SPAIN CASES, 1970-2012

Spain Cases Part 1, 1970-1979
Last Updated: 20 December 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T47	LOS ANARQUISTAS		0	0
T102	BASQUE HOMELAND AND FREEDOM	22-Oct-78	1959	2011
T481	TAKFIR WAL HIJRA		1966	2011
T702508	GAC		1970	1974
T173	FIRST OF OCTOBER ANTIFASCIST RESISTANCE GROUP (GRAPO)		1970	2000
T108	BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)		1971	1976
T702516	CATALAN LIBERATION FRONT (FAC)		1971	1979
T594	FRENTE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL CUBANA		1972	1976
T310	MUJAHIDEEN-I-KHALQ (MK)		1972	2011
T702526	IBERIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT (MIL)		1972	1974
T3	ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION		1974	1998
T880	ARGENTINE ANTICOMMUNIST ALLIANCE (AAA)		1974	1978
T702497	ANTI-TERRORISM ETA (ATE)		1975	1978
T87	ARMENIAN SECRET ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF ARMENIA (ASALA)		1975	1997
T472	BATALLON VASCO-ESPA_OL (BVE)		1975	1982
T678	RECONSTITUTED COMMUNIST PARTY OF SPAIN		1975	0

T248	JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE		1975	1986
T277	LIBERATION TIGERS OF TAMIL		1975	2011
T1375	CANARY ISLANDS INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT		1975	1980
T702490	AGEL		1976	1976
T1045	COORDINATION OF THE UNITED REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION (CORU)		1976	1977
T401	RED GUERRILLA		1977	1979
T473	ACCION NACIONAL ESPANOLA		1979	1979
T716	JARRAI		1979	1999
T721	UNITY OF THE PEOPLE		1979	0
T485	TERRA LLIURE		1981	1992
T208	HIZBULLAH		1982	2012
T64	GRUPO ANTITERRORISTA DE LIBERACION (GAL)		1983	1989
T970	FATAH UPRISING		1983	1990
T14	AL-BORKAN ORGANIZATION		1984	1984
T1317	RED ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF CATALONIA		1987	1987
T1081	FREE GALICIAN PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY		1987	1990
T2465	YOUNG PATRIOTS (SPAIN)		1988	0
T303	MOROCCAN ISLAMIC COMBATANT GROUP		1990	2004
T1225	PALESTINIAN LIBERATION COMMAND		1991	1991
T1725	GUERILLA PARTY OF THE GALICIAN POOR		1991	1991
T1568	THE ANARCHISTS		2000	0

T431	REVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE		2000	2011
T390	SEGI		2001	2001
T174	CELL AGAINST THE CAPITAL, JAILS, PRISONERS, AND CELLS		2002	2002
T2	ABU HAFS AL-MASRI BRIGADES		2003	2011
T820	ABU NAYAF AL-AFGHANI		2004	0
T1404	IRRINTZI		2006	0
T2640	RESISTENCIA GALEGA (REGA)		2012	2012

I. LOS ANARQUISTAS
Torg ID: T47
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: This is an alias for the Anarchists (T1568).

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for the Anarchists (T1568).

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Anarchists (T1568).

Group End: This is an alias for the Anarchists (T1568).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the Anarchists (T1568).

Geography

This is an alias for the Anarchists (T1568).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the Anarchists (T1568).

External Ties

This is an alias for the Anarchists (T1568).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the Anarchists (T1568).

II.   BASQUE HOMELAND AND FREEDOM
      Torg ID: 102
      Min. Group Date: 1959
      Max. Group Date: 2011
      Onset: 1978

      Aliases: Basque Fatherland And Freedom (Eta), Basque Fatherland And Liberty, Basque Homeland And Freedom, Eta, Euskadi Ta Askatasuna

      Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: no other aliases

Group Formation: formed 1959, first attack 1968 (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015; Stewart 2009; Canada IRB 1992)

Group End: last violent attack - 2008 (GTD 2017); 2017 - disarmament (BBC 2017; Al Jazeera 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The ETA first appeared in 1959 during the rule of Franco as a group of students from Bilbao's Deusto University protesting for Basque independence from Spain (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015; Stewart 2009; Canada IRB 1992). Franco prohibited the language and culture of the Basque Country (CFR 2008; Stewart 2009). The group was founded from some of the remaining members of another Basque nationalist group, the EKIN (MIPT 2008). The group formed because they claimed that the Basque National Party was too moderate (MIPT 2008; CFR 2008). The students were not originally a part of the Basque National Party, but were disgruntled by its actions.

The group's first violent attack was not until 1968 when a police torturer was shot outside of his home (Stewart 2009).

The ETA is a separatist, ethno-nationalist, and leftist group seeking autonomy as its political aim (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015; Minder 2016).

Geography

The group has networks and bases in the different Basque parts of France and Spain (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008). It is also allegedly reported that members trained in various countries, including Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, South Yemen, Cuba, Uruguay, and Ireland (Canada IRB 1992). The group also allegedly has ties with the "Action Directe" in France (Canada IRB 1992). The group conducted an attack in Costa Rica (Canada IRB 1992). In 1984, they allegedly bombed the Palace of Justice in Antwerp, Belgium (Canada IRB 1992). Many members are allegedly hiding in Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, and Venezuela (Canada IRB 1992). The group operated in France during the Franco dictatorship.

The group is transnational - it conducts transnational attacks and has external bases.

Organizational Structure

The ETA first appeared in 1959 during the rule of Franco as a group of students from Bilbao's Deusto University protesting for Basque independence from Spain (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group primarily recruits youths and students (Stewart 2009).

The group first operated in a hierarchical structure, with different wings associated with the leadership, military, logistics, and politics (Mackenzie Institute 2015). There are three types of members in the ETA: "legal ones," "liberated ones," and supporters (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

The names of leaders are mostly unknown as the group interestingly is very secretive about their leadership wing (MIPT 2008). The group's military wing leaders are allegedly Garikoitz Aspiazu Rubina and Juran Martitegi Lizaso while Javier Lopez Pena leads the group's political wing (BBC 2017; CFR 2008). A group leader was also Mikel Irastorza (Minder 2016). The political wing is known as Batasuna or HB.

The group uses several methods of funding, including kidnapping and extortion, robbery, and charging a "revolution tax" from companies in the Basque Country (Canada IRB 1992; MIPT 2008).

The most common forms of attack by the ETA are assassinations and bombs (MIPT 2008). However, the group usually provides warning prior to attacks (MIPT 2008). The group is responsible for more than 800 deaths and thousands of injuries (BBC 2017; CFR 2008; Al Jazeera 2017). The group has conducted nearly 2,000 attacks (CFR 2008). The group had many high profile targets. They often attack Spanish police and government members as well as military members of the Spanish Guardia Civil (MIPT 2008; BBC 2017; Stewart 2009; CFR 2008). In 1973, they assassinated Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, the supposed successor to Franco in Spain (MIPT 2008). Additionally, in

1983 the group attacked the British ambassador in Costa Rica because an ETA member was arrested in that country (Canada IRB 1992). In 1984, they allegedly bombed the Palace of Justice in Antwerp, Belgium (Canada IRB 1992).

The group has also targeted journalists and media (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Stewart 2009). The group had about 200-300 members at an unknown date (Canada IRB 1992; MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The ETA has been an ally to the Red Flag in Venezuela and the Irish Republican Army (MIPT 2008; Canada IRB 1992). The group has also allegedly trained FARC members for money (Stewart 2009). The group despises the US as they did not help against Franco after WWII (Stewart 2009).

The group also allegedly received funding from various countries: Libya, China, and the USSR (Canada IRB 1992). It is also allegedly reported that members trained in various countries: Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, South Yemen, Cuba, Uruguay, and Ireland (with the IRA) (Canada IRB 1992).

Group also allegedly has ties with the "Action Directe" in France and the "Moviemento de Liberación Nacional-Tupamaros" in Uruguay (Canada IRB 1992). The group also has ties in North Africa (Stewart 2009).

GRAPO has given "operational support" to ETA (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661).

Group Outcome

Starting in 1968, the government reacted to the group by making mass arrests, which totaled around 2,000 by 1969 (Stewart 2009).

Franco prohibited the language and culture of the Basque Country (CFR 2008; Stewart 2009; MIPT 2008). In 1980, the Basque Country was allowed its own parliament and taxes (MIPT 2008). In 1997, the group murdered the young leader of the Basque Popular Party because of his refusal to release 460 imprisoned ETA members (BBC 2017). This event made the ETA lose many supporters and protests began against the ETA (BBC 2017). The Popular Party continued to run with a strong policy of terminating the ETA (BBC 2017).

In 1992 the group called a 2 months truce because of the Olympics (Minorities at Risk Project 2004). In 1998, the ETA called a cease-fire but that lasted for only 14 months because the government of Spain did not allow Basque independence (MIPT 2008; BBC 2017). The Spanish police have been able to capture over 100 ETA members (MIPT

2008). In 1999, 700 people went on a hunger strike because of the ETA's poor prison conditions (Minorities at Risk Project 2004). In 2004, the group was initially thought to have set a bomb at a Madrid train station on the evening before elections; the bombs killed about 200, though the attacks were later linked with al-Qaeda (BBC 2017; Stewart 2009).

In 2005, the government held a vote to have peace talks with the ETA in return for disarmament; about 250,000 voters voted against the talks, most likely due to distrust towards the ETA (CFR 2008). Early in 2006 the group again proposed a ceasefire, but later that year the group bombed an airport garage (MIPT 2008). The Spanish government announced they would not allow peace talks and agreements until the group disarmed and ended its violence (BBC 2017). The group's attacks up until 2003 had cost the Spanish government about 11 billion dollars in damages (CFR 2008).

The French and Spanish government banned the group's political wing that seeks Basque autonomy; the wing has been under the names Euksak Herritarrok, Batasuna, and Herri Batasuna (BBC 2017). The reason being that the political wing provides the group with government representation and allegedly funding as well (BBC 2017). In 2009, they were excluded from electing officials (BBC 2017).

In 2008, they arrested Garikoitz Aspiazu Rubina and Javier Lopez Pena, two suspected leaders of the group (BBC 2017; CFR 2008). The group's last recorded violent attack took place in 2008 (GTD 2017). In 2010, the group agreed to stop carrying out attacks (BBC 2017). In 2011, the group announced they had completely disarmed (BBC 2017; Al Jazeera 2017).

In April 2017, the group said that it had dissolved, but the Spanish government refused to make any concessions (BBC 2017).

Notes for Iris:
-unlike Colombia groups, ETA is not super corrupt and doesn't deviate or have to deal with rogue members or splinters
-ETA pursues different leadership strategy here covering their faces which makes it harder for government to track down and identify
-repeated history of ceasefire breakdown between ETA and the government. No one actually trusts that ETA has disarmed.

III.   TAKFIR WA'L HIJRA
        Torg ID: 481
        Min. Group Date: 1966
        Max. Group Date: 2011
        Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: "late 1960s"

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Mustafa was heavily influenced by the teachings of Sheikh Ali Ismael; Ismael argued Muslims and Islam were being suppressed by Egyptian President Nasser (Mili 2006). The group does not follow a specific ideology, but rather follows the words of

organizational leaders, and punished people by torture who did not follow the way of the group. The group is still theorized to follow a fundamentalist Sunni Islamist ideology, which was then branded as takfiri (Mili 2006; Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004; Kimyungi N.d.; CNN 2011). Mustafa formed the group to punish apostates and wage jihad (Mili 2006; MIPT 2008). He was anti-modernity and Salafi jihadi. Mustafa and his followers moved to the desert in order to practice Islam and get around what they deemed "illegitimate" Egyptian law. The group's aim was to wage jihad, overthrow the existing governments, and create an Islamic state. The date of the group's first violent attack is unknown.

Geography

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

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

Organizational Structure

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

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

In 1977, Mustafa was executed by Egyptian police after that the group went underground (Mili 2006). The group has periodically engaged in violence. It may have influenced the ideology of GIA in Algeria as well as Takfiris in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco (Mili 2006). The group was attacked by a Lebanese group in 2000 that led to the death of several of its members (MIPT 2008). The group was responsible for five attacks on worshippers that started in 1994 (Mili 2006). The group was also linked to the death of Theo van Gogh in 2004 (MIPT 2008). On December 31, 2000, several Tafkiri groups coordinated an attack (Mili 2006). As late as 2012, the group operated as a set of decentralized cells with little coordinated oversight (Daymon 2013).

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

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

IV.　GAC
Torg ID: 702508
Min. Group Date: 1970
Max. Group Date: 1974
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
- GTD Perpetrator 3832. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3832
- Searched Proquest
  - gac spain 1970 pamplona journalist
  - Gac spain 1974

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1970

Group End: 1974 (never took responsibility for another attack)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group's first attack occurred in Pamplona in 1970 (GTD 2017). No information could be found about their ideology or goals.

Geography

Most of their attacks occurred around Pamplona, Spain; however, their last attack in 1974 occurred in Toulouse, France (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about their organizational structure or leaders.

External Ties

No information could be found about their external ties.

Group Outcome

Their last attack in Spain occurred in late 1973 and their last attack occurred in France in mid-1974 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:
-there are numerous incidents about this group recorded on GTD so it's clearly an acronym for some group, but I couldn't identify what it was.

V.   FIRST OF OCTOBER ANTIFASCIST RESISTANCE GROUP
       Torg ID: 173
       Min. Group Date: 1970
       Max. Group Date: 2000
       Onset: NA

Aliases: First Of October Antifascist Resistance Group (Grapo), First Of October Antifascist Resistance Group, Grupo De Resistencia Anti-Fascista Primero De Octubre (Grapo)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: GRAPO

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 2002 (repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

GRAPO formed in 1975, shortly after the death of Spain's dictator General Franco (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661). It formed when it splintered from the Organization of Marxist Leninist Spaniards, which itself had formed seven years prior (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661; Kushner 2002, 139). GRAPO was the armed wing of the Communist Party of Spain-Reconstituted (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661; MIPT 2008). The group's goal was to overthrow the government and create a Marxist state in Spain through communist revolution (MIPT 2008). It was also anti-American, objecting to U.S. military bases in Spain (MIPT 2008). They also opposed Spain's membership in NATO (MIPT 2008). Their first attack occurred in 1975 in Madrid (GTD 2017). The group quickly became known for its kidnappings and assassinations (El Mundo 2005).

Geography

The group mostly operated out of Madrid, Seville, and Barcelona (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661). The group has conducted attacks in France and Spain (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group had an estimated membership of 300 in 1979 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661). The group had an estimated membership of around 20 in 2004 as most of the members had been arrested (FAS Intelligence Resource Program 2004). The group's main leader was sentenced to ten years in prison in 2003 (MIPT 2008). One of the leaders was Juan Garcia Martin, who was arrested in 2006 (BBC 2006). The group supported itself financially through extortion and bank robberies (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661). The group formed as the armed wing of the Communist Party of Spain-Reconstituted (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661; MIPT 2008). Members originally came from the Organization of Marxist Leninist Spaniards. Its political wing was the Communist Party of Spain-Reconstituted (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

GRAPO openly supported the 9/11 attacks (MIPT 2008). GRAPO has given "operational support" to ETA (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661). Its political wing was the Communist Party of Spain-Reconstituted (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group has become weaker over time due to large-scale arrests (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661; FAS Intelligence Resource Program 2004). In 1982, the group offered a ceasefire if Spain met seven demands, but negotiations broke down (El Mundo 2005). In the 1990s, the group was negotiating with the government for disarmament, which eventually fell through in 1998 when the group demanded shorter prison sentences to its members that were incarcerated (Kushner 2002). The group's last known attack was in 2000 or 2001 (GTD 2017; FAS Intelligence Resource Program 2004). The group fell apart between 2000 and 2002 as Spanish and French police arrested remaining members (BBC 2006; Kushner 2002, 139). In March 2004, the political wing of the group was outlawed (FAS Intelligence Resource Program 2004). In 2007, six members of the group were arrested (El Mundo 2007; Libertad Digital 2007).

Interesting quote by Kushner:
"The Spanish police have announced that they believe the group to be all but destroyed more than half a dozen times, yet it has always returned to commit more attacks"

Notes for Iris:
-it is a splinter of the Organization of Marxist Leninist Spaniards
-group forms in response to Franco's death and wanted to push the country to be even more leftist
-big barriers for this group: government is able to get ahead of the group and repress the group more often
-ETA conducted more attacks. It's mostly ethnonationalist so it is able to attract support more easily. GRAPO is leftist. Viability of ideology, attack, and base of support.

VI.   BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)
       Torg ID: 108
       Min. Group Date: 1971
       Max. Group Date: 1976
       Onset: NA

       Aliases: Black September Organization

Part 1. Bibliography

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● James Ciment, Kenneth Hill. Encyclopedia of Conflicts Since World War II, Volume 1. 2013. Routledge. https://books.google.com/books?id=uox4CAAAQBAJ&pg=PA74&lpg=PA74&dq=black+september+disbanded+1973+1974&source=bl&ots=d9GsYX1YAZ&sig=eSO9aqsI7Y17NimFMnf7t0qTwA4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjXltOR04_QAhUoh1QKHYnFCjsQ6AEINzAF#v=onepage&q=black%20september%20disbanded%201973%201974&f=false

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: 1970/1971

Group End (Outcome): 1973 (dissolve)

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

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

VII.   CATALAN LIBERATION FRONT (FAC)
        Torg ID: 702516
        Min. Group Date: 1971
        Max. Group Date: 1979
        Onset: NA

        Aliases: None

        Part 1. Bibliography
        ● GTD Perpetrator 4020. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4020
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        Part 2. Basic Coding

        Aliases: none found

        Group Formation: 1969

        Group End: 1979 (never took responsibility for another attack)

        Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded in 1969 (Birnir 2006). The group was an ethno-nationalist separatist group that wanted Catalonia to be an independent state (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660). Their first confirmed attack occurred in 1971, but hundereds were said to be launched between 1969 and 1971 (GTD 2017; Birnir 2006).

Geography

All of their attacks occurred in Spain, many of them in Madrid and Barcelona (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group's exact size is unknown, but it didn't get much of a following, so it is presumably small (Birnir 2006). The group did not have a political wing (Unitat n.d.). Members were probably Catalan.

External Ties

The group might have had ties to the FNC, as there was a demonstration in which the FNC attended (Unitat n.d.). In 1973, the group established ties with FRAP and splinters of ETA (Unitat n.d.). As a result, they later joined with GATAZCA and later formed LAIA (Unitat n.d.). An unnamed Andalusian revolutionary group later joined with FAC in 1974 (Unitat n.d.).

Group Outcome

Most of the group's activity went unnoticed as the majority of their attacks resulted in no deaths (Birnir 2006). Two of the members were arrested in 1972 and a trial was held the same year (Unitat n.d.). Their last known attack occurred in 1979, when they killed two policemen (GTD 2017; Schmid and Jongman 1988). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident or why they disappeared.

Notes for Iris:
-their attacks were never fatal, which made it difficult to garner attention
-the police cracks down on them, but they never attract popular support

VIII. FRENTE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL CUBANA
Torg ID: 594
Min. Group Date: 1972
Max. Group Date: 1976

Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

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  http://web.archive.org/web/20080419153623/http://memoria.com.mx:80/node/750
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  http://www.elcorreo.eu.org/Puerto-RicoTerrorismo-de-derecha-La-conexion-cubano-puertorriquena?lang=fr
- Jean Guy Allard. "Informe desclasificado del FBI de 1977 revela plan para volar otro avión cubano en Trinidad-Tobago." Granma Internacional. 2009.
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  http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3980

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: no other aliases found

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

Group End: 1976 (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

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

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

External Ties

Some members came from the group "Halcones Dorados" (Golden Falcons), a paramilitary group (Manresa 2009). Others came from the "Agrupacion Abdala," a group mainly consisting of university students stationed in New York and New Jersey (Manresa 2009). The third group to join was "Accion Sindical Independiente" (Manresa 2009). In 1976, the group joined the umbrella organization named C.O.R.U.

Group Outcome

The FBI and CIA closely tracked and reported on the group (Allard 2009). In 1980, Rene Fernandez del Valle was arrested by the FBI and imprisoned (Allard 2009). More information on whether the group is still active is unknown. The group's last recorded

attack was in 1976 in Merida, Mexico (GTD 2017). In 1976, the group merged to join CORU, an umbrella organization (Manresa 2009).

IX.   MUJAHIDEEN-I-KHALQ (MK)
Torg ID: 310
Min. Group Date: 1972
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Mujahedin-E Khalq (Mek), Mojahedin Khalq Organisation, Mojahedin-E Khalq (Mko), Mujahedin-E-Khalq (Mek), Mujahideen E Khalq, Mujahideen-E Khalq Organisation (Mko), Mujahideen-I-Khalq (Mk), Muslim Iranian Student's Society, National Council Of Resistance Of Iran (Ncri), National Liberation Army Of Iran (Nla), People's Mujahideen, People's Mujahideen Of Iran (Pmoi), PMOI, MEK, MKO, NLA, NCRI, MK

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: National Council of Resistance, PMOI, MKO, NCRI, Muslim Iranian Students, Society, Organization of the People,s Holy Warriors of Iran, the National Liberation Army, Sazeman-e Mujahideen-e Khalq Iran

Group Formation: 1965

Group End (Outcome): 2001 (last violent attack); 2014 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

MEK was formed in 1965 to oppose the Iranian regime led by the Pahlavi family (Masters 2014). The group today fights to overthrow the Islamic regime in Iran. The group's ideology is Marxist-Islamist (Masters 2014). They adhere to a Shi'a conception of Islam (Gleditsch et al. 2011). The group launched its first violent attack in 1971 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 579).

Geography

The group's political wing, the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), initially operated in Tehran before moving to Paris (Masters 2014). MEK operated in exile from Paris, France from 1981-1986 (Masters 2014). The group then set-up a base of operations in eastern Iraq starting in 1986 near the Iran-Iraq border (Global Security n.d.; Masters 2014). In 2004, the group was active near Khalis, Iraq; Jalawla (Jalula), Iraq; Kut, Iraq; Basra, Iraq; Am-Amarah, Iraq; Miqdadiyah, Iraq. Today, the group is primarily concentrated at Camp Liberty near the Iraqi capital although this functions more as a refugee camp (Masters 2014).

Organizational Structure

The MEK's leader was Massoud Rajavi until his imprisonment in the 1970s by the Shah (Masters 2014). His wife, Maryam Rajavi, oversaw the commander corps. The group was originally composed of different students, but grew to include a more diverse membership (Masters 2014). The military wing was known as the National Liberation Army (Global Security n.d.). The group's political wing, the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), initially operated in Tehran before moving to Paris (Masters 2014).

UCDP said there were about 4,500 members in 1991, reaching a peak of 15,000 by 2001 (Gleditsch et al. 2011). The group had approximately 5,000-10,000 members in 2011 (Masters 2014). 30-50% of all members are fighters (Global Security n..d). Saddam Hussein primarily financed the group during the 1980s and 1990s (Masters 2014). Today, the group funds itself through support from politicians in the US and other diaspora offices (Masters 2014).

External Ties

The MEK worked with different protest groups during the 1979 Iranian Revolution to overthrow the Shah (Masters 2014). It split around 1981 (Masters 2014).

The group was supported by Saddam Hussein with arms to help fight against Iran in the Iran-Iraq war (Masters 2014). This support included weapons, sanctuary, and protection from cross-border raids (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

The Iranian regime arrested several MEK members in the early 1970s and executed others (Masters 2014). Masoud Rajavi disappeared in 2003; it is unknown whether he is still dead or alive (Masters 2014).

After the 1979 revolution, the new regime cracked down on the MEK for its leftist ideology, forcing it to go into exile (Masters 2014). The Iranian regime "arrested and executed thousands of Mujahedeen, who retaliated by assassinating dozens of senior government officials" (Masters 2014). The counterinsurgency campaign culminated with Operation Eternal Light in which the IRGC killed 2000 MEK members (Masters 2014).

The US listed the MEK as a foreign terrorist organization until 2012 following a legal challenge (Masters 2014).

X. IBERIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT (MIL)
Torg ID: 702526
Min. Group Date: 1972
Max. Group Date: 1974
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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- Ed. Robert Gildea, James Mark, and Anette Warring. Europe's 1968: Voices of Revolt. Oxford Press 2017.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Movimiento Iberico de Liberacion

Group Formation: 1970

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The group had no known external ties.

Group Outcome

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

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

XI.   ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION
      Torg ID: T3
      Min. Group Date: 1974
      Max. Group Date: 1998
      Onset: NA

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

      Part 1. Bibliography

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      ● "Abu Nidal Organization," Global Security, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/abunidal.htm
      ● "Abu Nidal Organization," FAS, 2004, http://fas.org/irp/world/para/ano.htm
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  http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=275

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1974

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

The group constructed a vast operation of resources in Iraq, Syria, and Libya. It had both a political and a military wing; the former was also responsible for recruitment, propaganda, and financing (Mackenzie Institute 2015). Banna helped the group partially fund itself through the establishment of a trade and investment company in Warsaw, which engaged in arms deals during the Iran-Iraq War (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group had approximately 500 members and was active in 20 countries across northern Africa, the Middle East, and Europe (Martin 2011, 5). Banna may have "coup-proofed" parts of his organization in 1989 to remove dissidents (Martin 2011, 5).

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

Banna was killed in 2002 (Martin 2011, 5). The group is thought to be inactive with former leadership hiding in Lebanon (CFR 2009).
Note: Banna seems to have a cult of personality, loss of external support/base is devastating.

XII.   ARGENTINE ANTICOMMUNIST ALLIANCE (AAA)
Torg ID: 880
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 1978
Onset: NA

Aliases: Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance, Alianza Anticomunista Argentina (AAA), Argentine Anticommunist Alliance (AAA), Triple A

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- Springer, "Chapter 2: Argentina 1969-1999," series on transitional justice. http://download.springer.com/static/pdf/161/bbm%253A978-1-137-36750-1%252F1.pdf?originUrl=http%3A%2F%2Flink.springer.com%2Fbook%2Fbbm%3A978-1-137-36750-1%2F1&token2=exp=1475605061~acl=%2Fstatic%2Fpdf%2F161%2Fbbm%25253A978-1-137-36750-1%25252F1.pdf%3ForiginUrl%3Dhttp%253A%252F%252Flink.springer.com%252Fbook%252Fbbm%253A978-1-137-36750-1%252F1*~hmac=fba8e7f5e436bf33b8f72a20f917e80b412481c578cc32fac367d6942b361a1c

Note: I partially think this is a typo for the Alianza Apostolica Anticomunista (AAA) listed in Schmid and Jongman.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: no proposed change

Group Formation: no proposed change

Group End (Outcome): no proposed change (integrated into politics, PT (Jones and Libicki 2008, 148))

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Argentine Anticommunist Alliance (AAA) was a right-wing, paramilitary death squad formed in 1973 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 503). The group's initial aim was to help the Peronist government fight leftist organizations. (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 503). The group targeted not only radical leftists, such as communists, but also left-leaning actors within the Peronist movement (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10).

The AAA was formed after the incident at Ezeiza Airport on June 20, 1973, upon Perón's return from exile in 1955 (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10). A private army organized by right-wing Peronists José Lopéz Rega (a confidant of Juan and Isabel Perón) and Jorge Osinde, engaged in a firefight with leftist Peronists, resulting in up to 200 fatalities among militants and civilians who had gathered to attend Peron's return to Argentina (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10; Lewis 2002, 88-89). The AAA was formed due to concern that leftists would gain popular support and discredit the Peronist government as a result of the Ezeiza Airport incident (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10).

The AAA's ideology is the right-wing version of Peronism that Perón pursued during his third presidential term in 1973-1974 (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10). Peronism (known in Spanish as "Jusiticialismo") is idiosyncratic and difficult to define (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 258), however its key aspects are populism and nationalism (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 258). Perón described his political ideology as a middle path between capitalism and communism (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 258).

The AAA came to attention on November 21, 1973, when it claimed responsibility for its first attack: a car bomb that injured the leftist senator Hipólito Solari (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10; Moyano 1996, 83).

Geography

The AAA operated in Argentine cities, particularly Buenos Aires. The offices of the newly-launched magazine *El Caudillo*, in Buenos Aires reportedly doubled as the headquarters for the AAA (Moyano 1996, 83).

Organizational Structure

The original membership of the AAA came from López Rega's and Osinde's private army, which numbered approximately 3,000 (Lewis 2002, 88, 90). As of 1996, there were 159 publicly alleged members of the AAA, 66 of whom served in the Argentinian security forces (Moyano, 83). AAA recruits tended to come from two groups (Moyano 1996, 83). The first group is active police officers or former police officers who had been dishonorably discharged (Moyano 1996, 83; Lewis 2002, 88). The second group is personnel employed by the Ministry of Social Welfare, in security posts, as well as policy or administrative positions (Moyano 1996, 83). Another AAA founder was Alberto Villar. The military dictatorship had previously discharged Villar from the federal police, but

Perón had reinstated him during Perón's 1973-1974 presidential term (Moyano 1996, 83).

José López Rega was the AAA's primary leader. The AAA had five sections: one each for collaboration with the police; administration; transportation (primarily cars); medical care; and publications (Moyano 1996, 83). There were two other task forces: one oversaw finances and psychological operations and the second organized groups of three to five men who carried out killings (Ibid.).

However, AAA may have lacked strict command and control nationwide or even within one city, as attacks attributed to AAA sharply increased (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 503). AAA is associated with between 1,000 and 2,000 deaths between 1973 and mid-1976 (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10; Rebossio 2009).

The pretext of the Argentine government clamping down on leftist armed guerillas provided the AAA with a window of opportunity to target any political opposition (Springer, 21, Lewis 2002). AAA targeted some guerillas, but most of the group's victims were non-militant leftists including politicians, journalists, academics, trade union officials, priests, and students (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 503; Springer, 21).

The AAA had three main tactics. First, the group threatened public figures with death unless they left Argentina within 24 hours, and people threatened in this way often did leave the country (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10; Moyano 1996, 83). Second, the AAA sought to repress militancy among labor unions (Moyano 1996, 83). Third, the AAA sought the elimination of opponents to Perón's regime (Moyano 1996, 83). AAA agents were known to ride in Ford Falcons without license plates.

The AAA was principally funded by the Argentine state, as the group's leaders who held government positions diverted government budgets to the AAA (Lewis 2002, 88). Cf. The "external support" section for more information about state support.

External support

AAA received support from multiple sectors of Argentinian security forces. Osinde built up the private army while holding the government position of secretary of sports and tourism in the Social Welfare Ministry (Lewis 2002, 88). The Argentinian Ministry of Social Welfare had one of the largest budgets in the government, which Osinde diverted to fund AAA (Lewis 2002, 90). The Ministry of Social Welfare was in charge of drug control, so Osinde had access to U.S. loans to buy small arms; these weapons were ostensibly for anti-drug trafficking operations but may have been directed to the AAA (Lewis 2002, 91). Argentina's military intelligence service (la Secretaría de Inteligencia de Estado, SIDE), led by General Otto Paladino, allegedly provided AAA with logistical support (Lewis 2002, 91). General Numa Laplane, a right-wing nationalist who commanded the Argentine Army's First Corps, allegedly gave the AAA light arms (Lewis 2002, 91). Captain Mohammed Ali Seineldín, a Special Forces officer in the early 1970s, allegedly organized secret arms transfers between state security forces and the AAA (Lewis 2002, 91; Bufano and Teixidó 2015, 252).

Note: Over one decade later, in 1988, Seineldín led a failed three-day military uprising inside the Villa Martelli base in Buenos Aires (Smith, 5 December 1988). Seineldín's 1988 uprising was one of multiple "carapintada" coup attempts, by junior military officers angry that the government might prosecute the military for the Dirty War (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 100, 222; Lewis 2002, 229).

GTD attributes the Argentine Anticommunist Alliance with 10 attacks in Spain and one attack in France from 1973-1979 (START 2016, GTD). However, most sources indicate that the attacks in question were committed by the Apostolic Anticommunist Alliance, a Spanish right-wing, nationalist group that also used the acronym AAA (Angulo 1978; Schmid and Jongman 2008, 660). There is some connection: some Argentine Triple A members, most prominently Almirón, fled to Spain and allegedly participated in the Montejurra massacre with Spanish right-wing militants linked to the Spanish Triple A (Belloch 1976; García 2006).

Group outcome

The AAA ceased almost all activity in Argentina after 1976, because the military dictatorship placed many AAA personnel under its command (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10; TOPS 2008, ID 3946). The military junta also implemented AAA tactics, so the AAA is considered a precursor to state repression during the 1976-1983 Dirty War (TOPS 2008, ID 3946).

AAA leader José López Rega was a close advisor to Juan Perón as well as Peron's presidential successor and wife Isabel Perón (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 503). López Rega left Argentina due to the 1976 military coup (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 503; Flint 1989). López Rega evaded prosecution by living in hiding for nearly one decade, with rumours that he went to the Bahamas, the United States, Switzerland, Spain and Panama (Flint 1989; Martínez 2006; Sewell 1986). In 1986, López Rega surrendered to FBI agents and was extradited to Argentina (Flint 1989; Sewell 1986). López Rega died on June 9, 1989, while in a Buenos Aires prison awaiting trial (Flint 1989).

Rodolfo Almirón, another AAA leader, fled to Spain with López Rega. In 1983, Almirón was revealed to be working as a bodyguard for Manuel Fraga Iribarne, at the time the leader of the prominent Spanish political party "Alianza Popular" (Rebossio 2009). The revelation was a national scandal in Spain (Ibid.). The newly-formed democratic government of Argentina prosecuted Almirón but dropped charges against him in 1989 (Ibid.). Almirón then worked various waitressing jobs in Madrid and other Spanish cities (Ibid). Between 2003 and 2007, under then-President Néstor Kirchner, Argentina abolished many of its amnesty laws related to security forces during the Dirty War (Ibid). In 2006, Almirón was arrested in the Spanish city of Valencia and extradited to Argentina one year later (Ibid). Under house arrest, Almirón died while his trial was ongoing because he had suffered a stroke (Ibid).

XIII.   ANTI-TERRORISM ETA (ATE)
         Torg ID: 702497
         Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1978
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
- GTD Perpetrator 3669. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3669
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Spain." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. pp 660. PDF. gDrive.
- Searched Proquest
    - ANTI-TERRORISM ETA (ATE)
    - "ANTI-TERRORISM ETA" (ATE)

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1978 (never took responsibility for another attack)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This group formed in reaction to ETA and its attacks (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660). It opposed ETA and targeted ETA or ETA-affiliates (GTD 2017). It is unknown when it precisely formed, but its first attack occurred in 1975 (GTD 2017; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660). The group is said to have conducted hundreds of attacks, all of them targeting ETA and its members (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660).

Geography

Most of their attacks occurred in Spain, but some also occurred in France (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information is known about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information is known about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group's last attack occurred in 1978 (GTD 2017). It is unknown why they stop using violence.

XIV.   ARMENIAN SECRET ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF ARMENIA (ASALA)
Torg ID: 87
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1997
Onset: NA
Aliases: Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia, Armenian Liberation Army, Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia (Asala), Hayastani Azatagrutyan Hay Gaghtni Banak, Hayastani Azatagrut'yan Hay Gaghtni Banak

Part 1. Bibliography
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- "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia," CIA/FOIA, n.d., released 2013, http://www.foia.cia.gov/sites/default/files/document_conversions/89801/DOC_0005462031.pdf
- Michael Gunter, "Armenian Terrorism: A Reappraisal," Journal of Conflict Studies, 2007, https://journals.lib.unb.ca/index.php/JCS/article/viewFile/10546/13296
- "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), Orly Group, 3rd October Organization," FAS, 1998, http://fas.org/irp/world/para/asala.htm
- "Recent Trends in Palestinian Terrorism," Bruce Hoffman, RAND, 1984, http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/papers/2005/P6981.pdf
- GTD Perpetrator 305. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=305

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Orly Group

Group Formation: 1975

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

XV. BATALLON VASCO-ESPA_OL (BVE)
Torg ID: 472
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1982
Onset: NA

Aliases: Spanish Basque Battalion, Batallon Vasco-Espa_Ol (Bve), Batallon Vasco-Espanol (Bve), Spanish Basque Battalion (Bbe), Spanish Basque Battalion (Bbe) (Rightist)

Part 1. Bibliography

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- GTD Perpetrator 2834. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2834
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Spain." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. pp 663. PDF. gDrive.
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Spanish National Action (possibly)

Group Formation: 1975 (MIPT) or 1980 (Schmid and Jongman)

Group End: 1981 (many of members arrested)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was formed in 1975, though this is partially disputed (MIPT 2008). The group formed partially in reaction to the assassination of Luis Carrero Blanco in 1972 (MIPT 2008; Atkins 2004, 19). The group was a right-wing paramilitary organization that aimed to eradicate Basque separatist groups, mainly ETA (MIPT 2008). They hoped to decrease these separatist group's ability to attack citizens (MIPT 2008). Their first attack occurred in 1978 (GTD 2017). The group killed 10 ETA leaders during its operations (Atkins 2004, 19).

Geography

The group was mostly active in the Basque region of France despite its slightly misleading name (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). However, they also had some activity in Spain (GTD 2017). The group was active in Durango, Berriz, and Hernani, all of which are towns in Spain (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663).

Organizational Structure

The group is organized as a paramilitary organization (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). No other information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

Some of these groups might have been funded and organized by the Spanish government (MIPT 2008). The group was closely aligned with Spanish National Action, so much so that it is unknown whether or not SNA was an alias for BVE (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack occurred in 1981 (GTD 2017). Many of the group's members were identified by a rogue member in 1981, which may have led to their arrest (Azua 1981; Sebastian 1981).

XVI. RECONSTITUTED COMMUNIST PARTY OF SPAIN
Torg ID: 678
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Communist Party Of Spain - Reconstituted, Reconstituted Communist Party Of Spain

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Partido Comunista de España (reconstituido)." Politica21. Esp. n.d. http://www.politica21.org/grapo.htm
- "A Brief History of the Armed Struggle of GRAPO in Spain." n.d. http://antorcha.webcindario.com/engl/grhistory.htm
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is the political wing of GRAPO (El Pais 1977; El Pais 2003).

Group Formation: This is the political wing of GRAPO (El Pais 1977; El Pais 2003).

Group End: This is the political wing of GRAPO (El Pais 1977; El Pais 2003).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the political wing of GRAPO (El Pais 1977; El Pais 2003).

Geography

This is the political wing of GRAPO (El Pais 1977; El Pais 2003).

Organizational Structure

This is the political wing of GRAPO (El Pais 1977; El Pais 2003).

External Ties

This is the political wing of GRAPO (El Pais 1977; El Pais 2003).

Group Outcome

This is the political wing of GRAPO (El Pais 1977; El Pais 2003).

XVII.   JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE
         Torg ID: 248
         Min. Group Date: 1975
         Max. Group Date: 1986
         Onset: 0

         Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
- "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia," CIA/FOIA, n.d., released 2013, http://www.foia.cia.gov/sites/default/files/document_conversions/89801/DOC_00054620 31.pdf
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- "Frequently Asked Questions - Background," Genocide 1915, http://www.genocide1915.org/fragorochsvar_bakgrund.html

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: JCAG

Group Formation: 1975

Group End (Outcome): 1985 (Gunter)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

XVIII.   LIBERATION TIGERS OF TAMIL
Torg ID: 277
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Liberation Tigers Of Tamil Eelam (Ltte), Internet Black Tigers (Tamils), Liberation Tigers Of Tamil (Ltte), Liberation Tigers Of Tamil Eelam, Ltte, Tamil Tigers, Thamil Eelam Viduthalai Puligal

Part 1. Bibliography
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Tamil Student Federation, Tamil New Tigers, The Tamil Tigers, the Eellalan Force, the Ellalan Force, the Tiger Movement, the Sangilian Force, the Air Tigers, the Black Tigers (Karum Puligal), the Sea Tigers, the Tiger Organization Security Intelligence Service (TOSIS) and the Women's Combat Force of Liberation Tigers (WCFLT)

Group Formation: 1972

Group End: 2009 (BAAD Narratives 2015, Mackenzie Institute 2016, Crenshaw 2015, SATP n.d.)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The LTTE formed in 1972 as the Tamil New Tigers when it splintered from the Tamil Students Movement (SATP n.d.; Peebles 2015; Crenshaw 2015). The group renamed itself the LTTE in 1975 (Peebles 2015; SATP n.d.). The initial goals of the group can be characterized as autonomy-seeking because it wanted to create a separate state for the Tamil people (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The ideology of the group was ethno-nationalist (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group's first violent incident was in 1975 when it claimed responsibility for assassinating the mayor of Jaffna (GTD 2017).

Geography

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil predominantly operate in Sri Lanka; their headquarters are located in the Northern region of Sri Lanka (GTD 2017; SATP n.d.; Mackenzie Institute 2016; Crenshaw 2015; FAS 2004). The Liberation Tigers of Tamil also have conducted operations in Tamil Nadu, India, and Italy (Schmid and Jongman 1988, GTD 2017). It had a partial base in Tamil Nadu in India (Crenshaw 2015; Gleditsch et al. 2014, 544). It also had offices for fundraising and logistics located in the UK, Botswana, Myanmar, Cambodia, Denmark, Germany, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Qatar, South Africa, Switzerland, and Thailand (Al Jazeera 2009; Crenshaw 2015).

Organizational Structure

The founding leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil was Velupillai Prabhakaran (Peebles 2015; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan 2013; FAS 2004; Mackenzie Institute 2016; SATP n.d.; Crenshaw 2015; Bhattacharji 2009; BAAD Narratives 2015). It has been stated that the leader of the group had to go into hiding in 1985; however, the reason behind this is not stated (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

There is disputed information regarding the size of the LTTE. In 2002, the group had approximately 16,00 members and in 2008, the group had approximately 4,500 members (FAS 2004, Mackenzie Institute 2016, SATP n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Peebles 2015; Crenshaw 2015; Bhattacharji 2009; BAAD Narratives 2015). The members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil were originally students (Crenshaw 2013; SATP n.d.). There are also multiple sources that regard the Liberation Tigers of Tamil as the "largest and most aggressive Tamil guerrilla organization" and as the "most powerful Tamil group" (Schmid and Jongman 1988, FAS 2004). Members are ethnic Tamil.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil receives most of its funding from an extensive Tamil diaspora (SATP n.d.; FAS 2004, BAAD Narratives 2015; Crenshaw 2015). The Liberation Tigers of Tamil has a political wing and several different armed wings (BAAD Narratives 2015). The group created its political wing in 1989 (Crenshaw 2015). Notably, the group had a very sophisticated armed operation with different infantry, naval, and airborne units (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

It is stated that the Liberation Tigers of Tamil have external ties with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Harakat-al Mujahideen, Abu Sayyaf Group, Moro Islamic Liberation Front, and the Students Islamic Movement of India (BAAD Narratives 2015). Additionally, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil traveled to Lebanon in the 1970s to receive guerilla training (Crenshaw 2013). The Liberation Tigers of Tamil trained with the PLO (BAAD Narratives 2015; Al Jazeera 2009).

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil allegedly received support from the Tamil Nadu local government until 1991 and from the Eritrean government (Crenshaw 2013; Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan 2013). The Liberation Tigers of Tamil received most of its funding from an extensive Tamil diaspora after it lost support from the Tamil Nadu government (SATP n.d.; FAS 2004, BAAD Narratives 2015; Crenshaw 2015). The Colonel Karuna faction splintered off in 2004 from the Liberation Tigers of Tamil (Crenshaw 2013; SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

The government of India responded to the activities of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil by proposing a peaceful resolution between the two parties; however, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil rejected the Indian government's compromise (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan 2013; Refworld 2016; Refworld 2011).

Additionally, the government of India sent a peacekeeping force that helped the Sri Lankan government fight against the LTTE (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan 2013). The Colonel Karuna faction splintered off in 2004 from the Liberation Tigers of Tamil (Crenshaw 2013; SATP n.d.).

The insurgency ended in 2009 because the government launched a massive counterinsurgency operation against the group and defeated them (BAAD Narratives 2015, Mackenzie Institute 2016, Crenshaw 2015, SATP n.d.).

Notes for Iris:
-differences between the JVP and LTTE? Political aims, ethnic membership, state responses
-common trend of Tamil - more foreign contacts with the diaspora and militant groups
-they had access to a good diaspora;

-a lot of these groups → recruited students and youth groups which is highly unusual from other groups

XIX.   CANARY ISLANDS INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT
Torg ID: 1375
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1980
Onset: NA

Aliases: Canary Islands Independence Movement, Movement For The Independence And Autonomy Of The Canaries Archipelago

Part 1. Bibliography
- Phil Davison. "Antonio Cubillo: Activist who fought for the independence of the Canary Islands." Independent. 2013. http://www.independent.co.uk/news/obituaries/antonio-cubillo-activist-who-fought-for-the-independence-of-the-canary-islands-8448650.html
- GTD Perpetrator 3319, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3319
- "Canary Island Independence Movement." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3978, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: CIIM, MPAIAC, Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of the Canarian Archipelago

Group Formation: 1964

Group End: 1978 or 1979 (disband)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

CIIM was founded in Algeria in 1964 by Antonio Cubillo (Davison 2013). It first came to attention in 1977 for a spate of violent attacks against Spain (GTD 2017; MIPT 2008). The group's political aims is for the Canary Islands to secede from Spain. Its ideology is ethno-nationalist since it fights on behalf of the ethnic Berber group (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group primarily conducted attacks in or around the Canary Islands including Las Palmas and on mainland Spain including Madrid (GTD 2017; MIPT 2008). The group's base of operations may have been in Algiers, Algeria where Cubillo lived in exile (Davison 2013).

Organizational Structure

The CIIM was founded by Antonio Cubillo (Davison 2013). The group had both an armed wing and a political wing. The armed wing was known as Fuerzas Armadas Guanches and created in 1976 (Davison 2013). Members of the group are Berber (MIPT 2008). It is unknown how the group funded itself or how many members the group had.

External Ties

There is no evidence of external ties to other state or state actors. The group appeared to operate in exile from Algiers where Cubillo lived (Davison 2013).

Group Outcome

The group is most known because their attack in Las Palmas led to the Tenerife disaster (MIPT 2008). In 1978, Spanish hit men attacked Cubillo in Algiers, Algeria (Davison 2013). The group is tied to a few hostage incidents in 1979 in Las Palmas (GTD 2017). The group formally dissolved in 1978 (Davison 2013). The Spanish government granted the Canary Islands autonomous status in 1982 (Davison 2013).

XX. AGEL
Torg ID: 702490
Min. Group Date: 1976
Max. Group Date: 1976
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
- GTD Perpetrator 3696. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3696
- Search ProQuest
  - Agel spain 1976
  - Agel spain synagogue
- Search gBook
  - Agel spain 1976

- - ○ Agel spain synagogue
  - Search gScholar
    - ○ Agel spain 1976
    - ○ Agel spain synagogue

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1976

Group End: 1976 (never took responsibility for another attack)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information about this group. It is unknown when it formed and it only came to attention for one attack in 1976 when it attacked a synagogue in Madrid, Spain (GTD 2017). No information about group aims, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties was found.

Geography

The group's only attack occurred in Madrid, Spain (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information is known about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information is known about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

It last came to attention for one attack in 1976 when it attacked a synagogue in Madrid, Spain (GTD 2017). The group never took responsibility for another attack. It is unknown what happened to it.

XXI. COORDINATION OF THE UNITED REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION (CORU)
Torg ID: 1045
Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 1977
Onset: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- Bamford, James. (2016). Stand and deliver A cuban terrorist is living freely in miami. it's time to send him home. *Foreign Policy,* (219), 84-85. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/1795688235?accountid=14026.
- Bardach, Ann Louise. "Twilight of the Assassins," *The Atlantic*, November 2005. http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2006/11/twilight-of-the-assassins/305291/.
- C.I.A., *International Terrorism in 1976*, CIA-RPD80T00942A000600050012-1, July 1997, accessed November 3, 2016 http://fas.org/asmp/campaigns/MANPADS/CIANairobi.pdf.
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- Mckinley Jr., James C. "Terror Accusations, but Perjury Charges," *The New York Times*, January 9, 2011. http://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/10/us/10posada.html.
- NSA Archive (as publisher). F.B.I File No. 2-471, "CORU: Neutrality Matters Cuba (Anti-Castro)," August 16, 1978, George Washington University, http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB153/19780816.pdf.
- Schmid, Alex P., and Albert J. Jongman. *Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories, & Literature*. (2008), 527.
- Sweig, Julia E. *Cuba: What Everyone Needs to Know*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2009), retreived from https://books.google.com/books?id=fBHMcllXHtMC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false.
- GTD Perpetrator 3554. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3554

Part 2: Basic Coding

Aliases: no proposed change

Group Formation: no proposed change

Group End (Outcome): 2000 (Posada's last known major plot, assassination attempt against Castro, ends with arrest of Posada and colleagues in Panama.)

Part 3: Narrative

Group Formation

The Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU) ceased attacks in 2000 and has been inactive since 2012 (Bardach 2006). The founding of CORU is disputed, with most reporting its origins as either in Chile in 1975 (S&J 1998, 527) or in the

Dominican Republic in June of 1976 (NSA Archive 1, 1978). CORU's initial goal was a change in the Castro regime (Sweig 2009, 83). Through acts of sabotage and misinformation about who was responsible, CORU sought to undermine Cuba's relationships with other states in the Americas (Schmid and Jongman 1998, 527; NSA Archives 1978). A C.I.A. report attributes 17 acts of international terrorism during 1976 to CORU, three of which occurred in the U.S. (C.I.A. 1997, 5).

The founders of CORU were Cuban exiles Orlando Bosch (a medical doctor) and Luis Posada Carriles (often known as Posada rather than Carriles). Bosch and Posada were schoolmates from the University of Havana, who said they became disillusioned by the Castro regime's unfulfilled promises and oppression (Bardach 2006).

Geography

Using false names and passports, CORU leaders traveled to countries with Cuban exile communities including Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Venezuela (Martin 2011; NSA Archives, 6 re: Venezuela).

Organizational Structure

CORU was an umbrella organization for five anti-Castro paramilitary groups. These groups were: Acción Cuba, Cuban Nationalist Movement, Cuban National Liberation Front, Association of the Veterans of the Bay of Pigs Brigade 2506, and the 17th of April Movement (NSA Archive 1, 1978).

An F.B.I. report described the group as organized in "secret cells." However, Bosch and Posada were familiar to both law enforcement and the Cuban exile community since the 1960s (NSA Archives 12, 1978; Bardach 2006).

Posada and Bosch are alleged to have organized the mid-flight bombing of Cubana Airlines Flight 455, which resulted in the deaths of all 73 people on board on October 6, 1976 (Sweig 2009, 83). The flight was en route to Havana from Guayana, and had layovers in Trinidad, Barbados, and Jamaica. The plane crashed in the sea about ten minutes after departing from Barbados, and it was the first act of airline terrorism in the Americas (Bardach 2006). According to a declassified C.I.A. memo from June 22, 1976, the CIA had knowledge that CORU was planning to bomb a Cubana Airline Flight (Bamford 2016).

External Ties

The right-wing military in Argentina and CORU both had strong ties to the covert paramilitary network Operation Condor, which reportedly aimed to weaken leftist groups, including the Cuban government (Martin 2011; Kohut and Vilella 2010). U.S.

Government investigators have considered it possible (although never confirmed), that the Argentine military may have provided support to CORU as part of the multinational Operation Condor (Bardach 2006).

In fact, Bosch received housing and logistical support from the Chilean military in the latter half of the 1970s. Following the 1973 military coup in Chile that deposed democratically-elected, socialist President Salvador Allende, the Chilean secret police allegedly helped Bosch plan the assassination of Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier in September 1976 (Martin 2011; Bardach 2006; Bamford 2016; Kohut and Vilella 2010). A bomb was placed under Letelier's car, killing him and his American aide Ronni Karpen Moffitt (Ibid.).

Bosch and Posada allegedly had ties to the CIA beginning in the 1960s. The C.I.A. allegedly provided financial support to Posada until 1976, according to declassified documents and an unclassified summary of his career from court records (McKinley). Bosch has claimed that he received direct support from the C.I.A. for brief paramilitary training in Florida in the early 1960s (Bardach 2006). CORU also had supporters in the Cuban exile community in Miami, Florida (Martin 2011).

Group Outcome

After six prior arrests, Bosch was sentenced to ten years in federal prison in Miami in 1968, though he earned parole in 1972. Bosch and Posada were arrested in Caracas, Venezuela, in connection with the bombing of Cubana Airlines Flight 455 (Bamford 2016). Florida's then-governor Claude Kirk was among those who lobbied for Bosch's parole (Bardach 2006; Martin 2011). Posada fled Venezuela in 1985 and Bosch was released on appeal in 1987 (Bardach 2006).

In November 2000, Posada and three additional Cuban exiles attempted to assassinate Fidel Castro at an international summit in Panama (Bardach 2006; Sweig 2009). Panamanian officials, in collaboration with Cuban intelligence agents, arrested the four plotters, who were found in possession of explosives, a map of Fidel's route, and the summit's agenda (Sweig 2009). The four plotters served three and a half years in Panamanian prison but were then pardoned by President Mireya Moscoso. The reason for the pardon is unclear, although Sweig notes that Moscoso faced allegations of corruption during his presidential term (Ibid.).

The U.S. Justice Department called for Bosch to be deported from Miami in 1989, alleging that Bosch was responsible for 30 acts of sabotage in the United States, Puerto Rico, Panama, and Cuba between 1961 and 1968 (Martin 2011). However, both Bosch (who died in 2011) and Posada (alive as of 2012) were allowed to remain in Florida. Its last attack occurred in 1978 (GTD 2017).

XXII.   RED GUERRILLA
         Torg ID: 401
         Min. Group Date: 1977
         Max. Group Date: 1979
         Onset: NA

         Aliases: Red Guerrilla, Red Guerrilla - Italy

         Part 1. Bibliography
● GTD Perpetrator 3236. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses
   to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
   http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3236
● Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Spain." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge.
   1988. pp 663. PDF. gDrive.
● Search ProQuest
     ○ Red guerrilla spain 1978
     ○ "Red guerrilla" spain 1978

         Part 2. Basic Coding

         Aliases: n/a

         Group Formation: 1977

         Group End: 1979 (never took responsibility for another attack)

         Part 3. Narrative

         Group Formation

         It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but the group's first attack occurred in
         1977 (GTD 2017). The group mostly targeted the cars of French tourists in cities north of
         Barcelona (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). The group later demanded the release of
         a militant Basque imprisoned in France during its attacks in 1979 (Schmid and Jongman
         1988, 663).

         Geography

         All of their attacks in 1977 occurred in Spain (GTD 2017). The group also conducted an
         attack in 1979 in Barcelona, Spain (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). The group also
         had an attack in Italy so it may have been transnational (GTD 2017)

         Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The group might have ties to the Bereziak wing of ETA (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). No information could be found about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group disappeared in mid-1977, not reemerging until nearly two years later in Milan, where it conducted its final attack (GTD 2017). The group also had attacks in 1979 in Spain (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663).

Notes for Iris:
-alias for ETA? The only thing that raises doubt is the transnational nature of the group

XXIII. ACCION NACIONAL ESPANOLA
Torg ID: 473
Min. Group Date: 1979
Max. Group Date: 1979
Onset: NA

Aliases: Spanish National Action, Accion Nacional Espanola

Part 1. Bibliography
- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4276, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUhHtoB_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 4200. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4200
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Spain." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. pp 663. PDF. gDrive.
- Javier Angulo. "Acción Nacional Española reivindica el atentado de Anglet." El Pais. 1979. https://elpais.com/diario/1979/08/07/espana/302824807_850215.html
- Jose Yoldi. "La Audiencia entrega a Francia a un 'ultra' acusado de asesinato." El Pais. 2000. https://elpais.com/diario/2000/07/28/espana/964735219_850215.html

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ANE, BVE possibly

Group Formation: 1979

Group End: last confirmed attack in 1979 (GTD 2017), but potentially active as late as "early 1980s" (Schmid and Jongman 1988)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed sometime during the 1970s, though the exact formation date is unknown (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). The group's aim was to eradicate separatist terrorist groups and formed in reaction to ETA (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). The group is right-wing (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). However, most of their attacks targeted innocent citizens (MIPT 2008). The group's first known attack occurred in 1979 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group had attacks in both France and Spain (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The group had ties to BVE and it is unknown whether or not ANE is an alias for BVE (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack occurred in 1979 and the group disappeared shortly after in the early 1980s (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663; Angulo 1979; Yoldi 2000). In 2000, Jacques Richard Debesa, an alleged member of the group was put on trial for the murder of an ETA refugee (Yoldi 2000).

Notes for Iris:
-ANE might be an alias for BVE - the group claimed responsibility for the same attack
-BVE seemed much more organized than this group
-hard to disentangle the networks between different right-wing groups

XXIV.   JARRAI
           Torg ID: 716
           Min. Group Date: 1979
           Max. Group Date: 1999
           Onset: NA

           Aliases: Jarrai, Jarrari

           Part 1. Bibliography
           ● GTD Perpetrator 1870. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses
             to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
             http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1870
           ● Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Espagne : les mouvements de la
             jeunesse basque nommés Urkiola Elkartea et Jarrai, 1 July 1998, ESP29759.F, available
             at: http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aaad44.html
           ● United States Department of State, U.S. Department of State Country Report on Human
             Rights Practices 1998 - Spain, 26 February 1999, available at:
             http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aa5c28.html

           Part 2. Basic Coding

           Aliases: This is the youth wing of ETA (Canada IRB 1998; US State Department 1999)

           Group Formation: This is the youth wing of ETA (Canada IRB 1998; US State
           Department 1999)

           Group End: This is the youth wing of ETA (Canada IRB 1998; US State Department
           1999)

           Part 3. Narrative

           Group Formation

           This is the youth wing of ETA (Canada IRB 1998; US State Department 1999)

           Geography

           This is the youth wing of ETA (Canada IRB 1998; US State Department 1999)

           Organizational Structure

           This is the youth wing of ETA (Canada IRB 1998; US State Department 1999)

External Ties

This is the youth wing of ETA (Canada IRB 1998; US State Department 1999)

Group Outcome

This is the youth wing of ETA (Canada IRB 1998; US State Department 1999)

XXV.   UNITY OF THE PEOPLE
Torg ID: 721
Min. Group Date: 1979
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Herri Batasuna, Batasuna, Unity Of The People

Part 1. Bibliography
- "HB." Las Caras de Batasuna. La Dictatura del Terror. El Mundo. N.d. http://www.elmundo.es/eta/entorno/batasuna.html
- "Herri Batasuna." Aunamendi Eusko Entziklopeida. N.d. http://aunamendi.eusko-ikaskuntza.eus/artikuluak/artikulua.php?id=eu&ar=59231
- "Batasuna banned permanently." BBC. 2003. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2857437.stm
- Renwick Mclean. "Jon Idígoras, 69, a Founder of the Herri Batasuna Basque Party, Is Dead." New York Times. 2005. http://www.nytimes.com/2005/06/06/obituaries/jon-idigoras-69-a-founder-of-the-herri-batasuna-basque-party-is.html
- "Batasuna banned." The Economist. 2002. http://www.economist.com/node/1301865

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is the political wing of ETA (Economist 2002; BBC 2003; Mclan 2005).

Group Formation: This is the political wing of ETA (Economist 2002; BBC 2003; Mclan 2005).

Group End: This is the political wing of ETA (Economist 2002; BBC 2003; Mclan 2005).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the political wing of ETA (Economist 2002; BBC 2003; Mclan 2005).

Geography

This is the political wing of ETA (Economist 2002; BBC 2003; Mclan 2005).

Organizational Structure

This is the political wing of ETA (Economist 2002; BBC 2003; Mclan 2005).

External Ties

This is the political wing of ETA (Economist 2002; BBC 2003; Mclan 2005).

Group Outcome

This is the political wing of ETA (Economist 2002; BBC 2003; Mclan 2005).

Spain Cases Part 2: 1980-2012
Last Updated: 24 January 2018

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T485	TERRA LLIURE		1981	1992
T208	HIZBALLAH		1982	2012
T64	GRUPO ANTITERRORISTA DE LIBERACION (GAL)		1983	1989
T970	FATAH UPRISING		1983	1990
T14	AL-BORKAN ORGANIZATION		1984	1984
T1317	RED ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF CATALONIA		1987	1987
T1081	FREE GALICIAN PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY		1987	1990
T2465	YOUNG PATRIOTS (SPAIN)		1988	0
T303	MOROCCAN ISLAMIC COMBATANT GROUP		1990	2004
T1225	PALESTINIAN LIBERATION COMMAND		1991	1991

T1725	GUERILLA PARTY OF THE GALICIAN POOR		1991	1991
T1568	THE ANARCHISTS		2000	0
T431	REVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE		2000	2011
T390	SEGI		2001	2001
T174	CELL AGAINST THE CAPITAL, JAILS, PRISONERS, AND CELLS		2002	2002
T2	ABU HAFS AL-MASRI BRIGADES		2003	2011
T820	ABU NAYAF AL-AFGHANI		2004	0
T1404	IRRINTZI		2006	0
T2640	RESISTENCIA GALEGA (REGA)		2012	2012

I. TERRA LLIURE
Torg ID: 485
Min. Group Date: 1981
Max. Group Date: 1992
Onset: NA

Aliases: Terra Lliure, Free Land, Terra Lliure (TL)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4281, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUhHtoB_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Spain." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. pp 662. PDF. gDrive.
- GTD Perpetrator 383. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=383
- Juan E. Pfluger. "Terra lliure, el brazo terrorista del separatismo catalan." La Gaceta. 2016. https://gaceta.es/blogs/crimenes-del-comunismo/terra-lliure-brazo-terrorista-separatismo-catalan-15012016-1959-20160115-0000/
- "A new Terra Lliure is brewing in Catalonia." El Confidencia Digital. 2017. https://www.elconfidencialdigital.com/seguridad/gestando-nueva-Terra-Lliure-Cataluna_0_3014698516.html

- Angels Pinol. "Terra Lliure renuncia a la violencia y anuncia que sus militantes ingresaran en Esquerra Republicana." El Pais. 1991. https://elpais.com/diario/1991/07/06/espana/678751218_850215.html
- Jordi Busquets. "La escalada del independentismo callan ha propiciado la escalada de violencia protagonizada por Terra Lliure." El Pais. 1988. https://elpais.com/diario/1988/04/17/espana/577231216_850215.html
- "Chronology for Catalans in Spain." Minorities at Risk Dataset. N.d. http://www.mar.umd.edu/chronology.asp?groupId=23002
- Wayne Bowen. A Military History of Modern Spain: From the Napoleonic Era to the International War on Terror. Greenwood Publishing. 2007. P. 164-165 https://books.google.com/books?id=qY94qFszWq8C&pg=PA164&lpg=PA164&dq=Terra+Lliure+history&source=bl&ots=jvIJUvpYnC&sig=1E3XHSfpR2aQil-BT6vwtA16cDo&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj1ssyRkfHYAhUBwGMKHT9GBGAQ6AEIZTAN#v=onepage&q=Terra%20Lliure%20history&f=false
- Minorities at Risk Project, Assessment for Catalans in Spain, 31 December 2003, available at: http://www.refworld.org/docid/469f3ad3c.html

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: Disputed - 1978, 1979, or 1980

Group End: 1991 (released an official statement saying that they would stop attacking people)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was formed sometime in 1978, 1979, or 1980 (Bowen 2007, El Confidencia Digital 2017; Pfluger 2016; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 662). The group was separatist and hoped to create an independent Catalonian state, which would have Marxist ideals (MIPT 2008). It ascribed to an ethno-nationalist, Marxist ideology. The group targeted foreign banks and corporations as well as foreign embassies (MIPT 2008). The group's first attack occurred in 1980 when it bombed an "electrical installation" (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 662).

Geography

The group only attacked in various cities in Spain, mostly Barcelona (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 662; GTD 2017). There is no evidence the group was transnational.

Organizational Structure

The members were most likely Catalonian due to their separatist goals (Minorities at Risk n.d.). No information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

The group had unspecified ties to Exercist Popular Catala (EPOCA), which might have been the group's predecessor in the 1970s (ECD 2017). The group also had unspecified ties to MDT, a Catalonian separatist umbrella group (Busquets 1988).

Group Outcome

At some point, the group had ties to the MDT, but resumed violent activities in 1987 when the MDT splintered (Busquets 1988). The group's last confirmed attack was in 1990 (GTD 2017). The group was never very successful in gathering a large amount of support from the Catalan people, due to the large amount of violence surrounding the Catalonian independence movement (MIPT 2008; Bowen 2007, 164). In 1991, the leaders published a statement saying that they would stop participating in terrorist activity, so that they could join the ERC, which peacefully supported independence (MIPT 2008; Pinol 1991; El Confidencia Digital 2017). However, there were attacks that occurred in 1992 that were linked to this group, but this was never confirmed (GTD 2017; MAR n.d.). In 2014, the group might have reemerged as a political wing, but dissolved shortly after (ECD 2017).

Notes for Iris:
-Too much violence made people less willing to join the group
-in contrast to ETA, this group gets penalized for using violence
-might be something about the Catalonian struggle as well
-government doesn't seem to focus on this group that much - it's not as credible a threat and not as deserving of attention as opposed to other more violent groups
-the group was very incompetent. When they launched their first attack, they accidentally killed a bunch of their own members because they didn't know what they were doing. This happened again later.

II.   HIZBULLAH
       Torg ID: 208
       Min. Group Date: 1982
       Max. Group Date: 2012
       Onset: NA

Aliases: Hizballah, Hezballah, Hezbollah, Hizbollah, Islamic Jihad, Islamic Jihad For The Liberation Of Palestine, Organization Of The Oppressed On Earth, Party Of God, Revolutionary Justice Organization, The Islamic Resistance

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Hezbollah," Counterterrorism Guide, NCTC,
  https://www.dni.gov/nctc/groups/hizballah.html
- Jonathan Masters, "Hezbollah, Hizbollah, Hizbullah," Council on Foreign Relations, 2014, http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155
- "Hizballah (Party of God)," Global Security, n.d.
  http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/hizballah.htm
- "Hizballah," Mackenzie Institute, 2016, http://mackenzieinstitute.com/hizballah/
- "Hezbollah," Encyclopedia of Terrorism, Ed. Gus Martin, Sage 2011, 5-6*
- GTD Perpetrator 407. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
  http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=407

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, Ansar al-Allah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God's Helpers), Ansarollah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God's Helpers), Ansar Allah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God's Helpers), Al-Muqawamah al-Islamiyyah (Islamic Resistance), Organization of the Oppressed, Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, Revolutionary Justice Organization, Organization of Right Against Wrong and Followers of the Prophet Muhammed, Party of God; Islamic Jihad; Islamic Jihad Organization; Revolutionary Justice Organization; Organization of the Oppressed on Earth; Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine; Organization of Right Against Wrong; Ansar Allah; Followers of the Prophet Muhammed

Group Formation: 1982

Group End (Outcome): Still active (Hezbollah still is active in Lebanon and around the World, (NCTC; Mackenzie Institute 2016; Masters 2014))

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Hezbollah was formed in 1982 as a splinter of a prominent Shiite political party Amal (Martin 2011, 254). It formed in reaction to Israel's invasion of Lebanon, and it supported both the creation of an Islamic state in Lebanon and the Palestinian fight against Israel (NCTC; Martin 2011, 254). It ascribes to a Shiite ideology, and believes the eventual

Islamic state should also be Shiite (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Hezbollah carried out a series of bombings against Israeli targets in Argentina (Embassy) in 1992. Argentina has the largest Jewish population in Latin America, and many believe the attacks were triggered by President Menem's decision to bolster relations with the US and Israel while withdrawing support for Iran's nuclear technology program (Times of Israel).

Geography

Hezbollah carried out a series of bombings against Israeli targets in Argentina (Embassy) in 1992. Hezbollah and Iran were responsible for the 1992 bombing of the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires and the 1994 bombing of a Jewish community center that killed 85 people in the worst terrorist attack on the nation (Atlantic).

Organizational Structure

The group's initial leader was Sheikh Sobhi Tufeili, though he was replaced by Abbas Musawi in 1992 (Martin 2011, 254). The group developed a strong political wing, which even engaged in Lebanese politics, placing members in Parliament continuously since 1992 (Martin 2011, 254-255). It was organized as a series of cells across southern Lebanon, but consolidated into a political party organization in 1985 when it released a formal manifesto (CFR 2014). The group gained popular support in the 1980s by fighting against occupying IDF forces in southern Lebanon and other communist militias (Global Security). Hezbollah is led by the Shura Council including the group's leader, the Secretary General (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group estimates it had 5,000-10,000 different fighters and additional supporters as of 1993, but this has since dropped to about 500 (Global Security).

External Ties

The group coordinates with Tanzim, Islamic Jihad, Hamas, and the PFLP (Global Security). It may also provide external support to Tanzim in the Palestinian territories. President Reagan publicly agreed to not negotiate with Hezbollah following the events, but privately set up a secure channel and secured an arms-for-hostages deal (Martin 2011, 256). It is well known that the IRGC supports Hezbollah with money, weapons, training, and other aid totaling up to $200 million/year (CFR 2014). Syria also supports Hezbollah (Global Security). The group also has a charity and collects support through a Shi'a diaspora around the world (Global Security).

Group Outcome

Hezbollah is still active today and has a strong presence in Lebanese politics (Global Security).

III.   GRUPO ANTITERRORISTA DE LIBERACION (GAL)
Torg ID: 64
Min. Group Date: 1983
Max. Group Date: 1989
Onset: NA

Aliases: Grupo Antiterrorista De Liberacion (Gal), Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group, Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (Gal), Grupo Antiterrorista De Liberacion

Part 1. Bibliography

● Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3933, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUhHtoB_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit
● Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Spain." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. pp 660. PDF. gDrive.
● GTD Perpetrator 657. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=657
● "Cronologia del nacimiento de los GAL." El Mundo. N.d. http://www.elmundo.es/nacional/gal/marey/crononacimiento.html
● "Los GAL han cometido 23 asesinatos desde 1983." El Pais. 1988. https://elpais.com/diario/1988/07/14/espana/584834411_850215.html
● Marlise Simons. "Spain is haunted by Basque death squad scandal." New York Times. 1996. http://www.nytimes.com/1996/02/04/world/spain-is-haunted-by-basque-death-squad-scandal.html
● "Spain's State-Sponsored Death Squads." BBC News. 1998. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/141720.stm
● United States Department of State, U.S. Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices 1999 - Spain , 25 February 2000, available at: http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aa7420.html

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1983

Group End: 1989 (repression/unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1983 (MIPT 2008). GAL was an anti-Basque, right-wing paramilitary organization that mainly attacked ETA separatists and hoped to take down their bases in France (MIPT 2008). In 1983, the group caught the attention of the mainstream media after the kidnapping of Segundo Marey, who was thought to be an ETA activist but ended up being a furniture salesman (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group conducted attacks in France and Spain, making the group transnational (GTD 2017). The group had a base of operations somewhere around the Basque Coast in France (Simons 1996).

Organizational Structure

The group was allegedly founded by a Spanish general and officials of the Spanish Ministry of the Interior (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660). Both current and former Spanish police officers were part of the group (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660). The group also employed French and Portuguese "mercenaries" to help carry out actions in both countries (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660; Simons 1996).

External Ties

The group might have received intelligence support from France, but the country denied any involvement with the group (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660). The group was explicitly sponsored by the Spanish government (Simons 1996; BBC News 1998). The group had ties to Cesid (BBC News 1998).

Group Outcome

Many members of the group were arrested in 1984 and 1985 (El Pais 1988). The group disbanded in 1987 after France started extraditing ETA leaders to Spain leaders and expelled some to Algeria (Simons 1996). The group's last known incident iwas in 1989 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:
- The disappearance of BVE and ATE coincides with this group, but there is no credible evidence that its the same members
- This group is different in that it was mostly active in Spain
- Again another incompetence story where they accidentally kill the wrong guy and this leads to a drop in support for the group and their activities

IV.   FATAH UPRISING
      Torg ID: 970
      Min. Group Date: 1983
      Max. Group Date: 1990
      Onset: NA

      Aliases: Al-Fatah Uprising, Fatah Uprising

      Part 1. Bibliography

● Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4512, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dSFkqEsy8rMVQxSXXjdgfn5ghkrxl62uo3h61kK1b8E/edit
● Gary Gambill. "Sponsoring Terrorism: Syria and the PFLP-GC." Middle East Intelligence Bulletin. 2002. http://www.meforum.org/meib/articles/0209_s1.htm
● Salim Tamari. 1990. "Eyeless in Judea." Middle East Research and Information Project. http://www.merip.org/mer/mer164/eyeless-judea
● Naela Khalil. 2013. "Is Fatah's Armed Wing Making a Comeback?" Palestine Pulse. Al-Monitor. http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2013/09/hebron-israeli-soldiers-killed-fatah-intifada.html
● International Crisis Group (ICG), Nurturing Instability: Lebanon's Palestinian Refugee Camps, 19 February 2009, Middle East Report N°84, available at: http://www.refworld.org/docid/499d34a92.html [accessed 27 January 2017]
● Danish Immigration Service, Report on the Fact-finding Mission to Lebanon (1 May - 18 May 1998) , 1 October 1998, available at: http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6a5be4.html [accessed 27 January 2017]
● GTD Perpetrator 374. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=374

      Part 2. Basic Coding

      Aliases: Abu Musa Faction, Fatah al-Intifada, Palestinian National Liberation Movement - Fatah, Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Tamari 1990)

      Group Formation: 1983

      Group End (Outcome): 1993 (merger into Alliance of Palestinian Forces, MIPT 2008)

      Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Fatah Uprising was a group that splintered from al-Fatah and PLO leader Yasser Arafat's autocratic leadership in 1983 after the PLO was defeated by Israel and forced to pull out of Beirut in 1982 (Danish Immigration Service 1998, 6; MIPT 2008). Their initial goal was to gain the national liberation of the Palestinians through any means necessary and without any compromise (Ibid). It formally organized in 1983 when it attacked the PLO (Gambill MIPT 2008). Its first incident was in 1986 (GTD 2017).

Geography

Not much information was found, but its headquarters were in Damascus and it also had offices in Jordan and the West Bank (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The group was headed by Col. Sa'id Musa Muragha (Abu Musa). Col. Abu Saleh assumed control after the splinter in 1983 (Danish Immigration Service 1998, 6; MIPT 2008). The group might have had up to 1,000 members at its peak (MIPT 2008). It tried to recruit Palestinians and Israeli Arabs to join its group (MIPT 2008). No information could be found regarding funding or organizational structure.

External Ties

The group was a splinter organization of Fatah (Danish Immigration Services 1998, 6). The group was pro-Syrian and allegedly received support from the Syrian government (Gambill 2002; MIPT 2008). Al-Fatah Uprising also had ties with PFLP-GC, al-Saiqa, and allegedly has been tied back to being the Syrian government's "pawn" in the Palestinian struggle (MIPT 2008). The group tried to work with Hezbollah for recruitment (MIPT 2008).

The group had ties to and worked with other ant-Arafat Palestinian liberation groups to form the Palestinian National Salvation Front in 1984 and the Alliance of Palestinian Forces (a network of many different Palestinian groups to resist peace talks with Israel) in 1993 (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

After the founding of the Alliance of Palestinian Forces there has been little to no information on the Al-Fatah Uprising (MIPT 2008). The group merged into the Alliance of Palestinian Forces in 1993 (MIPT 2008).

V.   AL-BORKAN ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 14
Min. Group Date: 1984
Max. Group Date: 1984
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al Borkan Liberation Organization, Al-Borkan, Al-Borkan Liberation Organization, Al-Borkan Organization, The Volcano Organization

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3909, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUhHtoB_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 2915. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2915
- "Second Libyan Envoy Slain in Rome." 1985. The Globe and Mail, Jan 14. https://search.proquest.com/docview/386469541?accountid=14026. PDF. gDrive.
- "Doctors Fight to Save Libyan Envoy'." 1984. Philadelphia Daily News, Jan 23, 17. https://search.proquest.com/docview/1817373797?accountid=14026. PDF. gDrive.
- "Attempt to assassinate former Prime Minister - Release of British detainees in Libya - Foreign relations - Internal security and economic developments." Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 31 (1985), Issue No. 2 (February), Page 33432. PDF. gDrive.
- Schmid and Jongman - Libya.

Part 2. Basic Coding
Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1984

Group End: 1985 (never took responsibility for another attack)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Borkan was an anti-Libyan group that mostly targeted Libyan diplomats in Europe (MIPT 2008). It is unknown when the group formed, but it came to attention for its first attack in 1984 (GTD 2017).

Geography

Their attacks occurred both in Spain and Italy, making this group transnational (Philadelphia Daily News 1984; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

One of the suspected sponsors of the group was the PLO (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The group might have received funding from the PLO (MIPT 2008). It might have also just been an alias for the PLO (Philadelphia Daily News 1984). The group also might have had ties to the Shia Amal militia, a Lebanese group, and the Muslem Brotherhood (Keesing's 1985, 33432).

Group Outcome

After the two attacks on Libyan diplomats in 1984 and 1985, the group disappeared and never had another confirmed or suspected attack (Philadelphia Daily News 1984; Globe and Mail 1985; Keesing's 1985, 33432).

Notes for Iris:
-they claim responsibility for the attacks, but they never articulate a political aim
-some speculation the PLO is involved, but it's hard to confirm

VI. RED ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF CATALONIA
Torg ID: 1317
Min. Group Date: 1987
Max. Group Date: 1987
Onset: NA

Aliases: The Red Army For The Liberation Of Catalonia (Erca), Red Army For The Liberation Of Catalonia, Red Army For The Liberation Of Catalonia (Erca)

Part 1. Bibliography
● GTD Perpetrator 2353. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2353
● Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Spain." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. pp 660. PDF. gDrive.
● Ed. Alex Schmid. "ERCA." Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research. Taylor and Francis. 2011. P. 628.
https://books.google.com/books?id=GiOCWg4f87MC&pg=PA628&lpg=PA628&dq=RED+ARMY+FOR+THE+LIBERATION+OF+CATALONIA&source=bl&ots=5-ZXjj2iNW&sig=v

1KYAOX4eDw04kum73iR00y23qc&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjQ1Lnzk_HYAhVL6WM
KHXSlDIQQ6AEIYjAM#v=onepage&q=RED%20ARMY%20FOR%20THE%20LIBERATI
ON%20OF%20CATALONIA&f=false
- Paul Delaney. "American Sailor Dies in Barcelona after USO Blast that Hurt 10." New
  York Times. 1987.
  http://www.nytimes.com/1987/12/28/world/american-sailor-dies-in-barcelona-after-uso-bl
  ast-that-hurt-10.html
- "Attacker of USO Shouted `Lebanon'." 1987.The Washington Post (Pre-1997 Fulltext),
  Dec 29, a10. https://search.proquest.com/docview/306965851?accountid=14026.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Catalan Red Liberation Army, Exercist Roig Catala d'Alliberament, ERCA

Group Formation: 1987

Group End: 1987 (never claimed responsibility for another attack)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was a Marxist-ethnonationalist Catalan group (Schmid 2011, 628). ERCA
hoped to unite the Catalonians on both sides of the Spanish-French border to form an
independent country (Schmid 2011, 628). It is unknown precisely when it formed, but the
group's first attack occurred in 1987 (GTD 2017).

Geography

Both of the group's attacks occurred in Barcelona, Spain (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about their organizational structure apart from the fact
they were Catalan.

External Ties

One of the group's rivals was TL (Delaney 1987). The group also might have had some
ties to Lebanon as the perpetrator of the second bombing shouted "Long live Lebanon"
before throwing the bombs (The Washington Post 1987).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack occurred in late 1987 (GTD 2017). The group never had another confirmed attack. It is unknown what happened to the group.

VII.   FREE GALICIAN PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY
Torg ID: 1081
Min. Group Date: 1987
Max. Group Date: 1990
Onset: NA

Aliases: Free Galician People's Guerrilla Army, Free Galician Peoples Guerrilla Army

Part 1. Bibliography
- GTD Perpetrator 2036. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
  http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2036
- Wayne Bowen. A Military History of Modern Spain: From the Napoleonic Era to the International War on Terror. Greenwood Publishing. 2007. P. 164-165.
  https://books.google.com/books?id=qY94qFszWq8C&pg=PA164&lpg=PA164&dq=FREE+GALICIAN+PEOPLES+GUERRILLA+ARMY&source=bl&ots=jvIJUvq0qD&sig=wozCEYkd4L5tnymofcYn5t_Qp90&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjyvte7lvHYAhVV9GMKHfD9DjIQ6AEINTAC#v=onepage&q=FREE%20GALICIAN%20PEOPLES%20GUERRILLA%20ARMY&f=false
- "Bomb blast in Spain." Los Angeles Times. 1988.
  http://articles.latimes.com/1988-06-06/news/mn-3073_1_car-bomb
- "Galician Separatist Group could Resume Violence - Spanish Daily." 2005.BBC Monitoring European, Nov 28, 1.
  https://search.proquest.com/docview/459395931?accountid=14026.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: EGOGC, Exercito Guerrilheiro do Povo Galego Ceive

Group Formation: 1987

Group End: 1994 (dissolved)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was an ethnonationalist Galician separatist group (Los Angeles Times 1988; BBC 2005). It aimed to help the northwest region of Galicia secede from Spain (Bowen 2007, 164). The group's first known attack occurred in 1987 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group only attacked various towns and cities in the Galicia region of Spain, but was especially violent in Pontevedra, A Coruna district, and Vigo (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure apart from the fact they were Galician.

External Ties

After the group dissolved, some of its members formed AMI, another Galician separatist group (BBC 2005).

Group Outcome

The group wasn't especially successful due to the lack of support from the Galician people as well as effective police work that resulted in arrests (Bowen 2007, 164). The group's last confirmed attack was in 1990 (GTD 2017). The group dissolved in 1994 (Bowen 2007, 164).

Notes for Iris:
-they had a lot of violent attacks early on, but weren't able to attract support because they were perceived as 'too violent'
-hard to accrue any support
-Galicia separatist movement weaker than the Basque separatist movement
-unclear impetus for forming - may have been responding to
-possible window of opportunity because anti-ETA groups taken down in late 1980s
-unknown if the group decided to disarm themselves or something else formed

VIII.   YOUNG PATRIOTS (SPAIN)
Torg ID: 2465
Min. Group Date: 1988
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Young Patriots (Spain), Young Patriots

Part 1. Bibliography

This is the youth wing of Eusko Alkartasuna, but I could find no evidence it was ever violent.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Gazte Abertzaleak

Group Formation: This is the youth wing of Eusko Alkartasuna, but I could find no evidence it was ever violent.

Group End: This is the youth wing of Eusko Alkartasuna, but I could find no evidence it was ever violent.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the youth wing of Eusko Alkartasuna, but I could find no evidence it was ever violent.

Geography

This is the youth wing of Eusko Alkartasuna, but I could find no evidence it was ever violent.

Organizational Structure

This is the youth wing of Eusko Alkartasuna, but I could find no evidence it was ever violent.

External Ties

This is the youth wing of Eusko Alkartasuna, but I could find no evidence it was ever violent.

Group Outcome

This is the youth wing of Eusko Alkartasuna, but I could find no evidence it was ever violent.

IX.   MOROCCAN ISLAMIC COMBATANT GROUP
        Torg ID: 303
        Min. Group Date: 1990
        Max. Group Date: 2004
        Onset: NA

Aliases: Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, Groupe Islamique Combattant Morrocain (Gicm), Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (Gicm)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4341, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUhHtoB_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit
- Martha Crenshaw. "Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group." Mapping Militant Organizations. Last updated 2012. http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/129
- Carlos Echeverria Jesus. "The Current State of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group." Combating Terrorism Center. 2009. Vol. 2, Issue 3. https://www.ctc.usma.edu/posts/the-current-state-of-the-moroccan-islamic-combatant-group
- "Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM)." Global Security. N.d. http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/gicm.htm
- "Islamist Extremism's Rising Challenge to Morocco." Democracy Defense Foundation. 2008. http://www.defenddemocracy.org/media-hit/islamist-extremisms-rising-challenge-to-morocco/
- "QDe.089MOROCCAN ISLAMIC COMBATANT GROUP." SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS 1267 (1999) 1989 (2011) AND 2253 (2015) CONCERNING ISIL (DA'ESH) AL-QAIDA AND ASSOCIATED INDIVIDUALS GROUPS UNDERTAKINGS AND ENTITIES. United Nations Security Council. Last updated 2014. https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/aq_sanctions_list/summaries/entity/moroccan-islamic-combatant-group
- "Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group." Country Reports on Terrorism 2005. US State Department. 2006. https://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/139/moroccan-islamic-combatant-group-gicm
- "Groupe Islamique Combattant Marocain (GICM)." Mackenzie Institute. 2015. http://mackenzieinstitute.com/groupe-islamique-combattant-marocain-gicm-2/

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1998

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative
*rewrite, fix citations, and supplement

Group Formation

HASM formed in 1993 when foreign fighters and mujahideen veterans returned from Afghanistan (Crenshaw 2012). In 1998, Harakat al-Islamiya al-Maghrebiya al-Mukatila (HASM) lost some members and reorganized into the GICM (Jesús 2009; Crenshaw 2012). The group's goal is to overthrow the Moroccan government and replace it with an Islamic state. GICM adheres to a Salafi jihadi ideology (Crenshaw 2012). The group was a Salafi Sunni Islamist religious group (Crenshaw 2012; MIPT 2008). The group sought to overthrow the government (Crenshaw 2012). It is unknown precisely when the group's first violent attack occurred as HASM.

Geography

The group had prominent attacks in Casablanca, Marrakech, Nador, and Fes (Jesús 2009). The group is based in Morocco, but has members in Afghanistan, Egypt, Belgium, Denmark, France, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom (Crenshaw 2012).

Organizational Structure

The group may have some transnational operations in Europe. It primarily funds itself through illicit activities in other countries as well as potential external support from AQIM (Mapping Militants). Its membership was initially Moroccan veterans with prior military experience. HASM was founded by veterans of the Soviet-Afghanistan war some of whom received Taliban training (Mapping Militants; Global Security). Its initial leaders were Abdelkarim el-Mejjati and Nourredine Nafia (Jesús 2009).

Its most prominent attack involved a train bombing in Casablanca in May 2003. Today, the group appears to operate in cells both in and outside Morocco, but the CTC suggests the group has "suffered a loss of operational control to the extent that it is not even mentioned in analyses on Salafi-jihadi terrorism in Morocco" (Jesús 2009). The group was responsible for counterfeiting money, drug trade and arms trafficking (Crenshaw 2012). The group was led by Hassan Haski, one of the masterminds of the Madrid train bombings, Mohamed al-Guerbouzi, and Abdelkarim el-Mejjati, one of the founding leaders of the group (Crenshaw 2012). The group was one of two factions, the other being Shabiba Islamiya (MIPT 2008; Global Security N.d.).

External Ties

It may have potential external support from AQIM and al-Qaeda (Crenshaw 2012). Salafia Jihadia may have been a splinter of the group or an independent organization (Crenshaw 2012).

Group Outcome

The group has been the target of Western counterterrorism activities including attacks on cells in Europe and sanctioning by the US (Crenshaw 2012; Global Security N.d.). The

Moroccan government has responded to attacks through large arrests which have been particularly devastating (Jesús 2009; Global Security N.d.). The US designated GICM a foreign terrorist organization in 2004. The group pledged support for GSPC/AQIM in the early 2000s (Defend Democracy N.d.). The group was partially responsible for the Casablanca suicide bombings in 2003 (Jesús 2009; Defend Democracy N.d.). The group's last major attack was in March of 2004, and is said to have disbanded in 2008 (Crenshaw 2015).

X.   PALESTINIAN LIBERATION COMMAND
       Torg ID: 1225
       Min. Group Date: 1991
       Max. Group Date: 1991
       Onset: NA

       Aliases: Palestine Liberation Commandos, Palestinian Liberation Command

       Part 1. Bibliography
       ● GTD Perpetrator 1586. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
         http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1586
       ● Search ProQuest
             ○ "Palestinian liberation command"
             ○ "Palestinian liberation commandos"

       Part 2. Basic Coding

       Aliases: n/a

       Group Formation: 1991

       Group End: 1991 (the group never took responsibility for another attack)

       Part 3. Narrative

       Group Formation

       There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1991 for an attack on a bank in Valencia, Spain (GTD 2017). No information could be found about the group's aims, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

       Geography

       The group's only attack occurred in Valencia, Spain (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The group disappeared after its only attack in 1991 and never took responsibility for another (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group.

XI.   GUERILLA PARTY OF THE GALICIAN POOR
Torg ID: 1725
Min. Group Date: 1991
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
- GTD Perpetrator 1728. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
  http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1728
- Search ProQuest
  - GUERILLA PARTY OF THE GALICIAN POOR
  - GUERRILLA PARTY OF THE GALICIAN POOR
  - "GUERRILLA PARTY OF THE GALICIAN POOR"
- Search Keesings
  - GUERILLA PARTY OF THE GALICIAN POOR

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1991 (never took responsibility for other attacks)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1991 for a series of attacks in the Galicia region of Spain against a factory. The group had three attacks, all of which occurred on the same date in 1991 (GTD 2017). No other information could be found about the group's aims, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

Geography

All three of the group's attacks occurred in Pontevedra, Spain (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The group never took responsibility for any more attacks after its last attack in July 1991 (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

XII.   THE ANARCHISTS
Torg ID: 1568
Min. Group Date: 2000
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End: This name is too vague for research.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This name is too vague for research.

Geography

This name is too vague for research.

Organizational Structure

This name is too vague for research.

External Ties

This name is too vague for research.

Group Outcome

This name is too vague for research.

XIII.   REVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE
         Torg ID: 431
         Min. Group Date: 2000
         Max. Group Date: 2011
         Onset: NA

         Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3671, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUhHtoB_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20391. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20391
- Search ProQuest
    - "Revolutionary perspective" spain
    - Revolutionary perspective spain
- Search Keesings
    - Revolutionary perspective spain

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2011 (never took responsibility for another attack)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group's ideological goals and political aims are unknown (MIPT 2008). It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but their first attack occurred in 2000 (GTD 2017). They mostly attacked diplomatic and military-related buildings (MIPT 2008).

Geography

All of the group's attacks occurred in Switzerland, specifically Berne, Zurich, and Davos (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The group might have had ties to GRAPO and hoped to have GRAPO's leaders that were imprisoned in France freed, as they attacked the French consulate (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group seemed to have disappeared for ten years before resurfacing in the same country (GTD 2017). The group's last known attack was in 2011 when it claimed responsibility for bombing the Posthotel Hotel in Davos, Switzerland (GTD 2017). It is unknown whether the group is still active.

Notes for Iris:
-is this an alias for GRAPO? Possibly. Their aims are undefined apart from demanding GRAPO leader to be freed (similar to PHL cases)
-the geographic area where they're active is the same
-similar high-profile targets

-GRAPO is long dead by 2011 so unclear what their connection might be to the group after that point

-transnational attacks in unrelated third state don't seem really strategic

XIV.   SEGI
Torg ID: 390
Min. Group Date: 2001
Max. Group Date: 2001
Onset: NA

Aliases: Haika, Haika (Segi), Segi

Part 1. Bibliography

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http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20190

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http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/spain/1326515/Rebellious-young-are-Etas-new-recruits.html

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https://books.google.com/books?id=I_jh4VBi_HYC&pg=PA94&lpg=PA94&dq=Haika+spain&source=bl&ots=Xb3iXsXCJf&sig=CXG-uRjR_I8osyOHdPaK-jq-whA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi9_ri8m_HYAhUF5mMKHcAeAbIQ6AEIVTAK#v=onepage&q=Haika%20spain&f=false

● Teresa Whitfield. Endgame for ETA: Elusive Peace in the Basque Country. Oxford Press. 2014. P. xxiv.
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http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/police-in-spain-detain-18-members-of-outlawed-basque-youth-group-435112.html

Youth wing of ETA or separate?

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2001 (many members arrested and group was outlawed, group still operated until 2007 but never had the same effect)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was formed in 2000 by combining the youth wing of ETA (Jarrai) and Gazteraik, a French Basque group (Minorities at Risk Project n.d.; Wilkinson 2001). The group supported the idea of an independent Basque state (Minorities at Risk Project n.d.). The group mostly did vandalism and attempted murders (Wilkinson 2001). The group's only known attack occurred in 2001, where they attempted to murder a police officer (GTD 2017; Wilkinson 2001).

Geography

The group's only known attack occurred in Donostia-San Sebastian, Spain (GTD 2017). The group also had an office located in Hernani (Wilkinson 2001).

Organizational Structure

In early 2001, sixteen of the group's leading members were arrested (Wilkinson 2001). The group had around 20,000 followers when it first appaered in April 2000 (Goodman 2001). One of the leaders was Igor Suberbiola (Goodman 2001).

External Ties

The group is made up of the youth wings of ETA and Gazteraik, a French Basque group (Wilkinson 2001; Goodman 2001). The group was the young wing of KAS (Whitfield 2014, xxiv).

Group Outcome

Even though the group never had another confirmed attack after the one in 2001, Segi still operated and had several of its members arrested in 2007 (Heckle 2007). However, after the group was outlawed, most of the group's activity diminished greatly.

Notes for Iris:

-at this point ETA is not really operating but it's ambiguous what their relationship with ETA still is
-unknown what this French Basque group is or what it's do
-KAS is an ally of ETA, but not an alias. Suggests group is more independent and doesn't have ties to ETA.

XV.   CELL AGAINST THE CAPITAL, JAILS, PRISONERS, AND CELLS
Torg ID: 174
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 2002
Onset: NA

Aliases: Ccccc, Cell Against Capital's Jail And Its Jailers And Cells, Cell Against The Capital, Jails, Prisoners, And Cells, Cellula Contro Capitale Carcere E I Suoi Carcerieri E Le Sue Celle, Cellule Contro Il Capitale, Il Carcere, I Carcerieri, Le Celle, Cinque C, Five Cs, Five C's

Part 1. Bibliography
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● GTD Perpetrator 10079. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10079

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: FAI, Cells Against Capital, Prison, Prison Wardens, and Prison Cells, Cellula Contro Capitale, Carcere i Suoi Carcerieri e le sue Celle

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2002 (never took responsibility for anymore attacks)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when this group formed, but it first came to attention for an attack in 2002. The group is an alias for an Italian anarchist group (MIPT 2008). The group's aim was against jails and the penitentiary system (MIPT 2008). The group was never explicit as to

why they were against this or as to why they had attacks in Spain (MIPT 2008). The group was anti-capitalist, but was not Marxist-Leninist (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group mostly had attacks in Italy, but did have one in Barcelona (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The group might have been a faction of the Informal Anarchist Federation, an umbrella group for Italian anarchist groups (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

All of the group's attacks occurred in December 2002 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:
-MIPT profile is pretty useless
-GTD all of the attacks are clustered - seems like one hit wonder

XVI.   ABU HAFS AL-MASRI BRIGADES
Torg ID: 2
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

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

Group Formation: 2003

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

XVII.   ABU NAYAF AL-AFGHANI
Torg ID: 820
Min. Group Date: 2004
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Abu Nayaf Al-Afgani, Abu Dujana Al-Afghani (Of The) Ansar Al-Qaeda Europe, Abu Nayaf Al-Afghani

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3904, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUhHtoB_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit
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- Fernando Reinares. "The Evidence of al Qaeda in the 2004 Madrid Attack." Combating Terrorism Center. 2012. https://ctc.usma.edu/the-evidence-of-al-qaidas-role-in-the-2004-madrid-attack/
- Jennifer Green. "Sept. 11 Figure is Convicted in Spain." Washington Post. 2005. http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/09/26/AR2005092601612.html
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Abu Dahdah cell, al Qaeda, Abu Dujana Al-Afghani Ansar Al-Qaeda Europe

Group Formation: 1994

Group End: 2004 (the group never took responsibility for another attack)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The cell was established in 1994 in Madrid (Reinares 2016). The group most likely shares ideological goals with al-Qaeda, but this is not confirmed (MIPT 2008). The group also hoped to end Spanish support of American soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan (MIPT 2008; Richburg 2004). The group first came into the spotlight in 2004 after taking responsibility for an unsuccessful train bombing (MIPT 2008). The group also took responsibility for the March 11 train bombings, but it is uncertain whether or not they actually carried out the attacks (MIPT 2008; Bennhold 2004).

Geography

The group operated out of Spain (MIPT 2008; Bennhold 2004). The group first came into the spotlight in 2004 after taking responsibility for an unsuccessful train bombing (MIPT 2008). The group also took responsibility for the March 11 train bombings in Madrid, but it is uncertain whether or not they actually carried out the attacks (MIPT 2008; Bennhold 2004).

Organizational Structure

The group had an unknown number of members recruited from some parts of Spain, Morocco, and Ceuta (Lundquist 2013). The cell in 2004 had at least five members (Reinares 2016). About half of the group was Muslim (Lundquist 2013). Two of the possible leaders of the group were Sarhane Ben Abdelmajid Fakhet and Jamal Ahmidan (Richburn 2004). Some of the members of the group also conspired with al-Qaeda for the 9/11 attack (Green 2005). Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas was one of the leaders and despite being in jail at the time of the attack, he was later identified as one of the more important people behind the March 11 train attacks (Mclean 2004). There is a possibility that Yarkas was the main leader of the group (Mclean 2004).

External Ties

The group is associated with al-Qaeda's European cells, but the extent is unknown (MIPT 2008). The group might have been loosely aligned with the Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade, another one of al-Qaeda's European cells. (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group had one of its goals met when Spain withdrew its troops from Iraq after the election of Prime Minister Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero in June 2004 (MIPT 2008). However, the Prime Minister doubled the number of troops operating in Afghanistan, which might have been a potential issue (MIPT 2008). The group never took responsibility for another attack after 2004 (MIPT 2008). Many of the members of this cell were arrested in the years after (Green 2005; Lundquist 2013).

Notes for Iris:
-the group was underground before the 2004 attack
-this is the only attack
-Azizi is loosely affiliated with the group, but no direct coordinated evidence
-surprisingly no evidence of direct support by AQ and the cell
-group evades detection for up to 9 years
-possible case of where terrorism works -- big attack → Spanish withdrawal from Iraq a few months ago

XVIII.　IRRINTZI
　　　　 Torg ID: 1404
　　　　 Min. Group Date: 2006
　　　　 Max. Group Date: 0
　　　　 Onset: NA

　　　　 Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography
● Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4724, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUhHtoB_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit
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● Search ProQuest
　○ Irrintzi spain
　○ Irrintzi spain basque
　○ Irrintzi spain basque attack 2007
● Search Keesings
　○ Irrintzi spain

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Iparralde

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2006 (the group never claimed responsibility for any other attacks)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group is a Basque nationalist group (MIPT 2008). The group's first attacks occurred in October 2006 in French Basque territory (Chrisafis 2007; MIPT 2008). The group claimed responsibility for the attack in December 2006 (Chrisafis 2007).

Geography

The group had attacks in both France and Spain (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

It is a possibility that this group was an alias for ETA during their ceasefire (MIPT 2008). The group might have been connected to the French group Batasuna (Chrisafis 2007).

Group Outcome

The group never took responsibility for any other attacks other than the ones that occurred in 2006, but might have been the perpetrators of attacks on a restaurant in Biarritz, France (MIPT 2008; Chrisafis 2007).

XIX.   RESISTENCIA GALEGA (REGA)
Torg ID: 2640
Min. Group Date: 2012
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset:

Aliases: Galician Resistance, Galician Resistance (Rega), Resistencia Galega, Resistencia Galega (Rega)

Part 1. Bibliography

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  https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/1518748126?accountid=14026.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 2005

Group End: 2014 (repression?)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It formed in 2005 (Lazaro 2013; EFE News 2015). It mostly targeted banks and government buildings (EFE News 2015). It carried out approximately 30 attacks between 2005 and 2014 (EFE News 2015). It was allegedly an ethnonationalist Galician separatist group fighting for a separate state (Lazaro 2013).

Geography

The group's attacks occurred in Vigo, Beade, and Baralla, all of which are in Spain (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

In 2011, the police arrested six members of the group (Lazaro 2013). In 2014, some members of the group went on trial (Seijo 2014). All members were convicted and sentenced to jail (Fabra 2014). In 2014, the Spanish court also designated the Galician Resistance a terrorist group (Fabra 2014). The group's last known attack was in 2014 (EFE News 2015; GTD 2017).