

**USA Cases Part 3, 1991-2012**  
**Last Updated: 10 May 2020**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1583	MINNESOTA PATRIOT COUNCIL		1991	1995
T1874	POPULAR LIBERATION ARMY (PUERTO RICO)		1991	1991
T1176	MEDELLIN DRUG CARTEL		1991	1992
T496	BOOGEYMEN		1991	1991
T2066	VATOS LOCOS		1992	0
T94	ARYAN REPUBLICAN ARMY		1992	1996
T154	NORTH AMERICAN EARTH LIBERATION FRONT		1992	2011
T1421	LIBERATION ARMY FIFTH BATTALION		1993	1993
T2350	THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT		1993	2011
T1552	WASHINGTON STATE MILITIA		1993	0
T1579	MOUNTAINEER MILITIA		1994	0
T348	OKLAHOMA CONSTITUTIONAL MILITIA		1994	0
T298	MONTANA FREEMEN		1995	0
T1425	FREE VIETNAM MOVEMENT		1995	2001
T406	PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS		1995	1997
T866	3RD CONTINENTAL CONGRESS		1996	0
T2363	NORTH AMERICAN MILITIA (NAM) - SPLINTER		1996	1998
T865	1ST MECHANICAL KANSAS MILITIA		1996	0
T114	CHOLANA KANTOAP SEREI CHEAT KAMPOUCHEA		1997	2001
T1515	SOUTHEAST STATES ALLIANCE		1997	0
T2473	YOUNG PATRIOTS (AMERICAN)		1998	0
T127	COALITION TO SAVE THE PRESERVES (CSP)		1998	2001

T2359	REALM OF CHAOS		1998	2002
T2061	SOUTHSIDE LOCOS		1998	0
T2149	ARYAN NATIONS - PENNSYLVANIA		1998	0
T1030	SAN JOAQUIN MILITIA		1998	1999
T2124	CHURCH OF THE SONS OF YAHWEH		1998	0
T2398	NORTH ATLANTIC TERRORIST ORGANIZATION		1999	0
T975	STOP HUNTINGDON ANIMAL CRUELTY (SHAC)		1999	0
T2420	REVENGE OF THE TREES		2000	2000
T2068	SAILORS LOCOS SALVATRUCHOS WESTSIDE		2000	0
T180	FREE VIETNAM REVOLUTIONARY GROUP		2001	0
T2146	TALEBAN MOVEMENT OF PAKISTAN (TTP)		2002	2012
T417	REVOLUTIONARY CELLS-ANIMAL LIBERATION BRIGADE		2003	2007
T2074	TECLAS		2005	0
T2080	MARA LOCOS		2005	0
T2077	BIG GANGSTERS LOCOS SALVATRUCHAS (BGLS)		2005	0
T758	MAX RESIST		2005	0
T2076	MODESTO LOCOS SALVATRUCHOS		2005	0
T2079	SILVA LOCO SALVATRUCHA		2005	0
T2057	BROWN UNION		2006	0
T2056	LEWISDALE CREW		2006	0
T2071	LEEWARD LOCOTES SALVATRUCHES		2006	0
T2484	MINUTEMEN AMERICAN DEFENSE		2009	2009

**USA Cases Part 8, 1991-1995**  
**Last Updated: 10 May 2020**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
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T1583	MINNESOTA PATRIOT COUNCIL		1991	1995
T1874	POPULAR LIBERATION ARMY (PUERTO RICO)		1991	1991
T1176	MEDELLIN DRUG CARTEL		1991	1992
T496	BOOGEYMEN		1991	1991
T2066	VATOS LOCOS		1992	0
T94	ARYAN REPUBLICAN ARMY		1992	1996
T154	NORTH AMERICAN EARTH LIBERATION FRONT		1992	2011
T1421	LIBERATION ARMY FIFTH BATTALION		1993	1993
T2350	THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT		1993	2011
T1552	WASHINGTON STATE MILITIA		1993	0
T1579	MOUNTAINEER MILITIA		1994	0
T348	OKLAHOMA CONSTITUTIONAL MILITIA		1994	0
T298	MONTANA FREEMEN		1995	0
T1425	FREE VIETNAM MOVEMENT		1995	2001
T406	PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS		1995	1997

I. MINNESOTA PATRIOT COUNCIL

Torg ID: 1583

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

Aliases: Patriots Council, Minnesota Patriot Council, Minnesota Patriots Council

**Part 1. Bibliography**

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Geographic, and Temporal Patterns of Preparatory Conduct.” US Department of Justice. 2006. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/214217.pdf>

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[https://books.google.com/books?id=1jEP8Ve4zwcC&pg=PA99&lpg=PA99&dq=Minnesota+Patriots+Council&source=bl&ots=q7FWbhvco5&sig=ACfU3U16IVjzRP77PaC675z8NY2SXnfAA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwIU9d\\_HpbLqAhVxIHIEHbs4CjIQ6AEwCnoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Minnesota%20Patriots%20Council&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=1jEP8Ve4zwcC&pg=PA99&lpg=PA99&dq=Minnesota+Patriots+Council&source=bl&ots=q7FWbhvco5&sig=ACfU3U16IVjzRP77PaC675z8NY2SXnfAA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwIU9d_HpbLqAhVxIHIEHbs4CjIQ6AEwCnoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Minnesota%20Patriots%20Council&f=false)

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1970

Group End: 1992 (state suppression)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

Founded in 1970, the group was a right-wing, anti-government, and anti-tax militia (MIPT 2008; Miller 2000; DOJ 2006; FAS 1995; Pate and Miller 2011). It is thought to have been inspired by the populist right-wing groups like Posse Comitatus or the Groundswell movement operating in the US at the time (Miller 2000).

It is most famous for a 1992 plot to attack government targets using the biological agent ricin (MIPT 2008; Carus 2002; Miller 2000; SPLC N.d.; DOJ 2006; FAS 1995; Pate and Miller 2011). The group did not acknowledge any government above the county level, including the legitimacy of state and federal courts (MIPT 2008; Miller 2000). Its ideologies were heavily focused on the US tax system, which they believed was tyrannical and kept them in poverty while uplifting minorities, and the US government, which they opposed for intruding into their personal affairs (MIPT 2008; Miller 2000; DOJ 2006; FAS 1995). Many members were also influenced by the Christian Identity movement (Miller 2000; Smith et al. 2006; MIPT 2008). Although a few members expressed extremist ideologies and even discussed or planned violent attacks, the group never successfully carried out these plots (MIPT 2008).

### **Geography**

The group operated in central Minnesota (MIPT 2008).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group was founded by retired Air Force Colonel Frank Nelson from Minneapolis (MIPT 2008; Miller 2000). It formed cells throughout Minnesota, each cell containing an estimated 50 members (Miller 2000). Members of the group were white. It is unclear what member backgrounds were, although most members of the broader Patriot Movement were middle-class blue-collar workers (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

In 1992, four of the group's members, Doug Baker, Leroy Wheeler, Dennis Henderson, and Richard Oelrich, were arrested by the FBI for possession of a deadly biological substance, which they had planned to use to kill local law enforcement officials (MIPT 2008; SPLC N.d.; Carus 2002; Miller 2000; DOJ 2006; FAS 1995; Pate and Miller 2011; Montemayor 2017).

### **External Ties**

There is some belief that the group may have been inspired by precursor right-wing populist movements such as Groundswell or Posse Comitatus (Miller 2000). However, these ties could not be confirmed. Sloan and Anderson (2009) considered the group to be part of the broader Militia or Patriot Movement in the early 1990s.

### **Group Outcome**

In 1992, four of the group's members, Doug Baker, Leroy Wheeler, Dennis Henderson, and Richard Oelrich, were arrested by the FBI for possession of a deadly biological substance, which they had planned to use to kill local law enforcement officials (MIPT 2008; SPLC N.d.; Carus 2002; Miller 2000; DOJ 2006; FAS 1995; Pate and Miller 2011; Montemayor 2017). Informants within the organization, including Colette Baker, wife of

Doug Baker, provided the police with evidence that the men possessed ricin, and all four men were the first to be tried and convicted under the Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act of 1989 (MIPT 2008; Carus 2002; Miller 2000; DOJ 2006; FAS 1995; Pate and Miller 2011). The FBI discovered that the four members were able to extract .7 grams of ricin using a “starter kit” they ordered by mail through a right wing magazine, an amount with the potency to kill hundreds of people (MIPT 2008; Carus 2002; Miller 2000; DOJ 2006; FAS 1995). After the arrests of these four members, the group disappeared and did not resurface. It is suspected remaining members most likely renounced affiliation with the organization (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-the group didn't actually conduct any violent attacks. The group is most famous for the ricin plot but group leadership didn't sanction it.

-failed plot

-another example of informants being very effective in foiling plots. Here the wife of one of the members was able to tell the police about the plot ahead of time and intercept it

-group's name is toxic after the ricin attack so members defect

## II. POPULAR LIBERATION ARMY (PUERTO RICO)

Torg ID: 1874

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset:

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=6002>
- Search Proquest
  - “Popular liberation army” puerto rico
  - National guard attack puerto rico

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

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1991

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

Details about the group's formation are unknown. The groups conducted four known attacks against US military targets in Puerto Rico, including trucks and aircrafts starting in February 1991 and stretching through July 6, 1991 (GTD 2019). The generic name surrounding this group makes it hard to ascertain further details about its political aims, ideology, or organization.

### **Geography**

The group's attacks were all in Puerto Rico (GTD 2019).

### **Organizational Structure**

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure.

### **External Ties**

Nothing is known about the group's external ties.

### **Group Outcome**

The group disappeared after its final attack on July 6, 1991 (GTD 2019). It is unknown why the group disappeared.

## III. MEDELLIN DRUG CARTEL

Torg ID: 1176

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: Medellin Cartel, Medellin Drug Cartel

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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- "Extraditables: Fin de la Terror." El Tiempo. 1991.  
<http://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/MAM-114707>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: no other aliases

Group Formation: mid 1970's (Frontline 2014)

Group End: 1993 (McDermott 2013) - capturing of cartel officials is suspected reason for halting violence

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Medellin Cartel formed in the mid-1970s (Frontline 2014). This narco-terrorist group had no clear ideology or political aim (McDermott 2013). The leaders and founders of the Medellin Cartel included the infamous Pablo Escobar, who started a petty criminal; the Ochoa brothers, who came from a rich and respected family; and Jose Gonzalez Rodriguez Gacha, who had worked in the Colombian emerald trade (Frontline 2014; McDermott 2013). It is unknown when the group first started engaging in violent activities.

### **Geography**

The Medellin Cartel was transnational and had an extensive cocaine empire (McDermott 2013). The group had two cocaine bases in Peru and Bolivia, though the group processed the cocaine in the jungles of Colombia (McDermott 2013). With the help of marijuana smuggler Carlos Lehder, the group also shipped great amounts of cocaine to the US (McDermott 2013; Frontline 2014; Woody 2016). The group allegedly had islands in the Caribbean that it used to refuel planes to the US (Frontline 2014).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group primarily acquired its funding through cocaine trade, earning on average \$60 million daily (McDermott 2013; Llana 2010). The group also held responsibility for homicides, resulting in the highest violence rates in Medellin that ever occurred (Llana 2010). Members of the group primarily comprised of criminals (Frontline 2014; McDermott 2013).

Carlos Lehder led the cocaine shipping operations (Frontline 2014; Woody 2016). The group's main leader was Pablo Escobar (Frontline 2014; McDermott 2013).

In 1987, Escobar formed Los Extraditables, a faction of the cartel. The faction fought against the government for the 1987 US Extradition treaty that threatened to extradite drug lords like Escobar to the US (MIPT 2008; El Tiempo 1991; Frontline 2014). In 1991, the faction officially splintered and worked independently from the Medellin Cartel (El Tiempo 1991).

The group had different members in charge of shipping, lab work, and selling of cocaine across a diffuse cell structure (Frontline 2014; Woody 2016; McDermott 2013).

### **External Ties**

The Cali Cartel and PEPES (People Against Pablo Escobar) often attempted to sabotage the group's activities. These groups competed with the Medellin Cartel. The Cali Cartel also sought to disrupt Medellin's activities, as Escobar killed Cali Cartel leaders (McDermott 2013).

Carlos Ledher confessed in court that Manuel Noriega, the Panamanian dictator, had helped the Medellin Cartel with money laundering (Woody 2016). In 1987, Escobar turned in Ledher for shooting one of his men (Woody 2016). Ledher was then given a life sentence and extradited to the US (Woody 2016).

In 1987, Escobar formed Los Extraditables, a faction of the cartel. The faction fought against the government for the 1987 US Extradition treaty that threatened to extradite drug lords like Escobar to the US (MIPT 2008; El Tiempo 1991; Frontline 2014). In 1991, the faction officially splintered and worked independently from the Medellin Cartel (El Tiempo 1991).

### **Group Outcome**

In 1987, Escobar formed Los Extraditables, a faction of the cartel. The faction fought against the government for the 1987 US Extradition treaty that threatened to extradite drug lords like Escobar to the US (MIPT 2008; El Tiempo 1991; Frontline 2014). In 1991, the faction officially splintered and worked independently from the Medellin Cartel (El Tiempo 1991).

When Escobar was first jailed in La Catedral, he was able to conduct crimes from jail. In 1992, Escobar consequently transferred to Bogota (CNN 2003). He later escaped from Bogota and was shot in 1993 (Buschschluter 2015; CNN 2003; Frontline 2014).

In the 1990s, the three Ochoa brothers turned themselves to the Colombian government and were promised lighter sentences in return (Frontline 2014). Meanwhile, the Colombian police shot Rodriguez Gacha (Frontline 2014). After the murders of its group leaders, the Medellin Cartel became inactive (MIPT 2008). The last known group activity took place in 1993, when Escobar was shot (Buschschluter 2015; CNN 2003; Frontline 2014; McDermott 2013).

Notes for Iris:

- leadership decapitation plays a big role in explaining group violence here
- after Escobar's death, then there is no replacement

#### IV. BOOGEYMEN

Torg ID: 496

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: Tontons Macoutes, Boogeymen, National Security Volunteers

#### Part 1. Bibliography

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- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, and Concepts. Routledge 1988. P. 568. <https://books.google.com/books?id=Up4uDwAAQBAJ&pg=PP1&dq=schmid+jongman&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjhtavqTXAhXF5CYKHfSYBtAQ6AEIKDAA#v=onepage&q=haiti&f=false>
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- Stephen Kurczyk. "5 Reasons why Haiti's Jean-Claud Duvalier is infamous." Christian Science Monitor. 2011. <https://www.csmonitor.com/World/Americas/2011/0120/5-reasons-why-Haiti-s-Jean-Claude-Duvalier-is-infamous/Tonton-Macoutes>

- “The Tonton Macoutes: the Central Nervous System of Haiti’s Reign of Terror.” Council on Hemispheric Affairs. 2010. <http://www.coha.org/tonton-macoutes/>
- \*Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Haïti : 1) Tontons macoutes. 2) Manifestations des 29 novembre 1987, 17 janvier 1988 à Lucy et 11 septembre 1988 à l'Eglise St Jean de Bosco, 1 February 1990, HTI4224, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac7c44.html>
- \*Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Haïti : situation des TonTons Macoutes (1999-2000), 2 March 2000, HTI33873.F, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad5ac.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Tontons Macoutes, Boogeymen, National Security Volunteers, Milice de Volontaires de la Sécurité Nationale, MSVN

Group Formation: 1959

Group End: 1991 (Last large attack before Aristide was forced to leave the presidency; smaller splinter groups still remain)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This paramilitary organization was founded by François “Papa Doc” Duvalier in 1959 to use violence to suppress political foes and enemies (COHA 2010). It is unknown when their first violent attack occurred. They worked as a secret police force to support Aristide and deter assassination attempts (CIA 1968; MIPT 2008). It is unknown when their first attack occurred. They were named after the Haitian Creole creature, the Boogeyman, a legend that kidnapped and ate children (Kurczyk 2011). Because of their name, the group did have some religious or voodoo influence, as some of the most important members of the group were possibly voodoo leaders (COHA 2010).

### **Geography**

This group operated out of Haiti although the exact city is unknown. Their attacks in 1991 were in Miami, Florida (GTD 2017). The group is transnational.

### **Organizational Structure**

The group is estimated to have about 15,000 members, all of which are fiercely loyal to the Duvalier regime (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 568; COHA 2010). The group organized as a paramilitary force (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 568; MIPT 2008; COHA

2010). The group leader during from the 1960's through 1971 was Luckner Cambronne (COHA 2010).

### **External Ties**

They were tied to the Haitian government as it was the Duvalier regime that founded them (COHA 2010). They did not oppose the Haitian government.

### **Group Outcome**

The group mostly disappeared after Duvalier fled Haiti in 1986 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 568; MIPT 2008). However, small splinter groups from the original continued to operate, working crooked politicians with the intentions to continue with their paramilitary actions. Despite the group mostly disappearing, it allegedly orchestrated a large massacre in 1987, killing several hundred people (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 568). The group's last known violent attack was in 1991 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- paramilitary organization super big
- ends up splintering into smaller paramilitary organizations
- persist for a very long time

V. VATOS LOCOS  
Torg ID: 2066  
Min. Group Date: 1992  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Vatos Locos, Crazy Dudes

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Mexico: The Vatos Locos gang, including its organizational structure, areas of influence and activity; information on detention of gang members in 2007, 13 July 2012, MEX104133.FE, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5035fae42.html>
- David Fahrenthold. "Victim, Suspect in DC Gang Killed Shared Much." Washington Post. 2003. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/2003/05/31/victim-suspect-in-dc-gang-killi ng-shared-much/13b66880-985c-48c8-bef1-72c9ca62c66b/>
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- “They capture six alleged crazy guys in Rivera Hernandez.” La Prensa. 2020. Sp\*. <https://www.laprensa.hn/sucesos/1372868-410/seis-vatos-locos-detenidos-homicidio-rivera-hernandez-san-pedro-sula>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1940s

Group End: Present

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group was formed by Mexicans and Mexican-Americans in Los Angeles in the 1940s (IRBC 2012). It gained strength in the 1970s and 1980s when its members began to form alliances and recruit within prison (IRBC 2012). The date of the group’s first violent attack is unclear. The gang’s violent activities include intimidating students, armed robbery, and rape (IRBC 2012). The gang has also formed connections with Mexican drug cartels, with its members acting as guards or enforcers for drug trafficking, arms smuggling, and human trafficking, sometimes even carrying out executions or performing “debt collections” (IRBC 2012). The gang is known for its brutal recruitment tactics, and its members are frequently engaged in violent turf wars (Washington Post 2003).

### **Geography**

The gang formed and continues to operate in the Los Angeles metropolitan area, as well as other cities across the country (IRBC 2012; Washington Post 2005; FBI 2011).

The gang has factions in metropolitan areas of El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Chile, Spain, and Italy, but none of these have been tied directly back to the Los Angeles organization (IRBC 2012). Gangs in Central America reportedly turn often to use of violence and arms to defend their neighborhoods, while these tendencies are less present in the South American gangs (IRBC 2012). The group is also present throughout Mexico: in the Mexicali, Baja California and Tijuana parts of Mexico due to its proximity to Los Angeles; in metropolitan areas in Northern Mexico; and in reduced numbers further south (IRBC 2012).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group refers to itself as a “nation,” believing itself to be united under common aspects, but still allowing each individual gang to retain some level of autonomy (IRBC 2012). The individual gangs are headed by assemblies, consisting of “Captains,” that make collective decisions and supervise the activities of the other members, or “Soldiers” (IRBC 2012).

The group’s then-leader in Washington D.C., Oscar Chavez, was arrested in 2005 and sentenced to 151 years on prison for conspiracy and the murder of 4 people at the hands of Vatos Locos (Washington Post 2005). Chavez was 24 and returned to D.C. after going AWOL from the Marine Corps in 2001 (Washington Post 2005).

There are reports of third and fourth generation members (IRBC 2012).

The group initially recruited in prison (IRBC 2012). Many of its recent recruits also include ex-military personnel who served in Iraq and Afghanistan (IRBC 2012; FBI 2011). Each individual gang has now developed its own recruitment and initiation tactics (IRBC 2012). Its LA organization has been recruiting members from Latino youth who are unable to connect with both their own culture and the city’s (Washington Post 2003). The gang’s exact size is unknown, but over 9,000 members were arrested between 2005 and 2012 (IRBC 2012).

## **External Ties**

The group has formed alliances with unspecified Mexican drug cartels, working to protect and sometimes carry out their operations (IRBC 2012).

## **Group Outcome**

The US began mass arresting members of Vatos Locos under Operation Community Shield, which ran from 2005 to 2012, and was designed to dismantle transnational violent gangs using immigration and customs authorities (IRBC 2012). The group is still present and active, and members are still being arrested for violent crimes (La Prensa 2020). Over the course of the 7 years, the task force arrested over 9,000 members of the group (IRBC 2012).

- VI. ARYAN REPUBLICAN ARMY  
Torg ID: 94  
Min. Group Date: 1992  
Max. Group Date: 1996  
Onset:

Aliases: Aryan Resistance Army (Ara), Aryan Republican Army, Aryan Republican Army (Ara)

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Aryan People's Republic

Group Formation: 1994 (first attack)

Group End: 1997 (state suppression)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The ARA was a militant group consisting of Aryan Nations and Christian Identity followers that formed in 1992. It conducted its first attack on January 25, 1994, robbing a bank in Ames, Iowa (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Lambert 2011; Sloan and Anderson 2009). The group went on to commit 21 more robberies throughout the Midwest over the next two years (MIPT 2008; Gumbel 2015; Lambert 2011; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Washington Post 1997). They named themselves after the Irish Republican Army, adopting some of its goals and tactics (MIPT 2008; Telegraph 1996). However, it also modelled itself after The Order, sporting a large number of neo-Nazi demands, including overthrowing the US government, exterminating Jews, and establishing an Aryan nation in the US (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2011; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Telegraph 1996; NY Times 1997). Some term it "the most paramilitary and radical neo-Nazi group" in the US during its existence (MIPT 2008). The group also required its members to read *The Turner Diaries*, a popular inspiration for neo-Nazi ideology at the time and which inspired both Timothy McVeigh and the group The Order (MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1997). The group mainly conducted robberies and amassed weapons and ammunition, often incorporating sick humor into their crimes by dressing up during the robberies (MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1997).

### **Geography**

Their main base of operations was in Elohim City, Oklahoma, which was a hub of racist militants, but their attacks occurred across the Midwest (MIPT 2008). The police also discovered a hideout in Columbus, Ohio, where the six men had stashed their weapons and gear (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group operated under a “leaderless structure,” forming underground cells as advocated by the KKK leader Louis Beam (MIPT 2008; Telegraph 1996). It was formed by Mark Thomas, who was a member of Aryan Nations but did not take part in any of the robberies (Sloan and Anderson 2009). Some sources indicate that Richard Guthrie might have still been the group’s leader, but another member, Pete Langan, titled himself “Commander Pedro” and (Telegraph 1996; Washington Post 1997).

The group conducted the robberies to amass funding for their planned “white supremacist overthrow” of the government (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2011; Gumbel 2015; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Washington Post 1997). Some of the funding also went to a racist record label called “White Terror Productions,” which released multiple CDs dedicated to killed or executed white supremacists (MIPT 2008).

The ARA was a militant group consisting of Aryan Nations and Christian Identity followers which conducted its first attack on January 25, 1994, robbing a bank in Ames, Iowa (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Lambert 2011; Sloan and Anderson 2009). The group had six arrested members, but authorities suspect there may have been others (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2011).

## **External Ties**

The group has no known external ties, but there is a speculative connection between the ARA and Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh, since McVeigh called Elohim City two weeks before his bombing (MIPT 2008; Telegraph 1996; Washington Post 1997). Witnesses also place group member Michael Brescia in the company of McVeigh multiple times (Telegraph 1996).

## **Group Outcome**

The FBI only became aware of the group’s existence after apprehending one of the group members as a suspect in the robberies (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2011; Gumbel 2015; Washington Post 1997). In January 1996, Robert Lee Guthrie was arrested in connection to one of the robberies; he revealed that he was a member of the ARA and gave up the locations of four other members (MIPT 2008; Gumbel 2015; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Washington Post 1997). He committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell soon after he turned on his accomplices (MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1997). The FBI arrested Pete Langan, Mark Thomas, Scott Stedeford, and Kevin McCarthy in 1996, and arrested Mike Brescia, another member, the next year (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Washington Post 1997). The five surviving arrested members were imprisoned for their crimes, and the group has not been active since the arrests (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009). The group may still have associates at large, but it is unlikely that it still operates as an organization (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-ARA was inspired by IRA, but still a center-seeking hate group (inspired by David vs Goliath aspects and power asymmetries)

-group's political violence mainly restricted to robberies as a source of fundraising for other groups. The group was very very similar to the Order in terms of organizational structure and tactics.

-Elohim City was a pretty large hub for WSE in the 1990s in the United States. McVeigh called the City trying to contact someone (John Doe 2), which raised government suspicion that this someone was tied to this group, but they never confirmed.

## VII. NORTH AMERICAN EARTH LIBERATION FRONT

Torg ID: 154

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

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

### Part 1. Bibliography

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 2015

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

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

### **Geography**

Majority of the attacks conducted by the Earth Liberation Front took place in the United States, with a few exceptions in other countries such as Mexico, Greece, and Canada (GTD 2017). Their bases originated in England, but moved to the United States in the 1990s (Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health 2002; MIPT 2008). They are a transnational group.

### **Organizational Structure**

Many members originated from the former ecology terrorist group, Earth First! (Joosse 2007). Bari, unlike other members of Earth First!, encouraged violence against unethical ecological movements. The group has no defined leadership or organization (Joosse 2007, 354; Loadenthal 2013). It operates in cells (Joosse 2007, 354). ELF has also been rumored to serve as a domestic network, sharing members with ALF rather than its own

independent group (New York Times 2002; START 2012, 3; Loadenthal 2013; Taylor 1998 pp 11). It is unknown how many members were in the group. The group was self-funded by individual members (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last attack was in 2015 (GTD 2017). The group limited attacks to businesses and government rather than certain citizen targets (GTD 2017). This ultimately brought down the need for response by the police, so that they could focus on more violence inclined activity. Although there haven't been any recent attacks in the past couple of years, it can be assumed that the group is still active in ensuring ethical and proper care of the natural environment, as needed (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

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

### VIII. LIBERATION ARMY FIFTH BATTALION

Torg ID: 1421

Min. Group Date: 1993

Max. Group Date: 1993

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1993 (first attack)

Group End: 1993 (state suppression)

## Part 3. Narrative

### Group Formation

Nothing is known about the group's formation. The group's first and only attack occurred on February 26, 1993, when they detonated a car bomb under the World Trade Center in New York City (MIPT 2008; Krieger 2007). The 500 pounds of explosives were meant to destabilize one tower and cause it to collapse onto the other, but although this plan failed, six people were killed and thousands were injured (MIPT 2008; Krieger 2007). In a letter to *The New York Times*, the group claimed the attack was in retaliation to US ties with Israel and "interference" in the Middle East (MIPT 2008; Krieger 2007; NY Times 1993; Mickolus and Simmons 1997).

## **Geography**

The attack occurred in New York City (MIPT 2008; Krieger 2007). The group allegedly had ties to the Egyptian Islamic Jihad and al-Qaeda, suggesting the possibility of operations in Egypt and the Middle East (Krieger 2007). However, the group disappeared after the 1993 attack (MIPT 2008).

## **Organizational Structure**

Ten people were arrested in connection to the attack including Ramzi Yousef, Mahmud Abouhalima, Mohammad Salameh, Nidal A. Ayyad, Abdul Rahman Yasin, and Ahmed Ajaj (MIPT 2008). Two of the arrested members came from Palestinian families who were displaced by the 1967 Arab-Israeli war (NY Times 1993). Two more were from Egypt (NY Times 1993).

One of the group's members, Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, received funding for the attack from his uncle, Khalid Sheik Mohammed, a high-ranking member of al-Qaeda who was instrumental in planning many al-Qaeda attacks, including the 9/11 hijackings (MIPT 2008; Krieger 2007). The group most likely only coalesced around this one attack (MIPT 2008).

The group claimed to have 150 members but this was unlikely true (NY Times 1993).

## **External Ties**

One of the group's members, Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, received funding for the attack from his uncle, Khalid Sheik Mohammed, a high-ranking member of al-Qaeda who was instrumental in planning many al-Qaeda attacks, including the 9/11 hijackings (MIPT 2008; Krieger 2007). The leader of Al-Gama'a al Islamiyya and a long time associate of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad and al-Qaeda, Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman, was convicted for conspiracy in the attacks as well (MIPT 2008).

## **Group Outcome**

An FBI and New York City task force investigation led to six arrests of suspected Islamist militants (MIPT 2008; NY Times 1993; 9/11 Memorial and Museum; Senate Judiciary Committee 1998). The members, Ramzi Yousef, Mohammed Salameh, Nidal Ayyad, Mahmud Abouhalima, Ahmad Ajaj, and Abdul Rahman Yasin, were convicted as key planners of the attack and sentenced to the maximum 240 years (MIPT 2008; Krieger 2007; 9/11 Memorial and Museum; Senate Judiciary Committee 1998). Abouhalima was turned over to the investigators by Egyptian authorities (NY Times 1993; ). The leader of Al-Gama'a al Islamiyya and a long time associate of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad and al-Qaeda, Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman, was convicted for conspiracy in the attacks as

well (MIPT 2008). Although the group threatened further attacks in its initial letter, even referencing “nuclear targets,” it did not re-emerge after the 1993 attack, and remaining members are suspected to have joined larger Islamist extremist organizations (MIPT 2008; NY Times 1993).

Notes for Iris:

- the group chose their name ex post? Yousef picked the name in order to misrepresent capabilities
- the group makes a bunch of “mistakes” around the attack which makes it easy to trace the attack back to them

## IX. THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Torg ID: 2350

Min. Group Date: 1993

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: The Justice Department, Justice Department

### Part 1. Bibliography

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### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: N/A

Group Formation: 1993 (Monaghan 2009)

Group End: 2014 (GTD 2018)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1993 when it launched a letter bomb campaign to promote its animal rights agenda (Monaghan 2009). The group targeted veterinarians, researchers, and business people that it saw as responsible for animal cruelty (BBC 2000). The group believed that people were legitimate targets for their treatment of animals (The Independent 1995). The group has detailed its political beliefs in letters sent to its targets - threatening harm if these people continue to experiment on and harm animals (Monaghan 2009).

### **Geography**

The group is transnational, with attacks in the US, France, and Canada (GTD 2018). The group had a cell at the UCLA campus in California (Martinez 2010).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group is quite secretive and the police have released minimal information making the group's organizational structure relatively opaque (The Independent 1995). Sources point to about 30 activists working in cells of 5 in the UK in 1994 (The Independent 1995). The group and many groups like it have resorted to arson and explosives in recent years (Scharnberg 2005). The group has attracted far-left as well as far-right activists, with most members being middle-class workers (BBC 2000). The group has primarily relied on threat letters filled with poison-coated blades, but has also sent bombs and faux bombs meant to intimidate (BBC 2000; The Independent 1995). Activists may have received training from a former US soldier, and may also have arms from the former Yugoslavia (BBC 2000). The group also sent bombs to countless targets (The Independent 1995)

### **External Ties**

The group was allegedly loosely connected with the Animal Liberation Front, but may also be a part of the group (Martinez 2010; BBC 2000). The group may have allies in Canada, Germany, and Japan (BBC 2000).

### **Group Outcome**

The group targeted David Jentsch, a research professor at UCLA for testing on primates (Martinez 2010). The group sent more than eighty letters with booby-trapped razor blades (including some allegedly coated with AIDS-infected blood) to animal researchers at prestigious schools in 1999 (Scharnberg 2005). The group has broken into countless labs and destroyed research equipment, poured toxic chemicals, released test animals,

and spray-painted messages on the walls (Scharnberg 2005). The group sent roughly 31 bombs to researchers as well as Prince Charles in the UK in 1994 (The Independent 1995). The group was primarily active in the US in 1999, with roughly 14 attacks within the year (GTD 2018). The group's last known attack was in 2014 (GTD 2018).

Notes for Iris:

-ties with ALF are unclear. They had similar ideological goals and operated in the UK  
-the members were really diverse and decentralized across cases. No consistent organizational structure.

X. WASHINGTON STATE MILITIA

Torg ID: 1552

Min. Group Date: 1993

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1995

Group End: 1997 (state suppression)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Washington State Militia was a right wing militia group that formed in 1995 and operated throughout the 1990s (MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1996; NY Times 1996; DOJ 2006). The group's leader, John Pitner, was allegedly inspired to form the group after the FBI's actions at the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas in 1993 resulted in 86 deaths (DOJ 2006). The group's anti-government beliefs were also fueled by conspiracy theories (MIPT 2008; ADL N.d.).

The group may have been responsible for a series of bombings in Spokane in 1996, which would have been their first violent incident (Washington Post 1996; NY Times 1996). Its members believed that they needed to take up arms against the United States government, because a combined force of the U.S., U.N., and a group known as the Rockefeller group, would attempt to take away their rights by force and establish a new U.S. government (MIPT 2008; DOJ 2006).

### **Geography**

The group had chapters across Washington state, but was primarily concentrated in Yakima, Washington (MIPT 2008; NY Times 2002). The group supposedly conducted a series of bombings in Spokane, Washington (Washington Post 1996; NY Times 1996).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader was John Pitner (MIPT 2008; NY Times 2002; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006). He was described as excessively paranoid due to his belief in numerous conspiracy theories (MIPT 2008; NY Times 2002). He had originally been a ship painter before organizing the group (NY Times 2002). The group was divided into chapters throughout the state of Washington (MIPT 2008; NY Times 2002). Its size was estimated to be well over a hundred during its peak years (MIPT 2008).

Many of its members were tax protestors, convicted felons, or "lost souls" who found acknowledgement and sometimes solutions for their problems through Pitner's rants and propaganda (NY Times 2002).

## External Ties

The group was revealed to have made plans with another Washington group called the Freeman to plant explosives in various target locations (MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1996; NY Times 1996).

## Group Outcome

On July 27, 1996, John Pitner and seven others, including 3 suspected members of the Washington State Militia, were arrested by the FBI and Bellingham, Washington police on explosives possession charges, on information obtained through informants within the organization (MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1996; NY Times 1996; DOJ 2006). All arrested members were convicted in 1997 on a range of charges from firearm and explosive possession and transfer to assaulting federal officers (MIPT 2008; NY Times 2002; DOJ 2006). Their sentences ranged from \$6,000 fines to four years imprisonment (MIPT 2008; NY Times 2002).

The group is currently considered defunct due to state suppression through successful nationwide efforts to dismantle right wing militias, after concern aroused by the 1995 Oklahoma City and 1996 Atlanta bombings (MIPT 2008; NY Times 2002; Washington Post 1996; NY Times 1996). Many remaining members renounced their affiliation to the group to avoid legal penalties (MIPT 2008). By 2002, the group had officially disbanded (NY Times 2002).

Notes for Iris:

- group inspired by Waco due to generic fears that the government would take away their rights
- leaders of the militia movement often seem very paranoid and conspiratorial (e.g. New World Order)
- legal penalties are an effective deterrent in breaking up the group here (similar in some respects to effectiveness of lawsuits in 1980s)

XI. MOUNTAINEER MILITIA  
Torg ID: 1579  
Min. Group Date: 1994  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: West Virginia Mountaineer Militia, Ohio Unorganized Militia

Group Formation: 1994

Group End: 1996 (stopped using violence)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group formed around 1994 and became known for a plot to destroy an FBI fingerprinting facility in Clarksburg, West Virginia (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; NY Times 1996; AP 1996; ADL 1996). The group was smaller than typical militias at the time, but organized in the same ways (Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006). The group's initial goals were to protect their constitutional rights, especially the right to bear arms, but as their leader, Floyd Looker, became increasingly paranoid, he began to further radicalize the group and plan attacks against in preparation for what he

believed was an inevitable confrontation with the government (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; ADL 1996). Looker planned to destroy the FBI building because he believed that the government was using it to spy on Americans (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; NY Times 1996; AP 1996; ADL 1996). The group trained members in combat and amassed large amounts of explosives to prepare for this attack (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; AP 1996; ADL 1996).

## **Geography**

The group was based in West Virginia (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; NY Times 1996; AP 1996; ADL 1996).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader was Floyd Raymond Looker (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; NY Times 1996; ADL 1996). Over time, he became more paranoid and radical; he was convinced that that government was going to take away its citizens' rights and place dissenters in concentration camps (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; ADL 1996). While he worked hard to make the group look peaceful and patriotic, his radical theories raised concern among his neighbors (Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006). The group only had "a few extreme members" of up to 7 members based on court proceedings (Smith et al. 2006).

## **External Ties**

The group allegedly developed contacts with militias in other states, but the identities of these other groups are unclear (Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006).

## **Group Outcome**

Although the group did not commit any violent attacks during its existence, the FBI caught wind of its plan to destroy an FBI Criminal Identification Center in Clarksburg, West Virginia (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; NY Times 1996; AP 1996; ADL 1996). An undercover FBI agent managed to infiltrate the group by posing as a middleman who wanted to sell weapons and intelligence to Middle Eastern terrorists, which Looker saw as an opportunity to make money (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; NY Times 1996; ADL 1996). The FBI built a case against the group with information from an informant, and the undercover agent was able to acquire the blueprints of the FBI facility from Looker, resulting in his immediate arrest on charges of conspiring to damage the FBI facility, conspiring to manufacture and sell explosive materials, transporting explosives across state lines (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; NY Times 1996; NY Times 1996; AP 1998; ADL 1996).

In 1997, he was sentenced to 18 years in prison (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006). Six other members were arrested on similar charges, but only four were convicted, including a firefighter who provided Looker with the blueprints (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; NY Times 1996; AP 1998; ADL 1996).

The group faded out after the arrest of its members in 1996 (MIPT 2008). While interest in the group began to resurface by 2004, it is unlikely that these members held the same violent goals, and most likely were committed to defending basic constitutional rights (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- this group had outsized attention because of leader, but they weren't particularly active compared to other groups
- this group had a more organized plot to take down an FBI site than others
- this group never actually conducts a violent attack

## XII. OKLAHOMA CONSTITUTIONAL MILITIA

Torg ID: 348

Min. Group Date: 1994

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Oklahoma Constitutional Militia, Universal Church Of God

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1994

Group End: 1995 (state suppression)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group was a small anti-government and anti-Semitic militia that formed in 1994 (MIPT 2008). It did not conduct any attacks since its only organized plot was foiled by FBI intervention in 1995 (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006). The group believed that their existence was threatened by a “New World Order” that would invade the US. They stockpiled supplies and weapons to defend themselves and fight back (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; Oklahoman 1995). The group members were also white supremacist and aligned with the Christian Identity beliefs (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006).

### **Geography**

The group was based in Oklahoma (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group was founded by Willie Ray Lampley and Larry Wayne Crow, who formed a friendship and began to discuss and publish their white supremacist ideas together

(MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006). Lampley believed he was a prophet as part of his membership in the Universal Church of God and that it was his duty to carry out God's condemnation of supposedly sinful people (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; Oklahoman 1995; NY Times 1996).

### **External Ties**

The group had no external ties.

### **Group Outcome**

In November 1995, Lampley, his wife Cicilia, Crow, and John Dare Baird were all arrested on charges of conspiracy to bomb gay bars, abortion clinics, and civil rights groups (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; Oklahoman 1995; NY Times 1996; SPLC 2001). At the Lampleys' home in Vernon, Oklahoma, authorities found supplies for an ammonium nitrate bomb (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; Oklahoman 1995). Crow took a plea bargain and testified against the other three members, who all claimed they had been entrapped by the FBI informant Richard Schrum (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; Oklahoman 1995; NY Times 1996). Lampley, his wife, and Baird all claimed that Schrum had suggested the bomb plot, and they would not have become involved without his directive (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; Oklahoman 1995; NY Times 1996). The three remaining members were convicted and imprisoned, effectively dissolving the group (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphousse, and Roberts 2006; Oklahoman 1995; Oklahoman 1996).

Notes for Iris:

- 1995 plot might have been tied to OKC, but it wasn't exactly clear
- this is another case where the FBI had someone uncover and was able to entrap

XIII. MONTANA FREEMEN  
Torg ID: 298  
Min. Group Date: 1995  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Freemen of Montana

Group Formation: 1995

Group End: 1996 (state suppression)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group formed in September 1995 when two Montana cells of the Freemen group merged (MIPT 2008; Liddy et al. 2007). The Freemen organization was a larger center-seeking anti-government movement that refused to acknowledge authority above the county level, and defended sovereign citizenship, the right to print money, and the right to issue “common law” arrest warrants, similar to the ideologies of Posse Comitatus (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; SPLC 1998; Lewis 2016; Liddy et al. 2007). The closest first violent attack was a standoff with FBI in 1996. During the standoff with the FBI, the group even declared independence from the “corporate prostitute also known as the United States” (MIPT 2008; Liddy et al. 2007). From their base of operations, Justus Township, the group taught classes on committing tax fraud and threatened local authorities to retain impunity for tax evasion and using fake currency and checks (MIPT

2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; SPLC 1998; US Attorney's Office 2010; Liddy et al. 2007).

## **Geography**

The group operated out of Justus, Montana (MIPT 2008; Liddy et al. 2007). Their headquarters were on a farm, which they named Justus Township, that was owned by the Clark family, who were also members (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; SPLC 1998; Liddy et al. 2007).

## **Organizational Structure**

Leroy Schweitzer, Rodney Skurdal, and Daniel Petersen, leaders of local tax protestors, joined the Clarks to become the leading figures of the Montana Freeman (MIPT 2008; SPLC 1998; Liddy et al. 2007). The FBI had arrest warrants for 14 additional members, but the group's exact size is unknown (MIPT 2008; SPLC 1998; Liddy et al. 2007).

A large source of the group's funding came from phony checks and unpaid mortgage and tax debt (MIPT 2008; SPLC 1998; US Attorney's Office 2010; Liddy et al. 2007)

## **External Ties**

The group was a merger between two cells of the umbrella group known as Freeman, which had active cells across the country (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Liddy et al. 2007). The members of both cells had already committed tax crimes, headed individual tax protests, and formed their own "common law court," from which they issued their own arrest warrants for local law enforcement officials before they formed the group (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; SPLC 1998; Liddy et al. 2007). They also expressed and practiced many of the same ideologies as Posse Comitatus, and taught Posse methods of tax evasion (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Liddy et al. 2007). Sloan and Anderson (2009) consider the group to be part of the larger Militia Movement in the 1990s.

The group was also referred to by the media as the Militia of Montana, which was a mistaken identification. However, the real Militia of Montana had overlapping membership with the Freeman (Sloan and Anderson 2009). The Militia of Montana was not involved in the standoff that ended the Freeman (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

## **Group Outcome**

Local law enforcement lacked the resources to confront the group without incident, so the FBI became involved, proceeding with caution after the Ruby Ridge standoff (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Lewis 2016; Liddy et al. 2007). On March 25, 1996, Schweitzer and Petersen were arrested, and the FBI demanded that the few members

who had outstanding arrest warrants leave the compound; those members refused and the ensuing standoff lasted 81 days (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; SPLC 1998; Lewis 2016; Liddy et al. 2007). The FBI's Critical Incident Response Group managed the standoff, operating with civilian clothes and vehicles, questioning people who tried to enter or exit the township, and making televised pleas for the Freemen to surrender peacefully (MIPT 2008; SPLC 1998; Lewis 2016; Liddy et al. 2007). Attorneys of those involved in past deadly militant standoffs, including Randy Weaver from Ruby Ridge and the families who died at Waco, were involved as negotiators (MIPT 2008; SPLC 1998; Liddy et al. 2007). The FBI even informed other paramilitary groups before arresting any Freemen (MIPT 2008; SPLC 1998; Liddy et al. 2007).

The FBI cut power to the farm on day 71 of the standoff, and ten days later, on June 13, 1996, the remaining members inside Justus township surrendered, and the 12 members with arrest warrants were captured on charges of conspiracy and tax fraud (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; SPLC 1998; US Attorney's Office 2010; Lewis 2016; Liddy et al. 2007). Petersen was the first to be tried under a 2008 federal anti-retaliation law (US Attorney's Office 2010). The group was dismantled and is now inactive (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; SPLC 1998; Liddy et al. 2007).

#### Notes for Iris

- there is important difference between Montana Freemen and Montana Militia
- group organized in cells
- only act of political violence was the standoff.
- the FBI is more subtle and less aggressive here than at Waco or Ruby Ridge. Televised requests and try to avoid baiting the group.
- FBI was trying to be more peaceful here and trying to negotiate. Bring in lawyers and other potentially sympathetic advocates to act as a go-between in order to cause the group to de-escalate

#### XIV. FREE VIETNAM MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 1425

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: FVRG (BBC 2001 August)

Group Formation: The first recorded attack was in 2000 (BBC 2001a).

Group End: The last recorded attack was in 2001 (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; BBC 2001a; BBC 2001b). The reason for stopping political violence is unknown

## Part 3. Narrative

## **Group Formation**

The Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group was supposedly formed in 2001 (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008), but reports attribute a September 2nd, 2000 attack to the group (BBC 2001b). The Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group wants to rid Vietnam of Communism (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; BBC 2001a; BBC 2001b). The Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group wants to eventually overthrow the Vietnamese communist government (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group mainly targets Vietnamese embassies abroad (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group is anti-communist (MITP 2008).

## **Geography**

The Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group has allegedly attempted to attack Vietnamese embassies in Bangkok and Manila (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The FVRG attacked the Vietnamese embassy in London on September 2nd, 2000 (BBC 2001a). FVRG members planned attacks at the San Juan town complex in Metro Manila (BBC 2001 a; BBC 2001b).

## **Organizational Structure**

The Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group is the armed wing of the Government of Free Vietnam Movement (GVFM) (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). Makoto Ito, Vu Va Doc, and Huynh Thuan Ngoc were all members of the Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group (BBC 2001a). Vu Van Doc operates a FVRG cell in Manila (BBC 2001a). There is no information about group size, membership or funding.

## **External Ties**

The Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group is the armed wing of the Government of Free Vietnam Movement (GVFM) (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). After two of its members were arrested for attempted terrorism in Manila The Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group proclaimed all its members were also members of the GVFM (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). GVFM claimed it had no ties to FVRG in a fax intercepted by the Philippine Government (BBC 2001b).

## **Group Outcome**

A 62 year old Japanese man, a 42 year old Swiss-Vietnamese, and a 41 year old American Vietnamese man were arrested on August 31st, 2001 (BBC 2001a; MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; BBC 2001b). Two other FVRG members were arrested in Manila for attempted terrorism in Manila (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). Vu Van Doc was wanted in Thailand for attempting to attack Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok (BBC 2001

August). It is unknown why the group stopped using violence, but it is not heard from again after these set of incidents.

XV. PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

Torg ID: 406

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: NA

Aliases: Republic Of Texas, Provisional Government Of The Republic Of Texas, Republic Of Texas (Rot), Republic Of Texas(Rot)

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1997

Group End: 1997 (state suppression)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group formed in 1995 by antistate members who believed that Texas had been illegally annexed by the US and declared their own “Republic of Texas” (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Patoski 1997; NY Times 1997; Slate 1997). The group declared themselves independent of the US and filed bogus tax documents or liens to harass Texas and federal authorities (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Campbell 2007; Slate 1997). The group split into three factions in 1996, of which two conducted violent attacks (MIPT 2008). One faction kidnapped a couple and held them in a compound under siege for 12 hours, then conducted a week-long standoff with the authorities after releasing them (MIPT 2008; Dyer 1997; Patoski 1997; Slate 1997). The other was discovered to be planning assassination of high profile figures (MIPT 2008).

### **Geography**

The group was based in Texas (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009). One of the group’s factions operated from a trailer home and abandoned fire station in the Davis mountains, just outside of Fort Davis, Texas (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group initially began as a single entity, founded by Richard L. McClaren, but later split into three factions (MIPT 2008; Slate 1997). One was led by David Johnson, who was later replaced by Jesse Enloe, and one was led by Archie Lowe, who was later replaced by Daniel Miller (MIPT 2008). The final faction was led by McClaren; its membership was not more than two dozen (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008; Slate 1997).

## **External Ties**

The group has no known external ties. It was considered one militia in the larger militia movement.

## **Group Outcome**

On April 21, 1997, in retaliation for the arrest of one of his followers on trespassing and firearms charges, McClaren ordered his men to kidnap Joe and Margaret Ann Rowe, a couple against whom he had unsuccessfully filed suit (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008; Dyer 1997; NY Times 1997; Campbell 2007; Slate 1997). The FBI and 300 Texas officers laid siege to the group's compound in order to save the Rowes (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008; Patoski 1997; Dyer 1997; NY Times 1997; Campbell 2007; Slate 1997).

On May 3, 1997, McClaren and the rest of the group members surrendered to the authorities, except for two who managed to escape into the mountains (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008; Dyer 1997; NY Times 1997; Washington Post 1997; Slate 1997). One of the escaped members was shot and the other captured later in the year (Dyer 1997; Washington Post 1997; AP 1997) McClaren and his chief lieutenant, Robert Otto, were convicted in the abductions of Joe and Margaret Ann Rowe and for organized criminal activity, and were sentenced that same year to 99 years and 50 years imprisonment respectively (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008; LA Times 1998; Campbell 2007).

In 2003, the three factions merged again, but in the same year unknown culprits burned down the group's headquarters in Overton, Texas (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008). As of 2008, the organization was trying to increase membership by capitalizing on anti-immigration sentiment and forming a citizen border patrol (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- the group's reputation does not match their organizational capacity
- one of the interesting patterns with these militias is that the govt consistently takes swift action against them, especially in the wake of the Oklahoma City bombing
- the timeline for this group's evolution seems confusing
- there are attempts to reorganize the group in the mid-2000s -- including citizen border control attempts -- but there hasn't been anything massive for the group. Have any of these leaders been traced in the last decade?

Militia Movement Notes for Iris:

- Ruby Ridge leads to creation of militia movement. Waco disaster also contributes.
- lot of populist, anti-government, protectionist, xenophobic (very similar to 2016)

-right-wing but not pro-government (not conservative). Misinterpreted Bush statement about New World Order as conspiracy theories. Very different from militant groups of the 80s in that they're not neo-Nazis or instigating attacks themselves. More self-defense.  
 -main mistakes made by the FBI are at Ruby Ridge and Waco. Try to get ahead of it.  
 -the militias seem heavily inspired by Posse Comitatus → historica legacy. Posse Comitatus had initiated anti-tax demonstrations  
 -militias engage in a lot of educational outreach (unclear whether to radicalize or fundraising)

**USA Cases Part 9, 1996-1999**  
**Last Updated: 10 May 2020**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T866	3RD CONTINENTAL CONGRESS		1996	0
T2363	NORTH AMERICAN MILITIA (NAM) - SPLINTER		1996	1998
T865	1ST MECHANICAL KANSAS MILITIA		1996	0
T114	CHOLANA KANTOAP SEREI CHEAT KAMPOUCHEA		1997	2001
T1515	SOUTHEAST STATES ALLIANCE		1997	0
T2473	YOUNG PATRIOTS (AMERICAN)		1998	0
T127	COALITION TO SAVE THE PRESERVES (CSP)		1998	2001
T2359	REALM OF CHAOS		1998	2002
T2061	SOUTHSIDE LOCOS		1998	0
T2149	ARYAN NATIONS - PENNSYLVANIA		1998	0
T1030	SAN JOAQUIN MILITIA		1998	1999
T2124	CHURCH OF THE SONS OF YAHWEH		1998	0
T2398	NORTH ATLANTIC TERRORIST ORGANIZATION		1999	0
T975	STOP HUNTINGDON ANIMAL CRUELTY (SHAC)		1999	0

- I. 3RD CONTINENTAL CONGRESS  
 Torg ID: 866  
 Min. Group Date: 1996  
 Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1995 or 1996 (conflicting info)

Group End: 1997

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The Third Continental Congress was a series of meetings that took place in the United States for in the mid to late 1990s (Atkins 2001; MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphouse and Roberts 2006). The goal of these meetings was to establish a network of militia groups prepared to stand in opposition to the United States Government (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphouse and Roberts 2006).

The Third Continental Congress was one of many “patriot organizations” at the time who viewed the federal government as an oppressive and overbearing institution (Atkins 2001; MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009). Such “patriotic” groups organized resistance movements against the government to protect and free the American people (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009).

The attendants of the Third Continental Congress sought to accomplish this by bringing militias from across the country together into a larger private militia that could take control of the United States once the federal government fell (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Thomas 1996). These meetings did not plan the downfall of the government itself, which they viewed as inevitable (Atkins 2001; Thomas 1996). Instead, they planned out the way in which they would use their militia power to institute a provisional government after the government fell (Atkins 2001; Smith, Damphouse and Roberts 2006; Thomas 1996).

There are conflicting narratives about the formation of the group. Some sources suggest that the first meeting of Third Continental Congress was in 1995 (Smith, Damphouse and Roberts 2006). Little is known about the goals of this meeting. Other sources suggest that the first meeting of the Third Continental Congress was in 1996 (MIPT 2008). There is more detail known about the goals and form of this meeting. The attendants of this meeting centered their discussion on anti-government ideals, both through discussing the republican provisional government and plotting against political actors such as the president and members of congress (Atkins 2011; Thomas 1996).

Both narratives affirm that the second meeting of the Third Continental Congress took place in 1997 to further discuss the republican provisional government and develop more concrete plans to create a nationwide network of militia groups (MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphouse and Roberts 2006). The attendants of these meetings did not conduct any violent attacks under the name of the Third Continental Congress.

#### **Geography**

There are conflicting narratives about the location of the first meeting of the Third Continental Congress. The sources that believe that the first meeting of the group was in 1995 stated that it took place in Texas (Smith, Damphouse and Roberts 2006). The sources that state that the first meeting was in 1996 say it happened in Kansas City, Missouri (MIPT 2008). Both sources are consistent in stating that the 1997 meeting was in Kansas City, Missouri ( MIPT 2008; Smith, Damphouse and Roberts 2006).

### **Organizational Structure**

There are conflicting narratives about the leaders of the Third Continental Congress. The sources that state that the first meeting was in 1995 name John Parsons as the leader of the Third Continental Congress. (Smith, Damphouse and Roberts 2006) Attendants of this meeting saw Parsons as a relatively ineffective leader who was motivated by the power associated with leading the meetings (Smith, Damphouse and Roberts 2006). Sources that state that the first meeting took place in 1996 named Norman Olson and Ray Southwell, both former members of the Michigan militia, as the leaders of the meeting (Atkins 2011).

The attendees of the Third Continental Congress consisted of delegates from already-existing militias from across the country such as the Republic of Texas and the Michigan Militia (MIPT 2008; Thomas 1996). There is no information about the size of the 1995 “first meeting.” However, more information is available about the size of the 1996 “first meeting”, which consisted of several dozen delegates sent by militias from 11 states (Thomas 1996). The second meeting in 1997 had a similar structure to the first, but the attendance increased to approximately 200 delegates (Bendavid 1997; MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

The attendees of the Third Continental Congress were delegates to represent state militia groups across the country such as the Republic of Texas and the Michigan Militia (MIPT 2008). Little is known about how the meetings were funded.

### **Group Outcome**

Many attendees of the 1997 meeting criticized the Third Continental Congress for being ineffective and not advocating for extreme direct action (Smith, Damphouse and Roberts 2006; Thomas 1997). The most notable of these critics was Bradley Glover, who created a organization known as the 1st Kansas Militia with several other extremists following the 1997 meeting (Bendavid 1997; MIPT 2008) After the Third Continental Congress’s last meeting in 1997, members did not convene again. Although it is unknown precisely why groups stopped convening, it may have been due to the large defection of extremists to the new organization.

Notes for Iris:

-Glover created Kansas militia after this meeting because he didn't think 3rd CC was extreme enough.

-the informants referenced in the Chicago Tribune articles did attend the 3rd cc meetings, but the plot they reported on and foiled was carried out by Glover's splinter group, which is discussed in a different profile. The informants did not play a role in the dissolution of the 3rd CC meetings as they just ceased after Glover created the splinter group. As such I don't think they are relevant to the outcome of the meetings.

## II. NORTH AMERICAN MILITIA (NAM) - SPLINTER

Torg ID: 2363

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: North American Militia (Nam) - Splinter, Goof Troop

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### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1996

Group End: 1998

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The NAM formed as a splinter group from the Michigan Militia in 1996 due to ideological disagreements (Allen 2009). It was an anti-government militia that was part of the larger Patriot Movement. It never conducted any attacks because its members were arrested while still planning several attacks, possibly involving the biological agent ricin (START 2013; Allen 2009; UPI 1998; SPLC 1998). Their goal was to incite a nationwide uprising by attacking government officials and buildings (ATF 2016; Allen 2009; UPI 1998; SPLC 1998).

### **Geography**

The group operated across the state of Michigan (ATF 2016; Allen 2009).

### **Organizational Structure**

Members of the group had left the Michigan militia due to their perceived extremism (Allen 2009; SPLC 1998). The group's leaders were Brad Metcalf and Randy Graham (Allen 2009).

They funded their operations by trafficking narcotics and robbing other traffickers (ATF 2016).

### **External Ties**

The group's members splintered from the Michigan Militia, where they were supposedly kicked out for being too radical (Allen 2009; SPLC 1998).

### **Group Outcome**

An ATF agent went undercover to infiltrate the organization, and discovered that the group was manufacturing and acquiring weapons to use in attacks, in which individual members had beepers that would alert them through code to attack specific targets (ATF 2016; UPI 1998; SPLC 1998). The FBI, ATF, and Michigan State Police conducted a joint search in 1997 for the NAM members, also seizing their amassed firearms (ATF 2016). The five arrested members were charged with possession of destructive devices, conspiracy, narcotics violations, and crimes involving firearms (ATF 2016; Allen 2009; UPI 1998; SPLC 1998). They were sentenced from five years to 50 years in prison (ATF 2016; Allen 2009; SPLC 1998). The group did not re-emerge after the trials.

## III. 1ST MECHANICAL KANSAS MILITIA

Torg ID: 865  
Min. Group Date: 1996  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: 1st Mechanical Kansas Militia, 7th Division Constitutional Militia, Kansas Militia, Southern Kansas Regional Militia

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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

Aliases: 7th Division Constitutional Militia of Kansas

Group Formation: 1996

Group End: 1997

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group first appeared in 1996 after the Third Continental Congress (Atkins 2011; MIPT 2008). It held similar conspiracy based anti-government views to other militia groups active during the time (MIPT 2008). It was more extremist than many other militia groups; it openly promoted war against the US government and maintained that Chinese Communist troops were being trained on US soil (MIPT 2008). Some believe that the group did not exist at all beyond the imagination of its creator, Brad Glover, since it was a splinter from the 3rd Continental Congress (MIPT 2008).

## **Geography**

The group's geography is mostly unknown, but it likely operated in Kansas City, Missouri. It was possibly involved in a plotted attack in Fort Hood, Texas (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader was conspiracy theorist Brad Glover. He was described as charismatic but slightly unstable (MIPT 2008; Atkins 2011).

Glover claimed that the group had 1,000 members, but this claim is highly unlikely (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2001). Atkins (2011) suggests the group had approximately 7 members (5 men and 2 women).

## **External Ties**

The group made itself public at a meeting of the 3rd Continental Congress, a gathering of militia groups, but split from the Congress after deeming it too moderate for their beliefs (MIPT 2008; Atkins 2011). The groups were discovered to have planned a joint attack on Fort Hood, Texas, where the groups believed the United Nations was training troops (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008; Atkins 2011).

## **Group Outcome**

A Missouri State Highway Patrol investigation and FBI infiltration led to the discovery of a plan to attack a July 4th celebration in Fort Hood, Texas (MIPT 2008). In 1997, Glover along with members of the 3rd Continental Congress group were arrested in connection to the bomb plot (Sloan and Anderson 2009). He was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for firearm violations (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2001).

It is unclear whether the group 1st Mechanical Kansas Militia was involved in the plot alongside Glover (MIPT 2008). The group most likely dissolved when the Oklahoma City bombing created bad publicity for militias, after which Glover returned to the Congress, where he was involved in planning the Fort Hood attack (SPLC 2001).

Notes for Iris:

- is Third Continental Congress a group or a conference? Glover was able to find a handful of very radical members at this event which led to the creation of the group
- there are competing claims about whether this group actually existed or whether Glover exaggerated the group's organizational size
- again this is a group that is never actually violent, but has a plot foiled by US authorities

#### IV. CHOLANA KANTOAP SEREI CHEAT KAMPOUCHEA

Torg ID: 114

Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Cambodian Freedom Fighters (Cff), Cholana Kantoap Serei Cheat Kampouchea

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

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

Aliases: no proposed changes

Group Formation: 1998 (Marston 2002, 102; FAS 2004; Global Security; US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003)

Group End (Outcome): 2003 (policing (Libicki 2008, 152)). Members were arrested by Cambodian government for planning terrorist attacks (FAS 2004).

##### **Part 3. Narrative**

###### **Group Formation**

CFF was founded by U.S. citizen Chhun Yasith in October 1998 (Marston 2002, 101). Yasith was previously a member of the Cambodian opposition party Sam Rainsy party, which he resigned from in order to begin armed struggle as founder of the CFF (FAS 2004). One source alleges that Yasith was forced to resign by the party's leadership (Global Security).

CFF's goal was regime change (Jones and Libicki 2008, 152). Yasith wanted to overthrow the Cambodian government because he did not agree with the results of the November 1998 Cambodian election (Marston 2002, 101). The group's ideology was left-wing (Jones and Libicki 2008, 152). Yasith is a wealthy accountant and a Seventh Day Adventist convert, however it is not clear if his religious views influence the group's ideology (Marston 2002, 101).

CFF came to public attention as a violent group on November 4th, 2000 (Marston 2002, 101). Fifty CFF members took the train into the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh, armed with assault weapons, grenades and rocket launchers (Marston 2002, 101). They attacked the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Defence, while other group members launched rocket attacks on the military headquarters just outside of the capital city (Ibid.). Seven CFF fighters died and eleven Cambodian government forces were injured (Ibid.). CFF claimed responsibility for the attack and Yasith gave interviews to western media outlets in which he pledged future attacks (Ibid.) Prior to the well-known November 2000 attack, the Cambodian government had arrested five CFF members in April 1999 for conspiring to attack a fuel depot near Phnom Penh (Global Security). CFF emerged amid a period of political violence in Cambodia following the election, during which many politically active Cambodians had to fled the country (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003).

### **Geography**

Operated in Northeastern Cambodia near the border with Thailand and in Phnom Penh (FAS 2004; Marston 2002, 101). The CFF was reportedly founded in a Thai town that bordered Cambodia, however the group was also officially registered as a political organization in the U.S. state of California beginning in 1999 (Marston 2002, 101). Chhun Yasith's main residence was Long Beach, California (Ibid.). CFF fighters were trained by Chhun Yasith in Thailand circa 2000 before the infamous November 2000 assault in Phnom Penh (Ibid.).

### **Organizational Structure**

Chhun Yasith is the leader and founder of the CFF (Marston 2002, 101). The CFF claims to have 500 members in the United States and approximately 50,000 supporters in Cambodia itself (Marston 2002, 101), however according to Jones and Libicki (2008, 152) their membership was likely less than 100. After being arrested by Cambodian military police, Cambodian-American Richard Kiri Kim reportedly admitted to organizing the 24 November 2000 attack in Phnom Penh (Marston 2002, 101). The CFF fighting force is composed of former members of Khmer Rouge, the Cambodian army, and other separatist groups (Global Security). The CFF is funded by donations from the Cambodian diaspora community in the United States, where Cambodian-American CFF leaders living in the U.S. fundraise (FAS 2004; Global Security).

### **External Ties**

Its members included former members of Khmer Rouge, the Cambodian army, and other separatist groups (Global Security).

### **Group Outcome**

When the CFF attacked government buildings in Phnom Penh, the government stopped the attack in under two hours (Marston 2002, 101). Seven CFF fighters died and eleven Cambodian government forces were injured (Ibid.). Cambodian Government police arrested CFF leader Richard Kiri Kim, as he attempted to board a plane to Thailand (Marston 2002, 101).

There are allegations that the CFF attack on the capital was a ruse that gave Hun Sen the justification to arrest his political enemies and opposition leaders (Marston 2002, 101). This speculation suggests the CFF was infiltrated or heavily influenced by the CPP (Marston 2002, 102). Approximately 200 people were arrested due to alleged connections to CFF, however many were arrested without a warrant and tried in illegitimate trials (Marston 2002, 102). In 2003, the Cambodian government arrested seven CFF members for conspiring to commit a terrorist attack, however CFF did not successfully carry out any attacks that year (FAS 2004).

The US Department of State denounced the 24 November 2000 attack and sent FBI representatives to Cambodia to investigate in coordination with the Cambodian government (Ibid.). In 2010, Chhun was sentenced to life in prison without parole in the United States (FBI 2010).

## V. SOUTHEAST STATES ALLIANCE

Torg ID: 1515

Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1997 (form)

Group End: 1999 (indicted)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group was an umbrella organization that emerged in 1997 to unite various militias from the Southeastern United States (MIPT 2008). The group's goal was to incite an uprising to overthrow the federal government, and they wanted to accomplish this by creating social and political chaos to force the government to declare martial law (MIPT 2008). The group planned to attack government organizations and infrastructure, but never completed an attack (MIPT 2008). The group also believed that the United Nations was going to invade the US in order to overthrow its government and establish a "New World Order" (NRC 2011).

#### **Geography**

The group consisted of militias from Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and other southern states (MIPT 2008).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The group was led by Donald Beuregard, the former leader of the 77th Regiment Militia (MIPT 2008).

#### **External Ties**

The group was an umbrella, so it shared members with many smaller militias from southern states (MIPT 2008).

#### **Group Outcome**

An undercover Florida police officer discovered one of the group's larger and more elaborate plots, which involved robbing the National Guard armory for explosives that would be used on electrical towers in Atlanta and a nuclear power plant in Tampa (MIPT 2008). Beuregard was arrested in December 1999 on conspiracy and firearms violation charges and was sentenced in 2000 to 5 years for lesser conspiracy counts in connection with the plot (MIPT 2008; NRC 2011).

The group likely dissolved after Beuregard's arrest, and the extensive investigations that followed the Atlantic City and Oklahoma City bombings (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- unclear what specific groups were part of the coalition
- umbrella because no operational autonomy over the decision to use violence.
- group fell apart quickly

VI. YOUNG PATRIOTS (AMERICAN)

Torg ID: 2473

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

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  - “young patriots”
  - “young patriots” America
  - “young patriots” 1998
- UMD GTD
  - “young patriots”
  - “young patriots” America
  - “young patriots” 1998
- National Counterterrorism Center Terrorist Groups (DNI.gov)
  - “young patriots”
  - “young patriots” America
  - “young patriots” 1998
- Google Scholar
  - “young patriots”
  - “young patriots” America
  - “young patriots” 1998
- Google:
  - “young patriots”
  - “young patriots” America
  - “young patriots” 1998

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: n/a

Group End: n/a

**Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

No information could be found about this group.

### **Geography**

No information could be found about this group.

### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about this group.

### **External Ties**

No information could be found about this group.

### **Group Outcome**

No information could be found about this group.

## VII. COALITION TO SAVE THE PRESERVES (CSP)

Torg ID: 127

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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- Eric Slater and Julie Cart, "Businessman Admits Arson "Campaign" on Arizona Homes." Los Angeles times. 2001.  
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<https://www.nytimes.com/2002/02/12/us/trumped-up-eco-terrorism-an-arsonist-s-tale.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Mark Warren Sands

Group Formation: 2000 (MIPT)

Group End: 2001

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Coalition to Save the Preserves (CSP) was a radical environmentalist "group" suspected of committing eleven arsons on new development project homes in the Phoenix, Arizona area (Campbell 2001; GTD 2019; Jarboe 2002). An anonymous interview stated that CSP was made up of mountain bikers who were opposed to the encroachment of housing onto Arizona's preserves (Cart and Slater 2001; MIPT 2008). The first arson attack targeted a luxury home under construction in April of 2000 (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008). The attacks continued until June 2001 (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008). CSP spray painted the phrase "U Build It We Burn It- Again" on each of their targets, leading authorities to believe that the gang would not cease until development fully stopped (Campbell 2001; Cart and Slater 2001).

When investigating the CSP, authorities discovered that the group's name was a front used by a lone man: Mark Warren Sands (Cart and Slater 2001; Hibberd 2002; MIPT 2008). Some sources believe that Sands was guided by a personal grievance rather than any environmentalist beliefs (Hibberd 2002; MIPT 2008). Sands had been laid off of his marketing job and pointed towards the media attention CSP got as evidence that he could still successfully operate a campaign (Cart and Slater 2001; Hibberd 2002).

## **Geography**

Sands lived in the Phoenix, Arizona area and all of his attacks were aimed at houses built near the North Phoenix Mountain Preserves (Jarboe 2002).

## **Organizational Structure**

When investigating the gang, authorities discovered that it was a front used by a lone man: Mark Warren Sands (Hibberd 2002; MIPT 2008). Sands was a 50-year old former marketing official whose resentment about his firing influenced him to seek public attention through committing arson (Cart and Slater 2001; Hibberd 2002). Although he had spread leaflets detailing CSP's mission around the Arizona area, law enforcement did not believe he sought to recruit accomplices (Cart and Slater 2001).

## **External Ties**

There is no official information available about CSP or Sands's organizational ties. Sands had referred to the group Earth Liberation Fronts as his "kindred spirits", but there is no information indicating that the group maintained a connection with Sands (MIPT 2008; Jarboe 2002).

## **Group Outcome**

The last arson attributed to CSP took place in early 2001 (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008; Jarboe 2002). After months of trying to track down what they believed was a gang of eco terrorists, authorities caught Sands vandalizing a construction site in June of 2001 (Cart and Slater 2001; GTD 2019; Hibberd 2002). The message he was found writing was the same as the vandalism on homes that had previously been torched by CSP (Cart and Slater 2001). This, along with DNA evidence linking him to communications sent by CSP and a confession of guilt made to a friend authorities had wiretapped, all made a strong case against Sands as the sole perpetrator (Cart and Slater 2001; Jarboe 2002). Sands was indicted in June of 2001 (GTD 2019; Jarboe 2002). He was charged for seven of the eleven arson attacks and over \$5 million in property damage (GTD 2019; Jarboe 2002). Sands was sentenced to 18 years in prison in 2002 and the arson ceased once he was imprisoned (GTD 2019).

VIII. REALM OF CHAOS  
Torg ID: 2359  
Min. Group Date: 1998  
Max. Group Date: 2012  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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- 

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Realm of Terror, Re@lm of Chaos

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 2001

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

Realm of Chaos was a group associated with a series of attacks against communication and utility infrastructure from 1998 to 2001 (Bjelopera 2017; Duggan, Thomas, Veitch and Woodward 2007). The group's first attack may have taken place as early as June 1998 (UPI 2002). However, most sources note the group's most significant early attack took place in November 1998. In this attack, group members disrupted a power station and blacked out over 2,000 Wisconsin homes (UPI 2002).

Realm of Chaos seemed aim to incite chaos and disorder. The group was never strongly associated with any political or social ideology. (Seidel 2020). When asked to describe his motivations for the group, self dubbed “Dr. Chaos” Joseph Konopka only cited “a sense of intellectual superiority” (Duggan, Thomas, Veitch and Woodward 2007). Leading the Realm of Chaos appealed to Konopka’s sense of superiority as it gave him power over people that were left helpless when the group took action. In Realm of Chaos’s active years it utilized strategies such as disabling phone lines, causing power failures, and disrupting air traffic control to incite disorder (UPI 2002).

## **Geography**

The Realm of Chaos did not have an official base due to the fact that it was organized online (UPI 2002). All of the group’s attacks took place in the Wisconsin area, and Konopka would use his professional experience to teach some recruits how to code at his house in Green Bay, Wisconsin (UPI 2002).

## **Organizational Structure**

Realm of Chaos was led by the former computer technician Joseph Konopka (Duggan, Thomas, Veitch and Woodward 2007; UPI 2002). Konopka had a history of criminal acts before he began the organization and continued to commit his own separate acts while leading it (Bjelopera 2017; NWI Times 2003; Sidel 2020). Although he never gave a reason for the nickname Dr. Chaos, it is likely that it was related to his propensity for crime and the chaos that surrounded him as a result of that.

Realm of Chaos’s membership was composed of teens Konopka would recruit from the internet chat room “Teens for Satan” (Bjelopera 2017; Duggan, Thomas, Veitch and Woodward 2007; UPI 2002). After recruiting members, Konopka would train them in hacking and other skills for committing illegal activity (NYT 2004; UPI 2002). Once trained, these recruits were indoctrinated into the loosely-banded together group known as Realm of Chaos and Konopka led them through the group’s crimes (Bjelopera 2017; NYT 2004).

## **External Ties**

Nothing is known about Realm of Chaos’s external ties.

## **Group Outcome**

Although the group never claimed a final attack, sources suggested the last recorded attack was in January 2001 (UPI 2002).

In 2002, Konopka was arrested for storing a pound of cyanide powder in the Chicago subway system (Bjelopera 2017; UPI 2002). He pled guilty and was sentenced to 13 years in prison in

2003 (Bjelopera 2017; Seidel 2020). By 2005, Konopka's sentence had increased due to charges of arson, conspiracy and damaging computers levied at him in a separate trial (Bjelopera 2017). His time in prison prohibited him from running Realm of Chaos as he could no longer train or recruit in the same capacity. Most sources assume that after Konopka was removed from the situation, the teenage members of Realm of Chaos stopped using violence as crime rates dropped dramatically in the Wisconsin area (Duggan, Thomas, Veitch and Woodward 2007).

Konopka was released from prison in 2019 (Seidel 2020). While in prison, he was repeatedly caught using strategies similar to what Realm of Chaos used to attempt to escape. (Seidel 2020) Although there is no evidence that Konopka restarted the group after his release, some authorities believe he may pose a future risk (Seidel 2020).

Notes for Iris:

- did the group have political aims? (seems more troll-y and that hacking was for anarchist like goals)
- Konopka seems like a proto-troll who could manipulate teenage boys online to conduct criminal attacks and infrastructure attacks
- physical attacks
- early form of online radicalization in chat rooms??

#### IX. SOUTHSIDE LOCOS

Torg ID: 2061

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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

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<https://www.justice.gov/usao-wdok/pr/incarcerated-southside-locos-member-sentenced-more-20-additional-years-federal-prison>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: SSL

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 2017 (Dellinger 2017) but group is likely still active

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The South Side Locos gang is a national gang which originated in California by a former MS member at an unknown date (Jackman and Shapira 2004). It has maintained a strong presence in Virginia since the late 1990s (Jackman and Shapira 2004; Knight 2011). The original branch of the gang was started by a disaffiliated MS-13 member in Southern California (Jackman and Shapira 2004). The gang has never had political aims as its sole purpose is to act as a criminal organization (Office of the Attorney General - Virginia 2016).

By 2004 the South Side Locos had established itself as one of the area’s most dangerous and quick-growing gangs (Jackman and Shapira 2004) .The only publicly known motivation for the Virginia South Side Locos is anti-MS-13 sentiment (Jackman and Shapira 2004). Many of the nation’s factions of the South Side Locos have a direct rivalry with MS-13, and the group in Virginia is no different. Since its creation, the majority of the South Side Locos’s violent crime has been directed towards the MS-13 faction in the area (Jackman and Shapira 2004).

### **Geography**

The original branch of the South Side Locos was located in Southern California (Jackman and Shapira 2004). In more recent years the South Side Locos primarily operate out of Virginia (Office of the Attorney General - Virginia 2016). This faction of the South Side Locos is organized in Fairfax, Virginia and the majority of the crime that they commit is in the Fairfax area (Jackman and Shapira 2004).

### **Organizational Structure**

The original members of the South Side Locos in Southern California were associated with MS-13 prior to their involvement with the Locos (Jackman and Shapira 2004). The membership of the Virginia Faction of the South Side Locos grew quickly, amounting to about 400 members by 2004 (Jackman and Shapira 2004) . By 2011, it was estimated to have at least 800 members (Knight 2011). Current statistics are unknown. The majority of the members of the gang are recruited when they are in middle or high school (Jackman and Shapira 2004). Unlike other factions of the South Side Locos, the Virginia chapter does not restrict it's membership to just Latinos (Jackman and Shapira 2004). Although the names of those in leadership positions are not publicly available, South Side Locos is relatively well organized around its leadership and meetings (Jackman and Shapira 2004).

### **External Ties**

The original members of the South Side Locos in Southern California were associated with MS-13 prior to their involvement with the Locos (Jackman and Shapira 2004). The Fairfax faction of the South Side Locos is a splinter of the original faction in Southern California (Jackman and Shapira 2004). These two organizations share a name and anti MS-13 sentiment, but there is no evidence that they have a strong alliance (Jackman and Shapira 2004).

### **Group Outcome**

The rise of the South Side Locos in Fairfax coincided with a general growth of gang activity in the area (Jackman and Shapira 2004). The Northern Virginia Gang Task force has guided anti gang work in the region since 2003 (Jackman and Shapira 2004). The Task Force was relatively successful in arresting and prosecuting gang members. One of the most notable cases of this for the South Side Locos happened in 2011 when Luis Hernandez-Callejas, and Ryan William were sentenced to 13 years and 8 months 18 years respectively after pleading guilty on counts of rape (Abate, 2011). The Virginia Attorney General at the time stated that he hoped that the harsh sentencing would send a message of zero tolerance to gang members (Abate, 2011).

Citizens of Fairfax attempted to fight the prominence of gangs through community based gang prevention programs and church work. These organizations attempted to counter the factors that motivate students to join gangs by offering resources such as mentors and schoolwork support (Abate 2011).

The most recent public evidence of the group's existence in Virginia was in 2017 when a fight broke out in a Virginia jail between members of the South Side Locos and MS-13 (Dellinger 2017). There is no further evidence supporting the group's continued presence in Virginia. At present, it seems like a new group of the South Side Locos has been founded in Oklahoma and has established itself as the current most prominent faction of the gang (Office of the US Attorney- Western District of Oklahoma 2021).

X. ARYAN NATIONS - PENNSYLVANIA

Torg ID: 2149

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Tabernacle Of Phineas Priesthood, Aryan Nations - Pennsylvania, Aryan Nations - Pennsylvania Faction, Pennsylvania Aryan Nations

**Part 1. Bibliography**

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**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Church of Jesus Christ Christian, Aryan Nations Faction, Aryan Nations-Kreis, Renegade Faction

Group Formation: 2002 (partial breakaway), 2004 (formal breakaway)

Group End: between 2012 (**Kreis leaves**) and 2016 (**No AN factions left**)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Pennsylvania Aryan Nations group was a splinter of the larger Aryan Nations organization (ADL 2013; Morlin 2016; SPLC n.d.). After Aryan Nations went through a leadership crisis around 2002, August B. Kreis II and Charles Juba, both Aryan Nations leaders, decided to build a new compound in Pennsylvania (ADL 2013; Michel 2002). This new compound became a prominent Aryan Nations gathering place. In 2002, the compound hosted the Aryan Nations World Congress (Morlin 2016; Pogrund 2018). Although this new compound caused tension within Aryan Nations leadership, the Pennsylvania faction did not formally break away until 2004.

The Pennsylvania faction of the Aryan Nations became a formal splinter in 2004, after the death of the original Aryan Nations leader Richard Butler made it so that the tension within leadership caused a total split (ADL 2013; Morlin 2016; SPLC n.d.). Like its parent organization, the Pennsylvania faction's ideology rests on ideals of white supremacy and Neo-Nazism (ADL 2013). The Pennsylvania faction worked towards the Aryan Nations's goal of racial separation by virtue of its location. Kreis and Juba selected Potter County, Pennsylvania due to the fact that it was overwhelmingly white (Michel 2002). They thought an AN faction in a majority white area would further deter people of color moving in (Michel 2002).

### **Geography**

Juba and Kries built the compound for their Aryan Nations faction in rural Ulysses, Potter County, Pennsylvania (Michel 2002; Pogrund 2018). This new compound became Kreis's headquarters, and Pennsylvania became a hotspot for Aryan Nations activity, even hosting the Aryan Nations World Congress one year (Morlin 2016, Pogrund 2018) Kreis selected Potter County, Pennsylvania due to the fact that it was overwhelmingly white (Michel 2002).

Due to unknown reasons in early 2005, Juba moved the headquarters of the faction to Kansas City (ADL 2013). After Juba left the group Kries, as the sole leader of the faction, moved the headquarters to Sebring, Florida (ADL 2013; Schuster 2005). The reason for this move is unknown as well. As time went on and the group kept moving there was a significant decrease in membership. Kries moved by himself to South Carolina and then to Tennessee (SPLC n.d.). The decrease in membership made it possible for him to maintain some control over the faction, but the general consensus is that by this point there wasn't much of a faction to control (ADL 2013; SPLC n.d.).

### **Organizational Structure**

Charles Juba and Augustus Kreis II were the original leaders of the Pennsylvania Aryan Nations faction (ADL 2013). Both men had held substantial leadership roles in the

original Aryan Nations organization. In 2005, Juba stepped down from his position, leaving Kreis as the sole leader of the faction (ADL 2013). “Pastor Kreis”, as he was known, had once been an incredibly influential figure in the Aryan Nations. His long time devotion to white supremacy had gotten him the influential positions of Regional Ambassador for the Northeast for the original Aryan Nations organization (SPLC n.d) Kreis struggled to maintain a significant following (SPLC n.d, SPLC 2016).

Kreis stepped down from his role in 2012. He did not give a reason, but the best evidence points to a combination of his declining membership, growing health issues and legal problems (SPLC n.d.). When he stepped down he named Drew Bostwick as his successor (SPLC n.d.).

Until 2004, the Pennsylvania faction had been a part of the larger AN faction. It formally broke away in 2004. It is unknown how the Pennsylvania chapter was formally organized, but WSE tended to use a system of “leaderless resistance” and decentralized organization. Nothing is known about organization members except that they are likely ethnically white (ADL 2013). The organization’s funding sources are unknown.

### **External Ties**

After the 2004 death of Richard Butler, the AN splintered into two prominent factions: AN-Pennsylvania (also known as the Renegade Faction) and the Church of the Sons of Yahweh.

The Pennsylvania faction of Aryan Nations was a splinter of the original Aryan nations faction headquartered in northern Idaho (ADL 2013). The Church of the Sons of Yahweh splintered off of the original organization at the same time the Pennsylvania faction did, but there is no evidence to suggest that the two groups maintained a close relationship (ADL 2013). The only type of interaction the two groups engaged in was competition over members (ADL 2013).

August Kreis II allegedly tried to develop a relationship with al Qaeda (Shuster 2005; SPLC n.d.). Kreis believed that an alliance between the two organizations would be beneficial because both of their key enemies are Jews and the American Government (Shuster 2005). However, there is no evidence that such an alliance came into existence.

### **Group Outcome**

Little information is available about the kinds of violence that this faction conducted. In the beginning, Kreis and Juba, were insistent on labeling the faction as “not-nonviolent” (ADL 2013). The faction’s Anti-Semitic and racist ideology was conducive to hate crime violence, but there are no recorded hate crime acts (Shuster 2005). If the faction did commit acts of violence it would not seem out of character, but was not a central part of its mission.

None of the leaders of the Aryan Nations factions were able to build up the group's capacity to match its prowess under Butler (SPLC n.d.). The Pennsylvania faction suffered from member loss over Kreis's support for Muslims and other general infighting (SPLC n.d.). This was exacerbated by the organization's moves from Pennsylvania to Kansas City to Florida. By 2007, Kreis had turned to the concept of "leaderless resistance", which some sources see as a sort of acknowledgement of his dwindling power (ADL 2013).

Kreis's departure in 2012 signified the beginning of the end. Although Kreis named Bostwick as his successor, Bostwick slowly disappeared from the white supremacist sphere (SPLC; Morlin 2016). Without a strong leader the Pennsylvania Aryan Nations faction began to die out. It is unclear when exactly the organization ceased to exist. By December of 2015 there were no Aryan Nations factions left (Morlin 2016). Therefore, the faction must have vanished between Kreis's 2012 departure and late 2015.

Notes for Iris:

-maybe this profile should only trace post-2004 when it became more independent after Butler's death and AN fragmented more

-3 factions 2002-2004: Butler (main AN faction), "Renegade" Faction (AN-PA), and then Church of the Sons of Yahweh. After 2004, a lot of members went to Renegade and Church of Sons of Yahweh so main AN faction was pretty small. Gullet's re-emergence seems to be more to revive the Butler faction rather than the AN.

-no evidence the group was explicitly violent or conducted hate crimes the way other WSE organizations did

XI. SAN JOAQUIN MILITIA  
Torg ID: 1030  
Min. Group Date: 1998  
Max. Group Date: 1999  
Onset: NA

Aliases: San Joaquin Militia, San Joaquin County Militia

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1997-1998

Group End: 1999

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The San Joaquin Militia was a right wing militant group with an extreme anti-government ideology (MIPT 2008; Recordnet 1999). This group was one of many at the time who saw a militia as a vehicle to enforce right wing identity politics (Sloan and Anderson 2009). They resented the federal government’s lack of focus on such politics, and thus perceived it as a threat to their position in society (Sloan and Anderson 2009). Such groups took it upon themselves to protect and free the American people through organizing resistance against the government (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

The exact date when the group formed is unknown, but suggest the group emerged around 1997-1998 (Recordnet 1999). Their goal was to foment political instability and civil unrest to the point where the federal government would declare martial law (MIPT 2008). Once martial law was declared, the militia planned to take power and completely overthrow the government (Arizona Daily Sun 2001; MIPT 2008; Recordnet 1999).

The San Joaquin Militia came to attention for its 1999 plot to blow up two two million gallon propane tanks in the Sacramento Suburb of Elk Grove. (Arizona Daily Sun 2001; Seattle Times 1999). Members of the militia hoped that the consequences of this would provoke the government. If the plan succeeded it is likely that they would have gotten the reaction, as the explosion would have killed thousands of people (MPIT 2008). This plan, however, did not come to fruition due to FBI surveillance (Recordnet 1999; Seattle Times 1999). Consequently, the San Joaquin militia never committed a violent act.

### **Geography**

Authorities confirmed that the group was based in Manteca, San Joaquin, California (Recordnet 1999). The locations of the group's planned attacks varied. The propane

explosion attack was set to occur in Sacramento (Arizona Daily Sun 2001; Recordnet 1999; Sloan and Anderson 2009).

### **Organizational Structure**

The San Joaquin Militia had three confirmed members (MPIT 2008). Donald Rudolph was the leader of the organization. Kevin Ray Patterson and Charles Dennis Kiles were likely its most prominent members (AP News 2002; Sloan and Anderson 2009). Little is known about the structure except that law enforcement officials on the case reported that it was “small and loosely knit” (Recordnet 1999). The group’s funding sources are unknown.

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

Law enforcement had monitored the San Joaquin Militia since 1998, but they didn’t intervene until the risk associated with the group grew in 1999. An informant for the FBI Joint Terrorism task force investigation in the Sacramento area heard a militia member discussing the plot to blow up the propane tanks (Seattle Times 1999; Sloan and Anderson 2009). Patterson and Kiles were arrested for planning the bombing, indicted and sentenced to over 20 years in prison each (AP News 2002; Arizona Daily Sun 2001; MPIT 2008). Rudolph was also caught and sentenced, after which the San Joaquin Militia became inactive (AP News 2002; Arizona Daily Sun 2001; MIPT 2008). The best available information on the group’s disbandment suggests that the group was too small to function successfully after 3 of its most prominent members were incarcerated (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009).

## **XII. CHURCH OF THE SONS OF YAHWEH**

Torg ID: 2124

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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## ● **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Church of the Sons of YHVH, Tabernacle of Phineas Priesthood, Aryan Nations, Church of Jesus Christ Christian, Legion of Saints

Group Formation: 2002 (2016 resurgence?)

Group End: 2006 (Gulett went to jail)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Church of the Sons of Yahweh was a splinter of the larger Aryan Nations organization (ADL 2013; MIPT 2008). The organization suffered from infighting in the early

1990s which culminated in Ray Redfairn attempting a coup against leader Richard Butler in 2002 and getting kicked out (MIPT 2008; SPLC Redfeairn, n.d). Along with Redfeairn, Morris Gulett broke away from the original faction in 2002 to form the Church of the Sons of Yahweh (ADL 2013).

The Church of the Sons of Yahweh shared the same white supremacist and segregationist ideology that characterized its parent organization (ADL 2006; ADL 2013). However, the Church distinguished itself from other factions in the AN umbrella due to its more extreme, radical beliefs (ADL 2013). Although it can be argued that all white supremacist beliefs are radical, the Church of the Sons of Yahweh's attempts to "outradical" other factions led to a perception of extreme danger (ADL 2013).

The group's leaders, Redfeairn and Gulett, had been some of the most extremist members of the Butler AN organization (ADL 2013; SPLC Redfeairn, n.d.; SPLC Gulett n.d.). Their subscription to Phineas Priesthood and the ideas of "racial holy war" indicated that they were on the most extreme side of white supremacy (ADL 2006; ADL 2013). Phineas Priesthood was an older extremist group of Christian Identity White Supremacists, which had formed in the early 1990s (ADL 2013; ADL N.d.; SPLC N.d.). Those that subscribe to that ideology believe that it is justified to act in the most violent way possible towards perceived enemies (ADL 2013). Although the group's ideology was marked by this violence, there is no record of the Church of the Sons of Yahweh conducting violent attacks.

### **Geography**

The Church of the Sons of Yahweh was originally headquartered in Dayton, Ohio where Redfeairn was a resident and head of the Ohio AN faction (ADL 2013; SPLC Redfeairn, n.d.). Gulett operated in Louisiana more often. After Redfeairn died in 2003, the organization's operations moved to Louisiana (ADL 2006; ADL 2013).

### **Organizational Structure**

The Church of the Sons of Yahweh was led by Ray Redfeairn and Morris Gulett (ADL 2013; MIPT; SPLC Redfeairn n.d.; SPLC Gulett n.d.). Both individuals had been high-ranking members of the original Aryan Nations organization and were known for their extreme tendencies (ADL 2013; SPLC Redfeairn, n.d.; SPLC Gulett n.d.).

Redfairn had a long history of white supremacist and criminal activity (SPLC Redfeairn, n.d.; AP 2003). He had previously led Aryan Nations members in Ohio from 1992-1998 (ADL 2013; SPLC Redfeairn, n.d.; AP 2003). He left the group in 1998 due to Richard Butler's advocacy for a nonviolent approach but became close to Butler and AN again in 2000 (ADL 2013; SPLC Redfeairn, n.d.; AP 2003). Butler named Redfairn his successor for the first time in 2001, but shortly after Redfairn attempted a coup and was kicked out of the main Aryan Nations organization (ADL 2013; SPLC Redfeairn, n.d.; AP 2003). In 2002, Redfairn and Gulett founded the Church of the Sons of Yahweh (ADL 2013; SPLC Redfeairn, n.d.; SPLC Gulett n.d.; AP

2003). After founding the splinter group Redfairn departed relatively quickly as Butler re-appointed him as his successor later in 2002 (ADL 2013; SPLC Redfeairn, n.d.; AP 2003). Gullet held a number of important positions in the original Aryan Nations group (SPLC Gullett n.d.; ADL 2013). He also had a substantial criminal background and went to prison in 1997(SPLC Gullett n.d). He founded the Church of the Sons of Yahweh with Redfairn upon his release in 2002 (SPLC Gullett n.d.; ADL 2013).

Redfairn's 2002 return to the main faction and his death in 2003 made it so that Gulett assumed the position of sole leader in 2003 (AP 2003; SPLC Redfeairn, n.d.; ADL 2013; SPLC Gullett n.d.). Little is known about the membership of the Church of the Sons of Yahweh except that it was made up of white ethno-nationalists. (ADL 2013)

### **External Ties**

The Church of the Sons of Yahweh was a splinter of the original Aryan Nations faction that was headquartered in northern Idaho (ADL 2013; SPLC Gullett n.d.). The Pennsylvania faction splintered off of the original organization around the same time the Church of the Sons of Yahweh did, but there is no evidence to suggest that the two groups maintained a close relationship (ADL 2013). The only type of interaction the two groups engaged in was competition for the diminishing amount of members (ADL 2013).

### **Group Outcome**

Redfairn departed Church of the Sons of Yahweh soon after the group was founded due to Butler reappointing him as his successor in 2002 (ADL 2013; AP 2003; SPLC Redfeairn, n.d).

After Redfeairn died in 2003, Gulett officially assumed the position of sole leader (AP 2003; ADL 2013; SPLC Redfeairn, n.d.; SPLC Gullett n.d.). Gulett maintained his leadership over the Church of the Sons of Yahweh until he was arrested in 2005 for conspiring to commit bank robbery and possession of a weapon (ADL 2006; SPLC Gullett n.d.). In 2006 he was sentenced to 73 months in prison which essentially made it impossible for him to run the group (ADL 2006; SPLC Gullett n.d.). It is unknown to what extent the Church of the Sons of Yahweh tried to function in his absence, but it can be assumed that it no longer existed once he was released.

Upon Gullett's release in 2010, he did not turn to his past splinter group, but instead joined the group of people competing to become the supreme authority for Aryan Nations (SPLC Gulett n.d.). He became an active member of Aryan nations groups until late 2015 when he abruptly quit the movement. He claimed the AN had moved away from Butler's original vision for the group (Morlin 02/16; Morlin 04/16) In April of 2016, however, he announced that he was going to start the Church of the Sons of Yahweh up again (Morlin 04/16). It is unclear whether Gulett was able to successfully recreate the Church of the Sons of Yahweh again. His most recent media appearances suggest that he runs an Aryan Nations group in Louisiana and donated to Donald Trump's 2020 campaign (McLaughlin 2016). However, there is little additional information beyond that.

Notes for Iris:

- 2016 resurgence may not be the same group since the new group's ideology was a bit more moderate and less organized (no name given) than the Gullet/Redfeairn leadership
- splinter forms due to extreme preferences?

### XIII. NORTH ATLANTIC TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 2398

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### Part 1. Bibliography

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Benjamin Matthew Williams and James Tyler Williams

N.b. The alias “North Atlantic Terrorist Organization” was only ever used by the certain members of the media (AP and GTD), and it is likely that this was a misinterpretation of fliers left at the scene and not actually the group’s name. See “Group Formation” section for additional information.

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 1999

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group alias “North Atlantic Terrorist Organization” used by the Global Terrorism Database refers to a series of arson attacks on Sacramento-area synagogues by Benjamin Matthew Williams and James Tyler Williams in June of 1999 (Cap Radio 2019; Haaretz 2001; Magagnini 2018). The brothers were alt-right white supremacists who utilized intimidation tactics to attempt to push their ideology of creating a white state.

On June 18, 1999 Williams and Williams firebombed three synagogues in the Sacramento area within 45 minutes (Magagnini 2018; Purdom 1999; Tugend 1999; Willis 1999; GTD 2021). Since the arsons were hours before services there were no casualties but they caused destruction amounting to nearly \$1 million (Purdom 1999). Anti-Semitic fliers were found at two of the scenes denouncing the “international Jewsmedia” and the “international Jew world order” (Haaretz 2001; Tugend 1999, Willis 1999). The fliers also featured messages proclaiming the Albanian refugee crisis to be false and denouncing NATO as the “North Atlantic Terrorist Organization” (Haaretz 2001; Tugend 1999, Willis 1999).

Some news sources took this to mean that the attacks were done by a group called the North Atlantic Terrorist Organization (GTD 2021; Willis 1999). A more plausible explanation, however, is that that title, coupled with the other anti-globalization messages on the flier, was meant to be a denouncement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which had recently launched a multilateral military intervention into Kosovo.

### **Geography**

Benjamin Matthew Williams and James Tyler Williams were from the Sacramento area (Haaretz 2001). The brothers’ violent crimes, most notably their attacks on synagogues,

all took place in the Sacramento area (Cap Radio 2019; Purdom 1999; Willis 1999). The two brothers murdered a gay couple in Redding, California (Cap Radio 2019).

### **Organizational Structure**

Brothers Benjamin Matthew Williams and James Tyler Williams were the sole actors in the attacks associated with the alias North Atlantic Terrorist Organization (Cap Radio 2019; Haaretz 2001; Magagnini 2018). The two had a history of white supremacist, anti-Semitic and homophobic ideology (Cap Radio 2019; Haaretz 2001; Magagnini 2018).

### **External Ties**

The group has no known external ties.

### **Group Outcome**

Alarmed by the extreme Anti-Semitic and coordinated nature of attacks, the authorities immediately opened an investigation (Purdom 1999; Scheinberg 1999). Over 100 members of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, local police, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were given the case to investigate (Purdom 1999; Scheinberg 1999). Amidst the investigation, the brothers commit more hate crimes, this time via setting fire to an abortion clinic and murdering a gay couple in Redding, California (Cap Radio 2019; Haaretz 2001; Magagnini 2018). Investigations into the murders led federal agents to the Williams brothers' home, where they found evidence linking them to the arson of the clinic and the synagogues (Cap Radio 2019; Haaretz 2001). They pleaded guilty to all three crimes and were incarcerated (Haaretz 2001; Magagnini 2018). In 2002, Benjamin Matthew Williams commit suicide while in prison (Magagnini 2018). His brother, James Tyler Williams is still serving 50 years to life in prison (Magagnini 2018).

#### **XIV. STOP HUNTINGDON ANIMAL CRUELTY (SHAC)**

Torg ID: 975

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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

- "Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty" Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4736, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: No known aliases

Group Formation: 1999 (Independent UK 2014)

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

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

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

Avery, Heather James, and Natasha DelleMagne (MIPT 2008). Originally, the group just picketed the laboratory (BBC 2001). It was later involved in hoax bombs, violent threats, and graffiti (The Guardian 2010). The group's most well known attack was in 2001 when three members attacked HLS Managing Director Brian Cass leaving him with a three inch wound (MIPT 2008). Furthermore, when neighbors tried to intervene, they were sprayed with CS gas (MIPT 2008).

The group's goal was to shut down the Huntingdon Life Sciences (MIPT 2008; The Guardian 2010; Mother Jones 2010, The Telegraph 2001; Independent UK 2004; Independent UK 2004).

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

## **Geography**

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

## **Organizational Structure**

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

## **External Ties**

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

## **Group Outcome**

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

Note for Iris: There is a group called the Militant Forces Against Huntingdon Life Science that sprung up in 2009 with a possible relation to SHAC but all sources are pretty shady

Notes for Iris:

- very narrow aim compared to other groups
- leadership inadvertently radicalized members to conduct terror attacks
- difference between this group and the ALF/ARM vs SHAC: (1) narrow aim, (2) leadership lacks militant experience or animal rights activism, (3) more unorganized? Inexperienced and ill-equipped to conduct multiple attacks.
- Operation Achilles allegedly originally targeted this group specifically and then spread against the group
- arrests against this group are particularly devastating for this group
- force is really disproportionate against this group
- possible alias for Militant Forces against Huntingdon Life Science, which formed in 2009, using same tactics and having the same aims as the group.

## USA Cases Part 10, 2000-2012

### Last Updated: 10 May 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T2420	REVENGE OF THE TREES		2000	2000
T2068	SAILORS LOCOS SALVATRUCHOS WESTSIDE		2000	0
T180	FREE VIETNAM REVOLUTIONARY GROUP		2001	0

T2146	TALEBAN MOVEMENT OF PAKISTAN (TTP)		2002	2012
T417	REVOLUTIONARY CELLS-ANIMAL LIBERATION BRIGADE		2003	2007
T2074	TECLAS		2005	0
T2080	MARA LOCOS		2005	0
T2077	BIG GANGSTERS LOCOS SALVATRUCHAS (BGLS)		2005	0
T758	MAX RESIST		2005	0
T2076	MODESTO LOCOS SALVATRUCHOS		2005	0
T2079	SILVA LOCO SALVATRUCHA		2005	0
T2057	BROWN UNION		2006	0
T2056	LEWISDALE CREW		2006	0
T2071	LEEWARD LOCOTES SALVATRUCHES		2006	0
T2484	MINUTEMEN AMERICAN DEFENSE		2009	2009

I. REVENGE OF THE TREES

Torg ID: 2420

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/eco-terrorist-group-says-set-fire-that-leveled/docview/418971611/se-2?accountid=11243>
- Group says it's behind arson at timber firm: [first edition]. 2000. Seattle Times, Jun 01, 2000.

<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/group-says-behind-arson-at-timber-firm/docview/383395786/se-2?accountid=11243>

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- Kim Murphy. "Environmental Group Forms an Incendiary Core, FBI Says." Los Angeles Times. 2001. <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2001-jun-09-mn-8313-story.html>
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- 

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: ROTT, Earth Liberation Front (possible, conflicting sources)

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2000

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

Revenge of the Trees was a far-left environmentalist organization (FBI 2000; GTD 2019; Braniff 2019). Little is known about the group's formation.

The group first came to attention in 2000 when they claimed an arson attack on Holbrook inc, a timber company in Washington (FBI 2000; Denson 2000; Seattle Times 2000; Shukovsky 2004). The arson cost an estimated \$150,000 in damages (FBI 2000; GTD 2019). Revenge of the Trees claimed the attack through a statement they had the Earth Liberation front release (Denson 2000; GTD 2019). The statement criticized capitalism's tendency to "[destroy] all things wild" (FBI 2000). The group's political aim seemed to focus on destroying the logging industry (FBI 2000).

### **Geography**

The single arson attack that Revenge of the Trees took credit for occurred in Olympia, Washington, USA (FBI 2000; GTD 2019). It is unknown whether the members of the group were from the area as well.

### **Organizational Structure**

There are conflicting narratives surrounding Revenge of the Trees's organizational structure. Sources that portray it as an independent organization offer no information

about its organizational structure. Other sources imply the group was an alias or faction of the Earth Liberation Front (Murphy 2002; Shukovsky 2004)

### **External Ties**

There are conflicting narratives surrounding Revenge of the Trees's external ties with the Earth Liberation Front. They center on different interpretations of the circumstances under which the Earth Liberation Front released Revenge of the Trees' statement. Some sources state that Revenge of the Trees faxed the letter anonymously to the Earth Liberation Front's offices, which suggests that the two groups had ideological similarities but there is no formal connection between them (Denson 2000; FBI 2000). Other sources seem to suggest that Revenge of the Trees is an alias used by the Earth Liberation Front (Murphy 2002; Shuvosky 2004).

### **Group Outcome**

The statement Revenge of the Trees released indicated that it would not stop taking action until the capitalist system fell, but it was not associated with another attack after 2000 (FBI 2000; GTD 2019). Nothing is known about why the organization stopped taking action.

Notes for Iris:

-there's lot of uncertainty about whether the group was an independent organization.

How decentralized was ELF during this period? Is this just an alias or faction?

-Only conducts one attack. Ideology and area of operations is consistent with the broader ELF movement.

-Julia conclusion: if it wasn't part of elf it just faded away, if it was part of elf -- elf didn't see the value in continuing to use an alias. [IM: when do you claim attacks under an alias and when do you claim responsibility directly?]

## II. SAILORS LOCOS SALVATRUCHOS WESTSIDE

Torg ID: 2068

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Sailors Locos Salvatruchos, Sailors Locos Salvatruchos Westside, Sailors Locos Salvatruchos Westside (Slsw)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Maryland MS-13 Program Leader Pleads Guilty in Federal Court to a Violent Racketeering Conspiracy, Including Attempted Murder." Office of Public Affairs. Department of Justice. 2018.

<https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/maryland-ms-13-program-leader-pleads-guilty-federal-court-violent-racketeering-conspiracy>

- Geoffrey Ramsey. "Tracking El Salvador's Mara Salvatrucha in Washington DC." Insight Crime. 2012.  
<https://www.insightcrime.org/investigations/tracking-el-salvador-s-mara-salvatrucha-in-washington-dc/>
- "Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13): An International Perspective." Criminal Investigative Division/MS-13 National Gang Task Force. Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2005.  
<https://info.publicintelligence.net/FBI-MS13.pdf>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075) (Ramsey 2012; DOJ 2018).

Group Formation: This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075).

Group End: This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075).

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075).

### **Geography**

This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075).

### **Organizational Structure**

This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075).

### **External Ties**

This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075).

### **Group Outcome**

This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075).

- III. FREE VIETNAM REVOLUTIONARY GROUP  
Torg ID: 180  
Min. Group Date: 2001  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

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

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

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

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

### **Geography**

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

### **Organizational Structure**

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

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

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

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

IV. TALEBAN MOVEMENT OF PAKISTAN (TTP)

Torg ID: 2146

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Tehrik-I-Taliban Pakistan (Ttp), Taleban Movement Of Pakistan (Ttp), Tehrik-I-Taliban Pakistan

**Part 1. Bibliography**

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

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

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

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

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

**Geography**

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

**Organizational Structure**

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

**External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

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

#### V. REVOLUTIONARY CELLS-ANIMAL LIBERATION BRIGADE

Torg ID: 417

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 2007

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Cells-Animal Liberation Brigade, Revolutionary Cells Animal Liberation Brigade, Revolutionary Cells-Animal Liberation Brigade

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

- GTD Perpetrator 20387. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.  
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20387>
- "Revolutionary Cells - Animal Liberation." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4234. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.  
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bvfbn5S40Jq7YYfCQ1MPmjVuRFzXKYuwg-ql2ZUM6Eg/edit>
- John Lewis. "Animal Rights Extremism and Ecoterrorism." FBI Testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee. 2004.  
<https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/news/testimony/animal-rights-extremism-and-ecoterrorism>
- Jean-Marc Flukiger. "The Radical Animal Liberation Movement: Some Reflections on Its Future." *Journal for the Study of Radicalism* 2, no. 2 (2008): 111-32. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41887606>.
- Jason Ryan and Theresa Cook. "Where in the World is Daniel San Diego?" ABC News. 2009. <https://abcnews.go.com/TheLaw/FedCrimes/story?id=7385146>
- Brian Steele. "Fugitive Terror Suspect Daniel Andreas San Diego may be hiding in Northampton area, FBI Says." Massachusetts Live. 2011.  
[https://www.masslive.com/news/2011/11/fbi\\_fugitive\\_terror\\_suspect\\_da.html](https://www.masslive.com/news/2011/11/fbi_fugitive_terror_suspect_da.html)

- Riya Bhattacharjee. "Berkeley-Born "Most Wanted" Terrorist Sought by Honolulu FBI." NBC Bay Area. 2014.  
<https://www.nbcbayarea.com/news/local/berkeley-born-most-wanted-terrorist-daniel-san-diego-sought-by-honolulu-fbi/91727/>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Animal Liberation Brigade, Daniel Andreas San Deigo (maybe)

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: 2007

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

Revolutionary Cells- Animal Liberation Brigade was an umbrella organization for a band of far-left environmentalist cells that acted in California (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008). It shared goals with other animal liberation organizations but its tactics were notably more violent and extreme (Lewis 2004; MIPT 2008; Flukiger 2008). Little is known about the group's formation.

The group first came to attention for a series of bombings in 2003. In August, two pipe bombs targeted the biotechnology firm Chiron in Emeryville, California (Lewis 2004; MIPT 2008). A month later, a bomb wrapped in nails exploded at the health and beauty company Shaklee in Pleasantville, California (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008; Lewis 2004). Revolutionary Cells- Animal Liberation Brigade issued an anonymous claim of responsibility for both of these incidents, citing connections to the animal-testing contractor Huntington Life Sciences (GTD 2019; ; MIPT 2008; Lewis 2004 Steele 2011). The statement articulated that these two attacks were the first of many the group would carry out against those connected with Huntington Life Sciences, and used threatening language to indicate the extreme lengths the group would go to (GTD 2019; Lewis 2004). In 2004, law enforcement officials identified animal activist Daniel Andreas San Diego as the primary suspect for the events (MIPT 2008; Bhattacharjee 2014).

A separate incident took place in 2007 when Revolutionary Cells- Animal Liberation Brigade claimed an attempted violent attack against UCLA professor Arthur Rosenbaum (GTD 2019). Evidence left at the scene indicated that the group intended to set fire to his car, but the device did not ignite. Revolutionary Cells- Animal Liberation Brigade claimed this incident through a memo sent to the North American Animal Liberation Press office (GTD 2019). The memo cited Rosenbaum's cause of cats and monkeys in his research work (GTD 2019). Like the 2003 attacks, the language used in the communication went to extreme lengths to threaten Rosenbaum (GTD 2019). Law enforcement never identified a suspect for the events (GTD 2019).

## **Geography**

All of Revolutionary Cells- Animal Liberation Brigade's claimed attacks took place in the California area. The 2003 attacks took place in Emeryville and Pleasantville, and the 2007 attack took place in Los Angeles (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008; Lewis 2004). Little is known about the location of organization headquarters or members.

## **Organizational Structure**

Little information is known about the organizational structure of Revolutionary Cells- Animal Liberation Brigade. Since it claimed to be a group of cells, it is likely that it functioned as a decentralized leaderless resistance.

Animal activist Daniel Andreas San Diego is the only known member of the group (MIPT 2008; Cook and Ryan 2009; Bhattacharjee 2014). San Diego is a vegan former computer network specialist with strong anti-animal testing convictions (Cook and Ryan 2009, Steele 2011; Bhattacharjee 2014). He was known to be a part of other radical organizations like Stop Huntington Animal Cruelty (Cook and Ryan 2009). The FBI brought felony charges against San Diego for the two 2003 bombings in 2004, but his location remains unknown (MIPT 2008; Cook and Ryan 2009; Bhattacharjee 2014). There are conflicting narratives about the size of the organization. Communications from Revolutionary Cells- Animal Liberation Brigade suggest that the group makes up a large coalition, but the group's infrequent attacks and few known members indicate that it was smaller than it claimed (MIPT 2008).

## **External Ties**

Revolutionary Cells- Animal Liberation Brigade shared its ideology with many other animal rights organizations, but there is little evidence that it maintained close ties with any of them. Daniel Andreas San Diego was known to be a part of Stop Huntington Animal Cruelty (Cook and Ryan 2009). The group also claimed the 2007 attack by sending a memo to the North American Animal Liberation Press Office (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008). Revolutionary Cells- Animal Liberation Brigade claimed to be a front for an international coalition of animal rights organizations but there is no evidence that those organizations exist (MIPT 2008).

## **Group Outcome**

Neither of the incidents Revolutionary Cells- Animal Liberation Brigade took credit for were resolved. The police never identified a suspect for the 2007 attack and the case remains open (GTD 2019). In 2004, FBI brought felony charges against Daniel Andreas San Diego for the two 2003 bombings (MIPT 2008; Cook and Ryan 2009; Steele 2011; Bhattacharjee 2014). San Diego, however, had not been seen since 2003 (MIPT 2008; Cook and Ryan 2009; Steele 2011; Bhattacharjee 2014). Since then, the FBI had taken substantial steps to tracking San Diego down, such as putting him on the Most Wanted Terrorists lists and offering hundreds of thousands of dollars in reward money, but San Diego remains missing (MIPT 2008; Cook and Ryan 2009; Steele 2011). In 2011, a tip

sent to the FBI indicated that San Diego was in Western Massachusetts but he wasn't found (Steele 2011). A 2014 tip tracking San Diego to Hawaii was also inaccurate (Bhattacharjee 2014). Since 2007, the group has not claimed any more actions so it can be assumed that it is inactive.

Notes for Iris:

-GTD citation is only website where the 2007 attack is found. GTD doesn't cite San Diego as a suspect (member?) of the ALB even though charges had been brought against him earlier

-San Diego had been part of SHAC (maybe this is like one off group attack similar to what we see with Kashmir group changing their names?)

-is this even a group?

VI. TECLAS  
Torg ID: 2074  
Min. Group Date: 2005  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "MS-13 Member Sentenced to Over Five Years for Shooting Robbery Victim." US Department of Justice. 2008.  
<https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/criminal-ocgs/legacy/2011/05/20/01-04-08wamendez-sent.pdf>

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

Aliases: Teclas Locos Salvatruchos, MS-13

Group Formation: This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075) (DOJ 2008).

Group End: This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075) (DOJ 2008).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075) (DOJ 2008).

#### **Geography**

This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075) (DOJ 2008).

### **Organizational Structure**

This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075) (DOJ 2008).

### **External Ties**

This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075) (DOJ 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

This is a faction of MS-13 (T2075) (DOJ 2008).

VII. MARA LOCOS  
Torg ID: 2080  
Min. Group Date: 2005  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13): An International Perspective." Criminal Investigative Division/MS-13 National Gang Task Force. Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2005. <https://info.publicintelligence.net/FBI-MS13.pdf>

- 

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

Aliases: MS-13

Group Formation: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

Group End: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

#### **Geography**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

### **External Ties**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

- VIII. BIG GANGSTERS LOCOS SALVATRUCHAS (BGLS)  
Torg ID: 2077  
Min. Group Date: 2005  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Big Gangsters Locos Salvatruchas, Big Gangsters Locos Salvatruchas (Bgls)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13): An International Perspective." Criminal Investigative Division/MS-13 National Gang Task Force. Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2005. <https://info.publicintelligence.net/FBI-MS13.pdf>

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

Aliases: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

Group Formation: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

Group End: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

#### **Geography**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

## **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

## **External Ties**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

## **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

- IX. MAX RESIST  
Torg ID: 758  
Min. Group Date: 2005  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Alleged Sikh Temple Shooter Former Member of Skinhead Band." Southern Poverty Law Center. 2012.  
<https://www.splcenter.org/news/2012/08/06/alleged-sikh-temple-shooter-former-member-skinhead-band>

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

Aliases: This is the name of a neo-Nazi band, but has no ties to a violent incident in 2005 (SPLC 2012).

Group Formation: This is the name of a neo-Nazi band, but has no ties to a violent incident in 2005 (SPLC 2012).

Group End: This is the name of a neo-Nazi band, but has no ties to a violent incident in 2005 (SPLC 2012).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is the name of a neo-Nazi band, but has no ties to a violent incident in 2005 (SPLC 2012).

#### **Geography**

This is the name of a neo-Nazi band, but has no ties to a violent incident in 2005 (SPLC 2012).

### **Organizational Structure**

This is the name of a neo-Nazi band, but has no ties to a violent incident in 2005 (SPLC 2012).

### **External Ties**

This is the name of a neo-Nazi band, but has no ties to a violent incident in 2005 (SPLC 2012).

### **Group Outcome**

This is the name of a neo-Nazi band, but has no ties to a violent incident in 2005 (SPLC 2012).

- X. MODESTO LOCOS SALVATRUCHOS  
Torg ID: 2076  
Min. Group Date: 2005  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Modesto Locos Salvatruchas, Modesto Locos Salvatruchos

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- “Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13): An International Perspective.” Criminal Investigative Division/MS-13 National Gang Task Force. Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2005.  
<https://info.publicintelligence.net/FBI-MS13.pdf>

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

Aliases: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

Group Formation: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

Group End: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

#### **Geography**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

### **External Ties**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

- XI. SILVA LOCO SALVATRUCHA  
Torg ID: 2079  
Min. Group Date: 2005  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13): An International Perspective." Criminal Investigative Division/MS-13 National Gang Task Force. Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2005. <https://info.publicintelligence.net/FBI-MS13.pdf>

- 

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

Aliases: MS-13

Group Formation: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

Group End: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

#### **Geography**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

### **External Ties**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

- XII. BROWN UNION  
Torg ID: 2057  
Min. Group Date: 2006  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

\*street gang

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Allison Klein. "Cyberbanging it's called, but gang threats are real." Washington Post. 2006.  
[http://archive.boston.com/news/nation/washington/articles/2006/04/16/cyberbanging\\_its\\_called\\_but\\_gang\\_threats\\_are\\_real/](http://archive.boston.com/news/nation/washington/articles/2006/04/16/cyberbanging_its_called_but_gang_threats_are_real/)
- David Fahrenthold. "New Breed of DC Gang Emerges." Washington Post. 2003.  
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/2003/08/11/new-breed-of-dc-gang-emerges/5005eb65-7d80-4be2-ae05-4dd6ff7d068c/>
- "Gang Intervention Partnership." Evaluation Report. Center for Youth Policy Research. 2006.  
[https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/gip\\_1106\\_0.pdf](https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/gip_1106_0.pdf)
- Pierre, Robert E. "Frustration Marks Anti-gang Effort." Washington Post. 1997.  
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/local/daily/april/21/efforts.htm>
- Dudley, Steven. *MS-13: the Making of America's Most Notorious Gang*. Hanover Square Press, 2020. <https://www.stevendudley.com/excerpts-ms-13-book-steven-dudley>

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

Aliases: BU

Group Formation: sometime in the 1990s?

Group End: police report it inactive in 2006

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The Brown Union was a Latino street gang that became active in the Washington, DC area in the 1990s (Klein 2006; Fahrenthold 2003; Center for Youth Policy Research 2006; Pierre 1997; Dudley 2020). The Brown Union was part of a large surge in Latino gang activity in the DC era from the 1990s-early 2000s but it was never one of the key groups (Klein 2006; Fahrenthold 2003; Center for Youth Policy Research 2006; Dudley 2020). The gang has never had political aims as its sole purpose is to act as a criminal organization and feud with other Latino Street gangs. There is no information on the gang's specific criminal activities.

#### **Geography**

The Brown Union was active in the Washington, DC area (Fahrenthold 2003; Center for Youth Policy Research 2006; Pierre 1997; Dudley 2020). Like other Latino gangs, it was formed from and active in Latino neighborhoods, most notably Columbia Heights and Mount Pleasant (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006; Pierre 1997).

#### **Organizational Structure**

Little is known about the specific structure of the Brown Union other than that Latino street gangs are generally loosely confederated (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006). Members all belonged to the Latino ethnic group and were most often recruited when they were teenagers (Fahrenthold 2003; Center for Youth Policy Research 2006). Members were often part of the same Latino neighborhoods (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006)

#### **External Ties**

While the Brown Union's external ties were never explicitly defined, the Brown Union may have "evolved from or alongside" one of the following notable gangs : MS-13, Sur 13, 18th St or Latin Kings (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006, 13). The Brown Union had feuds with the other prominent Latino street gangs at the time (Fahrenthold 2003; Center for Youth Policy Research 2006 ). Most notably, the gang were rivals of MS-13 (Klein, 2006).

#### **Group Outcome**

Little is known about the outcome of the Brown Union. DC and federal authorities began prosecuting members of the Brown Union in the mid-1990s as part of a crackdown on Latino gang activity (Fahrenthold 2003). There is evidence that the group was active in the early 2000s (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006). By 2006, the Metropolitan Police department reported that the Brown Union no longer had a presence in the area (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006) . There is no information available about why this happened.

XIII. LEWISDALE CREW  
Torg ID: 2056  
Min. Group Date: 2006  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

\*just street gang?

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

- Allison Klein. "Cyberbanging it's called, but gang threats are real." Washington Post. 2006.  
[http://archive.boston.com/news/nation/washington/articles/2006/04/16/cyberbanging\\_its\\_called\\_but\\_gang\\_threats\\_are\\_real/](http://archive.boston.com/news/nation/washington/articles/2006/04/16/cyberbanging_its_called_but_gang_threats_are_real/)
- "Nine Alleged MS-13 Members Charged in Violent Racketeering Conspiracy." Department of Justice. 2014.  
<https://www.justice.gov/usao-md/pr/nine-alleged-ms-13-members-charged-violent-racketeering-conspiracy>
- Ashley Dejean. "Lewisdale Teen Dies in Gang-Related Double Shooting." WAMU. 2012.  
[https://wamu.org/story/12/12/05/lewisdale\\_teen\\_dies\\_in\\_gang\\_related\\_double\\_shooting/](https://wamu.org/story/12/12/05/lewisdale_teen_dies_in_gang_related_double_shooting/)
- "Gang Intervention Partnership." Evaluation Report. Center for Youth Policy Research. 2006.  
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#### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: LDC

Group Formation: 1990s

Group End: 2012 (last reported incident)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Lewisdale Crew was a Latino street gang that became active in the Washington, DC area in the 1990s (Klein 2006; Center for Youth Policy Research 2006; Maryland Courts 2013). The Lewisdale was part of a large surge in Latino gang activity in the DC area from the 1990s-early 2000s (Klein 2006; Center for Youth Policy Research 2006). The gang has never had political aims as its sole purpose is to act as a criminal organization and feud with other Latino Street gangs.

### **Geography**

The Lewisdale Crew was active in the Washington, DC area (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006; Maryland Courts 2013; Dejean 2012). Like other Latino gangs, it was formed from and active in Latino neighborhoods (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006). However, unlike the Brown Union gang, a specific neighborhood of operations was not found in the research.

### **Organizational Structure**

Little is known about the specific structure of the Lewisdale Crew other than that Latino street gangs are generally loosely confederated and groups that label themselves as “crews” are more informal (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006). Members all belonged to the Latino ethnic group and were most often recruited when they were teenagers (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006). Members were often part of the same Latino neighborhoods (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006).

### **External Ties**

The Lewisdale crew had feuds with the other prominent Latino street gangs at the time (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006; Dejean 2012). Most notably, the gang were rivals of MS-13 (Maryland Courts 2013; Klein, 2006; Department of Justice 2014; Dejean 2012).

### **Group Outcome**

Little is known about the Lewisdale Crew’s outcome. The most recent evidence of the gang being involved in criminal activity is from 2012 (Maryland Courts 2013; Dejean 2012). Members of the Lewisdale Crew were cited as being present when a 14-year-old was shot by members of MS-13 in 2012, but the boy’s father stated that his son was not a part of the Crew (Dejean 2012).

XIV. LEEWARD LOCOTES SALVATRUCHES

Torg ID: 2071

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

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**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: MS-13

Group Formation: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

Group End: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

**Geography**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

**Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

**External Ties**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

**Group Outcome**

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (FBI 2005).

XV. MINUTEMEN AMERICAN DEFENSE

Torg ID: 2484

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: MAD

Group Formation: 2007

Group End: 2009 (Forde, Bush, Gaxiola arrested for murders), 2011 (Forde, Bush and Gaxiola sentenced)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

Minutemen American Defense (MAD) was a nativist anti-Latino organization whose members conducted vigilante patrols of the United States-Mexico Border in Arizona (Oppmann 2009; ADL 2009; SPLC 2008; SPLC 2010). The group's founder, Shawna Forde, was a previous member of the Minutemen Civil Defense Corps, a border enforcement organization (Oppmann 2009; Mother Jones 2014; Medrano 2011). After being kicked out in 2007 she founded MAD to continue her work towards securing the U.S. border (Oppmann 2009; Mother Jones 2014). Forde claimed that MAD would take a more aggressive approach to border enforcement than Minuteman Civil Defense Corps (ADL 2009).

The group conducted these rogue border patrols from 2007-2009, but its most notable campaign took place in 2008 (ADL 2009; Oppman 2009; SPLC 2008; SPLC 2010). The "Allied Recon" operation was centered around tracking drug cartels and human trafficking operations (ADL 2009). Forde and other members of MAD claimed without evidence their border patrol missions were highly successful in protecting the United States (ADL 2009).

MAD came to national attention in 2009 when Forde and two other members of MAD, Jason Eugene Bush and Albert Robert Gaxiola, were convicted of killing a Latino man and his daughter (GTD 2019; Oppmann 2009 ;SPLC 2010; Medrano 2011). In May 2009, Forde, Bush and Gaxiola broke into the home of American citizen Raul Flores claiming to be law enforcement officers looking for fugitives (Oppmann 2009; GTD 2019). Once in the house, they shot Raul Flores and his 9-year-old daughter Brisena (GTD 2019; Reyes 2019; SPLC 2010). After they left, Flores's wife, who escaped by pretending to be dead, called 911 and reported the incident (Schabner and Dwyer 2011). Later in 2009 she identified Forde, Bush and Gaxiola as the suspects and the three were arrested (Schabner and Dwyer 2011).

### **Geography**

All of MAD's activities took place along the border in Arizona. The group's patrols took place at various locations along the US-Mexico Border in Arizona (ADL 2009; Oppman

2009). Raul Flores lived in the border town of Arivaca, Arizona (SPLC 2010; Medrano 2011). Shawna Forde was Washington-based, but she had established herself as part of the nativist movement in Arizona (ADL 2009).

### **Organizational Structure**

Shawna Forde founded MAD in 2007 with the help of Jason Eugene Bush (Mother Jones 2014; GTD 2019). She was the president of the organization and the director of border operations. Before she founded the organization, Forde was already extremely well known in nativist circles. Her hometown was Everett, Washington and she was an important member to the Washington monument that protected the US-Canada border (SPLC 2008). She was involved in the Minuteman Project, which many consider to be the umbrella organization for Minutemen groups. In 2007, she spoke at the Illegal Immigration Summit with one of the founders of the Minutemen Project. In her speech, she described her “nativist awakening” and her belief that undocumented immigrants will outnumber “real Americans” (SPLC 2008). She was also a prominent member of the Minutemen Civil Defense corps before she was kicked out in 2007 (Oppmann 2009). Also in 2007, she ran for city council Everett and centered her campaign around her involvement with Minutemen groups, but lost the election (ADL 2009). She claimed several times that she and her family were being targeted by Hispanic gangs, although law enforcement believed she was exaggerating the threat (Oppmann 2009; ADL 2009). After being kicked out of Minutemen Civil Defense Corps, she founded MAD and remained the group’s leader until her arrest in 2009 (Schabner and Dwyer 2011).

MAD’s other founder, Jason Eugene Bush, had well established connections to white supremacists (ADL 2009). Police in Washington reported that he had connections to many individuals in Aryan nations (ADL 2009). Bush also had a long history with committing criminal acts (ADL 2009; Mother Jones 2014). As a result of the 2007 murder investigation, another case was filed against him for the murder of a Hispanic man in 1997 and an Aryan Nations member the same year (ADL 2009; Mother Jones 2014).

Little is known about the size of MAD. The organization only has two other confirmed members, Albert Robert Gaxiola and Chuck Stonex (Oppmann 2009). Forde claimed the organization had thousands of members, but law enforcement was skeptical of this given her propensity to exaggerate (ADL 2009). Ford and Bush funded the organization’s activities by committing criminal acts (Mother Jones 2014). This contributed to the 2009 murder for which they were implicated.

### **External Ties**

MAD fell under the umbrella of the Minuteman Project, and the larger organization often worked with and praised MAD (ADL 2009; Medrano 2011). MAD maintained connections with many other small minutemen groups, with the exception of Minutemen Civil Defense Corps because they had kicked Forde out (ADL 2009). Although Bush had connections to white supremacist groups, specifically Aryan Nations, there is no evidence that these organizations worked directly with MAD (ADL 2009).

## **Group Outcome**

Forde, Bush and Gaxiola were put on trial for the Flores murders in 2009 (Oppmann 2009; SPLC 2020; Mother Jones 2014). Forde pleaded not guilty to the murders on the grounds that she was not in the room when Bush and Gaxiola committed them (Oppmann 2009; Schabner and Dwyer 2011). Flores's wife, however, testified that she was there at the beginning of the home invasion (Schabner and Dwyer 2011). This, coupled with texts on Forde's phone identifying her as the orchestrator of the plan, meant that her claim was rejected (Schabner and Dwyer 2011). As a result of the investigation, Bush's past was uncovered and he got two more charges of murders from 1997 (ADL 2009; Mother Jones 2014). Forde and Bush were also named in association with a California home invasion that happened months after the Flores murders but prosecutors dropped the charge since the two were already on trial for first-degree murder (ADL 2009). In 2011, Forde, Bush and Gaxiola were all found guilty (GTD 2019; Medrano 2011; Mother Jones 2014). Bush and Forde received the death sentence and Gaxiola received two life terms without parole (GTD 2019; Mother Jones 2014; Schabner and Dwyer 2011; Medrano 2011).

It is unclear what exactly happened to MAD in the wake of the Flores case. Another organization member, Chuck Stonex, denounced Forde and the others and stated that the trial forced MAD to put their border patrol missions on hold until it was over (Oppmann 2009). It is unclear whether MAD ever resumed the patrols in the same capacity.

Notes for Iris:

-this group is faction (splinter? Unclear independence?) of larger anti-immigration group in the Southwest

-group is pretty small (just a few members)

-rare example of woman leadership in militant group

-the 2009 murder is odd. It's sometimes described as a robbery gone awry, but sometimes seems more like a hate crime?

-interesting example of targeted violence and terrorism

-the Minuteman project is the umbrella organization that operates along the border

-Minuteman might be interesting to explore further. Movement still survives and was seemingly empowered by Trump's hardline immigrant policies.

