHAD		1990	1998
T176	FOURTH REICH SKINHEADS		1990	1992
T1584	PHINEAS PRIESTHOOD		1990	1996
T40	AMERICAN FRONT		1990	0

I. EVAN MECHAM ECO-TERRORIST INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY (EMETIC)

Torg ID: 164

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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[https://books.google.com/books?id=boadd2Ecuq8C&pg=PA27&lpg=PA27&dq=EVAN+MECHAM+ECO-TERRORIST+INTERNATIONAL+CONSPIRACY+\(EMETIC\)&source=bl&ots=amgXhZqvAs&sig=ACfU3U2Dz5R2-SqYNLS7X_i1oqLGPW3B6A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj--Jz7rLnpAhUBC6wKHXYXnD8A4ChDoATABegQICrAB#v=onepage&q=EVAN%20MECHAM%20ECO-TERRORIST%20INTERNATIONAL%20CONSPIRACY%20\(EMETIC\)&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=boadd2Ecuq8C&pg=PA27&lpg=PA27&dq=EVAN+MECHAM+ECO-TERRORIST+INTERNATIONAL+CONSPIRACY+(EMETIC)&source=bl&ots=amgXhZqvAs&sig=ACfU3U2Dz5R2-SqYNLS7X_i1oqLGPW3B6A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj--Jz7rLnpAhUBC6wKHXYXnD8A4ChDoATABegQICrAB#v=onepage&q=EVAN%20MECHAM%20ECO-TERRORIST%20INTERNATIONAL%20CONSPIRACY%20(EMETIC)&f=false)
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1987 (first attack)

Group End: 1989 (state suppression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was an eco-terror group that formed in the late 1980s as an offshoot of Earth First! (Kushner 2003; Long 2014; Smith 1994; Jarboe 2002; Phoenix New Times 1991). Its first attributed attack was against a ski resort in Flagstaff, Arizona on October 5, 1987, in which the group sabotaged the chairlift by cutting down its poles (GTS 2019; MIPT 2008; Kushner 2003; Smith 1994; Long 2014; Jarboe 2002). The group committed sabotage several times between 1987 and 1989, mostly against ski resorts and nuclear power plants, because they opposed the creation of ski resorts in the wilderness and development on sacred native lands (Kushner 2003; MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group operated in the Southwestern region of the United States, and all of its attacks occurred in Arizona (GTD 2019; Kushner 2003).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's source of funding or whether it had different wings (Kushner 2003). The group's membership is estimated to be fairly small and may have only had 5 people, colloquially referred to as the "Arizona Five" (Kushner 2003; Long 2014). Davis, Baker, and Millett were sentenced to one to six years and Foreman was given a five year sentence, which was deferred (Kushner 2003; Long 2014; Phoenix New Times 1991). Another member, Ilse Apslund, was also arrested and sentenced to one year (Kushner 2003; Long 2014).

External Ties

The group was potentially a faction of Earth First!, but used violent methods to protest environmental issues (Kushner 2003; Smith 1994). It likely received logistical support from Earth First to carry out attacks, but may have had ideological disagreements with Earth First governing the use of force.

Group Outcome

The group's final attack was on May 29, 1989, and two perpetrators, Mark Davis and Marc Baker, were apprehended by the FBI while trying to sabotage a utility line pole to an electrical substation in Wenden, Arizona (GTD 2019; Kushner 2003; Long 2014; Jarboe 2002; Phoenix New Times 1991). A third member involved in the attack, Margaret Millett, was arrested the following day (Kushner 2003; Jarboe 2002). David Foreman, co-founder of Earth First!, was soon arrested for donating money to EMETIC, and the group's attacks ceased completely after the 1989 arrests of five Earth First! Members (MIPT 2008; Kushner 2003; Smith 1994; Phoenix New Times 1991).

The EMETIC takedown was the result of a three-year long undercover operation in which FBI agent Michael Fain infiltrated the organization and collected enough evidence to convict the members and stop the May 29 attack, which was a test run for a series of nuclear facility attacks in California, Arizona and Colorado (MIPT 2008; Kushner 2003; Long 2014; Jarboe 2002; Phoenix New Times 1991). Davis, Baker, and Millett were sentenced to one to six years and Foreman was given a five year sentence, which was deferred (Kushner 2003; Long 2014; Phoenix New Times 1991). Another member, Ilse Apslund, was also arrested and sentenced to one year (Kushner 2003; Long 2014).

- II. GUERRILLA FORCES FOR LIBERATION
Torg ID: 1727
Min. Group Date: 1987
Max. Group Date: 1987
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1987

Group End: 1987 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was responsible for five bombings and two attempted bombings on May 25, 1987 across the island of Puerto Rico (GTD 2019; NY Times 1987; AP 1987). The attacks occurred a day after the King and Queen of Spain arrived to visit Puerto Rico (GTD 2019; NY Times 1987; AP 1987). A caller to a local radio station said that the bombs were in protest of Puerto Rico's status as a United States commonwealth (NY Times 1987; AP 1987). The bombings caused no casualties and some damage (GTD 2019; NY Times 1987; AP 1987).

Geography

The group only conducted attacks in four Puerto Rican cities: San Juan, Aibonito, Ponce, and Caguas (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure including its leadership, membership, source of funding, and different wings.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group's only attacks were conducted on May 25, 1987 (GTD 2019; NY Times 1987; AP 1987). The group did not reemerge afterwards and its reasons for disappearance are unknown.

- III. ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS
Torg ID: 2072
Min. Group Date: 1987
Max. Group Date: 2011
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.

IV. THE BRAWLERS

Torg ID: 807

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

*Faction of Hammerskin?

*Violent?

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Unknown, 2003 (first violent attack)

Group End: 2003? (state suppression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Brawlers are a hate rock band based in Wichita, Kansas associated with Hammerskin Nation (ADL N.d.; *Columbian* 2003). Five of their alleged members were responsible for a single known attack in Vancouver, Canada on January 25, 2003, in which the men, four from Idaho and one from Vancouver, beat a black teenager hours before attending a hate rock concert near Portland, Oregon (*Columbian* 2003).

Geography

The group is allegedly based in Kansas, but the attack occurred in Vancouver and many of the men involved were from Idaho (*Columbian* 2003).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure including its leadership, membership, source of funding, and different wings.

External Ties

The group is a member of the nationwide Hammerskin Nation organization (ADL N.d.; Columbian 2003)

Group Outcome

The group did not conduct any more attacks since all five men were apprehended by Vancouver police and tried for malicious harassment (Columbian 2003).

Notes for Iris:

- not clear if there is polopp here
- this seems more like a criminal incident?
- group doesn't claim responsibility for their attack specifically

V. HAMMERSKIN NATION
Torg ID: 202
Min. Group Date: 1988
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.splcenter.org/fighting-hate/intelligence-report/1999/hammerskin-nation-emerges-small-dallas-group>

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<https://www.splcenter.org/fighting-hate/intelligence-report/2006/motley-crews-decline-hammerskins-independent-skinhead-groups-grow?page=0%2C1>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988 (first attack)

Group End: Present (2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Hammerskin Nation is a racist, neo-Nazi skinhead group whose first faction formed in Dallas in the late 1980s, possibly 1988 (MIPT 2008; Atkins 2011; Counter Extremism Project N.d.). Its name originates from the Pink Floyd symbol of two crossed hammers, inspired by Pink’s song *The Wall* and its 1982 film adaptation, which the Hammerskins see as a glorification of fascism (MIPT 2008). It is the largest, most violent, and best organized skinhead group, acting as an umbrella organization for local groups that unite under the banner of Hammerskin Nation (MIPT 2008; Atkins 2011; Counter Extremism Project N.d.). The group’s first known attack occurred in 1988, when the Dallas-based chapter called the Confederate Hammerskins also brought nationwide attention to the organization by attacking African-American and Hispanic people entering the Robert E. Lee Park (MIPT 2008; SPLC 1999). Along with harassment, assault, and murder, its members have also been arrested for arson, vandalism, and other hate crimes (Counter

Extremism Project N.d.) The group emerged from and is also heavily involved in the racist rock scene (MIPT 2008; Counter Extremism Project N.d.; SPLC 1999).

Geography

The group began as a small chapter in Dallas whose five members were arrested in 1988 (MIPT 2008; Atkins 2011). It has since grown to an umbrella organization that consists of differently named Hammerskin groups primarily across America, although it has chapters in Canada, England, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, and Germany (MIPT 2008). Its national organization is still in Dallas (Atkins 2011)

Organizational Structure

The group is a leaderless organization (Counter Extremism Project N.d.). It is organized into 6 regional chapters and 12 international chapters (Counter Extremism Project N.d.).

The group is known to recruit young men who are disillusioned or unhappy and can find comfort from the exclusive and extreme structure within the organization (MIPT 2008; SPLC 1999). The group's racist rock sales and events are important recruitment tools (MIPT 2008; Counter Extremism Project N.d.; SPLC 1999). Its size was estimated around 600 members at its peak in 1999 (Atkins 2011).

Racist rock related sales are also a major source of funding for the organization, specifically from an arrangement with Panzerfaust Records and the organization of hate rock concerts like "Hammerfest", as well as dues paid by the members (MIPT 2008; Atkins 2011; Counter Extremism Project N.d.; SPLC 1999).

External Ties

The group is allied with the KKK (MIPT 2008).

It has a splinter group called Outlaw Hammerskins, which formed after the organization expelled five members of the Indiana Hammerskins over a dispute regarding excessive punishment for misconduct against a member, and became a rival organization of thirteen members (MIPT 2008; Atkins 2011). It promoted violence and placed less emphasis on bureaucracy, a sentiment that attracted many independent skinheads (Atkins 2011). Another rival of the group is Vinlander Social Club, which emerged in 2004 (Atkins 2011).

Group Outcome

The group faced a lawsuit filed by Randy Warren Bowen, who was the victim of one of their attacks in 1999 (MIPT 2008; US District Court Central California 2008). The

African-American man was attacked in Temecula, California by self-proclaimed “skinheads” of the Hammerskin organization (US District Court Central California 2008). Six defendants were convicted (US District Court Central California 2008).

After five years of relative strength, internal conflict caused the group to begin to lose members (Atkins 2011). The group’s *Hammerskin Press* also stopped publishing in 2000, due in part to infighting within the organization (MIPT 2008; Counter Extremism Project N.d.). Although the group is losing popularity, some of its splinter organizations are still active threats (MIPT 2008). The Outlaw Hammerskins were growing in popularity and number, but imploded in 2002 due to internal conflict (Atkins 2011). The activities of independent “skinheads” also grew in violence with the decline of Hammerskin Nation (SPLC 2006).

The group’s violent activities and “Hammerfest” still continue undeterred as of 2018 (Counter Extremism Project N.d.; SPLC 2018; Propublica 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- not clear if there’s a specific political aim rather than just specific hate crimes
- Hammerskin Nation is divided into 6 regional chapters and it seems like they’re united by the same ideology. There’s no centralized coordination between the cells.
- members are often convicted of a wide variety of crimes
- no specific political demands for white ethno-state or regime change like we’ve seen with other white supremacy states
- targets are distributed throughout the community (hate crimes)
- could be potentially described as gangs, very local and decentralized
- might be very hard to target with effective CT (very diffuse presence)

VI. ISLAMIC SALVATION ARMY

Torg ID: 233

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: NA

Aliases: Islamic Salvation Front, Al-Jabhah Al-Islamiyah Lil-Inqadh, Armee Islamique Du Salut (Ais), Army Of Islamic Salvation, Front Islamique Du Salut, Islamic Salvation Army, Islamic Salvation Front (Fis)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Islamic Salvation Army; Armée Islamique du Salut

Min. Group Date: 1989 - FIS is founded, violence starts in 1991 (Ahmed Ben Aicha, amir of Western Algerian portion of AIS, cites early 1993 as the beginning of MIA and other groups and fighters uniting)

Max. Group Date: 21 Sept 1997 (declared an official ceasefire)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The FIS is a political party, formed in 1989, when the Algerian government allowed new political parties to form (Fromherz 2012). In 1990, it won the elections which displaced the National Liberation Front from power for the first time in 28 years (Ibrahim 1990). The political party adhered to an Islamist ideology and gained support quickly in the 1980s

after oil prices fell and a 1988 protest over food prices (Fromherz 2012). The group's goal was to overthrow the FLN and create an Islamic state in Algeria. Its first violent incident is in 1991 after the election results are nullified (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group was primarily active in Algiers, but conducted attacks throughout the country (GTD 2017). The group operated solely in Algeria and avoided the center of the country (GIA territory), though it had significant but tenuous control over the outer regions from 1994 to 1997.

Organizational Structure

The party was led by Colonel Chadli Bendjedid (Fromherz 2012). The group established its own armed wing known as the AIS a year after fighting had already begun (Fromherz 2012). The FIS received many legal donations from external actors including private individuals in other countries while it was a legal political party but many of those financial sources seemed to have dried up once the party was forced underground. The AIS specifically was in many ways a splinter of MIA. The group had approximately 10,000-15,000 members around 1993-1994 (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 639).

Very little information exists about the group's leadership: while scholars seem to agree that Ben Aicha and Mezraq led the two portions of the AIS, the nature of their leadership and their backgrounds remain unclear. Most scholars call them "amirs" (see: Hafez) but this term seems to just refer to their relative power over the group. Interestingly, Ben Aicha himself has also said that while the AIS was the armed wing of the FIS, they were not completely controlled by the political party but rather had a significant amount of autonomy when conducting their operations. As a guerilla group, the group operated in a fairly concentrated way (as in, there seemed to be some sort of militaristic hierarchy in place), though different units operated in more cell-like ways and the FIS was, after being banned, an underground cell itself. The group started as a political party that became violent after legal civic engagement became impossible. Most if not all of their supporters were Algerian Islamic fundamentalists.

External Ties

The group originally allied with the GIA because the GIA was better armed, but eventually broke off (Fromherz 2012). The group allegedly received military training in Yemen and support from Iran and Sudan, but this is not confirmed (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 638).

Group Outcome

In 1992, the Algerian government banned the FIS and nullified the results of an election they won in order to protect the power of the FLN majority (Fromherz 2012). The army

cracked down on FIS supporters and employed indiscriminate violence against villagers, which led to an increase in militant violence (Ireland RDC 2012).

The group began as a Salafist political party – the Front Islamique du Salut or FIS – that the government banned in 1992. The government also arrested a number of FIS leaders, including the third in command. After the ban and the emergence of other jihadist groups in the region (notably GIA), the remaining then-underground FIS officials brought together fighters from MIA and other smaller Salafist groups to form the AIS, the armed wing of the party in 1993 (for the Western wing, under Ahmed Ben Aicha) and 1994 (for the Eastern wing, under Madani Mezraq). The group then engaged in traditional guerrilla warfare, notably against state officials that specifically kept the FIS from operating legally. They sent death threats (though whether or not they carried through with them is unclear) to said employees as well as attacking government buildings, though reports vary on whether any given act was the fault of the AIS or the GIA.

VII. AL QAEDA
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

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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

Al-Qaida was founded by Osama Bin Laden in 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group’s initial goals were to completely remove Western influence and ideas and to abolish the United

States and Israel (BAAD 2015). Al-Qaida attempts to achieve a state governed by sharia law and a conservative interpretation of Islam (FP 2012). 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 and ascribes to Salafi jihadist ideas (CFR 2012; Global Security n.d.; Blanchard 2007, 6).

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 shepherd or farmers) (FAS 2005). The group's leader Osama bin Laden had a base of operations in Sudan from 1991 to 1998 (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Organizational Structure

Al-Qaida was headed by Osama Bin Laden, who was the group's sole leader until his assassination in 2011 (CFR 2012). He was originally from Saudi Arabia and had helped fight the Soviets in Afghanistan (Crenshaw 2015). His father, Mohammed bin Laden, moved from southern Yemen to Saudi Arabia, where he worked his way up from being a menial laborer to gaining favor with the royal family and constructing palaces and mosques for King Faisal (The Guardian 2015; PBS 2001). Osama bin Laden was born in Saudi Arabia as one of fifty children (The Guardian 2015). After returning from a trip to Peshawar, Pakistan, he vocally advocated for support for the mujahideen (PBS 2001).

After collecting monetary donations for the mujahideen in Afghanistan, bin Laden first went to Afghanistan in 1982 and eventually fought in battles and established camps, which eventually attracted more Saudis to the country (PBS 2001). Eventually, bin Laden established Al-Qa'edah, or "The Base" as the center of his mujahideen operations. After the Soviets had withdrawn from Afghanistan, bin Laden again went to Afghanistan (PBS 2001). He was unable to leave the country as he had been banned from travel for trying to spread jihad to Yemen (PBS 2001). In response to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1991, bin Laden argued that all Arab mujahideen should be brought to defend the country (PBS 2001). Then, bin Laden learned that the United States would enter the conflict in Kuwait (PBS 2001). This was a turning point for bin Laden. He gathered religious support and led 4000 people to receive jihadist training in Afghanistan (PBS 2001). He spent a short while in Pakistan and Afghanistan, but eventually escaped from Saudi and Pakistani authorities to Sudan where he received temporary refuge (PBS 2001). In 1996, he left Sudan and returned to Afghanistan, where he conducted attacks against civilians and American forces on the Arabian Peninsula (PBS 2001). After the Taliban took over the Afghan city of Jalalabad, bin Laden joined the group (PBS 2001). The Saudis and the U.S. tried unsuccessfully many times to kidnap bin Laden (PBS 2001). He was finally defeated when American Navy SEALs raided his compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan (History 2018).

Following his death, he was replaced as leader by Ayman al-Zawahiri in 2011 (Crenshaw 2015; CFR 2012). The group used a complex decentralized, or cell-based, organizational structure in which members reported to couriers who reported to other couriers eventually making their way up to the head (RAND 2008). 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 2001). 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). As of 2015, it is thought to have less than 1000 members, but these estimates vary wildly by source (Crenshaw 2015; BAAD 2015).

External Ties

Both the government of Saudi Arabia and the US Central Intelligence Agency allegedly provided money and supplies to the mujahideen during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan before al-Qaida formally organized (Crenshaw 2015). Some reports claim that the CIA itself sent more than \$600 million to mujahideen associated with bin Laden (Crenshaw 2015). Some reports allege that Saudi Arabia funded Al-Qaida through drug trafficking and diamonds, though these claims are now considered to have been falsified and invalid (Crenshaw 2015). Bin Laden maintained ties with key members of the Saudi royal family; some, including Prince Faisal, allegedly provided Al-Qaida with large monetary donations (Crenshaw 2015; CNN 2015). Iran also allegedly trained and supported AQ members in the early 1990s (ibid; BAAD 2015). Afghanistan and Pakistan allow Al-Qaida 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 2001).

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 U.S. raid in 2011 (CFR 2012; BAAD 2015). The group is still active today.

Notes for Iris:

-check to see if there's evidence of AQ wanting to move away from Afghanistan in the late 90s

VIII. AMERICANS FOR A COMPETENT FEDERAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM
Torg ID: 1612
Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989 (first attack)

Group End: 1989 (arrest)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was a front for lone wolf actor, Walter Leroy Moody, Jr. (GTD 2019; ABA Journal 2011; US Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit 2001). He conducted his first

attack on August 8, 1989, when he sent a gas bomb to an NAACP office in Atlanta, Georgia (GTD 2019). He went on to conduct four more bombings, resulting in the deaths of Atlanta Judge Robert Vance and Savannah-based civil rights lawyer Robert Robinson (GTD 2019; ABA Journal 2018). In a letter to Atlanta television station WAGA, he stated that the bombings were retribution for a highly publicized rape and murder of a white woman in Atlanta; the letter called for the assassination of two NAACP officials “as part of the same reprisal” (Rice 1989; Ross 1989; Washington Post 1989; NY Times 1989).

Geography

The attacks all occurred in the Atlanta, GA area (GTD 2019; ABA Journal 2011; Rice 1989; Ross 1989; Washington Post 1989; NY Times 1989; US Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit 2001).

Organizational Structure

The group consisted only of Moody (ABA Journal 2011; US Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit 2001).

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group’s external ties.

Group Outcome

The last attacks occurred in 1989 (GTD 2019). After a lengthy FBI investigation, Moody was ultimately arrested and convicted in the deaths of Judge Vance and Robinson, as well as related charges, and sentenced to 7 life sentences and 400 years in federal prison; he was also sentenced to death by the state (GTD 2019; ABA Journal 2011; US Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit 2001) His lawyers argued that the state could not put him to death until he completed his federal sentence, but with the consent of Attorney General Jeff Sessions, Moody was executed in 2018 (ABA Journal).

Notes for Iris:

- very similar to Up the IRS, very limited grievance
- taken down a lot more quickly than Up the IRS potentially because of lethality of initial attacks (judge and attorney). Might have raised the credibility of the threat (multi-actor environment)

- IX. EARTH FIRST!
Torg ID: 687
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 1994

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1980

Group End: 1989 (last attack), 2019 (online only)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was a radical environmentalist and eco-terrorist group formed in 1980. It was founded by activists including Dave Foreman, a lobbyist for the Wilderness Society, in response to the growing corporate influence in the environmental movement (ADL N.d.; The Guardian 2001; FBI 2002). The group believed that technological innovation had set the Earth on a path to inevitable ecological collapse, but still justified their radical methods as a battle against the “evil” systems that enabled this destruction (University of Oregon 2015). Many members regarded their activities within the group spiritual as well as political, practicing “deep ecology,” a form popularized by Norwegian philosopher Arne Naess (ADL N.d.; Environment and Society N.d.). The group also declared that it did not accept the nation-state’s authority (Environment and Society N.d.). The group’s violent activities began in the 1980s when they employed “tree-spiking” as a method of protest (ADL N.d.; FBI 2002). It operated mainly through its publication, Earth First! Journal, but its members also participated in some radical and often violent protests; it emerged as the first environmentalist group willing to unapologetically sabotage, commit arson, destroy property, and employ other highly visible tactics for the cause (ADL N.d.; FBI 2002; Covill 2008; Taylor N.d.).

Geography

The group operated throughout the United States, but received worldwide attention, and formed chapters internationally, including the UK (ADL N.d.; The Guardian 2001).

Organizational Structure

Over the years, the group experienced internal dissent from non-anarchists and feminists, who opposed the group’s hierarchical structure and the patriarchal representations the group’s leaders often used in advertisement (Environment and Society N.d.; University of Oregon N.d.). Some members also emphasized that the group should remain focused on biodiversity and not become distracted with other anthropocentric or humanitarian issues (Environment and Society N.d.; University of Oregon N.d.).

External Ties

The group gave rise to the Earth Liberation Front, a splinter that attracted believers in more violent methods of protest, and has ties to the Animal Liberation Front (ADL N.d.; Taylor N.d.). The group also formed smaller organizations that concentrated on specific issues, like the Rainforest Action Network and an organization that went on to become the Center for Biological Diversity (Environment and Society N.d.).

Icelandic filmmaker Magnus Gudmundsson also alleged that the movement was being funded by Greenpeace, its predecessor in the mainstream environmentalist movement (Covill 2008).

Group Outcome

In 1989, the FBI arrested Foreman and three other members for conspiracy to sabotage a nuclear facility (ADL N.d.; Environment and Society N.d.). Two members were given three year sentences, and one six years (Environment and Society N.d.). This was the last known attack at organized violence. After pleading guilty to reduced charges, Foreman did not serve jail time but left the group in 1990 (ADL N.d.; Environment and Society N.d.). Another member, Matthew Crozier, was implicated in a 2004 conspiracy to prevent the Arizona Game and Fish Department from capturing and killing mountain lions near Tucson (ADL N.d.). The group's activity continued through at least the late 2000s mainly through its print journal (ADL N.d.; FBI 2002). The group maintains an online presence as of 2020.

Notes for Iris:

- this group isn't particularly violent, most violent members leave to form ELF
- tree-spiking tactic was used to sabotage logging efforts by placing nails inside trees
- not particularly malicious
- nuclear facility attack led to arrest of EMETIC members. This plot was funded by Earth First
- it sounds like EMETIC got logistical support
-

- X. 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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Islamic Jihad

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 1994 (merger with AAA)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group is an Islamist organization that formed around 1990 and is comprised of members from Yemen, Egypt, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, and Afghanistan, who went to Yemen in 1994 under the leadership of Tariq al-Fasli to help President Ali Abdullah Salid defeat socialists in South Yemen (MIPT 2008; Sheldon 2010). The group also attempted to establish a Sharia government in Yemen, but when this failed, its members returned to their militant aims (MIPT 2008; Sheldon 2010). The group's first attack against the United States occurred in 1992 against U.S. troops during their stayover in Yemen on their way to Somalia (MIPT 2008; Sheldon 2010). The group promotes the establishment of Sharia law in Yemen, supports the Palestinian struggle, and opposes the presence of western influence and "enemies of Islam" in the Middle East (MIPT 2008; Sheldon 2010).

Geography

The group's attacks were all conducted in Yemen, but its ties to al-Qaeda gave it access to overseas support, including possible networks in Azerbaijan, Egypt, and Israel (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008; BBC 2002; Sheldon 2010). It has possible militant wings in Palestine, Afghanistan, the United States, and the UK (MIPT 2008; Sheldon 2010).

Organizational Structure

The group's founder and initial leader was Tariq al-Fasli (MIPT 2008; Sheldon 2010). Its members are from Yemen, Egypt, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, and Afghanistan (MIPT 2008; Sheldon 2010). Many members created the group after returning from fighting in the Soviet-Afghan War.

The group was sponsored by Osama Bin Laden, but it also raised money through kidnappings and overseas support networks (MIPT 2008; Sheldon 2010).

External Ties

al-Fasli had ties to Osama Bin Laden from his time in Afghanistan and the group is a closely affiliated faction of its founding group, al-Qaeda (MIPT 2008). It also has ties to Aden Abyan Islamic Army, who it was implicated with in the 2000 bombing of the USS Cole (MIPT 2008).

The group receives support from a number of officials within Yemen's government (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group disintegrated after 1994 and remaining members merged with AAA in Yemen (Mapping Militants 2020). Some members later became part of AQY.

XI. FOURTH REICH SKINHEADS

Torg ID: 176

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Early 1990s

Group End: 1993 (state suppression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in the early 1990s and was a loose network of young white supremacist skinheads that hoped to provoke African Americans and Jews into a race war through violent attacks (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2006; AP 1993; NY Times 1993). Its members were part of the World Church of the Creator, a Florida-based racist group that encouraged a racial holy war, or "RAHOWA" (MIPT 2008). The group was planning to assassinate key minority figures and attack several racially significant targets, and had

already bombed many houses in Southern California (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2006; AP 1993; NY Times 1993). Its first known violent attack was in 1992 when a member of the group firebombed an African American homeowner's property in California (GTD 2019). That same year, authorities foiled a plot by the group to detonate synagogues and prominent minority leaders (SPLC 2006).

Geography

The group was based in Southern California and conducted all of its attacks there (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

The group's leader was Christopher Daniel Fisher (MIPT 2008; AP 1993; NY Times 1993).

The group had anywhere between 18 and 50 members (MIPT 2008; AP 1993). Members were young.

External Ties

The group is a suspected ally of American Front, but no conclusive evidence was found (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The date of the group's final attack is unclear, but five members of the group, including its leader Fisher, were arrested and imprisoned in 1993 in the process of plotting multiple attacks against racially symbolic places and people throughout Los Angeles (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2006; AP 1993; NY Times 1993). Fisher was the only member imprisoned on conspiracy charges, while the other four members were convicted of weapons offenses (AP 1993; NY Times 1993). The arrests were the result of evidence collected through a one and a half year undercover operation involving FBI Agent Michael German, who infiltrated the organization (AP 1993; SPLC 2006; AP 1993; NY Times 1993)

Another thirteen members were ordered by the US district attorney to participate in the "Operation Grow Hair" program, designed to challenge the group's bigoted views through conversations with First AME Church members and Holocaust survivors; the operation was deemed successful and became a model for dismantling skinhead groups (MIPT 2008; NY Times 1994).

Notes for Iris:

-the group had multiple violent attacks (firebombed multiple homes) before planning large-scale conspiracy during the course of its campaign

-American Front to be researched

-this group has a very unique counter violent extremism response. Because members were teenagers and relatively young, the court mandated these members participate in conversations with Holocaust survivors and African-American churches. Considered a successful program for CVE, but unclear what the metrics. Some members said they renounced membership in the Skinhead movement.

-the members of this groups were considered a good candidate for this reform because they were "young" (potentially impressionable)

XII. PHINEAS PRIESTHOOD

Torg ID: 1584

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1996

Onset: NA

Aliases: Phineas Priests, Phineas Priesthood

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1990 (book publication), 1994 (first known attack)

Group End: 2019 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group is a collective of Christian Identity white supremacists who actively oppose interracial relations, homosexuality, and abortion (Stern 2011; Sloan and Anderson 2009; ADL 2005; Vice 2016; ADL N.d.; SPLC N.d.). The group takes its name from a 1990 book *Vigilantes of Christendom: The Story of the Phineas Priesthood* written by Richard Kelly Hoskins, which glorifies a biblical figure Phineas who kills a couple that is practicing a "foreign religion" in a commitment to "purity" (Stern 2011; Sloan and Anderson 2009; ADL 2005; ADL N.d.; SPLC N.d.). The group shares a symbol, but is "more a concept than an organization" (Stern 2011; ADL N.d.). This aligns with the lone wolf strategies that many white supremacist organizations have adopted to avoid infiltration or capture (Stern 2011). The Priesthood has become a justification for acts of violence that align with its ideology. The first known attack occurred in 1994 when a follower quoted the book's ideology in justification for an anti-abortion attack (Stern 2011).

The group's most notorious attacks occurred in April 1996 when Charles Barbee, Robert Berry, and Verne Jay Merrell used a pipe bomb at a Spokane newspaper as a diversion to rob banks, and also bombed a Planned Parenthood office, referring to themselves as the Phineas Priesthood (Stern 2011; Sloan and Anderson 2009; GTD 2019; ADL N.d.; SPLC N.d.). In 1999, Buford Furrows went on a shooting rampage in Los Angeles and was killed by police, who later found a copy of *Vigilantes of Christendom* in his car (Sloan and Anderson 2009; SPLC N.d.; Washington Post 1999).

Geography

Since members operate over a large area, its geography is unclear. The group's most notorious attacks occurred in April 1996 when Charles Barbee, Robert Berry, and Verne Jay Merrell used a pipe bomb at a Spokane newspaper as a diversion to rob banks, and also bombed a Planned Parenthood office, referring to themselves as the Phineas Priesthood (Stern 2011; Sloan and Anderson 2009; GTD 2019; ADL N.d.; SPLC N.d.). In 1999, Buford Furrows went on a shooting rampage in Los Angeles and was killed by police, who later found a copy of *Vigilantes of Christendom* in his car (Sloan and Anderson 2009; SPLC N.d.; Washington Post 1999)

Organizational Structure

The group shares a symbol, but is "more a concept than an organization" (Stern 2011; ADL N.d.). It has "no leaders, meetings, or institutional apparatus" (SPLC N.d.). Very few people have committed violent attacks in its name, and there is no evidence to believe it is a physical organization (SPLC N.d.; ADL N.d.). Members are presumably white.

External Ties

The group does not have any external ties, but incorporates aspects of the Christian Identity faith (Stern 2011; Sloan and Anderson 2009; ADL 2005; Vice 2016).

Group Outcome

Charles Barbee, Robert Berry, and Verne Jay Merrell were arrested and convicted in 1997 for conspiracy, illegal possession of hand grenades, and interstate transportation of a stolen vehicle (Stern 2011; Sloan and Anderson 2009). A fourth member, Brian Ratigan, who was involved in the Planned Parenthood bombing was convicted separately (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

In 2014, a self-identified high priest of the Phineas Priesthood, Larry Steven McQuilliams, went on a shooting spree in Austin, Texas. He was shot and killed by police, and a search of his belongings produced a copy of *Vigilantes of Christendom* and writings influenced by it (Vice 2016; Washington Post 2014; SPLC N.d.). This was the most recent attack attributed to the group.

Due to its unusual nature, details of the group's outcome are unclear. The Phineas Priesthood ideology is still popular.

Notes for Iris:

- good model of leaderless resistance for current US RWE WSE groups today
- members were motivated by a common ideology, but did not organize in the same area
- members became radicalized after reading the book. They did not clearly coordinate with each other, but generally all had the book

-the ideology is often misattributed as an organized group due to the numerous members in the 1996 Spokane attack, but there is in fact no organization involved
-no organization. Mostly lone wolves. Members are White Christian Supremacists.
-author is known WSE but never took any leadership role. Purely venerated by readers/followers.
-interesting pattern of leaderless resistance and lone wolf - good model for Rise Above Movement? Proud Boys?

XIII. AMERICAN FRONT
Torg ID: 40
Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

*focus on movement, not individual fronts

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1987

Group End: 2019 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group is a racist skinhead group formed on the West Coast in 1987 by Bob Heick, a high school dropout who was influenced by the British skinhead movement (MIPT 2008; ADL 2013). Its members have committed numerous violent crimes, including conspiracy to murder police officers in Portland and a series of bombings in California and Washington during July 1993 targeting meeting places for black, gay, or Jewish people (MIPT 2008; ADL 2013). Their attacks were in an effort to incite a race war (MIPT 2008). It also identifies as a “Third Positionist” group, an ideology that strives to unite the radical left and right under their common opposition to global capitalism (MIPT 2008; ADL 2013). They believe in the separation of races, calling it “autonomy”, and believe that Zionist Jews formed and control the global capitalist system (MIPT 2008).

Geography

There is dispute as to whether the group formed in Portland, Oregon or San Francisco, California, but its members have been located or arrested in Napa, San Francisco, Sacramento, Pennsylvania, Florida, Maryland, and Washington (MIPT 2008).

James Porazzo moved the group to Harrison, Arkansas (MIPT 2008; ADL 2013).

The group is currently based in California, with members in multiple states (ADL 2013). In recent years, the group’s activity has also concentrated in Florida (ADL 2013; Reuters 2012; CNN 2012).

Organizational Structure

The group is a racist skinhead group formed on the West Coast in 1987 by Bob Heick, a high school dropout who was influenced by the British skinhead movement (MIPT 2008; ADL 2013). After Heick, the group's new leader was James Porazzo, who moved its headquarters to Arkansas and emphasized its "Third Position" (MIPT 2008; ADL 2013). Its next leader was David Lynch, who managed to spread the group's influence most widely across the country and into Canada and also dropped Porazzo's "Third Positionist" rhetoric, but who was shot to death in 2011 (ADL 2013; SPLC 2007; SPLC 2011). Members are likely white. The main chapter of the group seemed to operate around Sacramento, California where it participated in many rallies (ADL 2013).

The group can only be joined through application, and the punishment for leaving is reportedly the threat of "death by crucifixion" (MIPT 2008). The group's recruitment tactics include public protests, rallies, other informational gatherings, and racist rock concerts, which are also a major source of funding (ADL 2013; NY Times 1989). The group organized in cells throughout the country.

External Ties

The group was inspired by the British skinhead movement and also identified itself with the "Third Position" movement in Britain (MIPT 2008; ADL 2013). The group is allied with Aryan Nations and Hammerskin Nation, and is a suspected ally of Fourth Reich Skinheads (MIPT 2008). The group has also worked with Tom Metzger and White Aryan Nations (ADL 2013; Sunshine 2018). It has appeared at rallies with members from the neo-Nazi National Vanguard, the neo-Nazi Volksfront, and other skinhead groups such as the Hangtown Bootboys, Northwestern Hammerskin, Golden State Skinheads, and Confederation of Racist Working Class Skinheads (CRW).

Group Outcome

Three members, Wayne Paul Wooten, Jeremiah Gordon Knesal, Mark Kowaalski, were convicted in two of the 1993 bombings: an NAACP meeting hall on July 20 and a gay club called the Elite Tavern on July 22 (MIPT 2008). Marcus Faella, Patricia Faella, Mark McGowan, Jennifer McGowan, Diane Stevens, Kent McLellan, and Paul Jackson have been arrested in Florida for crimes ranging from vandalism to conspiracy and hate crimes (ADL 2012; Reuters 2012; CNN 2012). These were the last confirmed violent activities by the group. In 2011, David Lynch was shot and killed in Sacramento, California prompting right-wing members to memorialize him online (SPLC 2013). It was also detrimental to the group's overall organization.

The group is still continuously active, but its membership is largely new (ADL 2013).

Notes for Iris:

-the group is organized in a series of cell

- the group has ties to lots of other neo-Nazi groups and Hammerskin factions inside the US
- unknown why the first two leaders leave the group. The second leader moved the group to Arkansas and then the group later moved back to California. The third leader is killed which was quite detrimental to the group's organization.
- re-emergence of Third Position ideology which was also prominent in White Aryan Resistance and Tom Metzger (ties to UK profiles)
- what is the history of neo-Nazis and skinheads in the UK during this time? Might be interesting paired case study of Hammerskin/neo-Nazi groups in the US and UK in late 80s/early 90s

Notes for Iris:

- there is a notable shift in FBI investigations to disrupt these groups. There is now more direct infiltration of the group. For example, EMETIC counter-sued on the grounds that the evidence was acquired unlawfully because an authority member led them on. Similar issue happens with the Fourth Reich Skinhead

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