

USA Cases Part 1, Dates Unknown-1972
Last Updated: 13 October 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1564	WHITE ORDER OF THULE		0	0
T730	INTIMIDATION ONE		0	0
T2090	D BLOCK		0	0
T2468	SOVEREIGN CITIZENS		0	0
T1577	THE CORNERSTONE		0	0
T2089	LATIN MAFIA		0	0
T471	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IRA		0	0
T2063	ORIENTAL LAZY-BOYS		0	0
T2067	MARINEROS		0	0
T1578	FREEMEN (BASED IN WA)		0	0
T2084	BUNCH OF CRAZY SOUTHERNERS		0	0
T2085	SALVADORANS WITH PRIDE		0	0
T2094	WEST DEER PARK LOCOS		0	0
T789	PUERTO RICAN SOCIALIST PARTY		0	0
T2095	FORTY SECOND LIL CRIMINALS		0	0
T347	OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING CONSPIRATORS		0	0
T2088	STREET THUG CRIMINALS		0	0
T892	COLORADO 1ST LIGHT INFANTRY		0	0
T76	ARIZONA PATRIOTS (AP)		0	0
T714	GOVERNMENT OF FREE VIETNAM MOVEMENT		0	0
T2062	PLAYBOYS		0	0
T326	THE NEW YORK EIGHT		0	0

T2092	BLOODS		0	0
T2069	88 MOB		0	0
T657	INTERNATIONAL THIRD POSITION (AMERICAN BRANCH)		0	0
T1477	YANIKIAN COMMANDOS		0	0
T2091	SEVEN ELEVEN		0	0
T1606	ARYAN BROTHERHOOD (TEXAS)		0	2011
T259	KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE KAMELIA		1866	2008
T224	PROVOS		1922	2011
T2073	LATIN KINGS		1945	0
T2321	HELLS ANGELS		1948	1999
T2058	CALLE 18		1959	0
T1462	SECRET ARMY ORGANIZATION		1961	1972
T818	WORLD CHURCH OF THE CREATOR		1963	1999
T360	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)		1964	1995
T106	BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF-DEFENSE		1966	1972
T215	MOVIMIENTO INDEPENDENTISTA REVOLUCIONARIO ARMADO (MIRA)		1967	0
T378	POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE		1967	2012
T2064	SUR 13		1968	0
T881	ARMED COMMANDOS OF LIBERATION		1968	1971
T405	REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA		1968	1973
T244	JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL)		1968	1986
T530	WEATHER UNDERGROUND, WEATHERMEN		1969	1975
T420	REVOLUTIONARY FORCE SEVEN		1970	1970
T1476	THE WORLD UNITED FORMOSANS FOR INDEPENDENCE (WUFI)		1970	1970

T410	REVOLUTIONARY ACTION PARTY		1970	1970
T339	PUERTO RICAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT		1970	1971
T702491	CHICANO LIBERATION FRONT		1970	1975
T702496	NEW WORLD LIBERATION FRONT (NWLF)		1970	1978
T79000	FUERZAS ARMADAS DE LIBERACION NACIONAL PUERTORIQUEÑA		1970	1982
T666	AFRO-AMERICAN LIBERATION ARMY		1970	1984
T805000	STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) (GERMAN)		1971	1971
T107	BLACK REVOLUTIONARY ASSAULT TEAM		1971	1971
T702506	SECRET CUBAN GOVERNMENT		1971	1973
T108	BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)		1971	1976
T1136	JEWISH ARMED RESISTANCE		1971	1982
T250	KAHANE LIVES		1971	1994
T2065	LA RAZA		1972	0
T594	NATIONAL FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF CUBA (FLNC)		1972	1976
T310	MOJAHEDIN KHALQ ORGANISATION		1972	2011

USA Cases Part 1, Dates Unknown
Last Updated: 13 October 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1564	WHITE ORDER OF THULE		0	0
T730	INTIMIDATION ONE		0	0
T2090	D BLOCK		0	0
T2468	SOVEREIGN CITIZENS		0	0
T1577	THE CORNERSTONE		0	0

T2089	LATIN MAFIA		0	0
T471	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IRA		0	0
T2063	ORIENTAL LAZY-BOYS		0	0
T2067	MARINEROS		0	0
T1578	FREEMEN (BASED IN WA)		0	0
T2084	BUNCH OF CRAZY SOUTHERNERS		0	0
T2085	SALVADORANS WITH PRIDE		0	0
T2094	WEST DEER PARK LOCOS		0	0
T789	PUERTO RICAN SOCIALIST PARTY		0	0
T2095	FORTY SECOND LIL CRIMINALS		0	0
T347	OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING CONSPIRATORS		0	0
T2088	STREET THUG CRIMINALS		0	0
T892	COLORADO 1ST LIGHT INFANTRY		0	0
T76	ARIZONA PATRIOTS (AP)		0	0
T714	GOVERNMENT OF FREE VIETNAM MOVEMENT		0	0
T2062	PLAYBOYS		0	0
T326	THE NEW YORK EIGHT		0	0
T2092	BLOODS		0	0
T2069	88 MOB		0	0
T657	INTERNATIONAL THIRD POSITION (AMERICAN BRANCH)		0	0
T1477	YANIKIAN COMMANDOS		0	0
T2091	SEVEN ELEVEN		0	0
T1606	ARYAN BROTHERHOOD (TEXAS)		0	2011

I. WHITE ORDER OF THULE
Torg ID: 1564
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: the White Order

Group Formation: late 1990s or 2000

Group End: 2000

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but it was heavily reported on in 2000 when it held a memorial service for the right-wing Order leader Bob Matthews (Lewiston Tribune 2000). The White Order of Thule was a pagan neo-Nazi organization. It primarily operated as a network of prisoners who subscribed to the ideology (MIPT 2008; Lewiston Tribune 2000; SPLC 2000; SPLC 2011) . The group takes its name from

the ancient Greek word “thule”, which is “the place of origin of the Aryan race” (MIPT 2008; Lewiston Tribune 2000). The group also took inspiration from earlier white supremacist organizations such as the Order (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2000). The group was active in the late 1990s (SPLC 2011)

Unlike other notable white supremacist organizations, the White Order of Thule was not rooted in Christian Identity theory (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2000). Instead, the White Order of Thule found its roots in pre-Christian Racist Odinism (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2000). This ideology focuses on the superiority of Anglo-Saxon cultures and the “oneness” of the Aryan race experiences with nature (MIPT 2008). Despite the mention of the Norse God Odin, the White order of Thule was more based in Greco-Roman paganism and Christian Mysticism (SPLC 2011). The organization was known to be more intellectually based than other white supremacist organizations at the time (SPLC 2011). Members read the works of Adolf Hitler (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2000). Members also consumed the work of other radicals, including the existentialist Friedrich Nietzsche (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2000). Another departure the White Order took from other white supremacists was that its ideals were not solely right-wing (SPLC 2011). It fell under the broader “American Third Position” philosophy which saw itself as neither far-right or far-left.

The goals of the White Order of Thule were not violent, although some members pursued violent attacks associated with the group’s ideology during the 1990s (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2011). Instead, the group functioned more like a “book club” for Neo-Nazi ideals (SPLC 2011). The group dedicated its efforts towards putting out two Neo-Nazi publications, *Fenris Wolf* and *Crossing the Abbyss* (MIPT 2008; Lewiston Tribune 2000; SPLC 2000; SPLC 2011). These two publications were among the most prominent Neo-Nazi peices of media at the time (SPLC 2000; SPLC 2011). Along with these publications, the White Order created websites to spread its message (Lewiston Tribune 2000).

Geography

Nathan Pett, worked at a tattoo parlor in Spokane, Washington (MIPT 2008). The organization itself was reported to be headquartered in Deer Park, Washington (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2000). It is possible that these headquarters were just a p.o. box for the organization’s publications and communications. (Lewiston Tribune 2000) The White Order had members and chapters across the United States, but these chapters were often made up of just a few people (SPLC 2011).

Organizational Structure

There are conflicting accounts of who the leaders of the White Order of Thule were. Some sources say that Nathan Pett founded the organization in Washington in the late 1990s (MIPT 2008), while others (including Pett himself in an interview) list him as a member (SPLC 2011). Pett was a member of the Skinhead Movement. He worked at a

tattoo shop in Spokane frequented by other skinheads (SPLC 2000). In 2001, Pett was attacked after a road rage incident and has since left the Neo-Nazi movement (MIPT 2008). Other sources claim that the group was founded by a group of eccentric intellectuals: Peter Georgacarakos, Michael Lujan and Joseph Kerrick (SPLC 2011). Some significant members of the White Order of Thule include Leo Felton and Erica Chase, who were arrested for plotting racially-motivated bombings in 2001 (MIPT 2008; UPI 2002).

The organization was self-described as a “loose alignment” of Neo-Nazis. (Lewiston Tribune 2000). The organization had few members, primarily due to the departures it took from traditional white supremacy (SPLC 2011). The White Order had members and chapters across the United States, but these chapters were often a few people (SPLC 2011). Due to the fact that most of the members were incarcerated, a strong organizational structure was almost impossible to establish (SPLC 2011). Some members were drawn to the organization because of their past sympathies to the Order (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2000), or in the case of Erica Chase, the World Church of the Creator (UPI 2002). Other members, such as Felton, were drawn to the organization because of their roles as skinheads (UPI 2002). Members were encouraged to read the works of Friedrich Nietzsche, Adolf Hitler, and other radicals to move through the stages of membership (MIPT 2008; SPLC 2000). The White Order had members and chapters across the United States, but these chapters were often a few people (SPLC 2011).

External Ties

Members of the White Order of Thule took inspiration for the 1970s-era white supremacist organization the Order, but there is no evidence that the two groups had a relationship (MIPT 2008). The group had a “memorial” service for the Order’s leader Bob Mathews in 2000 on the anniversary of his death in 1984 (Lewiston Tribune 2000). Some members, such as Erica Chase, had relationships with other white supremacist organizations such as the World Church of the Creator (UPI 2002). The White Order of Thule had a faction in the Northwest known as the Pagan Liberation League, who were primarily dedicated to publishing *Fenris Wolf* (SPLC 2000).

Group Outcome

It is unknown exactly when the White Order of Thule became inactive, but the group’s decline can be traced back to a number of incidents in the early 2000s. In the summer of 2000, *Crossing the Abyss* ceased publishing (MIPT 2008). This incident coincided with an apparent betrayal by a member of the organization and the group announced that it would be disbanding (MIPT 2008). Following this, *Fenris Wolf* continued publication (MIPT 2008). This could possibly be due to its association with the

Pagan Liberation League, which did not seem to shut down at the same time. The magazine stopped being published at a later point (MIPT 2008).

In 2001, organization members Leo Felton and Erica Chase were arrested and imprisoned for a bombing plot that was intended to jumpstart a racial holy war (MIPT 2008; UPI 2002). In 2001, Nathan Pett was attacked after a road rage incident (MIPT 2008). Pett subsequently left the Neo-Nazi movement, citing the “cult of personality” created around Gerogacarakos. His departure caused other prominent members to leave as well (SPLC 2011). Pett is now an active advocate of anti- white supremacist efforts (SPLC 2011).

Notes for Iris:

- first mentions in 2000, but made vague reference to formation in the late 1990s
- no explicit ties to Order
- unusual RWE/WSE group in the sense that they embrace paganism, rather than christian identity. Paganism is linked to far-left groups which is why they seem to be captured under the Third Position group
- Pett interview has interesting critique of his own group. Prison book club?

II. INTIMIDATION ONE

Torg ID: 730

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

*lone wolf? Band only?

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Wade Michael Page

Group Formation: 2000s? Page was radicalized in the 1990s, entered hate rock scene in 2000- at this point splc lists him as playing with at least 10 bands throughout his career

Group End: In 2010 he cited himself as part of a different band(SPLC), 2012 violent attack

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Intimidation One was a white power band that was part of the “hate rock” scene (Heim 2012; Richmond 2012). The group played music that subscribed to neo-Nazi ideals and funnelled the money raised via tours to self- defense funds for white supremacists (Margolin 2012). This band is notable because one of its former members, Wade Michael Page, attacked a Wisconsin Sikh temple in 2012 (Heim 2012; Margolin 2012). Page had been a member of the hate rock scene for at least a decade; playing in other white power bands such as as End Apathy and organizing hate rock events (Heim 2012; Margolin 2012).

The hate rock subculture emerged in the United States in the late 1980s (Heim 2012; Margolin 2012). The first hate rock band, Skrewdriver, emerged in Britain in the late 1970s and quickly spread (Richmond 2012). More recently, those involved in the scene have embraced the internet as a distribution platform (Richmond 2012). The music of this subculture serves two purposes- to spread hateful messages and incite conflict (Heim 2012). Hate rock bands subscribe to white supremacist and Neo-Nazi ideals (Heim 2012). Hate rock music and festivals serve to provide a unifying space for white supremacists and play into their anger in the hopes of inciting violence (Heim 2012). The movement has strong ties to Hammerskin Nation, who put on the most well-known hate rock festival (Heim 2012). Although there are female artists, the demographic for hate rock is primarily male (Richmond 2012). The movement continues to be prominent- in 2012 the Anti-Defamation League estimated that there are around 100-150 active hate rock groups in America (Heim 2012).

Geography

Wade Michael Page conducted his violent attack on a Sikh temple in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (Heim 2012; Margolin 2012).

Organizational Structure

Wade Michael Page was the guitarist for Intimidation One (Margolin 2012). Page was radicalized into neo-Nazism during his time serving at Fort Bragg in the mid-1990s where white supremacy was prominent (SPLC 2012).

He entered the hate rock scene in 2000 when he attended Hammerfest in Georgia (SPLC 2012). By 2001, he joined his first hate rock band, Youngland. In 2005, he founded the band End Apathy and would play in many other bands until his death in 2012 (SPLC 2012). Other recorded members of the band include frontman Jason Stevens (Margolin 2012; Richmond 2012).

External Ties

Page played with many other hate rock groups, including Youngland, End Apathy and 13 Knots (SPLC 2012). In 2011, he officially joined Hammerskin nation (SPLC 2012).

Group Outcome

It is unknown when exactly Page left Intimidation One, but Wade Michael Page was not a member when he conducted his 2012 attack (Richmond 2012). Motivated by his frustration with life and Anti-Islam ideals, Page shot and killed six worshippers at a Sikh temple and left four wounded (SPLC 2012). He died shortly after from a self-inflicted gunshot wound (Richmond 2012).

Notes for Iris:

Interesting quote in Heim (2012): "Concerts and festivals are held periodically across the country, the most well-known of which is Hammerfest, a concert put on by the Hammerskins, a white supremacist skinhead organization that is actively involved with white power music. (Although many followers of white power bands are commonly called skinheads, there are also skinheads who are anti-racist. They are often referred to as SHARPs, which is short for skinheads against racial prejudice.)"

-hate rock culture is hyper-specific consequence of far-right groups (comes out of Hammerskins. Seems tied to hyper-masculinity that comes out of the rock scene.)

-Fort Bragg radicalization good example of military ties (military provided breeding ground for changing beliefs -- not just opportunity to learn skills)

III. D BLOCK

Torg ID: 2090

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: D-Block HandyFamily, Dumaine Street Gang, D-Block Boys

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2020 (last reported), likely 2021

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

D Block was a street gang active in the 2600 block of Dumaine Street in New Orleans, Louisiana (Reckdahl 2011; Fox News 8 2018; Robin 2020). The exact circumstances of the group's founding are unknown, but it is attributed to the rise in gang activity the region experienced following Hurricane Katrina in 2005 (Reckdahl 2011). The damages the floodwaters did left many neighborhoods vulnerable to gang violence (Reckdahl 2011). The gang has never had political aims as its sole purpose is to act as a criminal organization.

The first violent attack associated with D Block was a murder in 2006 (Reckdahl 2011). As the years followed, the group became responsible for many violent attacks, which

were most often associated with turf wars and other gang activity (Reckdahl 2011). D Block's primary purpose is to act as a drug dealing organization (Reckdahl 2011; Fox News 8 2018; Robin 2020). Members stash their drugs in the houses left empty by Katrina and conduct business around the region (Reckdahl 2011). By 2007, authorities had labeled the Dumaine Block one of the "hottest blocks" for gang activity (Reckdahl 2011).

Geography

D Block operated on the 2600 block of Dumaine Street in New Orleans, Louisiana and in the surrounding area (Reckdahl 2011; Fox News 8 2018; Robin 2020).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the specific structure of D Block. It principally sold drugs (Reckdahl 2011; Fox News 8 2018; Robin 2020). Most of the group's members are from Dumaine Street in New Orleans, Louisiana (Reckdahl 2011).

External Ties

D Block's external ties were never specified, but law enforcement reports that many of their violent acts were linked to turf wars with other gangs (Reckdahl 2011). The FBI listed them as one of the most prominent gangs in Louisiana in 2011 (FBI 2011).

Group Outcome

In 2011, New Orleans Police indicted 11 members of D-Block on drug and violence-related charges (Reckdahl 2011). This indictment was a part of Mayor Mitch Landrieu's campaign of anti-gang crackdowns (Martin 2013). Law enforcement began an investigation on D Block in 2017 due to the substantial role the gang played in drug activity in the city (Fox News 8 2018). Due to this investigation, 9 members of D-Block were indicted by the State Grand Jury in 2018 for conspiracy to commit racketeering (Fox News 8 2018). In 2020, two members of D Block who were previously indicted on those racketeering charges were released from jail and returned to gang activity (Robin 2020). It can be presumed that the group is still active.

IV. SOVEREIGN CITIZENS

Torg ID: 2468

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Sovereign Citizens, Constitutionlists (self-reference), Freeman (self-reference)

Group Formation: 1970s (birth of ideology), 1990s(rose in prominence)

Group End: Remains active online as of 2020

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Sovereign Citizen movement is a right-wing anti-government movement that gained prominence in the 1990s (GTD 2019; MacNabb 2012; SPLC n.d.; FBI 2010; ADL n.d.). Some also describe it as partially anarchist (ADL n.d.). Sovereign Citizen's anti-government views rest on their conception of the United States government as illegitimate and the subsequent belief that they are not required to adhere to its laws (MacNabb 2012; SPLC n.d.; FBI 2010; Conroy 2017; Matza 2020). Members of the movement take action to separate themselves from the government, in other words making themselves "sovereign" (SPLC n.d.; FBI 2010 ; ADL n.d.). These actions range in form from minor infractions and fraudulent court cases to more violent forms of protest.

It is difficult to establish exactly when the Sovereign Citizen movement began, but some trace their ideology to anti-government organizations in the 1960s and 1970s. During the late 1960s, tax protest movements began to gain momentum, prompting the emergence of several anti-government right wing organizations (ADL n.d.). The most prominent of these organizations, Posse Comitatus was founded around 1970 in order to challenge the government's legitimacy (ADL n.d. Matza 2020; ; NYT 2019). Posse Comitatus itself died out by the end of the 1980s, but the group is widely credited for spreading this ideology on a large scale (ADL n.d.; Matza 2020; NYT 2019). The Sovereign Citizen movement grew rapidly in the 1990s (Matza 2020; Slater 2016). The anti-government action associated with the movement began to take place on a larger scale (Matza 2020). In 1992, Sovereign Citizens created the Constitutional Court of the United States of America, which served as an illegitimate space to make plans for obstructing justice (Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration 2012).

In 1995, the group had its first associated violent attack, in which Sovereign Citizen Michael Hill pulled a gun out on an officer during a traffic stop (SPLC n.d.). These nonviolent and violent acts continued throughout the decade.

The Sovereign Citizen Movement's conception of government legitimacy is predicated on an unsubstantiated conspiracy theory that at some point in United States history, the government switched its purpose towards enslaving its citizens (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d. ; Slater 2016 ; NYT 2019). This theory states that the government was initially founded on ideals of British "common law" which ensured the rights of citizens to act as sovereigns (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). They believe that the government eventually transitioned to a system of "admiralty law" without the knowledge or consent of the citizens (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). Admiralty law, they believe, essentially deprives individuals of their right to be sovereign over themselves through oppression and enslavement (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). Government institutions, then, are illegitimate due to the role they play in maintaining this oppression (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). Sovereign Citizens offer many historical events in which they believe this switch took place (SPLC .d.; ADL n.d.; NYT 2019). One of the most prominent theories states that the 14th Amendment was created for the purpose of trapping individuals under the government via establishing a direct definition of citizenships (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). Others argue the group's ideology is predicated in

anti-Semitic and anti-black ideas about who qualifies as a citizen (SPLC n.d.). Another prominent theory states that by switching to the Gold Standard in 1933, the United States government leveraged its citizens as collateral in order to protect its financial interests (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.; NYT 2019).

The goal of the Sovereign Citizen movement is to subvert the central government. Members believe that the government forces people to stay under its control by tricking people into creating contracts with it (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). These contracts take the form of legal documentation, such as Social Security cards and birth certificates, and in establishing the control of the government deprive the individual of their sovereign identity (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). As these contracts illegitimately establish the power of the government, Sovereign Citizens believe the only way to achieve freedom is via what they refer to as “redemption”, or a system of actions designed to work against the government (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.; Matza 2020 ; NYT 2019).

The most common action associated with this movement is clogging up the legal system via “paper terrorism” (SPLC n.d.; FBI 2010; ADL n.d.). This consists of filing illegitimate cases in court using indecipherable language (SPLC n.d.; FBI 2010.). Many Sovereign Citizens believe that, if done correctly, this process will allow them to achieve victory against the courts and therefore divorce themselves from the law (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.; Matza 2020). Members engage in a number of other forms of action, such as creating false documents, engaging in tax evasion, and threatening law enforcement (SPLC n.d.; FBI 2010; ADL n.d. ; Matza 2020; Slater 2016). Members also have a smaller pattern of carrying out violent activity, especially when they feel like their actions are particularly threatened by law enforcement (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.; Slater 2016).

Geography

Since its establishment, the Sovereign Citizen movement has been popularized throughout the United States (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). The movement has supporters in every state, some of whom organize in more physical cells (e.g. Arizona Patriot Movement) (SPLC n.d.; Slater 2016). The anti-government philosophy spurred the growth of the movement outside the United States. Sovereign Citizens reportedly also has supporters in Australia, the United Kingdom, and Ireland (Matza 2020).

Organizational Structure

Nationwide, the Sovereign Citizens movement is known to be a loosely knit network of those with similar anti-government ideologies (MacNabb 2012; SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.;). As such, the movement has no central leadership or noted methods of organization. Although there are no official leaders, many individual Sovereign Citizens have risen to prominence in the movement via online platforms or regional leadership (MacNabb 2012; ADL n.d.). Many regions have local cells of Sovereign Citizens (Slater 2016 17).

Some evidence suggests that these smaller groups may have the organized central leadership that is not prominent at the national level (Slater 2016 17).

The Sovereign Citizens movement has undergone a shift in membership throughout the decades. Initially, in the 1990s, the group attracted white supremacists (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). Many members claimed that to be truly sovereign required members to be white (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). In the 2000s, however, members of the movement shifted away from this rhetoric. Today, many contemporary members are POC such as the Moorish Sovereign Citizens (SPLC n.d.; Conroy 2017). Economic events like the Great Recession attracted many individuals who had been harmed and were seeking a quick solution (SPLC n.d.; Conroy 2017 ; Matza 2020; NYT 2019). Members struggle to fundraise in the traditional sense. Many of these members do not succeed in achieving financial success via the movement's methods, and often are scammed away from their own funds by more prominent members (SPLC n.d.; NYT 2019).

Although the exact number of Sovereign Citizens are unknown, the movement was estimated to have between 100,000 and 200,000 followers as of 2011 (SPLC n.d.). Current crime data has been used to estimate that the movement has hundreds of thousands of followers and that numbers are increasing (Slater 2016 pp 8). Members of the movement are largely lone wolf actors. The most well-known case of this was Terry Nichols, who adopted the group's strategy and filed numerous lawsuits against the state prior to the Oklahoma City bombing 1995 (Matza 2020). The movement has been able to achieve such a wide reach via its use of the internet to recruit members via social media, seminars and web training (SPLC n.d.). Many Sovereign Citizens get their information and calls to action from sovereign-run Youtube Channels, blogs, and other forms of media (MacNabb 2012; SPLC n.d.; Conroy 2017).

External Ties

Although Sovereign Citizens can trace much of its ideology to the 1970s-era Posse Comitatus, there is no evidence that it was an official splinter group of the organization (ADL n.d. Matza 2020; NYT 2019) .

Sovereign Citizens has no official ties to other armed groups, but members have created countless militias and splinter groups under the movement's ideology (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). The extent to which these groups exist is not officially recorded, but some of the most prominent groups include the Montana Freeman and the Republic of Texas (ADL n.d.).

Group Outcome

Since the 1990s, federal and local law enforcement have taken action to work against members of the Sovereign Citizen movement (Slater 2016; Treasury Inspector General for Tax

Administration 2012). This action, however, has been unsuccessful at breaking down the movement due to the widespread nature of Sovereign Citizens in the United States. Economic agents such as the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration have been able to take some action against sovereign's tax avoidance, but forces have no ground to oppose the movement's fraudulent court filings (Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration 2012).

There have been numerous violent attacks associated with self-identified Sovereign Citizens (SPLC n.d; GTD 2018). However, the movement is so broad and without any defined leadership making it hard to attribute the attacks to either the movement or the lone wolf perpetrators. Law enforcement is often successful at taking down the perpetrators of violent attacks (SPLC n.d; GTD 2018), but these individual arrests seem to hold little to no power in destabilizing the movement as a whole (SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d). Some theorists also attribute this failure to the United States's lack of focus on non-Islamic domestic terrorism in favor of combatting outside threats (Slater 2016 pp 20-21).

The Sovereign Citizen movement is still widespread in the United States. The movement received a boom in the late 2000s, and numbers of reported Sovereign Citizen incidents continued to rise in record numbers in the decade following (GTD 2019; SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d; NYT 2019; Slater 2016 pp 2). Multiple events in 2020, including the rise in Black Lives Matter activity, the presidential election, and the implementation of COVID-19 safety measures have prompted a new increase in followers (Matza 2020).

Notes for Iris:

- this more an ideology or an umbrella which inspires a lot of lone wolf actors. Similar to contemporary QAnon. People don't interpret the ideology in the same way. Homegrown violent extremism contemporary case could be interesting
- SCM is more an ideology while Posse Comitatus is distinct organization even though they had a lot of overlap in anti-state. PC introduced a lot of ideas which became influential later on (similar to Turner Diaries symbolic sense?)
- a lot of militias have similar anti-state ideas and SCM-like philosophies, but because there's no physical entity known as SCM it's influence on 90s militia movement is more amorphous. Kinda like umbrella.
- 'conspiracy-like' facets seems to heavily influence ideology of other militias. Value of understanding SCM is the etiology of the anti-state movement. SCM is much older than Ruby Ridge/Waco (interesting catalyst + permissive factors) **interesting comparison to posse comitatus

V. THE CORNERSTONE
Torg ID: 1577
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: El Rukn, Black P Stones, Blackstone Rangers, The Cornerstone, The Foundation

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Ranger Nation, P Stone Nation, Black P Stone Nation, BPSN, Moorish Science Temple of America, El Rukn Tribe

Group Formation: early 1960s

Group End: 2016? still active

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when exactly the group formed, but sources place it around the late 1950s/early 1960s. Some sources claim the gang emerged between 1957-1960 as an opposition to the Vice Lords (NGCRC 2003). Other sources claim it was founded in 1965 (MIPT 2008). Yet others still claim it formed in the late 1960s (Blau and O'Brien 1991). Today, the gang is still based in Chicago but has members across America (DOJ 2016). It originally rose to prominence on Blackstone Avenue in the south side of Chicago as a street gang (NGCRC 2003; McPherson 1969). It was formed to protect those in the South Side neighborhoods from other gangs, most notably the Devil's Disciples (McPherson 1969).

The group was originally known as the Blackstone Rangers (NGCRC 2003; Blau and O'Brien 1991). The group was founded by Jeff Fort and Eugene Hairston (NGCRC 2003; Blau and O'Brien 1991). From its formation until 1968, Hairston was the president and Fort was vice president (McPherson 1969). Fort became president after Hairston was imprisoned and renamed the group the Black P. Stone Nation (Brune and Ylisela 1988; Nordgren 1991). The nation referred to the fact that many minor gangs were allied with the Black P. Stones and acted with them (Nordgren 1991).

The group rose to prominence in the mid 1960s (NGCRC 2003; McPherson 1969). For the first few years it was only focused on defending the neighborhood, but eventually transitioned into criminal activities (McPherson 1969). Some literature attributes this growth due to the influence Fort had over prominent white liberals and the way he was able frame his motivations to get their support (NGCRC 2003; Brune and Ylisela 1988). Fort focused his outward messaging on concepts related to social benefits for the black community (Blau and O'Brien 1991). This support was primarily due to the financial and political support the organization got from Reverend John Fry (NGCRC 2003). Fry's church sponsored the gang for several federal and philanthropic grants (NGCRC 2003). Due to these resources, the Black P Stone Nation experienced an influx in membership (NGCRC 2003). Fort used this funding to set up a "Job training program" for gang members. (NGCRC 2003; Brune and Ylisela 1988; Nordgren 1991).

The Black P. Stones was unlike other criminal gangs due to their association with the nation of Islam. Following a prison stint from 1972-1976, Fort announced he had converted to Islam and would rename the group "El Rukn" or cornerstone (NGCRC 2003; Brune and Ylisela 1988; Nordgren 1991). The group also became more religious and adopted many Islamic customs (NGCRC 2003; MIPT 2008; Brune and Ylisela 1988).

There is debate over whether Fort's conversion was real or not. Fort claimed that this connection to Islam was a true turning point (MIPT 2008; NGCRC 2003; Brune and Ylisela 1988). Gang members would report to headquarters, known as the "mosque", for

weekly prayer (MIPT 2008; Brune and Ylisela 1988). Fort also seemed to use Islamic terms as code in gang communications (NGCRC 2003; Blau and O'Brien 1991). In 1985, members of the gang in prison sued to have their gang activities erased and be recognized as a religion (DOJ 2016).

Law enforcement, however, states that the association with Islam serves to attempt to cover up and legitimize the gang's criminal activities (NGCRC 2003; Brune and Ylisela 1988; DOJ 2016). It had been used by other prisoners in the past (NGCRC 2003; Shipp 1985).

During the 1970s and 1980s, the group primarily focused on drug operations (NGCRC 2003; MIPT 2008; Brune and Ylisela 1988; Blau and O'Brien 1991; Nordgren 1991). By the 1980s, the gang particularly dealt in heroin and a series of drug related murders took place in 1985 (Brune and Ylisela 1988). The El Rukns also carried out drug selling operations in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (NGCRC 2003). By 1978, they had formed the "El-Pyramid Maintenance and Management Corporation" to buy real estate in the Chicago area (NGCRC 2003). Fort used the funds to buy a building and nicknamed it the "fort" or the "mosque" (NGCRC 2003; Brune and Ylisela 1988).

In 1985, the El Rukn gang made a deal with the Libyan government to carry out militant attacks (MIPT 2008; Hidlay 1987). The exact motives are unknown, but the Libyan Government supposedly offered \$2.5 million and asylum (MIPT 2008; Hidlay 1987; Brune and Ylisela 1988). This plot involved large scale attacks on airplanes and government buildings to undermine the Reagan administration (Hidlay 1987). None of the attacks took place, as police indicated the group before they could carry them out (Hidlay 1987; Brune and Ylisela 1988).

Geography

The gang rose to prominence on Blackstone avenue in the south side of Chicago (NGCRC 2003; McPherson 1969). After being released from his 1972 sentence, Fort temporarily lived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (NGCRC 2003). Even after he returned to Chicago, the El Rukns maintained drug operations in Wisconsin (NGCRC 2003). Other midwest states were also involved (Blau and O'Brien 1991). The El Rukns headquarters, known as the "fort" or the "mosque" were located in Chicago (MIPT 2008; Brune and Ylisela 1988). Today, the gang is still based in Chicago but has members across America (DOJ 2016)

Organizational Structure

The group was founded by Jeff Fort and Eugene Hairston (NGCRC 2003). Until 1968, Hairston was the president and Fort was vice president (McPherson 1969). Fort then became president after Hairston was imprisoned (Brune and Ylisela 1988). Many members of the gang viewed Fort as a charismatic leader (Brune and Ylisela 1988). He

promised to work on social issues and improve things for the black community (Brune and Ylisela 1988). Following the assassination of Martin Luther King in 1968, Fort led the Blackstone Rangers in a protest many attribute to his inspirational status (Brune and Ylisela 1988). The group can be traced back to the "Main 21" who all had leadership positions (NGCRC 2003; McPherson 1969). Many members of the "main 21" were leaders of minor gangs that had allied with the Black P Stones, forming Blackstone Nation. (McPherson 1969; Brune and Ylisela 1988).

The Black P Stone Nations is formally organized and has codes and by laws (NGCRC 2003). The gang's membership is based under the notion of "brothers" (NGCRC 2003). Nearly all of the members were black (MIPT 2008). The group recruited in the south side neighborhood of Chicago. Many of the key figures in the gang are known as "generals" (Blau and O'Brien 1991). Around the 1970s, the group used a two-tiered organizational structure, one for younger members and one for more reliable stones (NGCRC 2003). It is unclear whether they continued to use this structure. The El Rukns were older felons and their leadership was entirely made up of the Black P Stone Nations (ngcrc 2003).

The exact number of members in the gang is unclear. Some sources report that the Black P Stones had around 5,000 members at their height, which decreased to 250-300 during the El Rukn stage (MIPT 2008). Other sources suggest that the group had 3500-8000 members in 1969 (McPherson 1969). In 1991, after many prominent members were arrested, authorities claimed the group had about 20 members (Blau and O'Brien 1991). In 2016, however, it was reported that the group had 30, 000 members across America (DOJ 2016).

External Ties

The group was founded to offer protection from rival gangs, including the Devil's Disciples (McPherson 1969). The group clashed with the Black Panthers in the area. Before 1976, there was a branch known as the Titanic Stones but Fort ordered the group assassinated after his takeover. Until 1977, the Cobra Stones were also a branch, but they disaffiliated around the same time when Fort ordered Mickey Conwell killed (NGCRC 2003). The Black P. Stones are close with the vice Lords and Latin Kings, primarily due to prison gang partnerships (NGCRC 2003). The group's main rival is the East Side Disciples (Brune and Ylisela 1988). In the 1960s, the group formed alliances with other minor gangs, such as the Pharaohs and the Lovers. (McPherson 1969)

During the El Rukn years, the gang formed the Grassroots Independent Voters of Illinois to attempt to have political influence (NGCRC 2003). Around the same time, Fort also began the Martin Luther King movement, which protested nazi activity by the Naztional Social Party of America in the area (NGCRC 2003). The El Rukns also carried out drug selling operations in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (NGCRC 2003). By 1978, they had formed the "El-Pyramid Maintenance and Management Corporation" to buy real estate in the

Chicago area (NGCRC 2003). Fort and his toughest heroin-dealing generals became known as the Guerilla Family (Brune and Ylisela 1988).

Fort founded the non-profit Citizens Responding to Emergency Situations Today, and many law enforcement officials suspect it is a front group for the Black P. Stone Nation (NGCRC 2003). Today there are several branches of the black P. Stone nation- the Gangster Stones, Jet Black Stones, Rubinites, Future Stones, P.R. Stones, CornerStones and the largest branch, the Almighty BPSN. (NGCRC 2003)

In 1985, the Elk Rukn gang allegedly made a deal with the Libyan government to carry out militant attacks (MIPT 2008; Hidlay 1987). The exact motives are unknown, but the Libyan Government supposedly offered \$2.5 million and asylum (MIPT 2008; Hidlay 1987; Brune and Ylisela 1988). The Libyan government denied this alliance, but evidence of some collaboration remains via records of the Libyan government purchasing plane tickets for El Runkns to come to Libya (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

In 1968, the US Senate began to investigate the jobs training program (NGCRC 2003; Nordgren 1991). In 1972, 3 members were convicted for defrauding a federal government grant of \$972,000 that Fry had helped them get (NGCRC 2003; Brune and Ylisela 1988). Prosecutors claimed that little training had taken place in the program and that not enough members had jobs (Brune and Ylisela 1988). Fort's defense stated that this was because the city of Chicago systematically worked to discredit the program (Brune and Ylisela 1988). Fort was released after 1976. In 1983, he was sent to prison again on drug conviction charges (Brune and Ylisela 1988; Blau and O'Brien 1991; Nordgren 1991).

Around 1985-1986, the federal government began another investigation which involved tapping Fort's prison calls to El Rukn members (Brune and Ylisela 1988; Blau and O'Brien 1991; FBI n.d.). Through these phone taps, they gained insight into the gang's drug dealings and uncovered the plot with the Libyan government (Brune and Ylisela 1988).

Due to the investigation in 1986, members of El Rukn were convicted on account of their plotting with the Libyan government (MIPT 2008; Hidlay 1987; Brune and Ylisela 1988; Blau and O'Brien 1991). In their defense, gang members referred to their Islamic roots and said the Libyan government was helping them build a mosque (Hidlay 1987). 65 members were indicted, including prominent members like Fort (MIPT 2008; Hidlay 1987). Fort faced a maximum of 260 years in prison, and several other members faced long sentences (Hidlay 1987). Fort was eventually sentenced to 80 years (Brune and Ylisela 1988; Blau and O'Brien 1991). He was the first man in America to be convicted of terrorism (Brune and Ylisela 1988). In 1996, the US attorney who led the convictions was

fired (NGCRC 2003). 15 El Rukns gained retrials and others had plea bargains (NGCRC 2003).

Following the indictment, the gang changed their name back to the Black P. Stone nation. In 1991, 6 generals and the patron were found guilty of narcotics and murder conspiracy (Blau and O'Brien 1991). In the following decade, more members were charged (Blau and O'Brien 1991; Nordgren 1991). City officials destroyed the "mosque" headquarters in 1991 (Blau and O'Brien 1991; Nordgren 1991). Fort still communicates with the gang and maintains some control in prison (NGCRC 2003; MIPT 2008; Brune and Ylisela 1988). In 2014, former member Earl Hawkins was released after testifying against the El Rukn and gang members (Meisner 2014). Today, the gang is still based in Chicago but has members across America (DOJ 2016). In 2016, the leader of the Lansing, Michigan branch of the Black P Stone Nation was sent to prison for heroin dealings (DOJ 2016).

Notes for Iris:

- When Fort became the leader of the group, he focused a lot on social welfare so created a job training program to ostensibly help people get back on their feet. He got federal funding as part of the grant, but the Senate announced a nation-wide investigation into the misuse of the federal funds.
- debate over how radicalized Fort was coming out of prison in 1976. It retained a lot of members of the original gang (Black P Stone) and started to turn to more drug trafficking
- the group self-described as Sunni Muslim and tried to gain religious protections as part of their defenses against government drug crimes
- Libya's role with the group is highly uncertain. Libyan payment never paid and Qaddafi denied it. Libya did pay for plane tickets for some members to come out to Libya (connections to Islamic Legion?)
- the group has interesting retrenchment after the Libya plot is uncovered. Transitions (de-evolves) back into criminal gang
- good example of cult of personality of Fort -- he was highly charismatic leader (interesting comparison to Staniland and vertical ties between members and leader)

VI. LATIN MAFIA
Torg ID: 2089
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This name is too generic for research.

Group Formation: This name is too generic for research.

Group End: This name is too generic for research.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This name is too generic for research.

Geography

This name is too generic for research.

Organizational Structure

This name is too generic for research.

External Ties

This name is too generic for research.

Group Outcome

This name is too generic for research.

VII. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IRA

Torg ID: 471

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1994

Group End: 1994

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Southern California IRA was a group that first came to attention in 1994 (MIPT 2008; Abrams 1994; Kempster 1994). There is no official information on the group's founding or ideology, but its claim of responsibility indicated support for the Irish Republican Army, who sought to end British Rule in Northern Ireland (Abrams 1994; Kempster 1994). In January 1994, police discovered unarmed grenades outside British-owned businesses in Southern California (MIPT 2008). The group claimed responsibility for placing these grenades, arguing they were in protest of a travel ban against Gerry Adams. Before the attacks, Adams was in the process of getting a visa approved, and some speculate that anti-IRA actors carried out the plot in the hopes of turning US sentiment against him (MIPT 2008). Adams denounced the attacks and was granted a visa (Abrams 1994; Kempster 1994).

Geography

The Southern California IRA's only claimed attack took place in San Diego, California (MIPT 2008; Abrams 1994; Kempster 1994).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the organizational structure of the Southern California IRA.

External Ties

The group claimed the attack was in order to denounce the US travel ban against Gerry Adams (MIPT 2008). Little is known about the external ties of the Southern California IRA. The Irish Republican Army had no history of action in the US and never claimed the group (MIPT 2008; Abrams 1994). Sinn Fein denounced the attempted attacks (Abrams 1994; Kempster 1994).

Group Outcome

The group's only known attack was the grenade incident in January 1994. The group was unheard from again leading some to speculate the group never existed at all (MIPT 2008).

VIII. ORIENTAL LAZY-BOYS

Torg ID: 2063

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: OLB, Lazy Boys, Laziez, Oriental Lazy Boyz

Group Formation: 1996 (first recorded action, likely earlier)

Group End: 2011 (last recorded mention)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Oriental Lazy Boys was a Cambodian street gang active in Los Angeles, California (Time 2001; Court of Appeals to California 2010; AP 1998). The group formed as part of a larger wave of Cambodian street gangs. These gangs initially organized in response to threats posed by Latino Street Gangs (Time 2001).

Following the Cambodian Genocide in the 1970s, a wave of Cambodian immigrants and refugees moved to California (Time 2001). They often settled in the same areas as the Latino population, leading to inter-ethnic tensions. Latino gangs began to employ intimidation tactics against the Cambodian population (Time 2001).

The Cambodian gangs, including Oriental Lazy Boys, formed due to racial tensions and had no political aims. It was purely a criminal organization. The group came to the attention of law enforcement, when they were convicted for the 1996 murder of Cambodian-born actor Haing Nor (AP 1998; Los Angeles Times 2004).

Geography

The Oriental Lazy Boys were a Cambodian street gang active in Los Angeles, California (Time 2001; Court of Appeals to California 2010). The group primarily operated in Chinatown (Court of Appeals to California 2010). Its members were Cambodian refugees or their children (Time 2001; AP 1998).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the organizational structure of the Oriental Lazy Boys. In 2010 it was estimated that the group had around 100 members as of 2010 (Court of Appeals to California 2010). Its members were Cambodian refugees or their children (Time 2001; AP 1998). In 1998, Indra Lim, Tak Sun Tan and Jason Chan were sentenced to prison for the murder of Haing Nor (AP 1998; Los Angeles Times 2004).

External Ties

The Oriental Lazy Boys had a very violent set of rivalries with Latino gangs in the area (Time 2001). The Oriental Lazy Boys maintained close ties with other unnamed Cambodian street gangs to fight against Latino street gangs (Time 2001). In 2001,

members of the gang traveled to Santa Monica to help the region's Cambodian gangs, Tiny Rascals and Asian Boyz, fight against the East Side Longos (Time 200). Members of law enforcement estimated that the group had a rivalry with the graffiti crew NERD (Court of Appeals to California 2010).

Group Outcome

In 1998, Indra Lim, Tak Sun Tan and Jason Chan were tried for the murder of Haing Nor (AP 1998; Los Angeles Times 2004). All three men were sentenced to prison (AP 1998; Los Angeles Times 2004). In 2000, the Los Angeles Police department raided the homes of four of the members of the gang (Los Angeles Times 2000). In 2004 a US District Court judge overturned Tak Sun Tan's conviction (Los Angeles Times 2004). In 2006, two members, Son Lorn and Jimmie Tran, were arrested for attempted murder (Court of Appeals to California 2010; Los Angeles Times 2004). The last recorded mention of the group was in 2011 (FBI 2011). It is unknown whether the group still exists.

IX. MARINEROS

Torg ID: 2067

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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http://umich.edu/~ac213/student_projects07/transgang/immigration.html

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: MS-13

Group Formation: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (UMich 2004).

Group End: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (UMich 2004).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (UMich 2004).

Geography

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (UMich 2004).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (UMich 2004).

External Ties

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (UMich 2004).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2075) (UMich 2004).

- X. FREEMEN (BASED IN WA)
Torg ID: 1578
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

*independent of Washington State Militia, but worked together on one plot

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Freemen." Terrorist Organization Profile No.3247. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bvfbn5S40Jq7YYfCQ1MPmjVuRFzXKYuwg-ql2ZUM6Eg/edit>
- Susan Byrnes, Lily Eng, and Jennifer Bjorhus. "8 From Area Arrested In Bomb-Making -- Freeman, Members Of Militias Among Those Jailed In Bellingham." Seattle Times. 1996. <https://archive.seattletimes.com/archive/?date=19960729&slug=2341557>
- "Federal Grand Jury Issues New Indictment Against Militia." Spokane Spokesman-Review. 1996. <https://www.spokesman.com/stories/1996/nov/15/federal-grand-jury-issues-new-indictment-against/>
- Linda Ashton. "Feds To Retry Seven Defendants In Conspiracy Case Group Will Be Indicted Again On Bomb Charges After Mistrial Last Month." Spokane Spokesman-Review. 1997. <https://www.spokesman.com/stories/1997/mar/21/feds-to-retry-seven-defendants-in-conspiracy-case/>

- “Washington State Militia.” USA Cases Part 8.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1You-eSAleOnld1EDYXyXIWyX0vePYp_B1LN_3kwEgSo/edit
- Logisky, Pamela B. and Jeffrey J Jahns. “Freemen: Armageddon’s Prophets of Hate and Terror.” The Kitsap County Prosecuting Attorney’s Office. 1999.
<http://waprosecutors.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/2010-FREEMAN-MANUAL.pdf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: mid-1990s

Group End: 1996

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but the Freemen came to attention in 1996. The group was four anti-government individuals who lived in Washington in the mid 1990s (MIPT 2008; Byrnes, Eng and Bjorhus 1996; Spokane Spokesman-Review 1996; Spokane Spokesman-Review 1997). The group was part of the larger freemen movement, which was an anti-state movement (Jahn and Logisky 1999).

The group first came to attention for a foiled bombing plot in 1996 (MIPT 2008; Byrnes, Eng and Bjorhus 1996; Spokane Spokesman-Review 1996). Four members of the Washington Freemen, John Lloyd Kirk, Judy Kirk, Tracy Brown, and William Smith, collaborated with members of Washington State Militia in a bombing plot that would have targeted the federal government (MIPT 2008; Byrnes, Eng and Bjorhus 1996; Spokane Spokesman-Review 1996).

Geography

The members of the Washington Freemen were located in Washington, and the group's only recorded plot took place in Western Washington (MIPT 2008; Byrnes, Eng and Bjorhus 1996; Spokane Spokesman-Review 1996; Spokane Spokesman-Review 1997).

Organizational Structure

It is unclear whether the Freemen were a militant group or a few individuals in Washington who identified with the Freemen ideology. Some sources describe them as a

militant group (MIPT 2008). However, the group had no ties to other freemen groups like the Montana Freeman.

The four known members of the Washington Freeman were John Lloyd Kirk, Judy Kirk, Tracy Brown, and William Smith (MIPT 2008; Byrnes, Eng and Bjorhus 1996; Spokane Spokesman-Review 1996; Spokane Spokesman-Review 1997). There is no evidence of other members.

External Ties

Members of the Freeman closely collaborated with members of the Washington State Militia on a bombing plot in 1996 (Byrnes, Eng and Bjorhus 1996; Spokane Spokesman-Review 1996; Spokane Spokesman-Review 1997). This plot consisted of making seven bombs at bomb making classes (Byrnes, Eng and Bjorhus 1996).

Group Outcome

On July 27, 1996, police arrested Kirk, Kirk, Brown, and Smith, along with four members of the Washington State Militia on counts of creating pipe bombs and conspiring against the government (MIPT 2008; Byrnes, Eng and Bjorhus 1996; Spokane Spokesman-Review 1996). Informants from the FBI and the local police had attended the planning sessions for the bombs and prompted the arrests (Byrnes, Eng and Bjorhus 1996; Spokane Spokesman-Review 1996). Tracy Brown and Judy Kirk's charges were dropped, while John Lloyd Kirk was found guilty of possession of an unregistered destructive device and was sentenced (MIPT 2008). The Washington-based Freeman became inactive following the arrests, most likely because of the state suppression that took place.

Notes for Iris:

-ties to Freeman/Militia are collaboration and active support on plotting a singular attack (again interesting way to visualize the relationship). Seems a little stronger than an affiliation

-

XI. BUNCH OF CRAZY SOUTHERNERS

Torg ID: 2084

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Juanita Darling. "Violent teens have no parents but war; El Salvador: The country's 12-year civil war ended in 1992, but its offspring continue to spread violence and terror.

New laws prevent them from being tried as adults, regardless of their crimes.” Baltimore Sun. 1999.

<https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/bs-xpm-1999-08-17-9908170252-story.html>

●

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: MS-13

Group Formation: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2705) (Baltimore Sun 1999).

Group End: This is an alias for MS-13 (T2705) (Baltimore Sun 1999).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2705) (Baltimore Sun 1999).

Geography

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2705) (Baltimore Sun 1999).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2705) (Baltimore Sun 1999).

External Ties

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2705) (Baltimore Sun 1999).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for MS-13 (T2705) (Baltimore Sun 1999).

XII. SALVADORANS WITH PRIDE

Torg ID: 2085

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “10 Men are indicted in a war between Long Island Street Gangs.” New York Times. 2000.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2000/12/22/nyregion/10-men-are-indicted-in-a-war-between-long-island-street-gangs.html>
- Bridget Murphy. “Salvadoreans with Pride gang members charged, officials say.” Newsday. 2016.
<https://www.newsday.com/long-island/crime/13-members-of-street-gang-arrested-in-nassau-officials-say-1.12795385>
- Joseph Kolb. “Feds Fail Another Long Island Town with Violent El Salvadorean Immigrant Gangs.” Center for Immigration Studies. 2017.
<https://cis.org/Kolb/Feds-Fail-Another-Long-Island-Town-Violent-El-Salvadoran-Immigrant-Gangs>
- Sarah Garland. “Mean Streets of Long Island.” The Crime Report. Center on Media, Crime, and Justice. 2009.
<https://thecrimereport.org/2009/07/21/the-mean-streets-of-long-island/>
- “Gang member stabbed 15 times inside Nassau County Jail” News 12 Staff. 2019.
<https://brooklyn.news12.com/sources-gang-member-stabbed-5-times-inside-nassau-county-jail-41106675>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: SWP

Group Formation: late 1990s (NYT, Kolb)

Group End: 2019 (last recorded, likely still active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Salvadorans With Pride was a street gang active in Long Island. (NYT 2000; Murphy 2016; Kolb 2017). It is unclear when the gang first originated, but records point to it emerging in the late 1990s (NYT 2000; Kolb 2017). Salvadorans With Pride had originally approached law enforcement to get approval to start a community support organization for Salvadoran immigrants but were refused (Garland 2009). Following this, the group shifted towards criminal activities and defense from other prominent gangs like MS-13 (Garland 2009). In the mid-late 2010s, the gang gained a significant influx in membership due to inefficient immigration policies (Kolb 2017). From 2014-2016, the Office of Refugee Resettlement placed nearly 3000 “unaccompanied illegal alien youths” in Nassau country (Kolb 2017). Salvadorans With Pride recruited many of these minors from schools. (Kolb 2017). The gang has never had political aims as its sole purpose is to act as a criminal organization.

Geography

The Salvadorans With Pride gang was active in Long Island, predominantly in Nassau County and around the town of Hempstead. (NYT 2000; Murphy 2016; Kolb 2017).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the organizational structure of Salvadorans With Pride except that it maintains a typical gang hierarchy (Murphy 2016). Prominent members and leaders are often referred to as “OGs” (Murphy 2016). One of the most prominent OGs was Wilmer Sandoval, who was credited with reigniting SWP’s tensions with rival gangs around 2016 (Murphy 2016). Members of the gang are Salvadoran and many are immigrants from Central America (NYT 2000; Kolb 2017). Gang members conducted armed robberies and other crimes to finance their gang war with MS-13 (NYT 2000).

In the mid-late 2010s, the gang gained a significant influx in membership due to inefficient immigration policies (Kolb 2017). From 2014-2016, the Office of Refugee Resettlement placed nearly 3000 “unaccompanied illegal alien youths” in Nassau country (Kolb 2017). Salvadorans With Pride recruited many of these minors from schools. (Kolb 2017). They also had somewhat of an online presence, with the member “Gem Starr” posting rap videos that featured lyrics about the gang (Murphy 2016).

External Ties

Salvadorans With Pride had rivalries with other prominent Latino street gangs, most notably MS-13 (NYT 2000; Murphy 2016; Garland 2009). Others included Vatos Locos and Latin Pride (Murphy 2016). In the early 2010s SWP maintained peaceful coexistence with other gangs but April of 2016, Sandoval was released from prison and tensions grew agitated again (Murphy 2016).

Group Outcome

In 2000, a federal grand jury indicted 10 members of MS-13 and Salvadorans With Pride on charges relating to the war between the two gangs (NYT 2000). In 2016, law enforcement in Long Island renewed their anti-gang programs among greater concern about gang violence in the area (Murphy 2016; Murphy 2016). That same year, authorities arrested over a dozen members of Salvadorans with Pride (Murphy 2016). Law enforcement hoped that this major operation would halt gang operations (Murphy 2016). However, members of the gang were still active as of 2019 (News 12 2019).

- XIII. WEST DEER PARK LOCOS
Torg ID: 2094
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Darragh Johnson. "Calixto at a Crossroads." Washington Post. 2005.
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/lifestyle/2005/08/28/calixto-at-a-crossroads/c2021104-a6ac-4014-a603-75cdc40b88cf/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: MS-13

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

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

XIV. PUERTO RICAN SOCIALIST PARTY

Torg ID: 789

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Brandyce Kay Case Haub. "Together we stand apart: Island and mainland Puerto Rican Independentistas." University of Iowa. 2011.
<https://ir.uiowa.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://www.google.com/&httpsredir=1&article=2315&context=etd>
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<https://www.nytimes.com/1972/05/21/archives/there-are-few-independentistas-in-puerto-rico-but-independentistas.html>
- Wilma Reveron. "History of the Pro-Independence Movement." Capraprieto. 1999.
<https://capaprieto.tripod.com/id12.html>
- Laura Briggs. "La vida, moynihan, and other libels: migration, Social Science, and the making of the Puerto Rican welfare queen." Centro Journal. City University of New York. 2002. <https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/377/37711290004.pdf>
-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Pro-Independence Movement, Movimiento Pro-Independencia, MPI, Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño, PSP, MI-PSP

Group Formation: 1971

Group End: early 1980s

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Puerto Rican Socialist Party was a US branch of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party Mainland group (Haub 2011) In Puerto Rico, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party formed 1971 when the separatist political organization Movimiento Pro-Independencia renamed itself (Haub 2011; Gruber 1972; Reveron 1999; Briggs 2000). The Puerto Rican Socialist party participated in Puerto Rican elections in 1976 and 1980 but was unsuccessful at gaining seats (Haub 2011). Some members advocated for armed struggle but no significant efforts were made (Briggs 2000). The mainland group was an ethnonationalist separatist group that fought for Puerto Rican independence (Haub 2011) The organization used their newsletter, Carta Roja, to organize actions, such as rallies and protests, in favor of Puerto Rican Independence (Haub 2011). The group's most well-known event took place in 1974 in Madison Square garden and over 20000 people attended the rally (Haub 2011)

Geography

The Puerto Rican Socialist Party was a US branch of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party Mainland group (Haub 2011). The group's most well-known event took place in 1974 in Madison Square Garden in New York ((Haub 2011)

Organizational Structure

It is difficult to tell the exact details of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party's membership because their efforts often had them working with other Puerto Rican and Leftist groups (Haub 2011). Membership was primarily made up of stateside Puerto Ricans, although the party often worked with non-Puerto Rican sympathisers (Haub 2011). The group was primarily formed out of young people, which initially drove a lot of the momentum but faded as they aged (Haub 2011). The Puerto Rican Socialist party used their newsletter, Carta Roja to solicit funds for events (Haub 2011). The group had chapters across the mainland United States and the island of Puerto Rico.

External Ties

The Puerto Rican Socialist Party US branch was an offshoot of the island organization of the same name (Haub 2011). The Puerto Rican Socialist Party allied with many other Puerto Rican Leftist groups (Haub 2011) Other American leftist groups, such as the Third World Women's Alliance and the American Indian movement, worked with the group as sympathisers (Haub 2011) After the Puerto Rican Socialist Party was dissolved, some members began the Nuevo Movimiento Independentista Puertorriqueno while others remained unaffiliated (Haub 2011)

Group Outcome

The main Puerto Rican Socialist party dissolved in the early 1980s following their unsuccessful election runs (Haub 2011). Members became disillusioned from participating in activism, which was exacerbated by their aging making them reluctant to participate (Haub 2011). It is unknown precisely when the US branch ceased operations, but may have been around the same time as the main branch.

Notes for Iris:

- "Some advocated armed struggle for Puerto Rican liberation, drawing massive repression from COINTELPRO in particular and the FBI and local police forces in general.⁷⁸"

- no evidence of actual violent attacks, just some support for violence. Quote comes in context of describing multiple different types of groups including FALN

Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: 42nd Street Little Criminals, Forty Second Lil Criminals

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Leaders ignored gang warning." WBTV. 2008.
<https://www.wbtv.com/story/9416287/leaders-ignored-gang-warning/>
- Connell, Rich, and Robert J. Lopez. 2000. CONVENTION 2000 / THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION; and over here, the real world; the democratic platform is little solace to the downtrodden living at the baker, which overlooks the convention goings-on.: [home edition]. Los Angeles Times, Aug 14, 2000.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/convention-2000-democratic-over-here-real-world/docview/421550882/se-2?accountid=11243>
(accessed January 1, 2021).
- "Street Gangs being Linked to more Charlotte Crimes" GO Upstate. 2003
<https://www.goupstate.com/article/NC/20031006/News/605170779/SJ>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: 42nd LC, 42nd Street Little Criminals

Group Formation: Unknown - as late as 2000/2001 (WBTV)

Group End: 2008?

There are a lot of instagram posts under the hashtag #42LilCriminals13 so likely still active.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The 42nd Street Lil Criminals was a gang that operated in southern Los Angeles and Charlotte, North Carolina (WBTV 2008). The gang originated in southern Los Angeles (WBTV 2008). The exact timing of the group's founding is unclear, but it formed as part of a larger proliferation of rival street gangs in LA (WBTV 2008). This proliferation is largely characterized as taking place in the 1980s/90s. In 2001, gang member William Garcia notified law enforcement that members of the gang were coming to Charlotte (WBTV 2008) The city's law enforcement did not set up a gang intelligence until 2 years later when gang activity became an issue in the area (WBTV 2008). The group did not have any political aims as its primary purpose was to act as a criminal organization.

Geography

The 42nd Street Lil Criminals was a gang that operated in south Los Angeles and later, Charlotte, North Carolina (WBTV 2008).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the organizational structure of the 42nd Street Lil Criminals except that they maintained a typical gang hierarchy. Members were primarily Latino (GO Upstate 2003). The gang funded its activities through criminal operations

External Ties

The 42nd Lil Criminals had a rivalry with MS-13 (WBTV 2008).

Group Outcome

By 2003, 42nd street Lil Criminals was one of the most prominent street gangs in Charlotte (Go Upstate 2003). Around that time local police in Charlotte North Carolina began more concerted anti-gang efforts to reduce the threat of criminal violence (GO Upstate). It is unclear what efforts were made. It is also unclear to what extent the gangs still operate in Los Angeles or Charlotte.

XVI. OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING CONSPIRATORS

Torg ID: 347

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Oklahoma City Bombing Conspirators." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3740. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bvfbn5S40Jq7YYfCQ1MPmjVuRFzXKYuwg-ql2ZUM6Eg/edit>
- "Oklahoma City Bombings." FBI. n.d.
<https://www.fbi.gov/history/famous-cases/oklahoma-city-bombing>
- Andrew Gumbel. "Oklahoma City Bombing 20 Years Later." The Guardian. 2015.
<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2015/apr/13/oklahoma-city-bombing-20-years-late-r-key-questions-remain-unanswered>
- Kelly-Leigh Cooper. "Oklahoma City Bombing: the day domestic terror shook America." BBC. 2020. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-51735115>

- “Significance of the Oklahoma City Bombing.” ADL. 2015.
<https://www.adl.org/news/article/oklahoma-city-bombing>
- Gore Vidal. “The meaning of Timothy McVeigh.” Vanity Fair. 2008.
<https://www.vanityfair.com/news/2001/09/mcveigh200109>
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<https://www.splcenter.org/news/2020/04/17/25-years-later-oklahoma-city-bombing-still-in-spires-antigovernment-extremists>
- “James Nichols Linked to Oklahoma City Bombing Dies at 62.” New York Times. 2017.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/02/18/us/james-nichols-dead-oklahoma-city-bombing.html>
- Max Matza. “What is the sovereign citizen movement?” BBC. 2020.
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-53654318>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols (officially), Michael Fortier, James Nichols, possibly others (unofficially, not charged)

Group Formation: McVeigh and Nichols met in 1988, idea for plot after waco 1993, unclear when planning started

Group End: 1995

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Oklahoma City Bombing Conspirators are most widely considered to refer to Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols (MIPT 2008; Cooper 2020). They are responsible for the April 19, 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah federal building in Oklahoma city (MIPT 2008; FBI n.d.; Cooper 2020; SPLC 2020).

Timothy McVeigh ascribed to the larger anti-government ideology of the 1990s. McVeigh became acquainted with right wing anti-government ideology after graduating high school, when he discovered the militia movement and The Turner Diaries (MIPT 2008). In 1988, McVeigh joined the army (MIPT 2008; Vidal 2008). While there, he met Terry Nichols and Michael Fortier, who would later play roles in the 1995 bombing (MIPT 2008). McVeigh eventually left the army disillusioned, and his anti-government ideology straightened upon his return to civilian life (MIPT 2008).

It is unclear whether McVeigh also held racist sentiments, as some sources link him with the white supremacy found in the Turner Diaries (MIPT 2008). Others claim he only used the bombing plot in the book as a model for his attack and rejected the racist ideology (Vidal 2008).

McVeigh's anti-government ideology reached a tipping point following the federal government's actions towards the Branch Dividans at Waco in 1993 (MIPT 2008; Vidal 2008; SPLC 2020). To McVeigh, these events symbolized the oppressive capabilities of the federal government, and he believed a "counter-attack" was necessary (Vidal 2008).

Following the events at Waco, McVeigh reached out to Nichols and Fortier about the plot (MIPT 2008). Nichols was the only one who deigned to participate, but Fortier allowed them to stay at his house (MIPT 2008). McVeigh targeted the Murrah Building because he believed the order for the Waco massacre was made there (MIPT 2008; Vidal 2008) The Bombing took place on the second anniversary of the end of the Waco Standoff on april 19, 1995 (MIPT 2008; Cooper 2020; Vidal 2008) Terry Nichols helped build the bomb (FBI n.d.; Gumbel 2015) and contributed financially for the materials (Gumbel 2015). That morning, McVeigh parked a rented Ryder truck containing the bomb in front of the building (FBI n.d.; Gumbel 2015; Cooper 2020 He left in another rented car and the bomb exploded and destroyed the building (FBI n.d.; ADL 2015; SPLC 2020) 168 were killed and hundreds more were injured (FBI n.d.; Gumbel 2015; ADL 2015; SPLC 2020)

Geography

The Oklahoma bombing was conducted in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (MIPT 2008; FBI n.d.; Cooper 2020; SPLC 2020) Law enforcement traced McVeigh's car to a body shop in Junction City, Kansas (FBI n.d.; Gumbel 2015) McVeigh was caught near the Kansas border (Gumbel 2015).

Organizational Structure

Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols were both officially charged and sentenced for their involvement in the bombing (MIPT 2008; Cooper 2020). In 1988, McVeigh joined the army (MIPT 2008; Vidal 2008). While there, he met Terry Nichols and Michael Fortier, who would later play roles in the 1995 bombing (MIPT 2008). McVeigh eventually left the army disillusioned , and his anti-government ideology straightened upon his return to civilian life (MIPT 2008). Following the events at Waco, McVeigh reached out to Nichols and Fortier about the plot (MIPT 2008). Nichols was the only one who deigned to participate, but Fortier allowed them to stay at his house (MIPT 2008). Terry Nichols helped build the bomb (FBI n.d.; Gumbel 2015) and contributed financially for the materials (Gumbel 2015) Some suspect that Nichols's brother, James Nichols, helped with the bomb construction due to evidence of similar weapons being built on his farm (NYT 2017).

External Ties

McVeigh's anti-government ideology intensified after incidents at Waco at Ruby Ridge (Vidal 2008). To McVeigh, these events symbolized the oppressive capabilities of the federal government, and he believed a "counter-attack was necessary (Vidal 2008).

Before the bombing, Terry Nichols took part in many of the Sovereign Citizens Movement's paper terrorism tactics (Matza 2020).

Group Outcome

Following the bombing, may first mistakenly attributed it to Islamic extremists (MIPT 2008; FBI n.d.) This was primarily due to the World Trade Center bombing two years earlier. The FBI quickly began investigating the scene and searching for clues (FBI N.D). They were able to track parts of the car that had blown up in the explosion back to McVeigh (MIPT 2008; FBI n.d.; Cooper 2020). When the FBI found McVeigh, he was already in custody, having been pulled over for unrelated charges(FBI n.d.; Gumbel 2015). Nichols turned himself in two days later (NYT 2017). McVeigh and Nichols were indicted in August of that year on charges of murder and conspiracy (Cooper 2020). Terry Nichols's brother, James Nichols was held on counts of conspiracy by not charged (NYT 2017). Although Nichols claimed Mcviegh had pressured him into the bombing, he was sentenced to life in prison (MIPT 2008). McVeigh claimed full responsibility for carrying out the plot (Vidal 2008). In 1997, McVeigh was sentenced to death and was executed in 2001 (MIPT 2008; Gumbel 2015; Vidal 2008).

There is significant literature discussing the possibility that McVeigh and Nichols were not the only conspirators in the bombing (Gumbel 2015). The federal indictment against the two mentions "others unknown", testimonies indicate the presence of others alongside McVeigh and Nichols on the day of the attack, and evidence suggested McVeigh and Nichols were not skilled enough to build the bomb on their own (Gumbel 2015). The FBI and other law enforcement never fully investigated these claims, instead putting all their resources towards sentencing McVeigh and Nichols (Gumbel 2015; Vidal 2008) Some claim that McVeigh pled guilty quickly in order to protect unknown co-conspirators (Vidal 2008).

Notes for Iris:

Julia comments -- In retrospect, the Oklahoma City bombings were seen as a large turning point in the fight against domestic extremism inside the US. It brought the danger of the anti-government far right to the attention of federal law enforcement. Since the mid-1980s, the government has looked past the far right in favor of committing other extremist movements (ADL 2015). The 1995 attack showed the law enforcement the extent to which the anti-government movement was prepared to act, which prompted the FBI to shift its efforts towards higher levels of surveillance (ADL 2015). This resulted in an increased number of takedowns of anti government militias and white supremacists (ADL 2015). This pattern continued until the attacks on 9-11, which prompted the FBI to shift its efforts towards Islamic extremism (ADL 2015).

-is this a lone wolf or an organized group? Terry Nichols agreed to help McVeigh with the attack (technical knowledge about how to assemble the bomb). James Nichols had weapons experience and was just accused of being around conversation. Fortier hosted

McVeigh/Nichols while the bomb was assembled. Unclear whether there was passive vs active collaboration.

-Vidal article is worth a second look. Humanizes McVeigh motivations? Vidal takes a critical approach of the FBI.

-Military provides network opportunity for McVeigh and others to meet each other. Evidence that military doesn't necessarily provides training, but access to other like-minded individuals. Compounds again.

-feels like high water mark in RWE

Crazy quotes in ADL 15 re: significance RWE

OKC meant "The media also rediscovered the dangerousness of the extreme right, a topic neglected since the mid-1980s."

"If the media was playing catch up, so too was law enforcement, which the bombing took by surprise. Indeed, the 1994 edition of *Terrorism in the United States*, the FBI's annual report on international and domestic terrorism, had just given short shrift to domestic terrorism in general. The report's section on domestic terrorism devoted most of its attention to violent acts by left-wing Puerto Rican independence activists and to animal rights and environmental extremists such as the Animal Liberation Front.

In contrast, the report spent only a paragraph describing the terrorist threat from right-wing extremists. It did not even mention the rapidly growing militia and sovereign citizen movements, nor make any reference to the anger generated within right-wing extremist movements by the standoffs at Ruby Ridge, Idaho, in 1992 and Waco, Texas, in 1993. The federal government seemed to have little understanding of the extreme right in the United States at the time of the Oklahoma City bombing."

Main takeaway may be that Ruby Ridge and Waco was not enough taken seriously enough until the OKC. After 1995, there's a notable uptick in militia group infiltration (attributable to OKC?).

XVII. STREET THUG CRIMINALS

Torg ID: 2088

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Street Thug Criminals, Street Thug Criminals (Stc)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Street Criminals

Group Formation: Late 90s/Early 2000s

Group End: 2017

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Street Thug Criminals was a Latino Street gang active in the Washington, DC area (Vaughan 2008; Hermann and Williams 2017; Klein 2006). It is unknown when exactly the group was founded but it first came to attention for attacks in the late 1990s-early 2000s (Hermann and Williams 2017; Center for Youth Policy Research 2006).

Authorities suggest the Street Thug Criminals increased their violent activities due to changes in the US immigration policy regarding Temporary Protected Status (Vaughan 2008). Specifically, Salvadorans who came to the United States after the 1998 hurricane remained in the country due to TPS status. This led to an increase in recruits for Salvadoran gangs (Vaughan 2008). The group did not have any political motivations as its primary purpose was to act as a criminal organization.

Geography

The Street Thug Criminals was active in the Washington, DC area (Vaughan 2008; Hermann and Williams 2017; Kelin 2006; Center for Youth Policy Research 2006).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the specific structure of the Street Thug Criminals other than that Latino street gangs are generally loosely confederated (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006). Members of Street Thug Criminals are primarily Salvadoran (Vaughan 2008; Hermann and Williams 2017). Members were often recruited from the same Latino neighborhoods (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006) The group also had an internet page where gang members would threaten rival gangs and brag about operations (Klein 2006).

External Ties

The Street Thug Criminals maintained rivalries with other Latino gangs in the Washington, DC area (Hermann and Williams 2017; Klein 2006; Center for Youth Policy Research 2006). While the Street Thug Criminals's external ties were never explicitly defined, the Brown Union may have "evolved from or alongside" one of the following notable gangs : MS-13, Sur 13, 18th St or Latin Kings (Center for Youth Policy Research 2006, 13).

Group Outcome

Due to the Street Thug Criminals's association with illegal immigrants via tps the group was monitored by ICE (Vaughan 2008). In 2008, ICE arrested 2 leaders and around 8 members of the gang (Vaughan 2008). The gang's last recorded incident was in 2017 (Hermann and Williams 2017).

Notes for Iris:

-refugee/migrant base group.

-natural disaster leads to migration and extensions in TPS dates leads to boost in support for gang

XVIII. COLORADO 1ST LIGHT INFANTRY

Torg ID: 892

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://theseahawk.org/7941/uncategorized/fbi-arrests-fugitive-on-campus-bomb-squad-investigates/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1995 (wired)

Group End: 1997 (arrested)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Colorado 1st Light Infantry was an anti-government militia group founded by Rob Cole (WIRED 1999; MIPT 2008; Parry 2008). Cole first became radicalized following the 1993 siege of the Branch Davidians at Waco (WIRED 1999; MIPT 2008; Parry 2008). Cole decided to form the group following Timothy McVeigh’s 1995 bombing in Oklahoma City (WIRED 1999; Parry 2008). There is no evidence that the group held any racist or anti-Semitic views (WIRED 1999).

The group does not have any recorded violent attacks, but Cole and other members seemed to be planning for an attack against the government (WIRED 1999). The other two recorded members were former branch Dividan Wally Kennent and Kevin Terry (WIRED 1999; MIPT 2008).

By 1997, the group had established a “safe haven” for the Branch Davidians in Gunnison, Colorado (WIRED 1999). The group received reports that the government was watching them from a nearby ranch house and became paranoid (WIRED 1999; MIPT 2008). Members of the group started preparing for a battle and arming the compound (WIRED 1999; MIPT 2008). That same year, Cole’s house was raided after an informant reported his stock of atomic weapons and bomb-making materials (WIRED 1999).

Geography

The Colorado 1st Light Infantry was located in Colorado. The 1997 raid took place at Cole’s house in Colorado (WIRED 1999; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The Colorado 1st Light Infantry was founded and led by Robert Cole (WIRED 1999; MIPT 2008; Parry 2008). Cole was radicalized towards an anti-government ideology from the 1993 siege of the Branch Davidians at Waco (WIRED 1999; MIPT 2008; Parry 2008). Cole also took inspiration from Timothy McVeigh's bombings and protested his trial in 1997 (MIPT 2008). Cole led the anti government group American Liberation Army at the same time he led the Infantry (WIRED 1999). He spread his anti-government ideas through books, documentaries, and a website (WIRED 1999). While in prison, Cole continued to advocate for extreme anti-government action (WIRED 1999). He claimed to want to organize "America Sucks" groups to challenge the government's authority (WIRED 1999).

The group's membership only consisted of a few people (WIRED 1999; MIPT 2008). The other two recorded members were former Branch Davidian Wally Kennett and Kevin Terry (WIRED 1999; MIPT 2008). Wally Kennet was a former member of the Branch Davidians (MIPT 2008). Daniel McNasby briefly trained with the group but turned informant in 1997 (WIRED 1999). Some members of the law enforcement do not recognize the Colorado First Light Infantry as an official group, but rather a product of Cole's eccentricity (WIRED 1999).

External Ties

Cole became radicalized in response to the 1993 siege of the Branch Davidians at Waco (WIRED 1999; MIPT 2008; Parry 2008). Timothy McVeigh's 1995 bombing in Oklahoma City prompted him to take anti-government action through founding the Colorado 1st Light Infantry (WIRED 1999; MIPT 2008; Parry 2008). Wally Kennet was a former member of the Branch Davidians (MIPT 2008).

Oklahoma City Bomber Timothy McVeigh had some of Cole's literature in possession when he was arrested (WIRED 1999). Cole led the anti government group American Liberation Army at the same time he led the Infantry (WIRED 1999). In 1997, Cole claimed that the Militia of Montana would act to defend the group against the government, but the leaders of the militia denounced these claims (WIRED 1999). Cole has also made some more outlandish claims such as ties to Osama Bin Laden, but there is no proof to substantiate this (WIRED 1999).

Group Outcome

In 1997, the FBI began an investigation into Cole after his protests at Timothy McVeigh's trial (MIPT 2008). Daniel McNasby acted as an informant and reported the presence of weaponry at Cole's house to law enforcement (WIRED 1999). In May of that year, the FBI raided Cole's house and found a large number of explosives and weapons (WIRED

1999; MIPT 2008; Parry 2008). Cole, Kennett, and Terry were all arrested and sentenced on weapons charges (MIPT 2008). Cole was sentenced to 27 months (MIPT 2008; Parry 2008). There is no evidence that he tried to restart Colorado 1st Light Infantry after his release. He maintained a low profile following his release but was wanted by the FBI for wire fraud charges that originated from Ohio (Parry 2008). In 2005, Cole was arrested for these charges at UNC Wilmington (Parry 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- strong personality by Cole. Makes it hard to discern what's real
- Cole is radicalized by Waco (claims he was supposed to be the next leader) and then recruits
- Cole didn't have a strong connection to the group; he announced he was opening a safe haven, but didn't really know them
- He wrote books/online web presence, but unclear how strong (early instance of online right-wing extremism)
- Cole discounted by local law enforcement because not perceived as having much capabilities.
- He brought increased attention to himself following his antics at McVeigh trial - this might have solicited increased local attention

XIX. ARIZONA PATRIOTS (AP)

Torg ID: 76

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Arizona Patriots." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3225. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bvfbn5S40Jq7YYfCQ1MPmjVuRFzXKYuwg-ql2ZUM6Eg/edit>
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-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: early/mid 1980s

Group End: 1986

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Arizona Patriots were a white supremacist right-wing anti-government organization that was active in the Arizona area during the mid 1980s (MIPT 2008; AP 1986; NYT 1986). Members of the group sought to overthrow the United States government (MIPT 2008; AP 1986; NYT 1986). The organization held the same ideology as other prominent anti-government organizations at the time, such as Posse Comitatus (MIPT 2008; NYT 1986). The group was inspired to use violence based, in part, due to the Turner Diaries (MIPT 2008). Some consider the group a splinter of Posse Comitatus (c.f. Posse Comitatus profile).

Little is known about the origins of the group, but has some similarities to the broader Sovereign Citizens Movement. The Arizona Patriots' initial actions included using fraudulent lawsuits to clog the courts and disrupt the legal process (MIPT 2008). In the mid 1980s, the group decided to adopt violent tactics. The first recorded case of the group threatening violence was a 1984 document threatening Arizona public officials, but police foiled the plot before it occurred (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The members of the Arizona Patriots were located in Arizona and many of the organization's actions took place in the state (MIPT 2008; AP 1986; NYT 1986). The organization had violent attacks planned in other states, such as California and Utah, but members were arrested in 1986 before they carried out the attack (MIPT 2008; AP 1986; NYT 1986).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the organizational structure of the Arizona Patriots. The group was loosely organized (MIPT 2008). Jack Maxwell Oliphant, Patrick Henry Schlecht, Schlecht's wife Rita, Daniel Taylor Arthur, Monte Dayton Ross, David Emerson Guamer (AP 1986), Foster Tomas Hoover and Steven Christiansen (NYT 1986) were all named as members of the group, but no individual is listed as the group's leader. It can be estimated that the group was relatively small, as it disappeared after the imprisonment of six of its members in 1996 (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The Arizona Patriots' ideology is closely linked to that of Posse Comitatus, but the level of relationship it had with the organization is unknown. Some discussions just reference

that the groups share an ideology (MIPT 2008) while others identify Arizona Patriots as another form of Posse Comitatus (NYT 1986).

Group Outcome

In 1985, the FBI began an investigation against the Arizona Patriots due to reports of their violent anti government ideology (AP 1986; NYT 1986). A former deputy sheriff from Coconino County infiltrated the group and provided evidence of the group's members and violent plots to law enforcement (MIPT 2008; AP 1986; NYT 1986). The informant's recordings exposed the group's plots to rob an armored car in Nevada and bomb the IRS building in Utah (MIPT 2008; AP 1986; NYT 1986).

In December of 1986, members of the Arizona Patriots were arrested on various counts of weapons violations and armed robbery (MIPT 2008; NYT 1986; AP 1986). Sources offer conflicting accounts of how many members were arrested, from 7 (AP 1986) to 10 (MIPT 2008) members. Following these arrests, 6 members of the Arizona Patriots were imprisoned and the group ceased to carry out any activities (MIPT 2008). The group never conducted a violent attack as both their 1984 (MIPT 2008) and 1986 (MIPT 2008; AP 1986; NYT 1986) plots were foiled by law enforcement. Although it is unclear exactly why the Arizona Patriots became inactive, it can be estimated that the group was relatively small and suffered from the loss of such a large proportion of their members.

Notes for Iris:

- SCM influences
- group fell apart due to FBI infiltration which was highly effective
- good evidence of effective counterterrorism CT against right-wing groups
- group never conducted a violent attack
- FBI was highly effective in bringing down the group

XX. GOVERNMENT OF FREE VIETNAM MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 714

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3598, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1TivEIPHY6_askny5NMQ3JD7Adiy-kEbkyb0KtloBVqw/edit

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is the political wing of the Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group (T1425).

Group Formation: This is the political wing of the Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group (T1425).

Group End: This is the political wing of the Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group (T1425).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the political wing of the Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group (T1425).

Geography

This is the political wing of the Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group (T1425).

Organizational Structure

This is the political wing of the Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group (T1425).

External Ties

This is the political wing of the Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group (T1425).

Group Outcome

This is the political wing of the Free Vietnam Revolutionary Group (T1425).

XXI. PLAYBOYS
Torg ID: 2062
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-me-playboys-church-20170620-story.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Playboys 13, PBS13, Conejo, rabbit gang, Playboy-Surenos, Playboy Surenos

13

(Although the group is sometimes called the Playboy Surenos, this shouldn't be conflated with the general Surenos (Southerners) moniker; which can refer to a number of latin street gangs)

Group Formation: Mid 1950s

Group End: 2017 (Los Angeles Times 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Playboys are a street gang most active in Los Angeles, California (Barco 2011; Rocky Mountain Information Network 2008). They first took root in the city in the mid-1950s as the “Latin Playboys Car Club” (Rocky Mountain Information Network 2008). It is unclear when their first violent attack occurred.

The Playboys are known for their frequent use of the Playboy bunny as a symbol, which partially explains their name (Rocky Mountain Information Network 2008; Miller 2017). The group did not have any political motivations as its primary purpose was to act as a criminal organization.

Geography

The Playboys were most active in Los Angeles, California (Barco 2011; Rocky Mountain Information Network 2008). In 2017, they operated around the South Park neighborhood in Los Angeles (Los Angeles Times 2017). They have factions on the

West and South sides of Los Angeles (Rocky Mountain Information network 2008). In recent years, there have been records of Playboy-related gang violence in Memphis, Tennessee (Taylor 2016) and Oregon (Berenstain 2013).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the organizational structure of the Playboys except that they are organized like a typical street gang. They have factions on the West and South sides of LA (Rocky Mountain Information network 2008). Members of the gang are Latino (Rocky Mountain Information network 2008; Taylor 2016). In 2016, the gang was reported to have 200 active members and 500 recorded members (Court of Appeals of California 2016). At the time, law enforcement reported that the Playboys were the third most powerful gang in LA (Court of Appeals of California 2016) .

External Ties

The Playboys are not affiliated with gangs like Playboy Crips or other gangs that use the Playboy Bunny as a symbol (Rocky Mountain Information Network 2008). Law enforcement reports that the Playboys have feuds with other prominent gangs in the region, but the specifics of these gangs are unknown (Taylor 2016). Further reports estimate that the Playboys, like other LA street gangs, maintain ties to the Mexican Mafia (Court of Appeals of California 2016).

Group Outcome

Little is known about the outcome of the Playboys except that it is likely that their criminal activities continue into the present. As of 2017, Los Angeles law enforcement still refers to the Playboys as one of their “main problem[s]” (Miller 2017). It also seems that the gang has spread beyond Los Angeles as there have been recent records of Playboy-related violence in Memphis, Tennessee (Taylor 2016) and Oregon (Berenstain 2013).

XXII. THE NEW YORK EIGHT
Torg ID: 326
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: New Afrikan Freedom Fighters, New African Freedom Fighters, The New York Eight

Part 1. Bibliography

- “New Afrikan Freedom Fighters.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3237. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: unknown? after 1968, but no later than 1984

Group End: 1985 (arrest and trial)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The New Afrikan Freedom Fighters was a group of black nationalists which came to attention in 1984 for a plot to attack police officers in New York City (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). The Republican of New Afrika, a black separatist group active in the 1960s and 1970s, inspired the formation of the group (Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d.; Global Security n.d.). Members of the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters adopted the RNA aims and ideology, calling for the foundation of a black state, and adopted anti-capitalist ideals (MIPT 2008). Others call the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters a direct splinter of the RNA (MIPT 2008).

It is unclear when the group formed or had their first attack. Depending on one's conception of the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters, it can be difficult to track all of the

action associated with the group. Law enforcement labeled the group as a “highly organized, dedicated cell of armed bandits” (New York Times 1984). Law enforcement linked the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters to a bank robbery that took place in 1981 (NYT 1984). Other sources say the group was relatively unstructured and non hierarchical (MIPT 2008). MIPT (2008) speculates that the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters was not an actual group, but rather an ideology for those who identified as black nationalists (MIPT 2008).

The one action that is directly associated with the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters is the 1985 trial of eight members on charges of conspiracy to free other black nationalists (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). Although the exact details of this action are unclear, this conspiracy featured a 1984 attack on New York City police to create a diversion that would allow the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters to free those individuals (Global Security n.d.). These eight were Coltrane Chimurenga, Roger Wareham, Robert Taylor, Yvette Kelley, Ruth Carter, Collete Pean, Clay Omowale and Jose Rios (MIPT 2008; NYT 1984).

Geography

It is unclear where the group operated because the extent of the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters’s reach is unclear. The group’s one official associated plot took place in New York City, New York (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Sources give different perspectives on the organizational structure of the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters. Law enforcement labeled the group as a structured militant organization (New York Times 1984). Other sources say the group was relatively unstructured and lacked hierarchy (MIPT 2008). Group members were African American. Further evidence states the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters were not an actual group, but rather those who identified with the “two descriptive phrases” (MIPT 2008). Based on this, it is difficult to discern the group’s membership beyond those arrested in 1984. The named members of the group are Coltrane Chimurenga, Roger Wareham, Robert Taylor, Yvette Kelley, Ruth Carter, Collete Pean, Clay Omowale and Jose Rios (MIPT 2008; NYT 1984). Given this, it is evident that the group had at least eight members.

In 1986, Multulu Shakur was referred to as a New Afrikan Freedom Fighter during his murder trial (Kendall 1986). His supporters, many of whom were part of the Black Liberation Army, protested his trial (Kendall 1986).

External Ties

The Republic of New Afrika, a black separatist group active in the 1960s and 1970s, was the inspiration for the group (Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d.; Global Security n.d.) Members of the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters adopted the RNA aims and

ideology, calling for the foundation of a black state, and adopted anti-capitalist ideals (MIPT 2008).

The nature of the relationship between the two organizations was unclear. Some sources claim that the New Afrikan Freedom fighters were a direct offshoot of the New Republic of Afrika, but this relationship was never officially claimed (MIPT 2008). The ideology of the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters also seems to overlap with that of the Black Liberation Army (Kendal 1986).

Group Outcome

On October 18, 1984, federal agents arrested nine New Afrikan Freedom fighters (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). This included Coltrane Chimurenga, Roger Wareham, Robert Taylor, Yvette Kelley, Ruth Carter, Collete Pean, Clay Omowale, and Jose Rios (MIPT 2008; NYT 1984). In 1985, 8 of the members were put on trial and became known as the "New York Eight" (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). These eight individuals were charged with conspiracy to free Black nationalists Kuwasi Balagoon and Sekou Odinga (MIPT 2008). Although the exact details of this action are unclear, this conspiracy featured an attack on New York City police to create a diversion that would allow the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters to free those individuals (Global Security n.d.). During the arrest, law enforcement also found extensive weaponry at the home of leader Randolph Simms (MIPT 2008). All eight were acquitted for the conspiracy to free Balagoon and Odinga, but 7 members were sentenced to community service for other crimes. Jose Rios was cleared of all charges (MIPT 2008).

Little is known about these New Afrikan Freedom Fighters following the trial. In 1986, Multulu Shakur was referred to as a New Afrikan Freedom Fighter during his murder trial (Kendall 1986). His supporters, many of whom were part of the Black Liberation Army, protested his trial (Kendall 1986).

Notes for Iris:

- Is this just an ideology?
- New Africa was what some people used to describe the ideology (general black liberation term)
- Shakur had specific ties to the Black Liberation Army
- if the group is tied to Shakur, then their first violent attack is in 1981. If the group is not tied to Shakur, then they are never violent because their only attack in 1984 is foiled by NYC police.
- the group's only known plot was in retaliation for arrest of 2 black nationalists. The plot was to attack police (or create disruption) to free (?) nationalists

Min. Group Date: 0
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.

XXIV. 88 MOB
Torg ID: 2069
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: 88 crush mob, 8800 crush mob

Group Formation: early/mid 2000s? (University of Shady Grove source says the group active for more than 10 years as of 2015)

Group End: 2019 (likely still active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

88 mob is a street gang active in Montgomery County, Maryland (Laris and Morse 2011; The Universities at Shady Grove 2015). The exact circumstances of the group's founding are unknown, but it originated from the 8800 block of Piney Branch Road in the early to mid 2000s (The Universities at Shady Grove 2015). After its founding, 88 Mob became one of the most prominent street gangs in the Montgomery county area (Office of the State's Attorney Montgomery County Maryland 2009). The gang did not have any political motives as its sole purpose was to act as a criminal organization.

Geography

88 mob is predominantly active in Montgomery County, Maryland (Laris and Morse 2011; The Universities at Shady Grove 2015). The group originated from the 8800 block of Piney Branch

Road (The Universities at Shady Grove 2015). Members are primarily from Montgomery and Prince George counties. (Laris and Morse 2011).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the organizational structure of 88 Mob except that it likely maintains typical gang hierarchies. Members are primarily from Montgomery and Prince George counties. (Laris and Morse 2011).

External Ties

88 mob maintained rivalries with other prominent gangs in the area, most notably the Hampshire Tower Crew (Laris and Morse 2011).

Group Outcome

Little is known about the outcome of 88 Mob except that members of the gang likely continue their criminal activities. The most recent mention of the gang was in 2019 (Ortiz 2019).

XXV. INTERNATIONAL THIRD POSITION (AMERICAN BRANCH)

Torg ID: 657

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: American Coalition Of Third Positionists, International Third Position (American Branch),

*not the American Freedom Party (American Third Position)

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://truthout.org/articles/the-2020-election-is-fragmenting-the-alt-right/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Third Positionism, Third Positioners

Group Formation: 1980s (ideology introduced by White Aryan Resistance; SPLC), 1990s (real "third position" groups)

Group End: likely still active as of 2020

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The International Third Position is an ideology adopted by extremist groups that use left and right ideas to support goals that are often neofacist (SPLC "Seattle" 2000; SPLC "Web" 2000). The ideology originated from the British organization the International Third Position, which championed a similar apolitical extremist philosophy (SPLC "Web" 2000).

In the 1980s, this idea first came up in America via Tom Metzger's group White Aryan Resistance, which used labor issues to attract working class whites (SPLC "Seattle" 2000). This convergence between the left and the right really became popular in the United States in the 1990s (SPLC "Seattle" 2000).

Throughout the decade, American Third Positionism grew more and more critical of the International Third Position's right leaning Catholicism (SPLC "Web" 2000). This ideology has manifested itself in the hate rock scene and in members of Hammerskin nation (SPLC "Seattle" 2000). Other notable examples include the rise of pagan extremist groups such as the White Order of Thule (SPLC 2011). In the 1990s, the American Front adopted the Third Positionist message of "social revolution in a racist context" and advocated for the separatist autonomy of each race against the system (SPLC "Seattle" 2000). The group's leader, James Porazzo, touted this as a favorable alternative to the group's previous goal of a racial holy war (SPLC "Seattle" 2000).

Third Positionism is increasingly associated with anti-globalism (SPLC "Seattle" 2000). Groups such as the American Nationalist Union support traditionally right criticisms of the economic downfalls of globalization while supporting the battles of people of color towards liberation in other countries (SPLC Seattle" 2000).

Geography

This ideology originated in Britain and has spread to many countries (SPLC “Seattle” 2000; SPLC “Web” 2000). There is some speculation it may have played a role in the Christchurch shooter’s 2019 shooting (Thompson et al. 2019).

Organizational Structure

The Third Position is an ideology and does not map onto a defined organizational structure. Third Position supporters mostly communicate with each other and promote the ideology through social media platforms (Thompson et. al 2019). There is a large “Third Position” community on YouTube which is amplified by the “Third Positionist” youtube channel (Thompson et. al 2019). While YouTube has removed many channels, it came after the videos received a lot of views (Thompson et. al 2019). The Third Position ideology is also propagated through other white supremacist media platforms, such as podcasts and websites, to assist in recruiting (Thompson et. al 2019).

External Ties

Third Positionism in America can trace its roots to the British organization the International Third Position (SPLC “Web” 2000). Since the ideology came to America, it has been linked with many groups, including hate rock, Hammerskins, and other white supremacist groups like the White Order of Thule (SPLC Seattle 2000).

Group Outcome

Today, the messages of third positionism are frequently spread via Neo- Nazi youtube channels. (Thompson et. al 2019). This is exemplified through the case of Brenton Tarrant, the gunman responsible for the Christchurch shooting (Thompson et. al 2019) Tarrant’s manifestor mirrored many of the concepts discussed by the “Third Positionist” youtube channel (Thompson et. al 2019) The American Third Position political party espouses parts of the “Third Position” ideology (Burley 2020).

Although some suspected Third Position supporters, like Brenton Tarrant, have carried out violence, the Third Position is more an ideology and not an organization.

Notes for Iris:

- ideology is highly mutable because groups take on different facets
- ideology is pseudo-fascist, anti-globalization school of thought.
- not present today as organized ideology? It’s really hard to pin down
- most social media presence is limited to youtube and in context of larger WSE

Torg ID: 1477
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1973

Group End: 1973 (US) 1975 (possible other action, but could be coincidence)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Yanikian Commandos was an Armenian group that claimed responsibility for an attempted anti-Turk bombing in 1973 (MIPT 2008; Atlanta Constitution 1973) The group's motivation was to avenge the Armenian Genocide by attacking Turkish targets (Atlanta Constitution 1973). While Armenians characterized the events as a genocide, the Turkish government, along with many other prominent world actors, denied these happenings (Atlanta Constitution 1973).

The Yanikian Commandos named themselves after Armenian American Gourgen Yanikian (MIPT 2008; CIA 1984; Bobelian 2008). Yanikian had killed two Turkish diplomats in January 1973 in an attempt to incite a war against the Turks (CIA 1984; MIPT 2008; Bobelian 2008). After Yanikian was sentenced to prison, several Armenian militant groups launched attacks in response including the Yanikian Commandos (MIPT 2008; CIA 1984; Bobelian 2008).

The group's first known attack was in 1973. In October 1973, the Yankian Commandos mailed a bomb to the Turkish Information Office in New York along with a request that Yanikian be released from prison (MIPT 2008; the Atlanta Constitution 1973). The bomb, however, was unsuccessful (MIPT 2008; the Atlanta Constitution 1973).

Geography

The Yanikian Commandos's one claimed attack took place in New York (MIPT 2008; Bobelian 2008; Atlanta Constitution 1973).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the organizational structure of the Yanikian Commandos. Members of the group were all Armenian (MIPT 2008; CIA 1984).

External Ties

The Yanikian Commandos was one of many Armenian militant groups that formed following the imprisonment of Gourgen Yanikian in 1973 (MIPT 2008; Atlanta Constitution 1973; Bobelian 2008). These groups included the Yanikian Group and the Prisoner Yanikian Group, but it is unclear to what extent the groups were linked other than a similar goal (CIA 1984).

The Yanikian Commandos are distinct from the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, which originated in 1975 (CIA 1984). In 1975, a group that shared the name Yanikian Commandos, along with the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, claimed responsibility for a bombing in Beirut. However, it is unclear if this was the same organization or just a result of Yanikian being such a key figure (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The Yanikian Commando's only attack inside the US was the failed 1973 bombing (MIPT 2008). Following the bombing, a member of the Yanikian Commandos called in threats to assassinate Turkish officials in the US and blow up the Turkish embassy (the Atlanta Constitution 1973). However, these threats never materialized into overt violence.

In 1975, a group with the name Yanikian Commandos, along with the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, claimed responsibility for a bombing in Beirut (MIPT 2008). but it is unclear if this was the same organization or just a result of Yanikian being such a key figure.

Notes for Iris:

-The group carried out one attack in NYC and threatened to carry out attacks in DC, but the latter never occurred took place.

-there is a group with a similar name that occurs two years later in conjunction with Beirut. Given ASALA's prominence and size, it seems Yanikian C. had small role in that attack. Most of Armenian groups inspired by the Yanikian attack had similar names ("Commandos") or names that played homage to Yanikian so it's possible there were duplicates attack.

XXVII. SEVEN ELEVEN
Torg ID: 2091
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This name is too generic.

Group Formation: This name is too generic.

Group End: This name is too generic.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This name is too generic.

Geography

This name is too generic.

Organizational Structure

This name is too generic.

External Ties

This name is too generic.

Group Outcome

This name is too generic.

XXVIII. ARYAN BROTHERHOOD (TEXAS)
Torg ID: 2011
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

*be careful about AB vs ABT

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ABT, Tip and Ace Deuce, the family, the “Tip”

Group Formation: 1980s, likely 1984 *ADL “the Aryan Circle” n.d.)

Group End: 2021 / present

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Aryan Brotherhood of Texas is one of the United States’s largest white supremacist prison gangs (ADL n.d; SPLC n.d; ADL “the Aryan Circle” n.d.; NPR 2016). The group was founded as part of a wave of white supremacy gangs in Texas prisons beginning at an unknown date in the 1970s (ADL n.d).

In the 1970s the Texas prison system was desegregated (ADL n.d.). At the time, prisons used certain inmates, known as “building tenders” to punish other inmates on their behalf (ADL n.d; SPLC n.d.). Guards would often pick white inmates, giving them an inflated sense of control over inmates of color (SPLC n.d.) After this system was abolished in 1980, some white prisoners began looking for alternative means to preserve their power (SPLC n.d.; NPR 2016.) This racist sentiment prompted the creation of countless white-supremacist originated prison gangs. In the 1980s, members of the most prominent gangs joined together to become the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas (ADL n.d.; SPLC n.d. The group quickly became associated with extreme violence (ADL n.d.; SPLC n.d.) Between 1984-1985, they committed 13 murders (ADL n.d).

The Aryan Brotherhood of Texas was founded on a doctrine of traditional white supremacist ideology and creating a white ethnonationalist state (ADL n.d; SPLC n.d.; Schiller 2016). The Aryan Brotherhood of Texas is also deeply involved with criminal

activities (ADL n.d; SPLC n.d.). Since the group's founding, many members have taken a stance which prioritized criminal activities over its political pursuits and white supremacist ideology (ADL n.d; ADL "the Aryan Circle" n.d.; Schiller 2016). Due to this, the majority of members of the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas are not deeply versed in white supremacist ideology despite the group's foundings (ADL n.d). Organized crime is the most prominent among gang members, with drug and methamphetamine dealing being particularly common (ADL n.d; ADL "the Aryan Circle" n.d.; Schiller 2016). The Aryan Brotherhood Of Texas's most violent crimes take place against its own members who are suspected of breaking rules of defecting (ADL n.d; SPLC n.d. ; ADL 2016.). Members of the group also perpetuate hate crimes against people of color, Jewish and LGBT+ individuals, and other persecuted groups, but it is far less common (ADL n.d; Schiller 2016).

Since its founding, the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas has grown incredibly strong outside of the prison facility itself (ADL n.d; ADL 2016; NPR 2016). The group's drug trafficking, inside hits and hate crimes all take place inside and outside of prisons (ADL n.d; ADL 2016).

Geography

The members of the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas are most prominent in Texas. (ADL n.d; SPLC n.d.; Schiller 2016) The bordering states of Texas all have a strong, albeit smaller, presence of the gang (ADL n.d; SPLC n.d.). There is also a smaller presence of the group in the federal prison system and in farther-away states (ADL n.d; SPLC n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The Aryan Brotherhood of Texas is a highly organized set of prison gangs (ADL n.d). It is organized through a paramilitary structure(ADL n.d). Leaders of chapters in prisons are known as captains (ADL n.d.). The 5 Generals are the highest ranking position, and control the "steering committee" that directs the activities(ADL n.d; SPLC n.d.;Schiller 2016). The group is organized via a constitution and pay dues (Schiller 2016). This is probably not as organized when crimes are actually being committed (ADL n.d).

The Aryan Brotherhood of Texas has one of the largest memberships of any white supremacist prison gang in the country (ADL n.d.). The exact size of the group is unknown- some sources estimate 2,000 members (ADL n.d.), others estimate 2,600 in Texas prisons alone (SPLC n.d.). Size estimates are difficult to pin down because of uncertainty surrounding gang membership once followers leave prison (SPLC n.d.) Membership is heavily concentrated in Texas, although most neighboring states have branches as well. (ADL n.d.). Many of these members are proud to be covert and under the radar (SPLC n.d.). The group's membership is entirely male, as women are only allowed to be associates (ADL n.d; ADL 2016.; Schiller 2016). Like other racist prison

gangs, the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas refers to itself as a “family” in order to strengthen the bonds between its members and encourage absolute loyalty (ADL n.d).

Inmates who want to join the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas must have an advocate vouch for them; they then go through a period of apprenticeship (ADL n.d). Once joined, the group states that membership is “for life” (ADL n.d; Schiller 2016). This means that they will use intimidation and violence against members who appear to break rules or question the organization (ADL n.d; SPLC n.d.; ADL 2016; NPR 2016; Schiller 2016).

External Ties

Despite the name, the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas has no connection to the Aryan Brotherhood prison gang founded in the 1960s (ADL n.d; SPLC n.d.). Before he started the organization, co-founder Bobby Adams asked the original organization to be an affiliate and was refused (SPLC n.d.) In the 1980s, members of the most prominent gangs, Aryan Society and the Aryan Brothers, joined together to become the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas (ADL n.d.)

The Aryan Circle is the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas’s main rival (ADL n.d.; ADL “the Aryan Circle” n.d.). Aryan Circle formed in the mid-80s by those in Texas white supremacist gangs who were not involved in ABT’s creation, In New Mexico, the New Mexico Aryan Brotherhood is an offshoot group of the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas (ADL n.d. SPLC n.d., ADL 2016). There is also a smaller presence of the group in the federal prison system and in farther-away states (ADL n.d; SPLC n.d.). There is a group called Aryan Brotherhood Texas in Virginia, but it does not appear to be linked to the original (ADL 2016).

Members who engage in methamphetamine related crime will often obtain it from the Gulf Cartel or other Mexican Cartels (ADL n.d.; Insight Crime 2012) Members of the organization belong to the “peckerwood” subculture (ADL n.d). This culture is prominent amongst racist prison gangs and adherents view themselves as “proud white soldiers” defending themselves against other races. (ADL n.d).

Group Outcome

It is nearly impossible to visualise the large extent to which the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas commits crimes inside and outside prisons. Throughout the 2000s and 2010s, the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas has kept its place as one of the most prominent white supremacist gangs in the state (ADL 2016; NPR 2016).

In 2008, federal law enforcement began an investigation against prominent Aryan Brotherhood of Texas members (SPLC n.d.; NPR 2016; Schiller 2016). Authorities cornered an unnamed member, who turned informant (Schiller 2016) This was known as operation wheel confinement (Schiller 2016). In 2012, 36 members were indicted on counts of violence, drug trafficking, and other racketeering charges (SPLC n.d..). Almost

30 defendants pleaded guilty by mid 2014 (SPLC n.d.) and 73 members were convicted by the end of the campaign (NPR 2016). Law enforcement officials cited this increase in arrests as a sort of victory over the gang (NPR 2016). While it is true that there was less crime in the immediate aftermath, members of the gang were not discouraged and cited it as a temporary shift (NPR 2016). As of 2020, members were still active (KCBD 2020).

Notes for Iris:

- interesting evolution of ideology. As the group grew, they turned to “profits over politics” and decided to prioritize criminal activities.
- interesting recruitment process emphasizing apprenticeship
- group operates outside prisons and is now present throughout
- group is organized around different chapters
- Aryan Circle is another prison gang that rivals the ABT gang
- Aryan Brotherhood New Mexico is an affiliate of ABT
- ABT of Virginia appears independent

USA Cases Part 2, 1866-1969

Last Updated: 13 October 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T259	KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE KAMELIA		1866	2008
T224	PROVOS		1922	2011
T2073	LATIN KINGS		1945	0
T2321	HELLS ANGELS		1948	1999
T2058	CALLE 18		1959	0
T1462	SECRET ARMY ORGANIZATION		1961	1972
T818	WORLD CHURCH OF THE CREATOR		1963	1999
T360	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)		1964	1995
T106	BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF-DEFENSE		1966	1972
T215	MOVIMIENTO INDEPENDENTISTA REVOLUCIONARIO ARMADO (MIRA)		1967	0
T378	POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF		1967	2012

	PALESTINE			
T2064	SUR 13		1968	0
T881	ARMED COMMANDOS OF LIBERATION		1968	1971
T405	REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA		1968	1973
T244	JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL)		1968	1986
T530	WEATHER UNDERGROUND, WEATHERMEN		1969	1975

I. KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE KAMELIA

Torg ID: 259

Min. Group Date: 1866

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: Ku Klux Klan, American Knights Of The Ku Klux Klan, Imperial Klans Of America, Keystone Klan, Kkk, Klu Klux Klan, Klu Klux Klan (Kkk), Knights Of The White Kamelia, Ku Klux Klan (Kkk)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., True Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Group Formation: 1865 (form), 1866 (official form), 1867 (violent)

Group End: 2017 (factions/splinters active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

*Trigger Warning: This section may contain mentions of violence including sexual violence, but I have refrained from describing said acts of violence in depth.**

The Ku Klux Klan was most likely formed in Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1865 by six veterans who served in the Confederate army during the American Civil War (Lambert 2002, 333; Counter Extremism Project n.d.; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 364). Some reports state that the group officially formed in 1866 (Lambert 2002, 333; Brister 2011, 63). The group was likely formed as a social club for former Confederates who supported the Democrats and opposed the Republican-controlled government (PBS 2002). The group was formed, in part, due to anxiety over weak Reconstruction governments and fears that former slaves would take revenge and murder former slave owners (Lambert 2002, 333).

The KKK's original goals were to assert white supremacy and to terrorize and violently murder African Americans, especially then-recently freed slaves (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 687; Lambert 2002, 333). The group wanted to ensure the establishment of "White Christian Civilization" (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). The group also attacked white people who sympathized with African Americans, for example "carpetbaggers," white people who relocated from the North to the South (Lambert 2002, 333). Members of the group wore white costumes and white conical hats to intimidate those groups of people they hated and to symbolically evoke the spirits of deceased Confederates (Lambert 2002, 333; Counter Extremism Project n.d.).

The violent activity of the KKK can be divided into three distinct waves (Lambert 2002, 334-335; Brister 2011, 57; Counter Extremism Project n.d.).

The first wave occurred during the Reconstruction era, particularly in the late 1860s in the years following the end of the American Civil War (Brister 2011, 57). Membership changes gradually shifted the KKK from a social organization to a violent group (Brister 2011, 64). Beginning in 1867, members of the KKK played non-violent pranks on African Americans to perturb and intimidate them (Brister 2011, 64-65). These pranks did not delight many KKK members. For this reason, the KKK shifted to violent attacks in 1867 after a formal meeting in Nashville, Tennessee (Lambert 2002, 334; Brister 2011, 65). Crime committed against African Americans included murders - lynching and shooting - beating, sexual assault including rape, theft, and other forms of mistreatment (Brister 2011, 65). To protect themselves from the KKK and other such groups, African Americans joined together and formed militias (Brister 2011, 65). This strategy proved to be futile due to the militias' comparatively worse weapons and training (Brister 2011, 65). There were many violent confrontations between militias and armed KKK units, which the KKK units almost always won (Brister 2011, 65-66). Very soon, the group expanded their targeted killings to people who were not African Americans (Brister 2011, 67). For example, the KKK began to target white southern Republicans and northerners who had relocated to the South, colloquially known as scalawags and carpetbaggers respectively. Moreover, the KKK attacked political figures who opposed them, law enforcement officers who attempted to suppress their wave of violence, and teachers and employees of educational institutions that taught African Americans (Brister 2011, 67-69).

In 1871, the United States federal government passed the Ku Klux Klan Act, which categorized the KKK as a terrorist group and permitted prosecution of crimes committed by members as terrorist attacks (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). President Ulysses S. Grant initially did not rigorously enforce the legislation (PBS 2002). However, Grant eventually sent the military to enforce martial law in many regions in the South to aid in quelling the KKK's wave of violence (Brister 2011, 70). Many KKK members were arrested and prosecuted (Brister 2011, 70).

The KKK's second wave of violence occurred during the early 1920s (Lambert 2002, 334; Brister 2011, 89). The group reemerged in 1915 in Atlanta (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). William Joseph Simmons is largely credited with leading the group's reemergence at this time (Brister 2011, 97). Between the years 1915 and 1920, the KKK's use of violence was relatively sporadic (Brister 2011, 98). To better coordinate a wave of violence, Simmons enlisted the funding and assistance of Edward Young Clarke and Elizabeth Tyler of the Southern Publicity Association to expand the reach of the KKK throughout the United States through means such as organized recruitment (Brister 2011, 98). This proved successful in increasing the KKK's membership size and allowed the group to begin a violent wave in 1921 in places including Texas and Oklahoma (Brister 2011, 99-100). The violence spread throughout the country and was as violent, if not more violence, than the atrocities committed during the first wave of the KKK (Brister 2011, 102). Beginning in late 1922, after Hiram Wesley Evans became the Imperial Wizard of the KKK, the group participated in more efforts to attain political influence at the expense of conducting as many violent attacks (Brister 2011, 104). The group's violent activities subsided. The KKK's second downfall began in March 1925 when David Curtis Stephenson, the leader of the KKK of Indiana, sexually assaulted and raped Madge Oberholtzer (Brister 2011, 105-106). Stephenson was arrested and divulged information about other important members of the KKK (Brister 2011, 106). As a result, members and politicians distanced themselves from the KKK, membership significantly decreased, and the group died out (Brister 2011, 106).

The third era of the KKK was during the 1950s and the 1960s (Lambert 2002, 334; Brister 2011, 123). During this phase, the group's political aims were to similarly intimidate minorities and create a white Christian ethnonationalist government in the current United States (Schmid and Jongman 1984, 687). The KKK of the third era had a less hierarchical structure (Brister 2011, 123).

The third era KKK was a decentralized collection of various independent and often competing groups (Brister 2011, 123). The third era KKK prioritized developing more streamlined attack and bombing capabilities instead of personal attacks on African Americans and others (Brister 2011, 124). In contrast to the second era KKK, the third era KKK almost exclusively used racist rhetoric to recruit members, instead of also relying on statements patriotism and political views (Brister 2011, 124). This was in part driven by decreased support from politicians and the Democratic Party (Brister 2011, 124-125).

In the years following the Second World War, white supremacy was challenged as were traditional conceptions of race and gender roles (Brister 2011, 127). This fuelled KKK recruitment by allowing the organizations to posit the KKK as the only means to challenge the challenging of status quo white supremacy and racial attitudes (Brister 2011, 127). KKK groups also took advantage of antiblack resistance to the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* and its overturning of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 365; Brister 2011, 129). The KKK's third wave of violence is typically considered as being marked by the murder of George Lee, an African American activist, in May 1955 (Brister 2011, 129). From then to 1958, KKK groups' membership sizes soared (Brister 2011, 130). Again in the early 1960s, the KKK increased its rate of attacks and galvanized support in response to civil rights movements and the election of John F. Kennedy (Brister 2011, 132). In 1961, KKK members and "freedom riders" had violent confrontations in Alabama over segregation (Brister 2011, 132-133). KKK members massacred African Americans on buses, for example (Brister 2011, 133). After 1962, KKK violence subsided a little (Brister 2011, 136). KKK groups began to use nonviolent demonstrations to protest desegregation and integration of facilities like restaurants (Brister 2011, 136). By the end of 1963, greater publicity of the KKK's atrocities and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy substantially increased the public's opposition to the KKK (Brister 2011, 137). Kennedy's successor, Lyndon B. Johnson urged Congress to pass a civil rights bill to curb the KKK's violence across the United States (Brister 2011, 137).

Geography

The Ku Klux Klan was most likely formed in Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1865 by six veterans who served in the Confederate army during the American Civil War (Lambert 2002, 333; Counter Extremism Project n.d.). The group reemerged in 1915 in Atlanta, Georgia for its second wave of violence (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). In the early 1920s, the KKK maintained particularly strong influence in Indiana under the leadership of Grand Dragon David Stephenson (Brister 2011, 104). The Indiana KKK had significant influence over the state government of Indiana including the governor (Brister 2011, 104). By 1923, there were 300,000 Klansmen in Indiana (Brister 2011, 104). The KKK had influence throughout the United States.

Organizational Structure

A complete review of all the leaders and the organizational structures of the KKK throughout its history would be superfluous, and as such it will not be provided here.

Nathan Bedford Forrest was elected Grand Wizard of the KKK (Lambert 2002, 334; Brister 2011, 82-83). Forrest was a Confederate general in the American Civil War (Brister 2011, 83). Bedford successfully expanded the KKK throughout the South (Brister 2011, 83). Forrest established a hierarchical organizational structure for the KKK (Brister

2011, 83). The KKK's area of influence in the United States was split up into Realms which were divided along state lines (Brister 2011, 83). Each Realm was divided into congressional districts designated as Dominions and counties designated as Provinces (Brister 2011, 83). The operations of each Realm were managed by a Grand Dragon, and the operations each Province were managed by a Grand Giant (Brister 2011, 83). Within each Province were Dens, or local communities (Brister 2011, 83). Each Den was led by a Grand Cyclops (Brister 2011, 83). The lowest position in the Reconstruction era KKK was that of the Ghoul, who served as soldiers who paid dues and served the officers higher in the hierarchy (Brister 2011, 83). In 2002, the group allegedly had moved towards a more decentralized set of operations and had no central leadership (Lambert 2002, 335).

William Joseph Simmons was the leader of the KKK during its second era in the 1920s (Brister 2011, 97). He is largely credited with leading the group's reemergence in or soon after 1915 (Brister 2011, 97). Simmons was largely influenced by the film *The Birth of a Nation* by D.W. Griffiths (Brister 2011, 97). Simmons did not initially appear to have outwardly racist feelings, but he wanted to rebuild the KKK and gain power (Brister 2011, 97). Before he enlisted the funding and assistance of Edward Young Clarke and Elizabeth Tyler of the Southern Publicity Association, Simmons's ineffectiveness precluded the KKK from using violence beyond sporadic crimes (Brister 2011, 97-98). Simmons was eventually effectively deposed as leader in November 1922 by a group of conspirators led by Hiram Wesley Evans (Brister 2011, 103). Evans became the Imperial Wizard of the KKK (Brister 2011, 103). After Hiram Wesley Evans attained power, the group participated in more efforts to attain political influence at the expense of conducting as many violent attacks (Brister 2011, 104). The organizational structure of the KKK of the second era was similar to that of the KKK of the first era (Brister 2011, 116). The KKK was hierarchical and was led by the Emperor (Brister 2011, 116). Beneath the Emperor on the hierarchical ladder was the Imperial Wizard, who oversaw operations, and the Imperial Kleagle, who oversaw logistics (Brister 2011, 116). The Grand Goblin, similar to a chief of staff, managed staff, indoctrination, and collaboration among high-ranking members (Brister 2011, 116). Despite the centralized leadership of the KKK, each local Klavern had the ability to decide things for itself (Brister 2011, 116). The second generation KKK drastically changed its recruitment methods from simply white supremacist and racist rhetoric to include patriotism, nativism, constitutionalism, anti-communism, and religion (Brister 2011, 118-119). During its second era, the KKK had a women's wing called Queens of the Golden Mask (Brister 2011, 105). Queens of the Golden Mask's main objective was to disseminate information about politicians and other figures who opposed the KKK (Brister 2011, 105).

An important leader of the KKK during its third era was Robert Marvin Shelton (Brister 2011, 132). Shelton expanded the size of the KKK through recruitment and mergers (Brister 2011, 132). He was instrumental in organizing KKK units in their confrontations with African Americans in Alabama (Brister 2011, 132). Under Shelton, the KKK also

developed a non-violent approach to combat desegregation and resistance to white supremacy (Brister 2011, 136).

Between the 1870s and 1920s, the group grew from 10,000 to 4-5 million members (Lambert 2002, 334). At its peak in the 1920s, the KKK had between 4 million and 5 million members (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). In the third phase of operations in the 1960s-2000s, the group had an estimated population of 5,000 members (Lambert 2002, 335). Schmid and Jongman (1984, 687) suggest the group had an estimated 10-12,000 members in 1981, which declined to only 6-7,000 members by 1986. Notably, the group included 500,000 women members at its peak (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 365). In 2005, the group's size was estimated 3,000 members, rising slightly to 5,000 members by 2006 (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 368).

The third era KKK was a decentralized collection of various independent and often competing groups (Brister 2011, 123). The third era KKK prioritized developing more streamlined attack and bombing capabilities instead of personal attacks on African Americans and others (Brister 2011, 124). In contrast to the second era KKK, the third era KKK almost exclusively used racist rhetoric to recruit members, instead of also relying on statements patriotism and political views (Brister 2011, 124). This was in part driven by decreased support from politicians and the Democratic Party (Brister 2011, 124-125). In the years following the Second World War, white supremacy was challenged as were traditional conceptions of race and gender roles (Brister 2011, 127). This fuelled KKK recruitment by allowing the organizations to posit the KKK as the only means to challenge the challenging of status quo white supremacy and racial attitudes (Brister 2011, 127).

The KKK was funded in part by mandatory dues from members (Brister 2011, 22; Counter Extremism Project n.d.). The KKK has also been known to sell various merchandise (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). William Joseph Simmons enlisted the funding and assistance of the Southern Publicity Association to expand the reach of the KKK throughout the United States through means such as organized recruitment (Brister 2011, 98).

As of 2009, the three main factions of the KKK were the United Klans of America -- which famously claimed responsibility for the 1963 Birmingham bombing, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and the Invisible Empire (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 365-366). In addition, there are over 200 splinter groups associated with the group (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 366).

External Ties

The Ku Klux Klan had ties to the Democratic Party of the United States (Brister 2011, 77). The KKK has been described as "a military force serving the interests of the Democratic Party" (Brister 2011, 77). The KKK politically supported the Democratic Party

and opposed the Republican Party, especially in its first and second waves (Brister 2011, 77). Democratic politicians provided implicit support and often attempted to prevent legal and governmental action from being taken against the organization (Brister 2011, 77). One of the first era KKK's main goals were to violently oppose Republican policies and to increase support including voter turnout for the Democratic Party (Brister 2011, 78).

"The fact that seventy five congressmen, sixteen senators, eleven governors, and a President had ties to the Ku Klux Klan suggests that the group was a direct recipient of state support" (Brister 2011, 113). The KKK received support from both Democratic and Republican governors and senators (Brister 2011, 113).

The KKK had ties to the Southern Publicity Association (Brister 2011, 98). To better coordinate a wave of violence, William Joseph Simmons enlisted the funding and assistance of Edward Young Clarke and Elizabeth Tyler of the Southern Publicity Association to expand the reach of the KKK throughout the United States through means such as organized recruitment (Brister 2011, 98). This proved successful in increasing the KKK's membership size and allowed the group to begin a violent wave in 1921 in places including Texas and Oklahoma (Brister 2011, 99-100).

The KKK had ties to the National Socialist Movement, or NSM (Anti-Defamation League n.d.). NSM was a neo-Nazi group (Anti-Defamation League n.d.). The KKK and NSM participated in rallies and other events together (Anti-Defamation League n.d.). The KKK had ties to other neo-Nazi and white supremacist groups as well (Anti-Defamation League n.d.). The group also had ties with the Aryan Nation, the Posse Comitatus, and the Order, but it is unclear whether these ties extended beyond ideological and political similarities (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 687).

As of 2009, the three main factions of the KKK were the United Klans of America -- which famously claimed responsibility for the 1963 Birmingham bombing, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and the Invisible Empire (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 365-366). In addition, there are over 200 splinter groups associated with the group (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 366).

Group Outcome

In 1871, the United States federal government passed the Ku Klux Klan Act, which categorized the KKK as a terrorist group and permitted prosecution of crimes committed by members as terrorist attacks (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). President Ulysses S. Grant initially did not rigorously enforce the legislation (PBS 2002). However, Grant eventually sent the military to enforce martial law in many regions in the South to aid in quelling the KKK's wave of violence (Brister 2011, 70). Many KKK members were arrested and prosecuted (Brister 2011, 70).

By the end of 1963, greater publicity of the KKK's atrocities and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy substantially increased the public's opposition to the KKK (Brister 2011, 137). Kennedy's successor, Lyndon B. Johnson urged Congress to pass a civil rights bill to curb the KKK's violence across the United States (Brister 2011, 137). Johnson used the Federal Bureau of Investigation to crack down on the KKK (Brister 2011, 138). The FBI and other law enforcement used effective counterintelligence programs to force the KKK into dormancy (Brister 2011, 138). The US FBI also targeted the group through its COINTELPRO program (Lambert 2002, 334). Collectively, these actions severely disrupted the group's primary operational capabilities and led to a decline in membership.

The KKK's four main branches - the Brotherhood of Klans, the National Knights, the Imperial Klans of America, and the Knights Party - remain active (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). The group has heavily splintered. Recently, especially since 2015, KKK groups have become more active (Counter Extremism Project n.d.).

Notes for Iris:

- why was the state's response so tepid initially? They took some perfunctory legal measures to address the group, but the US was slow to respond to the group→ might be interesting to look at political motivations or threat assessment of the group initially
- the group gradually splinters into smaller and smaller factions perhaps, in part, due to state responses
- today the group is pretty decentralized and most activities are undertaken by a few cells/specific splinters

II. PROVOS

Torg ID: 224

Min. Group Date: 1922

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

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

Group Formation: 1969

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Provisional Irish Republican Army, PIRA, was a splinter group, which formed out of the old IRA in December 1969 or January 1970 and acted as an armed wing of Sinn Fein (Global Security n.d.; Reuters 2008; CFR 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group was a nationalist group as it fought for the geographical and political unity of Ireland and Northern Ireland (FAS 2005; CFR 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016). Its political aim was to unify Ireland and to use violence to force the removal of British forces from Northern Ireland (Reuters 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2010). Their first documented attack occurred on June 26, 1970 (CFR 2010; GTD 2017).

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

PIRA was the armed wing of the politically driven group, Sinn Fein (FAS 2005). The group had a youth wing known as Fianna Eireann (Schmid and Jongman 1988). Nothing is known about the group's membership. The group was organized under an established Army Council made up of 12 members, which reportedly met semi-annually (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Notably, the group organized like a conventional army (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The leader of Sinn Fein's political party was Gerry Adams (Global Security n.d). Other leaders included John Stephenson, Rory O'brady, Leo Martin, Billy McKee, Seamus Twomey, and Francis Card (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group had 300 fighters in 1989 and 250 in 1991 (Non-State Actor Dataset Narratives 2013). The IRA consisted of volunteers who supported the elimination of British influence from Northern Ireland and the unification of Northern Ireland and Ireland (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan 2013, 409). It has also been more generally reported to have several hundred members at an unknown date (FAS 2005; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group received some funding from the Irish diaspora in the United States (Gleditsch et al 2013). Most group members were Catholic.

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

A formal political agreement known as the Belfast Agreement or Good Friday Agreement helped resolve the conflict in 1998 (BBC n.d.; BBC 2013). As part of this agreement, the IRA disarmed in July 2005 (CFR 2010). On July 28, 2005, the IRA Army Council announced an end to its armed campaign and began disarmament (CFR 2010). In 2006, the governments of the United Kingdom and Ireland stated the group had ceased conducting meaningful criminal or paramilitary operations (CFR 2010). The group grew when British troops shot peaceful protesters in January of 1972 as part of an event that

came to be known as Bloody Sunday (Reuters 2008; BBC n.d.; BBC 2013). Despite this confirmation, the IRA's last attack has been recorded to have occurred in May of 2011 in Londonderry, United Kingdom (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- between 1922 and 1969, their initial aim is to remove British forces from Northern Ireland who have been occupying the area since the first Irish revolt. After 1960, the Irish forces are debating over the best strategy to get rid of the British.
- all these different groups are continuously attacking the British forces so they suspend the Irish political rights which becomes the catalyst for the start of the PIRA → goes through 2005 (fighting)
- the PIRA and CIRA/RIRA are divided over different ideologies and resistance to peace talks (ideological)

III. LATIN KINGS

Torg ID: 2073

Min. Group Date: 1945

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Almighty Latin King Nation (ALKN), Motherland, King Motherland Chicago (KMC), Almighty Latin King and Queen Nation (ALKQN), Bloodline, Almighty Latin Kings Nation, Almighty Latin Kings, Almighty Latin Charter Nation (ALCN), LKs

Group Formation: 1964 (merger of pre-existing groups)

Group End: year of last attack unknown -- operating as late as 2009-2010 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

In 1954 in the Near West Side neighborhood of Chicago, Ramon Santos (also known as King Papo, Papa King, or Papa Santos), a Cuban youth who had been raised in Puerto Rico organized a club of Puerto Rican, Mexican, and Cuban boys called the Imperials. Their aim was to insulate themselves from racist violence, typically perpetrated at the time by Italian and Greek gangs (Chicago Gang History n.d.).

Throughout the mid and late 1950s, the club expanded in its membership size and in the neighborhoods in Chicago in which members resided (Chicago Gang History n.d.). In 1962, Mexican middle schoolers led by White Sal formed a gang called the MarKings in the Marshall Square neighborhood of South Lawndale, Chicago (Chicago Gang History n.d.). The main aim of the MarKings was to protect themselves from anti-Hispanic and anti-immigration white nationalism (Chicago Gang History n.d.). The gang expanded in the next couple years (Chicago Gang History n.d.). In 1964, Ramon Santos and White Sal met in Humboldt Park, where Santos proposed a merger of the two gangs (Chicago Gang History n.d.). White Sal accepted (Chicago Gang History n.d.). This merger effectively formed the Latin Kings, a Chicago street gang (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009; Chicago Gang History n.d.).

Its original aims were to overcome race-based discrimination and animosity by establishing an organization of Mexicans and Puerto Ricans "Kings" (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009). It also strived to provide a support network for Hispanic youth who were being bullied (Chicago Gang History n.d.). The gang has evolved into a traditional criminal organization whose activities include homicide, burglary, theft, identity theft, assault, money laundering, and drug dealing (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009; National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). Various reports state that Latin Kings is now either the largest or second largest street gang in Chicago (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010; North Carolina Gang Investigators Association n.d.). Latin Kings also has an east coast faction centered in New York, which formed in the 1980s (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009; Chicago Gang History n.d.). The group was primarily a criminal organization and did not express any politicized opposition against the state.

Geography

Latin Kings' two main factions are located in Chicago and New York (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009; National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The gang's two main factions have nearly 200 chapters in at least 173 cities (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009). The Chicago faction operated throughout the city, but was especially concentrated in the areas of Humboldt Park, Wicker Park, Near West Side, North Lawndale, and Little Village (Chicago Gang History n.d.). The New York faction was formed in East Harlem (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). Latin Kings has maintained influence in the following 34 states of the United States: Illinois, New York, Connecticut, Texas, Florida, Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010; North Carolina Gang Investigators Association n.d.). Latin Kings may also have chapters in Central America and Spain (North Carolina Gang Investigators Association n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Latin Kings has two main factions: the original Chicago faction and the east coast faction (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009; National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The original Chicago faction is sometimes referred to as King Motherland Chicago (KMC), Motherland, or Almighty Latin King Nation (ALKN) (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009). The Chicago faction is estimated to have a membership size of between 20000 and 35000 (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009). The east coast faction is centered in New York (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009; National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). Pedro Millan, who was also known as Chico, moved from Chicago to New York, where he founded a new faction of Latin Kings in East Harlem, Manhattan (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The east coast faction is sometimes referred to as Bloodline or Almighty Latin King and Queen Nation (ALKQN) (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009). The New York faction was led by Pedro Millan before he moved to Connecticut, where he founded another faction (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). After Millan left New York, the east coast faction was led by Luis Filipe, who was also known as King Blood (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010).

The east coast faction is estimated to have a membership size of between 2200 and 7500 (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009). In addition to its factions in Illinois, New York, and Connecticut, Latin Kings has maintained significant influence in Florida and Texas (North Carolina Gang Investigators Association n.d.). Moreover, the gang has a presence in 29 other states (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010; North Carolina Gang Investigators Association n.d.). The degree to which the gang has influence in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana,

Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin is unknown (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010; North Carolina Gang Investigators Association n.d.). In total, the gang's two main factions have nearly 200 chapters in at least 173 cities (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009).

Latin Kings' first leader was presumably Ramon Santos, or Papa King, who founded the gang when he merged his club, the Imperials, with the MarKings, the gang of White Sal (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). Santos was killed by members of Latin Kings in 1988 (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010).

The organizational structure of Latin Kings is formal and hierarchical. The leader of all the factions of Latin Kings is the Sun King. The current Sun King is Raul Gonzalez, who is also known as Baby King (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). Gonzalez was a member of a chapter of Latin Kings from the southside of Chicago (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). He was imprisoned for a while, but has completed his sentence (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). Gonzalez has command of all Latin Kings operations except for those in the correctional system (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The leader of all Latin Kings operations in prisons and correctional systems is La Corona (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The current La Corona is Gustavo Colon, who is also known as Lord Gino (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010).

The Sun King and La Corona jointly are the all-encompassing leaders of all factions of Latin Kings (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). Gonzalez and Colon have retained their positions for many years (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). All the other Latin Kings members in positions of leadership report to the Sun King and La Corona (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The Crown Prince is the main assistant to the Sun King and La Corona (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The Crown Prince oversees the gang's operations (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The current Crown Prince is Pedro Rey, who is also known as Forehead (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The Supreme Inca may have been the deputy to the Crown Prince (Chicago Tribune 2008). In 2008, a Supreme Inca of Latin Kings was arrested (Chicago Tribune 2008). Both the Sun King and La Corona have several advisors (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). Latin Kings has a number of councils. The Council of Princes is a council consisting of many chapter leaders (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The Council of Princes controls the administrative operations of the gang and implements measures ordered by the Sun King and La Corona (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010).

As of 2010, the current chair of the Council of Princes was Pedro Rey (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). Latin Kings also has a Crown Council (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The Crown Council serves both as a legislature, passing

and modifying laws, and a judiciary, settling disputes and interpreting the gang's constitution (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). It was chaired by Eddie Rodriguez, who is also known as Tiger (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The gang also has a Secretary who takes notes at important meetings and keeps records (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The current secretary was Sophia Matarrazo, who is also known as Sunshine (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The gang has a set of Treasurers who monitor financial transactions (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The gang also has Investigadores who collect intelligence on rivals and conduct background checks for new gang members (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). Latin Kings has other committees as well. The Finance Committee has multiple purposes, one of which is the purchase of drugs at low prices (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The Finance Committee typically purchases large quantities of drugs (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). The Business Committee sells those drugs at retail prices (National Gang Crime Research Center 2010). Latin Kings has sold a variety of drugs including cocaine, heroin, and marijuana (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009). Sources suggest that the drug trade is the primary source of the gang's funding (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009). Latin Kings has also participated in theft, burglary, and money laundering, which could have also provided it with revenue (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009).

Latin Kings started as a gang for only Hispanics (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009; Chicago Gang History n.d.). Today, Hispanics, mostly Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans, remain the majority of the gang's membership (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009). Nevertheless, the gang also consists of whites, African Americans, and immigrants and descendants of immigrants from regions including the Middle East, Asia, eastern Europe, the Iberian Peninsula, the Caribbean, and South America (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009; North Carolina Gang Investigators Association n.d.).

External Ties

Latin Kings were allied with the Young Lords (Chicago Gang History n.d.). Latin Kings were a part of the People Nation alliance (Chicago Gang History n.d.). In the People Nation alliance, Latin Kings had particularly strong alliances with Black P. Stones, Vice Lords, and El Rukns (Chicago Gang History n.d.). Latin Kings were enemies with the Devil's Disciples and Gangster Disciples (Chicago Gang History n.d.). Latin Kings were enemies with several gangs in Folk Nation (Chicago Gang History n.d.).

Group Outcome

Latin Kings was still active as late as 2009 or 2010, but there was never any evidence of political violence by the group. It was rated a Level Three gang due to its centralized and organized organizational structure and its violent and authoritarian activities (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009). The National Gang Intelligence Center gave Latin Kings

a threat assessment rating of 8 out of 10, indicating that it poses a threat in the United States (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009). Law enforcement has responded to Latin Kings by collaborating with defectors to infiltrate the gang and learn about its activities (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009; Chicago Tribune 2008). Additionally, many members of the gang have been imprisoned (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009; Chicago Tribune 2008). However, this has allowed for Latin Kings members in the Illinois and New York prison systems to maintain contact with the group and even direct operations from the prisons (National Gang Intelligence Center 2009).

Notes for Iris:

- the two gangs merge
- never any evidence of political violence or politicized opposition
- criminal violence has been continuous (mostly in Chicago)

IV. HELLS ANGELS
Torg ID: 2321
Min. Group Date: 1948
Max. Group Date: 1999
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: HAMC (James 2009)

Group Formation: 1948 (James 2009; New York Times 2013; Vice 2016)

Group End: 2018 (Still Active) (Bolan 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Though the beginnings of the group are not entirely clear, the group is said to have been founded in Fontana or San Bernardino, California in 1948 (James 2009; New York Times 2013; Vice 2016). The group began chapters in Canada in July 23, 1983 (Bolan 2018). The group's goals are not very clear, and the group could possibly just be a criminal organization without political aims (James 2009; Vice 2016). The group formed in the wake of the war, when motorcycles were more affordable as they were sold as military surplus, and many veterans still sought adventure (James 2009). The group formed by Otto Friedeli as an offshoot of the Pissed Off Bastards due to a dispute during a gang war (James 2009).

Geography

The group was founded in San Bernardino (or possibly Fontana), California in 1948 (James 2009; New York Times 2013; Vice 2016). The group was primarily active in California for many years but the first transnational chapter of the group opened in 1961 in Auckland, New Zealand (James 2009). The group has also been violently active in Sweden (GTD 2018). The group soon spread to most of the US states and to 30 countries (James 2009). The group opened a chapter in London in 1973 (New York Times 2013). The group now has more than 400 chapters across the world, including Japan (Vice 2016). The group has a long-established Ottawa chapter (Yogaretnam 2018). The Canadian chapters of the group started with branches in Nanaimo, Vancouver, and White Rock (Bolan 2018).

Organizational Structure

US popular culture increased membership for the group through the popular portrayal of biker gangs in films such as Marlon Brando's *The Wild One* (James 2009). The group is infamous for peddling drugs and convictions of assault, weapons possession and murder (James 2009). Group membership in the US has been volatile, ranging from 5,000 to 50,000 at times (Vice 2016). It is unclear whether the group itself funded itself through the sale of drugs, but members on occasion have been caught selling drugs (NYT 2013). The group has countless international chapters, including in Canada and New Zealand (NYT 2013; Lester 2016; Bolan 2018; Yogaretnam 2018) The Ottawa chapter had 170 full-patch members and about 100 prospective members more recently (Yogaretnam 2018). The massive presence of the group has been a useful tool in recruiting new, younger members (Lejtenyi 2016).

External Ties

The group has had many rivals over the years, including the Ottawa Nomads more recently (Yogaretnam 2018). The group had been opposition with the Bandidos and Rock Machine in Canada (Mick and Ha 2018; Cherry 1999).

Group Outcome

The group tries underplaying its criminal acts by pointing to charitable actions the group engaged in (James 2009; Vice 2016). The group was singled out in the Lynch Report of 1965, which singled the group out for gang violence and rape (New York Times 2013). Hunter S. Thompson wrote a book on the group's lawlessness, but mainly supports the group and helps solidify the group's role in counterculture of the time (New York Times 2013). The group's fame only grew when the film "Hells Angels on Wheels" was released in 1967 (New York Times 2013). The group allegedly planned to kill Mick Jagger after the 1969 Almont Speedway riot in California (James 2009). The group's violence has even been criticized by the Rolling Stones, after the group was hired as security for the band but was pushy and violent with the crowd (James 2009). Members were arrested in relation to the Cleveland brawl, in which five bikers were killed; members of the Hells Angels held a funeral for the member of their group that died in the brawl, but eight of the men were arrested during this funeral in connection to a rape of a 17-year-old girl (New York Times 2013). Three members of the group were arrested in connection of the murder of two men and a woman in Ukiah, California (New York Times 2013). In 1972, 33 members of the group were charged on RICO charges, of which 18 members were later freed (New York Times 2013). The FBI began to crack down on the group in 1985, with widespread raids of the group across the US (New York Times 2013). The group had several moments of infighting, including the 1985 chilling case in which 6 members of the group were murdered by other members, wrapped in sleeping bags, chained to concrete blocks, and dumped in the St. Lawrence River, only to be discovered 10 days later (Mick and Ha 2018). The group was active in a transnational turf war in Scandinavia in the 1990s which cost dozens of lives (James 2009; New York Times 2013). The New

York Chapter fought the closing of their clubhouse in 1994, succeeding in the process by changing the chapter to a religious non-profit called the Church of Angels, which was permitted under New York state law (New York Times 2013).

The group was involved in a turf war in the 1990s in the Quebec area of Canada, which led to the death of 160 people, the arrest of 120 members of the group and the arrest of the leader of the chapter, Maurice Boucher (New York Times 2013; Mick and Ha 2018). After establishing its territory there, it has reigned supreme since (Lejtenyi 2016). The group got into a fight with a rival gang, the Mongols, in a Nevada casino in 2002 (James 2009; New York Times 2013). The company sued Disney for trademark infringement in relation to the movie "Wild Hogs" the company planned to release (New York Times 2013). A woman was found beaten outside the Manhattan clubhouse of the New York chapter of the group, but the police handled the case warily as the group had claimed the police had illegally raided their clubhouse illegally in the past (New York Times 2013). SWAT teams have long monitored the group, but acted with precaution (James 2009). In 2009, a massive sweep of the streets by government forces led to the arrest of 156 bikers, dozens being members of the group; the majority of the members were discharged on the basis of the sweep violating the defendants' rights to a speedy trial (Vice 2016). Members of the group more recently have been charged with drug trafficking and shooting members of rival groups, still attempting to expand their territory (Bolan 2018). The group celebrated its 70th anniversary in 2018, an event closely monitored by the police (Bolan 2018; Lejtenyi 2016). The group has been active as recent as in 2018, fighting cases in court from past infringements (Bolan 2018).

V. CALLE 18
Torg ID: 2058
Min. Group Date: 1959
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Mara 18, 18th Street, 18th Street Gang, Barrio 18, Calle 18, La18, M18, Mara-18

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Mara 18 (Honduras) (T2608) (UCDP n.d.)

Group Formation: This is an alias for Mara 18 (Honduras) (T2608) (UCDP n.d.)

Group End: This is an alias for Mara 18 (Honduras) (T2608) (UCDP n.d.)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Mara 18 (Honduras) (T2608) (UCDP n.d.)

Geography

This is an alias for Mara 18 (Honduras) (T2608) (UCDP n.d.)

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Mara 18 (Honduras) (T2608) (UCDP n.d.)

External Ties

This is an alias for Mara 18 (Honduras) (T2608) (UCDP n.d.)

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Mara 18 (Honduras) (T2608) (UCDP n.d.)

VI. SECRET ARMY ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 1462

Min. Group Date: 1961

Max. Group Date: 1972

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: SAO

Group Formation: 1969 (form), 1972 (violent)

Group End: 1972 (arrests, report)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Secret Army Organization was a right-wing armed group which was formed in 1969 (MIPT 2008). SAO was a right-wing group whose goal was to prevent a communist takeover of the United States (MIPT 2008; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). The group supported American involvement in the Vietnam War (MIPT 2008). The group allegedly supported the administration of President Richard Nixon (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1975). One of SAO's goals was to target those who opposed the Vietnam War, especially those who organized or participated in anti-war protests or who publicly expressed their criticism of the United States's involvement in the war through literature and the media (MIPT 2008). The group conducted attempted assassinations, allegedly burglarized homes and offices, issued death threats, and plotted kidnappings of political opponents (Washington Post 1976).

SAO conducted its first known violent attack in Ocean Beach, a San Diego neighborhood, on January 6, 1972 when it attempted to assassinate Paula Tharp, a left-wing reporter who opposed the Vietnam War, and Peter G. Bohmer, a former

economics professor at San Diego State University who is an outspoken Marxist (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; New York Times 1975).

Geography

Secret Army Organization mainly operated and conducted attacks in San Diego, a city in southern California, United States (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; New York Times 1975; Washington Post 1976). The group had four cells in San Diego (MIPT 2008). The group conducted its first known attempted assassination in Ocean Beach, a San Diego neighborhood (New York Times 1975). In that attack, Howard Berry Godfrey fired two shots into the home at 5155 Muir Street (Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). The group's second known violent attack took place at the Guild Theater near the Hillcrest neighborhood of San Diego (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The group may have had possible cells elsewhere in the western United States and as far east as the midwest (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

Secret Army Organization's two leaders were Howard Berry Godfrey and Jerry Lynn Davis (MIPT 2008). Howard Berry Godfrey was the group's main leader (Washington Post 1976). Godfrey was responsible for paying expenses, recruiting new members, supplying weapons, and selecting targets (Washington Post 1976). Godfrey was an operative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (Washington Post 1976; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). Davis coordinated SAO operations in southern California (Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). SAO had more than 30 members in its 4 San Diego cells (MIPT 2008). The group was funded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1975; Washington Post 1976; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). Howard Berry Godfrey testified that the FBI provided him with \$20000 to purchase weapons and recruit members (MIPT 2008; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). The FBI denied the allegations that they funded SAO (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Secret Army Organization had ties to the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation. The group was funded by the FBI (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1975; Washington Post 1976; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). Howard Berry Godfrey testified that the FBI provided him with \$20000 to purchase weapons and recruit members (MIPT 2008; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). Godfrey had ties to Steve Christiansen, an FBI special agent (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1975; Washington Post 1976; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). They collaborated on the attempted assassination of Paula Tharp and Peter G. Bohmer (Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973).

SAO may have had ties to the Minutemen, a militant group which was broken up in 1969 or 1970 (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1975; Washington Post 1976). Howard B. Godfrey and Jerry Lynn Davis were members of the Minutemen (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Secret Army Organization conducted its last known attack on June 19, 1972 when William Yakopec detonated a bomb at San Diego's Guild Theater (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). No one was killed or injured (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019).

In 1975, the American Civil Liberties Union presented a report to the Senate alleging that the SAO was directly controlled and funded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and detailing the SAO's criminal plots such as kidnapping plots and plans to attack protesters at the 1972 Republican National Convention (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1975; Washington Post 1976). No FBI agents were prosecuted as a result of the ACLU's report (MIPT 2008). The FBI may have shut down SAO as a result of this report's exposure of their connections to SAO (MIPT 2008). Moreover, Godfrey's testimony that alleged the FBI directed SAO resulted in prison sentences for many SAO members in San Diego (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- believe the group was established and sponsored by the FBI
- the group's leadership had direct ties with Christensen
- the group was pretty small and concentrated in San Diego
- the group's independence was pretty limited; they supported the anti-communist cause
- might be an interesting similarity to Shia proxies by Iran, but less big and conducted less attacks
- as soon as state sponsorship for the group is revealed through the ACLU's actions (and resulting court case), the FBI allegedly backed away from the group
- the group falls apart afterwards (overall very few attacks)

VII. WORLD CHURCH OF THE CREATOR

Torg ID: 818

Min. Group Date: 1963

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: WCOTC, Creativity Movement, Creativity, Church of the Creator, COTC, Church of Creator

Group Formation: 1973 (form), probably 1991 (violent)

Group End: probably 1999 (last known year of violence in the United States), probably 2002 (last known year of violence in the world) (probably active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

In 1973, Ben Klassen founded Church of the Creator (Michael 2006, 564; Anti-Defamation League 2005; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). Klassen construed the Church of the Creator, or Creativity, as a white ethnonationalist organization for white people (Anti-Defamation League n.d.). The foundational texts for this religion were *Nature's Eternal Religion* and the *White Man's Bible*, both of which were written by Klassen (Michael 2006, 564; Southern Poverty Law Center 2018; Anti-Defamation League 2005). The Church of the Creator opposed Christianity and Judaism, which he

believed distorted the true sense of a shared racial identity among white people (Michael 2006, 564; Southern Poverty Law Center 2018; Anti-Defamation League 2005). Klassen believed religions should be effectively equivalent to races and that races have transcendental and innate significance to human experience (Michael 2006, 564; Southern Poverty Law Center 2018; Anti-Defamation League 2005). He argued that religions such as Christianity are intentional attempts to confuse white people (Michael 2006, 564). Klassen believed that Christianity was suicidal for white people (Michael 2006, 564; Anti-Defamation League 2005). He worked to attack Christianity by revealing its stories' historical inaccuracy, describes its God's immorality, and criticizing its instructions to love one's enemies (Michael 2006, 564). The group was anti-Semitic and racist. Klassen believed that Jews were "the destroyers of civilizations" and advocated transporting all black people to Africa (Michael 2006, 565). Creativity insisted that an ideal world should have "a sound mind in a sound body in a sound society in a sound environment" (Michael 2006, 565). Klassen advocated vegetarianism, environmental conservation, and other aspects of what he called "salubrious living" (Michael 2006, 565). He adopted Latin as the primary language of the religion (Michael 2006, 565). Using Creativity, Klassen sought to unite white people by means of a religion so that white people could stand in racial solidarity with others who share their white phenotype (Michael 2006, 565). The religion insisted that all white people must partake in racial loyalty by actively participating in the race war against Jews and non-whites (Michael 2006, 566). Klassen was largely motivated by the ideas of Adolf Hitler, who he lauded for being "the greatest leader the White Race ever had" (Michael 2006, 566). Klassen believed that white people must work towards establishing their race's domination of all desirable inhabitable lands and expulsion of non-whites from those lands (Michael 2006, 566). Klassen used Social Darwinism and white supremacist views to justify Creativity's creeds (Michael 2006, 567).

Richard McCarthy was the next leader of COTC; he took power after Klassen committed suicide in 1993 (Anti-Defamation League 2005). McCarthy was an ineffective leader and as such failed (Anti-Defamation League 2005). He acquiesced to the Southern Poverty Law Center's lawsuit against the COTC (Anti-Defamation League 2005). This lawsuit and arrests of many group members resulted in the group going dormant for a few years (Anti-Defamation League 2005). Matt Hale was the next leader of the group; he took over a few years after the Klassen's suicide (Michael 2006, 571; Anti-Defamation League 2005; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). Under Hale, Church of the Creator was rebranded into World Church of the Creator (Michael 2006, 571; Anti-Defamation League 2005; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). The group distributed pamphlets and Klassen's books in many cities throughout the United States (Michael 2006, 572).

The group's first known instance of violence occurred on May 17, 1991 (Michael 2006, 573; Anti-Defamation League 2005). George Loeb, a ranking member of COTC, murdered Harold Mansfield Jr., an African American Gulf War veteran, in a parking lot in Neptune Beach, Florida (Michael 2006, 573; Anti-Defamation League 2005).

The group also was responsible for a string of violent attacks in July 1999 in which group members killed African Americans, Asian Americans, and Jews in Illinois and Indiana (GTD 2019; Michael 2006, 574).

Geography

The group operated primarily in the United States. World Church of the Creator had a large presence in Illinois, Florida, and California (Michael 2006, 572). Ben Klassen founded Church of the Creator in Lighthouse, Florida (Michael 2006, 564). Beginning in 1982, a new headquarters of the Church of the Creator was constructed in Otto, North Carolina (Michael 2006, 567). After rebranding itself as World Church of the Creator, the group established a church in Washington, Illinois (Michael 2006, 571). In addition to the aforementioned states, the group had a presence in other U.S. states such as Indiana, Washington, Connecticut, New York, and Wyoming (Michael 2006, 574-575; Anti-Defamation League 2005). The group may have had chapters in as many as 25 states (Michael 2006, 572). The group had factions outside the United States. In 1988, an activist named Tommy Ryden established an offshoot of COTC in Sweden called Kreativistens Kyrka (Michael 2006, 568). COTC had a faction in Canada (Michael 2006, 570). WCOTC had a faction in Australia (Michael 2006, 575). The group had chapters in Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Poland, Russia, and South Africa (Michael 2006, 572).

Organizational Structure

Ben Klassen was the founder of COTC (Michael 2006, 564; Anti-Defamation League 2005; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). Klassen was born in Ukraine in 1918 to a Mennonite family (Michael 2006, 562). He lived with his family in the small village of Rudnerweide in southern Ukraine (Michael 2006, 562). During his early childhood, Klassen lived in the midst of the Russian Civil War (Michael 2006, 562). He and his family fled to Mexico in 1924 and relocated to Canada in 1925 (Michael 2006, 562). In Canada, Klassen attended the University of Saskatchewan and later taught as a teacher (Michael 2006, 562). During his time at college and as a teacher, Klassen developed his worldview, especially his opposition to religion, his belief in racial divides, and his support for the formation of the German Third Reich (Michael 2006, 562). Klassen dreamed of relocating to Germany to fight for the formation of the Third Reich (Michael 2006, 562). After Germany's defeat in the Second World War, Klassen moved to California and established a successful real estate firm in Los Angeles (Michael 2006, 562). In the late 1950s, Klassen and his family moved to Florida, where he regained interest in politics, in part due to the fear of communism and the civil rights movement (Michael 2006, 562). In 1966, Klassen won a seat as a Florida state representative running as a Republican (Michael 2006, 563). In 1967, Klassen lost the election for Florida state senate (Michael 2006, 563). After participating in a string of alt-right parties and organizations, Klassen focused on his hatred of religion (Michael 2006, 563). After carefully studying Christianity and making judgements about its failure to prepare white people for a race war, Klassen concluded that it was imperative to form a new paradigm dedicated to "the salvation of

the white race” (Michael 2006, 563). Klassen committed suicide in 1993 (Michael 2006, 569; Anti-Defamation League 2005; Anti-Defamation League n.d.).

Klassen searched tirelessly for his successor (Anti-Defamation League 2005). After appointing and replacing many people who he chose to succeed him as leader, he chose Richard McCarthy as the next leader of COTC (Anti-Defamation League 2005). McCarthy took power after Klassen committed suicide (Anti-Defamation League 2005). McCarthy was an ineffective leader and as such failed (Anti-Defamation League 2005). He acquiesced to the Southern Poverty Law Center’s lawsuit against the COTC (Anti-Defamation League 2005).

Matt Hale was the next leader of the group; he took over in 1996, a few years after the Klassen’s suicide (Michael 2006, 571; Anti-Defamation League 2005; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). Under Hale, Church of the Creator was rebranded into World Church of the Creator (Michael 2006, 571; Anti-Defamation League 2005; Anti-Defamation League n.d.). Beginning at age twelve, Hale developed an interest in white supremacy and in particular the Nazi movement (Michael 2006, 571). After leading racial clubs in high school and at Bradley University, Hale founded the American White Supremacist Party (Michael 2006, 571). Hale was politically active and had a role in the National Association for the Advancement of White People, a white supremacist organization which was founded by David Duke (Michael 2006, 571). Then, Hale founded the National Socialist White Americans Party (Michael 2006, 571). In the 1990s, Hale discovered the Creativity Movement and eventually became its leader (Michael 2006, 571). At this time, Hale was a law student at Southern Illinois University (Michael 2006, 572). Hale was arrested in 2003 for ordering the murder of Judge Joan Humphrey Lefkowitz, who he stated was biased against him in a copyright case and who he believed was a disgrace for marrying a Jewish man (New York Times 2003; Michael 2006, 576 ; Anti-Defamation League 2005).

After Hale’s imprisonment, Thomas Kroenke became the group’s leader (Anti-Defamation League 2005). It is unclear if he leads the group today.

At its peak, COTC had approximately 3000 members of which approximately 100 were ordained ministers (Michael 2006, 572). Most members were white males between twenty and thirty years of age (Michael 2006, 572).

External Ties

COTC had ties to a Canadian band called RAHOWA which was formed by George Burdick in 1989 to support white power in the racial holy war (Michael 2006, 569-570).

Group Outcome

COTC went dormant for a few years in the mid 1990s because of the Southern Poverty Law Center's lawsuit against them and the arrests of many group members (Anti-Defamation League 2005).

WCOTC was responsible for a string of violent attacks in July 1999 in which group members killed African Americans, Asian Americans, and Jews in Illinois and Indiana (GTD 2019; Michael 2006, 574). These attacks, the last of which was conducted on July 4, were the last known instances of violence conducted by members of the group in the United States (GTD 2019; Michael 2006, 574). In 2000, two group members were arrested attending an illegal firearms training session (Michael 2006, 575). In August 2002, a leader of WCOTC in Australia was convicted of stabbing someone (Michael 2006, 575).

Much of the response of WCOTC was by non-governmental organizations such as the Anti-Defamation League and the Southern Poverty Law Center (Michael 2006, 575). The Department of Justice also investigated WCOTC and other rightist, white supremacist groups (Michael 2006, 575).

Matt Hale was arrested in 2003 for ordering the murder of Judge Joan Humphrey Lefkow, who he stated was biased against him in a copyright case and who he believed was a disgrace for marrying a Jewish man (New York Times 2003; Michael 2006, 576 ; Anti-Defamation League 2005). Hale was sentenced to 40 years in prison (Michael 2006, 577).

In 2018, District Judge Marcia Krieger ruled that Creativity is not a religion because it does not meet enough criteria to demonstrate that its beliefs are not secular (Southern Poverty Law Center 2018).

The group is probably active albeit to a lesser degree.

Notes for Iris:

- the group's ideological goals are very unique. Claims to ascribe to a 'religious' ideology, but it seems to be more an ethnonationalist group trying to recruit white supporters (more likely a white nationalist belief). He claims to write a religious text and the court agreed that there was no evidence of any attack.
- unclear reason for leadership turnover
- the group was at its zenith under Klassen (original leadership) but he was replaced by an ineffective leader and lots of members defected/got arrested. Later on Hale became leader and the group had a short resurgence, but not terribly violent
- last violent attack in the US was in 1999 and a follower in Australia committed an attack in 2002 → and since then they've been pretty quiet/unorganized

VIII. PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)
Torg ID: 360

Min. Group Date: 1964
Max. Group Date: 1995
Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PLO

Group Formation: 1964

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

*Umbrella

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

struggle (Al Jazeera 2009). It is also primarily secular (FAS 1998). It was partially an umbrella group (FAS 1998).

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

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

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

Group Outcome

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

In 1987, the first Intifada erupted when an Israeli driver killed Palestinian workers (Al Jazeera 2008). In 1988, Arafat renounced terrorism and violence to achieve the group's

goals and tried to steer the PLO towards a diplomatic solution (FAS 1998). The Intifada also helped make the Palestinian issue salient and drive negotiations (Barhoum n.d.). In 1993, the PLO signed the Oslo Accords with Israel (Barhoum n.d.; Robinson n.d.). This helped lead to the creation of the Palestinian Authority, which is a de facto state (Zanotti 2011, 18). The group was particularly active during the Second Intifada from 2000-2004. In 2002, Israeli forces attacked Arafat's headquarters and forced him to flee to Paris where he eventually died in 2004 (Al Jazeera 2009; Robinson n.d.). Arafat's death led the group to partially disintegrate due to lack of strong leadership to replace it (Robinson n.d.). Today, Fatah remains a prominent organization and main face of the Palestinian Authority (Zanotti 2011, 25-26). The PLO umbrella organization has declined in prominence (Zanotti 2011, 25).

IX. BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF-DEFENSE

Torg ID: 106

Min. Group Date: 1966

Max. Group Date: 1972

Onset: NA

Aliases: Black Panthers, Black Panther Party For Self-Defense

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Black Panther Party, BPP

Group Formation: 1966 (form), 1967 (first attack)

Group End: 1972 (repression, infiltration)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense was formed by college students Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale in October 1966 in Oakland, California (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 684; Lambert 2002, 105; Jones 1988, 416; Carson and Carson 1990; PBS 2002; BBC 2018). It was a black nationalist group that initially advocated using violence as a means to defend black people; however, after the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968, the group began using violence offensively in the form of gunfights, bombings, and sabotage (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 684; Lambert 2002, 105). Two incidents were instrumental in making BPP a well-known politico-militant organization (Jones 1988, 417). On May 2, 1967, 29 group members disrupted a session of the California State Legislature to protest a proposed bill that would have made it illegal to carry a loaded firearm (Jones 1988, 417). On October 28, 1967, BPP engaged in a violent shootout with police in which one police officer was fatally shot and Huey Newton was wounded (Jones 1988, 417). BPP also armed and trained its members to monitor brutal police activity (Lambert 2002, 105; Carson and Carson 1990).

The group was leftist and black nationalist (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2002, 105; Jones 1988, 417; Carson and Carson 1990). The group’s ideology involved black nationalism and a type of Marxist-Leninist communism (Jones 1988, 417). BPP strived for “revolutionary intercommunalism,” a socialist way of community-building in which all members of the community were required to partake in the improvement thereof (PBS 2002). The group laid out its specific policy goals in the “Ten Points” (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2002, 105;

Carson and Carson 1990). The “Ten Points” demanded the following for black people: “full employment, adequate housing, free health care, an end to police brutality and capitalist exploitation, freedom for all prisoners, reparations, and an immediate end to all wars of aggression” (Lambert 2002, 105).

Geography

The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense was formed in Oakland, California (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 684; Lambert 2002, 105; Jones 1988, 416; Carson and Carson 1990; PBS 2002; BBC 2018). The group expanded and by 1969 had chapters in at least 32 chapters in at least 15 states (Jones 1988, 417).

Organizational Structure

The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense was formed by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 684; Lambert 2002, 105; Jones 1988, 416; Carson and Carson 1990; PBS 2002; BBC 2018). BPP had a wing called the Panther Police Patrol whose main responsibility was monitoring police activity to ensure that officers did not engage in brutality and that civil rights were not violated (Lambert 2002, 105; Carson and Carson 1990). In 1972, Huey Newton formed an internal military group called the Squad to disciples BPP members and to commit crimes including murder and extortion in Oakland (Lambert 2002, 106). Estimates for the group’s membership size vary. BPP had between 2000 and 5000 members at its peak (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 684; Lambert 2002, 105; Jones 1988, 417).

External Ties

Black Panther Party may have had ties to Black Liberation Army (MIPT 2008). After BPP was no longer operational, some BPP members may have joined Black Liberation Army (MIPT 2008). New Black Panther Party for Self-Defense (NBPP) was a group that emerged in Dallas, Texas in the late 1980s or early 1990s which, among other things, promoted conspiracy theories about the attacks of September 11, 2001 (Lambert 2002, 106). There is no known connection between BPP and NBPP (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2002, 106). Bobby Seale criticized NBPP (Lambert 2002, 106).

Group Outcome

“[T]he Black Panther Party was the victim of 92 acts of legal repression” (Jones 1988, 421). Harassment laws and public order laws were used to press charges and arrest many BPP members (Jones 1988, 421-424). “A total of 27 incidents were uncovered in which political intelligence operations were employed to neutralize the Black Panther Party. These acts were perpetrated in an attempt to disrupt the Party’s Free Breakfast Program, the operation of its newspaper, and speaking engagements, and to cause dissension within the ranks of the organization” (Jones 1988, 425).

The Federal Bureau of Investigation leaked false information about BPP to the press, prevented BPP leaders from speaking in public, prevented circulation of BPP's newspaper, precluded access to property for events (Jones 1988, 425-430). The FBI used COINTELPRO, a counterintelligence program, to covertly repress BPP and to "expose, disrupt, misdirect, discredit, or otherwise neutralize the activities of the Black nationalists" (PBS 2002). In addition to the reasons already stated, "external attacks, legal problems, and internal schisms" made it difficult for BPP to continue conducting attacks (Carson and Carson 1990).

By 1972, BPP was no longer operational (MIPT 2008). After BPP was no longer operational, some BPP members may have joined Black Liberation Army (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- the state's response here is key to explain group outcome. The US government spent a lot of effort investing in both legal and police measures to undermine the group
- there is a lot of piecemeal repressive efforts to deal with the group
- internal political disagreements caused by the state response
- overall external responses both directly and indirectly led to the group's downfall

X. MOVIMIENTO INDEPENDENTISTA REVOLUCIONARIO ARMADO (MIRA)

Torg ID: 215

Min. Group Date: 1967

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Independent Armed Revolutionary Movement (Mira), Movimiento Independentista Revolucionario Armado (Mira)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Independent Armed Revolutionary Movement (Mira), Movimiento Independentista Revolucionario Armado (Mira)

Group Formation: What is the earliest year the group was active? 1967 (MIPT 2008).

Group End: What is the last year the group was active? Early 1970s Why did it stop using political violence? Police interference, arresting many prominent members and leaders (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This group was formed in 1967 by Filiberto Ojeda Rios to pursue independence for Puerto Rico from the United States (Schmid 2011, 661). The group's first attacks and shift towards terrorism started in between 1969-1970 by coordinating a bombing campaign in areas in New York City (MIPT 2008).

Geography

This group operated within Puerto Rico, as its goal is to pursue independence for Puerto Rico from the United States. Their attacks primarily occur in the US, specifically in areas of the East Coast such as New York City, New Jersey, and other areas. Additionally, they gained support from Cuba through the country providing the group with things such as arms, training, and other aspects. They operate in these three areas: Puerto Rico, the US, and Cuba (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

There is not a lot of information available about the specific leadership structures and practices of the group. However, its founder is Filiberto Ojeda Rios, an infamous terrorist of Puerto Rico, known for his attacks and leads against the government of the United States. There is not a lot of information available about the specific size of the group; however, it is likely that a majority of its supporters are Puerto Ricans and those who support the independence of Puerto Rico and its separation with the US (MIPT 2008; Noticel 2011; El Mundo 2005).

External Ties

Based on ideology, the MIRA group had many alliances with groups similar to their goals of independence. This includes organizations such as the Nationalist Party of Puerto Liberation Movement, or the PNPR (Noticel 2011). Additionally, MIRA was supported by the government of Cuba as they provided military arsenal and arms and training for its members and attacks against the United States (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

After MIRA's attacks and bombings in New York City in 1969-1970 as well as its attacks in many infrastructures in New Jersey such as police stations, banks, stores, and others, police in the early 1970s raided and arrested many prominent members and leaders of MIRA, causing the group to break up. Among those arrested, the founder, Filiberto Ojeda Rios, was one of them (MIPT 2008). Those who escaped prison were forced into hiding underground (Noticel 2011).

XI. POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE

Torg ID: 378

Min. Group Date: 1967

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

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

Group Formation: 1967

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

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

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

External Ties

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

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

Group Outcome

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

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

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

- XII. SUR 13
Torg ID: 2064
Min. Group Date: 1968
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Sur 13, Sureno-13

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Surenos, Sureño gangs, Los Surenos

Group Formation: 1968

Group End: 2014 (repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Sureños is a term that refers to several Hispanic gangs that were concentrated in southern California (County Gang Initiative n.d.). It is believed to have formed in 1968 from a confrontation between members of the Mexican Mafia and a northern California Hispanic of Nuestra Familia in San Quentin prison in northern California (POLICE Magazine 2000; County Gang Initiative n.d.). Sureños consist of many originally California-based street gangs including the Eighteenth Street gang, Mara Salvatrucha, and Florencia Trece (Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 5). Sureño gang members have participated in drug trafficking, racketeering, murder, prostitution, and

other crimes (AFP 2014). Sureño gangs use the number “13,” the letter “M,” and the color blue (POLICE Magazine 2000; County Gang Initiative n.d.; Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 7). Many Sureño gangs were rivals with each other; they were united only by their hatred of northern California gangs (County Gang Initiative n.d.). Sureño gangs recruit children at the elementary and middle school level (County Gang Initiative n.d.; San Jose Mercury 2011).

Geography

Sureño gangs are believed to have formed in 1968 due to a confrontation between members of the Mexican Mafia and a northern California Hispanic of Nuestra Familia in San Quentin prison in northern California (POLICE Magazine 2000; County Gang Initiative n.d.). Sureño gangs were concentrated in southern California (County Gang Initiative n.d.). The delineation between northern and southern California is considered to be near Delano or Bakersfield (POLICE Magazine 2000; Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 4). Sureño gangs also maintain a strong presence elsewhere in the western United States, including California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho (FBI n.d.; Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 14). Sureño gangs also maintain a presence on the east coast in places such as Maryland, Washington D.C., and Virginia (County Gang Initiative n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of sureño gangs is decentralized and informal (Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 4). Veteran gang members typically have more power (Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 4). “Shot-callers” manage group members and operations (Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 6). Total membership of sureño gangs is approximately in the hundred thousands (County Gang Initiative n.d.). Sureño gangs finance themselves through illegal activities (Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 12). Their illegal financing schemes are clandestine, and as such not much is known about them (Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 12). They are also funded by the Mexican Mafia (Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 12). Most members of sureño gangs are Hispanic males, but sureño gangs have many female supporters as well (County Gang Initiative n.d.; Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 9). Many members of sureño gangs come from lower socioeconomic statuses (Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 6).

External Ties

Sureños have ties to the Mexican Mafia, or La Eme, to which they are subservient (County Gang Initiative n.d.; Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 5). Sureño gang members say that “[a] Sureño is a foot soldier for the Mexican Mafia” (Rocky Mountain Information Service n.d., 5). Sureños allegedly have ties to Los Zetas Cartel in Mexico, a drug trafficking organization that initially formed as a wing of the Gulf Cartel (FBI n.d.).

Group Outcome

The Department of Homeland Security and Immigration and Customs Enforcement cracked down on Sureños in 2014 (AFP 2014; US Immigration and Customs Enforcement 2014). In April 2014, the DHS and ICE carried out Project Southbound in which 638 gang members were arrested in more than 100 cities (AFP 2014; US Immigration and Customs Enforcement 2014). Approximately three in four gang members arrested during Project Southbound were members of sureño gangs (US Immigration and Customs Enforcement 2014).

Notes for Iris:

- it's unclear if the group explicitly formed in San Quentin, but most members had served jail time for criminal activities
- no evidence of politicized opposition during any time

XIII. ARMED COMMANDOS OF LIBERATION

Torg ID: 881

Min. Group Date: 1968

Max. Group Date: 1971

Onset: NA

Aliases: Armed Commandos Of Liberation, Comandos Armados De Liberacion (Cal)

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[UfsO6WxLX_5g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi7jMeU3prAhVP7qwKHcHSBvYQ6AEwGnoECAsQAQ#v=onepage&q=comando%20puerto%20rico%20separatist&f=false](https://www.marxists.org/history/erol/ncm-8/armed-struggle.pdf)

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<https://www.marxists.org/history/erol/ncm-8/armed-struggle.pdf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Armed Commandos for National Liberation (CALN), Comandos Armados de Liberación Nacional

Group Formation: 1968 (form), 1967/1968 (violent, disputed)

Group End: 1972 (last year of violence), 1974 (merger)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Comandos Armados de Liberación officially formed on February 22, 1968, although it may have conducted attacks as early as September 1967 (MIPT 2008; Elizondo 1968, 52). The group formed in part in order to fulfill the 1963 Declaration of Lares pledge in which revolutionary forces pledged to achieve Puerto Rican independence by 1968 (Elizondo 1968, 54). CAL was an ethnonationalist separatist group whose main objective was to fight an armed struggle for Puerto Rican independence and to expel American business and government presence from the island (MIPT 2008; Sater 1981, 6; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 41). CAL conducted small-scale attacks including bombings at American companies, stores, and hotels in Puerto Rico to damage American economic interests and challenge American imperialism (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 41; Elizondo 1968, 52-53). The group also detonated an explosive outside the consulate of the Dominican Republic in San Juan in 1970 (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 41).

Geography

CAL operated and conducted attacks in Puerto Rico, an island territory of the United States in the Caribbean (MIPT 2008; Sater 1981, 6; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 41). The group mainly operated and conducted attacks in and near San Juan, the capital of Puerto Rico (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 41; Elizondo 1968, 52).

Organizational Structure

CAL operated clandestinely, and as such nearly nothing is known about the group’s organizational structure (Abréu 2011, 1). The leader of CAL was Alfonso Beal (Abréu

2011, 1). Not much is known about him. Nothing is known about the group's membership. Movimiento Pro Independencia may have provided CAL with funding (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Comandos Armados de Liberación had ties to Movimiento Pro Independencia, or MPI, a Puerto Rican political party which supported Puerto Rican independence (MIPT 2008). MPI may have provided CAL with funding and logistical support (MIPT 2008). CAL and MPI shared personnel (MIPT 2008). CAL published statements in MPI's newspaper (MIPT 2008). In 1972, Movimiento Pro Independencia, which had changed its name to Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño, ceased supporting CAL (MIPT 2008). Comandos Armados de Liberación allegedly had ties to Movimiento Independentista Revolucionario Armado, or MIRA (MIPT 2008). CAL and MIRA conducted similar types of attacks against similar targets and are believed to have supported each other (MIPT 2008). CAL may have also had ties to other Puerto Rican separatist groups (Sater 1981, 6).

Group Outcome

In 1972, Movimiento Pro Independencia, which had changed its name to Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño, ceased supporting CAL (MIPT 2008). This, as well as arrests of key group members and Puerto Rican law enforcement's crackdown on the group, prevented CAL from conducting any more violent attacks (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 41; Elizondo 1968, 53). In 1974, Comandos Armados de Liberación and Movimiento Independentista Revolucionario Armado merged to form Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional [English: Armed Forces of National Liberation], or FALN (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 41; Sater 1981, 6).

Notes for Iris:

- the group was inspired by an earlier pledge for Puerto Rican separatists to gain independence by 1968. The deadline catalyzed the group to form (because it hadn't happened) → declaration of Lares seems to be indicative of earlier separatist movement in 1960s worth exploring
- CAL was part of a larger umbrella militant movement sponsored by MPI -- it's unclear if the CAL was independent of the MPI or whether it was a faction. The loss of MPI support seems especially devastating to the group.

XIV. REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA
Torg ID: 405
Min. Group Date: 1968
Max. Group Date: 1973
Onset: NA

Aliases: Republic Of New Africa, Republic Of New Afrika

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Republic of New Afrika." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4226. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bvfbn5S40Jq7YYfCQ1MPmjVuRFzXKYuwg-ql2ZUM6Eg/edit>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: RNA

Group Formation: 1968

Group End: unclear - probably sometime in the 1970s or early 1980s (arrests) (probably active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Republic of New Afrika formed on March 31, 1968 at a convention in Detroit in which African American nationalists from existing nationalist political organizations decided to assemble an organization to revolutionize antiblack society and to establish a black nation in the United States (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d.; Cunnigen 1999, 70). Approximately 100 of the approximately 500 African American nationalists at the convention participated in the formation of RNA (Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d.; Cunnigen 1999, 70). Those African American nationalists, led by Milton Henry, who changed his name to Gaidi Obadele, and Richard

Henry, who changed his name to Imari Abubakari Obadele, drafted and signed a Declaration of Independence and elected a provisional governing body for RNA (Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d.). The group's objectives were the following: "to free Black people in America from oppression ; to support and wage the world revolution until all people every-where are free ; to build a New Society that is better than what we now know and as perfect as man can make it ; to promote industriousness, responsibility, scholarship, and service ; to create conditions in which freedom of religion abounds and man's pursuit of God and/or the destiny, place, and purpose of man in the Universe will be without hindrance; to build a Black inde-pendent nation where no sect or religious creed subverts or impedes the building of the New Society, the New State Govern-ment, or the achievement of the aims of the revolution as set forth in this declaration ; to end exploitation of man by man or his environment ; to assure equality of rights for the genders; to end color and class discrimination, though not abolishing salub-rious diversity, and to promote self-respect and mutual respect among all people in the society ; to protect and promote the personal dignity and integrity of the individual and his natural rights; to assure justice for all; to place the major means of production and trade in the trust of the state to assure the benets of this earth and man's genius and labor to society and all its members; and to encourage and reward the individual for hard work and initiative and insight and devotion to the Revol- ution" (Cunnigen 1999, 70-71).

The group was a separatist group that aimed to create an independent black republic in the southern United States in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina (MIPT 2008). The group can also be considered autonomy-seeking as it wanted black communities to be independent of the U.S. government and achieve complete self-determination (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.).

RNA also demanded reparations from the United States federal government for the condition of servitude of previously enslaved African Americans in the form of \$400 million to establish an independent nation, \$10,000 to compensate every African American, and land to create a black nation (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d.; Cunnigen 1999, 71). RNA followed the Tanzanian doctrine of Ujamaa, which emphasized kinship and adherence to traditional African values (Cunnigen 1999, 71). The group stressed "cooperative economics and community self-sufficiency" (Cunnigen 1999, 71). The group can be considered communist and/or socialist as it envisioned a black nation in which a communal and interdependent way of life was the norm (MIPT 2008; Cunnigen 1999, 71). RNA was involved in shootouts with local police in Jackson and New Orleans and a hijacking of a flight (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d.).

Geography

RNA formed at a convention in Detroit, Michigan (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d.; Cunnigen 1999, 70). The group had the largest presence in Mississippi established a permanent headquarters in Jackson (MIPT 2008;

Global Security n.d.; Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d.). The declared a black republic in the southern United States in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina (MIPT 2008). The group's main instances of violence occurred in Mississippi and Louisiana, especially in the cities of Jackson and New Orleans (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d.; Cunnigen 1999, 73). RNA had consulates in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Washington D.C. (Cunnigen 1999, 71).

Organizational Structure

Brothers Milton Henry, who changed his name to Gaidi Obadele, and Richard Henry, who changed his name to Imari Abubakari Obadele, formed RNA (MIPT 2008; Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d). RNA attempted to make its organizational structure resemble that of a federal government of a recognized country (Global Security n.d.). The organizational structure was composed of a People's Center Council, which had legislative and judicial responsibilities (Cunnigen 1999, 71). Each consulate was led by a consul, vice-consul, and two secretariats (Cunnigen 1999, 71). The first president of RNA was Robert Williams, the first vice-president was Gaidi Obadele, the first minister of information was Imari Abubakar Obadele, and the first treasurer was Obaboa Olono (Cunnigen 1999, 71-72). Williams eventually resigned as president and after an interim government was replaced by Imari Abubakar Obadele (Cunnigen 1999, 72-73). An Ujamaa Committee was established and was chaired by Hekima Ana, who was also known as Thomas Edward Norman (Cunnigen 1999, 73). In the 1980s, the group's president was Randolph Simms, who was also known as Coltraine Chimurenga (Global Security n.d.).

RNA had an armed wing consisting of African American members organized into militia units of armed guerrilla fighters whose job it was to defend the Republic of New Afrika's sovereignty and protect members and other African Americans from the police and the state (Global Security n.d.; New York Times 2010). The group's membership consisted of African American men and women with ages ranging from mid teenage years to the forties (Cunnigen 1999, 75). At an unknown date, the RNA claimed it had 10,000 members, but there is no evidence to substantiate this claim (MIPT 2008). Nothing is known about the group's source of funding (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Republic of New Afrika had ties to Revolutionary Action Movement, or RAM, a Maoist black nationalist group which was active until 1970 (Global Security n.d.). RNA also had ties to the Black Panther Party for Self Defense and the Black Liberation Army, both of which resurrected RNA in 1970 (Global Security n.d.). RNA allegedly had ties with the New Afrikan People's Organization, or NAPO, and the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters and may have had members in common with the two aforementioned black nationalist and separatist groups (Global Security n.d.). The group had ties to Tougaloo College in

Jackson, Mississippi; RNA had many sympathizers and even members among the student population and disseminated information and ideas through Tougaloo College (MIPT 2008; Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d.). RNA allegedly sought support from the People's Republic of China to receive military assistance and to acquire nuclear weapons (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

It remains very unclear when the group stopped conducting organized violent attacks. Beginning in the late 1960s and the early 1970s, federal investigative forces and local law enforcement units cracked down on RNA and arrested many of its members (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d.). One particularly large wave of arrests occurred in 1971, when the Federal Bureau of Investigation raided RNA bases and law enforcement in Jackson arrested seven RNA members including Imari Obadele for murdering a police officer, possessing stolen property, hijacking a flight, and other criminal charges (MIPT 2008; Mississippi Freedom Movement n.d.; Cunnigen 1999, 75). The group's use of violence slowly diminished. RNA conducted an attack in January 1973 in New Orleans in which a RNA member killed two white people who were staying at a hotel, two hotel managers, and law enforcement and firefighters (GTD 2019). Though there is no definitive proof that RNA conducted violent attacks in the 1980s, group members were tried for robbery, illegal possession of firearms, and other charges (Global Security n.d.). This is likely tied to the group's last series of violent attacks.

MIPT (2008) alleges the group was still active as of 2008, but there is little evidence to support this. It is now not a violent group, but operates as a provisional government for the Republic of New Afrika and continues to support the formation of an independent black republic (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- the group's ideology was not that salient; it was mostly an ethno-nationalist separatist group
- they tried to establish a really intricate political structure to mimic their ability to self-rule
- the ideological goal of Ujamaa wasn't a driving principle of the group or defined a certain way of how to rule
- during evolution of RNA, there are a lot of efforts by the state to crackdown on the group
- the relationships with others groups were not adversarial - mix of cooperative or agnostic

- XV. JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL)
Torg ID: 244
Min. Group Date: 1968
Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Jewish Defense League." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 183, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnl3A/edit>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1968

Group End: 1986 (GTD 2017)

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

There is no evidence of external support.

Group Outcome

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

XVI. WEATHER UNDERGROUND, WEATHERMEN

Torg ID: 530

Min. Group Date: 1969

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: Weather Underground Organization (Wuo) / Weathermen, Action Faction, Weather Underground, Weather Underground, Weathermen, Weathermen

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Weather Underground." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4312. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bvfn5S40Jq7YYfCQ1MPmjVuRFzXKYuwg-ql2ZUM6Eg/edit>

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<https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP90-00806R000200720001-9.pdf>
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<https://www.theguardian.com/film/2003/sep/21/londonfilmfestival2003.londonfilmfestival>

*Note: "Weathermen" conducted attacks before 1969, but I only coded the attacks after the group became the Weather Underground Organization (WUO) in 1969.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Weatherman

Group Formation: 1969 (form and first attack)

Group End: 1977 (internal implosion, infiltration, arrests)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Weather Underground Organization, or WUO, was formed by the Weathermen, a splinter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in 1969. The SDS was a left-wing

group of students which advocated for resistance to government actions including the Vietnam War (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690; Global Security n.d.; Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d.; Francis 2010, 3). The term “Weathermen” came from the lyrics to Subterranean Homesick Blues, a song by Bob Dylan (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2002, 625; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 698; Global Security n.d.; Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d.; Francis 2010, 3; Slate 2003; The Guardian 2003).

WUO was a left-wing group with communist ideologies (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d.). The group used violence to show its opposition to U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2002, 625). In October 1969, WUO led a violent campaign that would be known as “Days of Rage” or “National Action”; hundreds of young people working with the WUO attacked police, violently demonstrated on the streets, and caused significant property damage in Chicago (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690; Lambert 2002, 625; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 698; Global Security n.d.; Francis 2010, 3; Slate 2003; The Guardian 2003). The group also conducted attacks targeting vehicles, armored vehicles, prisons, police headquarters, courthouses, college professors, the offices of the Department of State, and the Pentagon (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690; Lambert 2002, 626; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 698; Global Security n.d.; Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d.; Francis 2010, 3; Slate 2003; The Guardian 2003). WUO is sometimes considered an anarchist group because it wanted to tear down the existing American order (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 697; Lambert 2002, 625).

Geography

WUO conducted its first instance of violent attacks in Chicago, Illinois (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690; Lambert 2002, 625; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 698; Global Security n.d.; Francis 2010, 3; Slate 2003; The Guardian 2003). The group had cells in cities including Chicago, Illinois; Berkeley, California; New York, New York; and Detroit, Michigan (Lambert 2002, 626). The group conducted many attacks in Illinois, California, New York, Massachusetts, etc. (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

WUO was led by Bernardine Dohrn (Lambert 2002, 625). The group’s central committee consisted of Katherine Boudin, Cathlyn Platt Wilkerson, Bernardine Dohrn, Jeffrey Carl Jones, and William B. Ayers (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690). James Mellon and Mark Rudd may have also held leadership positions (Lambert 2002, 625). Diana Oughton, Ted Gold, and Terry Robbins were also founding members of the group (Lambert 2002, 626). By early 1970s, the group operated more clandestinely and consisted of decentralized cells in places such as Chicago, Berkeley, New York City, and Detroit (Lambert 2002, 625-626). In 1969, the group had between 300 and 400 members (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690; Lambert 2002, 626). WUO consisted predominantly of young white students (Lambert 2002, 625).

External Ties

Weather Underground Organization, or WUO, was formed by the Weathermen, a faction of Students for a Democratic Society, or SDS. SDS was a left-wing group of students which advocated for resistance to government actions including the Vietnam War (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690; Global Security n.d.; Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d.; Francis 2010, 3).

WUO joined May 19th Communist Organization, a coalition of leftist revolutionary groups (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 699; Global Security n.d.; Francis 2010, 4). May 19th Communist Organization created Revolutionary Armed Task Force, which consisted of members of WUO and Black Liberation Army (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 699).

WUO may have had ties to the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense; WUO conducted a bombing of police vehicles in retaliation for the murders of two members of BPP (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2002, 625; Global Security n.d.; Francis 2010, 3; Slate 2003; The Guardian 2003). The group may have received above-ground operational support from the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense and the Republic of New Afrika (Global Security n.d.; Francis 2010, 3). The group had ties to the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee (PFOC), which provided above-ground operational support in the late 1970s (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2002, 626; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 699; Francis 2010, 4).

WUO may have had ties to the governments of Cuba and North Vietnam, two communist countries (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Francis 2010, 3).

Several WUO members traveled to Cuba and allegedly met with officials representing the governments of Cuba and North Vietnam to discuss using violence to protest the Vietnam War (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Francis 2010, 3).

Group Outcome

WUO imploded in 1977 due to both internal strife and external infiltration. The latter occurred when a task force consisting of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and law enforcement agencies including the New York City Police Department effectively infiltrated the group (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2002, 626; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 699; Global Security n.d.; Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d.; Francis 2010, 4). Many important group members were arrested in 1977 and in 1981 in connection to planned criminal activity including a plot to attack a California State Senator (MIPT 2008; Lambert 2002, 626; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 699; Global Security n.d.; Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d.; Francis 2010, 4). Prairie Fire Organizing Committee (PFOC), an above-ground group affiliated with WUO, continued operating after 1977 (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- the SDS was originally a nonviolent leftist student group
- a faction of the group known as the Weathermen broke off likely due to tactical disagreements over whether to use violence
- before 1969 the Weathermen was still a part of the SDS and only broke off in 1969
- when the group splinters they change their name because they go 'underground' and become an independent organization, but they're otherwise similar to weathermen

USA Cases Part 3, 1970-1972

Last Updated: 13 October 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T420	REVOLUTIONARY FORCE SEVEN		1970	1970
T1476	THE WORLD UNITED FORMOSANS FOR INDEPENDENCE (WUFI)		1970	1970
T410	REVOLUTIONARY ACTION PARTY		1970	1970
T339	PUERTO RICAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT		1970	1971
T702491	CHICANO LIBERATION FRONT		1970	1975
T702496	NEW WORLD LIBERATION FRONT (NWLF)		1970	1978
T79000	FUERZAS ARMADAS DE LIBERACION NACIONAL PUERTORIQUEÑA		1970	1982
T666	AFRO-AMERICAN LIBERATION ARMY		1970	1984
T805000	STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) (GERMAN)		1971	1971
T107	BLACK REVOLUTIONARY ASSAULT TEAM		1971	1971
T702506	SECRET CUBAN GOVERNMENT		1971	1973
T108	BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)		1971	1976
T1136	JEWISH ARMED RESISTANCE		1971	1982
T250	KAHANE LIVES		1971	1994
T2065	LA RAZA		1972	0
T594	NATIONAL FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF CUBA (FLNC)		1972	1976

T310	MOJAHEDIN KHALQ ORGANISATION		1972	2011
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I. REVOLUTIONARY FORCE SEVEN

Torg ID: 420

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1970

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4657>
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https://books.google.com/books?id=WLmgPWQfnt0C&pg=PA549&lpg=PA549&dq=%22revolutionary+force+seven%22&source=bl&ots=Wt5ral6MKY&sig=ACfU3U1r_PTkxW7BFnJrabtYuiFyjCvwBQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiCooCk2rLIAhUAGTQIHw4BIEQ6AEwBXoECAGQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22revolutionary%20force%20seven%22&f=false
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https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Revolutionary Force 7

Group Formation: 1970

Group End: 1970 (politics)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Revolutionary Force Seven was a left-wing armed group which operated in the United States (Jones and Libicki 2008, 177). Its main objective was to use violence to push for unidentified types of left-wing policy change (Jones and Libicki 2008, 177). Nothing else is known about the group's goals or ideology. Revolutionary Force Seven was formed in 1970 (Jones and Libicki 2008, 177).

The group conducted its only known attacks on July 1 and July 2 of 1970 (United States National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 549; GTD 2019). On July 1, 1970, group members threw a bomb into the headquarters of the Inter-American Defense Board in Washington D.C. causing minor damage to some rooms (United States National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 549; GTD 2019). On July 2, 1970, members of Revolutionary Force Seven firebombed the embassies of Argentina, Haiti, Uruguay, and the Dominican Republic (United States National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 549; GTD 2019). The July 2 attacks on foreign embassies in Washington D.C. resulted in approximately \$7500 in property damage (GTD 2019). There were no casualties resulting from any of the group's attacks (GTD 2019).

Geography

Revolutionary Force Seven conducted its only known attacks in Washington D.C., the capital of the United States (GTD 2019). On July 1, 1970, group members threw a bomb into the headquarters of the Inter-American Defense Board in Washington D.C. causing minor damage to some rooms (United States National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 549; GTD 2019). On July 2, 1970, members of Revolutionary Force Seven firebombed the embassies of Argentina, Haiti, Uruguay, and the Dominican Republic (United States National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 549; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, or source of funding. One source states that the group's membership size was in the "10s" at its peak (Jones and Libicki 2008, 177).

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's potential external ties.

Group Outcome

Revolutionary Force Seven conducted its only known attacks on July 1 and July 2 of 1970 (United States National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 549; GTD 2019). It is unclear why the group stopped conducting attacks. One source indicates that the reason pertains to politics, although it is not clear what this specifically means (Jones and Libicki 2008, 177).

II. THE WORLD UNITED FORMOSANS FOR INDEPENDENCE (WUFI)

Torg ID: 1476

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1970

Onset: NA

Aliases: World United Formosans For Independence, The World United Formosans For Independence (Wufi), World United Formosans For Independence (Wufi)

Aliases: World United Formosans For Independence, The World United Formosans For Independence (Wufi), World United Formosans For Independence (Wufi)

Part 1. Bibliography

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https://docs.google.com/document/d/1t0xNnuUuwCKtafYsugfWYcSu_VeOdBdI2aAFIXunFts/e/dit
- GTD Perpetrator 10047. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10047>
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<https://foreignpolicy.com/2016/04/11/taiwan-independence-china-republic-huadu-taidu/>
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<https://books.google.com/books?id=EisnZHAMBqkC&pg=PA346&lpg=PA346&dq=World+United+Formosans+For+Independence+history&source=bl&ots=oasYqVUbm&sig=ACfU3U3YPGbnltGmQiadmLAKyFK4eeeGZO&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi6pcz9ksbiAhWXpp4KHVYaAFI4ChDoATAFegOICBAB#v=onepage&q=World%20United%20Formosans%20For%20Independence%20history&f=false>
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https://books.google.com/books?id=OvBnBwAAQBAJ&pg=PT1949&lpg=PT1949&dq=World+United+Formosans+For+Independence+history&source=bl&ots=a4-KLDah0_&sig=ACfU3U1AI79BHRV9PExUYEx2RYJkBSCTmQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi6pcz9ksbiAhWXpp4KHVYaAFI4ChDoATAHegOICRAB#v=onepage&q=World%20United%20Formosans%20For%20Independence%20history&f=false
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→ Terrorism and the Taiwan Independence Movement by Joseph Martin

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases

Group Formation: What is the earliest year the group was active? 1970

Group End: What is the last year the group was active? ~2017 (WUFI 2017) Why did it stop using political violence? Probably because of the death of the prominent, so-called “pioneer of independence” for Taiwan, Ng Chiau-tong (Taipei Times, 2011)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The World United Formosans for Independence formed as a merger between the student-based United Formosans for Independence and expatriates including the United Young Formosans for Independence in Tokyo the United Young Formosans for Independence in America in 1970 (Wang 1998; Ling and Austin 2015). It first came to attention as a violent group in April 1970 when Huang Wen-Hsiung and Cheng Tzu-Tsai, two Taiwan-born Chinese individuals and brothers-in-law, ran towards China's Vice Premier, Chiang Ching-Kuo with a gun, in an attempt to assassinate him during a Far East-America Council of Commerce and Industry meeting in the United States (GTD 2018). The attempt was quickly suppressed and failed (GTD 2018).

WUFI's stated political aims are to establish an independent Taiwan that is completely autonomous from China (Wang 1998; MIPT 2008; Ling and Austin 2015; Yeh 2016). . They are ideologically nationalist due to their desire to break away and achieve independence from China for the Taiwanese people. Since the 1970 assassination attempt, this group has primarily operated as a non-violent Taiwanese independence movement. peacefully attempted to push for Taiwanese independence.

Geography

In their 1970 assassination attempt, Chiang was targeted during the Far-East America Council of Commerce and Industry in New York City (GTD 2018). According to their official website, the group works with Taiwanese independence movements throughout the world in areas such as Japan, Europe, Canada, and the US to garner support for their cause and form alliances.

Movements in each of these areas are combined to create their organization, which occurred starting from their first attack in 1970 (World United Formosans for Independence 2017).

Organizational Structure

The founder and president of the organization was originally Chai Trong-rong (MIPT 2008). The group primarily recruited through colleges (Ling and Austin 2015). Ng Chiau-Tong was chairman and leader from 1995-2011 (Taipei Times, 2011). The founder of this organization is most likely Huang Wen-Hsiung, one of the assailants against the KMT leader, Chiang. (GTD 2018). The WUFI seems to have a company-like structure in terms of leadership, with Chairmen leading the “group” and being replaced as each pass away. (Taipei Times, 2011).

The majority of the members are international Taiwanese students, with most support coming from students in the US and Japan (MIPT 2008). Two of WUFI's most prominent members include Huang Wen-Hsiung and Cheng Tzu-Tsai, both both of whom committed the assassination attempt of the KMT leader, Chiang (GTD 2018).

External Ties

The WUFI has formed many alliances with pro-independence Taiwan organizations. But they are currently joined with various international countries and their movements to support Taiwan independence such as in Canada, China, Japan, the US, and elsewhere (WUFI 2017). The group formed as a merger between the student-based the United Formosans for Independence and the United Young Formosans for Independence in America (Wang 1998; Ling and Austin 2015). Chai Trong Rong established the Formosan Association for Public Affairs in 1982 (Ling and Austin 2015).

After the DPP's formation, some members defected from WUFI to the DPP because of the DPP's different political approach (Ling and Austin 2015).

Group Outcome

After the 1970 attempted assassination, Huang Wen-Hsing was exiled from Taiwan for 26 years (MIPT 2008). In general, the group has received pushback from authorities both in Taiwan and other countries. In 1991, the head of the North American branch of WUFI was arrested by unspecified officials (Minorities at Risk 1991). Other WUFI members were arrested and harassed throughout the 1990s (Ling and Austin 2015). The group's calls for democracy and independence had a limited effect; their movement has lost support as Taiwan has democratized (MIPT 2008).

After the assassination attempt in 1970, the group did not conduct any other violent attacks (GTD 2018). In 2011, their chairman and the so-called 'pioneer of independence' Ng Chiau-Tong died (Taipei Times, 2011). However, WUFI continued as a relatively active nonviolent organization, pushing for Taiwanese Independence as late as 2017 (MIPT, 2008; WUFI 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- the assassination attempt is the only violent attack attributed to this group
- re: the consequences of the assassination attempt are unclear whether it's self-exiled or by the country

III. REVOLUTIONARY ACTION PARTY

Torg ID: 410

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1970

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4631>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Black Revolutionary Action Party

Group Formation: 1970

Group End: 1970 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Black Revolutionary Action Party was an “ephemeral outgrowth” of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, or SNCC, that first came to attention in 1970 (Rickford 2016, 88). The group’s main objectives were to promote black liberation through the establishment of liberation schools to educate students so that the next generation could be “committed to justice and the liberation of all colonized people” (Rickford 2016, 88). The Black Revolutionary Action Party conducted three attacks in August 1970 (GTD 2019). The group’s first attack occurred on August 20, 1970 when it detonated an explosive at the Rhodesian Information Office in Washington, D.C. (GTD 2019). The group detonated bombs at the Portuguese Embassy in Washington D.C. on August 29, 1970 and August 30, 1970 (GTD 2019; Hewitt 2005, 71). The group allegedly unsuccessfully attempted to detonate an explosive at another building of the Portuguese Embassy on August 30, 1970 (Washington Post 1970).

Geography

The Black Revolutionary Action Party conducted all of its attacks in Washington D.C., the capital of the United States (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The Black Revolutionary Action Party was described as an “ephemeral outgrowth” of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, or SNCC, but the sources never make clear whether the group formally splintered or was an independent organization (Rickford 2016, 88).

Group Outcome

Following the bombings at the Rhodesian Information Office and the Portuguese Embassy, security was increased at those two locations (Washington Post 1970). The Secret Service provided protection for the Portuguese Embassy to prevent another

attack (Washington Post 1970). It is unknown why the group stopped using violence and it was not heard from again after 1970.

Notes for Iris:

0-reason for outgrowth/breakaway is due to disagreement over whether to use violent tactics in order to pursue their goals

-political opposition for the group is likely the US even though they also target anti-black/apartheid embassies

IV. PUERTO RICAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 339

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1971

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Puerto Rican Resistance Movement." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4218. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bvfn5S40Jq7YYfCQ1MPmjVuRFzXKYuwg-ql2ZUM6Eg/edit>
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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3959>
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<https://books.google.com/books?id=WLmgPWQfnt0C&pg=PA659&lpg=PA659&dq=%22PUERTO+RICAN+RESISTANCE+MOVEMENT%22&source=bl&ots=Wt5ral8GQ &sig=ACfU3U1mdaE70JiVvSIWrsdBh69eMT35Og&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwisw7Xd37LIAhVIJzQIHcXSCN4Q6AEwBnoECAcQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22PUERTO%20RICAN%20RESISTANCE%20MOVEMENT%22&f=false>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 1970 (wave 1) or 1981 (wave 2)

Group End: 1971 (wave 1) or 1981 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Puerto Rican Resistance Movement was active in two waves. The first wave occurred during 1970 and 1971. The group conducted its first two attacks on March 21, 1970 in which group members ignited an incendiary explosive at Bloomingdale's Department Store and two incendiary explosives at Alexander's Department Store in Manhattan, injuring one person (GTD 2019). On March 1, 1971, Puerto Rican Resistance Movement allegedly conducted an explosion at the New School for Social Research in Manhattan (United States National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 556; GTD 2019). The group reemerged in 1981 for its second wave of violence which lasted three days in May in New York City (MIPT 2008). During these three days of violence, the group conducted attacks including a bombing that killed one person at John F. Kennedy International Airport and a bombing that temporarily shut down Penn Station (MIPT 2008). The group's main goal was likely to achieve Puerto Rican independence from the United States (MIPT 2008). The group's ideological stance was Puerto Rican nationalist (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Puerto Rican Resistance Movement conducted all of its attacks in New York City (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The group conducted most of its attacks in the borough of Manhattan (GTD 2019). The group conducted at least one attack in the borough of Queens (MIPT 2008). The group had a base of operation in Puerto Rico (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

Puerto Rican Resistance Movement may have had ties to Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional Puertorriqueña, or FALN, a Puerto Rican separatist group with a similar ideology (MIPT 2008). In one of the former group's claims of responsibility, a group member mentioned that the group opposed the imprisonment of FALN members near Chicago (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Puerto Rican Resistance Movement conducted its last violent attacks in May 1981 (MIPT 2008). It is unknown why the group stopped using violence. The state's response to the group is unclear.

Notes for Iris:

-there is a decade in between attacks -- GTD only codes one set of attacks and MIPT codes a second set of attacks. The name is so vague that it would be difficult to identify whether this is the same group twice or two separate groups or a mistranslation of FALN

V. CHICANO LIBERATION FRONT

Torg ID: 702491

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1971

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Chicano Liberation Front." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4237. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bvfn5S40Jq7YYfCQ1MPmjVuRFzXKYuwg-ql2ZUM6Eg/edit>
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- THE STATE: BOMBS EXPLODE OUTSIDE 3 BUSINESSES. 1975. Los Angeles Times (1923-1995), Mar 11, 1975.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/157772181?accountid=14026> (accessed October 23, 2019).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Chicano Liberation Front (CLF), CLF, Chicano Front

Group Formation: 1970

Group End: 1975 (loss of support, possible merger)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Chicano Liberation Front formed in 1970 in Los Angeles possibly in response to the deaths of Chicanos during an anti-Vietnam war demonstration (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520). CLF conducted its first attack in March 1970 when it detonated two explosives in Roosevelt High School in Los Angeles (GTD 2019). The group conducted approximately 30 attacks, most of which occurred in 1970 and 1971 (GTD 2019; Los Angeles Times 1971). The group frequently attacked businesses, banks, government offices, and supermarkets (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520; Los Angeles Times 1971; GTD 2019). CLF's main goal was to advocate for Chicano equality by using violence (LaFree, Dugan, and Miller 2014, 41; Los Angeles Times 1971).

The group was leftist and supported the ideology of Marxism-Leninism (LaFree, Dugan, and Miller 2014, 64). CLF was a Mexican-American nationalist group that used violence to fight for the rights of Mexican-Americans, especially those working in the agricultural industry (LaFree, Dugan, and Miller 2014, 64; Los Angeles Times 1975). A spokesperson for the group stated that the group's bombings were a reaction to blatant societal problems such as "murdering, racist police, lying politicians and greedy businessmen" (Los Angeles Times 1971).

Geography

CLF "was formed in the barrios section of Los Angeles" (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520; Los Angeles Times 1971). The group was active in southern California, especially in Los Angeles (LaFree, Dugan, and Miller 2014, 41). In addition to Los Angeles, the group conducted attacks in the following cities and unincorporated territories in California:

Vernon, Fresno, Montebello, East Los Angeles, Altadena, Placentia, Union City, San Jose, San Francisco, and Piedmont (GTD 2019; Los Angeles Time 1975). It was neither transnational nor had an external base of operations.

Organizational Structure

CLF was described as “a clandestine group” limiting the availability of information about its organizational structure (Los Angeles 1971). It was “loosely organized” (LaFree, Dugan, and Miller 2014, 41). A spokesperson for CLF, in claiming credit for 28 bombings, stated that the group’s membership consisted of “students, janitors, so-called wetbacks, concerned parents, Vietnam veterans,” etc (Los Angeles Times 1971). Members were likely Chicano-American. Nothing else is known about the group’s leadership or source of funding.

External Ties

Chicano Liberation Front may have ties to New World Liberation Front, or NWLF (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520). NWLF may have been an umbrella group for other leftist groups including CLF (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520). Some sources speculate that CLF merged into NWLF after the former stopped conducting attacks (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520). Additionally, CLF may possibly have ties to La Raza Unida Party (Los Angeles Times 1971). In August 1971, a spokesperson for CLF took credit for 28 bombings since March 1970 (Los Angeles Times 1971). In claiming responsibility for the attacks, the spokesperson described the group and mentioned that the group functioned, in part, as “the vanguard of La Raza” (Los Angeles Times 1971). The potential nature of the group’s ties to La Raza is unclear. A spokesperson for the group denied any connection between CLF and any communist nation (Los Angeles Times 1971).

Group Outcome

CLF’s last recognized attacks occurred on March 10, 1975 (GTD 2019). On that day, the group detonated three pipe bombs at three separate locations in the San Francisco Bay Area: one outside the office of Del Monte Foods in San Francisco, one at a Safeway supermarket in San Jose, and one at a Wells Fargo bank in Piedmont (Los Angeles Times 1975; GTD 2019). The group lost much of its credibility and support from sympathizers after one of its bombings killed a Chicano employee (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520). Some sources speculate that CLF merged into NWLF after the former stopped conducting attacks (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520).

Notes for Iris:

- The govt task force report explicitly describes the NWLF as an umbrella, but other sources seem to indicate the NWLF is just a composite group of leftist organizations
- the group disappears/merges with the NWLF in 1975 and the NWLF disintegrates in 1978
- no ties to Chavez movement

VI. NEW WORLD LIBERATION FRONT (NWLF)

Torg ID: 702496

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1978

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: The New World Liberation Front (NWLF), Emiliano Zapata Unit, Environmental Assault Unit, Eugene Kuhn Unit, Jonathan Jackson-Sam Melville Unit, Lucio Cabanas Unit, Tom Hicks-Bill Blizzard Unit, Tom Hicks Unit, Unit II and Unit III of the Peoples Forces, Unit II of the Peoples Forces, Unit III of the Peoples Forces

Group Formation: 1970/1973 (form), 1974 (or possibly 1970) (violent)

Group End: 1978 (last year of violence), 1978/1979 (loss of support, inability to sustain recruitment, internal conflict, arrest)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

New World Liberation Front was a small leftist armed group that conducted attacks primarily in California's San Francisco Bay Area (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 688; Global Security n.d.; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 494; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520). NWLF opposed capitalism and attempted to use violence to campaign for poor people and fight against corporatism (Global Security n.d.; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 494). Sources disagree about the political aims and ideological goals of the group. The group may have been anarchist, center-seeking, and/or reformist (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 494; Cott 1977, 934).

Sources disagree about when NWLF was formed. Some sources suggest that the group was formed in 1970 (Global Security n.d.; GTD 2019). Others indicate that NWLF was formed in 1973 (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 494; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520).

One source indicates that NWLF may have conducted its first attack in 1970 in Berkeley (GTD 2019). Most sources state that the group conducted its first attacks in August and September of 1974 when members bombed the office of International Telephone and Telegraph (a target they bombed many more times), a stock brokerage firm, and other companies (GTD 2019; Global Security n.d.; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 494; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520). In subsequent years, the group attacked oil and utility companies, law enforcement officials, and politicians including Dianne Feinstein and John Barbagelata (Global Security n.d.; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 494; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520; Washington Post 1978; UPI 1983).

Geography

NWLF conducted attacks primarily in California's San Francisco Bay Area in the United States (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 688; Global Security n.d.; Sloan and Anderson 2009, 494; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520). The group may have been formed in San Francisco (Global Security n.d.). NWLF conducted attacks in the following cities in the San Francisco Bay Area: San Francisco, Burlingame, Los Altos Hills, San Jose, El Granada, Oakland, San Bruno, San Quentin, Alameda, Woodside, San Rafael, Redwood City, Belmont, Novato, San Geronimo, Olema, Sausalito, Cupertino, Mountain View, Sonoma, Hillsborough, Cordelia, and Rodeo (GTD 2019). The group may have also conducted an attack in the city of Berkeley in the San Francisco Bay Area (GTD 2019). The group conducted attacks in the following cities in California that are not in the San Francisco Bay Area: Los Angeles, Sacramento, Marina, San Simeon, Redding, Auburn, Nevada City, and Hollister (GTD 2019). The group conducted an attack in the following city in Arizona: Phoenix (GTD 2019). The group conducted an attack in the following city in Washington: Seattle (GTD 2019). The group conducted an attack in the following city in Oregon: Rainier (GTD 2019). The group conducted an attack in the following city in Colorado: Denver (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's leadership. At its peak, NWLF's membership size was approximately 25 (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 494). Emiliano Zapata Unit, Environmental Assault Unit, Eugene Kuhn Unit, Jonathan Jackson-Sam Melville Unit, Lucio Cabanas Unit, Tom Hicks-Bill Blizzard Unit, Tom Hicks Unit, and Unit II and Unit III of the Peoples Forces may have been operational names of NWLF's armed units (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 688; Cott 1977, 934). People's Information Relay No. 1, or PIR-1, was the media and propaganda wing of NWLF (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 494).

New World Liberation Front was likely an umbrella organization which included, at times, other leftist armed groups including the following: Symbionese Liberation Army, or SLA;

Chicano Liberation Front, or CLF; and Red Guerrilla Family, or RGF (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520; Central Intelligence Agency 1976, 2). After SLA's main cell ceased to have a significant presence, remnants of SLA joined NWLF (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 494).

External Ties

New World Liberation Front was likely an umbrella organization for other leftist armed groups including the following: Symbionese Liberation Army, or SLA; Chicano Liberation Front, or CLF; and Red Guerrilla Family, or RGF (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520; Central Intelligence Agency 1976, 2). After SLA's main cell ceased to have a significant presence, remnants of SLA joined NWLF (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 494). CLF and RGF may have merged into NWLF (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 520). NWLF may have had ties to the Black Panther Party (Global Security n.d.). Huey Newton, a leader of the Black Panther Party, lauded NWLF and stated that he believed the group could be an effective vehicle for a broader leftist revolution (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

NWLF likely conducted its last attacks in 1978 (GTD 2019). The group stopped using violence for many reasons. In mid-1976, NWLF lost much of its support in part due to its statement's that relegated the importance of feminism and the struggle against sexism to beneath that of the economic struggles of the lower class (Global Security n.d.). Moreover, the group issued a statement in which it decried the gay movement for being reactionary and perverted (Global Security n.d.). Additionally, NWLF released a communique in which it criticized Jewish bankers and rich people in particular for being part of a capitalist conspiracy (Global Security n.d.). Despite an apparent expansion of the number of armed units, NWLF found it increasingly difficult to recruit more people to join its cause (Global Security n.d.). The group lost more political support as people began to associate it with the violent felons of its allied groups including Black Guerrilla Family and Symbionese Liberation Army (Global Security n.d.). In September 1979, internal strife intensified and resulted in the murder of one core NWLF member by another (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 494). The murderer was arrested after this incident (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 494; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 688). This incident can be considered the proximate cause of the group's end. In June 1983, Ronald Huffman, a NWLF member, was indicted "for conspiring to commit 16 bombings against politicians, electric power stations and oil companies from 1973 through 1978" (Global Security n.d.; UPI 1983).

Notes for Iris:

-political aims are vaguely anti-capitalist and against unfair economic policies

- when the group claimed responsibility for attacks, it was either to protest specific business/labor practices or fight against capitalist industries (very old school Marxism)
- is NWLF an independent organization or an umbrella? It seems to have a lot of units which aren't explicitly tied to the SLA/CLF so seems strong case for some operational independence (like TTP)
- organizational structure here is reminiscent of Pakistani Taliban (some independent units and an umbrella organization for other groups)
- what's the sequencing of events for the group's downfall? The anti-feminist statement occurred in mid-1976, the homophobic statement occurred at approximately the same time, and the anti-Semitic statement occurred in 1976 → this cascades with loss of support → followed by last attack in 78 and internal strife/destruction in 1979

VII. FUERZAS ARMADAS DE LIBERACION NACIONAL PUERTORIQUEÑA

Torg ID: 79

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1982

Onset: NA

Aliases: Fuerzas Armadas De Liberacion Nacional (Faln), Armed Forces Of National Liberation (Faln), Fuerzas Armadas De Liberacion Nacional Puertoriquena

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Puerto Rican Armed Resistance (PRAR) [possible alias]

Group Formation: probably 1974 (or possibly late 1973)

Group End: sometime between 1982 and 1985, inclusive (arrests, crackdown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional Puertorriqueña was a Puerto Rican armed group whose main objective was to use violence to campaign for the complete autonomy and independence of Puerto Rico from the United States (MIPT 2008; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 518; Global Security n.d.). The group can be considered ethno-nationalist and separatist. In addition to its separatist aims, FALN opposed capitalist exploitation of the working class (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 518). The group may have Marxist-Leninist or socialist tendencies (Global Security n.d.; CEDEMA 2006).

Most sources indicate that the group formed in 1974 (MIPT 2008; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 518). One source suggests it formed in late 1973 (Global Security n.d.). FALN most likely conducted its first attack on June 14, 1974, when it conducted a bombing at a store in Chicago (GTD 2019). The group's first recognized attack at the time occurred in late October 1974, when it conducted bombings at five banks in New York City (GTD 2019; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 518; Global Security n.d.).

Geography

FALN operated in Puerto Rico and the continental United States (MIPT 2008). New York City was the most common city in which FALN conducted attacks (GTD 2019; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 518). In addition to New York City, the group was active in Chicago; Philadelphia; Washington, D.C.; and New Jersey (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 518). The group also conducted attacks in Puerto Rico in addition to the United States (MIPT 2008). The group conducted at least one attack in Colombia (Global Security n.d.). In 1980, the group seized the embassy of the Dominican Republic in Bogota, Colombia (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

FALN was led by Carlos Alberto Torres (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 651). FALN had “no more than 50 members” (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 651). Nearly nothing else is known about the group’s organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding. The group attempted to operate clandestinely and was successful at doing so (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional Puertorriqueña has ties to other Puerto Rican nationalist and separatist groups (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). The following are groups that have connections to FALN. The list is not intended to be all-inclusive. Puerto Rican Armed Resistance, or PRAR, was either a faction or alias of FALN (Global Security n.d.). FALN had ties to Armed Commandos of Liberation, Independent Armed Revolutionary Movement (MIRA), and May 19 Communist Order (MIPT 2008). Ejército Popular Boricua [English: Popular Boricua Army], or the Macheretos was a splinter group of FALN (MIPT 2008; FAS 1999). FALN had ties to the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), or the Communist Party of Puerto Rico (Global Security n.d.). FALN had ties to the Weather Underground Organization, or WUO (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

Beginning in 1976, law enforcement in cities such as Chicago and New York began to investigate and crackdown on the group (Global Security n.d.). Beginning in 1976, many members of FALN including important ones were apprehended by local or federal authorities (Global Security n.d.). In 1980, ten group members were jailed (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 651). In 1985, thirteen more members were detained (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 651). Three members were convicted of “seditious conspiracy” and sentenced to 35 years in prison (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 651-652). In 1999, President Bill Clinton offered clemency to imprisoned members of FALN (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; Minorities at Risk Project 2004). In 2017, President Barack Obama commuted the sentence of Oscar López Rivera (Global Security n.d.; NPR 2017). FALN

conducted attacks at least as late as 1982, if not as late as 1985 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The group has been inactive since the 1980s (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

-ties to Puerto Rican Resistance movement? If had to speculate, possible that it was either faction or alias based on similarity in political aims and date of operation, but there's no clear evidence either way. FALN is a lot bigger than Puerto Rican Resistance Movement, but hard to say given that FALN was a rather shadowy organization in general

-the reason the group stopped using violence may have had to deal with increasingly more and more arrests of key members -- very clear case of policing ending to group demise?

VIII. AFRO-AMERICAN LIBERATION ARMY

Torg ID: 666

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1984

Onset: NA

Aliases: Black Liberation Army, Afro-American Liberation Army

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: BLA, The Black Liberation Army, The Army, Black Unity Council (possible alias), New African Liberation Army (possible alias)

Group Formation: 1969 (estimated formation as part of the Black Panther Party), 1970 (violent), 1971 (formation as an independent group)

Group End: difficult to determine (arrests, crackdown, exile)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Black Liberation Army was a black nationalist group (MIPT 2008; Medium News 2016). It formed as a splinter of the Black Panther Party (MIPT 2008; Rosenau 2013, 177-178; International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012; Medium News 2016). A "Black Liberation Army" may have been part of the Black Panther Party as early as 1969 (Rosenau 2013, 178). The first attack attributed to a "Black Liberation Army" occurred in October 1970, when black nationalists conducted a bombing at a church in San Francisco (GTD 2019). In 1971, Huey Newton's aboveground Oakland faction of the Black Panther Party had begun to increasingly turn to engagement in the political process and away from violent revolutionary action. That year, it initiated a purge that expelled many underground factions of the Black Panther Party, including Panther 21 and the East Coast faction, centered in New York led by Eldridge Cleaver (Rosenau 2013, 180). Members of the New York faction formed the nucleus of the newly independent Black Liberation Army (Rosenau 2013, 180; International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012).

There is no consensus for the first violent attack of the independent BLA. However, it is likely that the independent BLA conducted its first attack on May 19, 1971 when assailants shot and wounded two police officers in New York City who were guarding the apartment of Manhattan District Attorney Frank Hogan, who had prosecuted the Panther 21 (Rosenau 2013, 180; GTD 2019). BLA participated in numerous crimes between

1971 and 1974, inclusive, including shootings of police officers, bank robberies, armored car robberies, hijackings, kidnappings, and assassinations (Rosenau 2013, 180-181; MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Global Security n.d.; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 570; International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012).

BLA was communist and socialist and had particular leanings to Maoism and/or Marxism-Leninism (Medium News 2016). BLA was anti-police and attacked police officers as retaliation for police brutality and occupation of black communities (Rosenau 2013, 181).

Geography

BLA formed in New York where members of the New York faction formed the nucleus of the newly independent Black Liberation Army (Rosenau 2013, 180; International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012). New York was “the center of BLA operations” (International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012). The group conducted most of its attacks in New York City (GTD 2019). The group also conducted attacks in San Francisco, Fayetteville, Atlanta, Detroit, Los Angeles, Mount Vernon, New Haven, and New Orleans (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

BLA formed as a splinter of the Black Panther Party and initially functioned as an armed wing of it (MIPT 2008; Rosenau 2013, 177-178; International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012; Medium News 2016).

BLA maintained “organizational opacity” and a strictly clandestine system of operations (Rosenau 2013, 182-183). The group’s membership consisted of members of factions of the Black Panther Party, ex-criminals, and other ordinary black people (Rosenau 2013, 183). The group’s membership never amounted to more than “25-30 hard-core members” and never had more than 100 sympathizers (Rosenau 2013, 183; International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012). According to the FBI, BLA was “a loosely knit, unstructured, quasi-military group, composed of small guerrilla units employing the tactics of urban guerrilla warfare” (Rosenau 2013, 183). The group’s structure was amorphous and nonhierarchical (Rosenau 2013, 183).

BLA may have received financing from Republic of New Afrika and the government of Cuba (Global Security n.d.; Rosenau 2013, 185).

Eldridge Cleaver was likely the first leader of the BLA (Rosenau 2013, 180; Medium News 2016). Cleaver increasingly rejected electoral politics and insisted that violence be used in the struggle for the black nationalist and socialist cause (Rosenau 2013, 180). Assata Shakur [aliases: Joanne Chesimard, Jo Anne Deborah Byron (potential alias)]

was an important member of the BLA and may have been the group's leader (Rosenau 2013, 177; International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012; Medium News 2016). She shot and killed a New Jersey state trooper in 1973 and was sentenced to life imprisonment (MIPT 2008; Rosenau 2013, 177; Global Security n.d.; International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012; Medium News 2016). With the aid of other BLA members, she miraculously escaped from prison and fled to Cuba where she receives political asylum (MIPT 2008; Rosenau 2013, 177; Global Security n.d.; International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012; Medium News 2016). Mutulu Shakur [alias: Jeral Wayne Williams], a former member of the Republic of New Afrika, may have had a leadership position in the BLA (Rosenau 2013, 186; Medium News 2016). "Sha-Sha" Brown, Twymon Meyers, Melvin Kearney, Ronald Anderson, Richard Moore, Anthony Bottom, Robert Hayes, Fred Hilton, Avon White, Herman Bell, and "Nuh" Washington were amongst the core members of BLA (Rosenau 2013, 183).

External Ties

BLA formed as a splinter of the Black Panther Party and initially functioned as an armed wing of it (MIPT 2008; Rosenau 2013, 177-178; International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012; Medium News 2016). The Black Liberation Army may have had ties to Republic of New Afrika, or RNA, and received funding from them (Global Security n.d.; Rosenau 2013, 185). BLA may have also received funding from the government of Cuba (Global Security n.d.; Rosenau 2013, 177; International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012; Medium News 2016). The Castro regime provided political asylum to at least one member of BLA (Global Security n.d.; Rosenau 2013, 177; International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012; Medium News 2016).

BLA may have received financing from Republic of New Afrika and the government of Cuba (Global Security n.d.; Rosenau 2013, 185).

Group Outcome

It is difficult to determine when the group stopped using violence. BLA was very active until May 1974 (GTD 2019). However, members of the group conducted attacks in 1979, 1981, and 1984 (MIPT 2008; International Center for the Study of Radicalization 2012; Medium News 2016). Many members of the group fled the United States and sought exile elsewhere (MIPT 2008). Law enforcement cracked down on the group and arrested many members.

Notes for Iris:

-cause of splintering interesting story here. Main/original faction of the Black Panther Party decided they wanted to engage in more nonviolent means to participate in politics which isolated several other factions throughout the country who wanted to keep using violence

-tactical/philosophical differences → fragmentation due to Black Panther ironic brutality/violent coercion against other factions to adopt nonviolent tactics → backlash led to creation of own group

IX. STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) (GERMAN)

Torg ID: 805000

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 1971

Onset: NA

Aliases: Students For A Democratic Society, Students For A Democratic Society (Sds), Students For A Democratic Society (Sds) (German)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 1959/1960

Group End: 1969 (splinter)

*Note: Barring the GTD sources, a corroboration of the sources suggests that the group splintered in 1969. The GTD sources only code attacks in 1970 and 1971. → unlikely violent

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Students for a Democratic Society was most likely founded in 1959 or 1960 (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; University of Washington n.d.). Though the group formed in 1959 or 1960, the group only began operating formally and effectively in 1962 due to the Port Huron Statement, a manifesto-like statement drafted by Tom Hayden and Al Haber which called for an alliance of African Americans, liberal organizations, students, etc. to influence the Democratic Party (Smithsonian Magazine 2017; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; Hayden 2008).

SDS campaigned for a system of truly participatory democracy in which the constituents of the country could have influence in the decisions of increasingly authoritarian governmental and societal institutions (Smithsonian Magazine 2017). The group advocated for civil rights, especially for African Americans, and used direct action to combat “white supremacy” and “imperial war” (Smithsonian Magazine 2017). SDS supported a “radical reconstruction of economic life” through a socialist redistribution of wealth that economically compensated for oppressed groups like African Americans accordingly (Smithsonian Magazine 2017). The group opposed the existing capitalist economic order and believed corporate power needed to be curtailed (Smithsonian Magazine 2017). One source describes SDS’s ideology as “an amalgam” of various leftist ideologies including socialism, anarcho-syndicalism, and Marxism-Leninism (Smithsonian Magazine 2017).

The group opposed U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War and protested against President Lyndon Johnson’s decision to send more thirty times more troops to the conflict and to use unilateral executive action to circumvent Congress when authorizing war (Smithsonian Magazine 2017; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice

Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; University of Washington n.d.). SDS anti-Vietnam War protests were the most significant activities conducted by the group.

Geography

SDS operated in many cities across the United States including Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York (Smithsonian Magazine 2017; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690). The group's German affiliate may have operated in West Germany in cities such as Stuttgart (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

The 1962 Port Huron Statement, a statement resembling a manifesto which called for an alliance of African Americans, liberal organizations, students, etc. to influence the Democratic Party, was written by Tom Hayden and Al Haber (Smithsonian Magazine 2017; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; Hayden 2008). Tom Hayden was the SDS president from 1962 to 1963 (Smithsonian Magazine 2017). Todd Gitlin was the SDS president from 1963 to 1964 (Smithsonian Magazine 2017). Mark Rudd, who would go on to become a member of Weather Underground, was a leader (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690).

SDS had fewer than 1000 members in 1962 (Smithsonian Magazine 2017). The group's size rapidly increased in part due to increased opposition to the Vietnam War (Smithsonian Magazine 2017). At its peak in 1968 and 1969, SDS likely had between 30000 and 100000 members (Smithsonian Magazine 2017; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690; University of Washington n.d.). In early 1964, SDS had 29 chapters (University of Washington n.d.). By the end of 1965, the group had 118 chapters (University of Washington n.d.). In 1969, the group had more than 300 chapters (University of Washington n.d.). Nothing is known about the group's source of funding. SDS had multiple factions, which splintered away from the group in 1969. This will be elaborated upon in the following sections.

External Ties

SDS splintered into multiple groups in 1969 (Smithsonian Magazine 2017; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690). There were many reasons for this splinter. "At the 1969 SDS convention in Chicago, a serious dispute arose when Maoist Progressive Party attacked the Black Panthers as being more nationalist than revolutionary" (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519). The continuation of U.S. involvement

in the Vietnam War and renewed black nationalist militancy after the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. incentivized many factions of SDS to adopt fantastical, idealist notions of revolution and use significant violence for the anti-war and black nationalist movements (Smithsonian Magazine 2017). One of the factions that splintered was Revolutionary Youth Movement, or RYM, which evolved into the Weatherman faction and eventually the Weather Underground Organization (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690). Other factions that splintered were the October League, Revolutionary Union, the New American Movement, New Year's Gang, Red Guerrilla Family, and the Venceremos Brigades (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690).

Group Outcome

SDS splintered into multiple groups in 1969 (Smithsonian Magazine 2017; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690). There were many reasons for this splinter. "At the 1969 SDS convention in Chicago, a serious dispute arose when Maoist Progressive Party attacked the Black Panthers as being more nationalist than revolutionary" (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519). The continuation of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War and renewed black nationalist militancy after the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. incentivized many factions of SDS to adopt fantastical, idealist notions of revolution and use significant violence for the anti-war and black nationalist movements (Smithsonian Magazine 2017). One of the factions that splintered was Revolutionary Youth Movement, or RYM, which evolved into the Weatherman faction and eventually the Weather Underground Organization (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 519; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690). Other factions that splintered were the October League, Revolutionary Union, the New American Movement, New Year's Gang, Red Guerrilla Family, and the Venceremos Brigades (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690). These factions, especially the Weather Underground Organization, were particularly violent (Smithsonian Magazine 2017; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 690).

Notes for Iris:

- GTD attacks in 1970 and 1971 were probably likely attributed to the Weathermen or another splinter
- the group's leadership condemned violence conducted by the Weathermen
- there is no evidence of intentional sanctioned violence during the 1960s period of operation; their primary tactics were mostly nonviolent

- X. BLACK REVOLUTIONARY ASSAULT TEAM
Torg ID: 107
Min. Group Date: 1971
Max. Group Date: 1971

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 1971

Group End: 1971 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Black Revolutionary Assault Team was a leftist or possibly Marxist black militant group which conducted three attacks in 1971 (MIPT 2008). The group conducted its first attack on April 12, 1971 when it detonated an explosive at the South African consulate to protest apartheid (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The group conducted its other two attacks on September 20, 1971 (GTD 2019). The group bombed the Zaire mission to the United Nations (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; New York Times 1971). One person was injured (New York Times 1971). An anonymous member of Black Revolutionary Assault Team took credit for the attack by calling United Press International and stated that the reason for

the attack was “because [Zaire] refused to allow [their] freedom fighters to cross their country to get to Angola” (New York Times 1971).

The group likely supported the black nationalist struggle against Portuguese colonial forces (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1971). Black Revolutionary Assault Team likely opposed Joseph Mobutu, the pro-West, anti-communist leader of Zaire, and his efforts to prevent rebels of Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola [English: People’s Movement for the Liberation of Angola], or MPLA, to travel to Angola (MIPT 2008). The group warned that they had placed a bomb outside the Malawi mission to the United Nations (New York Times 1971). Police found and subsequently disarmed this rudimentary pipe bomb (New York Times 1971).

Geography

Black Revolutionary Assault Team conducted all three of its attacks in New York City (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group’s organizational structure, leadership, or membership. Nothing is known about the group’s source of funding (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Black Revolutionary Assault Team may have had ties to Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola [English: People’s Movement for the Liberation of Angola], or MPLA, but these ties have not been verified (MIPT 2008). Black Revolutionary Assault Team likely opposed Joseph Mobutu, the pro-West, anti-communist leader of Zaire, and his efforts to prevent rebels of MPLA to travel to Angola (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Larry Pearson, an 18-year-old student was arrested and convicted for the bombing at the Zaire mission to the United Nations (New York Times 1971). Black Revolutionary Assault Team conducted its last attacks on September 20, 1971 (GTD 2019). The group has not conducted an attack since 1971 and is inactive (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group stopped using violence.

Notes for Iris:

- the group was very small with unclear ideology
- they conducted different attacks for different reasons, some against South Africa, some against Zaire, some against Malawi
- some attacks were in retaliation for MPLA’s during the height of the Angolan Civil War
- wanted to retaliate against attempts to restrict rebel movement in Angola

-unclear aims overall especially against Malawi

XI. SECRET CUBAN GOVERNMENT

Torg ID: 702506

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 1973

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 1971 (first attack)

Group End: 1973 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Secret Cuban Government was allegedly an anti-Castro Cuban armed group (United States House of Representatives Committee on Internal Security 1973, 2232). It is believed to have conducted its first attack in March 1971, when it detonated a bomb at the Cuban Health Exchange in New York City (GTD 2019). The group also conducted attacks at theaters in New York City, drugstores in San Juan, a company which did business with Cuba in Miami, Center for Cuban Studies in New York City, and at ExpoCuba at the Martin Luther King Jr. Labor Center in New York City (GTD 2019; Hewitt 2005, 87; United States House of Representatives Committee on Internal Security 1973, 2232). Barring its opposition to the Castro regime, not much is known about the group's ideology. The group was likely anticommunist (Daily World 1975).

Geography

Secret Cuban Government conducted attacks in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Canada (GTD 2019; Hewitt 2005, 87; United States House of Representatives Committee on Internal Security 1973, 2232; Daily World 1975). The group conducted attacks in the following cities in the United States: New York City, New York; Miami, Florida; and Union City, New Jersey (GTD 2019; United States House of Representatives Committee on Internal Security 1973, 2232; Daily World 1975). The group conducted attacks in the following city in Puerto Rico: San Juan (GTD 2019; Hewitt 2005, 87). The group conducted an attack in the following city in Canada: Montreal (United States House of Representatives Committee on Internal Security 1973, 2232; Daily World 1975).

Organizational Structure

Hector A. Fabian, Francisco Hernandez, and Guillermo Miguel were coordinators of Secret Cuban Government (Daily World 1975). Gear Luis Acevedo and Edwin Gonzalez, two members of Secret Cuban Government, were former members of Secret Anticommunist Army, another anticommunist armed group (Daily World 1975). Acevedo and Gonzalez were "CIA-trained Bay of Pigs mercenaries" according to one newspaper article (Daily World 1975).

A person referring to himself/herself/themselves as "Abel" claimed credit for a 1973 attack in New York City on behalf of Secret Cuban Government (United States House of Representatives Committee on Internal Security 1973, 2232). "Abel" was referred to as the Chief of Operations of the Department of Foreign Cells of the Secret Cuban Government (United States House of Representatives Committee on Internal Security 1973, 2232). The Department of Foreign Cells may have been a wing of the Secret Cuban Government. Nothing is known about the group's membership or source of funding.

External Ties

Secret Cuban Government may have had ties to Frente de Liberación Nacional Cubano [English: National Front for the Liberation of Cuba], or FLNC, another anti-Castro armed group (Daily World 1975). Secret Cuban Government may have operated as part of FLNC (Daily World 1975). Gear Luis Acevedo and Edwin Gonzalez, two members of Secret Cuban Government, were former members of Secret Anticommunist Army, another anticommunist armed group (Daily World 1975). Acevedo and Gonzalez were “CIA-trained Bay of Pigs mercenaries” according to one newspaper article (Daily World 1975). Secret Cuban Government may have had ties to the Central Intelligence Agency (Daily World 1975).

Group Outcome

Secret Cuban Government conducted its last known attack on July 24, 1973, when it detonated an explosive at ExpoCuba at the Martin Luther King Jr. Labor Center in New York City (GTD 2019; United States House of Representatives Committee on Internal Security 1973, 2232). The group has not claimed another attack since then. Nothing is known about the state’s response to the group, if any. It is unknown why the group stopped using violence.

XII. BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)

Torg ID: 108

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 1976

Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: 1970/1971

Group End (Outcome): 1973 (dissolve)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Black September is a transnational terrorist organization, a special secret armed wing of Fatah, named after the events of September 1970 (Fruchter-Ronen 2008, 255). It was formed in either late 1970 or early 1971 (Wolf 1973, 37). The group emerged after Jordan's King Hussein initiated a massive crackdown against Fatah in September 1970 (Wolf 1973, 6). After the elimination of Palestinian groups from Jordan, Fatah used the Black September Organization to retaliate against the Jordanian monarchy. Its most well-known attack was when it assassinated the Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tal in November 1971 (Global Security n.d.). In December, it attempted to assassinate Jordan's ambassador to the United Kingdom (Global Security n.d.). The group later shifted its opposition from Jordan back

towards Israel. The group gained notoriety for their attacks against the Israeli Olympic team during the Munich Olympics in 1972 (Wolf 1973, 5).

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 n.d.). 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).

The group conducted operations in Jordan, where it attacked Jordanian armed forces, attempted to assassinate King Hussein, and planned attacks against Israel (Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.).

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). The group's next leader was Muhammad Daud Auda, or Abu Daud. He was arrested in March 1973, but was released in September of the same year (Global Security n.d.).

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).

The Black September Organization may have ties to the Palestine Liberation Organization, or PLO, as it formed after Jordanian armed forces expelled the PLO from Jordan (Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.).

King Hussein alleged that the group had ties to Libya and its leader Muammar Gaddafi, and he accused the Libyan leader of being involved in the plot to overthrow him (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

Fatah allegedly disbanded Black September in 1973 as it succumbed to pressure from Israel's Mossad and tried to pursue diplomatic negotiations and garner international recognition (Ciment and Hill 2013, 74; Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.).

In March 1973, Jordanian courts charged 17 operatives of Black September for planning assassinations and kidnappings of the prime minister and other important government

officials; they were sentenced to life in prison, but they were released in September (Global Security n.d.).

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

XIII. JEWISH ARMED RESISTANCE

Torg ID: 1136

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 1982

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: JAR, Jewish Armed Resistance Strike Unit, Jewish Armed Resistance Strike Movement, The Jewish Armed Resistance of the Jewish Defense League, The Jewish Armed Resistance

Group Formation: 1971

Group End: 1982 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Jewish Armed Resistance was either a splinter group or affiliate of Jewish Defense League (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 686; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 518; New York Times 1982). JAR likely conducted its first attacks in December 1971 when it bombed two stores which were selling Russian merchandise (GTD 2019). The group conducted attacks throughout the 1970s, and its use of violence reached its peak in 1976 and 1977 during which JAR attacked the Soviet U.N. mission, the Iraqi U.N. mission, the Polish consulate, a residential complex where Soviet diplomats were residing, Soviet and Czechoslovak airlines, a Soviet trade agency, headquarters of the Communist Party USA, a cargo terminal at John F. Kennedy Airport, banks, and a Jewish temple (Anti-Defamation League n.d.; GTD 2019; United States House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State 1984, 1197; Magloff 2011, 316). JAR was likely a conservative Jewish group and opposed liberalism and communism (Magloff 2011, 316; Armed Group Database 2019). It may have harbored similar political aims as the JDL to fight anti-semitism and promote the rights of the Jewish people.

Geography

JAR conducted attacks in the United States and Italy (GTD 2019). The group conducted attacks in the following cities in the United States: New York City, New York; Shakopee, Minnesota; and Los Angeles, California (GTD 2019). The group conducted attacks in the following city in Italy: Rome (GTD 2019). The group conducted most of its attacks, likely all but four, in New York City (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding. Jewish Armed Resistance was either a splinter group or affiliate of Jewish Defense League (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 686; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 518; New York Times 1982). Jewish Defense League, however, claimed that they had no connection to JAR, but commended JAR's efforts (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 518; New York Times 1982).

External Ties

Jewish Armed Resistance was either a splinter group or affiliate of Jewish Defense League (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 686; Anti-Defamation League n.d.; National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 518; New York Times 1982). Jewish Defense League, however, claimed that they had no connection to JAR, but commended JAR's efforts (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism 1977, 518; New York Times 1982). JAR may have had ties to other Jewish groups, especially those that were anti-Soviet (Magloff 2011, 316).

Group Outcome

JAR conducted its last attacks in June 1982 in Rome (GTD 2019; New York Times 1982). The group killed Nazeem Matat, a Palestinian medical student, news correspondent, and member of the Palestine Liberation Organization (New York Times 1982; GTD 2019). The next day, on June 17, JAR detonated a car bomb, killing the Deputy Director of the Rome office of the Palestine Liberation Organization (New York Times 1982; GTD 2019). The group has been inactive since 1982. It is unclear why the group stopped using violence.

Notes for Iris:

- unclear whether it was affiliate of the JDL as JDL denied association
- far right Jewish groups start to decline in 1980s
- unclear why the group disappears so suddenly

XIV. KAHANE LIVES
Torg ID: 250
Min. Group Date: 1971
Max. Group Date: 1994
Onset: NA

Aliases: Kahane Lives, Kahane Chai

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

Group Formation: This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

Group End: This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

Geography

This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

External Ties

This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Kakh (T249).

XV. LA RAZA
Torg ID: 2065
Min. Group Date: 1972
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Mara R, La R, La Raza

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Raza Unida Party, RUP La Raza Unida Party, La Raza Unida, El Partido Nacional de La Raza Unida

Group Formation: 1970 (form), never (no evidence ever violent)

Group End: 1978 (loss of support and membership, arrest, poor election performance, loss of funding)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

La Raza Unida Party was formed in January 1970 in Crystal City, Texas at a convention of Mexican Americans (Texas State Historical Association 2019). Its ideology consisted of support for the working class and “the development of a Chicano Mexican ideological line” (UCSD n.d., 1). The group consistently fought for Chicano people primarily by running for local office, especially for seats on city councils and school boards (Texas State Historical Association 2019; UCSD n.d., 1; Mapping American Social Movements Project n.d.; Southwestern University 2012; My San Antonio 2012). In American politics, the group’s ideologies can be considered liberal with a particular emphasis on self-determination of Chicano people (Texas State Historical Association 2019; UCSD n.d., 1; Mapping American Social Movements Project n.d.; Southwestern University 2012; My San Antonio 2012). La Raza Unida Party described itself as an “independent community organization” (UCSD n.d., 2). It stressed government accountability and betterment of the lives of constituents (UCSD n.d., 2). Accordingly, it opposed the partisan duopoly, whose allegiances, the group believed, lied with special interests rather than the people (UCSD n.d., 2). Some of the group’s political aims were to alleviate poverty and reform labor laws and the education system especially for Chicano communities (UCSD n.d., 3; Southwestern University 2012). The group stated that it supported the struggles of peoples throughout the world, for example in Palestine (UCSD n.d., 3). The group opposed U.S. intervention, for example in countries such as El Salvador and Nicaragua (UCSD n.d., 3). La Raza Unida Party stressed recognition of the importance of Mexico and a strengthening of ties with it (UCSD n.d., 3). La Raza

Unida Party is known for choosing Ramsey Muñiz as its gubernatorial nominee in Texas twice (Texas State Historical Association 2019). The group's range spread from Crystal City to southern Texas to the rest of Texas and other states including California, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico (UCSD n.d.; Texas State Historical Association 2019; UCSD n.d., 1; Mapping American Social Movements Project n.d.; Southwestern University 2012; My San Antonio 2012). There is no evidence that the group conducted a violent attack.

Geography

La Raza Unida Party was formed in Crystal City, Texas (Texas State Historical Association 2019). The group was active in Texas, California, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico (UCSD n.d.; Texas State Historical Association 2019; UCSD n.d., 1; Mapping American Social Movements Project n.d.; Southwestern University 2012; My San Antonio 2012).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of La Raza Unida Party consisted of internal and external components (UCSD n.d., 2). The Commission of Popular Action organized various committees (UCSD n.d., 2). La Raza Youth Committee, The San Fernando/Pocoima Health Council, Foros del pueblo, August 29th Commemoration, Obreros Unidos, and Padres Unido were among the committees in La Raza Unida Party (UCSD n.d., 2). There were various factions and groups inside La Raza Unida Party including Congreso de Aztlán, which was instrumental in running the operations of the national party and in the election of José Ángel Gutiérrez as the party's chair, and Mujeres por La Raza [English: Women for La Raza], the women's caucus (Texas State Historical Association 2019). José Ángel Gutiérrez and Mario Compean, who were founding members of Mexican American Youth Organization, were also founding members of La Raza Unida Party (Texas State Historical Association 2019). Gutiérrez was elected chairman of La Raza Unida Party (Texas State Historical Association 2019). Willie Velasquez was an original member of the group as well (Texas State Historical Association 2019). Corky Gonzales, a leader of La Crusada por La Justicia, may have been affiliated with La Raza Unida Party (UCSD n.d., 1). Rosie Castro, the mother of Julián and Joaquín Castro, was a member of the party and the chair of Bexar County Raza Unida Party (Southwestern University 2012; My San Antonio 2012). La Raza Unida Party chose Ramsey Muñiz as its gubernatorial nominee in Texas twice (Texas State Historical Association 2019). Not much is known about the group's membership size. Nevertheless, La Raza Unida Party's gubernatorial candidate Ramsey Muñiz won approximately 215,000 votes or 6% in 1972 (Texas State Historical Association 2019; Mapping American Social Movements Project n.d.).

External Ties

La Raza Unida Party had ties to the Mexican American Youth Organization, or MAYO (Texas State Historical Association 2019; UCSD n.d., 1; Mapping American Social Movements Project n.d.). José Ángel Gutiérrez and Mario Compean were founding members of MAYO (Texas State Historical Association 2019). Gutiérrez was the president of MAYO (UCSD n.d., 1). La Raza Unida Party had ties to La Crusada por La Justicia [English: The Crusade for the Justice (Crusade for Justice)] (UCSD n.d., 1; Mapping American Social Movements Project n.d.). One source indicates that the two groups had an alliance (Mapping American Social Movements Project n.d.). Corky Gonzales, a leader of La Crusada por La Justicia, may have been affiliated with La Raza Unida Party in Colorado, where his group was centered (UCSD n.d., 1). Recognizing that Mexico is important in the Chicano struggle, La Raza Unida Party “established communication with the Revolutionary Movement in Mexico, such as PST, PMT, PSLM, Unions, and Campesino groups” (UCSD n.d., 3).

Group Outcome

In the four years following the 1974 election, La Raza Unida Party lost much of its support and resorted to focusing on activism in southern Texas (Texas State Historical Association 2019). Many members of the party such as Willie Velasquez joined other political initiatives and parties (Texas State Historical Association 2019). In 1976, La Raza Unida Party’s two-time gubernatorial candidate Ramsey Muñiz was arrested on drug charges (Texas State Historical Association 2019). This decreased morale and led to the nomination of Mario Compean as the party’s gubernatorial candidate in 1978 in Texas (Texas State Historical Association 2019). Compean only received 15000 votes (Texas State Historical Association 2019). La Raza Unida Party lost funding and “was effectively eliminated as a party” (Texas State Historical Association 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- no evidence of violent activities at all
- this is a straightforward political organization with no ties to criminal, gang, or political violence

XVI. NATIONAL FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF CUBA (FLNC)

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://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 para-military and student activist groups to oppose the Cuban regime (Manresa 2009). It is unknown specifically when the group forms but it first comes 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). Group also held attacks in Cuba (Mendez and Luis 2006). Group was also active in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico (Manresa 2009). Group contained the arsenal in Puerto Rico and explosives in Miami (Allard 2009). Group worked with the C.O.R.U. umbrella to destroy a Cuban plane in Trinidad and Tobago (Allard 2009). Group was also responsible for attacks in Jamaica, France, the UK, and Spain (GTD 2017). The group had a transnational base in US (Allard 2009). Group 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 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).

Group had a political and military wing (Manresa 2009).

Group worked with the C.O.R.U. umbrella to destroy a Cuban plane in Trinidad and Tobago in 1977 (Allard 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 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).

- XVII. MOJAHEDIN KHALQ ORGANISATION
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)

Part 1. Bibliography

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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, PMOI, MEK, MKO, NLA, NCRI, MK

Group Formation: 1965

Group End (Outcome): 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, 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 moved to 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, National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) initially operated in Tehran before moving to Paris (Masters 2014).

UCDP said there were about 4500 members in 1991 reaching a peak of 15000 by 2001 (Gleditsch et al. 2011). The group had approximately 5000-10000 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 protests group 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).