

GREECE PART 2

Greece Part 6, 1997-1998
Last Updated: 19 June 2021

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T294	"MAY 98"*		1997	1998
T435	REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE		1997	2010
T63	ANTI-STATE PROLETARIAN NUCLEI		1997	1999
T139	ARSONISTS OF CONSCIENCE*		1998	1998
T171	FIGHTING GUERRILLAS OF MAY*		1998	1998
T2264	ARSONISTS FOR SOCIAL COHESION*		1998	1998
T275	LEFTIST NUCLEUS		1998	0
T291	"15 MAY"*		1998	1998
T296	MELTING NUCLEI		1998	0
T403	RED LINE		1998	1999
T43	ANARCHIST LIBERATION BRIGADE		1998	2001
T436	REVOLUTIONARY SUBVERSIVE FACTION-COMMANDO UNIBOMBER		1998	0
T44	ANARCHIST STREET PATROL		1998	0
T513	UNCONTROLLED RAGE		1998	0
T829	ANARCHIST FACTION FOR SUBVERSION		1998	0
T97	AUTONOMOUS CELLS OF REBEL ACTION*		1998	0

Arsonists of Conscience seems to have at least 6 aliases (*) based on 1998 bank attack for Maziotis

- I. "MAY 98"
Torg ID: 294
Min. Group Date: 1997
Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: "May 98", May-98, May-98, May-98

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20294. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20294>
- "May 98." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 70. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Greek government condemns bombings. 1998. Xinhua News Agency - CEIS, May 18, 1998.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/wire-feeds/greek-government-condemns-bombings/docview/454028036/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).
- Hope, Kerin. 1998. "Alpha Credit Bank Attacked." *Financial times; London (UK)*, June 24, 1998.
<https://www.proquest.com/docview/248669273/EEA3D2CF83B14E87PQ/1?accountid=11243>
- Search Proquest
 - attack olympic airways ionian bank
 - Attack athens olympic ionian
 - attack olympic airways from 1998-05-01 to 1998-05-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 1998

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The founding date of May 98 is unknown. The armed group known as May 98 claimed responsibility for two separate attacks in Athens, Greece, on May 17, 1998 (GTD 2020). The bombings were carried out on the Ionic Bank and the Olympic Airways offices (Xinhua 1998; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). These specific targets have led MIPT (2008) to classify the group as a leftist anti-capitalist group (MIPT 2008). There is no explicit evidence or claim of responsibility in the available sources about why the group used

violence, but May 98's primary goal appears to be targeting capitalist institutions (MIPT 2008).

Geography

May 98 operates in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (Xinhua 1998; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). May 98 has not claimed responsibility for attacks outside of Athens, Greece (Xinhua 1998; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

Details of May 98's leadership and structure are unknown. Police suggested that the advanced bomb technology used in the attacks indicated a high degree of organizational prowess or funding (MIPT 2008). Greek authorities suspect that they may be a front for ELA or November 17 (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Greek police have suspected that May 98 may be a front for ELA or November 17 (MIPT 2008). The advanced bomb technology used in attacks claimed by May 98 has caused this speculation (MIPT 2008). A group known as the Fighting Guerillas of May also claimed responsibility for the May 17 attack (MIPT 2008, GTD 2020). The relationship between May 98 and the Fighting Guerillas of May is unclear, although MIPT (2008) suggests a possible rivalry.

Group Outcome

Specific counterterrorism measures pursued against May 98 are unknown. Greek authorities condemned the May 17 attacks (Xinhua News Agency 1998). In June 1998 a bomb exploded outside of Alpha Credit Bank (Hope 1998; MIPT 2008). May 98 may have claimed responsibility for that attack (MIPT 2008). May 98's activities following the claimed attack in June 1998 are unknown. The group is considered inactive (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-unclear whether the group ever claimed responsibility for this attack and called itself "May 98" or whether this is a random name the GTD and MIPT attributed to it

- II. REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE
Torg ID: 435
Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Struggle, Epanastatikos Aghonas

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1405. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1405>
- "Revolutionary Struggle." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3672. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2017 - Foreign Terrorist Organizations: Revolutionary Struggle, 19 September 2018, available at:
<https://www.refworld.org/docid/5bcf1f2a13.html>
- "Greek Domestic Terrorism." Counterterrorism Guide. NCTC. DNI. n.d.
https://www.dni.gov/nctc/groups/greek_domestic.html
- George Kassimeris. "Still Fighting For Revolution." Combatting Terrorism Center Sentinel. Vol 3 Issue 6. 2010.
<https://ctc.usma.edu/still-fighting-for-revolution-greeces-new-generation-of-terrorists/>
- George Kassimeris. "Greece's Ulrike Meinhof: Pola Roupa and the Revolutionary Struggle." Thesis. 2019.
https://wlv.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/2436/622590/Kassimeris_Greece%27s_Ulrike_Meinhof.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y
- "November 17, Revolutionary People's Struggle, Revolutionary Struggle (Greece, leftists)." Council on Foreign Relations. Backgrounder. 2007.
<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/november-17-revolutionary-peoples-struggle-revolutionary-struggle-greece-leftists>
- Miltiadis Fakitsas. "THE RISE AND THE FALL OF TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS IN POST-DICTATORIAL GREECE: THE ROLE AND THE LESSONS FOR THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICES." MA Thesis. Naval Postgraduate School. 2003.
<https://irp.fas.org/world/greece/fakitsas.pdf>
- Georgia Chantzi. "The Evolution of Terrorism in Greece." Research Institute for European and American Studies. N.d. <https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/139892/rieas158.pdf>
- "US Embassy in Athens Attacked." CBS News. 2007.
<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/us-embassy-in-athens-attacked/>
- "Timeline: Bomb Attacks in Greece." Reuters. 2010.
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-greece-bomb-claim-timeline-idUSTRE62R25620100328>
- Kassimeris, George. "For a Place in History: Explaining Greece's Revolutionary Organization 17 November." Journal of Conflict Studies 27, no. 2 (2007). PDF
<https://journals.lib.unb.ca/index.php/JCS/article/view/10547/13297>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Epanastatikos Aghonas (EA)

Group Formation: 1998 (possibly), but 2003 at the latest

Group End: EA last claimed responsibility for a car bombing in 2014 (NCTC n.d.) EA's suspected leader was also arrested this year which may have presumably led to group breakdown (Kassimeris 2019). GTD (2020) suspects an attack in 2017, but it wasn't confirmed.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The exact date of Revolutionary Struggle's formation is unknown. Revolutionary Struggle, henceforth known as EA, is an armed group that organized prior to the collapse of the November 17 organization and is recognized by scholars as ideologically similar (Kassimeris 2019). November 17 was originally an armed group noted for its emergence in 1975 following the downfall of Greece's military junta (Chantzi n.d.; Fakitas 2003). It is classified as a leftist organization with ties to Marxist-Leninism (Chantzi 2017; CFR 2007). Both November 17 and another prominent armed group known as ELA are noted to have been brought down by authorities in the year 2002 (Fakitas 2003). Additionally, it is noted that EA's emergence corresponds timewise with the trial of several November 17 perpetrators in 2003 (Kassimeris 2010; Chantzi, n.d.; Kassimeris 2019). It may have been a splinter.

EA appears to share anti-Greek and anti-Western ideological claims with November 17 (CFR 2007; Kassimeris 2007, 131; Kassimeris 2010; Kassimeris 2019). Many of EA's attacks have methodologically mirrored previous N17 attacks, as did EA's desire for media prominence through extensive ideological statements (Kassimeris 2019). EA has been referred to as "a new generation of terrorism in [Greece]" (Chantzi n.d.), desiring to surpass N17 in terms of political impact (Kassimeris 2019).

The group's founder, Nikos Maziotis, is noted to have met the group's two ringleaders in 1995 and formed the group shortly after (Kassimeris 2019). In general, however, EA is thought to have "emerged" in 2003 following the bombing of an Athens courthouse (CFR 2007, MIPT 2008, Kassimeris 2010, GTD 2020). However, this is only the date of the group's first known attack. According to Hunter (1998), Maziotis conducted an attack in 1997 as the leader of a

“leftist ring” (Hunter 1998). Kassimeris (2019), however, classifies this bombing as an individual effort by Maziotis prior to EA’s “debut” (Kassimeris 2019).

It is worth noting that EA violence tends to target law enforcement officers (CFR 2007, Chantzi 2017, Kassimeris 2019). EA formed as a center-seeking anarchist movement dedicated to toppling Greek institutions they perceived as capitalistic and Western-influenced (Fakitsas 2003, MIPT 2008, Chantzi, n.d.). EA’s early ideological claims through published manifestos state their desire to form a people’s movement in order to topple Greece’s regime (Kassimeris 2019). Certain instances of high profile violence include conducted by EA include an attack on an Athens police station in 2004 and an attempted assassination on a Greek minister (CFR 2007, CBS 2007, MIPT 2008, GTD 2020).

Geography

EA has conducted violence almost exclusively in urban environments of Greece, specifically, the capital city of Athens (US Department of State 2017; GTD 2020). The group has not conducted any confirmed transnational attacks nor does it have known bases outside of Greece (US Department of State 2017; GTD 2020). EA is suspected of aiding fellow anarchist organization Conspiracy Cells of Fire in two 2017 attacks in Berlin and Paris, but involvement is not confirmed nor did any members take responsibility (GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

Nikos Maziotis is recognized as the group’s founder (NCTC n.d., Kassimeris 2010, US Department of State 2017, Kassimeris 2019). Prior to initial incidents of EA violence, Maziotis was charged for his unsuccessful attempt to detonate a bomb outside the Greek Development Ministry (Kassimeris 2010, Kassimeris 2019). Maziotis received a three-and-a-half year prison sentence for this attempt (Kassimeris 2019). Maziotis is a staunch advocate of violence in order to achieve “social revolution” (Kassimeris 2019). Pola Roupa and Lambros Foundas are noted as Maziotis’s co-conspirators (Kassimeris 2019). Pola Roupa was “the first and only female leader” of a militant group in the country (Kassimeris 2019). Roupa, Foundas, and Lambros are alleged to have met at an anniversary occupation of the 1973 Athens Polytechnic uprising in November 1995 (Kassimeris 2019). They are noted to have formed EA subsequently but did not carry out violence until 2003 (Kassimeris 2019).

To date EA has no known source of funding but it is speculated that EA may finance itself through criminal activity (US Department of State 2018). Pola Roupa claimed online that she “expropriated” Piraeus Bank in 2015 to fund a prison break (Kassimeris 2019). While some analysts have raised speculations that members of EA may be former members of November

17 (CFR 2007), no evidence supports this claim (MIPT 2008; Chantzi n.d.). The size of the group has remained relatively unknown and is classified as a small-scale group (MIPT 2008). According to MIPT (2008), the group is composed of less than 100 members. There is virtually no information about membership wings or structure.

External Ties

As of 2008, EA has known associations with Conspiracy of Cells of Fire (GTD 2020; Kassimeris 2019). Conspiracy Cells of Fire is an armed group that emerged in 2008 and has primarily carried out explosive attacks targeting the Greek government (GTD 2020). Experts have attempted to link EA with earlier groups such as 17N and ELA (CFR 2007; Chantzi, n.d.). EA is noted for its ideological similarities to 17N and notably emerged in 2003 during the trial of its prominent members (CFR 2007; Kassimeris 2007, 131; Kassimeris 2010, Kassimeris 2019). While some experts suggest that EA is made up of former N17 and ELA members, no other evidence serves to corroborate this assertion (MIPT 2008; Chantzi, n.d.). Greek officials, however, have attributed various attacks as coordinated efforts between EA and other armed groups (GTD 2020). GTD (2020) has linked EA attacks to coordinated incidents in which November 17, Revolutionary Continuity, and Armed Revolutionary Action also claimed responsibility (GTD 2020).

Group Outcome

Analysts have noted Greece's initial response to EA as part of their historical refusal to treat armed groups as credible threats (Fakitsas 2003, Kassimeris 2010). In 2009, the Greek Ministry of Public Order reformed their counterterrorism strategies (Kassimeris 2010). Greek police eventually offered 4 million euros for the capture of Roupa and Maziotis (Kassimeris 2019). In March 2010 Athens police officers fatally shot Lambros Kouras (Kassimeris 2010). Subsequent examination led to the discovery of a phone and laptop that allowed police officers to arrest and detain 6 EA members (Kassimeris 2010). In April 2013, Maziotis and Roupa were convicted in absentia during the sentencing of five other members (US Department of State 2018). EA's last known claimed attack under Maziotis was a 2014 car-bombing near the Bank of Greece in Athens (NCTC n.d., Kassimeris 2019). Maziotis was finally captured three months later (Kassimeris 2019). He was sentenced by a Greek tribunal in 2016 (US Department of State 2018). Roupa was arrested in 2017 (US Department of State 2018, Kassimeris 2019). The last suspected attack by EA occurred in Athens in 2017 but EA did not claim responsibility (GTD 2020).

Notes for Iris:

-the group buckled pretty quickly once state CT ramped up

III. ANTI-STATE PROLETARIAN NUCLEI

Torg ID: 63

Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: Anti-State Proletarian Nuclei, Anti-State Nuclei

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20068. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20068>
- "Anti-State Proletarian Nuclei." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 21. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 1140. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1140>
- Search Proquest
 - anti-state nuclei attack greece
 - anti-state nuclei attack greece from 2000-11-01 to 2000-11-30
 - hellenic navy attack greece from 2000-11-01 to 2000-11-30
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Anti-State Nuclei

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: A group named Anti-State Nuclei claimed responsibility for an attack in 2000 (GTD 2020). It is unclear why the group ceased attacks.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when Anti-State Proletarian Nuclei formed, but it first came to attention in 1999 during an attack targeting a diplomat from Cyprus (GTD 2020). The attack occurred in Athens,

Greece, in the form of a car fire (GTD 2020). It appears the attack was intended to protest Western influence in Greek counterterrorism measures (GTD 2020). The group's specific ideology is unclear beyond a possible anti-military stance (MIPT 2008). An attack in 2000 was claimed by a group known as Anti-State Nuclei in which a Hellenic Navy bus was covered in gasoline and set aflame (MIPT 2008). It is unclear whether the two are related.

Some sources suggest the group conducted an attack in 1995 to protest Mumia's arrest, but the type and timing of the attack is inconsistent with the 1999 diplomatic attack and the 2000 Hellenic Navy attack (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Anti-State Proletarian Nuclei has conducted attacks in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (GTD 2020; MIPT 2008). It has not claimed any responsibility for transnational attacks (GTD 2020; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found regarding Anti-State Proletarian Nuclei's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information can be found about state or non-state external ties. There may be a separate group operating under the similar name of Anti-Establishment Nucleus who claimed responsibility for a 1995 attack in Athens in order to protest the sentencing of Mumia Abu-Jamal (MIPT 2008, GTD 2020, Associated Press 1995). It is unclear whether there is a connection between these groups beyond similar naming. The inconsistencies in MO between the attack in 1995 and the attacks in 1999 and 2000 suggest they were perpetrated by two different groups (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Anti-State Proletarian Nuclei did not claim any responsibility for attacks after 1999 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). It is unclear what happened to the group after 1999.

Notes for Iris:

-this doesn't seem likely to be an alias for anti-state establishment nuclei because of the gap in years between the attack and difference in the styles of the attack

- IV. ARSONISTS OF CONSCIENCE
Torg ID: 139
Min. Group Date: 1998
Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: Conscientious Arsonists (Ca), Arsonists Of Conscience

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20135. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20135>
- “Arsonists of Conscience.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 36. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Quinn, Patrick. 1998. FIREBOMBS ALMOST DAILY FARE THIS YEAR IN GREECE: [FINAL EDITION]. Seattle Times, May 07, 1998.
https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&t=pubname%3ASTIW%21Seattle%2BTimes%252C%2BThe%2B%2528WA%2529&sort=YMD_date%3AD&maxresults=20&f=advanced&val-base-0=firebombs%20almost%20daily%20fare%20this%20year%20in%20greece%20&fld-base-0=alltext&docref=news/0EB5393ED40E995D
- Hunter, Janet. 1998. Arson puts athens under siege: [final edition]. The Ottawa Citizen, May 10, 1998.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/arson-puts-athens-under-siege/docview/240147002/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Conscientious Arsonists, CA, Arsonists for Social Cohesion, Autonomous Cells, May 15, May 98, Fighting Guerrillas of May, Fighting Guerrilla Formation (?)

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: Arsonists of Conscience issued a statement in June of 1998 declaring that it would cease operations on the basis of, “...redefin[ing] [their] positions in the trenches of class struggle” (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The exact date of the group’s formation is unknown (MIPT 2008). Various sources provide conflicting information about the year of the group’s emergence. MIPT (2008) claims that the group emerged in 1997, but GTD (2020), Hunter (1998), and Quinn (1998) suggests that the group emerged in 1998. Arsonists of Conscience conducted their first attack in January 1998 when they firebombed vehicles in Athens, Greece (GTD

2020). Between January and May of 1998, Arsonists of Conscience carried out further bombings on cars and offices (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020; Hunter 1998; Quinn 1998). The Seattle Times (1998) notes that multiple arsonist groups were especially active during the January-May period of 1998 (Quinn 1998). Arsonists of Conscience “appear[ed] to be the most-organized group (Quinn 1998). Their targets included Greek and foreign government officials as well as members of the media (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020; Hunter 1998; Quinn 1998).

The group’s ideology appears leftist given their choice of target, statements, and noted support for left-wing Revolutionary Struggle leader Maziotis. The group appears to have been protesting Greek economic measures and the state’s adoption of the Euro (Quinn 1998; Hunter 1998; MIPT 2008). The group has issued statements claiming their place in the “class struggle” (MIPT 2008). Additionally, their targeting of state and financial entities may imply leftist ideology (MIPT 2008; Hunter 1998). Arsonists of Conscience claimed their support for Revolutionary Struggle Leader Nikos Maziotis (Hunter 1998, MIPT 2008). Nikos Maziotis in later years would go on to head the militant group known as Revolutionary Struggle (NCTC n.d., Kassimeris 2010, US Department of State 2017, Kassimeris 2019).

Geography

Arsonists of Conscience has conducted attacks in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (GTD 2020; Hunter 1998; Quinn 1998). Arsonists of Conscience has not conducted any transnational attacks nor does any information suggest external operations outside of Greece.

Organizational Structure

There is no information about the organizational structure of Arsonists of Conscience. MIPT claims it has an unknown number of members.

External Ties

Arsonists of Conscience claimed to act in support of Nikos Maziotis after his 1998 arrest for multiple bombings (Hunter 1998; MIPT 2008). Nikos Maziotis in later years would go on to head the militant group known as Revolutionary Struggle.

Group Outcome

The response of Greek law enforcement to the group’s firebombings has been noted as indecisive (Hunter 1998). The Seattle Times (1998) describes a Greek police task force of 1,000 undercover officers established earlier in January of 1998 to combat arsonist groups, but noted later that year that the operation had failed to result in any arrests

(Quinn 1998). The group's last known attack was in May 1998 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). In June of 1998, the group issued a statement announcing that their group would cease operations (MIPT 2008). Arsonists of Conscience is no longer considered active (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- the connections with EA was super interesting because it suggests EA was operating much earlier than conventional wisdom (2003)
- the group is unusual in that it announces its disbandment
- economic liberalism

V. FIGHTING GUERRILLAS OF MAY

Torg ID: 171

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: Fighting Guerrillas Of May, Fighting Guerillas Of May

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20167. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20167>
- "Fighting May Guerrillas." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3461. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Greek government condemns bombings. 1998. Xinhua News Agency - CEIS, May 18, 1998.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/wire-feeds/greek-government-t-condemns-bombings/docview/454028036/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: Fighting Guerillas of May appear to have claimed responsibility for one single attack that occurred in May of 1998 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The reasons why are unclear.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The founding date for Fighting Guerillas of May is unknown. The group took responsibility for the simultaneous attacks on the Ionian Bank and Olympic Airways offices on May 17, 1998 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020).

Geography

The Fighting Guerrillas of May have taken responsibility for attacks in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found regarding the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

Another group known as May 98 also took responsibility for the May 17 attacks (MIPT 2008, GTD 2020). MIPT (2008) has listed May 98 as a possible rival for the Fighting Guerillas of May. The technology utilized in the attacks has led Greek law enforcement to believe that the group responsible may have been a front for ELA or N17 (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The specific response of Greek police and law enforcement to the May 17 attacks is unknown, although authorities released a statement condemning the attack (Xinhua 1998). The Fighting Guerillas of May have not been linked to any attacks after the simultaneous bombings in 1998.

Notes for Iris:

- May 98 and Fighting Guerrillas both claim responsibility for the same incident on the bank and Olympian airways

- law enforcement thought this might have be an alias for a larger group otherwise this is just a one hit wonder

- might also look at earlier May 98 profile to see whether there's any operational independence

VI. ARSONISTS FOR SOCIAL COHESION

Torg ID: 2264

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20083. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20083>
- Search Proquest
 - Arsonists for social cohesion
 - "Arsonists for social cohesion"
 - Arsonists for social cohesion from 1998-07-01 to 1998-07-31
 - "Arsonists for social cohesion" from 1998-07-01 to 1998-07-31
- Search FBIS
 - Italian embassy arson greece

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Autonomous Cells, Arsonists of Conscience, May 15

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 1998

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The specific date of formation for the group referring to themselves as Arsonists for Social Cohesion is unknown. The group claimed responsibility for three separate attacks in Athens, Greece, that occurred on July 27, 1998 (GTD 2020). The attacks appear to have targeted vehicles of Italian make and belonging (GTD 2020). Two occurred at car dealerships, and a third attack involved setting fire to Italian Embassy vehicles (GTD 2020). No specific ideology can be attributed to Arsonists for Social Cohesion, however, their targets may suggest anti-Italian motives (GTD 2020).

Geography

Arsonists for Social Cohesion has conducted attacks in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (GTD 2020). The group has not claimed responsibility for transnational attacks nor does any evidence suggest operations outside of Greece (GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about Arsonists for Social Cohesion's structure.

External Ties

Arsonists for Social Cohesion does not appear to have external ties to other groups.

Group Outcome

The response of the Greek state and law enforcement to July 27 attacks is unclear. Arsonists for Social Cohesion did not take responsibility for any attacks after July 27, 1998 (GTD 2020). It is unclear why the group ceased their attacks.

Notes for Iris:

-is the word conscious and social cohesion the same in Greek? Is this just an alias for Arsonists of Social Cohesion? It would be a little weird because it would be a month after the group says it's disbanding

VII. LEFTIST NUCLEUS

Torg ID: 275

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Leftist Nucleus." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 67. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Search Proquest
 - "Leftist nucleus"
 - Leftist nucleus greece tv station

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: MIPT (1998) implies that the group emerged in 1998.

Group End: Leftist Nucleus did not claim responsibility for any attack beyond the one attributed to them in 1998 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

No information can be found about the goals or ideology of the group known as Leftist Nucleus. Based on information solely from MIPT (2008), the group was responsible for one attack on an unnamed Greece TV station. MIPT (2008) suggests that attacks on television stations by armed groups in Greece have occurred but are not common. Anti-Power Struggle and the Movement Against State Arbitrariness are two groups that have used violence to target television stations in Greece (MIPT 2008). The modus operandi of the attack is unknown as is the specific date. It is implied by MIPT (2008) that this attack occurred in 1998.

Geography

The alleged attack conducted by Leftist Nucleus occurred in Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No information exists about the organizational structure of Leftist Nucleus.

External Ties

There is no information to suggest that the group has any external ties within or outside of Greece.

Group Outcome

There are no other attacks attributed to Leftist Nucleus other than the alleged attack that occurred in 1998 (MIPT 2008). The group is considered inactive (MIPT 2008).

VIII. "15 MAY"

Torg ID: 291

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: "15 May", 15-May

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20293. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20293>
- "May 15." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 69. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit

- Search Proquest
 - National Bank of Greece attack may 15 1998
 - National Bank of Greece skai attack may 15
 - National Bank of Greece attack from 1998-01-01 to 1998-01-31

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The group known as May 15 claimed responsibility for one attack in early 1998 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020).

Group End: The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks after January of 1998 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as May 15 claimed responsibility for an attack in Athens, Greece that occurred on January 17, 1998 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The attack was carried out via arson on a branch of the National Bank of Greece (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). According to MIPT (2008), the group claimed responsibility through a call to Skai, a Greek Radio channel. The claim alleged that the attack intended to show solidarity for Nikos Maziotis's arrest at the end of 1997 (MIPT 2008). Nikos Maziotis in later years would go on to head the militant group known as Revolutionary Struggle (NCTC n.d.; Kassimeris 2010; US Department of State 2017; Kassimeris 2019).

Geography

The group known as May 15 has conducted one attack in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). No information suggests that the group has conducted any attacks outside of this location.

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

May 15 claimed responsibility for a single attack which they themselves claim was a show of solidarity for Nikos Maziotis, a Greek militant who had conducted an earlier attack on the Industry Ministry of Greece (MIPT 2008). No information exists to suggest that there are ties between Maziotis's later armed group and May 15. It is worth noting that May 15 is not the only group in Greece to perpetrate violence in order to demonstrate support for Maziotis (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The level and specific methods of action carried out by the Greek state in response to May 15 are unknown. No attacks besides the one on January 17, 1998 have been attributed to May 15 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020).

Notes for Iris:

- this group also claims to conduct attacks in support of Nikos Maziotis similar to Arsonists of Conscious
- is this an alias? The May 15 name is very generic, they fight on behalf of the same goal, they operate between January-May 98, all attacks in Athens.

IX. MELTING NUCLEI

Torg ID: 296

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Melting Nuclei." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 71. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Search Proquest
 - Melting nuclei greece
 - "Melting nuclei"
 - 1998 bombing of the Supplementary Journalists' Medicare Insurance Company
- Athens News. 1998. "Anarchist Group Claims Responsibility for Athens Bomb." *Athens* (Athens), December 1, 1998. <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/advanced/doc?art=0&id=41012569>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: The group's outcome is unclear following the single attack claimed in December of 1998. The group did not claim responsibility for a second attack (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The anarchist group known as Melting Nuclei claimed responsibility for one attack in 1998 (MIPT 2008). The attack occurred in the form of a bombing and targeted the Supplementary Journalists' Medicare Insurance Company (Athens News 1998; MIPT 2008). It is unclear what ideology may have motivated an attack on this specific target. According to MIPT (2008), the group may have been motivated by anti-media bias, but the reason for targeting an insurance company is unknown.

Geography

The single attack that Melting Nuclei took responsibility for occurred in an urban Athens suburb (Athens News 1998). No information would suggest any activity outside of Athens, Greece.

Organizational Structure

There is no information about Melting Nuclei's organizational structure.

External Ties

There is no information to suggest that Melting Nuclei has external ties with other armed groups.

Group Outcome

The group's outcome is unclear following the single attack claimed in December of 1998. The group did not claim responsibility for a second attack (MIPT 2008).

X. RED LINE
Torg ID: 403
Min. Group Date: 1998
Max. Group Date: 1999
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20379. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20379>
- "Red Line." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 94. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Athens News Agency WWW. 1999. "Red Line Group Claims Responsibility for Athens Attack." *Athens News Agency WWW* (Athens), May 23, 1999.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/advanced/doc?art=0&id=41062296>.
- *To Vima tis Kyriakis*. 2013. "Greek Report Suggests 1980's Terrorist Group Created by Greek, US Intelligence to Capture 17N." December 1, 2013.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/advanced/doc?art=2&id=37860378>.
- *The Irish Times*. 1998. "Greek police, teachers clash." June 15, 1998.
<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/greek-police-teachers-clash-1.163180>.
- <https://www.ekathimerini.com/news/12043/the-story-of-ela-the-mother-of-greece-s-terrorist-groups-and-the-growth-of-her-many-offspring/>
- George Kassimeris, Susan Harris, and Norella M. Putney. "Inside Greek Terrorism." Oxford University Press. October 1, 2013.
<https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/gwu/reader.action?docID=4704134&query=Inside+Greek+Terrorism>
- Miltiadis Fakistas. "The Rise and Fall of Terrorist Organizations in Post-Dictatorial Greece: the role and lessons for the intelligence services." Naval Postgraduate School. 2003. <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/ADA417464.pdf>
- Mary Bossis. "The Mysteries of Terrorism and Political Violence in Greece." *Confronting Terrorism: European Experiences, Threat Perceptions, and Policies*. Brill. January 1, 2003.
<https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/gwu/reader.action?docID=253609&query=Confronting+terrorism+%3A+European+experiences%2C+threat+perceptions%2C+and+policies>
- Search Proquest
 - "Red line" greece attack
 - Red line greece "two to four"
 - Red line greece fbis two to four
 - Red line greece attack from 1999-05-01 to 1999-05-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: Red Line did not claim responsibility for further attacks after two simultaneous handgun attacks occurring on November 7, 1999 (To Vima 2013)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The exact date of formation for the Red Line group is unknown. The group is thought to have emerged in June of 1998 when two members fired at an Athens court building (To Vima 2013). According to To Vima (2013), the group stated that this initial attack was a response to police brutality against protests by unassigned teachers. In June of 1998, Greek teachers protested high rates of unemployment and were met by riot police (Irish Times 1998). Unlike other Greek armed groups, Red Line's modus operandi has been classified as unusual as it involves two individuals on a motorcycle committing drive-by shootings with a 9 mm handgun (Athens News 1999; MIPT 2008; To Vima 2013; GTD 2020).

It appears that the group's attacks have been geared towards targeting buildings rather than individuals (Athens News 1999; MIPT 2008; To Vima 2013; GTD 2020). Red Line attacks have targeted both Greek businesses and institutions, as well as international businesses and institutions (Athens News 1999; MIPT 2008; To Vima 2013; GTD 2020).

While the group's ideology is not explicitly clear, it appears that police have inferred that the group may be composed of former members of ELA (MIPT 2008). ELA, or Revolutionary People's Struggle, was an armed group that operated from 1975 through 1995 (Antoniou 2003). The group was characterized by its leftist ideology, desiring to overthrow the Greek regime, and remove foreign influence from the country (Bossis 2003, 134; Kassimeris 2013, 135; Fakitsas 2003, 14). Later information from To Vima (2013), suggests that Red Line may have been a police operation in conjunction with the attempted infiltration of 17N and other prominent Greek armed groups. At this time, no other sources have been found to corroborate To Vima's report that the Red Line may have been a figurehead for Greek law enforcement.

Geography

The group conducted all known attacks in the urban environment of Athens, Greece and its surrounding suburbs (Athens News 1999; To Vima 2013; GTD 2020). No information suggests that Red Line may have conducted attacks elsewhere.

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about the group's organizational structure other than suspicions from Greek law enforcement that Red Line may have been composed of former ELA members (MIPT 2008; To Vima 2013). MIPT (2008) classifies the group as

small and suggests that it may have been composed of no more than “two to four people” (FBIS 2002, MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Greek police have suggested that Red Line may have been composed of former ELA members (MIPT 2008). No information suggests external ties to any other armed group. It is worth noting that Red Line’s modus operandi of drive-by motorcycle shootings has not been noted in any other armed group profiles of the time period (Athens News 1999; MIPT 2008; To Vima 2013; GTD 2020). An article from 2013 suggests that Red Line was composed of state operatives in conjunction with the attempts of Greek law enforcement to more prominent armed groups (To Vima 2013). However, beyond the To Vima article, little evidence exists to corroborate this assertion.

Group Outcome

There is conflicting information about Red Line’s last claimed attack. According to MIPT (2008), Red Line activity ceased in May of 1999, while To Vima (2013) suggests Red Line did not claim responsibility for further attacks after two simultaneous handgun attacks on November 7, 1999. It is unclear why the group ceased activity. Additionally, the specific measures taken by the Greek police to respond or prevent Red Line attacks are unclear.

Notes for Iris:

- there are conflicting origin stories about this group. One set of sources says it’s a police operation (To Vima) that infiltrated the anarchist movement and another set of sources says it’s a splinter of ELA (MIPT 2008).
- odd that police would carry out attacks
- unclear what the intention is

XI. ANARCHIST LIBERATION BRIGADE

Torg ID: 43

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 10077. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10077>
- “Anarchist Liberation Brigade.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 9. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit

- World in brief: [today's news edition]. 2001. The Atlanta Journal, Jul 23, 2001. <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/world-brief/docview/412724784/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ALB

Group Formation: 2001

Group End: The outcome of the group is unknown. The Anarchist Liberation Brigade did not claim responsibility for any attacks that occurred after July 27, 2001 (GTD 2020).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Anarchist Liberation Brigade claimed responsibility for a single attack that occurred on July 23, 2001 (Atlanta Journal 2008; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The attack was conducted via firebombs and the target appeared to be a branch of the National Bank in Athens (Atlanta Journal 2001; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). While the group claimed responsibility for the attack in a call, they did not state a specific motive (Atlanta Journal 2001; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The target may suggest anti-capitalist motives (MIPT 2008). Additionally, it is worth noting that the bombing was conducted three days after a protestor was killed by Italian police in Genoa anti-G8 summit demonstrations (Atlanta Journal 2001; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). An attack by a group referring to itself as Carlo Giuliani, the name of the murdered protestor, also occurred in Athens on the same day as the ALB bombing (Atlanta Journal 2001; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). It is unclear whether Carlo Giuliani's killing and the subsequent bombing have a connection to the bombing carried out by ALB.

Geography

The Anarchist Liberation Brigade claimed responsibility for one attack occurring in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (Atlanta Journal 2001; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The single attack conducted by the Anarchist Liberation Brigade occurred on the same day as another bombing attack in Athens (Atlanta Journal 2001; MIPT 2008). The attack, perpetrated by a group known as Carlos Giuliani, was a response to the murder of an anti-G8 summit protestor by Italian police (Atlanta Journal 2001; MIPT 2008). It is unclear whether the ALB attack and the Carlos Giuliani bombing are related.

Group Outcome

The outcome of the group is unknown. The Anarchist Liberation Brigade did not claim responsibility for any attacks that occurred after July 27, 2001 (GTD 2020).

Notes for Iris:

-unclear why MIPT says 1998. The G8 summit occurred in 2001 so it could just be a typo?

XII. REVOLUTIONARY SUBVERSIVE FACTION-COMMANDO UNIBOMBER

Torg ID: 436

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Subversive Faction-Commando Unibomber, Revolutionary Faction To Overthrow Commando Unabomber

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Revolutionary Subversive Faction." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 105. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- AROUND THE WORLD: [FINAL EDITION 1]. 1998. Seattle Times, Jan 26, 1998.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/around-world/docview/383720620/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).
- :From Register, news services. 1998. CALIFORNIA BRIEFLY: [MORNING EDITION 1]. Orange County Register, Jan 27, 1998.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/california-briefly/docview/273042960/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).
- Bee, news services. 1998. BOMBERS BACK KACZYNSKI: [METRO FINAL EDITION]. The Sacramento Bee, Jan 27, 1998.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/bombers-back-kaczynski/docview/246392894/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).

- Springer, Nathan R. 2009. "PATTERNS OF RADICALIZATION: IDENTIFYING THE MARKERS AND WARNING SIGNS OF DOMESTIC LONE WOLF TERRORISTS IN OUR MIDST." <https://www.hsdl.org/?view&did=29620>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Revolutionary Faction To Overthrow Commando Unabomber

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: RSFCU did not claim responsibility for any attacks besides the one carried out in January of 1998 (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as Revolutionary Subversive Faction-Commando Unibomber, henceforth referred to as RSFCU, claimed responsibility for one bombing attack in 1998 (Orange County Register 1998; Sacramento Bee 1998; MIPT 2008). RSFCU targeted a Thessaloniki office of Hewlett-Packard, an American software company (Orange County Register 1998; Sacramento Bee 1998; MIPT 2008). In their claim of responsibility, RSFCU stated their desire to support Ted Kaczynski (Orange County Register 1998; Sacramento Bee 1998; MIPT 2008). Kaczynski is more commonly known as the Unabomber. Kaczynski carried out a letter-bombing campaign in the United States for two decades, and pled guilty in his trial a week prior to the RSFCU attack (MIPT 2008). Springer (2009) describes Kaczynski as operating with anti-technology and anti-industrial ideology. It is unclear why RSFCU chose to support Kaczynski specifically beyond a potential identification with his values or published manifesto.

Geography

RSFCU activity occurred in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (Orange County Register 1998; Sacramento Bee 1998; MIPT 2008). The group has not been linked to attacks outside of Thessaloniki.

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about RSFCU's organizational structure.

External Ties

No evidence suggests that RSFCU has ties to other militant group beyond MIPT's (2008) claim that Greek law enforcement suspected the group may have been an alias for another group operating in Thessaloniki. Notable groups that have been linked to activity in Thessaloniki include ELA and Revolutionary Struggle (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

RSFCU did not claim responsibility for any attacks besides the one carried out in January of 1998 (MIPT 2008). The state response to the attack is unclear. It is also unclear whether the group carried out a single attack.

XIII. ANARCHIST STREET PATROL
Torg ID: 44
Min. Group Date: 1998
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Anarchist Street Patrol." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 10. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Tongas, Theodora. 1998. "PROTESTERS IN ATHENS AIM ANGER AT AMERICA 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF UPRISING IS MARKED:." *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, November 18, 1998. <https://www.proquest.com/docview/385929544/4E6252DA62D94379PQ/1?accountid=11243>
- Quinn, Patrick. 1998. FIREBOMBS ALMOST DAILY FARE THIS YEAR IN GREECE: [FINAL EDITION]. *Seattle Times*, May 07, 1998. https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&t=pubname%3ASTIW%21Seattle%2BTimes%252C%2BThe%2B%2528WA%2529&sort=YMD_date%3AD&maxresults=20&f=advanced&val-base-0=firebombs%20almost%20daily%20fare%20this%20year%20in%20greece%20&fld-base-0=alltext&docref=news/0EB5393ED40E995D
- Search Proquest
 - "Anarchist street patrol" - brings up 2 Seattle Times articles, but can't view details?

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1998 (but unclear if May or November)

Group End: The group did not take responsibility for any attacks that occurred after November of 1998 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is conflicting information about the emergence of the group known as Anarchist Street Patrol. While the Seattle Times (1998) first references an arsonist operating under the same name in May 1998, MIPT (2008) states that Anarchist Street Patrol claimed responsibility for one arson attack that occurred on November 17, 1998 (MIPT 2008). On that same day, over 100 people were arrested during demonstrations on the 25th anniversary of the fall of Greece's military junta and the student occupation of Athens Polytechnic University (Tongas 1998; MIPT 2008). The group set off a bomb outside the offices of the Greek Communist Party, claiming that the party was partially responsible for the earlier arrests (MIPT 2008). While the group never claimed an exact ideology, the protestors they intended to support apparently took an anti-American and imperialistic stance (Tongas 1998; MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group claimed responsibility for one attack that likely occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (Tongas 1998). The Seattle Times (1998) also corroborates the presumption that group operations took place in Athens.

Organizational Structure

There is no information that can be found about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information suggests that the Anarchist Street Patrol has ties to any non-state or state actors.

Group Outcome

The group did not take responsibility for any attacks that occurred after November of 1998 (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- Seattle Times uses this generic name to describe attack in May 1998, but this likely refers to a November 1998 group
- timing of November attacks coincides with annual uptick in protest activity

XIV. UNCONTROLLED RAGE

Torg ID: 513

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Uncontrolled Rage." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 125. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Amnesty International. 2003. "Amnesty International Report 2003." Amnesty International Publications. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/POL1000032003ENGLISH.pdf>.
- Search Proquest
 - "Uncontrolled rage" greece
 - "UNCONTROLLED RAGE" Anastasios Limouras
 - "Uncontrolled rage" greece from 2002-10-01 to 2002-10-31

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: Uncontrolled Rage only claimed themselves responsible for the single attack that occurred in October, 2002 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why they claimed responsibility for only one attack

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Uncontrolled Rage claimed responsibility for a National Bank branch bombing that occurred in Greece in late October of 2002 (MIPT 2008). According to MIPT (2008), the attack was a response to the police shooting of a young man named Anastasios Limouras. Limouras had been shot and killed on October 24, 2002, after police intervened to prevent him from allegedly attempting to rob an old woman (Amnesty

International 2003; MIPT 2008). Uncontrolled Rage may have operated with an anti-capitalist or anti-police agenda, however, not much more can be determined about the group's ideology (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Uncontrolled Rage committed one bombing attack in Greece (MIPT 2008). It is unclear where in Greece the attack took place.

Organizational Structure

There is no information provided about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information suggests that the group has external ties to state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

Uncontrolled Rage only claimed themselves responsible for the single attack that occurred in October, 2002 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why they claimed responsibility for only one attack. The state's response to the National Bank Attack is unclear.

XV. ANARCHIST FACTION FOR SUBVERSION

Torg ID: 829

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Anarchist Faction For Subversion, Anarkhiki Fraxia

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Anarchist Faction for Subversion." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3919. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- "In Brief." The Guardian. 2000. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2000/jan/04/2>
- December 28, 1999 (page 2). 1999. The Korea Times (1950-2016), Dec 28, 1999. <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/historical-newspapers/december-28-1999-page-2/docview/1920408460/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).

- Biskini, Paraskevi. 2001. "Greek Paper Sees Lesperologou Verdict as One of 2001's Most Significant Cases." *Ta Nea* (Athens), December 3, 2001.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=7&id=36542545>
- Lampropoulos, V. G. 2010. "Greek Police Investigates Terrorist Organizations Links After Members' Arrests." *To Vima tis Kiriakis* (Athens), November 28, 2010.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=2&id=33094090>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Anarkhiki Fraxia

Group Formation: Conflicting claims exist about the group's formation. While MIPT (2008) credits the group's emergence to 1998, the Korea Times (1999) claimed that the group was unknown until the end of 1999.

Group End: The group was not credited with any violence past the year 2000 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased using political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as the Anarchist Faction for Subversion was responsible for multiple attacks targeting foreign diplomats (Korea Times 1999; Guardian 2000; MIPT 2008). While MIPT (2008) suggests that the group emerged in the year 1998, the Korea Times (1999) names the group unknown prior to an attack on a South Korean embassy vehicle in late December of 1999. The group has frequently claimed that its motivations for violence on the basis of freeing various militants (Korea Times 1999; Guardian 2000; MIPT 2008). In 1999, the Korea Times (1999) reported that the group had called a radio station prior to their attack on a South Korean embassy vehicle, requesting, "...the release of two Greek militant anarchists" (Korea Times 1999).

In 2000, the Guardian reported that after an attack on multiple vehicles, including one belonging to the Jordanian embassy, the group attributed their violence to the recent imprisonment of Avraam Lesperologou (Guardian 2000). Avraam Lesperologou is a suspected member of the militant group known as Anti-State Struggle, a splinter of ELA (Biskini 2001; Lampropoulos 2010). Finally, MIPT (2008) reports that a 2000 attack on a private security company was attributed to the imprisonment of Nikos Maziotis, who would become the leader of the prominent group Revolutionary Struggle in later years (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group claimed responsibility for attacks occurring in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (Korea Times 1999; Guardian 2000; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available about the organizational structure of the Anarchist Faction for Subversion.

External Ties

While no information indicates direct ties to any specific state or non-state actors, the Anarchist Faction for Subversion has claimed to support various members of other armed Greek groups (Korea Times 1999; Guardian 2000; MIPT 2008).

In 2000, the Guardian reported that after an attack on multiple vehicles, including one belonging to the Jordanian embassy, the group attributed their violence to the recent imprisonment of Avraam Lesperologou (Guardian 2000). Avraam Lesperologou is a suspected member of the militant group known as Anti-State Struggle, a splinter of ELA (Biskini 2001; Lampropoulos 2010).

MIPT (2008) reports that a 2000 attack on a private security company was attributed to the imprisonment of Nikos Maziotis, who would become the leader of the prominent group Revolutionary Struggle in later years (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group was not credited with any violence past the year 2000 (MIPT 2008). The state's response to the group's actions is unclear, as is their reason for ceasing attacks.

Notes for Iris:

- good example of discrepancy between MIPT and newspaper source
- short time range if they were active (Dec. 1999 and January 2000); unclear why attributed to 1998

XVI. AUTONOMOUS CELLS OF REBEL ACTION

Torg ID: 97

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Autonomous Cells of Rebel Action." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 30. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses

to Terrorism.

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit

- Arson group claims responsibility for ionian bank attack. 1998. Xinhua News Agency - CEIS, Apr 24, 1998.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/wire-feeds/arson-group-claims-responsibility-ionian-bank/docview/454037673/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).

-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Arsonists of Conscience, Arsonists for Social Cohesion

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks that occurred after May of 1998 (MIPT 2008). Their reasons for ceasing political violence are unclear.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Autonomous Cells of Rebel Action claimed responsibility for multiple attacks that occurred in the spring of 1998 (MIPT 1998; Xinhua 1998). The group exclusively claimed responsibility for attacks on banks (MIPT 1998; Xinhua 1998). Two of these attacks occurred a few days apart on two separate branches of the Ionian Bank in Athens (MIPT 2008; Xinhua 1998). In May of 1998, the group claimed additional responsibility for an attack on Barclays Bank (MIPT 2008). Autonomous Cells of Rebel Action was among one of the many groups that attacked to protest the imprisonment of Nikos Maziotis, who would later become the founder of the prominent group known as Revolutionary Struggle (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group claimed responsibility for attacks that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 1998; Xinhua 1998). No information would suggest any means of operation outside of Athens.

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about the organizational structure of the group.

External Ties

There are no explicit claims of external ties between Autonomous Cells of Rebel Action and any state or non-state actors. It is worth noting, however, that multiple groups conducting arson attacks were notably prevalent in Athens during the spring and winter of 1998. MIPT (2008) suggests that the sophistication and impact of the attacks may imply that they were an alias for another more experienced group.

Group Outcome

The Greek state's response to the arson attacks perpetrated by Autonomous Cells of Rebel Action is unclear. The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks that occurred after May of 1998 (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- this seems highly likely to be an alias for May 98/Arsonists of Conscience/Fighting Guerrillas of May/Arsonists for Social Cohesion because attacks all support Maziotis, targets the same bank in Athens, occurs the same timeframe, and the type of attack ("high level of sophisticated technology") would suggest the group is a lot more competent and didn't just arise out of nowhere
- names are super generic

Greece Part 7, 1999-2000 Last Updated: 3 January 2021

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T109	MAVRO ASTERI		1999	2000
T183	PHILIKE HETAIRIA		1999	0
T2256	ANTI-CAPITALIST ACTION		1999	1999
T2304	FIGHT AGAINST AUTHORITY		1999	1999
T2438	SUPPORT OF OCALAN-THE HAWKS OF THRACE		1999	1999
T385	POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY FRONT (LEM)		1999	0
T42	ANARCHIST FACTION		1999	2000
T585	FRIENDLY COMPANY		1999	1999
T62	ANTI-STATE ACTION		1999	1999
T2358	LAST GENERATION		2000	2000

T2421	REVOLUTIONARIES OF THE STREETS		2000	2000
T355	OVERTHROWN ANARCHIST FACTION		2000	0
T440	REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE GROUP (RVG)		2000	2001
T45	ANARCHIST STRUGGLE		2000	2000
T46	ANARCHISTS' ATTACK GROUPS		2000	2000
T56	EROTIC ANTI-AUTHORITY CELLS		2000	2000
T59	ANTI-MAINSTREAM SELF DETERMINATION FACTION		2000	0
T828	DENIERS OF HOLIDAYS		2000	2009

- I. MAVRO ASTERI
Torg ID: 109
Min. Group Date: 1999
Max. Group Date: 2000
Onset: NA

Aliases: Black Star, Mavro Asteri

Part 1. Bibliography

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https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
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https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
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<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=1&id=32193870>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Black Star

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: According to MIPT (2008), the group carried out their last attack after a two year hiatus in October of 2002. It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as Black Star, or Mavro Asteri in Greek, first came to attention in May 1999 (MIPT 2008). MIPT (2008) reports that the group's initial attacks involved using gas canister bombs to attack buildings, but that the group shifted towards a new modus operandi in the summer of 2000. It is unclear why the group altered their methods of violence, other than speculation that they may have undergone, “...internal struggle or change” (MIPT 2008). Black Star shifted to mainly targeting vehicles via firebombs, notably those of foreign diplomatic affiliation (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020; BBC Monitoring Newsfile 2000; BBC Monitoring European 2000; BBC Monitoring Middle East 1999; US Department of State 2001).

A notable attack occurred on August 17, 2000 when Black Star claimed responsibility for an attack on the vehicle of Italian diplomat Antonella Tassi, however, the embassy denied anti-Italian motivations (GTD 2020; BBC Monitoring Newsfile 2000; BBC Monitoring European 2000). Additionally, an initial attack by Black Star occurred in 1999 when the group bombed the Greece-Israel Friendship society in Athens, but did not explicitly claim anti-Israeli sentiment (BBC Middle East 1999).

MIPT (2008) also reports that Black Star committed attacks in solidarity with notable imprisoned leftist individuals such as suspected November 17 member Dimitris Koufoundinas. November 17 was a prominent leftist militant group that operated in Greece for nearly 30 years before being dismantled by Greek authorities in 2002 (MIPT 2008). Because of the group's targets and statements of responsibility, the group appears to operate with leftist ideology. Its goal appears to be protesting foreign, specifically American, influence in Greece (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020; BBC Monitoring Newsfile 2000; BBC Monitoring European 2000; BBC Monitoring Middle East 1999). Multiple sources have classified Black Star as an anarchist group (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020; BBC Monitoring European 2000).

Geography

Black Star has carried out attacks in the urban environment of Athens, Greece, and its immediate vicinity (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020; BBC Monitoring Newsfile 2000; BBC Monitoring European 2000; BBC Monitoring Middle East 1999; US Department of State 2001).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information can be found about Black Star's organizational structure.

External Ties

While there is no information linking Black Star operations to any state or non-state actors, MIPT (2008) reports that the group outwardly claimed to support various leftist including imprisoned American journalist Mumia Abu-Jamal, as well as Dmistris Koufodinas and Simon Seisidis, who are accused of ties to other armed Greek groups. Koufodinas has been implicated as a member of the prominent group November 17 (MIPT 2008). November 17 was a prominent leftist militant group that operated in Greece for nearly 30 years before being dismantled by Greek authorities in 2002 (MIPT 2008). Seisidis was implicated as part of the "robbers in black", who committed bank robberies between 2003 and 2006 (To Vima 2009). It is unclear why MIPT (2008) claims that the Black Star acted in solidarity with Seisidis prior to his involvement in organized crime.

Group Outcome

It is unclear how the Greek state reacted to the violence perpetrated by Black Star. The US Department of State (2001) reported that Greek law enforcement were unable to make any arrests in relation to the attacks. According to MIPT (2008), the group carried out their last attack after a two year hiatus in October of 2002. The group claimed this

attack was a reaction to the prior arrest of Dimitris Kofoundinas (MIPT 2008). Kofoundinas had been arrested earlier that year and was a member of the group November 17 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their attacks after 2002.

Notes for Iris:

-Refworld/US State Department describes 30 attacks by Black Star and Anarchist Faction. It's unclear whether the attacks were carried out together or if there was a spike in anarchist violence in this year.

-ties with N17 are mostly inspirational/praise

II. PHILIKE HETAIRIA

Torg ID: 183

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Friendship Society, Philike Hetairia, Philiki Eteria

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Philike Hetairia." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 46. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1qJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
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- "Political Violence Against Americans, 1999." US Department of State. <https://2009-2017.state.gov/m/ds/rls/rpt/23133.htm>
- GTD Perpetrator 20147. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20174>

- Briefs (page: 11, date: 10/05/1999): [3]. 1999. China Daily, Oct 05, 1999.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/briefs-page-11-date-10-05-1999/docview/257732089/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Friendship Society, Friendly Society

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: MIPT (2008) attributes the second and last attack by the Friendship Society to an attack against a Nike factory in December of 1999. It is unclear why the group stopped using political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as the Friendship Society took responsibility for multiple attacks in late 1999 (MIPT 2008). The name of the group was taken from a Greek secret society that was founded in the early nineteenth century, which intended to promote and attain Greek independence from the Ottoman Empire (MIPT 2008). Their attacks occurred during a tumultuous period in Greek foreign relations (MIPT 2008; The Spectator 1999; Washington Post 1999). A report from the US Department of State (2000) credits the group's emergence to October of 2000, in which the group used molotov cocktails to attack a McDonalds Restaurant, but it likely operated earlier. On November 16, 1999, the group claimed responsibility for another molotov cocktail attack aimed at the Nording American Standard Company (AFT 1999; MIPT 2008). This specific attack occurred during then US president Bill Clinton's controversial visit to Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008; The Spectator 1999; Washington Post 1999). The group was also implicated in an attack on a Nike factory in December of 1999 (MIPT 2008, US Department of State 2000). There is little explicit information about the group's ideology or political aims other than their anti-American targets (MIPT 2008).

At the time of the group's attacks, the Greek public expressed anti-American sentiment that was fueled by Clinton's visit due to issues such as Greek relations with Turkey and Cyprus, as well as the 1999 US-backed Kosovo bombing and historical support for the military junta that ruled Greece until 1974 (MIPT 2008; The Spectator 1999; Washington Post 1999). In the days prior to November 16, the Spectator (1999) reported that thousands of anti-Clinton demonstrators in Athens engaged in riots and were met with hostile action from police. It is also worth noting that the Friendship Society also chose to attack a day before the 26th anniversary of the student uprising and occupation of Athens Polytechnic University (MIPT 2008). While the anniversary of November 17 carries cultural significance for Greece and is treated as a holiday, the Washington Post

(1999) reports that anarchist groups historically carry out violence around that time (Washington Post 1999). Agence France Presse (1999) also reports that additional bombing attempts occurred in Athens during Clinton's visit.

Geography

The group carried out attacks in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (AFP 1999; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information can be found about the group's organizational structure. MIPT (2008) speculates that the crude bombing technology implies that the November 16 attack occurred spontaneously and that the group was small and most likely not associated with another armed group.

External Ties

No information suggests that the Friendship maintained ties to any state or non-state actors. MIPT (2008) speculates that the crude nature of the weapon used by the group would suggest it does not have ties to any other Greek militant groups.

Group Outcome

While sources specify that Greek police utilized riot measures such as tear gas as a response to the anti-Clinton demonstrations, the specific response to the explosive attacks perpetrated by the Friendship Society is unclear and Greek police failed to arrest any individual who may have been a suspect (AFP 1999). The group was largely inactive after November of 1999. MIPT (2008) claims the group conducted one last attack in December 1999 on a Nike Store. A report from the US Department of State (1999) suggests that this attack was committed under the name Friendly Society, a possible alias for the Friendship Society (T183).

Notes for Iris:

- there's a big uptick in anarchist violence in Nov. 1999. There's always some increase in violence around November due to the protests, but this is unique due to Pres. Clinton visit around Kosovo. People mobilized to protest NATO and US involvement in Kosovo. The Cypriot conflict might have also been a point of contention
- good example of name being an homage to historical tradition and nationalism

- III. ANTI-CAPITALIST ACTION
Torg ID: 2256
Min. Group Date: 1999
Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20060. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20060>
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/anti-u-s-protests-hit-greece/docview/252972378/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/greece-pledges-protect-clinton-athens-vows-keep/docview/408558877/se-2?accountid=11243>
- <https://2009-2017.state.gov/m/ds/rls/rpt/23133.htm>
- GTD Perpetrator 20066. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20066>
- "Anti-State Action." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 20. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- "Political Violence Against Americans, 1999." US Department of State.
<https://2009-2017.state.gov/m/ds/rls/rpt/23133.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Anti-State Action

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: Anti-Capitalist Action did not take responsibility for attacks following the one that occurred in November 1999 (GTD 2020; Murphy 1999; World Digest 1999; Sun Sentinel 1999). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group claimed responsibility under the name Anti-Capitalist Action for a single attack that occurred on November 8, 1999 (GTD 2020; Murphy 1999; World Digest 1999; Sun Sentinel 1999). That day, the group detonated a timed explosive outside a Levi's store in Athens, Greece (GTD 2020; Murphy 1999; World Digest 1999; Sun Sentinel 1999). Further evidence would suggest that the group may have committed three additional attacks during November of 1999 under the alias Anti-State Action (US Department of State 2000). The possible alias attacked car dealerships on three separate occasions on November 10 and 14 of 1999 (GTD 2020). While the Sun Sentinel (1999) and the World Digest (1999) claim that the group utilized the name Anti-Capitalist Action in a "misleading warning message moments before the [attack]" (Sun Sentinel 1999; World Digest 1999), the US Department of State (2000) claims that the following claim of responsibility was attributed to the alias Anti-State Action. It is unclear why the group may have chosen to use multiple aliases prior to and proceeding their claims of attack.

The group's attack notably occurred during a period of anti-American riots over the imminent visit of United States President Bill Clinton (GTD 2020; Murphy 1999; World Digest 1999; Sun Sentinel 1999). Anti-American sentiment in Greece during the later half of the twentieth century notably concerned the period of military junta rule from 1967 until 1974, which the United States had outwardly supported (Murphy 1999). Additionally, protestors were also concerned with the NATO bombing of Kosovo that had occurred earlier that year, as well as the ongoing conflict with Turkey over the Republic of Cyprus (Murphy 1999). The target and timing of the attack suggest the group's political aims and ideological orientation were anti-American and anti-capitalist, but no specific claims of responsibility by the group on this could be found.

Geography

Anti-Capitalist Action conducted an attack in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (GTD 2020; Murphy 1999; World Digest 1999; Sun Sentinel 1999).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about the organizational structure of Anti-Capitalist Action.

External Ties

There is no evidence to suggest that Anti-Capitalist Action maintained ties to any state or non-state actors. However, it is worth noting that the group was one of many to attack United States entities in response to the ongoing anti-Clinton protests in November of 1999 (Murphy 1999; World Digest 1999; Sun Sentinel 1999).

Group Outcome

No information can be found about the specific response of Greek law enforcement to Anti-Capitalist Action. Neither Anti-Capitalist Action nor a possible alias took responsibility for any attacks following 1999 (GTD 2020; Murphy 1999; World Digest 1999; Sun Sentinel 1999). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence. However, it is worth noting that riots, unrest, and political violence carried out in the weeks preceding Clinton's visit to Athens caused US officials to pursue tight security measures upon the president's visit (Washington Post 1999).

IV. FIGHT AGAINST AUTHORITY

Torg ID: 2304

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20166. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20166>
- "Political Violence Against Americans, 1999." US Department of State.
<https://2009-2017.state.gov/m/ds/rls/rpt/23133.htm>
- Athens News Agency. 1998. "Greece: Greek Students Protest Educational Reforms." *Athens News Agency WWW* (Athens), November 12, 1998.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=40694494>.
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<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=8&id=41021024>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Anti-Sovereign Struggle

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: The Fight Against Authority claimed responsibility for a single attack in January 1999 (GTD 2020; US Department of State 2000). The state response to the group's violence is unclear, as are the group's motivations for ceasing political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as Fight Against Authority claimed responsibility for a single attack on January 3, 1999 (GTD 2020, US Department of State 2000). The group planted and detonated a bomb outside the New York College in Athens, Greece (GTD 2020, US Department of State 2000). The college is affiliated with the State University of New York but owned by Greek citizens (US Department of State 2000).

In a call to a television station, the group asserted that their attack was a response to proposed reforms by the Greek Ministry of Education (GTD 2020, US Department of State 2000). In November and December of 1998, students in Greece conducted protests against these proposed reforms (Athens News Agency 1998a; Athens News Agency 1998b; Athens New Agency 1998c). Among those reforms were changes to grading procedures, and the appointment of new teachers (Athens News Agency 1998a; Athens News Agency 1998b; Athens New Agency 1998c).

Geography

The single attack carried out by Fight Against Authority took place in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (US Department of State 2000; GTD 2020). The group planted and detonated a bomb outside the New York College in Athens, Greece (GTD 2020, US Department of State 2000). The college is affiliated with the State University of New York but owned by Greek citizens (US Department of State 2000).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about the organizational structure of Fight Against Authority.

External Ties

There is no information to suggest that the group maintained any ties to state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The Fight Against Authority claimed responsibility for a single attack in January 1999 (GTD 2020; US Department of State). The state response to the group's violence is unclear, as are the group's motivations for ceasing political violence.

Notes for Iris:

- the target of the attack is a US-affiliated college, but the claim of responsibility is about Greece educational reforms
- the protests starts in late 1998 and this group is associated with one attack in early January 1999 before disappearing

V. SUPPORT OF OCALAN-THE HAWKS OF THRACE

Torg ID: 2438

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20421. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20421>
- Greece condemns turkish consulate bombing. 1999. BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Feb 09, 1999.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/wire-feeds/greece-condemns-turkish-consulate-bombing/docview/452549790/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/wire-feeds/greek-envoy-carpeted-over-turkish-consulate-bomb/docview/452555916/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).
-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Hawks of Thrace

Group Formation: This is an alias for T207 (Hawks of Thrace)

Group End: This is an alias for T207 (Hawks of Thrace)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Hawks of Thrace (T207).

Geography

This is an alias for Hawks of Thrace (T207).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Hawks of Thrace (T207).

External Ties

This is an alias for Hawks of Thrace (T207).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Hawks of Thrace (T207).

Notes for Iris:

-See Hawks of Thrace in Greece Part 4. Both groups operated around the same time period and had the same attack on the Turkish consulate described in the GTD profile.

VI. POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY FRONT (LEM)

Torg ID: 385

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Popular Revolutionary Front (Lem), Laiki Epanastatiko Metopo (Lem)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Popular Revolutionary Front (LEM)." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 88. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Search Proquest
 - popular revolutionary front car bombing 1999
 - Popular revolutionary front russia greece
 - Laiki Epanastatiko Metopo
 - Popular revolutionary front from 1999-09-01 to 1999-10-31

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: According to MIPT (2008), LEM did not claim responsibility for any attacks following an October 2000 bombing that targeted a police pavilion in Thessaloniki during the International Trade Fair. It is unclear why the group ceased using political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Little information can be found about the Popular Revolutionary Front (LEM) aside from a profile created by MIPT (2008).

While MIPT (2008) credits the group's emergence to an attack on a government office representing the municipalities of Greece, they do not specify a specific time frame for the group's emergence. MIPT (2008) attributes three attacks to the group, which range from September 1999 to October 2000. The group's targets include diplomatic vehicles and Greek law enforcement (MIPT 2008). In particular, the group appeared to have struck multiple times in response to the International Trade Fair of Thessaloniki (MIPT 2008). The fair occurs annually in the city of Thessaloniki, showcasing a diverse array of global products and attracting foreign visitors (MIPT 2008). According to MIPT (2008), the group left a note at the site of an attack on Russian and Albanian embassy vehicles claiming to perpetrate violence in a response to the perceived threat of globalization and American influence in Greece (MIPT 2008). The targets and statements from the group may suggest an anti-Western and anti-globalization ideological stance.

Geography

According to MIPT (2008), LEM has claimed responsibility for attacks perpetrated in the city of Thessaloniki, Greece.

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about LEM's organizational structure aside from an MIPT (2008) report in which Greek law enforcement appear to claim that the group is composed of youth and does not appear to be tied to more prominent forms of armed protest in Greece.

External Ties

No information suggests that LEM has ties to any state or non-state actors. A profile from MIPT (2008) states that Greek law enforcement speculated that the group was composed of youth and was not composed of more sophisticated actors.

Group Outcome

It appears that the attacks perpetrated by LEM were not taken as seriously as other forms of militant activity in Greece (MIPT 2008). According to MIPT (2008), LEM did not claim responsibility for any attacks following an October 2000 bombing that targeted a police pavilion in Thessaloniki during the International Trade Fair. It is unclear why the group ceased using political violence.

VII. ANARCHIST FACTION
Torg ID: 42
Min. Group Date: 1999
Max. Group Date: 2000
Onset: NA

Aliases: Anarchist Faction for Subversion, November 19 Anarchist Faction

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20047. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20047>
- "Anarchist Faction." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 8. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Athens News. 2000. "Greece: Arsonists Attack Lebanese Embassy Car in Athens."
Athens News, June 6, 2000.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=40929837>.
- Athens News Agency. 1999. "South Korean Embassy Car Torched in Greek Capital."
Athens News Agency, December 27, 1999.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=1&id=41052710>.
- Search Proquest
 - Jordan greece attack
 - Kostas Kalaremas jordan greece
 - jordan greece car from 1999-01-01 to 1999-01-31

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Anarchist Faction for Subversion

Group Formation: This appears to be an alias for Anarchist Faction for Subversion (T829).

Group End: This appears to be an alias for Anarchist Faction for Subversion (T829).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This appears to be an alias for Anarchist Faction for Subversion (T829).

Geography

This appears to be an alias for Anarchist Faction for Subversion (T829).

Organizational Structure

This appears to be an alias for Anarchist Faction for Subversion (T829).

External Ties

This appears to be an alias for Anarchist Faction for Subversion (T829).

Group Outcome

This appears to be an alias for Anarchist Faction for Subversion (T829).

Notes for Iris:

-this seems to be an alias for Anarchist Faction for Subversion because it's associated with the same attack as that reported in the Korea Times (same attack on embassy vehicles)

-what seems to have happened is that international newspapers (Korea Times in T829 and Athens News Agency here) translated the group's name differently

VIII. FRIENDLY COMPANY
Torg ID: 585
Min. Group Date: 1999
Max. Group Date: 1999
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20147. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20174>
- Briefs (page: 11, date: 10/05/1999): [3]. 1999. China Daily, Oct 05, 1999.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/briefs-page-11-date-10-05-1999/docview/257732089/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).
- "Political Violence Against Americans, 1999." US Department of State.
<https://2009-2017.state.gov/m/ds/rls/rpt/23133.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: The Friendship Society, Friendly Society

Group Formation: This group is an alias for the Friendship Society (TT183).

Group End: This group is an alias for the Friendship Society (TT183).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This group is an alias for the Friendship Society (TT183).

Geography

This group is an alias for the Friendship Society (TT183).

Organizational Structure

This group is an alias for the Friendship Society (TT183).

External Ties

This group is an alias for the Friendship Society (T183).

Group Outcome

This group is an alias for the Friendship Society (TT183).

Notes for Iris:

-this seems to be a translation issue from Greek to English in which Friendship Society and Friendly Company essentially have the same base words in Greek

-Friendly Company had very specific attacks about Molotov cocktails during the Clinton visit which mapped onto similar attack behavior by this group

-both of these groups are active at the same time at the end of November/December 1999

IX. ANTI-STATE ACTION

Torg ID: 62

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20066. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20066>
- "Anti-State Action." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 20. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1qJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- "Political Violence Against Americans, 1999." US Department of State.
<https://2009-2017.state.gov/m/ds/rls/rpt/23133.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Anti-Capitalist Action

Group Formation: This group is an alias for Anti-Capitalist Action (T2256).

Group End: This group is an alias for Anti-Capitalist Action (T2256).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This group is an alias for Anti-Capitalist Action (T2256).

Geography

This group is an alias for Anti-Capitalist Action (T2256).

Organizational Structure

This group is an alias for Anti-Capitalist Action (T2256).

External Ties

This group is an alias for Anti-Capitalist Action (T2256).

Group Outcome

This group is an alias for Anti-Capitalist Action (T2256).

Notes for Iris:

- the first attack for Anti-Capitalist Action was a timed explosive outside a Levi's store
- Anti-State Action had another attack on the same day in Athens
- this seems like another mistranslation error or the group was using dual names to claim responsibility

X. LAST GENERATION

Torg ID: 2358

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20277. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20277>
- Athens News. 2000. "Anarchist Greek Group Claims Responsibility for Car Bomb." *Athens News*, April 13, 2000.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=1&id=40695757>.
- Search Proquest
 - "Anarchist Greek Group Claims Responsibility for Car Bomb" greece
 - "Last generation" greece
 - Anarchist Greek Group Claims Responsibility for Car Bomb greece from 2000-04-01 to 2000-04-30
 - "Last generation" greece from 2000-04-01 to 2000-04-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks after April of 2000. It is unclear why they ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, however, Last Generation first came to attention for a violence attack in 2000. The group known as Last Generation claimed responsibility for a single firebombing attack on two vehicles on April 12, 2000 (GTD 2020; Athens News 2000). In their claim of responsibility, the group stated they were ethnically Pontic Greeks from an unknown former Soviet country (Athens News 2000). Last Generation also stated that their April attack was a retaliation against the shooting of an ethnic Greek teenager that had occurred approximately three weeks earlier (Athens News 2000). Athens News (2000) reports that other non-violent organizations had been involved in raising awareness about police brutality against repatriated ethnic Greeks. Police also discovered a note protesting the imprisonment of Nicholas Maziotis (Athens News 2000). Maziotis would later go on to form and lead the anarchist group known as Revolutionary Struggle. While the group's ideology is not entirely clear, GTD (2020) classifies Last Generation as an anarchist group. The claim of responsibility by the group may also suggest a nationalist agenda, but no additional evidence could be found to corroborate this.

Geography

Last Generation claimed responsibility for one attack in the Athens suburb of Zografou (GTD 2020; Athens News 2000).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

No evidence suggests that the group had external ties to any other state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks after April 2000 (GTD 2020). It is unclear why they ceased their use of political violence.

No information can be found regarding the specific police response to the April 2000 firebombing attack. No evidence would suggest that the group claimed responsibility for any subsequent attacks. It is unclear why they ceased their use of political violence.

XI. REVOLUTIONARIES OF THE STREETS

Torg ID: 2421

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20384. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20384>
- Search Proquest
 - "Revolutionaries of the streets"
 - Revolutionaries of the streets greece
 - Diplomat's car and school bus burned in Athens attacks: police
 - Italian embassy car destroyed in arson attack
 - Italian embassy car destroyed in arson attack greece from 2000-01-01 to 2000-01-31

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: Revolutionaries of the Streets did not claim responsibility for attacks following the two that occurred on January 23, 2000 (GTD 2020). It is unclear why the group stopped using political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Little information can be found about the group known as Revolutionaries of the Streets aside from an incident summary reported by GTD (2020). The group first came to attention for an attack on January 22, 2000 (GTD 2020). Both attacks were perpetrated via gas canisters (GTD 2020). One attack targeted an Italian diplomatic vehicle and the

other attack targeted a Greek-German school bus (GTD 2020). It is unknown what the group's ideological goals or political aims were.

Geography

The group claimed responsibility for two attacks conducted in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about the organizational structure of the group.

External Ties

No explicit information suggests that the Revolutionaries of the Street have ties to any state or non-state actors. It is worth noting, however, that another group referred to as November 19 Anarchist Faction also claimed responsibility for the two attacks (GTD 2020). It is unclear why two groups claimed responsibility for the same attacks.

Group Outcome

The police response to the January 22, 2000 attacks is unclear. The group is not associated with any subsequent violence (GTD 2020). It is not clear why the group may have only perpetrated one single attack.

Notes for Iris:

- this is a one hit wonder where this group claims responsibility for the same attack as N19 Anarchist Faction
- unclear if this group is around for more than one day or is just an alias for N19

XII. OVERTHROWN ANARCHIST FACTION

Torg ID: 355

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Overthrown Anarchist Faction." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 80. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit

- Federal Foreign Office. n.d. "German Embassy in Athens." German Agencies in Greece. https://griechenland-diplo-de.translate.goog/gr-de/vertretungen/botschaft?_x_tr_sl=de&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=sc.
- Search Proquest
 - "Overthrown Anarchist Faction"
 - Overthrown anarchist faction greece
 - Overthrown anarchist faction greece germany
- Search FBIS

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: Overthrow Anarchist Faction did not claim responsibility for any attacks after March of 2000 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why they ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as Overthrow Anarchist Faction was implicated in a single arson attack that occurred against two German embassy vehicles in late March of 2000 (MIPT 2008). The group claimed to have been protesting Greek police brutality, or more specifically, the accidental shooting of a young girl in Thessaloniki a few days prior to the arson attack (MIPT 2008). Apart from their claim of responsibility, the group did not provide any other ideological motivations (MIPT 2008). The name of the group and their apparent grievance may suggest anarchist, anti-establishment motives, but no explicit information exists to corroborate this inference.

Geography

While MIPT (2008) does specify where in Greece the attack took place, the Germany foreign ministry, or Federal Foreign Office (n.d.) states that Germany's embassy in Greece is located in Athens. Thus, it can be assumed that the attack probably occurred in the urban environment of Athens.

Organizational Structure

While no explicit information can be found about the group's organizational structure, MIPT (2008) reports that the unsophisticated means of attack probably indicate a loosely organized structure.

External Ties

No information suggests that Overthrow Anarchist Faction had any informal or formal ties to state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

It is unclear how the Greek state reacted to the arson attacks that occurred in March of 2000. Overthrow Anarchist Faction did not claim responsibility for any subsequent attacks (MIPT 2008). While it may be possible that the group organized for a single attack in order to protest the Thessaloniki police shooting, no explicit information serves to corroborate this inference. Therefore, it is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Notes for Iris:

- target of attack divorced from claim of responsibility
- seems relatively unorganized

XIII. REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE GROUP (RVG)

Torg ID: 440

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Violence Units, Revolutionary Violence Group (Rvg)

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20394. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20394>
- "Revolutionary Violence Group." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 106. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- World briefing: [foreign desk]. 2001. New York Times, Apr 18, 2001.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/world-briefing/docview/431725859/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Revolutionary Violence Units, RVG

Group Formation: 2001

Group End: According to MIPT (2008), the group did not claim responsibility for any other violence after perpetrating two attacks in April of 2001. It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Revolutionary Violence Group claimed responsibility for two instances of vehicular arson that occurred on April 17, 2001 (New York Times 2001; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The attacks targeted embassy vehicles belonging to Thai and Israeli diplomats (New York Times 2001; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). According to MIPT (2008), the group intended to attack in solidarity with those imprisoned by the Turkish government, but did not specify any specific individuals. MIPT (2008) goes on to speculate (based off of historical context) that the individuals may have been Kurdish journalists. While GTD (2020) classifies the Revolutionary Violence Group as anarchist, no specific ideology can be determined other than deducing that, based on the diplomatic targets, the group may have operated with anti-foreign intentions (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group claimed responsibility for two attacks that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (New York Times 2001; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

No information would suggest that the Revolutionary Violence Group maintained ties with any state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

According to MIPT (2008), the group did not claim responsibility for any other violence after perpetrating two attacks in April of 2001. It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Notes for Iris:

-this pro-Kurdish group operates much later than the Hawks of Thrace, which protested Ocalan's arrest in 1999

-the group targets Thai and Israeli government targets to protest Turkey inside Greece.
No politicized opposition against Greece, maybe Turkey at best.

XIV. ANARCHIST STRUGGLE
Torg ID: 45
Min. Group Date: 2000
Max. Group Date: 2000
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20048. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20048>
- "Anarchist Struggle." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 11. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- "November 17 Revolutionary Organization." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 101. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- To Vima. 2009. "Report Summarizes Greek Police's Current Knowledge of Top Terrorist Groups." *To Vima* (Athens), November 29, 2009.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=1&id=32193870>.
- STUDENT PROTEST IN GREECE: [METRO EDITION]. 2000. *Orlando Sentinel*, Jan 15, 2000.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/student-protest-greece/docview/279458787/se-2?accountid=11243>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: Anarchist Struggle did not conduct attacks after 2003 (MIPT 2008). It appears that the group remerged in an isolated attack after a three year hiatus in order to protest the prominent trial of an alleged November 17 member (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is limited information available about this group. Although it is unknown when the group formed, MIPT (2008) notes Anarchist Struggle first came to attention for an arson attack in response to Athens college students who were arrested for rioting in January of 2000. The arrests appear to have been connected to ongoing protests by students in Greece regarding proposed education reforms (Orlando Sentinel 2000). The time frame between the student riots and Anarchist Struggle's first attack is unclear.

The group claimed responsibility for two subsequent attacks that were in retaliation to the Greek law enforcement actions against Simon Ceisitis and Dhimitrios Koufodinas. Koufodinas has been implicated as a member of the prominent group November 17 (MIPT 2008). November 17 was a prominent leftist militant group that operated in Greece for nearly 30 years before being dismantled by Greek authorities in 2002 (MIPT 2008). Ceisidis was implicated as part of the "robbers in black", who committed bank robberies between 2003 and 2006 (To Vima 2009). It is unclear why MIPT (2008) claims that the Black Star acted in solidarity with Seisidis prior to his involvement in organized crime.

Anarchist Struggle's modus operandi involves vehicle arson, notably in August of 2000 when they torched the car of a Yugoslav diplomat (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). MIPT (2008) reports that the lack of a technologically sophisticated modus operandi indicates that the group probably operated independently of any other armed groups. Additionally, MIPT (2008) and GTD (2020) report anti-American and possibly anarchist ideology. Anarchist Struggle appears to have claimed a strong solidarity with the anarchist group November 17 (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Anarchist Struggle conducted attacks in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008, GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about the organizational structure of Anarchist Struggle.

External Ties

MIPT (2008) reports that Anarchist Struggle most likely did not claim any ties to other Greek armed organizations due to their low level of operational capacity and unsophisticated arson methods (MIPT 2008). It is worth noting, however, that Anarchist Struggle reorganized after a three year hiatus to react to the arrest and subsequent trial

of November 17 member Dimitris Koufodinas (MIPT 2008). Anarchist Struggle appears to have claimed a strong solidarity with the anarchist group November 17 (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The response of the Greek state to the specific attacks perpetrated by the group is unclear. Anarchist Struggle did not conduct attacks after 2003 (MIPT 2008). It appears that the group remerged in an isolated attack after a three year hiatus in order to protest the prominent trial of an alleged November 17 member (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

XV. ANARCHISTS' ATTACK GROUPS

Torg ID: 46

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: Anarchists Attack Team, Anarchical Attack Groups, Anarchist Attack Teams, Anarchists Attack Group, Anarchists' Attack Group, Anarchists' Attack Group (Aag), Anarchists' Attack Groups

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20049. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20049>
- "Anarchists' Attack Groups." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 12. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- "Anarchist Attack Team (Deniers of Holiday)." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3559. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Search Proquest
 - "Anarchist attack team"
 - "Anarchist attack group"
 - Citibank ATM bomb christmas 2000
 - Anarchist attack greece from 2000-12-15 to 2000-12-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Anarchists Attack Team

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: MIPT (2008) states that Anarchists' Attack Group did not take responsibility for any attacks that occurred after April 2001. It is unclear why the group chose to stop using political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The majority of information that can be found about the Anarchists' Attack Group comes from an MIPT (2008) profile. According to MIPT (2008), Anarchists' Attack Group emerged in November of 2000. The group is attributed to multiple attacks in Athens and surrounding suburbs that specifically targeted banks (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). Following their attacks, the group has been purported to claim responsibility for the attacks as solidarity measures (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). Anarchists' Attack Group claimed to sympathize with Greek and Turkish "imprisoned anarchists", as well as protest then US President George H.W. Bush's 2001 visit to Greece (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). While the group has never explicitly stated their ideology, their targeting of banks may suggest anti-capitalist motives; their claims of responsibility may suggest anti-foreign motives and even possibly anarchist ideology (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group claimed responsibility for attacks that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece and its surrounding suburbs (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information exists about the organizational structure of Anarchists' Attack Group. MIPT (2008) has speculated that the plural nature of the group's name connotes, "a coalition of groups rather than a single organization" (MIPT 2008), while their high level of activity within a six month period may suggest, "the group had more structure" than many other armed Greek groups operating at the time. While these inferences are worth noting, no other evidence serves to corroborate these assertions.

External Ties

No information suggests that Anarchists' Attack Group maintained external ties with any state or non-state actors. MIPT (2008) has speculated that the plural nature of the group's name connotes, "a coalition of groups rather than a single organization" (MIPT 2008), but no other evidence serves to corroborate this assertion.

Group Outcome

MIPT (2008) states that Anarchists' Attack Group did not take responsibility for any attacks that occurred after April of 2001. It is unclear why the group chose to stop using political violence.

Notes for Iris:
-umbrella organization?

XVI. EROTIC ANTI-AUTHORITY CELLS
Torg ID: 56
Min. Group Date: 2000
Max. Group Date: 2000
Onset: NA

Aliases: Erotic Anti-Authority Cells, Anti-Authority Erotic Cells

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20155. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20155>
- "Erotic Anti-Authority Cells." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 15. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- 'Erotic' group attacks viagra: [CITY EDITION]. 2000. Irish Times, Feb 17, 2000.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/erotic-group-attacks-viagra/docview/310566242/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Erotic Anti-Authority Cells

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: Erotic Anti-Authority Cells did not claim responsibility for another attack following the February 2000 bombing of Pfizer, Inc, in Thessaloniki (Irish Times 2000; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The specific response of the state to this attack is unclear, as is the group's reason for ceasing political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as Erotic Anti-Authority Cells claimed responsibility for a single attack that occurred on February 14, 2001 (Irish Times 2000; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The attack, which took place in Thessaloniki, Greece, was a firebomb targeted at the offices of American pharmaceutical company Pfizer, Inc (Irish Times 2000; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). Specifically, the attack seems to have been aimed at the offices of manufacturing representatives for the pill Viagra (Irish Times 2000; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). While the group called a local radio station to claim responsibility, they did not specify any reason for committing the bombing (Irish Times 2000; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The name and target of the group may suggest anti-globalization and possibly anti-state ideology (MIPT 2008). However, the combination of the word “erotic”, a Valentine’s Day attack, and the targeting of Viagra offices, may suggest that the group operated with the intent to send a messaging relating to sexuality (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Erotic Anti-Authority Cells perpetrated an attack in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (Irish Times 2000; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). MIPT (2008) specifies that most groups perpetrating political violence in Greece choose to attack in Athens rather than Thessaloniki. It is unclear why the group chose to attack in Thessaloniki, other than possibly for the specific location of the Viagra manufacturer’s offices.

Organizational Structure

There is no explicit information that can be found about the organizational structure of the group.

External Ties

No information can be found to suggest that the group had ties to any state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

Erotic Anti-Authority Cells did not claim responsibility for another attack following the February 2000 bombing of Pfizer, Inc, in Thessaloniki (Irish Times 2000; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The specific response of the state to this attack is unclear, as is the group’s reason for ceasing political violence. If the group intended the attack as a targeted response or message, it is unclear what their specific intentions were.

XVII. ANTI-MAINSTREAM SELF DETERMINATION FACTION
Torg ID: 59
Min. Group Date: 2000
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Anti-Mainstream Self Determination Faction, Fraxia Apoyenikevmeni
Avtodhiathesi

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Anti-Mainstream Self-Determination Faction.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 17. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Search Proquest
 - Anti-Mainstream Self Determination Faction
 - Fraxia Apoyenikevmeni Avtodhiathesi

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: Unknown

Group End: The last year of group activity is known. It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Little information can be found about the Anti-Mainstream Self Determination Faction other than an MIPT (2008) profile. The group apparently claimed responsibility for a bombing that targeted the OTE, or Hellenic Telecommunications Organization at an unknown date (MIPT 2008). The date and year of the attack is unclear. According to MIPT (2008), a claim of responsibility was made to a newspaper in Thessaloniki stating that the attack was intended as a “warning strike”. The group did not commit any subsequent attacks following this claim (MIPT 2008). While the group did not name an explicit ideology, it is worth noting that the OTE is a publicly traded company that is majority owned and operated by the Greek government (MIPT 2008). Prior to its creation, Greece had largely privatized the telecommunications sector (MIPT 2008). Thus, MIPT (2008) suggests that the targeting of a state-owned business that played a role in global communications may indicate socialist ideology and anti-globalization motives.

Geography

The Anti-Mainstream Self Determination Faction claimed responsibility for one attack that occurred in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (MIPT 2008). MIPT (2008) specifies that most groups perpetrating political violence in Greece choose to attack in Athens rather than Thessaloniki. It is unclear why the group chose to attack in Thessaloniki, other than possibly for the specific location of the OTE offices.

Organizational Structure

No explicit information can be found about the organizational structure of the Anti-Mainstream Self Determination Faction. MIPT (2008) notes that the low level of bombing sophistication indicates that the group may have been relatively small in size.

External Ties

No explicit information can be found to suggest that the Anti-Mainstream Self Determination Faction maintained any ties with other state or non-state actors. MIPT (2008) notes that the low level of bombing sophistication indicates that the group most likely operated independently of other Greek armed groups.

Group Outcome

The Anti-Mainstream Self Determination Faction did not claim responsibility for any subsequent attacks following the one on the OTE, which occurred at an unknown date (MIPT 2008). The state response to the attack is unknown. It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Notes for Iris:

- unclear where 2000 comes
- no osint clues as to when this occurred

XVIII. DENIERS OF HOLIDAYS
Torg ID: 828
Min. Group Date: 2000
Max. Group Date: 2009
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30108. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30108>
- "Deniers of Holidays." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3559. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit

- Greece's main opposition party holds elections of new leader. 2009. *Xinhua News Agency - CEIS*, Nov 29, 2009.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/wire-feeds/greeces-main-opposition-party-holds-elections-new/docview/451612891/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed March 31, 2022).
- Search Proquest
 - “Deniers of holidays”
 - Arson Attacks in Thessaloniki

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: According to GTD (2020), the group was only implicated in a single attack that occurred in July of 2009. No information can be found about the group’s reasons for ceasing political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Little information can be found about the group known as Deniers of Holiday aside from a GTD (2020) incident report. The group allegedly attacked the offices of the New Democracy Party in Thessaloniki, Greece, on July 23 of 2009 (GTD 2020). A Xinhua News Agency (2009) article published three months after the attack occurred refers to the New Democracy Party as “Greece’s main opposition centre-right [party]”, in comparison with Greece’s major socialist party PASOK. Xinhua (2009) also notes that a little over a month following the attack, Greece held general elections. It is unclear whether Deniers of Holiday intended to support PASOK’s cause. It is possible that their decision to target the New Democracy Party may classify them as a leftist-adjacent group, but no explicit information can corroborate this assumption. According to GTD (2020), Deniers of Holiday never stated a motive or ideology for the attack.

Geography

The Deniers of Holiday claimed responsibility for one attack that occurred in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

No evidence suggests that the group maintained ties to any state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

According to GTD (2020), the group was only implicated in a single attack that occurred in July of 2009. No information can be found about the state response to the attack or the group's reasons for ceasing political violence.

Notes for Iris:

- MIPT source doesn't match the GTD record here; it seems to be a TORG coding
- a lot of disparate attacks against multiple attacks - no clear political intent behind a lot of these single attacks
- a lot of anarchist groups don't seem tied to a specific type of political event and so it's really hard to infer motive.
- low level organizational skill

Greece Part 8, 2001-2002

Last Updated: 25 February 2022

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1203	ANARCHIST SQUAD		2001	2001
T160	ENRAGED PROLETARIANS		2001	0
T169	FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM		2001	0
T194	GROUP OF CARLO GIULIANI		2001	2001
T304	MOVEMENT AGAINST STATE ARBITRARINESS		2001	0
T392	PROLETARIAN REPRISALS		2001	0
T393	PROLETARIAN RESISTANCE		2001	0
T424	REVOLUTIONARY LIBERATION ACTION		2001	2010
T442	RIGAS FEREOS		2001	0
T113	FLEGOMENO MONOPATI		2002	0

T119	CHAOTIC ATTACK FRONT		2002	0
T1472	THUS FAR AND NO FURTHER		2002	0
T2227	RABID BROTHERS OF GIULIANI		2002	2002
T331	NEOS EPANASTATIKOS LAIKOS AGONAS		2002	2002
T382	POPULAR RESISTANCE		2002	2002
T416	REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES		2002	0
T463	SOLIDARITY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS		2002	0

I. ANARCHIST SQUAD
Torg ID: 1203
Min. Group Date: 2001
Max. Group Date: 2001
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 10078. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10078>
- Agence France Presse. "AFP Describes Protesters' Preparations at G8 Summit in Genoa." *Agence France Presse*, 7 July 2001.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=3&id=36645293>
- Search Proquest
 - "Anarchist squad" greece 2001
 - Anarchist squad from 2001-07-01 to 2001-07-31
 - Firebombs hit Greek government party site in latest G-8 backlash
- Le Monde. "Paris Daily Reports on Violence at G8 Summit." *Le Monde*, 7 July 2001,
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=36642498>.
- Agnew, Paddy. 2001. Violent protest mars first day of G8 summit: [CITY EDITION]. *Irish Times*, Jul 21, 2001.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/violent-protest-mars-first-day-g8-summit/docview/309406035/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed April 6, 2022).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2001

Group End: GTD (2020) does not attribute any other violent attacks to Anarchist Squad following the July 23, 2001 attack. It is entirely possible that the group mobilized to protest the G8 Summit police violence and quickly disbanded after, but no evidence exists to corroborate this assertion.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as Anarchist Squad appears to be responsible for a single attack that occurred on July 23, 2001 (GTD 2020). The group attacked using molotov cocktails against a guardhouse located outside an Athens government building (GTD 2020). In their claim of responsibility, Anarchist Squad expressed solidarity with protestors in Genoa, Italy facing police violence outside the 2001 G8 Summit (GTD 2020).

The G8 political meeting in Genoa provoked fierce backlash from anti-globalization, leftist European groups (AFP 2001; Le Monde 2001; Irish Times 2001). Thousands of protestors targeted Italian police guarding the summit using a combination of violent and non-violent methods (AFP 2001; Le Monde 2001; Irish Times 2001).

On July 20, Italian protester Carlos Giuliani was shot after attempting to throw a fire extinguisher at one of the many police vans in Genoa's center (Irish Times 2001; Le Monde 2001). It is unclear whether Anarchist Squad's attack was a specific response to Giuliani's shooting. While the group's ideology remains unclear, it is possible that their solidarity with the protestors suggests a similar anti-globalization and anti-authority mindset. Additionally, the group's name may suggest affiliation with anarchist ideology.

Geography

The group was responsible for one attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

The group's organizational structure is unclear. Occasionally when a group utilizes unsophisticated methods of attack such as molotov cocktails, it may be inferred that they are small in size or lack a concrete organizational structure. This is merely speculation and no evidence exists to corroborate it.

External Ties

No evidence suggests that the group shared external ties with any other armed groups. Occasionally when a group utilizes unsophisticated methods of attack such as molotov cocktails, it is speculated they are part of a larger, more organized armed group. This is merely speculation and no evidence exists to corroborate it.

Group Outcome

The police response to the 2001 Athens guardhouse attack is unclear. GTD (2020) does not attribute any other violence attacks to Anarchist Squad. It is entirely possible that the group mobilized to protest the G8 Summit police violence and quickly disbanded after, but no evidence exists to corroborate this assertion.

II. ENRAGED PROLETARIANS

Torg ID: 160

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Greek Bombings not a threat for now." Stratfor. 2002.
<https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/greek-bombings-not-threat-now>
- "IED Incidents Summary." Counter IED Center of Excellence. 2017.
<https://www.ciedcoe.org/index.php/reports/cied-coe-reports/reports-2017/20-0002-ied-incidents-summary-february-2017/file>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: Unclear, possibly 2002

Group End: Unclear, possibly 2002.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Barely any information can be found about the group referred to as Enraged Proletarians besides a brief mention in an article from Stratfor (2002). The article discusses "low-level bombings" that occurred in Athens during the early 2000s. It cites the group as among a number of relatively inexperienced anarchist groups who bombed state targets, foreign companies, and institutions (Stratfor 2002). The group is referenced again in a

Counter-IED COE (2017) report which characterizes the Enraged Proletarians as a type of militant organization that occasionally claimed responsibility for violent attacks in Greece.

Geography

The Enraged Proletarians may have operated around the urban environment of Athens, or possibly, but much less likely, Thessaloniki (Stratfor 2002).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about the Enraged Proletarians organizational structure.

External Ties

No information can be found to suggest that the Enraged Proletarians maintained ties with any state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

It is unclear how police responded to attacks claimed by the Enraged Proletarians. Stratfor (2002), however, does note that the persistence of armed groups in Greece as compared to the rest of Europe caused the state to pass stricter laws allowing police and judges a greater degree of freedom in investigating these attacks.

III. FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM

Torg ID: 169

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Fighters for Freedom." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 43. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Dora Antoniou - Kathimerini. "Fighting Revolutionary Popular Struggle, Revolutionary Nuclei." Ekathimerini. 2002. <https://www.ekathimerini.com/news/3392/fighting-revolutionary-popular-struggle-revolutionary-nuclei/>
- Search FBIS
 - Greek Harbour Corps Attacked

- Revolutionary Nuclei
- Search Proquest
 - "Fighters for freedom" from 2000-11-01 to 2000-11-30
 - Greek tax office attacked
 - Greek employment office attacked

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: The name Fighters for Freedom was first employed in 1996, however, the first undisputed attack claimed by the group occurred in 2000 (MIPT 2008).

Group End: The group did not claim responsibility for attacks following a June 2001 bombing (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear when the Fighters for Freedom first emerged. MIPT (2008) suggests the group first came to attention for a violent attack against the Greek Harbour Corps in 1996, but this may not be a credible claim of activity because the attack was also claimed by Revolutionary Nuclei.

Revolutionary Nuclei was an armed Greek group that operated from 1996 until the early 2000s (Antoniou 2002). It is believed that Revolutionary Nuclei was a splinter group of the anarchist organization ELA, which disbanded in 1996 (Antoniou 2002).

The Fighters for Freedom next committed an attack in November 2000, when they bombed an Athens tax office (MIPT 2008). MIPT (2008) also attributes a June 2001 bombing of OAED offices belonging to the Greek labour organization. MIPT (2008) reports that in one instance, the group warned authorities of an impending bomb detonation prior to its explosion in order to avoid civilian casualties. The ideology of the group is unknown; their possible ties to Revolutionary Nuclei do not necessarily suggest ideological leftism or anarchism.

Geography

The group appears to have operated primarily in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the Fighters for Freedom is not well known. MIPT (2008), suggests without evidence that the use of dynamite and time-detonated explosives suggests a large, well-organized group.

External Ties

It is unclear whether the group maintained ties with any state or non-state actors. MIPT (2008), however, implies that their more sophisticated weaponry of dynamite time-detonated explosives may suggest funding from a large, well-organized group.

The group claimed responsibility for an attack that Revolutionary Nuclei also claimed. MIPT (2008) seems to suggest this implies a rivalry although further evidence on the nature of the relationship is unclear.

Group Outcome

The police response to the bombings perpetrated by the Fighters for Freedom is unclear. The group did not claim responsibility for attacks following the June 2001 bombing (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

IV. GROUP OF CARLO GIULIANI

Torg ID: 194

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Group of Carlo Giuliani." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 47. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 10086. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10086>
- World in brief: [today's news edition]. 2001. The Atlanta Journal, Jul 23, 2001. <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/world-brief/docview/412724784/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed January 5, 2022).
- Le Monde. "Paris Daily Reports on Violence at G8 Summit." *Le Monde*, 7 July 2001, <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=36642498>.
- Agnew, Paddy. 2001. Violent protest mars first day of G8 summit: [CITY EDITION]. *Irish Times*, Jul 21, 2001. <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/violent-protest->

mars-first-day-g8-summit/docview/309406035/se-2?accountid=11243 (accessed April 6, 2022).

- Agence France Presse. "AFP Describes Protesters' Preparations at G8 Summit in Genoa." *Agence France Presse*, 7 July 2001.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=3&id=36645293>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2001

Group End: 2001

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Group of Carlo Giuliani appears to be responsible for a single attack that occurred on July 23, 2001 (Atlanta Journal 2001; GTD 2020). The attack was committed via arson and targeted offices of a European research group (Atlanta Journal 2001; GTD 2020). It appears that the group organized in response to the 2001 G8 summit in Genoa.

The G8 political meeting in Genoa provoked fierce backlash from anti-globalization, leftist European groups (AFP 2001; Le Monde 2001; Irish Times 2001). Thousands of protesters appeared to have targeted Italian police guarding the summit via both violent and pacifistic methods (AFP 2001; Le Monde 2001; Irish Times 2001). On July 20, Italian protester Carlo Giuliani was shot after attempting to throw a fire extinguisher at one of the many police vans in Genoa's center (Irish Times 2001; Le Monde 2001). The group's name is an homage to the murdered protester, which could imply solidarity with the leftist protestors (AFP 2001; Le Monde 2001; Irish Times 2001).

Geography

The Group for Carlo Giuliani perpetrated one attack in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (Atlanta Journal 2001; GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the group is unclear.

External Ties

No explicit information would suggest that the group maintained ties with any other armed groups. It is worth noting, however, that another group known as the Anarchist Liberation Brigade also perpetrated an arson attack on the same day as the Group for Carlo Giuliani but did not state a specific motive (Atlanta Journal 2001). It appears that the police classified the two attacks as separate (Atlanta Journal 2001).

Group Outcome

The specific police response to the attack against the European research offices is unclear. It appears that the group only conducted a single attack in 2001 (MIPT 2008). It is entirely possible that the group quickly mobilized and disbanded in order to respond to the murder of Carlo Giuliani, but no specific evidence exists to corroborate this assertion.

Notes for Iris:

- is this an alias for Anarchist Squad? Hard to know because there are a lot of single attacks by groups during this period.
- possible that they are part of a larger semi-coordinated arsonist campaign

V. MOVEMENT AGAINST STATE ARBITRARINESS

Torg ID: 304

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Movement Against State Arbitrariness." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 72. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Search Proquest
 - "Movement against state arbitrariness"
 - Movement against state arbitrariness
 - Four year old Greek leukemia patient

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: unknown - only March 8

Group End: unknown. It is unclear why they ceased their use of political violence, however, they may have organized simply for the purpose of committing an attack to respond to the death of Panayiotis Vassilelis.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Little information can be found regarding the Movement Against State Arbitrariness beyond the MIPT (2008) profile. According to the profile, the group was responsible for a coordinated wave of three bomb attacks on March 8 in an unknown year (MIPT 2008). The targets of the attack are not stated.

MIPT (2008) states that the attacks were a response to the death of Panayiotis Vassilelis, a cancer patient who passed away at four years old after the donated funds that were intended to pay for his leukemia treatments were frozen by the National Bank of Greece. On March 10, Theodoros Ginalis and Thomas Furlis were arrested and subsequently received charges for the bombings (MIPT 2008). Their connection to the Movement Against State Arbitrariness is unclear (MIPT 2008). The group's ideology is unknown.

Geography

It is unclear where the attacks perpetrated by the group took place.

Organizational Structure

The group's organizational structure is unclear. On March 10, Greek police arrested two men who were presumed to have committed the bombings, however, their connection to the Movement Against State Arbitrariness is unclear (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

No information suggests that the group had ties to any state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

On March 10, Theodoros Ginalis and Thomas Furlis were arrested and subsequently received charges for the bombings (MIPT 2008). Their connection to the Movement Against State Arbitrariness is unclear (MIPT 2008). The group did not claim responsibility for any subsequent attacks. It is unclear why they ceased their use of political violence.

Notes for Iris:

-no evidence of political activities?

VI. PROLETARIAN REPRISALS

Torg ID: 392

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Proletarian Reprisals." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 89. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Handbag foils an assassin: [1 - FIRST edition]. 2002. *Sunday Herald - Sun*, Dec 15, 2002.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/handbag-foils-a-ssassin/docview/360382153/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed April 7, 2022).
- Leftist guerrillas blamed in bombing: [FINAL edition]. 1989. *The Windsor Star*, Oct 23, 1989.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/leftist-guerrillas-blamed-bombing/docview/253839061/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed April 7, 2022).
- Search Proquest
 - "Proletarian reprisals"
 - Proletarian reprisal greece

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: It is unclear why Proletarian Reprisals did not commit any attacks after October 9, 2002; it is possible that they may have organized in order to protest the ongoing mayoral elections and quickly disbanded after

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Little information can be found about the group known as Proletarian Reprisals besides information from an MIPT (2008) profile.

The group attacked the offices of Dora Bakoyianni on October 9, 2002 (MIPT 2008). Bakoyianni was, at the time, a candidate for Athens mayor running under the New Democracy party (MIPT 2008). The New Democracy Party is Greece's premier conservative party, compared to its socialist counterpart known as PASOK (MIPT 2008). While no additional evidence corroborates this assertion, MIPT (2008) reports that certain press groups, both foreign and domestic, suspected PASOK of being allied with Greek groups committing political violence. There is no evidence that Proletarian Reprisals had any sort of external ties to PASOK.

In the group's claim of responsibility, they denounced the Greek electoral system as fascist and authoritarian (MIPT 2008). It is worth noting that this sort of ideological take on Greek elections aligns with that of November 17 and ELA, two of Greece's most prominent armed groups from the 1970s to the early 2000s (MIPT 2008). In 1989, Dora Bakoyanni's late husband, Pavlov Bakoyianni, was assassinated by members of November 17 for his involvement with the New Democracy Party (Windsor Star 1989; Sunday Herald 2002; MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group carried out an attack in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

No explicit information suggests that the group maintained ties with any other armed Greek groups. It is, however, worth noting that the group's statement of responsibility suggested ideological views similar to November 17 and ELA (MIPT 2008). No other evidence would suggest that Proletarian Reprisals is aligned with these groups.

Group Outcome

The outcome of the group proceeding the attack on Dora Bakoyianni's electoral offices is unclear. It is unclear why Proletarian Reprisals did not commit any attacks after October 9, 2002; it is possible that they may have organized in order to protest the ongoing mayoral elections and quickly disbanded after (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- there are a lot of groups during this period that pay homage to N17
- in 2002 there is still a lot of support for PASOK, but weird relations to emerging far-left group. N17 is fragmenting during this period (provokes a lot of backlash by other militant

groups, particularly arsonist) but unclear whether these are disgruntled members or something independent

VII. PROLETARIAN RESISTANCE

Torg ID: 393

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Proletarian Resistance, Proletariaki Antistasi

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Proletarian Resistance." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3662. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008a. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- "Information Bulletin 2002-2003." Anarchist Newspaper. 2003. http://www.thesparrowsnest.org.uk/collections/public_archive/PAR0011.pdf <https://www.indymedia.org.uk/en/2003/06/70759.html>
- "November 17 Revolutionary Organization." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 101. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008b. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Athens News Agency. 2003. "Greece: Tens of thousands Say 'No' to War on Iraq." *Athens News Agency*, February 15, 2003. <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=6&id=36272273>.
- "Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA)." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 102. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008c. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Search Proquest
 - Proleterian resistance
 - Proletarian resistance Greece between 01-01-2002 to 12-31-2003
- Search FBIS
 - US car arson Voula
 - Proletariaki Antistasi

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Proletariaki Antistasi

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: No information can be found linking Proletarian Resistance to any violence after 2003. It is entirely possible that the group organized once or twice to commit political violence as a response to the Iraq conflict, as well as the trials of ELA and N17 members.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when Proletarian Resistance formed, but it first came to attention for one attack that occurred in spring 2003 (Anarchist News 2003). On Friday, April 4, the group claimed responsibility for a single instance of arson that targeted a vehicle with American license plates (Anarchist News 2003). MIPT (2008a) cites an additional attack by the group on another vehicle with American plates, but the exact details of the attack are unclear. In a claim of responsibility for the April 2003 attack, Proletarian Resistance claimed solidarity with the “Iraqi people” as well as imprisoned members of November 17 and ELA (Anarchist News 2003; MIPT 2008).

In early 2003, Greece witnessed protests regarding the recent US invasion of Iraq (Athens News 2003). In February, a demonstration in Athens saw the heads of Greek political parties uniting with special interest groups, anarchists, and citizen protesters staunchly opposed to US intervention (Athens News 2003). It appears that the Greek populace was collectively united against American involvement in Iraq (Athens News 2003).

November 17 and ELA were prominent Greek anarchist organizations that operated and conducted political violence from the 1970s until the early 2000s (MIPT 2008b; MIPT 2008c). Greek police first placed N17 members under arrest in June 2002 (MIPT 2008b). According to MIPT (2008), the trial of the group’s “core members” was slated to begin in March 2003 (MIPT 2008b). ELA, or Revolutionary People’s Struggle, also fell in 2003 when four group members were arrested (MIPT 2008c).

It may be inferred from the targets and time period of group violence that Proletarian Resistance operated with anti-American interests. Additionally, the support for ELA and N17 may suggest anarchist ideology. MIPT (2008a) classifies Proletarian Resistance as a leftist group.

Geography

Proletarian Resistance operated primarily in the urban environment of Athens, Greece, and surrounding suburbs (Anarchist News 2003).

Organizational Structure

The exact organizational structure of Proletarian Resistance is unclear. MIPT (2008a) classifies the group as “small”, speculating that, similar to other Greek arsonist groups operating in the early 2000s, it may have been composed of young men, “between the ages of 18-25”.

External Ties

No explicit information links Proletarian Resistance to any state or non-state actors. The group expressed solidarity with prominent anarchist groups N17 and ELA, but no evidence would suggest a linkage otherwise (MIPT 2008a). MIPT (2008) classifies the group as one of many small anarchist groups operating in Greece during the early 2000s. It is unclear whether Proletarian Resistance is an independent group or perhaps an alias for a larger alias group (MIPT 2008a).

Group Outcome

It is unclear whether Proletarian Resistance engaged in political violence following April of 2003 (MIPT 2008a). The response of the Greek state to the arson perpetrated by the group is unknown. It is entirely possible that the group organized once or twice to commit political violence as a response to the Iraq conflict, as well as the trials of ELA and N17 members.

VIII. REVOLUTIONARY LIBERATION ACTION

Torg ID: 424

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Liberation Action, Epanastatiki Apeleftherotiki Drasi, Revolutionary Liberation Action (Epanastatiki Apelevtherotiki Drasi) - Greece

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30162. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30162>
- “Revolutionary Liberation Action.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4239. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- “Ex-Greek Premier escapes terrorist blast.” UPI. 2010.
https://www.upi.com/Top_News/World-News/2010/01/29/Ex-Greek-premier-escapes-terrorist-blast/95761264794361/?st_rec=7229771739200&u3L=1

- “Greek group claims bomb of former PM’s office.” Associated Press. 2010.
<https://www.taiwannews.com.tw/en/news/1168169>
- “Information Bulletin 2002-2003.” Anarchist Newspaper. 2003.
http://www.thesparrowsnest.org.uk/collections/public_archive/PAR0011.pdf
<https://www.indymedia.org.uk/en/2003/06/70759.html>
- “November 17 Revolutionary Organization.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 101. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Epanastatiki Apelevtherotiki Drasi

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks under the name Revolutionary Liberation Action after March 2010 (GTD 2020). It is unclear why the group ceased its use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as Revolutionary Liberation Action is somewhat unusual in that there is a large gap between the group’s emergence and its last known attack. Revolutionary Liberation Action first emerged in October 2002 when it attacked the mayor of Halandri outside of Athens (Anarchist Newspaper 2003; MIPT 2008).

According to MIPT (2008), the group did not strike again until 2003 when they started a fire at BetaNet. BetaNet was a manufacturing company who, according to the group, engineered the prison accommodations of alleged N17 members (MIPT 2008). November 17 was a Greek anarchist organization that perpetrated political violence from 1975 until the early 2000s (MIPT 2008). In June 2002, core members of the group were arrested by Greek law enforcement, later put on trial in March of 2003 (MIPT 2008).

The name Revolutionary Liberation Action was not used again until March of 2009. According to a GTD (2020) incident report, the group claimed responsibility for a small explosion occurring in front of Kyriakos Mitsotakis’s offices. Mitsotakis was the current Greek foreign minister and a member of the conservative opposition party known as New Democracy (UPI 2010; GTD 2020). The group later attacked the offices of Costas Simitas via fire bomb (Associated Press 2010; UPI 2010; GTD 2020). Costas Simitas was the former Greek prime minister for PASOK, Greece's socialist party (Associated

Press 2010; UPI 2010; GTD 2020). The group's last claimed attack occurred in March of 2010 when a gas canister IED exploded outside the headquarters of PASOK (GTD 2020).

It is unclear why there is a gap in political violence claimed under the name Revolutionary Liberation Action. The group's early support for N17 may indicate solidarity with their anarchist agenda, however, no explicit information serves to corroborate this assumption. The later attacks targeting political parties may indicate what MIPT (2008) refers to as "general discontent" with the Greek political establishment. It is worth noting that the group targeted affiliates of PASOK and New Democracy, two rival parties (Associated Press 2010; UPI 2010; GTD 2020)

Geography

The Revolutionary Liberation Action claimed responsibility for attacks that occurred primarily in the urban environment of Athens, Greece, and its surrounding suburbs (Associated Press 2010; UPI 2010; GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

No specific information can be found about the group's organizational structure. MIPT (2008) classifies the group as among "short-lived" and loosely organized arson groups of the time.

External Ties

No information would suggest that Revolutionary Liberation Action maintained ties with any state or non-state actors. Although they expressed solidarity with November 17, the limited sophistication of the group's technology may indicate that their only ties to N17 were ideological.

It is worth noting that the group took a six year hiatus between attacks. It is unclear why this hiatus occurred, but it is possible that the group or its members may have attacked under another name. This speculation has yet to be corroborated with evidence.

Group Outcome

The Greek state's response to the group's attacks is unclear. The group's last claimed attack occurred in March of 2010 when a gas canister IED exploded outside the headquarters of PASOK (GTD 2020). The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks under the name Revolutionary Liberation Action after March 2010 (GTD 2020). It is unclear why the group ceased its use of political violence.

Notes for Iris:

-why is there a large gap in attacks? It is possible this is the same group, but seems more likely that the 2009/2010 group is separate. Could be a member being arrested and getting out of jailed

-overarching similar goals, location, but hard to know for sure

IX. RIGAS FEREOs
Torg ID: 442
Min. Group Date: 2001
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Rigas Fereos, Rigas Ferreos

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Riga Fereos." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 107. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Rigas Feraios, Rigas Feraios (RF)

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: The group's only attack occurred in October 2002 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased using political violence, although MIPT (2008) considers it likely that the group organized solely to attack the Fulbright Foundation.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Rigas Fereos emerged in October 2002 in what MIPT (2008) refers to as a “failed” bombing on the offices of the Fulbright Foundation. The name and target of the group may provide context for their ideological motivations.

Rigas Fereos was, first and foremost, a prominent hero in the Greek Revolution of 1821 that drove out the Ottoman Empire (MIPT 2008). During opposition to the Greek military junta (1964-73), the youth splinter of the state’s Communist party co-opted the name Rigas Fereos (MIPT 2008; Kornetis 2015; Karampampas 2017). According to MIPT (2008), Greek police speculated that the former members of the 1970s RF may have later joined ELA. ELA is one of Greece’s most prominent armed organizations that engaged in political violence from the 1970s until the early 2000s (MIPT 2008).

It is compelling, yet unclear, the motivations behind the 2002 group choosing the name Rigas Fereos. The name Rigas Fereos may connote a nationalist or anti-establishment-communist agenda. However, it is not entirely certain what may have led the 2002 group to their nomenclature (MIPT 2008). Opposition to the presence of the Fulbright Foundation in Greece may have been guided by a “nationalist” agenda (MIPT 2008). The Greek populus may have disapproved of ties between Greece and an American institution of academia (MIPT 2008). It is possible that RF attacked in 2002 on the basis of anti-establishment, anti-American, and possibly even nationalist ideology (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Rigas Fereos committed a single attempted bombing in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (MIPT 2008). Although Thessaloniki is a major city in Greece, MIPT (2008) states it is less likely for groups to commit political violence there. Major groups such as ELA and Revolutionary Struggle have been among those to attack in Thessaloniki (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information can be found to describe the group’s organizational structure. The single attack may indicate a relatively loose organizational structure.

External Ties

No explicit information would suggest that Rigas Fereos maintained ties to any other state or non-state actors.

The group’s name is a tribute to older organizations. Rigas Fereos was, first and foremost, a prominent hero in the Greek Revolution of 1821 that drove out the Ottoman Empire (MIPT 2008). During opposition to the Greek military junta (1964-73), the youth splinter of the state’s Communist party co-opted the name Rigas Fereos (MIPT 2008;

Kornetis 2015; Karampampas 2017). According to MIPT (2008), Greek police speculated that the former members of the 1970s RF may have later joined ELA. ELA is one of Greece's most prominent armed organizations that engaged in political violence from the 1970s until the early 2000s (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

It is unclear why Rigas Fereos only claimed responsibility for a single attack, as well as the response of the Greek state. The group's last and only attack occurred in October 2002 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased using political violence, although MIPT (2008) considers it likely that the group organized solely to attack the Fulbright Foundation.

- X. FLEGOMENO MONOPATI
Torg ID: 113
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Burning Path, Flegomeno Monopati

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Burning Path." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 33. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
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- "From the Press." n.d. http://www.geocities.ws/a_deltio/en/d17_prs.htm
- To Vima. 2002. "Charges Brought Up Against Yiannis Serifis in 17N Case." To Vima. <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=2&id=36365150>.
- Search FBIS
 - Karakasian
 - G. Karakasian
- Search Proquest
 - Karakasian
 - G. Karakasian

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Flaming Path

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: Burning Path did not claim responsibility for any attack's following the OAED attack in January 2003 (Anarchist News 2003). It is unclear why they may have ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Burning Path first emerged on August 29, 2002, when they targeted a branch of the Attica Bank via gas cylinder arson (MIPT 2008; From the Press n.d.). Two months later, the group targeted the office of Dora Bakoyianni in an Athens suburb (MIPT 2008; Anarchist News 2003). Bakoyianni had recently won the Athens mayoral election as a member of the New Democracy Party, the conservative opposition party to Greece's socialist PASOK (MIPT 2008; Anarchist News 2003). The group's first two attacks mentioned their support of imprisoned anarchists (MIPT 2008; From the Press n.d.; Anarchist News 2003). The group demonstrated particular solidarity with Yiannis Serifis, who had been charged less than a week before the New Democracy attack with participation in the infamous anarchist group November 17 (To Vima 2002).

Burning Path's apparent solidarity with November 17 is consistent with an anarchist agenda. Furthermore, in a claim of responsibility for a January 2003 attack on OAED, a public employment office, the group expressed discontent with Greek participation in the European Union as well as "class inequalities" (Anarchist News 2003). Burning Path exhibited a more specific focus on the release of imprisoned anarchists in 2002, before shifting to general discontent with the Greek state and its global involvement (MIPT 2008; From the Press n.d.; Anarchist News 2003). The group may ultimately be classified as leftist and possibly anarchist.

Geography

Burning Path claimed responsibility for multiple attacks in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008; From the Press n.d.; Anarchist News 2003).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

According to MIPT (2008), Burning Path vehemently denied any ties to other non-state actors. The group opposed the idea that armed groups committing political violence in Greece operated as a collective (MIPT 2008). It is unclear whether Burning Path's

ideological qualms with the idea of collective political violence in Greece actually serves as evidence to prove a lack of external linkage.

Group Outcome

Burning Path did not claim responsibility for any attack's following the OAED attack in January 2003 (Anarchist News 2003). It is unclear why they may have ceased their use of political violence. It is additionally unclear how the Greek state may have responded to Burning Path's violence.

Notes for Iris:

- more ideological aspersion of relational ties
- unusual for a group to completely reject ties/relationships with other groups

XI. CHAOTIC ATTACK FRONT
Torg ID: 119
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Chaotic Attack Front, Haotiko Metopo Epithesis

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Chaotic Attack Front." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 34. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- "Green Anarchy: Summer 'Zine 02." 2002. <https://azinelibrary.org/approved/ga9.pdf>
- Search Proquest:
 - Chaotic Attack Front Greece
 - PASOK headquarters arson
- Search FBIS:
 - Chaotic Attack Front Greece
 - PASOK offices attack
 - PASOK offices arson

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks after June 2002 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Chaotic Attack Front formed. However, they appear to have emerged in February of 2002 when they attacked a branch of Eurobank (MIPT 2008; Green Anarchy 2002). Following their emergence, Chaotic Attack Front committed two vehicular arson attacks in late February and early March 2002 (Green Anarchy 2002). In both instances, the group emphasized their solidarity with the Palestinian people and "Palestine's uprising" (Green Anarchy 2002). In the March 2002 attack the group targeted a car belonging to the EU (Green Anarchy 2002).

According to MIPT (2008), the group was also responsible for an arson attack against the offices of PASOK, the predominant Greek socialist party during the time (MIPT 2008). The PASOK attack may have occurred in June 2002 and apparently intended to protest the privatization of Greek shipyards (MIPT 2008).

There is not a lot of information on the group's ideology. The group's targets and statements of responsibility may provide ideological context. The targeting of multinational institutions may indicate anti-globalization desires. Additionally, the bank attack and shipyard protests may indicate leftist, anticapitalist ideology (MIPT 2008). Finally, the group appears to support the Palestinian people (Green Anarchy 2002). The group has not necessarily indicated anti-semitic motivations but may support a Palestinian state, as evidenced by their statement supporting an "uprising" (Green Anarchy 2002).

Geography

The Chaotic Attack Front conducted multiple attacks in the urban environment of central Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008; Green Anarchy 2002).

Organizational Structure

According to MIPT (2008), multiple pieces of evidence indicate loose organization on behalf of the group based on their attack against the PASOK offices. MIPT (2008) reports that the attack involved 15-20 young male attackers throwing Molotov cocktails. Only 3 of the explosions involved actually detonated (MIPT 2008). The relatively unsophisticated method of attack thus causes MIPT (2008) to classify the group as loosely organized.

External Ties

No explicit evidence suggests that the Chaotic Attack Front maintains ties to any state or non-state actors. While the group maintained solidarity with the Palestinian people, no information suggests the group conducted political violence with any Palestinian affiliates (Green Anarchy 2002). Additionally, the low level of technological sophistication and group organization indicates that the group did not receive support from larger organizations (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Although the exact details are unclear, MIPT (2008) reports that Greek law enforcement was to gather information about the Chaotic Attack Front. It is unclear if the police made any arrests after the June 2002 PASOK attack. The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks after June 2002 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

XII. THUS FAR AND NO FURTHER

Torg ID: 1472

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Thus Far and No Further." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4646. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Search Proquest
 - "Thus far and no further"
 - Thus far and no further pasok greece
 - Revolutionary Brigades

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Revolutionary Brigades

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks after September 2002 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group is not implicated in any political violence following this single claim.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Little is known about the group purported to be named Thus Far and No Further. According to MIPT (2008), the group claimed responsibility for one attack in September 2002. The group targeted the Athens offices of the socialist political party PASOK via arson (MIPT 2008). In their claim of responsibility, the group maintained solidarity with November 17 (MIPT 2008). November 17 was an anarchist organization that committed political violence in Greece for almost thirty years until being disbanded by Greek law enforcement a few months prior to the PASOK attack (MIPT 2008). PASOK was, at the time, Greece's ruling political party (MIPT 2008). The group's claim in support of N17 may indicate an ideological affiliation with the group which may have included anarchist, anti-globalist ideals (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group claimed responsibility for one attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information provides context about the organizational structure of Thus Far and No Further.

External Ties

MIPT (2008) reports that Thus Far and No Further was not the only organization to take responsibility for the September 2002 PASOK attack. Another group known as Revolutionary Brigades also claimed responsibility for the same attack (MIPT 2008). The competing claims between the two may either indicate a rival or an alias (MIPT 2008). Because Thus Far and No Further was not involved with any violent incidents following the PASOK bombing, MIPT (2008) considers it highly likely that the groups are aliases for each other.

Group Outcome

No information can be found about the response of the Greek state to the September 2002 attack. The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks after September 2002 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group is not implicated in any political violence following this single claim.

Notes for Iris:

- there was a cluster of attacks against PASOK because they were the majority party
- part of a larger wave of anarchist attacks against Greek political institutions

-this is about the same time that N17 starts being dismantled
-this is likely an alias for Revolutionary Brigades
-seems that as N17 starts being dismantled there's a lot of little militant groups conducting single attacks. Unclear if these are breakaway factions/splinters/etc but the timing is very close

XIII. RABID BROTHERS OF GIULIANI

Torg ID: 2227

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20372>
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/violent-protest-mars-first-day-g8-summit/docview/309406035/se-2?accountid=11243>
- Search FBIS
 - New Democracy Party 2002-07-01 through 2002-07-31
- Search Proquest
 - "rapid brothers of giuliani"
 - Greek Group Targets Opposition Party Offices in Thessaloniki in Arson Attack
 - New Democracy Party 2002-07-01 through 2002-07-31

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: The Rabid Brothers of Giuliani are not credited with any more political violence after July 2002 (GTD 2020). It is unclear why they appear to be responsible for a single attack.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as Rabid Brothers of Giuliani claimed responsibility for a single attack that occurred on July 17, 2002 (GTD 2020). The group planted and detonated an explosive device at the headquarters of Greece's New Democracy party (GTD 2020). At this time, New Democracy was Greece's conservative opposition political party. The timing of the incident and group name make it likely that the attack was intended as an anniversary homage to Carlo Giuliani's murder. In July 2001, the violent protests of the G8 summit resulted in the death of Italian protester Carlo Giuliani (Irish Times 2001). Giuliani was shot and killed by Italian police while participating in the Genoa demonstrations (Irish Times 2001). His death inspired political violence and backlash from multiple armed organizations in Greece. While it is unclear why exactly the 2002 group paid homage to Giuliani's death a year later, it is possible that they chose to echo the anti-globalist sentiment of the G8 protests.

Geography

The Rabid Brothers of Giuliani claimed responsibility for one attack that occurred in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

The group's organizational structure is unknown.

External Ties

No information would suggest that the group maintained external ties with any state or non-state actors. There are multiple groups who perpetrated political violence in July, 2001, as a response to the murder of Carlo Giuliani. No information other than motive would suggest that the Rabid Brothers of Giuliani are linked to earlier groups.

Group Outcome

The Rabid Brothers of Giuliani are not credited with political violence after July 2002 (GTD 2020). It is unclear why they appear to be responsible for a single attack. It is worth noting, however, that this group is not the first in Greece to attack once and then disband in response to the death of Carlo Giuliani. It is entirely possible that the group attacked once to protest the one year anniversary of the police shooting. No explicit information at this time would serve to corroborate this notion.

XIV. NEOS EPANASTATIKOS LAIKOS AGONAS
Torg ID: 331
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 2002
Onset: NA

Aliases: New Revolutionary Popular Struggle (Nela), Neos Epanastatikos Laikos Agonas

Part 1. Bibliography

- “New Revolutionary Popular Struggle.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 77. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008b. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20337. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20337>
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/terrorists-admit-war-grave-bombing/docview/329494107/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed March 25, 2022).
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<https://www.ekathimerini.com/news/12043/the-story-of-ela-the-mother-of-greece-s-terrorist-groups-and-the-growth-of-her-many-offspring/>
- “Revolutionary People’s Struggle (ELA).” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 102. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008a. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Search Proquest
 - “NEOS EPANASTATIKOS LAIKOS AGONAS”
 - “New revolutionary popular struggle”

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: NELA last claimed responsibility for an October 2002 attack against a Citibank branch (MIPT 2008b). It is unclear why the group ceased perpetrating political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The New Revolutionary People's Struggle, henceforth known as NELA, first emerged when they bombed graves of British WWII soldiers on July 9, 2002 (MIPT 2008b; Anast 2002). The group claimed responsibility for two more attacks in July and October 2002 (MIPT 2008b; GTD 2020). NELA's name is an homage to the "old" ELA, or Revolutionary People's Struggle, an armed leftist group that carried out violence in Greece from 1975 through 1995 (MIPT 2008a; MIPT 2008b; Anast 2002; Antoniou 2003). ELA emerged along with the prominent anarchist group known as November 17 following the collapse of the Greek military junta in 1974 (MIPT 2008a; MIPT 2008b; Antoniou 2003). While both groups shared a similar leftist ideology, often targeting representations of capitalism and foreign influence, N17 carried out assassinations of mainly foreign officials while ELA more commonly targeted Greek and American political and economic institutions (MIPT 2008a; Antoniou 2003).

NELA's 2002 emergence corresponds with police efforts to dismantle November 17 (MIPT 2008b; Anast 2002). NELA's attacks also indicate solidarity with N17 (MIPT 2008b). Following the war grave bombing attack, Greek police discovered the "five-point star emblem" of N17 (Anast 2002). Anast (2002) also indicates the possibility that NELA chose a British target to protest the British government cooperating with Greek police. Two years prior, N17 assassinated a British defense attache, spurring ongoing cooperation between the two governments in dismantling N17 (Anast 2002). A day following the grave bombing, NELA attacked the Hellas Flying Dolphins company (GTD 2020; MIPT 2008b). Two weeks earlier, N17 member Savas Xiros had attempted to bomb the same offices and failed, leading to his capture (Anast 2002; MIPT 2008b). This arrest led Greek law enforcement to begin their dismantling of N17 after almost 30 years of operation (Anast 2002; MIPT 2008b).

Given that NELA's first attack occurred less than two weeks after the Xiros arrest and the aforementioned evidence linking their efforts to N17, it seems most likely that the NELA was a breakaway faction (Anast 2002; MIPT 2008b). Additionally, their name may suggest that they see themselves as an extension of prominent Greek politically violent groups. Their solidarity for N17 and self-relation to ELA may lead NELA to be classified as ideologically anarchist and anti-globalization (MIPT 2008b).

Geography

NELA has primarily claimed responsibility for attacks in suburban locales within Athens, Greece (Anast 2002; GTD 2020; MIPT 2008b).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information can be found regarding the organizational structure of the group. MIPT (2008b) reports, however, that the group maintained at least a semblance of strategy. According to Greek police, the group seemed to be aware of security measures

at the Hellas Flying Dolphins ferry company (MIPT 2008b). This may indicate a higher level of organizational and operational capacity.

External Ties

While NELA maintains ideological ties to N17 and ELA, no evidence would suggest that these groups supported NELA in any explicit capacity.

Group Outcome

While it appears that the Greek police investigated attacks committed by NELA, their specific response is unclear (MIPT 2008b). NELA last claimed responsibility for an October 2002 attack against a Citibank branch (MIPT 2008b). They did appear to share a motive for the attack, although MIPT (2008b) reports that the group claimed more violence would follow. It is unclear why the group ceased perpetrating political violence.

Notes for Iris:

- this group may have circumstantial ties to N17
- the group's name seems to suggest an admiration or homage for ELA, but at best the group seems to be tied to
- the timing of the group's emergence aligns with N17's dissolution but no clear evidence if they're a splinter or not. Ties seem mostly ideological?

XV. POPULAR RESISTANCE
Torg ID: 382
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 2002
Onset: NA

Aliases: Popular Resistance (Laiki Antistasi), Laiki Antistasi, Popular Resistance

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20366>
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<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Athens News Agency. 2002c. "Grenade Attack Reported Against Office of Greek Ruling Party's Deputy." *Athens News Agency*, June 17, 2002.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=36400501>.

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<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=1&id=36393304>.
- Athens News Agency. 2002a. "Grenade Attack Reported Against Office of Greek Ruling Party's Deputy." *Athens News Agency*, June 17, 2002.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=36400501>.
- Shipping company officials charged: [final edition]. 2002. *Sudbury Star*, Mar 11, 2002.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/shipping-company-officials-charged/docview/348790528/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed April 20, 2022).
- "November 17 Revolutionary Organization." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 101. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008c. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- "Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA)." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 102. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008a. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gJGf10YDwvdASdU1GEDX9h_N98DV43qM-8fx5PTyhFQ/edit
- Search Proquest
 - "Popular resistance" greece
 - Laiki Antistasi
 - Insurance company damaged in bomb attack

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: GTD (2020) attributes the latest attack by the group to June 17, 2002, but it is unknown when the group ceased their operations. MIPT (2008b) attributes a quote by members of the group to October 2002. It is unclear when and why the group may have stopped carrying out political violence, however, it is worth noting that Greek police were finally able to arrest members of ELA in the year 2003 (MIPT 2008a).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear when exactly the group known as Popular Resistance formed, however, MIPT (2008b) reports that it first "emerged" in June 2002. GTD (2020) reports that

Popular Resistance bombed a Greece insurance company on June 5, 2002. Popular Resistance continued to carry out bombings throughout June 2002 (MIPT 2008b; GTD 2020; Athens News Agency 2002a; Athens News Agency 2002b; Athens News Agency 2002c). One of the group's notable attacks targeted offices of PASOK, Greece's socialist political party (MIPT 2008b; Athens News Agency 2002a; Athens News Agency 2002b). The group has only expressed a motive for their violence once (MIPT 2008b). According to MIPT (2008b), the group allegedly cited the 2000 Express Samina disaster as their motive for targeting a tax office. The Express Samina was a Greek passenger ferry which sank in near islands in southeastern Greece, killing over 80 passengers on board (MIPT 2008b; Sudbury Star 2002). The tragedy was ultimately attributed to shipping company officials who were charged with providing inadequate emergency resources (Sudbury Star 2002). Additionally, MIPT (2008b) also reports that leftists within Greece saw the disaster as a failure of the state to regulate capitalist entities.

MIPT (2008b) implies that there may be connections between the Popular Resistance and ELA. ELA, or Revolutionary People's Struggle, emerged along with the prominent anarchist group known as November 17 following the collapse of the Greek military junta in 1974 (MIPT 2008a; Antoniou 2003). ELA was responsible for carrying out political violence against Greek and foreign political and economic institutions from 1975 to 1995 (MIPT 2008a; Antoniou 2003). According to MIPT (2008b), Greek law enforcement suspected that Popular Resistance may have been composed of former ELA members.

Additionally, it is worth noting that the emergence of Popular Resistance precedes the arrest of Savas Xiros by a little under a month (Athens News Agency 2002b; Athens News Agency 2002c). Savas Xiros was arrested on June 30th after being critically injured by his own failed bomb (Athens News 2002b; Athens News 2002c; MIPT 2008c). This event later led to the arrest of multiple members of the anarchist group November 17, which carried out high profile assassinations and political violence in Greece from 1975 until 2002 (MIPT 2008c). Athens News Agency (2002b) initially attempted to link the Xiros bombing incident to Popular Resistance based upon the attack's location at the Port of Piraeus as well as the grenades found with Xiros (Athens News Agency 2002b). Xiros was later charged as a member of November 17 (Athens News Agency 2002c). MIPT (2008b) reports that an attack by Popular Resistance the night before a Greek election serves as evidence of further support for imprisoned November 17 members. It is unclear what specific evidence led to this classification. The relationship, if any, between Popular Resistance and N17 is unclear. It is possible that the linkage between the two groups was no more than the mistake of law enforcement or a news outlet.

Popular Resistance's ties to and apparent support for ELA and November 17 may indicate a similar anarchist, anti-globalist agenda (MIPT 2008b). The group's attacks against political and capitalist entities may also signify an anti-Greek establishment agenda (Athens News Agency 2002b; Athens News Agency 2002c; GTD 2020; MIPT 2008b).

Geography

Popular Resistance appears to have conducted attacks in the urban environment of Athens, Greece and surrounding areas such as the Port of Piraeus (Athens News Agency 2002b; Athens News Agency 2002c; GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information can be found regarding the organizational structure of Popular Resistance. It is worth noting, however, that MIPT (2008) classifies the group as relatively organized and capable based on their capacity for political violence. Additionally, MIPT (2008) also implies that the group may have been composed of former members of the notorious ELA, which would also suggest a higher level of operating capacity.

External Ties

MIPT (2008b) implies that there may be connections between the Popular Resistance and ELA. ELA, or Revolutionary People's Struggle, emerged along with the prominent anarchist group known as November 17 following the collapse of the Greek military junta in 1974 (MIPT 2008a; Antoniou 2003). ELA was responsible for carrying out political violence against Greek and foreign political and economic institutions from 1975 to 1995 (MIPT 2008a; Antoniou 2003). According to MIPT (2008b), Greek law enforcement suspected that Popular Resistance may have been composed of former ELA members. Additionally, it is worth noting that the emergence of Popular Resistance precedes the arrest of Savas Xiros by a little under a month (Athens News Agency 2002b; Athens News Agency 2002c).

Savas Xiros was arrested on June 30th after being critically injured by his own failed bomb (Athens News 2002b; Athens News 2002c). This event later led to the arrest of multiple members of the anarchist group November 17, which carried out high profile assassinations and political violence in Greece from 1975 until 2002 (MIPT 2008b). Athens News Agency (2002b) initially attempted to link the Xiros bombing incident to Popular Resistance based upon the attack's location at the Port of Piraeus as well as the grenades found with Xiros (Athens News Agency 2002b). Xiros was later charged as a member of November 17 (Athens News Agency 2002c). MIPT (2008) reports that an attack by Popular Resistance the night before a Greek election serves as evidence of further support for imprisoned November 17 members. It is unclear what specific evidence led to this classification. The relationship, if any, between Popular Resistance and N17 is unclear. It is possible that the linkage between the two groups was no more than the mistake of law enforcement or a news outlet.

Group Outcome

The specific response of the Greek state to the attacks conducted and carried out by Popular Resistance are unknown. GTD (2020) attributes the latest attack by the group to June 17, 2002, but it is unknown when the group ceased their operations. MIPT (2008b) attributes a quote by members of the group to October 2002. It is unclear when and why the group may have stopped carrying out political violence, however, it is worth noting that Greek police were finally able to arrest members of ELA in the year 2003 (MIPT 2008a).

Notes for Iris:

-Savas Xiros is a member of N17. During an attempted attack on a ferry, police are able to intercept and foil the attack. They arrest Xiros

XVI. REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES

Torg ID: 416

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Revolutionary Brigades." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 97. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008a. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- "Thus Far and No Further." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4646. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008b. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Search Proquest
 - "Revolutionary Brigades" pasok
 - Revolutionary brigades attack

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Thus Far and No Further

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: After September 2002, the group did not claim responsibility for any subsequent attacks (MIPT 2008b). It is unclear why they ceased their use of political

violence, however, they may have attacked with the sole intent to protest the imprisonment of N17 members only to disband immediately after.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group referred to as Revolutionary Brigades formed. The group claimed responsibility for a single September 2002 attack against offices of socialist political party PASOK (MIPT 2008a). It is likely that the group targeted PASOK based on the fact that the party based on their majority control of the Greek government rather than anti-socialist rhetoric (MIPT 2008a). In the group's claim of responsibility, they specifically cited the imprisonment of November 17 members in Greece (MIPT 2008a). November 17 was a far-left extremist organization that perpetrated political violence in Greece from 1975 until June 2002, when the arrest of alleged member Savas Xiros led to the group's dismantling. It is unclear whether Revolutionary Brigades shared ideological ties with N17, or whether they simply attacked on the basis of protesting the Greek prison system (MIPT 2008a). The imprisonment of prominent militants was the basis of violence for multiple violent organizations in Greece.

MIPT (2008b) reports that the Revolutionary Brigades were not the only organization to take responsibility for the September 2002 PASOK attack. Another group known as Thus Far and No Further also claimed responsibility for the same attack (MIPT 2008b). The competing claims between the two may either indicate a rival or an alias (MIPT 2008b).

Geography

Revolutionary Brigades claimed responsibility for a single attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008a).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information can be found about the organizational structure of Athens, Greece. The fact that they claimed responsibility for only one attack may indicate loose organizational structure. This notion is not supported by evidence but is rather speculation.

External Ties

MIPT (2008b) reports that the Revolutionary Brigades were not the only organization to take responsibility for the September 2002 PASOK attack. Another group known as Thus Far and No Further also claimed responsibility for the same attack (MIPT 2008b). The competing claims between the two may either indicate a rival or an alias (MIPT 2008b).

Group Outcome

No information can be found about the specific response of the Greek state to the September 2002 bombing. The group did not claim responsibility for any subsequent attacks (MIPT 2008b). It is unclear why they ceased their use of political violence, however, they may have attacked with the sole intent to protest the imprisonment of N17 members only to disband immediately after.

XVII. SOLIDARITY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

Torg ID: 463

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Solidarity for Political Prisoners." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 112. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Suspected terrorists wed in jail: [final edition]. 2002. *Calgary Herald*, Dec 12, 2002.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/suspected-terrorists-wed-jail/docview/245021564/se-2?accountid=11243>).
- *Athens News Agency*. 2002. "Alleged Greek 17N Terrorists to Go on 48-hour Hunger Strike." November 7, 2002.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=6&id=36340458>.
- Search Proquest
 - Solidarity for political prisoners
 - Spp attack citibank

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: SPP was implicated in a single attack that occurred in December 2002 (MIPT 2008). SPP appears to have organized with the sole intent to protest the prison conditions faced by Sotiropoulou only to quickly dismantle afterwards (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Solidarity for Political Prisoners (SPP) formed, however, it first came to attention in December 2002 when it claimed responsibility for a single attack against a Citibank branch (MIPT 2008). In their statement of responsibility, the group cited their motive for the attack as the imprisonment of Angeliki Sotiropoulou (MIPT 2008). Sotiropoulou was the only woman to be arrested and charged for membership in November 17 (Calgary Herald 2002; MIPT 2008). November 17 was a far-left extremist organization that perpetrated political violence in Greece from 1975 until June 2002, when the arrest of alleged member Savas Xiros led to the group's dismantling.

In December 2002, Sotiropoulou married purported N17 leader Dimitris Koufondinas in a prison ceremony (Calgary Herald 2002). The wedding, along with Sotiropoulou's subsequent hunger strike were seen by some as a means to garner sympathy for the group (Calgary Herald 2002; MIPT 2008). In its statement following the December attack, SPP protested what they saw as inhumane prison conditions for Sotiropoulou (MIPT 2008). Sotiropoulou and other members of N17 were allegedly kept within solitary, silent confinement (MIPT 2008).

While SPP attacked in support of an apparent member of N17, it is not confirmed that the two groups share an ideological affiliation (MIPT 2008). Sotiropoulou's imprisonment and hunger strike led to backlash and demonstrations preceding the SPP bombing (MIPT 2008). SPP appears to have organized with the intent to protest the prison conditions faced by Angeliki Sotiropoulou (MIPT 2008).

Geography

SPP was responsible for a single attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found regarding the specific organizational structure of SPP. The isolated nature of the group's attacks may suggest that they are small and loosely organized. No such information exists to corroborate this inference.

External Ties

No explicit information ties SPP to any state or non-state actors. While the group attacked in solidarity of an alleged member of N17, it is more likely that SPP organized with the intent to protest the prison conditions faced by Angeliki Sotiropoulou (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

SPP was implicated in a single attack that occurred in December 2002 (MIPT 2008). No evidence suggests that the group was responsible for further violence. The response of the Greek state to the Citibank bombing is unclear. SPP appears to have organized with the sole intent to protest the prison conditions faced by Sotiropoulou only to quickly dismantle afterwards (MIPT 2008).

Greece Part 9, 2003-2004 Last Updated: 25 February 2022

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T122	CHILDREN OF FIRE		2003	0
T2299	ENRAGED REVOLUTIONARIES		2003	2003
T2449	THE WAR THAT WAS NEVER DECLARED		2003	2003
T257	KNIGHTS OF THE TORCHED BANK		2003	0
T341	21-Jun		2003	0
T356	POPULAR JUSTICE		2003	0
T384	POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY ACTION		2003	2003
T394	PROLETARIAN SOLIDARITY		2003	0
T425	REVOLUTIONARY MEMORY		2003	0
T464	SOLIDARITY GAS CANISTERS		2003	0
T465	SOLIDARITY WITH 17N		2003	0
T497	TORRID WINTER		2003	0
T832	ANTI-STATE DEFENSE		2003	0
T842	COMMANDO ANARCHIST GROUP		2003	0
T843	CONSCIOUSLY ENRAGED		2003	0
T850	IMMEDIATE ACTION		2003	0

T851	INDOMITABLE MARXISTS		2003	0
T862	THE COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTION OF INTRANSIGENCE		2003	0
T1261	RESISTANCE CELL		2004	2004
T172	FIRES OF HELL		2004	0
T297	MIDNIGHT SABOTEURS		2004	0
T338	PIRINAS PROOTHISIS OLOKLIROTIKON KATASTROFON		2004	0
T437	REVOLUTIONARY TORCH-BEARING RUN		2004	0
T831	ANTI-OLYMPIC FLAME		2004	0
T847	GROUP FOR SOCIAL RESISTANCE TO THE STATE MECHANISM		2004	0

I. CHILDREN OF FIRE

Torg ID: 122

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

*there is a more recent PKK splinter called Children of Fire

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Children of Fire." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3577. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Athens News Agency. 2003. "Greece: Protestors Gather in Thessaloniki for 'Counter Summit.'" *Athens News Agency*, June 19, 2003. **(a)** <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=8&id=36171606>.
- Athens News Agency. 2003. Athens New Agency. 2003. "Greece: Report on Arrests During 'Counter Summit' Violence in Thessaloniki." *Athens News Agency*, June 22, 2003. <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=36166961>. **(b)** <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=8&id=36171606>.
- Search FBIS
 - Children of Fire Thessaloniki
 - Children of Fire Greece
- Search Proquest
 - "Children of fire" greece
 - Children of fire greek attack

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: It is unclear when and why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Little is known about the group referred to as the Children of Fire apart from a brief MIPT (2008) profile. MIPT (2008) attributes the group's [first violent attack](#) to August 13, 2003. According to MIPT (2008), the group conducted attacks against "financial targets" that presumably began in 2003. The group allegedly intended to support imprisoned leftists (MIPT 2008).

In June 2003, multiple communist and socialist groups protested an EU summit held close to Thessaloniki, Greece (MIPT 2008; Athens News Agency 2003a). These protests ultimately resulted in violence against police and property, perpetrated by a group of protestors classified as anarchists (Athens News Agency 2003b; MIPT 2008). Greek police arrested dozens of said protestors, a majority of whom were Greek nationals, spurring further demonstrations in Thessaloniki (Athens News Agency 2003b). MIPT (2008) reports that, in statements of responsibility for their attacks, the Children of Fire claimed solidarity with the arrested protestors.

Additionally, the group claimed to support November 17 (MIPT 2008). November 17 was a prominent anarchist militant organization that carried out attacks and assassinations in Greece from the 1970s until being dismantled in 2002. It is worth noting that the group's downfall provoked violent responses from many armed groups in Greece. The Children of Fire's solidarity with multiple anarchist individuals and groups may suggest an anarchist ideology (MIPT 2008). Additionally, the targeting of financial institutions in dissent with the arrest of EU-summit protestors may suggest an anti-globalization agenda (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The exact location of the group's attacks within Greece are unknown. It is worth noting that armed organizations within Greece generally prefer to attack within urban areas.

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about the Children of Fire's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information would suggest that the group maintained external ties to any state or non-state actors. While the Children of Fire expressed solidarity with imprisoned leftists and the anarchist group N17, no explicit information would suggest any ties beyond ideology (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The state's response to the attacks perpetrated by the Children of Fire is unclear. The group was not responsible for any attacks following the one that occurred in 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence, but they may have organized once in order to express their solidarity with N17 only to immediately disband after.

II. ENRAGED REVOLUTIONARIES

Torg ID: 2299

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20154. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20154>
- Search FBIS
 - commercial bank branch damaged kypseli greece
- Search Proquest
 - "Enraged revolutionaries" greece
 - Firebomb Damages ATM at Commercial Bank Branch

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: No information would suggest that the Enraged Revolutionaries were implicated in any attacks after March 2003. It is unclear if the group was responsible for any prior or subsequent attacks.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Little information can be found regarding the group known as Enraged Revolutionaries besides an incident report from GTD (2020). The group was responsible for an attack that occurred on March 16, 2003 (GTD 2020). The attack occurred in the form of arson and targeted a Commercial Bank branch in the Athens neighbor of Kypseli, Greece (GTD 2020). It is unclear whether the group ever expressed an ideological motivation behind the attack. The targeting of a financial institution may suggest anti-capitalist motivations, however, no information can be found to corroborate this assumption.

Geography

The Enraged Revolutionaries have been implicated in a single attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the group is unknown.

External Ties

No information would suggest that the Enraged Revolutionaries maintained any external ties to state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

No information would suggest that the Enraged Revolutionaries were implicated in any attacks after March 2003 (GTD 2020). It is unclear if the group was responsible for any prior or subsequent attacks. The state response to the Commercial Bank branch attack is also unclear.

III. THE WAR THAT WAS NEVER DECLARED

Torg ID: 2449

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20443. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20443>
- Romaneski, Jonathan. 2013. "The US Invasion of Iraq, 10 Years Later | Origins." Origins: Current Events in Historical Perspective.
https://origins.osu.edu/milestones/march-2013-us-invasion-iraq-10-years-later?language_content_entity=en.
- Athens News Agency. 2003. "Greece: Opposition to Iraq War Continues 'Unabated.'" *Athens News Agency*, March 22, 2003.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=1&id=36248499>.
- Search FBIS
 - the war that was never declared greece
- Search Proquest
 - "War that was never declared"
 - Arson Attacks Against McDonald's, Citibank Branch in Greece Reported
 - McDonalds attack from 2003-03-01 to 2003-03-30
 -

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks following the one that occurred in March 2003 (GTD 2020). It is unclear why they may have ceased their use of political violence, however, the fact that the group's name so clearly identifies with a single cause may suggest that they organized once in order to protest the Iraq invasion and disbanded immediately after.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as The War That Was Never Declared was implicated in a single attack that occurred on March 21, 2003 (GTD 2020). The attack involved the targeting of a Citibank branch with gas canisters lit on fire (GTD 2020). While the group never explicitly stated their motive for attack, the target, group name, and historical context suggests opposition to the start of the U.S. invasion of Iraq.

A few days preceding the Citibank attack, the United States and Britain invaded Iraq (Athens News Agency 2003). The name of the group who perpetrated the Citibank attack may refer to the fact that the United States did not pursue a formal declaration of war to invade Iraq (Romaneski 2013). Additionally, the fact that the group chose to target an American financial institution may suggest further anti-United-States ideology.

Geography

The group claimed responsibility for a single attack that occurred in a suburb of Athens, Greece (GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found regarding the group's organizational structure. The fact that the group's name so clearly identifies with a single cause may suggest a loose, informal organization in order to protest the Iraq War. No explicit evidence, however, supports this notion.

External Ties

No information may be found indicating that The War That Was Never Declared maintained ties to any state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks following the one that occurred in March 2003 (GTD 2020). It is unclear why they may have ceased their use of political violence, however, the fact that the group's name so clearly identifies with a single cause may suggest that they organized once in order to protest the Iraq invasion and disbanded immediately after.

IV. KNIGHTS OF THE TORCHED BANK

Torg ID: 257

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Knights of the Torched Bank." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3621. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Bryan Price. "Targeting Top Terrorists: Understanding Leadership Removal." Columbia Press. 2019. <https://books.google.com/books?id=bWNbDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT118&lpg=PT118&dq=%22KNIGHTS+OF+THE+TORCHED+BANK%22&source=bl&ots=QpM5G4-Nis&sig=ACfU3U0ukPXwyk1zSKEjcoQT6U12s66WKg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjUjrmnseL2AhUuR>

[DABHawOBmkQ6AF6BAqCEAM#v=onepage&q=%22KNIGHTS%20OF%20THE%20TORCHED%20BANK%22&f=false](https://www.dab.hawobmkq6af6baqceam#v=onepage&q=%22KNIGHTS%20OF%20THE%20TORCHED%20BANK%22&f=false)

- Search Proquest
 - “Knights of the torched bank”

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: The group did not claim responsibility for attacks after May 2003. The name of the group and single attack may suggest that they organized once in order to attack the branch of Alpha Bank, only to disband immediately after.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Knights of the Torched Bank claimed responsibility for a single attack that occurred in May 2003 (MIPT 2008; Price 2019). The group targeted a branch of the Alpha bank with lit gas canisters; the attack however, was largely unsuccessful as the fire extinguished itself, causing minimal damage (MIPT 2008; Price 2019).

The attack was an apparent homage to Khristos Tsoutsouvis, an early member of ELA who was killed by Greek law enforcement almost twenty years prior to the attack (MIPT 2008). ELA was a prominent armed organization in Greece that perpetrated political violence from the mid-1970s until 1995 (MIPT 2008). The Knights of the Torched Bank's support for ELA may suggest an ideological affiliation between the two. MIPT (2008) classifies the group as anarchist, however mere solidarity for an ELA member is not necessarily confirmation of ideology. The targeting of a bank may additionally suggest anti-capitalist motives.

Geography

The group claimed responsibility for an attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found regarding the group's organizational structure. The name of the group and single attack may suggest that they organized once in order to attack the branch of Alpha Bank, only to disband immediately after. This, along with the relatively

unsuccessful attack, may suggest a loose organizational structure and minimal experience in conducting violence.

External Ties

No explicit information would suggest that the Knights of the Torched Bank maintained any ties to other state or non-state actors.

The attack was an apparent homage to Khristos Tsoutsouvis, an early member of ELA who was killed by Greek law enforcement almost twenty years prior to the attack (MIPT 2008). ELA was a prominent armed organization in Greece that perpetrated political violence from the mid-1970s until 1995 (MIPT 2008). The Knights of the Torched Bank's support for ELA may suggest an ideological affiliation between the two.

Group Outcome

No information can be found regarding the response of law enforcement to the bank attack. The group did not claim responsibility for attacks after May 2003. The name of the group and single attack may suggest that they organized once in order to attack the branch of Alpha Bank, only to disband immediately after.

V. 21-Jun
Torg ID: 341
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: "21 June", 21-Jun, 41446, 21-Jun

Part 1. Bibliography

- "June 21 Group." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3542. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Athens News Agency. 2003. "Greece: Protestors Gather in Thessaloniki for 'Counter Summit.'" *Athens News Agency*, June 19, 2003. **(a)** <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=8&id=36171606>.
- Athens News Agency. 2003. Athens New Agency. 2003. "Greece: Report on Arrests During 'Counter Summit' Violence in Thessaloniki." *Athens News Agency*, June 22, 2003. <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=36166961>. **(b)** <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=8&id=36171606>.
- Search FBIS
 - 21 June Greece
 - 21 June Greece Attack

- Eurobank attack Thessaloniki

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End:

21 June did not claim responsibility for any attacks after September 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is possible that they organized for the sole purpose of protesting the imprisonment of the Thessaloniki protestors and ceased to exist after.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as 21 June claimed responsibility for a single Molotov cocktail attack that occurred in September 2003 (MIPT 2008). The group targeted a branch of Eurobank in Thessaloniki (MIPT 2008). In their claim of responsibility, the group expressed solidarity for several protestors who were still detained following the EU summit protests (MIPT 2008).

In June 2003, multiple communist and socialist groups protested an EU summit held close to Thessaloniki, Greece (MIPT 2008; Athens News Agency 2003a). These protests ultimately resulted in violence against police and property, perpetrated by a group of protestors classified as anarchists (Athens News Agency 2003b; MIPT 2008). Greek police arrested dozens of said protestors, a majority of whom were Greek nationals, spurring further demonstrations in Thessaloniki (Athens News Agency 2003b). The group's name appears to be an homage to the day the EU summit arrests took place (MIPT 2008). Based on the group's name and claim of responsibility, 21 June may identify with leftist and possibly anarchist ideology.

Geography

21 June was responsible for a single attack that occurred in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found regarding the organizational structure of 21 June.

External Ties

No information would suggest that 21 June maintained ties to any other state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

21 June did not claim responsibility for any attacks after September 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is possible that they organized for the sole purpose of protesting the imprisonment of the Thessaloniki protestors and ceased to exist after.

Notes for Iris:

-June 21 is the date the protestors were arrested

-sounds like June 21 might be an MIPT-labeled name and the group did not actually call themselves that

VI. POPULAR JUSTICE

Torg ID: 356

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Popular Justice." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4208. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- "Explosion at justice's home." Ekathimerini. 2003.
<https://www.ekathimerini.com/news/19264/explosion-at-judge-s-home/>
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<https://infoweb-newsbank-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&docref=news/0FF5BCE7640AEEF1>.
- Search Proquest
 - Venizelos Mouratoglou
 - Popular justice greece
- Search FBIS
 - Venizelos Mouratoglou
 - Popular justice greece
 - Venizelos Mouratoglou bombing
 - Greek judge bomb

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: It appears that Popular Justice did not claim responsibility for any attacks that occurred after the bombing of Judge Mouratoglou's residence in December 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group attacked only once under the name of Popular Justice, however, they may have organized solely for the purpose of protesting the convictions of N17 members and then disbanded after.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as Popular Justice formed. The group was first implicated in an attack that occurred on December 10, 2003 (Ekathimerini 2003). The group targeted the residence of Venizelos Mouratoglou, a District Court Judge, using an improvised explosive device (Ekathimerini 2003; MIPT 2008). The device was constructed of "three gas canisters and a can of petrol" (Ekathimerini 2003). Greek police initially investigated the attack as specifically aimed at Judge Mouratoglou, who had previously been the victim of two separate attacks (Ekathimerini 2003). The group's later statement of responsibility expressed solidarity with the recent convictions of fifteen members of November 17 (MIPT 2008). In Ekathimerini's (2003) initial reporting of the incident, two additional bombing attacks that had occurred on the same day in Thessaloniki were mentioned. There is no evidence that these attacks were connected to Mouratoglou.

November 17, one of Greece's most prominent anarchist armed organizations, was responsible for numerous assassinations and demonstrations of political violence from the mid-1970s until they were dismantled in 2002. Only days prior to the Mouratoglou attack, fifteen members of the group were convicted after a nine month trial (Ekathimerini 2003; Seattle Post 2003; MIPT 2008). According to MIPT (2008), Popular Justice referred to the trial as a "farce", claiming that the United States had somehow manipulated the Greek justice system. While the exact ideology of Popular Justice is unclear, their statement of responsibility may imply anti-establishment and anti-American motivations. Additionally, their support of a Marxist, anarchist organization may imply leftist ideology.

Geography

It is unclear where exactly in Greece Popular Justice committed the Mouratoglou attack. However, it is likely that the attack occurred in the urban environment of Athens or one of its surrounding suburbs (Ekathimerini 2003).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of Popular Justice is unclear. The improvised nature of the explosive devices used by the group may indicate a lack of strong capabilities (MIPT 2008). Additionally, MIPT (2008) notes that the group is likely not “highly structured”, and may have committed additional attacks under an alias. It is relatively common in the context of Greek leftist violence for smaller groups to commit attacks under the “umbrella” of larger organizations.

External Ties

No specific evidence would indicate that Popular Justice maintains ties to any state or non-state actors. MIPT (2008), however, notes that small Greek anarchist groups may be likely to commit attacks under aliases. It is relatively common in the context of Greek leftist violence for smaller groups to commit attacks under the “umbrella” of larger organizations.

Group Outcome

The response of the Greek state to the violence perpetrated by Popular Justice is unclear beyond their initial attempts to link the group to a specific cause (Ekathimerini 2003). It appears that Popular Justice did not claim responsibility for any attacks that occurred after the bombing of Judge Mouratoglou’s residence in December 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group attacked only once under the name of Popular Justice, however, they may have organized solely for the purpose of protesting the convictions of N17 members and then disbanded after.

VII. POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY ACTION

Torg ID: 384

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: Popular Revolutionary Action, Laiki Epanastatiki Dhrasi (Led)

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20368>

- “Popular Revolutionary Action.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3660. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
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- Athens News Agency. 2005. “Greece: Popular Revolutionary Action Claims 3 Attacks on Construction Companies.” *Athens News Agency*, July 27, 2005. <https://wnc-eastview-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/wnc/article?id=31794411>.
- To Vima tis Kiriakis. 2003. “Greek Paper Profiles PASOK’s Laliotis, Khrisokhoidhis.” *To Vima tis Kiriakis*, July 13, 2003. <https://wnc-eastview-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/wnc/article?id=36144517>.
- Search FBIS
 - Land Rover store attack Greece
- Search Proquest
 - Laiki Epanastatiki Dhrasi
 - “Popular revolutionary action”
 - Land Rover store attack Greece

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: LED’s last known attack occurred in 2005 (ANA 2005). It is entirely possible that LED committed violence in 2004 and 2005 solely to protest the financial aspect of the 2004 Olympic Games only to “disband” after or shed the name LED.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group referred to as Popular Revolutionary Action, henceforth known as LED, formed. The group first emerged in an attack against the American insurance company ALICO on July 11, 2003 (ANA 2003; ANA 2005; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). This initial attack involved the use of a makeshift bomb; however, the attacker warned Greek police prior to the bomb’s detonation and law enforcement was able to detonate the bomb without property damage or injury (ANA 2003; MIPT 2008). The group is also implicated by MIPT (2008) in a subsequent attack that targeted the British car company Land Rover. LED allegedly utilized a similar warning method, warning Greek police of a bomb prior to it being detonated (MIPT 2008).

LED's next three attacks targeted three separate Greek construction companies: Techniki Olympiaki in December 2004, AVAX in May 2005, and AKTOR in July 2005 (ANA 2005). While the attacks were intended to protest immense spending prior to the 2004 Summer Olympic Games held in Athens, LED had stated earlier in 2003 their intention to avoid perpetrating violence during the games itself as to avoid "cause for provocation" (ANA 2003).

At the site of the attack, LED consistently left lengthy proclamations that detail grievances towards both Greek and foreign governments (ANA 2003; ANA 2005; MIPT 2008). Following the 2003 ALICO attack, LED announced their opposition to Greece's socialist party PASOK as fueled by American interests (ANA 2003). According to To Vima (2003), the majority party had recently seen the resignation of former PASOK secretary Kostas Laliotis. Laliotis notably expressed anti-American views, specifically in the context of the Iraq War (To Vima 2003). Laliotis was subsequently replaced by popular PASOK politician Michalis Khrisokhoidhis, who is referred to as part of the "new generation" of an increasingly centrist PASOK (To Vima 2003). LED's solidarity with Laliotis may indicate an anti-American stance (ANA 2003).

LED also addressed Greek leftism and possibly expressed solidarity with groups such as November 17 (ANA 2003, ANA 2005). Following the 2003 ALICO attack, the group expressed disdain against the trial of N17 members through criticism of the trial charimember (ANA 2003). N17 was a prominent anarchist group who carried out political violence and assassinations within Greece from 1975 until being disbanded in 2002. LED is noted to have included a red star emblem on the aforementioned proclamations, which is seen to be an homage to the emblem of N17 (ANA 2003; ANA 2005; MIPT 2008). Additionally, LED has made general references to an increasingly "fascist" Greece and a decrease in proponents of leftism (ANA 2003). In 2003, LED also alleged that Greek media organizations were heavily involved with the country's counterterrorism efforts (ANA 2003).

Following the alleged attack against a Land Rover store, MIPT (2008) reports that LED took a staunch stance against Great Britain. LED refers to the influence of Great Britain in Greek affairs such as the island of Cyprus, Olympic Games affairs, and social security measures as "neo-imperialism" (MIPT 2008). The group's earlier proclamations in 2003 appear to denounce Greek institutions, whom they see as prone to foreign involvement (ANA 2003; MIPT 2008). LED also appears to view the fight against leftist groups such as N17 as well as PASOK leadership change as a threat to leftism in Greece (MIPT 2008). LED appears to be a primarily leftist and potentially nationalist-oriented organization (MIPT 2008).

The group's 2004 and 2005 attacks, however, appear to specifically address the financial impact of the 2004 Athens Olympic Games upon Greece (ANA 2005). Following the three attacks, LED sent a proclamation to a news source in Athens criticizing the labor practices of each construction company and referenced the enormous cost of

constructing infrastructure for the 2004 Olympics (ANA 2005). LED claims that Olympic construction was carried out at the cost of other permanent infrastructure projects in Greece (ANA 2005). The targeting of construction companies in order to protest the financial burden of the 2004 Olympics may suggest an anti-capitalist motive, especially given that LED suggested that the construction for the games came at the expense of the Greek people (ANA 2005).

It is worth noting that MIPT (2008) believes that the attacks perpetrated under the name of LED were the work of an individual rather than a group. According to MIPT (2008), Greek police believe the work of LED was committed by a single individual with high technical expertise in the field of bomb making. This individual may have been involved with the work of ELA (MIPT 2008). LED emerged in the wake of the N17 disbandment and trial, and is speculated to be a splinter group of ELA, another prominent militant organization in Greece that operated from 1975 to 1995 (ANA 2003; MIPT 2008). Additionally, MIPT (2008) references strong operational ties to the groups Khristos Khasmis and the Revolutionary Nuclei, implying that LED coordinated attacks with both.

Geography

LED perpetrated multiple attacks in the urban environment of Athens, Greece, and its surrounding municipalities (ANA 2003; ANA 2005; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

MIPT (2008) believes that the attacks perpetrated under the name of LED were the work of an individual rather than a group. Greek police believe the work of LED was committed by a single individual with high technical expertise in the field of bomb making. Additionally, MIPT (2008) references strong operational ties to the groups Khristos Khasmis and the Revolutionary Nuclei, implying that LED coordinated attacks with both.

External Ties

LED is speculated to claim ties to multiple Greek leftist groups (MIPT 2008). LED emerged in the wake of the N17 disbandment and trial, and is speculated to be a splinter group of ELA, another prominent militant organization in Greece that operated from 1975 to 1995 (ANA 2003; MIPT 2008). Additionally, MIPT (2008) references strong operational ties to the groups Khristos Khasmis and the Revolutionary Nuclei, implying that LED coordinated attacks with both. LED has additionally made vague references to the group known as N17 (ANA 2003; ANA 2005; MIPT 2008). N17 was a prominent anarchist group who carried out political violence and assassinations within Greece from 1975 until being disbanded in 2002. LED is noted to have included a red star emblem on the aforementioned proclamations, which is seen to be an homage to the emblem of N17

(ANA 2003; ANA 2005; MIPT 2008). Unlike ELA, no evidence would suggest that LED maintains any direct ties to N17 beyond ideological influence or solidarity.

Group Outcome

According to Athens News Agency (2005), the initial proclamation found in the wake of the attempted July 2003 bombing was investigated by a counter-terrorism unit in Greece. MIPT (2008) also suggests that Greek police were able to identify the individual behind the attacks carried out by LED, noting that Greek police were able to monitor the perpetrator but could not yet charge him due to lack of evidence. While MIPT (2008) implies that LED violence ceased after 2003 as a result of monitoring, LED carried out multiple attacks in 2004 and 2005 (ANA 2005). It is unclear, therefore, whether Greek police were able to effectively deter the efforts of LED or whether LED independently ceased their use of political violence. It is entirely possible that LED committed violence in 2004 and 2005 solely to protest the financial aspect of the 2004 Olympic Games only to “disband” after or shed the name LED.

Notes for Iris:

- the group would often call in the attacks ahead of time to try and minimize the chance of people getting harmed
- a lot of groups including LED protested the 2004 Athens Olympics for (1) excessive spending and (2) symbolic nature/advertising
- the group was left-wing/anarchist
- Greek police suggested that this was the work of a single member (splinter?)
- proclamations paid homage to N17 with iconography and formatting

VIII. PROLETARIAN SOLIDARITY

Torg ID: 394

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Proletarian Solidarity.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3663. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
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Historical and Current.

<https://infoweb-newsbank-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&docref=news/0FF5BCE7640AEEF1>.

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- Search FBIS
 - Proletarian solidarity Greece
 - European Union Funds Management Unit Athens
 - EU office attacked Greece
- Search Proquest
 - "Proletarian solidarity"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003 (?)

Group End: 2003. It is entirely possible that Proletarian Solidarity is an alias for another organization, and that individuals may have organized once under this name only to disband after.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as Proletarian Solidarity emerged. MIPT (2008) does not state the date or year of the group's first and only attack, however, it likely occurred some time in 2003. According to MIPT (2008), the group used gas canisters to attack the European Union Funds Management Unit at an unknown date. While the group's motives were unclear, MIPT (2008) reports that small arsonist groups operating around the same time as Proletarian Solidarity generally tend to protest the dismantling and conviction of N17, as well as arrests at the 2003 EU Summit.

In June 2003, multiple communist and socialist groups protested an EU summit held close to Thessaloniki, Greece (MIPT 2008; Athens News Agency 2003a). These protests ultimately resulted in violence against police and property, perpetrated by a group of protestors classified as anarchists (Athens News Agency 2003b). Greek police arrested dozens of said protestors, a majority of whom were Greek nationals, spurring further demonstrations in Thessaloniki (Athens News Agency 2003b). Multiple leftist groups operating in 2003 claimed solidarity with the arrested protestors in statements of responsibility for attempted violence.

Additionally, 2003 saw an uptick in violence in Greece spurred by the trial of November 17 members. Following a nine month trial, fifteen members of the prominent organization known as N17 were convicted of multiple charges relating to the assassinations and political violence they carried out in Greece from 1975 until being disbanded in 2002 (Seattle Post-Intelligencer 2003).

It is unclear whether to classify Proletarian Solidarity as a leftist group due to lack of evidence or formal proclamation. It is possible that Proletarian Solidarity targeted the offices of the European Union in order to protest globalization or foreign interference in Greece, but no such evidence would corroborate this claim.

Geography

Proletarian Solidarity claimed responsibility for a single attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No explicit evidence can be found about the group's organizational structure. The relatively unsophisticated means of attack may suggest a small, loosely-organized group. It is worth noting that MIPT (2008) implies that Proletarian Solidarity is one of many arsonist organizations operating within Greece, and may have membership spread throughout these groups.

External Ties

No explicit information suggests that Proletarian Struggle maintained ties to any other state or non-state actors. It is worth noting that MIPT (2008) implies that Proletarian Solidarity is one of many arsonist organizations operating within Greece, and may have membership spread throughout these groups. It is entirely possible that Proletarian Solidarity is an alias for another organization.

Group Outcome

It is unclear why Proletarian Solidarity only committed a single attack. It is worth noting that MIPT (2008) implies that Proletarian Solidarity is one of many arsonist organizations operating within Greece, and may have membership spread throughout these groups. It is entirely possible that Proletarian Solidarity is an alias for another organization, and that individuals may have organized once under this name only to disband after.

Notes for Iris:

- this is indicative of a lot of MIPT group profiles about single arson attacks

IX. REVOLUTIONARY MEMORY

Torg ID: 425

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Revolutionary Memory." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3670. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- "November 17" terrorist group trial opens in greece. 2003. *Xinhua News Agency - CEIS*, Mar 03, 2003. <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/wire-feeds/november-17-terrorist-group-trial-opens-greece/docview/453262119/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed May 7, 2022).
- <https://infoweb-newsbank-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&docref=news/0FF5BCE7640AEEF1>.
- Search FBIS
 - Revolutionary Memory Greece
- Search Proquest
 - "Revolutionary memory"
 - Revolutionary memory greece

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: Revolutionary Memory was not implicated in any attacks following the police car arson incident that occurred in July 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why Revolutionary Memory ceased their use of political violence. It is possible that Revolutionary Memory organized once for the purpose of protesting the November 17 trial only to disband after.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as Revolutionary Memory formed. The group was responsible for a single attack that occurred on June 29, 2003 (MIPT 2008). The group lit a police vehicle on fire, claiming in a later statement that the attack occurred in solidarity with the trial of November 17 members.

The year 2003 saw an uptick in violence in Greece spurred by the trial of November 17 members. In March 2003, nineteen members of the prominent anarchist organization November 17 began their trial in Athens, Greece (Xinhua 2003). Following a nine month trial, fifteen members of the organization were convicted of multiple charges relating to the assassinations and political violence they carried out in Greece from 1975 until being disbanded in 2002 (Seattle Post-Intelligencer 2003).

The targeting of a police vehicle may signal a disdain for police activity and possible anti-establishment rhetoric. It is unclear whether the solidarity expressed for November 17 implies that Revolutionary Memory classifies itself as a leftist-oriented or anarchist organization.

Geography

Revolutionary Memory is responsible for a single attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of Revolutionary Memory is unclear. Based upon the group's relatively unsophisticated method of attacking via arson, it may be inferred that Revolutionary Memory is loosely organized and may even share membership with other small Greek leftist organizations (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

No explicit information would suggest that Revolutionary Memory maintains ties to any state or non-state actors. MIPT (2008) implies that Revolutionary Memory may be a part of a "concerted anarchist campaign" to support November 17. Based upon the group's relatively unsophisticated method of attacking via arson, it may be inferred that Revolutionary Memory is loosely organized and may even share membership with other small Greek leftist organizations (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The response of the state to the violence perpetrated by Revolutionary Memory is unclear. Revolutionary Memory was not implicated in any attacks following the police car arson incident that occurred in July 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why Revolutionary

Memory ceased their use of political violence. It is possible that Revolutionary Memory organized once for the purpose of protesting the November 17 trial only to disband after.

X. SOLIDARITY GAS CANISTERS

Torg ID: 464

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Solidarity Gas Canisters." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4269. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Bryan Price. "Targeting Top Terrorists: Understanding Leadership Removal." Columbia Press. 2019. <https://books.google.com/books?id=bWNBdWAAQBAJ&pg=PT118&lpg=PT118&dq=%22KNIGHTS+OF+THE+TORCHED+BANK%22&source=bl&ots=QpM5G4-Nis&sig=ACfU3U0ukPXwyk1zSKEjcoQT6U12s66WKg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjUjrmnseL2AhUuRDABHawOBMkQ6AF6BAgCEAM#v=onepage&q=%22KNIGHTS%20OF%20THE%20TORCHED%20BANK%22&f=false>
- Ta Nea. 2000. "Greek Paper Lists Arson, Bomb Groups." *Ta Nea*, February 3, 2000. <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=36904609>.
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- Ta Nea. 2003. "Greece: Wave of Bold, Organized Gas Canister Attacks Has Authorities Concerned." *Ta Nea*, October 3, 2003. <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=35561650>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks following the one that occurred in November 2003. It is possible that the group ceased their use of political violence after organizing once to protest the Thessaloniki detentions.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as Solidarity Gas Canisters formed, however, the group emerged in November 2003 (MIPT 2008; Price 2019, 107). The group was responsible for a single arson attack that took place against an ATM in an Athens suburb via gas canisters (MIPT 2008; Price 2019, 107). According to MIPT (2008), the group intended to protest the detention of seven Greek and foreign nationals in Thessaloniki following outbreaks of violence at anti-EU-summit demonstrations in June 2003. The continued detention of the Thessaloniki protestors received backlash from the Greek public as well as the Spanish government, who accused the courts of unnecessarily harsh conditions for the prisoners in custody (ANA 2003).

The ideological intent behind the arson attack is unclear. It is possible that Solidarity Gas Canisters shares ideology with the imprisoned anti-globalization protesters or other leftist-aligned Greek groups that have previously attacked in support of the detainees. However, it is also possible that the group may have intended to simply protest what they saw as an abuse of power by the Greek justice system.

It is worth noting that in October 2003, Greece saw an increase in organized violence perpetrated via explosive gas canisters (Ta Nea 2003). On October 1, 2003, a “barrage” of arson attacks occurred against the homes of Greek political figures in response to the the detained Thessaloniki protestors as well as imprisoned members of the prominent anarchist organizations November 17 and ELA (Ta Nea 2003). No information, however, would suggest that the perpetrators of these violent acts have anything more than ideological ties to Solidarity Gas Canisters.

Geography

Solidarity Gas Canisters was responsible for a single incident of arson that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008; Price 2019, 107).

Organizational Structure

While the exact organizational structure of Solidarity Gas Canisters is unclear, it is worth examining MIPT’s (2008) classification of the group as “gazakidhes”. According to Ta Nea (2000), gazakidhes refers to the wave of Greek arsonist groups that first emerged in the 1990s. These groups are generally composed of young adults between the ages of 18 and 25 (Ta Nea 200). These individuals typically intend to protest the detention of anarchists, as well as activity by Greek and foreign governments (Ta Nea 2000). Additionally, it is worth noting that the amount of perceived organizations may not equate to the actual number of groups and individuals conducting violence within Greece (Ta Nea 2000). Small arsonist groups may attack under multiple names to create “the impression that there is a mass reaction” (Ta Nea 2000). Overall, Solidarity Gas

Canisters may be classified as loosely organized due to the single nature of the group's attack and relatively unsophisticated means of attack.

External Ties

No information would suggest that Solidarity Gas Canisters maintained ties to other state or non-state actors. It is worth noting that in October 2003, Greece saw an increase in organized violence perpetrated via explosive gas canisters (Ta Nea 2003). On October 1, 2003, a "barrage" of arson attacks occurred against the homes of Greek political figures in response to the the detained Thessaloniki protesters as well as imprisoned members of the prominent anarchist organizations November 17 and ELA (Ta Nea 2003). No information, however, would suggest that the perpetrators of these violent acts have anything more than ideological ties to Solidarity Gas Canisters. In fact, it is possible that the outbreak of gas canisters attacks may have inspired a more loosely organized group of individuals to pursue attacks against a Greek institution in order to protest the Thessaloniki detention.

In a profile of arsonist groups in Greece, Ta Nea (2000) reports that the amount of perceived organizations may not equate to the actual number of groups and individuals conducting violence within Greece. Small arsonist groups may attack under multiple names to create "the impression that there is a mass reaction" (Ta Nea 2000). While no explicit information would suggest that Solidarity Gas Canisters is an alias for another group, it is not uncommon to see membership overlap between small groups that conduct acts of arson.

Group Outcome

The response of the state to the ATM attack conducted in November 2003 is unclear. The prior increase in gas canister arson attacks during October 2003 prompted concern from police (Ta Nea 2003). However, Solidarity Gas Canisters appears to be a group with less operational capacity to conduct violence (MIPT 2008). The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks following the one that occurred in November 2003. It is possible that the group ceased their use of political violence after organizing once to protest the Thessaloniki detentions.

Notes for Iris:

- interesting coding switch in MIPT profiles around this time; start coding these group as specific arsonists
- there's a lot of similarities across these groups and it's unclear whether they're actually independent of each other. They're mostly "disgruntled individuals" with some anarchist leanings

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Solidarity with 17N." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4270. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/greece-bombing-s-punctuate-trial-terrorist-group/docview/405681190/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed May 9, 2022).
- Search FBIS
 - Anna Vissi Car Attack
- Search Proquest
 - SOLIDARITY WITH 17N
 - "Solidarity with 17N"
 - Anna Vissi Car Attack

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: Solidarity for 17N was not implicated in any subsequent attacks after September 2003 (MIPT 2008). The group's motive for committing a single attack is unclear, however, it is possible that the group organized once in order to protest the ongoing N17 trial and dismantled immediately following their attempt.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear when the group known as Solidarity with 17N formed. The group emerged in September 2003 in a single failed arson attack (MIPT 2008). Solidarity 17N attempted to light gas canisters on fire under the car of Anna Vissi, a popular Greek singer (MIPT

2008). The name of the group is a blatant allusion to November 17, a prominent Greek anarchist group who conducted political violence and assassinations over a thirty year period until being dismantled by law enforcement in 2002 (Howden 2003; MIPT 2008).

In March 2003, almost twenty individuals were put on trial after various charges related to membership in November 17 (Howden 2003). The dismantling and subsequent legal battle to convict members of N17 was the motivation behind many incidents of political violence in Greece in 2002 and 2003 (Howden 2003). In September 2003, an article by Daniel Howden (2003) described backlash against the N17 trial on the basis of civil liberties. Members of N17, for example, were subject to the suspension of trial by jury (Howden 2003).

The name Solidarity with 17N may suggest an ideological affiliation with November 17. It is possible that the group shares November 17's Marxist-Leninist ideology, or is at least leftist affiliated.

Geography

It is unclear where exactly Solidarity with 17N conducted their first and only attack. It is worth noting that most incidents of political violence in Greece, especially those conducted via arson occur in the urban environment of Athens, Greece. However, this does not mean the attack actually occurred in Athens.

Organizational Structure

No explicit evidence can be found about the organization of Solidarity with 17N. It is worth noting, however, that the group's low level of sophistication may indicate a loose organizational structure (MIPT 2008). First, the group chose to attack a non-political celebrity target rather than symbolically targeting a political figure or institution (MIPT 2008). It is unusual for Greek armed groups to attack a non-political target (MIPT 2008). Secondly, the group failed to light the gas canisters under Vissi's car on fire (MIPT 2008). This suggests that the individuals responsible for the attempted attack were probably loosely affiliated (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

No explicit evidence would suggest that Solidarity for 17N maintains any ties to other non-state or state actors. It is worth noting that the group is classified by MIPT (2008) as a typical Greek arsonist group. These groups are generally loosely organized and therefore, may share membership with each other or attack under aliases (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The state response to the September 2003 attempted arson incident is unclear. Solidarity for 17N was not implicated in any subsequent attacks (MIPT 2008). The group's motive for committing a single attack is unclear, however, it is possible that the group organized once in order to protest the ongoing N17 trial and dismantled immediately following their attempt. It is worth noting that the group is classified by MIPT (2008) as a typical Greek arsonist group. These groups are generally loosely organized and therefore, may share membership with each other or attack under various aliases (MIPT 2008).

XII. TORRID WINTER

Torg ID: 497

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Torrid Winter." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3684. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Search Proquest
 - "Torrid winter" greece
 - Torrid winter greece from 2003-04-01 to 2003-04-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: The group did not attack again after April 11, 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group was only implicated in one instance of political violence, however, Torrid Winter appears to be loosely organized and may have been composed of individuals who disbanded in order to pursue violence elsewhere.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as Torrid Winter first formed, however, the group emerged on April 11, 2003 in three separate attacks targeting vehicles (MIPT 2008). Two of the cars belonged to civilians, while the third belonged to the city of Thessaloniki

(MIPT 2008). While two of the cars were targeted via lit gas canisters, a third car was attacked with an improvised explosive device (MIPT 2008). Torrid Winter's statement of responsibility confirms that the attack was most likely carried out in order to express solidarity with prominent Greek anarchist groups and individual anarchists (MIPT 2008). These groups included ELA and N17, both of which conducted violence within a similar time frame beginning in 1975 (MIPT 2008). This may suggest that Torrid Winter is ideologically anarchist (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Torrid Winter was responsible for three simultaneous attacks that occurred in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The specific organizational structure of Torrid Winter is unclear. The fact, however, that their attacks included multiple types of targets and involved various modi operandi may suggest that they were carried out by loosely affiliated individuals rather than a cohesive group. It is worth noting that the group is classified by MIPT (2008) as a typical Greek arsonist group. These groups are generally loosely organized and therefore, may share membership with each other or attack under various aliases (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

No explicit information suggests that Torrid Winter maintained any external ties to either state or non-state actors. The fact that the attacks included multiple types of targets and involved various MO's may suggest that they were carried out by loosely affiliated individuals rather than a cohesive group. It is worth noting that the group is classified by MIPT (2008) as a typical Greek arsonist group. These groups are generally loosely organized and therefore, may share membership with each other or attack under various aliases (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The state response to the attacks perpetrated by Torrid Winter is unclear. The group did not attack again after April 11, 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group was only implicated in one instance of political violence, however, Torrid Winter appears to be loosely organized and may have been composed of individuals who disbanded in order to pursue violence elsewhere.

XIII. ANTI-STATE DEFENSE
Torg ID: 832
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Anti-State Defense." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3932. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Search Proquest
 - Anti-state defense greece
 - Anti-state defence greece
 - Anti-state defense greece from 2003-11-01 to 2003-11-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: The group did not attack again after November 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why they ceased their use of political violence, however, it is common for small arsonist groups in Greece to organize once and then never attack again (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear when the group known as Anti-State Defense first formed, however, the group emerged in a single attack against an Athens bank in November 2003 (MIPT 2008). The group threw Molotov cocktails into a National Bank branch (MIPT 2008). No information can be found about the group's specific ideological motivation, but the group's name and target may suggest possible anarchist, anti-capitalist ideology.

Geography

The Anti-State Defense was responsible for a single attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information can be found regarding the specific organizational structure of the Anti-State Defense. The relatively unsophisticated means of attack may suggest a loose structural organization and operational capacity. MIPT (2008) speculates that the

Anti-State Defense, like many Greek anarchist organizations committing acts of arson, may be composed of “loosely affiliated disgruntled individuals”.

External Ties

No explicit information would suggest that the Anti-State Defense maintained any external ties to state or non-state actors. The aforementioned likely loose organizational structure of the group may imply that the group’s members could have been affiliated with other armed organizations.

Group Outcome

No information can be found regarding the response of the state to the November 2003 attack. The group did not attack again after November 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why they ceased their use of political violence, however, it is common for small arsonist groups in Greece to organize once and then never attack again (MIPT 2008).

XIV. COMMANDO ANARCHIST GROUP

Torg ID: 842

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Commando Anarchist Group.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3580. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Athens News Agency. 2003. “Thessaloniki Anti-globalization Protest Detainees to be Released.” Athens News Agency. <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=35420427>.
- Search Proquest
 - Commando anarchist group
 - Commando anarchist group greece from 2003-07-01 to 2003-07-31

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: The Commando Anarchist Group was not responsible for any attacks that occurred after the bank arson incident that occurred in July 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence, however, it does not rule out the possibility that the group members engaged in subsequent violence under an alias.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Commando Anarchist Group first formed, however, the group first emerged in July 2003 (MIPT 2008). The attack involved multiple perpetrators on a motorcycle throwing Molotov cocktails at an ATM outside an Athens bank (MIPT 2008). According to MIPT (2008), the group intended to protest the detention of seven Greek and foreign nationals in Thessaloniki following outbreaks of violence at anti-EU-summit demonstrations in June 2003. The continued detention of the Thessaloniki protestors received backlash from the Greek public as well as the Spanish government, who accused the courts of unnecessarily harsh conditions for the prisoners in custody (ANA 2003). The name of the group suggests anarchist ideology (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The Commando Anarchist Group was responsible for a single attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

MIPT (2008) suggests that the group was most likely composed of no more than a few individuals who were able to escape the site of attack on a motorcycle. It is likely that the Commando Anarchist Group was loosely organized and not necessarily very operationally capable (MIPT 2008). MIPT (2008) classifies the group as among typical Greek anarchist organizations, which “[lack] concrete structure” and may share membership.

External Ties

No specific information can be found to suggest that the Commando Anarchist Group maintained any external ties to any state or non-state actors. MIPT (2008) classifies the group as among typical Greek anarchist organizations, which “[lack] concrete structure” and may share membership.

Group Outcome

The state response to the July 2003 bank attack is unclear. The Commando Anarchist Group was not responsible for any attacks that occurred after the bank arson incident

that occurred in July 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence, however, it does not rule out the possibility that the group members engaged in subsequent violence under an alias.

XV. CONSCIOUSLY ENRAGED

Torg ID: 843

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Consciously Enraged." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3999. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- ID 17490. Terrorism Incidents Database Search. RAND. n.d. https://smapp.rand.org/rwtid/incident_detail.php?id=17490
- Athens News Agency. 2003. "Thessaloniki Anti-globalization Protest Detainees to be Released." Athens News Agency. <https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=35420427>.
- Daniel Howden Special to The Christian, Science Monitor. 2003. In greece, bombings punctuate trial of terrorist group ; friday's explosions trigger fresh concerns about terrorism and olympic security.: [ALL edition]. *The Christian Science Monitor*, Sep 09, 2003. <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/greece-bombing-s-punctuate-trial-terrorist-group/docview/405681190/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed May 9, 2022).
- Search Proquest
 - "consciously enraged" from 2003-07-01 to 2003-07-31
 - consciously enraged greece

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: Consciously Enraged did not conduct any violent attacks after the single attack that occurred in November 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group stopped conducting attacks, however, it is possible that the group was composed of a few individuals who may have disbanded following the November 2003 attack (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear when the group known as the Consciously Enraged first formed. The group's emergence can be credited to a single attack that occurred on November 18, 2003 (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). The attack involved the group setting fire to a storage room of a branch of the Postal Savings Bank in Athens (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). The group later crafted a written statement addressing the detention of multiple groups of leftist prisoners by the Greek state as justification for their attack (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.).

According to MIPT (2008) and RAND (n.d.), the group intended to protest the detention of seven Greek and foreign nationals in Thessaloniki following outbreaks of violence at anti-EU-summit demonstrations in June 2003. The continued detention of the Thessaloniki protestors received backlash from the Greek public as well as the Spanish government, who accused the courts of unnecessarily harsh conditions for the prisoners in custody (ANA 2003).

The Consciously Enraged also addressed the ongoing November 17 trial (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). In March 2003, almost twenty individuals were put on trial after various charges related to membership in November 17 (Howden 2003). The dismantling and subsequent legal battle to convict members of N17 was the motivation behind many incidents of political violence in Greece in 2002 and 2003 (Howden 2003). In September 2003, an article by Daniel Howden (2003) described backlash against the N17 trial on the basis of civil liberties. Members of N17, for example, were subject to the suspension of trial by jury (Howden 2003).

Geography

The Consciously Enraged were responsible for a single attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information can be found about the organizational structure of the Consciously Enraged. MIPT (2008), however, implies that the group is most likely small and loosely structured. Anarchist groups operating in Greece generally tend to assemble for a single attack and then disband (MIPT 2008). The individuals composing these groups may also perpetrate further violence under aliases (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

No explicit information can be found to indicate that Consciously Enraged maintained any organizational ties to any state or non-state actors. It is worth noting, however, that

anarchist groups operating in Greece generally tend to assemble for a single attack and then disband (MIPT 2008). The individuals composing these groups may also perpetrate further violence under aliases (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The response of the police to the November 18 attack is unclear. Consciously Enraged did not conduct any violent attacks after the single attack that occurred in November 2003 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group stopped conducting attacks, however, it is possible that the group was composed of a few individuals who may have disbanded following the November 2003 attack (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- A lot of groups in part 9 mobilize in response to a June 2003 EU summit
- Many protestors at the EU summit are arrested for conducting violent attacks during protests. The protestors were then held without trial for several months, which led to repeated arson attacks by separately-named “disgruntled individuals”
- LED seems to be the only real group in this 2003 set and even then it’s suspected of being an individual, not an armed group

XVI. IMMEDIATE ACTION
Torg ID: 850
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Immediate Action.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4055. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- ID 17729. Terrorism Incidents Database Search. RAND. n.d. https://smapp.rand.org/rwtid/incident_detail.php?id=17729
- The killing of zak: The astonishing violence and impunity of greek police. 2018. OpenDemocracy. Oct 31, <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/magazines/killing-zak-astonishing-violence-impunity-greek/docview/2127402943/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed May 13, 2022).
- Search FBIS
 - Iraklis Marangakis
 - Immediate action Greece

- Search Proquest
 - “Immediate action” greece
 - Iraklis Marangakis immediate action greece
 - Public Power Corporation attack Greece

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: Following December 2003, no subsequent attacks have been claimed under the name Immediate Action. MIPT (2008) reports that it is likely that the members of the group may have continued to perpetrate political violence under a different name. No explicit information, however, exists to corroborate this notion.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as Immediate Action formed. The group, however, first emerged on December 11, 2003, for a single attack (RAND; n.d. MIPT 2008). The group lit canisters under a Jeep owned by a Greek construction company (RAND, n.d.; MIPT 2008). In a call claiming responsibility, a member of the group cited the recent shooting of Iraklis Marangakis as motivation for their attack (MIPT 2008). Earlier in December 2003, Greek police shot and killed Marangakis in the head for failing to stop at a police checkpoint in his car (OpenDemocracy 2018).

It is unclear why Immediate Action may have chosen to attack a vehicle belonging to a construction company. RAND (n.d.) reports that the Jeep targeted was parked in front of a branch of the Public Power Corporation. It is likely that Immediate Action may have purposely chosen to target a vehicle outside a public infrastructure company to demonstrate anti-establishment rhetoric. It is unclear what the specific ideology of Immediate Action is, aside from a potential anti-police stance.

Geography

Immediate Action was responsible for a single attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of Immediate Action is unclear. The relatively unsophisticated use of gas canisters to perpetrate an arson attack may suggest a loose

organizational structure. MIPT (2008) classifies Immediate Action as a typical Greek arsonist group, which are generally composed of “loosely affiliated individuals” and do not maintain any sort of structure. According to MIPT (2008), Greek police believe that Greek arsonist groups may attack under various names and that the number of such groups is therefore exaggerated.

External Ties

No explicit information would suggest that Immediate Action shares any external ties with any state or non-state actors. MIPT (2008) classifies Immediate Action as a typical Greek arsonist group, which are generally composed of “loosely affiliated individuals” and do not maintain any sort of structure. According to MIPT (2008), Greek police believe that Greek arsonist groups may attack under various names and that the number of such groups is therefore exaggerated.

Group Outcome

The response of the state to the attack carried out by Immediate Action is unclear. Following December 2003, no subsequent attacks have been claimed under the name Immediate Action. MIPT (2008) reports that it is likely that the members of the group may have continued to perpetrate political violence under a different name. No explicit information, however, exists to corroborate this notion.

XVII. INDOMITABLE MARXISTS

Torg ID: 851

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Indomitable Marxists.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4057. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- ID 18148. Terrorism Incidents Database Search. RAND. n.d. https://smapp.rand.org/rwtid/incident_detail.php?id=18148
- “Chronology of Significant International Terrorism for 2004.” National Counterterrorism Center. 2005. <https://irp.fas.org/threat/nctc2004.pdf>
- Patrick Quinn, in Athens. 2004. Olympic crackdown under way as greek terror trial begins: [FOREIGN edition]. *The Independent*, Feb 10, 2004. <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/olympic-crackdo>

wn-under-way-as-greek-terror-trial/docview/310576737/se-2?accountid=11243 (accessed May 13, 2022).

- Migdalovitz, Carol. 2004. "Greece: Threat of Terrorism and Security at the Olympics." Bits.de.
https://www.bits.de/public/documents/US_Terrorist_Attacks/CRS-Terrorism-Olympics300404.pdf.
- Search FBIS
 - Indomitable Marxists Greece

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: The Indomitable Marxists were not responsible for any attacks that occurred after February 2004 (MIPT 2008). While the group itself may no longer be considered active, it is worth noting that small arsonist groups and the individuals composing them may tend to attack under aliases (MIPT 2008). Therefore, it is entirely possible that the Indomitable Arsonists or its members may have continued to perpetrate political violence within Greece (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is conflicting information about when the Indomitable Marxists emerged, but it was likely in 2004. It is unclear when the group known as the Indomitable Marxists formed, however, the group first emerged following a single attack on February 20, 2004 (National Counterterrorism Center 2005; RAND n.d.). The attack involved the group throwing improvised explosive devices under a vehicle belonging to a British official (National Counterterrorism Center 2005; MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). The official in question is referred to as a high level employee of the EU institution known as CEDEFOP, or the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (National Counterterrorism Center 2005; MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.).

In their statement of responsibility, the Indomitable Marxists cited the trial of ELA member Christos Tsigaridas and the imminent Athens Olympic Games as the motivations for their attack (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). Ten days prior to the attack, the trial of five ELA leaders began in Athens, Greece (Quinn 2004). ELA was one of Greece's most prominent armed groups that perpetrated political violence from 1975 to 1995 (Quinn 2004).

The Indomitable Marxists saw the trial as a farce, claiming that the current construction of the Olympic Games was the “real terrorist operation...in Greece” (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d). The group referenced the “murder” of workers involved in infrastructure building for the games, consistent with the group’s apparent Marxist influence and anti-capitalist stance (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d). Christos Tsigaridas was referred to by the group as a “genuine fighter”, presumably against the Greek establishment and the perceived overexertion of capitalism (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.).

Overall, while the group appears ideologically Marxist, MIPT (2008) believes that the Indomitable Marxists share similarities with other anarchist groups perpetrating arson attacks throughout Greece. In addition, the fact that the group chose to attack an official involved with an EU institution may suggest an anti-globalist stance that is consistent with anarchist protests against the 2004 Athens Olympics (Migdalovitz 2004, 1).

Geography

The Indomitable Marxists were responsible for a single arson attack that took place in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (National Counterterrorism Center 2005; MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.)

Organizational Structure

No information can be found regarding the specific organizational structure of the Indomitable Marxists. MIPT (2008), however, classifies the group as a “typical Greek anarchist group”, emphasizing that such groups are usually shared membership or attack under various aliases.

External Ties

No information would suggest that the indomitable Marxists maintained any external ties to state or non-state actors. It is worth mentioning, however, that MIPT (2008), however, classifies the group as a “typical Greek anarchist group”, emphasizing that such groups may share membership or attack under various aliases. While the Indomitable Marxists appeared to be strong supporters of ELA and its cause, their lack of technological sophistication points to their ties to ELA as purely inspirational.

Group Outcome

The state response to the gas canister attack is unclear. The Indomitable Marxists were not responsible for any attacks that occurred after 2003 (MIPT 2008). While the group itself may no longer be considered active, it is worth noting that small arsonist groups and the individuals composing them may tend to attack under aliases (MIPT 2008). Therefore, it is entirely possible that the Indomitable Arsonists or its members may have continued to perpetrate political violence within Greece (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- seems like there is a MIPT typo
- good example of where MIPT might be wrong
- consistent with 2004

XVIII. THE COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTION OF INTRANSIGENCE

Torg ID: 862

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Committee for Promotion of Intransigence." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4283. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- ID 18400. Terrorism Incidents Database Search. RAND. n.d.a
https://smapp.rand.org/rwtid/incident_detail.php?id=18400
- ID 19531. Terrorism Incidents Database Search. RAND. n.d.b
https://smapp.rand.org/rwtid/incident_detail.php?id=19531
- ID 20426. Terrorism Incidents Database Search. RAND. n.d.c
https://smapp.rand.org/rwtid/incident_detail.php?id=20426
- Athens News Agency. 2003. "Thessaloniki Anti-globalization Protest Detainees to be Released." Athens News Agency.
<https://wnc.eastview.com/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=35420427>.
- Ta Nea. 2003. "Greece: Protests, Arson Attacks in Thessaloniki Demanding Release of Detainees." *Ta Nea*, October 24, 2003.
<https://wnc-eastview-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/wnc/article?id=35549083>.
- Ta Nea. 2004. "Increase of Arson Attacks in Thessaloniki Reported." *Ta Nea*, February 12, 2004. <https://wnc-eastview-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/wnc/article?id=35497536>.
- Brian Williams and, Karolos Grohmann. 2004. Greek conservatives poised to end 10 years of socialist rule: [national edition]. *National Post*, Mar 08, 2004.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/greek-conservatives-poised-end-10-years-socialist/docview/330131077/se-2?accountid=11243>
(accessed May 17, 2022).
- Search FBIS
 - Committee for Promotion of Intransigence

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: The Committee for Promotion of Intransigence was not responsible for any attacks beyond late 2004 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear when the group known as the Committee for Promotion of Intransigence formed. MIPT (2008) attributes the group's emergence to October 2003. The group is also named in a Ta Nea (2004) article from an early 2004 article that implicates the group among several anarchist groups in Thessaloniki to emerge in late 2003.

The group's first named attack occurred on March 17, 2004, when they targeted a Mercedes-loannidis car agency via improvised explosives composed of gas canisters (RAND n.d.a). In their statement of responsibility, the Committee for Promotion of Intransigence referenced the, "consumers' impassive state" and named the damaged cars as a "[symbol] of spectacular misery" (RAND n.d.a).

RAND (n.d.b) attributes the next attack by the group to October 4, 2004. In October 2004, the group was again responsible for vehicle arson against two vehicles in a lot located in a suburb of Thessaloniki (RAND n.d.b). Similar to the Mercedes attack, the group called the vehicles as a symbol of oppression, vowing to confront, "the agents that support those in power" (RAND n.d.b).

According to MIPT (2008), the group ceased their use of political violence in the year 2005. The last attack recorded by RAND (n.d.c) occurred on November 24, 2004, when the group ignited propane canisters outside the offices of PASOK in Thessaloniki. PASOK, or the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, was Greece's majority party until the year 2004 (National Post 2004). The Committee for Promotion of Intransigence did not express their reason for targeting the party's offices in their claim of responsibility (RAND n.d.c). It is unclear why the group may have chosen to target PASOK other than for their general rule in the Greek political establishment, which many leftist groups may see as an agent of oppression.

According to MIPT (2008), the group also spoke against the detention of seven Greek and foreign nationals in Thessaloniki. These individuals were arrested following outbreaks of violence at anti-EU-summit demonstrations in June 2003 (ANA 2003; Ta Nea 2003). The continued detention of the Thessaloniki protestors received backlash

from the Greek public as well as the Spanish government, who accused the courts of unnecessarily harsh conditions for the prisoners in custody (ANA 2003). It is important to note that Thessaloniki experienced a marked increase in violence in the months following the continued detention of the seven protestors (Ta Nea 2003; Ta Nea 2004). The Committee for Promotion of Intransigence was one of many anarchist groups or individuals to perpetrate arson in Thessaloniki following the June 2003 EU summit (Ta Nea 2003; Ta Nea 2004).

It may be possible to classify the Committee for Promotion of Intransigence as an anarchist group given their general statements expressing distrust with the establishment (MIPT 2008). Additionally, their anti-consumerist stance may even indicate an affiliation with communist ideology. While MIPT (2008) classifies the group as “slightly more serious” than other Greek arsonist groups, the group still appears to lack concrete goals and may still be labeled as “relatively un-ambitious”.

Geography

The Committee for Promotion of Intransigence was responsible for multiple minor arson attacks that occurred in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece, and its surrounding suburbs (RAND n.d.a.; RAND n.d.b.; RAND n.d.c.; Ta Nea 2004; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information exists regarding the organizational structure of the Committee for Promotion of Intransigence. The duration of the group’s operational activity and consistent MO may suggest a slightly stronger organizational structure than other Greek anarchist organizations.

External Ties

No information would suggest any external ties between the Committee for Promotion of Intransigence and any state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

According to MIPT (2008), the group ceased their use of political violence in the year 2005. The last attack recorded by RAND (n.d.c) occurred on November 24, 2004, when the group ignited propane canisters outside the offices of PASOK in Thessaloniki. PASOK, or the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, was Greece’s majority party until the year 2004 (National Post 2004). The Committee for Promotion of Intransigence did not express their reason for targeting the party’s offices in their claim of responsibility (RAND n.d.c). It is unclear why the group may have chosen to target PASOK other than for their

general rule in the Greek political establishment, which many leftist groups may see as an agent of oppression.

No specific information exists to describe the specific response of the state to any attacks perpetrated by the Committee for Promotion of Intransigence. In response to the outbreak of arsonist attacks in Thessaloniki following the June 2003 EU summit, Greek police increased their anti-terrorism efforts but were relatively unsuccessful (Ta Nea 2004)

The Committee for Promotion of Intransigence was not responsible for any attacks beyond late 2004 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

XIX. RESISTANCE CELL
Torg ID: 1261
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 2004
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20381>
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<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2004-05-15/new-greek-extremist-group-claims-bombs-threatens/1976226>
- Associated Press. 2004. "Athens Olympics are Back on Track: [2 Edition]." *The Grand Rapids Press*, May 13, C2.
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https://www.bits.de/public/documents/US_Terrorist_Attacks/CRS-Terrorism-Olympics300404.pdf
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<https://www.refworld.org/docid/5bcf1f2a13.html>
- Search FBIS
 - Alpha Bank attack Athens
 - Resistance Cell Greece

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: The Resistance Cell does not appear to be responsible for any political violence that occurred following the May 2004 attack. It is unclear why the group may have ceased their use of political violence. It is possible, however, that the group's low level of technological sophistication and lack of any subsequent attack may indicate that, similar to other Greek extremist groups, the group may have been composed of one or more individuals who simply wished to express their distrust with the Greek establishment and in this specific case, the Olympic Games

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as the Resistance Cell formed, however, the group came to attention for a single attack that occurred on May 13, 2004 (AFP 2004; Grand Rapids Press 2004; GTD 2020). The group planted and lit three gas canister bombs outside of a branch of Alpha Bank in Athens, Greece (AFP 2004; Grand Rapids Press 2004; GTD 2020).

In their claim of responsibility, the Resistance Cell named the Alpha Bank as a prominent sponsor of the Athens Olympic Games, which were set to occur in August 2004 (AFP 2004). According to AFP (2004), the Resistance Cell stated, "Fire to the sponsors of the Olympiad". It is unclear why specifically the Resistance Cell maintained an anti-Olympic stance. A 2004 report from the Congressional Research Service cited the possible threat of anti-globalization extremists allying with armed Greek groups in order to carry out violence at the 2004 Olympic Games (Migdalovitz 2004, 3).

According to AFP (2004), a more prominent group known as Revolutionary Struggle (EA) had also perpetrated bombing attacks in Athens only days before the Resistance Cell. EA also intended to conduct violence in order to discourage visitors from attending the Olympic Games (AFP 2004). Revolutionary Struggle was a leftist group that operated in Greece from 2003 until 2014 (US Department of State 2018). No information would suggest a relationship between Revolutionary Cell and Resistance struggle other than possible ideological affiliation.

Geography

The Resistance Cell was responsible for a single arson attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (AFP 2004; Grand Rapids Press 2004; GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the Resistance Cell is unclear. In an AFP (2004) article, the group is classified as amateur, and is speculated to “lack...operational capacity”. Additionally, the group’s low level of technological sophistication and lack of any subsequent attack may indicate that, similar to other Greek extremist groups, the group may have been composed of one or more individuals who simply wished to express their distrust with the Greek establishment and in this specific case, the Olympic Games

External Ties

No information would suggest that the Resistance Cell maintained any external ties to state or non-state actors. According to AFP (2004), a more prominent group known as Revolutionary Struggle (EA) had also perpetrated bombing attacks in Athens only days before the Resistance Cell. EA also intended to conduct violence in order to discourage visitors from attending the Olympic Games (AFP 2004). Revolutionary Struggle was a leftist group that operated in Greece from 2003 until 2014 (US Department of State 2018). No information would suggest a relationship between Revolutionary Cell and Resistance struggle other than a possible ideological affiliation.

Group Outcome

The response of the Greek state to the single attack perpetrated by the Resistance Cell is unclear. According to Migdalovitz (2004, 4), the Greek state did not heavily anticipate any domestic threats to Olympic security following the dismantling of the prominent extremist groups N17 and ELA. To combat potential external threats during the Olympic Games, Greece's Public Order Ministry invested heavily in security infrastructure and requested some assistance from international governments and institutions such as NATO (Migdalovitz 2004, 5-6).

The Resistance Cell does not appear to be responsible for any political violence that occurred following the May 2004 attack. It is unclear why the group may have ceased their use of political violence. It is possible, however, that the group’s low level of technological sophistication and lack of any subsequent attack may indicate that, similar to other Greek extremist groups, the group may have been composed of one or more individuals who simply wished to express their distrust with the Greek establishment and in this specific case, the Olympic Games.

Notes for Iris

- lots of one hit wonders opposing the Olympics prior to the summer events
- even though there are a collective number of attacks protesting the Olympics the sub-motives may vary. Some oppose the Greek government for corruption and wasting resources. Others oppose the Olympics as an act of labor exploitation.
- no major differences between the Olympic-related groups

XX. FIRES OF HELL
Torg ID: 172
Min. Group Date: 2004
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Fires of Hell." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4020. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- ID 18810. Terrorism Incidents Database Search. RAND. n.d.
https://smapp.rand.org/rwtid/incident_detail.php?id=18810
- Ta Nea. 2005. "Greek Anarchists Show Support During Youth's Sentencing for Gas Canister Attack." Ta Nea.
<https://wnc-eastview-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/wnc/article?id=32010641>.
- Search Proquest
 - Fires of hell greece
 - "Fires of hell" from 2004-06-01 to 2004-06-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: Fires of Hell was not responsible for any subsequent attacks after June 2004. It is unknown why the group ceased their use of political violence. It is entirely possible that the group formed and disbanded in order to protest the ongoing detainment of Polikarpos Yeoryiadhis.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as Fires of Hell formed. The group, however, conducted a single arson attack that occurred on June 15, 2004 (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). Fires of Hell placed and detonated a lit gas canister outside the Church of Pilaia in Thessaloniki (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). It is unclear why the group chose to attack a church. In their claim of responsibility, the group left a relatively vague message, stating,

“Their riches are our blood and prayers in the dark for us. Freedom to the gates of hell and Polikarpos Yeoryiadhis” (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.).

Yeoryiadhis was a 27 year old anarchist who had previously been arrested Thessaloniki for an attempted gas canister arson attack in April 2004 (Ta Nea 2005; MIPT 2008). It is possible that the affiliation of Fires of Hell with Yeoryiadhis may suggest a shared anarchist ideology.

Geography

Fires of Hell was responsible for a single attack that occurred in the urban environment of Thessaloniki (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information exists regarding the organizational structure of Fires of Hell. MIPT (2008), however, classifies the group as similar to other Greek arsonist groups, stating that its membership probably exceeds no more than one or two individuals.

External Ties

No explicit information suggests external ties between Fires of Hell and any state or non-state actors. While the group did express solidarity with the imprisoned anarchist Polikarpos Yeoryiadhis, no such information is yet to indicate any operational ties between the two.

Group Outcome

The state response to the June 2004 church bombing is unclear. Fires of Hell was not responsible for any subsequent attacks after June 2004. It is unknown why the group ceased their use of political violence. It is entirely possible that the group formed and disbanded in order to protest the ongoing detainment of Polikarpos Yeoryiadhis.

Notes for Iris:

-Thessaloniki seems a hotbed for a lot of terrorism likely because the convicted ELA members were being held there. Seems to spur a lot of protest and other counter-violence activity. Is Thessaloniki seen as a significant symbol of Greek authority?

-early MIPT profiles on late 1990s groups initially note that it's unusual for attacks to occur in Thessaloniki but by 2003-2004 this language disappears

XXI. MIDNIGHT SABOTEURS
Torg ID: 297
Min. Group Date: 2004
Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Midnight Saboteurs.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4128. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- ID 18027. Terrorism Incidents Database Search. RAND. n.d. https://smapp.rand.org/rwtid/incident_detail.php?id=18027
- Dora Antoniou. 2001. “Costas Passaris caught.” *eKathimerini.com*, November 28, 2001. <https://www.ekathimerini.com/news/1962/costas-passaris-caught/>.
- To Vima. 2009. “Greek Police Investigates Links Between Organized Crime, Antiauthoritarians.” *To Vima*, December 24, 2009.
- Search Proquest
 - “Midnight saboteurs” greece

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: The Midnight Saboteurs were not responsible for any attacks after February 2004. It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence, however, it is worth stating that the group operated in a manner consistent with other Greek arsonist groups. It is therefore likely that the group was composed of one or more loosely affiliated individuals who organized once for the purpose of targeting the Group 4 vehicle (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is known when the group known as Midnight Saboteurs formed. The group emerged on February 11, 2004, for a single arson attack (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). The group targeted a truck belonging to the private security firm known as Group 4 (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.) The particular attack involved the Midnight Saboteurs throwing an improvised explosive device composed of three gas canisters under the firm’s vehicle (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.).

In a statement of responsibility, RAND (n.d.) reports that the group preferred for the vehicles of Group 4 to “fall first...to robbers” before falling “into the hands of arsonists”.

Additionally, according to MIPT (2008), the Midnight Saboteurs “issued an angry letter” against Greek poverty. Additionally, the group referenced two prominent Greek robbers (MIPT 2008). The group’s statement challenged the imprisonment of Kostas Passairs, and served as a tribute to Kharis Temberekidhis (MIPT 2008).

Kostas Passaris was Greece’s “most wanted fugitive” was who responsible for a series of violent crimes, including robbery and the murder of two police officers, in Greece and Romania until his arrest in 2001 (Antoniou 2001). Kharis Temberekidhis was another Greek criminal who was killed by Greek police in 1999 after a bank robbery (To Vima 2009). According to To Vima (2009), Temberekidhis had ties to Greek anarchist groups.

The specific ideology of the Midnight Saboteurs is unclear. Their solidarity with adversaries of the Greek establishment may suggest an anarchist ideology.

Geography

The Midnight Saboteurs were responsible for a single arson attack that occurred in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The specific organizational structure of the Midnight Saboteurs is unclear. Given that the group operated in a manner consistent with other Greek arsonist groups, it is likely that the group was composed of one or more loosely affiliated individuals who organized once for the purpose of targeting the Group 4 vehicle (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Besides ideological ties and solidarity with Passaris and Temberekidhis, no information would suggest that the Midnight Saboteurs maintained external ties to any state or non-state actor.

The group’s statement challenged the imprisonment of Kostas Passairs, and served as a tribute to Kharis Temberekidhis (MIPT 2008).

Kostas Passaris was Greece’s “most wanted fugitive” was who responsible for a series of violent crimes, including robbery and the murder of two police officers, in Greece and Romania until his arrest in 2001 (Antoniou 2001). Kharis Temberekidhis was another Greek criminal who was killed by Greek police in 1999 after a bank robbery (To Vima 2009). According to To Vima (2009), Temberekidhis had ties to Greek anarchist groups.

Group Outcome

The response of the Greek state to the February 2004 arson incident is unclear. The Midnight Saboteurs were not responsible for any attacks after the truck bombing. It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence, however, it is worth stating that the group operated in a manner consistent with other Greek arsonist groups. It is therefore likely that the group was composed of one or more loosely affiliated individuals who organized once for the purpose of targeting the Group 4 vehicle (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-this is unusual in reference to criminal activity

XXII. PIRINAS PROOTHISIS OLOKLIROTIKON KATASTROFON

Torg ID: 338

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Nuclei For Promoting Total Catastrophe, Pirinas Proothisis Oloklirotikon Katastrofon

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Nuclei for Promoting Total Catastrophe." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4170. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- "Security at Games to test Greek mettle." Chicago Tribune. 2004.
<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-2004-05-16-0405160412-story.html>
- Search FBIS
 - Nuclei for Promoting Total Catastrophe
 - Pirinas Proothisis Oloklirotikon Katastrofon
- Search Proquest
 - Pirinas Proothisis Oloklirotikon Katastrofon
 - Nuclei For Promoting Total Catastrophe

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NPTC

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: The group was not responsible for any subsequent attacks after the February 2004 library fire (MIPT 2008). Given that Greek arsonist groups are usually composed of few individuals, it may be possible that the individuals composing the NPTC carried out attacks under another name. No explicit information serves to

corroborate this assumption. It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as the Nuclei for Promoting Total Catastrophe formed, however, the group was responsible for a single arson attack that occurred on February 15, 2004 (MIPT 2008). The group's primary goal appeared to be protesting the Greek education system (MIPT 2008). The NPTC set fire to a mobile library belonging to the Regional Union of Municipalities of the Ioannina Prefect (MIPT 2008).

In their claim of responsibility, the NPTC declared their goal to be the "...total destruction of the [Greek education] system" (MIPT 2008). The group appeared to see the education system as the product of the overall Greek establishment (MIPT 2008). The NPTC, like most Greek arsonist groups, appeared to operate with an anarchist ideology (MIPT 2008).

While the group was not among the many Greek arsonist groups to protest the Athens Olympics, the NPTC is named in a Chicago Tribune (2004) article that describes domestic security threats to the Olympic Games that were set to be held in August 2004.

Geography

The NPTC was responsible for a single incident of arson that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (Chicago Tribune 2001).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information can be found about the organizational structure of the NPTC. Given that the group's operations are consistent with the activity of most Greek arsonist groups, it is likely that the attack was conducted by one or more individuals of minimal affiliation (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

No information suggests that the NPTC maintained ties to any state or non-state actors. Given that Greek arsonist groups are usually composed of few individuals, it may be possible that the individuals composing the NPTC carried out attacks under another name. No explicit information serves to corroborate this assumption.

Group Outcome

The response of the Greek state to the specific attack carried out by the NPTC is unclear. It is worth noting, however, that the increase in domestic political violence within heavily populated areas of Greece was at least partially responsible for heavy investments in security infrastructure and resources prior to the 2004 Athens Olympics (Chicago Tribune 2001). While the group was not among the many Greek arsonist groups to protest the Athens Olympics, the NPTC is named in a Chicago Tribune (2004) article that describes domestic security threats to the Olympic Games that were set to be held in August 2004.

The group was not responsible for any subsequent attacks after the February 2004 library fire (MIPT 2008). Given that Greek arsonist groups are usually composed of few individuals, it may be possible that the individuals composing the NPTC carried out attacks under another name. No explicit information serves to corroborate this assumption. It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Notes for Iris:

-the Chicago Tribune article is interesting because it heavily sensationalized and exaggerated the threat of terrorism during the Olympics (media depictions political violence)

XXIII. REVOLUTIONARY TORCH-BEARING RUN

Torg ID: 437

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Revolutionary Torch-Bearing Run." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4246. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- ID 18350. Terrorism Incidents Database Search. RAND. n.d.
https://smapp.rand.org/rwtid/incident_detail.php?id=18350
- November 17 terrorists convicted: [final edition]. 2003. *Niagara Falls Review*, Dec 09, 2003.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/november-17-terrorists-convicted/docview/361322990/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed May 19, 2022).
- Search Proquest
 - Revolutionary Torch-Bearing Run
- Search FBIS

- Revolutionary Torch-Bearing Run

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: The Revolutionary Torch-Bearing Run did not appear to be responsible for any subsequent attacks following the one that occurred in March 2004. It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence. It is possible that, given the group's consistency with the operations of other small Greek anarchist groups, that the organization's members may have committed attacks under another name. This assertion, however, is not supported by any explicit evidence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Revolutionary Torch-Bearing Run formed, however, the group was responsible for what MIPT (2008) refers to as a "minor incident" on March 9, 2004 (RAND n.d.). The attack involved multiple perpetrators shattering the windows of a Masoutis supermarket in order to throw Molotov cocktails inside (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). According to both MIPT (2008) and RAND (n.d.), the fire caused by the explosive devices was minor enough that it extinguished itself.

In their statement of responsibility, the Revolutionary Torch-Bearing Run referenced what they saw as materialism in Greek society and the upcoming Athens Olympic Games, as well as the dismantling of N17 and ELA (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). Just months prior, 15 members of the prominent Greek armed organization known as November 17 were convicted by a special tribunal following almost thirty years of perpetrating political violence and political violence within Greece (Niagara Falls Review 2003).

The group's apparent solidarity with N17 and ELA, as well as purported resistance to capitalist themes may lead the Revolutionary Torch-Bearing Run to be classified as a leftist-affiliated, likely anarchist group (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The Revolutionary Torch-Bearing Run was responsible for a single arson attack that occurred in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (RAND n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the Revolutionary Torch-Bearing Run is not entirely clear. It is evident from MIPT (2008) and RAND (n.d.) that the group was composed of multiple members.

External Ties

No information would suggest external ties between the Revolutionary Torch-Bearing Run and any other state or non-state actors. It is possible that, given the group's consistency with the operations of other small Greek anarchist groups, that the organization's members may have committed attacks under another name. Greek arsonist groups may commit attacks under aliases or share membership with one another. This assertion, however, is not supported by any explicit evidence.

Group Outcome

The state response to the Masoutis supermarket attack is unclear. The Revolutionary Torch-Bearing Run did not appear to be responsible for any subsequent attacks following the one that occurred in March 2004 (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence. It is possible that, given the group's consistency with the operations of other small Greek anarchist groups, that the organization's members may have committed attacks under another name. This assertion is not supported by any explicit evidence.

XXIV. ANTI-OLYMPIC FLAME
Torg ID: 831
Min. Group Date: 2004
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Anti-Olympic Flame." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3931. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- ID 18227. Terrorism Incidents Database Search. RAND. n.d.a https://smapp.rand.org/rwtid/incident_detail.php?id=18227
- ID 18447. Terrorism Incidents Database Search. RAND. n.d.b https://smapp.rand.org/rwtid/incident_detail.php?id=18447
- REUTERS. 2004. "ENDING 30-YEAR DIVISION, Peace Plan for Cyprus, an Accord Reached by Greek and Turkish Leaders could Mean a Reunified Island would Join European Union: [ALL EDITIONS]." *Newsday*, Apr 01, A26.

<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/ending-30-year-division-peace-plan-cyprus-accord/docview/279806853/se-2?accountid=11243>

- Shannon, Tom. 2004. "OLYMPIC GAMES: Athens Invaded by Protesting Anarchists: [First Edition]." *The Independent*, Mar 03, 47.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/olympic-games-athens-invaded-protesting/docview/310690420/se-2?accountid=11243>.
- "PRO-'NO' rally markS 5th Anniversary of Annan Plan Referendum." 2009. *Cyprus Mail*, Apr 25.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/pro-no-rally-marks-5th-anniversary-annan-plan/docview/431355607/se-2?accountid=11243>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks that occurred after April 2004 (MIPT 2008). It is worth noting, however, that given the group's consistency with the operations of other small Greek anarchist groups, the organization's members may have committed attacks under another name. Greek arsonist groups may commit attacks under aliases or share membership with one another. This assertion, however, is not supported by any explicit evidence. It is unclear why the group specifically ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Anti-Olympic Flame first formed, however, the group first emerged in an arson attack that occurred on March 26, 2004 (RAND n.d.a). The group's first attack targeted a vehicle belonging to the Zeus Security company (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.a). The group's second and final attack took place on April 12, 2004, when the Anti-Olympic Flame placed and detonated improvised gas canister explosive devices under a car (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). The car belonged to Panagiotis Georgiades, who was currently serving as Deputy Consul of Cyprus (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.b).

In a claim of responsibility for their initial attack, the Anti-Olympic Flame referenced the "terrorism of the Olympic Games", urging young people to commit arson to emphasize their disapproval with the hosting of the games (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.b). Anarchist protest against the games was not uncommon. According to Tom Shannon (2004), anti-globalization and anarchist protestors stormed Athens months and weeks prior to the March 2004 attack to protest the upcoming August Olympic Games.

The ideological motivation behind the group's second attack pivoted from anti-Olympic rhetoric towards protesting the Cyprus conflict (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.b.). Following the arson against Deputy Panagiotis's car, the group stated that Turkish, Greece, and Cypriot "enemies" were "found in banks and ministries" (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.b.). The implemented a call to action in order to, "crush the patriotic garbage on both sides of the Aegean" (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.b.).

It is worth noting that less than two weeks prior to this attack, Greek, Turkish, and Cypriot leaders agreed to a peace plan to unite the island of Cyprus and allow Cyprus to join the EU (Reuters 2004). The plan was put to referendum in late April 2004, but was ultimately voted against, largely in part by the Greek Cypriots (Reuters 2004; Cyprus Mail 2009).

It is unclear whether the Anti-Olympic Flame claimed affiliation, ethnic or otherwise, to Cyprus or whether the group intended to protest on the basis of anti-globalization. Regardless, it seems that the group also opposed the capitalist and establishment-related ideals that they saw as being heavily implicated in the conflict. In relation to the Olympics, MIPT (2008) reports that the group most likely opposed the Games due to the "celebration of wealth and commercialism" that they believed the event promoted. The Anti-Olympic Flame can therefore be classified as a leftist group with possible anarchist and anti-capitalist tendencies.

Geography

The Anti-Olympic Flame was responsible for multiple arson attacks that took place in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.a., RAND n.d.b.).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information exists regarding the organizational structure of the Anti-Olympic Flame. MIPT (2008) classifies the group as a typical Greek anarchist group that typically operates with low capabilities and is composed of few members.

External Ties

No explicit information suggests that the Anti-Olympic Flame maintained external ties with any state or non-state actors. It is worth noting, however, that given the group's consistency with the operations of other small Greek anarchist groups, the organization's members may have committed attacks under another name. Greek arsonist groups may commit attacks under aliases or share membership with one another. This assertion, however, is not supported by any explicit evidence.

Group Outcome

The state response to the attacks perpetrated by the Anti-Olympic Flame is unclear. The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks that occurred after April 2004 (MIPT 2008). It is worth noting, however, that given the group's consistency with the operations of other small Greek anarchist groups, the organization's members may have committed attacks under another name. Greek arsonist groups may commit attacks under aliases or share membership with one another. This assertion, however, is not supported by any explicit evidence. It is unclear why the group specifically ceased their use of political violence.

Notes for Iris:

- the group's name Anti-Olympic Flame is similar to Torch-Bearing Run and Flames of Hell, which raises questions about whether they are all the same organization or if this is a translation error
- all anti-Olympic attacks take place in a similar area and display similar tactics (common movement against the Olympics)

XXV. GROUP FOR SOCIAL RESISTANCE TO THE STATE MECHANISM

Torg ID: 437

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Group for Social Resistance to the State Mechanism." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4040. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- ID 18437. Terrorism Incidents Database Search. RAND. n.d.
https://smapp.rand.org/rwtid/incident_detail.php?id=18437
- Search Proquest
 - Group for Social Resistance to the State Mechanism
 - Kavala Greece attack
- Search FBIS
 - Kavala Town Hall attack
 - Group for Social Resistance to the State Mechanism
 - Kavala Greece Attack

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: The Group for Social Resistance to the State Mechanism was not responsible for any subsequent attacks after March 2004 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the organization known as the Group for Social Resistance to the State Mechanism formed, however, the group came to attention for a single attack that occurred on March 22, 2004 (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). The group placed and detonated an improvised gas canister explosive device behind the Kavala City Hall (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). The group did not express their ideological motivations for the attack (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.). The name of the organization and their target, however, may suggest an anti-establishment and possibly even anarchist ideological motivation.

Geography

The Group for Social Resistance to the State Mechanism was responsible for a single attack that occurred in the urban environment of Kavala, Greece (MIPT 2008; RAND n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the Group for Social Resistance to the State Mechanism is unclear. MIPT (2008), however, speculates that the group's lack of ideological statement suggests a relative lack of experience compared to other Greek arsonist groups. It is also likely the group operated with low operational capacity and organizational structure (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

No information would suggest that the Group for Social Resistance to the State Mechanism maintained any ties to state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The state response to the March 2004 attack is unclear. The Group for Social Resistance to the State Mechanism was not responsible for any subsequent attacks after March 2004 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Greece Part 10, 2005-2012
Last Updated: 25 February 2022

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1380	COMMUNIST LIBERATION FACTION		2005	0
T1361	ANARCHIST COLLECTIVE		2006	0
T1363	ANTI-STATE JUSTICE		2006	2006
T152	ACTION DIRECTE (GREECE)		2006	2006
T2107	THIEVES IN BLACK		2006	0
T2422	REVOLUTIONARY ACTION OF LIBERATION		2006	2007
T2267	ATHENS AND THESSALONIKI ARSONIST NUCLEI		2007	2007
T1558	FORBIDDEN BLOCKADE (GREECE)		2008	2008
T2203	GANGS OF CONSCIENCE		2008	2009
T2503	POPULAR WILL (GREECE)		2008	2010
T727	CONSPIRACY OF CELLS OF FIRE		2008	2011
T2407	ILLUMINATING PATHS OF SOLIDARITY		2009	2009
T2514	SECT OF REVOLUTIONARIES (GREECE)		2009	2010
T2542	ZERO TOLERANCE		2009	2010
T544	ALEXANDROS GRIGOROPOULOS ANARCHIST ATTACK GROUP		2009	2009
T680	ARMED REVOLUTIONARY ACTION (GREECE)		2009	2010
T694	ATTACK TEAMS FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE NATION (GREECE)		2009	2009
T705	BLACK AND RED ANARCHIST AND ANTI-AUTHORITARIANS INITIATIVE (GREECE)		2009	2009
T745	COUNCIL FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ORDER		2009	2009

T985	ANARCHIST ACTION (UNITED STATES)		2009	2009
T2507	REBELLIOUS GROUP LAMBROS FOUNDAS		2010	2010
T2511	REVOLUTIONARY CONTINUITY		2010	2010
T2637	FEBRUARY 12 MOVEMENT		2012	2012
T2642	INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY FRONT		2012	2012
T2654	LOVERS OF LAWLESSNESS / MILITANT MINORITY		2012	2012
T2679	ANTARTIKO POLEON		2012	2012

I. COMMUNIST LIBERATION FACTION

Torg ID: 1380

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Communist Liberation Faction." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4472. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- To Vima. 2002. "Progress of Investigation Into Incident Outside Greek Premier's House." *To Vima*, June 29, 2002.
<https://wnc-eastview-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=36394293>.
- Search FBIS
 - Communist Liberation Faction Greece
 - Khalandri Tax Office
 - Kiss FM van fire
- Search Proquest
 - Communist Liberation Faction Greece

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2005

Group End: The group did not appear to be responsible for any violence after February 2005 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence. It is not uncommon for relatively unorganized armed groups such as the Communist Liberation Faction to claim responsibility for one or two violent attacks and then immediately disband (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear when the group known as the Communist Liberation Faction formed, however, MIPT (2008) reports that the group emerged on February 1, 2005. The Communist Liberation Faction initially claimed responsibility for two separate arson attacks that presumably both occurred on February 1, 2005 (MIPT 2008). The group allegedly set fire to a van belonging to the radio station known as Kiss FM (MIPT 2008). Additionally, the group set fire to the Kalandri Tax Office (MIPT 2008). Following these attacks, the group issued a generic statement citing the “oppressive” Greek establishment as motivation for their arson (MIPT 2008). According to MIPT (2008), the group also stated that they wished to create an environment of “terrorism-hysteria” within Greece.

The group’s next and presumably last attack occurred against what MIPT (2008) refers to as a “Social Security Institution”. In the Communist Liberation Faction’s statement of responsibility, this attack was intended as a display of solidarity for “a former comrade” named Dhimitrios “Mitsos” Aivatzidhis (MIPT 2008). To Vima (2002) reports that Aivatzidhis was implicated for multiple attacks in 2002. One attack targeted the anti-drug organization OKANA, while Aivatzidhis’ second attack occurred against the residence of Greek Prime Minister Costas Simitis (To Vima 2002). Both To Vima (2002) and MIPT (2008) refer to Aivatzidhis as a “drug addict”. Therefore, it is unclear whether Aivatzidhis’ behavior was politically motivated. The extent of Aivatzidhis’ relationship to the Communist Liberation Faction is also unclear; the group may only consider him a “comrade” due to his proclivity to target Greek institutions.

While the group makes a blatant reference to communist ideology in their own name, the exact ideology of the Communist Liberation Faction may be better classified as anarchist. The relatively disorganized and inconsistent targets of attack, as well as vague ideological claims suggest a less specific and less organized leftist ideological profile.

Geography

The Communist Liberation Faction was responsible for multiple arson attacks that occurred in the suburb of Marousi in Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information can be found regarding the exact organizational structure of the Communist Liberation Faction. MIPT (2008) classifies the group as a typical Greek arsonist organization, which are usually composed of a few “disgruntled individuals” that are responsible for one or few minor violent incidents. The relatively inconsistent statements of responsibility and technologically inferior methods of violence may serve to corroborate this assumption.

External Ties

No explicit information suggests external ties between the Communist Liberation Faction and other state or non-state actors. It is worth noting, however, that the group’s final attack was intended as a show of solidarity for a “former comrade named” Dhimitrios “Mitsos” Aivatizidhis (MIPT 2008). To Vima (2002) reports that Aivatizidhis was implicated for multiple attacks in 2002. One attack targeted the anti-drug organization OKANA, while Aivatizidhis’ second attack occurred against the residence of Greek Prime Minister Costas Simitis (To Vima 2002). Both To Vima (2002) and MIPT (2008) refer to Aivatizidhis as a “drug addict”. Therefore, it is unclear whether Aivatizidhis’ behavior was politically motivated. The extent of Aivatizidhis’ relationship to the Communist Liberation Faction is also unclear; the group may only consider him a “comrade” due to his proclivity to target Greek institutions.

Group Outcome

The response of the state to the multiple arson attacks conducted by the Communist Liberation Faction is unclear. The group did not appear to be responsible for any violence after February 2005 (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence. It is not uncommon for relatively unorganized armed groups such as the Communist Liberation Faction to claim responsibility for one or two violent attacks and then immediately disband (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- personal solidarity relationship?
- even though the group references communism, the group doesn’t seem to have any political aims. Instead they just seem to support a personal relationship
- no politicized opposition evidence

II. ANARCHIST COLLECTIVE
Torg ID: 1361
Min. Group Date: 2006
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Anarchist Collective.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4706. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- Maysh, Jeff. 2014. “Greek Robin Hood.” *BBC*, September 25, 2014. https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/special/2014/newsspec_8700/index.html.
- Athens News Agency. 2007. “Greece: 'Self-Styled' Anarchist Receives 25-Year Prison Term for Bank Robbery.” *Athens News Agency*, July 17, 2007. <https://wnc-eastview-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/wnc/article?id=31564992>
- Search FBIS
 - Anarchist Collective Greece

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: The group was not responsible for any subsequent attacks following the one they perpetrated in July 2006 (MIPT 2008). It is possible that the members of the group may have organized for a single attack and then disbanded immediately after or conducted similar violence under another name (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the organization known as the Anarchist Collective formed, however, the group emerged when it conducted a single arson attack in July 2006 (MIPT 2008). The group targeted a vehicle belonging to the Municipal Police of Thessaloniki via a gas canister explosive device (MIPT 2008). The Anarchist Collective claimed to have targeted the police vehicle due to their status as a “local suppression mechanism” and blamed the Municipal Police for their coordination with the national Greek police (MIPT 2008).

Additionally, the Anarchist Collective cited multiple Greek fugitives in their statement of responsibility (MIPT 2008). The group demanded freedom for Yiannis Dhimitrakis, a convicted robber who claimed affiliation with the high profile anarchist robbery cell known as the Thieves in Black (Athens News Agency 2007; MIPT 2008). The group also expressed solidarity with Nikos and Vasilis Paleokostas (MIPT 2008). The Paleokostas are implicated in a series of robberies and a kidnapping that span almost four decades

(MIPT 2008; Maysh 2014). Leftist groups and individuals such as the Anarchist Collective may see Vasilis Paleokostas and his brother Nikos as protectors of the working class due to their tendency to target Greece's national banks and redistribute cash to the poor (Maysh 2014).

No information would suggest a link between the Anarchist Collective and the Dhimitrakis or the Paleokostas brothers (MIPT 2008). Ideologically, the organization may be classified as an anarchist group.

Geography

The Anarchist Collective was responsible for a single arson attack that occurred in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information exists about the organizational structure of the Anarchist Collective. MIPT (2008) classifies the group as a typical Greek arsonist organization, which generally consist of one or more loosely affiliated individuals. MIPT (2008) notes the possibility that members of the Anarchist Collective may be responsible for further anarchist-related violence. It is relatively common for anarchist groups in Greece to attack under aliases or to share membership (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

No information would suggest explicit external ties between the Anarchist Collective and any state or non-state actors. While the group expressed solidarity with multiple Greek criminals, the relatively low technological sophistication of the group suggests that the ties between the Anarchist Collective and the Paleokostas Brothers or Yiannis Dhimitrakis are merely ideological. MIPT (2008) notes the possibility that members of the Anarchist Collective may be responsible for further anarchist-related violence. It is relatively common for anarchist groups in Greece to attack under aliases or to share membership (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The response of the Greek state to the violence perpetrated by the Anarchist Collective is unclear. The group was not responsible for any subsequent attacks following the one they perpetrated in July 2006 (MIPT 2008). It is possible that the members of the group may have organized for a single attack and then disbanded immediately after or conducted similar violence under another name (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-no evidence of political opposition

- the brothers are really interesting
- might be interesting ties to Thieves in Black

III. ANTI-STATE JUSTICE
 Torg ID: 1363
 Min. Group Date: 2006
 Max. Group Date: 2006
 Onset: NA

Aliases: Anti-State Justice, Antikratiki Dikaiosi

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Anti-State Justice." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4662. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOA1wzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20067. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20067>
- "Group attacks for third time." January 24, 2006a. Ekathimerini. <https://www.ekathimerini.com/news/37533/group-attacks-for-third-time/>
- "In brief." Feb. 8, 2006b. Ekathimerini. <https://www.ekathimerini.com/news/37939/in-brief-2282/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: The group ceased their use of political violence under the name Anti-State Justice after the February 7, 2006 attack (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence, but it is possible that the group briefly organized in solidarity with various anarchists.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear when the group known as Anti-State Justice formed. The group came to attention for its first violent attack on January 3, 2006 (Ekathimerini 2006a; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). On January 3, Anti-State Justice was responsible for three separate arson incidents in various suburbs of Athens, Greece (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The first attack

occurred in Mets, a residential district, and targeted a vehicle with diplomatic license plates (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The second attack occurred in the Petropouli suburb, in which another vehicle was this time lit on fire (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The third recorded attack occurred in the Kypseli residential district when a gas canister device exploded outside the offices of New Democracy party (MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The New Democracy Party was, at the time, Greece's majority political party that represented the country's center-right (MIPT 2008).

Following the attacks that took place on January 3, 2006, the Anti-State Justice claimed solidarity with imprisoned anarchists Panayiotis Aspiotis, George Kalaitzidis and Petros Karasaridis (Ekathimerini 2006a; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). According to Ekathimerini (2006a) and MIPT (2008), Aspiotis, Kalatizidis, and Karasadiris were responsible for various arson incidents including an attack that targeted policemen.

On January 23, 2006, Anti-State Justice was responsible for two more arson-related attacks (Ekathimerini 2006a; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). One attack involved an improvised explosive device which detonated and started a minor fire outside an office of the New Democracy party in the Galatsi suburb (Ekathimerini 2006a; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). The other attack also involved an improvised explosive device that targeted a post office in the suburb of Neo Psychiko (Ekathimerini 2006a; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). Following the two attacks, the Anti-State Justice again referenced the anarchist trio of Aspiotis, Kalatizidis, and Karasaridis as well as the anarchist robbery cell known as the Thieves in Black (Ekathimerini 2006a; MIPT 2008, GTD 2020). The Thieves in Black were responsible for the violent armed robbery of the National Bank of Greece only a week prior (Ekathimerini 2006a; MIPT 2008).

On February 7, 2006, Anti-State Justice carried out their last known attack (Ekathimerini 2006b; MIPT 2008). This attack once again involved an improvised explosive device that targeted a branch of the National Bank of Greece in the coastal district of Palaio Faliro (Ekathimerini 2006b; MIPT 2008).

The tendency of Anti-State Justice to pursue financial targets, Greek institutions, and foreign establishments may suggest that the group operated with anti-globalist and anti-capitalist motives (MIPT 2008). Additionally, the organization's support of anarchist-affiliated criminals may also lead Anti-State Justice to be classified as an anarchist group (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Anti-State Justice was responsible for multiple attacks that took place in various suburbs of Athens, Greece (Ekathimerini 2006a; Ekathimerini 2006b; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information can be found about the organizational structure of Anti-State Justice. MIPT (2008) classifies the group as a typical Greek arsonist organization, which are typically composed of loosely affiliated individuals in order to carry out attacks in response to specific events or in solidarity with various anarchists. These groups or individuals may reorganize themselves to enact political violence under various aliases.

External Ties

No explicit information would suggest that Anti-State Justice maintained any external ties to state or non-state actors. Following multiple attacks, the Anti-State Justice referenced the anarchist trio of Panayiotis Aspiotis, George Kalaitzidis and Petros Karasaris as well as the anarchist robbery cell known as the Thieves in Black as motives for the arson incidents they conducted (Ekathimerini 2006a; MIPT 2008, GTD 2020). Although the Anti-State Justice expressed solidarity for various anarchist individuals, no such evidence would suggest their ties to Aspiotis, Kalaitzidis, Karasaris or the Thieves in Black are anything more than merely ideological.

Group Outcome

No information can be found regarding the response of the Greek state to the arson attacks carried out by Anti-State Justice. The group ceased their use of political violence under the name Anti-State Justice after the February 7, 2006 attack (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence, but it is possible that the group briefly organized in solidarity with various anarchists. Like other members of Greek arsonist organizations, it is possible that the members of Anti-State Justice may have conducted violence individually or under the structure of other organizations (MIPT 2008).

- IV. ACTION DIRECTE (GREECE)
Torg ID: 152
Min. Group Date: 2006
Max. Group Date: 2006
Onset: NA

Aliases: Solidarity With Imprisoned Members Of Action Directe (Ad), Action Directe (Greece), Direct Action (Greece)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Action Directe (Greece)." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 40. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Lm5seuLX8pX5c8otOAlwzpVZAHp33DeVOeoRnLpmt-k/edit>

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<https://wnc-eastview-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=39457747>.
- Search FBIS
 - Direct Action Greece
 - Interamerican Insurance Company Attack
 -

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: The group known as Solidarity with imprisoned members of Action Directe was seemingly only responsible for the two bombing incidents that occurred on February 25, 2006. It is likely that the members of the group organized for the purpose of protesting the continued imprisonment of members of the French Action Directe and then ceased operations immediately after.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as Action Directe (Greece), or Solidarity with imprisoned members of Action Directe (AD), formed. The group appeared to have first claimed responsibility for multiple attacks that occurred in early 2006 (AFP 2006; MIPT 2008; GTD 2020). Solidarity with imprisoned members of Action Directe (AD) was implicated in multiple attacks that occurred on February 25, 2006 (AFP 2006; GTD 2020). The first attack targeted a branch of the French bank BNP Paribas in Marousi, Greece, when the group detonated an improvised explosive device outside of the building (AFP 2006; GTD 2020). On that same day, another improvised explosive device targeted the French car dealership Renault in Athens, Greece (GTD 2020).

MIPT (2008) also attributes an undated attack to a group known as Action Directe (Greece) that targeted the Interamerican Insurance Company presumably at some point in 2006. It is unclear whether the groups Action Directe (Greece) and Solidarity with imprisoned members of Action Directe are related.

The original group known as Action Directe was a prominent French militant-guerilla group whose members were most notably responsible for the assassination of Renault

chairman George Besse on November 17, 1986 (Reuter 1989; AFP 2006). Three members of the group received life sentences in 1989 and 1994 for the murder of Besse, as well as the murder of Rene Audran, engineer general to the French Defence Ministry (AFP 2006). While AFP (2006) refers to the 2006 group known as Solidarity with imprisoned members of Action Directe (2006) as a French group, it is more likely that the group who targeted the Renault dealership and the Greek branch of the BNP Paribas bank were Greek nationals who wished to express solidarity with Action Directe. Solidarity with imprisoned members of Action Directe may share a similar leftist, anti-industrial ideology with the original French Action Directe.

Geography

Solidarity with imprisoned members of Action Directe was responsible for bombing attacks that occurred in various Greek locales (AFP 2006; GTD 2020). One such attack occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece, and another occurred in the Athens suburb of Marousi, Greece (AFP 2006; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of Solidarity with imprisoned members of Action Directe is unclear. Arsonist groups in Greece generally operate on a relatively small scale and organize only briefly in order to protest specific causes. The technologically inferior methods of attack employed by Solidarity with imprisoned members of Action Directe as well as the fact that the group clearly organized for a narrow purpose may imply a loose organizational structure.

External Ties

While Solidarity with imprisoned members of Action Directe (AD) clearly shares ideological ties with the original French Action Directe, no explicit information would indicate that the two groups maintained external ties with one another.

Group Outcome

The group known as Solidarity with imprisoned members of Action Directe was seemingly only responsible for the two bombing incidents that occurred on February 25, 2006. It is likely that the members of the group organized for the purpose of protesting the continued imprisonment of members of the French Action Directe and then ceased operations immediately after. The state response to the Renault dealership and BNP Paribas bombings is unclear.

Notes for Iris:

-there could be a translation issue here in that “immediate action” and “direct action” are the same in Greek. We covered an “Immediate Action” group that operated in 2003

- Action Directe is essentially defunct by this time so unclear what explains the 2006 timing
- either this is a tribute to Action Directe in France which post-dates the group's dissolution or is a continuation of Immediate Action which hadn't operated since 2003
- unclear Greek ties to Action Directe

V. THIEVES IN BLACK

Torg ID: 2107

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Anarchists being probed over armed bank heists." Ekathimerini. 2005.
<https://www.ekathimerini.com/news/33172/anarchists-being-probed-over-armed-bank-heists/>
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<https://www.ekathimerini.com/news/37042/police-hunt-for-armed-gang-s-den/>
- "Greece offer reward for 'robbers in black'." UPI (USA), October 28, 2009.
https://www.upi.com/Top_News/World-News/2009/10/28/Greece-offer-reward-for-robbers-in-black/34681256733341/
- Greek police said to fear new generation of urban guerrillas. 2019. BBC Monitoring European, Jun 23, 2019.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/wire-feeds/greek-police-said-fear-new-generation-urban/docview/2245073755/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed May 26, 2022).
- Greek authorities announce 600,000 euros bounty for "robbers in black". 2009. Xinhua News Agency - CEIS, Oct 26, 2009.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/wire-feeds/greek-authorities-announce-600-000-euros-bounty/docview/451672142/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed May 26, 2022).
- Ekathimerini. 2016. "Terror suspect Sakkas and bank robber Seisidis to face court on Monday." eKathimerini.com, August 8, 2016.
<https://www.ekathimerini.com/news/211080/terror-suspect-sakkas-and-bank-robber-seisidis-to-face-court-on-monday/>.
- Ekathimerini. 2010. "Robber in black' out of luck." eKathimerini.com, May 5, 2010.
<https://www.ekathimerini.com/news/68465/robber-in-black-out-of-luck/>.
- GTD Perpetrator 1405. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1405>

- To Vima. 2009. "Report Summarizes Greek Police's Current Knowledge of Top Terrorist Groups." *To Vima*, November 29, 2009.
<https://wnc-eastview-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/wnc/article?id=32193870>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Robbers in Black, Bandits in Black, Gang in Black

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: The individual members of the Thieves in Black did not organize to commit bank robberies following the arrest of Yiannis Dimitrakis in 2006.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group sensationally named by various media outlets as the "Thieves in Black" formed. The group emerged in late 2002 for a string of six or seven robberies that netted them a profit of almost 600,000 euros (Ekathimerini 2005; To Vima 2009; Xinhua 2009; BBC Monitoring European 2019). Little information can be found about the group's earliest robberies. Until January 2006, the Hellenic Police were relatively unable to make progress in dismantling the group or determining any sort of information about its membership (Ekathimerini 2006).

On January 17, 2006, five members of the Thieves in Black held up and robbed a branch of the National Bank in Athens, Greece (Ekathimerini 2006; Ekathimerini 2010). Following an exchange of gunfire with law enforcement, a member of the gang named Yiannis Dimitrakis was shot and taken into custody by the Hellenic police (Ekathimerini 2006; Ekathimerini 2010). This significant break in the Thieves in Black case allowed the Hellenic police to identify multiple members involved in the National Bank robbery (Ekathimerini 2006; Ekathimerini 2010). Brothers Marios and Simeon "Simos" Seisidis were implicated as part of the Thieves in Black, as well as another accomplice known as Grigoris Tsironis (Ekathimerini 2010). According to Ekathimerini (2010), Simos Seisidis was later arrested in May 2010 following the robbery of an Athens hardware store. Another suspect referred to only as "A.S." was also arrested, but notably was not included on the wanted list for the 2006 National Bank robbery (Ekathimerini 2010).

Marios Seisidis was later arrested in August 2016 after evading law enforcement for over a decade (Ekathimerini 2016). It is worth noting that Seisidis' arrest may add evidence to the notion that the Thieves in Black were entangled with Greek anarchist activity. Marios Seisidis was arrested in 2016 along with Kostas Sakkas, an alleged member of the

relatively prominent group known as Conspiracy Cells of Fire (Ekathimerini 2016; BBC Monitoring European 2019). Kostas Sakkas was later re-arrested along with Yiannis Dimitrakis in 2019 after the two attempted to rob a money delivery van at a Thessaloniki hospital (BBC Monitoring European 2019). It is unclear when exactly Dimitrakis was released following the events of the January 2006 robbery, however Sakkas had allegedly disappeared following a conditional release from prison in 2014 (Ekathimerini 2016).

The Thieves in Black may have claimed ties to the prominent anarchist group known as Revolutionary Struggle (To Vima 2009; UPI 2009; BBC Monitoring European 2019). According to To Vima (2009) and UPI (2009), forensic evidence has linked a member of Revolutionary Struggle to activity carried out by the Thieves in Black. This evidence may have led the Hellenic Police to consider the possibility that the Thieves in Black was in part created by Revolutionary Struggle founder Nikos Maziotis in order to fund the group's activities (Ekathimerini 2010; BBC Monitoring 2019). It is also worth noting that Revolutionary Struggle has known associations with Conspiracy Cells of Fire (GTD 2020). According to GTD (2020), both groups are suspected to have carried out attacks together in the year 2017.

Geography

The Thieves in Black were responsible for a string of robberies that occurred in central locations of Athens, Greece (Ekathimerini 2005; Ekathimerini 2006; UPI 2009; Ekathimerini 2010; BBC Monitoring European 2019). Hellenic Police speculated that the Thieves in Black may have maintained a "hideout" in the center of Athens (Ekathimerini 2006).

Organizational Structure

The Thieves in Black appear to have been composed of five core members who perpetrated the string of bank robberies that occurred between 2002 and 2006 (Ekathimerini 2005; To Vima 2009; Xinhua 2009; Ekathimerini 2010; BBC Monitoring European 2019). Law enforcement have managed to identify four of these members as Yiannis Dimitrakis, Grigoris Tsironis, Marios Seisidis, and Simeon "Simos" Seisidis (Ekathimerini 2005; To Vima 2009; Xinhua 2009; Ekathimerini 2010; BBC Monitoring European 2019). No information would suggest that one or more of these individuals held a leadership position within the group. No more specific information has been determined about the organizational structure of the Thieves in Black.

Brothers Marios and Simeon "Simos" Seisidis were implicated as part of the Thieves in Black, as well as another accomplice known as Grigoris Tsironis (Ekathimerini 2010). According to Ekathimerini (2010), Simos Seisidis was later arrested in May 2010 following the robbery of an Athens hardware store. Another suspect referred to only as

“A.S.” was also arrested, but notably was not included on the wanted list for the 2006 National Bank robbery (Ekathimerini 2010).

Marios Seisidis was later arrested in August 2016 after evading law enforcement for over a decade (Ekathimerini 2016). It is worth noting that Seisidis’ arrest may add evidence to the notion that the Thieves in Black were entangled with Greek anarchist activity. Marios Seisidis was arrested in 2016 along with Kostas Sakkas, an alleged member of the relatively prominent group known as Conspiracy Cells of Fire (Ekathimerini 2016; BBC Monitoring European 2019). Kostas Sakkas was later re-arrested along with Yiannis Dimitrakis in 2019 after the two attempted to rob a money delivery van at a Thessaloniki hospital (BBC Monitoring European 2019). It is unclear when exactly Dimitrakis was released following the events of the January 2006 robbery, however Sakkas had allegedly disappeared following a conditional release from prison in 2014 (Ekathimerini 2016).

External Ties

The Thieves in Black may have claimed ties to the prominent anarchist group known as Revolutionary Struggle (To Vima 2009; UPI 2009; BBC Monitoring European 2019). According to To Vima (2009) and UPI (2009), forensic evidence has linked a member of Revolutionary Struggle to activity carried out by the Thieves in Black. This evidence may have led the Hellenic Police to consider the possibility that the Thieves in Black was in part created by Revolutionary Struggle founder Nikos Maziotis in order to fund the group’s activities (Ekathimerini 2010; BBC Monitoring 2019). It is also worth noting that Revolutionary Struggle has known associations with Conspiracy Cells of Fire (GTD 2020). According to GTD (2020), both groups are suspected to have carried out attacks together in the year 2017. UPI (2009) reports that the Seisidis brothers as well as Grigoris Tsironis were suspected of ties to domestic anarchist groups, but does not specify which groups.

Group Outcome

In 2009, Greece’s Ministry of Citizens Protection issued a 600,000 euro reward for those who were willing to provide information about the location of Simos Seisidis, Marios Seisidis, and Gregory Tsironis (Xinhua 2009; Ekathimerini 2010). While the former members composing the five-man robbery cell that is generally referred to as Thieves in Black may have continued to carry out crimes individually or with one another, they did not organize for bank robberies following the arrest of Yiannis Dimitrakis in 2006 (Ekathimerini 2016).

Marios Seisidis was arrested in August 2016 after evading law enforcement for over a decade (Ekathimerini 2016). It is worth noting that Seisidis’ arrest may add evidence to the notion that the Thieves in Black were entangled with Greek anarchist activity. Marios Seisidis was arrested in 2016 along with Kostas Sakkas, an alleged member of the

relatively prominent group known as Conspiracy Cells of Fire (Ekathimerini 2016; BBC Monitoring European 2019). Kostas Sakkas was later re-arrested along with Yiannis Dimitrakis in 2019 after the two attempted to rob a money delivery van at a Thessaloniki hospital (BBC Monitoring European 2019). It is unclear when exactly Dimitrakis was released following the events of the January 2006 robbery, however Sakkas had allegedly disappeared following a conditional release from prison in 2014 (Ekathimerini 2016).

The group's last known attack was in 2017.

Notes for Iris:

- No evidence of politicized opposition
- Criminal actors, not militant actors
- Possible the group was helping to fund more political actors (second-hand relations)
- The profile is likely important to understand in larger anarchist struggle during the time because of transnational relations

VI. REVOLUTIONARY ACTION OF LIBERATION

Torg ID: 2422

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 2007

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20385. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20385>
- Agence France Presse. 2007. "Minor Bomb Blasts Damage Property in Greek Capital." *Agence France Presse*, January 11, 2007.
<https://wnc-eastview-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=30977627>.
- Athens News Agency. 2006. "Three Fire-bomb Attacks Cause Damage, No Injuries in Athens 19 Jan." *Athens News Agency*, January 19, 2006.
<https://wnc-eastview-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/wnc/article?id=30760921>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: The group does not appear to be implicated in any political violence that occurred after January 2007 (GTD 2020). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The date of formation for the group known as the Revolutionary Action of Liberation is unclear. The group was responsible for multiple minor incidents involving improvised explosive devices that occurred in January 2006 and January 2007 (ANA 2006; GTD 2020). According to the Athens News Agency (2006) and GTD (2020), the group initially emerged for three simultaneous bombing attacks that occurred in Athens, Greece on January 19, 2006. All three incidents involved improvised explosive devices; one targeted a branch of the National Bank of Greece, another targeted the offices of Greece's majority party, New Democracy, and the last which exploded under a municipal vehicle (AFP 2007; GTD 2020).

The Revolutionary Action of Liberation did not claim responsibility for any subsequent incidents until January 10, 2007, when multiple minor explosions damaged banks and a branch office of the New Democracy party in Athens, Greece (AFP 2007; GTD 2020). According to the Agence France Presse (2007), the group may have also been responsible for an undescribed incident that occurred in mid-December of 2006. AFP (2007) does not provide any details regarding the alleged December incident.

The group's targeting of financial institutions and the conservative New Democracy party, Greece's ruling political party, at the very least suggest an anti-establishment and anti-capitalist oriented ideology. The Revolutionary Action of Liberation may be classified as a left-wing arsonist group (AFP 2007).

Geography

The Revolutionary Action of Liberation was responsible for multiple arson-related incidents that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (ANA 2006; AFP 2007; GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

No specific information exists about the organizational structure of the Revolutionary Action of Liberation. The group's relatively unsophisticated use of gas-canister explosives to target various Greek establishments and institutions suggest a loose organizational structure. Additionally, the hiatus between attacks may suggest that the group was composed of multiple loosely affiliated individuals who may.

External Ties

No information would suggest that the Revolutionary Action of Liberation maintained external ties to any state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

No information exists regarding the response of the Greek police to the attacks perpetrated by the Revolutionary Action of Liberation. The group does not appear to be implicated in any political violence that occurred after January 2007 (GTD 2020). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

VII. ATHENS AND THESSALONIKI ARSONIST NUCLEI

Torg ID: 2267

Min. Group Date: 2007

Max. Group Date: 2007

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20088. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20088>
- The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government. n.d. "G8 Summit 2007 Heiligendamm." G8-Gipfel Heiligendamm. Accessed May 26, 2022.
<https://www.g-8.de/Webs/G8/EN/Homepage/home.html>.
- Sydney Morning Herald. 2007. "Greek arson attacks linked to G8." *Sydney Morning Herald*, June 9, 2007.
<https://www.smh.com.au/world/greek-arson-attacks-linked-to-g8-20070609-gdqcg.html>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2007

Group End: The Athens and Thessaloniki Arsonist Nuclei has not been implicated in any political violence since June 8, 2007 (GTD 2021). It is likely that the group organized specifically for the purpose of expressing solidarity with the G8 summit protestors only to immediately disband after.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group known as the Athens and Thessaloniki Arsonist Nuclei was responsible for multiple arson incidents in the major cities of Thessaloniki and Athens, Greece, that occurred simultaneously on June 8, 2007 (GTD 2021). All but one of the incidents recorded by GTD (2021) that occurred on June 8 involved gas canister explosives targeting German institutions. In Thessaloniki, arsonists targeted a German supermarket, a German appliances retail store, and a Mercedes dealership (Sydney Morning Herald 2007; GTD 2021). A Greek employment office was also damaged by the group in the Thessaloniki arsonist attacks (Sydney Morning Herald 2007; GTD 2021). In Athens, the Athens and Thessaloniki Arsonist Nuclei targeted two German car dealerships via gas canisters (GTD 2021).

The multiple incidents conducted by the Athens and Thessaloniki Arsonist Nuclei occurred on the last day of the German-hosted 2007 G8 summit (Federal Government of Germany n.d.; GTD 2021). According to the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government of Germany (n.d.), the summit involved the world's 8 leading industrialized nations discussing international issues and notably, global trade and economic growth.

According to the Sydney Morning Herald (2007), Greek police believed that the Athens and Thessaloniki Arsonist Nuclei conducted the June 8 attacks in order to express solidarity with the large gathering of protestors at the summit in Heiligendamm. It is common for Greek arsonists, who are typically leftist-affiliated, to oppose globalization. While the Athens and Thessaloniki Arsonist Nuclei did not issue a statement of responsibility for the June 8 attacks, the targeting of German businesses makes it very likely that the incidents were intended as acts of solidarity with the G8 protestors.

Geography

The Athens and Thessaloniki Arsonist Nuclei were responsible for multiple arson attacks that occurred in the urban environments of Athens, Greece, and Thessaloniki, Greece (Sydney Morning Herald 2007; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found regarding the specific organizational structure of the Athens and Thessaloniki Arsonist Nuclei. However, it is clear that the group was composed of multiple individuals who were at least loosely-affiliated and able to coordinate multiple arson attacks in Thessaloniki and Athens (Sydney Morning Herald 2007; GTD 2021). It is very likely that the individuals composing the group had prior experience perpetrating arson, most likely as a part of one of Greece's many anarchist organizations.

External Ties

No information would suggest that the Athens and Thessaloniki Arsonist Nuclei maintained any external ties to any state or non-state actors. It is possible that the group was composed of individuals who may have belonged to or had prior experience with other Greek anarchist organizations, however, this is merely speculation and cannot be corroborated by specific evidence.

Group Outcome

No information can be found regarding the specific response of the Greek police to the arson incidents in Athens and Thessaloniki. The Athens and Thessaloniki Arsonist Nuclei has not been implicated in any political violence after June 8, 2007 (GTD 2021). It is likely that the group organized specifically for the purpose of expressing solidarity with the G8 summit protestors only to immediately disband after.

Notes for Iris:

- the group is protesting the G8 summit and specifically German hosting
- there's a longer tradition of anti-globalization violence in Greece during this period
- there was a lot of general protest activity so unclear how much organized violence
- there is also concurrent protest/opposition in Germany during the period

VIII. FORBIDDEN BLOCKADE (GREECE)

Torg ID: 1558

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30026. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30026>
- Trend News Agency. 2008. "Arsonists in Athens destroy Saudi Arabian embassy car."
Trend.az, April 14, 2008. <https://en.trend.az/world/other/1175556.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: The group does not appear to be implicated in any incidents of political violence that occurred after the April 2008 attack. It is unclear why the Forbidden

Blockade may have ceased their use of political violence, but it is worth noting that Greek arsonist organizations may operate under multiple names.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group referred to as the Forbidden Blockade formed. The Forbidden Blockade, however, was responsible for a single bombing incident that occurred on April 14, 2008 (Trend News 2008; GTD 2021). The group placed a mechanically detonated bomb inside a Saudi Arabian embassy car in a suburb of Athens, Greece (Trend News 2008; GTD 2021). The perpetrators of the attack did not issue a statement of responsibility; it is unclear why the Forbidden Blockade chose to specifically attack a car belonging to and located outside the Saudi Arabian embassy (Trend News 2008; GTD 2021).

It is relatively common for Greek anarchist groups to attack cars with diplomatic license plates, often on the basis of opposing foreign opposition within Greece. While the exact ideology of the Forbidden Blockade is unclear, Trend News Agency (2008) classifies the group as a leftist organization.

Geography

The Forbidden Blockade was responsible for a single incident of arson that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (Trend News 2008; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

No information exists regarding the organizational structure of the group.

External Ties

No information suggests that the Forbidden Blockade maintained external ties to any state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The police response to the bombing attack perpetrated by the Forbidden Blockade is unclear. The group does not appear to be implicated in any incidents of political violence that occurred after the April 2008 attack (GTD 2021). It is unclear why the Forbidden Blockade may have ceased their use of political violence, but it is worth noting that Greek arsonist organizations may operate under multiple names.

IX. GANGS OF CONSCIENCE

Torg ID: 2203
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2009
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30029. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30029>
- "Swelling chorus of revolutionary voices calling for radical change." Irish Times. 2009.
<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/swelling-chorus-of-revolutionary-voices-calling-for-radical-change-1.731501>
- "Athens arsonists destroy city train." Neos Kosmos. 2009.
<https://neoskosmos.com/en/2009/03/09/news/greece/athens-arsonists-destroy-city-train/>
- "Memories of the Future." 2009. <https://libcom.org/library/memories-future>
- Jessen, Corinna. 2010. Tensions rise in greece as austerity measures backfire. *Hellenic Times*, Sep, 2010.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/tensions-rise-greece-as-austerity-measures/docview/763143595/se-2?accountid=11243>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Perama Extremists, Perama Gangs of Conscience Extremists, Gangs of Conscience-Perama Extremists

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: The Gangs of Conscience does not appear to be responsible for political violence conducted after March 2009. The relatively large size of the group may indicate a possibility of the group's members participating in other forms of political violence. It is not clear, however, why the group members ceased organizing under the name Gangs of Conscience.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as Gangs of Conscience formed. The group first emerged in an arson attack that occurred on May 16, 2008 (GTD 2021). The group's initial attack targeted a police station in a suburb of Athens (GTD 2021). According to

GTD (2021), the group destroyed seven total police vehicles via a petrol bomb and gas canisters. Following this attack, the group did not express a motive (GTD 2021). Gangs of Conscience did not claim responsibility for another attack until March 3, 2009 (Neos Kosmos 2009; GTD 2021).

On March 3, thirty attackers targeted a train station in Kifissia, a wealthy suburb of Athens (Memories of the Future 2009; Neos Kosmos 2009; GTD 2021). The incident involved perpetrators dousing multiple train carriages with gasoline and then lighting them on fire via Molotov cocktails (Neos Kosmos 2009; GTD 2021). Prior to lighting the trains on fire, members of the Gangs of Conscience forced passengers and a train driver to clear the carriages (Neos Kosmos 2009).

Following the train station attack, the Gangs of Conscience issued a statement of responsibility expressing solidarity with Constantina Kuneva, who headed the cleaner's union PEKOP (Memories of the Future 2009; Neos Kosmos 2009). Kuneva was severely injured following a sulphuric acid attack in December 2008 (Memories of the Future 2009; Neos Kosmos 2009).

The Gangs of Conscience appears to be a left-wing group that opposed the police and supported Kuneva, a union leader. The Gangs of Conscience may also be identified by another alias or addition to their name, the "Perama Extremists" (GTD 2021). Perama is an industrial district of Athens located in the port of Piraeus that, at the time of the attacks, was economically dependent upon shipbuilding (Jessen 2010). While the workers of Perama were severely affected in the year 2010 by austerity measures implemented by the Greek state in response to the 2008 economic crisis, it is unclear why the Gangs of Conscience chose to identify with the Perama district (Jessen 2010).

Geography

The Gangs of Conscience were responsible for multiple attacks that occurred in urban and suburban areas of Athens, Greece (Irish Times 2009; Memories of the Future 2009; Neos Kosmos 2009; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

While no specific information exists about the exact organizational structure of the group, the Gangs of Conscience appear to be relatively larger than most arsonist groups in Greece. In an article describing the March 2009 train attack, Neos Kosmos (2009) describes the incident as being perpetrated by approximately thirty individuals. This, along with the plural nature of the organization's nomenclature, may suggest that the group was composed of multiple smaller arsonist groups who had previously carried out similar yet smaller incidents of violence in Greece.

External Ties

No explicit information would suggest that the Gangs of Conscience maintained external ties to any state or non-state actors. It is worth noting however, that in an article describing the March 2009 train attack, Neos Kosmos (2009) describes the incident as being perpetrated by approximately thirty individuals. This, along with the plural nature of the organization's nomenclature, may suggest that the group was composed of multiple smaller arsonist groups who had previously carried out similar yet smaller incidents of violence in Greece.

Group Outcome

No specific information can be found about the response of Greek law enforcement in response to the attacks conducted by the Gangs of Conscience. The fire started by the group following the attack on March 3, 2009, necessitated the immediate response of thirty fighters and ten fire trucks (Neos Kosmos 2009). The Gangs of Conscience does not appear to be responsible for political violence conducted after March 2009. The relatively large size of the group may indicate a possibility of the group's members participating in other forms of political violence. It is not clear, however, why the group members ceased organizing under the name Gangs of Conscience.

Notes for Iris:

- Perama seems like a neighborhood
- might be part of a larger group

X. POPULAR WILL (GREECE)

Torg ID: 2503

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30059. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30059>
- Agence France Presse. 2008. "Bomb remains found outside Bayer offices in Athens: police." *Agence France Presse*, June 24, 2008.
<https://advance-lexis-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/document/?pdmfid=1516831&crd=428604c0-db23-43f2-84a3-afdc399d584e&pddocfullpath=%2Fshared%2Fdocument%2Fnews%2Furn%3AcontentItem%3A4SV4-BY00-TWMD-60SN-00000-00&pdcontentcomponentid=10903&pdteaserkey=sr0&pditab=all>
- Associated Press International. 2009. "Explosive Device Detonates in Athens, No One Hurt." *Associated Press International*, May 20, 2009.

<https://advance-lexis-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/document/?pdmfid=1516831&crd=066c64be-0a7f-42a3-acc4-1fcc1f5f463b&pddocfullpath=%2Fshared%2Fdocument%2Fnews%2Furn%3AcontentItem%3A7VRH-GTD0-Y8XV-Y21B-00000-00&pdcontentcomponentid=138211&pdteaserkey=sr0&pdtab=al>.

- Deutsche Presse-Agentur, "Bomb Defused Outside of Greek Minister's Office," LexisNexis Academic, Deutsche Presse-Agentur, February 17, 2010.
<https://advance-lexis-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/document/?pdmfid=1516831&crd=88b3fcec-302d-4f33-b67a-f4f29a32a628&pddocfullpath=%2Fshared%2Fdocument%2Fnews%2Furn%3AcontentItem%3A7XTR-PK21-2RFT-D23P-00000-00&pdcontentcomponentid=144245&pdteaserkey=sr0&pdtab=allpods&ecomp=szznk&earg=sr0&prid=c421a03b-f102-409c-87cb-67dd26d88bc9>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: The group's last attempted attack occurred in February 2010 (GTD 2021). It is unclear why the Popular Will ceased their use of political violence after February 2010, but there is speculation that their last attack was a response to recent austerity measures implemented by the Greek government (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2010).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as the Popular Will initially formed, however, the group emerged on June 24, 2008 (AFP 2008; GTD 2021). On June 24, the group detonated an improvised explosive device outside a building where the German companies Bayer pharmaceuticals and Siemens technology operated (AFP 2008; GTD 2021). The bomb explosion was small enough that it only managed to shatter a small window (AFP 2008).

On May 20, 2009, the group carried out another explosive attack that targeted a Greek consulting firm (Associated Press 2009; GTD 2021). According to the Associated Press (2009), the specific consulting agency was under scrutiny for possible fraud related to the Olympic Games. Some of this concerned transactions between Greece and the aforementioned Siemens technology company (Associated Press 2009).

While the Popular Will did not necessarily issue any statements concerning possible motives for their attacks, their targets suggest a mistrust of the Greek establishment and law enforcement. Following the Popular Will's last attack, Deutsche Presse-Agentur

(2010) stated that Hellenic police classified the group as a “typical” anarchist organization.

Geography

The group known as the Popular Will was responsible for multiple attacks involving explosives that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (AFP 2008; Associated Press 2009; Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2010; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the group known as the Popular Will is unclear. The relatively unsophisticated technological methods of attacks as well as low operational capability may suggest that the group is relatively unorganized and may be composed of a few loosely-affiliated individuals.

External Ties

No information would suggest that the Popular Will maintained external ties to any state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

While the Hellenic police investigated in the aftermath of Popular Will’s displays of political violence, no specific information can be found to suggest that law enforcement was able to make any arrests or uncover details about the group (AFP 2008; Associated Press 2009).

The group’s last claimed attack occurred on February 17, 2010, when the group placed but did not manage to detonate a time bomb outside the offices of Michalis Chryssohoidis, the Greek Citizens Protection Minister (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2010; GTD 2021).

The group’s last claimed attack occurred on February 17, 2010, when the group placed but did not manage to detonate a time bomb outside the offices of Michalis Chryssohoidis, the Greek Citizens Protection Minister (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2010; GTD 2021). Greek police were able to detonate an explosive device planted outside political offices by the Popular Will (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2010; GTD 2021). It is unclear why the Popular Will ceased their use of political violence after February 2010, but there is speculation that their last attack was a response to recent austerity measures implemented by the Greek government (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2010).

Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20500. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20500>
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<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/spf.htm>
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<https://foreignpolicy.com/2010/11/04/what-do-we-know-about-the-conspiracy-of-the-fire-nuclei/>
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<https://foreignpolicy.com/2010/11/03/this-weeks-other-mail-bomb-plot/>
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- Amy Southall. "Who are the Greek militants claiming Paris IMF bomb?" Talk Radio (UK). 2017.
<https://talkradio.co.uk/news/conspiracy-fire-cells-who-are-greek-militants-claiming-paris-imf-bomb-17031611378>
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<https://www.businessinsider.com/afp-imf-letter-bomb-what-is-the-conspiracy-of-fire-nuclei-2017-3>
- Brendan Chrzanowski. "The Conspiracy of Cells of Fire Resurgent." Real Clear Defense. 2017.
https://www.realcleardefense.com/articles/2017/08/16/the_conspiracy_of_cells_of_fire_resurgent_112064.html
- Jamestown Foundation, Crisis in Greece: Anarchists in the Birthplace of Democracy, 16 July 2012, Terrorism Monitor Volume: 10 Issue: 14, available at:
<https://www.refworld.org/docid/5006b9c22.html>
- United States Department of State, 2009 Country Reports on Terrorism - Greece, 5 August 2010, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/4c63b64328.html>

- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2010 - Greece, 18 August 2011, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/4e5248293c.html>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2011 - Greece, 31 July 2012, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/501fbc628.html>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2012 - Greece, 30 May 2013, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/51a86e8a2d.html>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2013 - Greece, 30 April 2014, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/536229e914.html>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2016 - Greece, 19 July 2017, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5981e43ca.html>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2017 - Greece, 19 September 2018, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5bcf1fa48.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: CCF, Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (SPF), CFN, Synomosia Pyrinon Tis Fotias, Thessaloniki-Athens Fire Nuclei Conspiracy, Conspiracy of the Fire Nuclei, Conspiracy of Fire Cells

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2017 (imprisonment, but the group reportedly has maintained some forms of operation in prison networks. It is difficult to confirm whether the group can be classified as active or not active. See Group Outcome for more details.)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Conspiracy of Cells of Fire held its first attacks on January 21, 2008 when it conducted 11 firebombings against banks, businesses, car dealerships, and vehicles in Athens and Thessaloniki (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 634; US State Department 2011). The group stated that its reason for conducting the attack was to show solidarity with Vangelis Botzatzis and three other anarchists, who had been imprisoned for arson against Greek banks (Kassimeris 2012, 634). CCF conducted more attacks on February 21, 2008, when the group conducted 13 arson attacks in Athens, Salonica, and Piraeus (GTD 2018; Kassimeris 2012, 634). CCF was an anarchist group (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 635; US State Department 2011). The group's goals were to use violence to resist power structures, institutions of capitalism and other forms of social hierarchy, and to demonstrate solidarity with other anarchists (Kassimeris 2012, 634-635). CCF had profound "visceral hatred of banks," opposed "the military-police complex," despised capitalist society, and was disenfranchised by the political system and its inability to properly represent the people (Kassimeris 2012, 635). The group primarily used arson because the act of burning an edifice both literally and symbolically

burned down structures of oppression and their symbols thereof (Kassimeris 2012, 635). For example, CCF often used incendiary bombs to attack banks to not merely attack a bank, but also to take a violent step to symbolically destroy the symbol of capitalism intrinsically connected to banks (Kassimeris 2012, 635).

In addition to arson, the group also sent mail bombs to multiple prominent targets including an office of the International Monetary Fund, foreign embassies in Greece, Europol, the European Court of Justice, French, German, Italian, and Greek leaders, and multinational corporations (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 638; US State Department 2011; Foreign Policy 2010; Foreign Policy 2010; NPR 2010; Talk Radio 2017; Business Insider 2017; Jamestown Foundation 2012; United States Department of State 2018). The group could be classified as anarcho-communist (Kassimeris 2012, 635). CCF openly acknowledged the gravity of its transgressions against the modern world and stated that the attainment of its freedom inherently involved the destruction of the status quo that the entrenched powers sought to maintain (Kassimeris 2012, 635). The group also acknowledged that it would be unlikely to bring about the demise of a large system such as capitalism; nevertheless, the group used violence to wreak havoc and create a constant state of revolution and resistance (RealClear Defense 2017). CCF is largely inspired by Freiderich Nietzsche, Karl Marx, and Mikhail Bakunin (RealClear Defense 2017). The group may be nihilist (Kassimeris 2012, 645; RealClear Defense 2017). CCF may oppose western capitalist countries like the United States (RealClear Defense 2017).

Geography

CCF primarily operated in Greece. The group conducted attacks in the following cities in Greece: Athens, Thessaloniki, Piraeus, Stavroupoli, Korydallos, Itea, and Kryoneri (GTD 2018). The group has cells throughout Europe. The group conducted attacks in Berlin, Germany (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in Bologna, Italy (GTD 2018). The group allegedly conducted an attack in Vienna, Austria (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in Paris, France (GTD 2018). The group may have cells in Mexico and Argentina (RealClear Defense 2017).

Organizational Structure

CCF's organizational structure was decentralized and consisted of many cells (RealClear Defense 2017). Most members of CCF were in their 20s (Foreign Policy 2010). Many members likely came from affluent backgrounds (RealClear Defense 2017). CCF had an important prison sector that was dedicated to maintaining the group's armed struggle (Kassimeris 2012, 641). This prison wing was called the Nucleus of the Imprisoned Members of the Organization (Kassimeris 2012, 641). The leaders of this prison nucleus were Gerasimos Tsakalos, Panagiotis Argyrou, Charis Chatzimihelakis (Kassimeris 2012, 641). The Nucleus of the Imprisoned Members of the Organization

protested prison rules and frequently participated in hunger strikes (Kassimeris 2012, 641). It is unclear who the overall leader of CCF is. It may be Gerasimos Tsakalos, a Greek nihilist who verbally attacked people in positions of power and was imprisoned in Korydallos for attempting to mail parcel bombs to foreign embassies (Kassimeris 2012, 641-642). Kostantina Karakatsani may have also been an important CCF militant who was imprisoned for being a member of a criminal organization and manufacturing explosives (Kassimeris 2012, 644-645). Commando Horst Fantazzini may be a wing of CCF (Kassimeris 2012, 640). The group is likely funded by its affluent members (RealClear Defense 2017). CCF may also have used theft to finance itself (RealClear Defense 2017).

External Ties

Conspiracy of Cells of Fire may have had ties to Revolutionary Organization 17 November, or 17N. CCF conducted an attack to protest the imprisonment of 17N's chief of operations, Dimitris Koufodinas, who CCF lauded for being an "authentic revolutionar[y] who ... never capitulated" (Kassimeris 2012, 635).

Group Outcome

CCF conducted its last wave of attacks in 2017 when it attacked the IMF (GTD 2018; United States Department of State 2018). There is a substantial degree of uncertainty surrounding whether CCF can be considered active. The group presumably has a large prison population due to arrests of group members (Kassimeris 2012, 641). Arrests seem to have precluded the group from using violence in recent years (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 641; US State Department 2011; Jamestown Foundation 2012; United States Department of State 2011; United States Department of State 2012; United States Department of State 2012; United States Department of State 2018). It is difficult to determine whether CCF remains active.

Notes for Iris:

- the group is anti-capitalist, anti-globalization. Their strategy to achieve this was to symbolically and literally burn down capitalist symbols (but no well-defined policy positions)
- there was a relatively steady tempo of attacks between 2010-2017
- nothing spectacular about 2017 attacks
- the group maintains several latent network ties

XII. ILLUMINATING PATHS OF SOLIDARITY

Torg ID: 2407

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: The group was not implicated in any political violence following the incidents that occurred on July 28, 2009 (GTD 2021). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence following July 2009, however, it is possible that the Illuminating Paths of Solidarity organized briefly in July 2009 to carry out a series of attacks on political parties only to immediately disband after.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as the Illuminating Paths of Solidarity formed, but the organization was responsible for a series of six arson attacks that occurred simultaneously on July 28, 2009 (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2009; GTD 2021). All six attacks involved the group throwing incendiary devices at the offices of Greek political parties in Athens (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2009; GTD 2021). The group targeted offices of the center-right ruling New Democracy Party, the socialist opposition party PASOK, and the small center-right LAOS (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2009; GTD 2021).

While the Illuminating Paths of Solidarity did not necessarily release any statements citing a motivation for the attacks, the Deutsche Presse-Agentur (2009) classified the incident as part of the significant uptick of violence that occurred in Greece following a December 2008 police shooting. After the apparently accidental police shooting of fifteen year old Alexandros Grigoropoulos in December 2008, Greece erupted into a series of violence and political riots notably perpetrated by groups affiliated with anarchist and left-wing activities (Foreign Correspondent Sydney 2009).

The exact ideology of the Illuminating Paths of Solidarity is unclear, however, it is likely that they maintain an anti-establishment stance due to their targeting of political parties. Deutsche-Press Agentur (2009) reports that following the attacks, police suspected that the incidents were the work of leftist groups.

Geography

The Illuminating Paths of Solidarity were responsible for multiple incidents of arson that occurred in various areas of the urban Athens, Greece (Deutsche-Press Agentur 2009; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the Illuminating Paths of Solidarity is unknown. It is worth noting, however, that the group was at least organized enough to cause “substantial damage” and carry out multiple attacks in various sectors of Athens in a thirty minute time period (Deutsche-Press Agentur 2009). The group demonstrates an operational capability that is relatively higher than most Greek arsonist groups, which may in turn suggest better organizational means or prior experience in conducting arson from the individuals composing the group.

External Ties

No information would suggest that the Illuminating Paths of Solidarity maintained external ties with any state or non-state actors. It is worth noting, however, that sources like the Deutsche-Press Agentur (2009) may classify the group as part of the significant uptick in Greek anarchist violence triggered by the police shooting of fifteen year old Alexandros Grigoropoulos in December 2008.

Group Outcome

No information can be found about the specific of the Hellenic Police to the attacks perpetrated by the Illuminating Paths of Solidarity in July 2009. While police were able to determine that the attacks were carried out by one or more leftist-affiliated groups, no further information would suggest that police were able to take action in arresting the perpetrators or any suspects (Deutsche-Press Agentur 2009). The group was not implicated in any political violence following the incidents that occurred on July 28, 2009 (GTD 2021). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence following July 2009, however, it is possible that the Illuminating Paths of Solidarity organized briefly in July 2009 to carry out a series of attacks on political parties only to immediately disband after.

Notes for Iris:

-the catalyst for violence here seems similar to 1998/1999 violence

- the death was hugely influential in motivating a lot of violence. Stems from police-related killing
- continuation of anti-establishment/anarchist strand of violence

XIII. SECT OF REVOLUTIONARIES (GREECE)

Torg ID: 2514

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-greece-explosion-bombs-timeline-sb/timeline-bomb-attacks-in-greece-idUKTRE58M5UZ20090923>
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/other-sources/greek-tragedy/docview/324836220/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed June 1, 2022).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Rebel Sect, Sechta ton Epanastaton (SE)

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: The assassination of a Greek journalist Sokratis Giolias is generally referred to as SE's last organized attack; SE has not claimed an attack since July 2010 (DNI n.d.). Ultimately, it is unclear why the Revolutionary Sect ceased their use of political violence within Greece following the Giolias assassination in 2010.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as the Sect of Revolutionaries (SE) formed. SE emerged a few months after the shooting of Alexandros Grigopoulos (Reuters 2009; The Guardian 2010; Kakissis 2010; Jamestown Foundation 2012). Following the apparently accidental police shooting of fifteen year old Alexandros Grigoropoulos in December 2008, Greece erupted into a series of violence and political riots notably perpetrated by groups affiliated with anarchist and leftist activities (Vatsikopoulos 2009; Chantzi n.d.). Georgia Chantzi (n.d.) refers to SE as part of the “new generation” of Greek political violence and militant activity that emerged following the dismantling of prominent anarchist groups such November 17 and ELA.

On February 3, 2009, SE claimed responsibility for their first attack that involved grenades and gunfire targeted at a Hellenic police station but did not cause any casualties (BBC 2009; Kakissis 2010; Reuters 2009; Jamestown Foundation 2012). Following their emergence, SE placed a proclamation on the grave of Alexandros Grigopoulos stating their intention to carry out “guerilla warfare” (BBC 2009; The Guardian 2010). They also stated their desire to kill police officers, calling for the resignation of police force members (BBC 2009; Kakissis 2010).

SE perpetrated their second attack on February 17, 2009 (Reuters 2009; The New York Times 2010; Kakissis 2010). The attack involved an unknown number of group members firing guns against the empty offices of the TV station Alter (Reuters 2009; The New York

Times 2010; Kakissis 2010). Following this attack, SE issued a proclamation threatening journalists and news stations within Greece (The New York Times 2010).

SE did not claim responsibility for an attack until four months after the television station incident (DNI n.d.; Kyriakidou 2009a; Reuters 2009; The Guardian 2010; The New York Times 2010; Kakissis 2010; Jamestown Foundation 2012). The group's third attack targeted Nektarios Savvas, a Hellenic police officer, whom multiple group members assassinated at point blank range while the officers sat in his car on duty (DNI n.d.; Kyriakidou 2009a; Reuters 2009; The Guardian 2010; The New York Times 2010; Kakissis 2010; Jamestown Foundation 2012). Savvas had been working undercover as a member of the anti-terrorism squad to protect a member of the witness protection program who was set to testify in the trial against members of ELA (Chantzi n.d.; DNI n.d.; Kyriakidou 2009a; The Guardian 2010; Kakissis 2010; Jamestown Foundation 2012;).

SE's last attack occurred over a year after the Savvas murder when multiple gunmen with 9 mm pistols assassinated an investigative journalist named Sokratis Giolias in front of his pregnant wife (DNI n.d.; The Guardian 2010; The New York Times 2010; Kakissis 2010). Giolias is described as a "prominent Greek journalist" who published commentary on his blog targeting the group Revolutionary Struggle and SE themselves (The New York Times 2010; Kakissis 2010; Jamestown Foundation 2012). Following this particular attack, SE stated that Greece would become a "war zone" (The Guardian 2010).

After multiple attacks, SE released proclamations stating their desire to kill those working for the state, such as police officers and judges, in order to, "harm the Greek economy and damage the country's international reputation" (BBC 2009; US Dept. of State 2011). After the murder of Giolias, SE threatened Greece's status as a tourist destination, a designation they viewed as an expression of capitalism (The Guardian 2010; Kakissis 2010). SE can be classified as an anarchist organization, given that the group declared their goal to be the "complete destruction of the state" (Jamestown Foundation 2012). Georgia Chantzi (n.d.) notes an apparent shift in MO from targeting buildings to carrying out multiple assassinations, along with an attempt to shift ideology towards the extremist left. Chantzi (n.d.) states that the SE developed an ideology that is referred to as nihilistic, and that the group differs from other Greek terrorist groups in its proclivity to target civilians (Kakissis 2010).

Geography

The Revolutionary Sect claimed responsibility for multiple assassinations and attacks that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (BBC 2009; Kyriakidou 2009; Reuters 2009; The Guardian 2010; Kitsantonis 2010; Jamestown Foundation 2012; GTD 2021; Chantzi n.d.; DNI n.d.).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information has yet to be uncovered regarding the exact organizational structure or group membership of SE. A photograph sent to the newspaper Ta Nea by SE detailed an arsenal of weapons that experts determined the group sourced from “the criminal underworld of the Balkans” (Kakissis 2010). According to Time Magazine (2010), the group was composed of members in their twenties and thirties who may have been connected to former criminal and extremist groups in the neighborhood of Exarcheia. The neighborhood is known to be a hub for anarchists and has reportedly produced “Greece’s most potent rebels” (Kakissis 2010).

External Ties

Certain evidence may suggest that SE maintained certain ties to foreign individuals and domestic anarchist groups (Kakissis 2010). A photograph sent to the newspaper Ta Nea by SE detailed an arsenal of weapons that experts determined the group sourced from “the criminal underworld of the Balkans” (Kakissis 2010). According to Time Magazine (2010), the group was composed of members in their twenties and thirties who may have been connected to extremist groups in the neighborhood of Exarcheia. The neighborhood is known to be a hub for anarchists and has reportedly produced “Greece’s most potent rebels” (Kakissis 2010).

Group Outcome

The assassination of a Greek journalist Sokratis Giolias is generally referred to as SE’s last organized attack; SE has not claimed an attack since July 2010 (DNI n.d.). Both the Greek state and the United States of America took action to curb the efforts of SE and the general outbreak of anarchist violence within Greece (Kassimeris 2010; US Department of State 2011; Jamestown Foundation 2012). In February 2011, the US Department of State designated SE as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist in an attempt to block any US interaction with the organization and support Greece in their attempt to dismantle the group (US Dept. of State 2011; Jamestown Foundation 2012).

In October 2009, Michalis Chrysoidis returned to Greece’s Ministry of Public Order after previously heading the agency during the dismantling of November 17 in the early 2000s (Kassimeris 2010). It is unclear whether Chrysoidis’s return had an effect on the dismantling of SE, especially given that the group managed to carry out a high profile assassination in July 2010 (DNI n.d.; The Guardian 2010; The New York Times 2010, Kakissis 2010). The dismantling of Revolutionary Struggle following the arrest of leader Nikos Maziotis in 2010 may be partially attributed to Chrysoidis’s efforts to reform counterterrorism policy in Greece (Kassimeris 2010).

Ultimately, it is unclear why the Sect of Revolutionaries ceased their use of political violence within Greece following the Giolias assassination in 2010.

Notes of Iris:

- unusual amount of information available about state response and infiltration in the organization
- infiltrations in anarchist groups didn't seem to be the norm making this more unique

XIV. ZERO TOLERANCE

Torg ID: 2542

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Orgánosi Midenikí Anochí (OMA), Zero Tolerance Organization

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: The group's last claimed attack occurred on March 9, 2017, in an incendiary bomb attack that targeted the offices of a lawyer defending prominent members of the Golden Dawn Party (Anstrat 2021). According to Anstrat (2021), OMA disappeared following this attack, which notably "received little attention".

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Zero Tolerance Organization (OMA) formed. The group emerged on March 29, 2009, in an attack that involved incendiary explosives being thrown at the offices of Greece's ruling conservative New Democracy party (Anstrat 2021; GTD 2021). In May 2009, the OMA attacked an insurance company office (Anstrat 2021). On July 27, 2009, the group detonated a bomb outside the offices of conservative, nationalist LAOS party (Anstrat 2021; GTD 2021). The group continued to carry out attacks against political entities within Greece through the year 2012, including against offices of Greece's socialist opposition party PASOK as well as against prominent members of the Greece's Ministerial Council and parliament (Ekathimerini 2013; Anstrat 2021; GTD 2021). In 2012, the OMA attacked the Greek-Chinese chamber of commerce to protest the sale of the port authority to a Chinese company (Anstrat 2021).

In February 2013, Anstrat (2021) notes that the group shifted its focus towards "right wing ideological opponents". From February 2013 to January 2015, the group attacked offices of the ultranationalist, fascist Golden Dawn party, as well as multiple high ranking cabinet members of the New Democracy Party (Ekathimerini 2013; Reuters 2015; Anstrat 2021; GTD 2021).

OMA's ideology may be described as "nihilistic" as highlighted by a distrust of the Greek government's effort to mitigate the economic crisis (Anstrat 2021). The group stated that their attacks against political opponents were intended to "punish those" who contributed to "the continuation of the Greek government" (GTD 2021). After a 2015 attack targeting a member of the Hellenic Parliament, the group called for the closure of Type "C" classified prisons, akin to Greece's version of a maximum security prison (GTD 2021). In 2014, the group referred to the New Democracy Interior Minister Yiannis Michelakis as a "servant of capitalism" (Ekathimerini 2014). Reuters (2015) classified the attacks perpetrated by the OMA as part of a general increase in bombings that stemmed from Greek austerity measures implemented in 2010.

Geography

The OMA perpetrated multiple attacks in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (Ekathimerini 2013; Ekathimerini 2014; Reuters 2015; Anstrat 2021; GTD 2021)

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the OMA remains unknown (Anstrat 2021). While Anstrat (2021) and Ekathimerini (2014) report that the OMA usually claimed solidarity with various imprisoned anarchists (such as those belonging to ELA or N17), no information would suggest actual ties between OMA and any other Greek anarchist organizations.

External Ties

No information would suggest that the OMA maintained any external ties to any state or non-state actors during their operational period (Anstrat 2021). While Anstrat (2021) and Ekathimerini (2014) report that the OMA usually claimed support for various imprisoned anarchists (such as those belonging to ELA or N17), no information would suggest actual ties between OMA and any other Greek anarchist organizations.

Group Outcome

The group's last claimed attack occurred on March 9, 2017, in an incendiary bomb attack that targeted the offices of a lawyer defending prominent members of the Golden Dawn Party (Anstrat 2021). According to Anstrat (2021), OMA disappeared following this attack, which notably "received little attention". The exact response of the Greek state to the attacks perpetrated by OMA remains unclear.

XV. ALEXANDROS GRIGOROPOULOS ANARCHIST ATTACK GROUP

Torg ID: 544

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30085. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30085>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: The group did not organize for another incident of political violence after June 2009 (GTD 2021). The perpetrators of the police station bombing attack were most likely individuals who organized for a single incident as part of ongoing outbreaks of violence to protest the killing of Alexandros Grigoropoulos (Margaronis 2008; Maltezou and Babington 2013).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group referred to as the Alexandros Grigoropoulos Anarchist Attack group formed. The group emerged on June 3, 2009, when ten individuals threw Molotov cocktails at a police station in the northern Athens suburb of Melissia (ANA 2009; GTD 2021). The incident resulted in the destruction of two vehicles, and damage to four others (ANA 2009; GTD 2021). Police on duty at the station fired warning shots into the air and threw non-lethal grenades at the attackers in order to repel them (ANA 2009; GTD 2021).

The name of the group and targeting of a police station would suggest that the individuals involved in the attack were part of the continued protests and rioting that followed the killing of Alexandros Grigoropoulos. In early December 2008, fifteen year old Alexandros Grigoropoulos died in an alleged accidental shooting by a policeman in the Exarchia district of Athens (Margaronis 2008; Maltezou and Babington 2013). The shooting mobilized thousands of protestors in Athens, who were generally affiliated with the anarchist movement (Margaronis 2008; Maltezou and Babington 2013).

Additionally, the Grigoropoulos killing was the basis for incidents of political violence carried out by militant organizations such as the Alexandros Grigoropoulos Anarchist Attack Group (Margaronis 2008; Maltezou and Babington 2013). The Alexandros Grigoropoulos Anarchist Attack Group can be classified as a loose organization of individuals with an anarchist-oriented ideology who were most likely spurred to target a police station in response to the killing of Alexandros Grigoropoulos.

Geography

The Alexandros Grigoropoulos Anarchist Attack Group was responsible for a single violent incident that occurred in the Melissia suburb of Athens, Greece (ANA 2009; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

Accounts of the June 2009 incident describe the Alexandros Grigoropoulos Anarchist Attack Group as being composed of roughly 10 individuals (ANA 2009; GTD 2021). The size of the group and unsophisticated methods of attack suggest that the group was

loosely organized. The perpetrators of the police station bombing attack were most likely individuals who organized for a single incident as part of ongoing outbreaks of violence to protest the killing of Alexandros Grigoropoulos (Margaronis 2008; Maltezou and Babington 2013).

External Ties

No information would suggest that the Alexandros Grigoropoulos Anarchist Attack Group maintained any external ties to state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

In response to the assailants' efforts to deploy Molotov cocktails at the Melissia police station, police on duty at the station fired warning shots into the air, and threw non-lethal grenades at the attackers in order to repel them (ANA 2009; GTD 2021). The group did not organize for another incident of political violence after June 2009 (GTD 2021). The perpetrators of the police station bombing attack were most likely individuals who organized for a single incident as part of ongoing outbreaks of violence to protest the killing of Alexandros Grigoropoulos (Margaronis 2008; Maltezou and Babington 2013).

XVI. ARMED REVOLUTIONARY ACTION (GREECE)

Torg ID: 680

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset:

Aliases: Armed Revolutionary Action (Greece), Enopli Epanastatiki Drasi, Enopli Epanastatiki Drasi (Enedra)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2007

Group End: ENEDRA's last known attack occurred in July 2009 (Greek News 2009). It is unclear why ENEDRA ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as Armed Revolutionary Action (ENEDRA) formed. The group came to attention for its first violent attack on January 23, 2007 when a pressure cooker bomb exploded outside a Tax Bureau office in Athens following a warning call (HRI 2009). Over a year later, ENEDRA claimed responsibility for a failed explosion outside offices of the Attiki Forest Directorate on March 3, 2008 (HRI 2009; GTD 2021). On October 4, 2008, an improvised explosive device was found outside of the Royal Dutch Shell oil company, as well as the realty company Olympic Properties (GTD 2021). While the components of said device were "identical" to that of the prominent anarchist group Revolutionary Struggle, the fact that an individual had warned police of the attack prior to the bomb's detonation also led law enforcement to suspect the involvement of ENEDRA (GTD 2021).

On June 5, 2009, a bomb exploded outside an office of Greece's Tax Bureau (HRI 2009; GTD 2021). An unknown individual who stated they were a part of ENEDRA claimed responsibility for the attack in a warning call prior to the bomb's detonation (HRI 2009; GTD 2021). On July 11, 2009, an explosive device detonated in the yard of a building that housed a former deputy interior minister of Greece (Greek News 2009). Two phone calls were made prior to the explosion, one to a police station and the other to a television station (Greek News 2009). The MO of attack and wiring of the bomb were consistent with the actions of ENEDRA (Greek News 2009).

According to both HRI (2009) and GTD (2021), ENEDRA was believed by law enforcement to be a continuation of Popular Revolutionary Action, known by its Greek acronym LED. LED was a leftist organization that Greek police believed was operated by a sole individual with ties to the earlier anarchist movement in Greece (MIPT 2008). The group targeted British, American, and Greek construction companies, denouncing foreign interference with Greece, expressing solidarity with N17, and criticizing spending that had occurred during the Olympic Games (MIPT 2008). HRI (2009) refers to LED as "defunct" since 2006.

The tendency of ENEDRA to target Greek and foreign businesses, the Greek tax bureau, and political figures may suggest an anti-establishment, anti-foreign anarchist ideology consistent with the earlier proclamations issued by LED.

Geography

ENEDRA claimed responsibility for multiple bombing attacks that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (Greek News 2009; HRI 2009; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

According to both HRI (2009) and GTD (2021), ENEDRA was believed by law enforcement to be a continuation of Popular Revolutionary Action, known by its Greek acronym LED. LED was a leftist organization that Greek police believed was operated by a sole individual with ties to the earlier anarchist movement in Greece (MIPT 2008). The group targeted British, American, and Greek construction companies, denouncing foreign interference with Greece, expressing solidarity with N17, and criticizing spending that had occurred during the Olympic Games (MIPT 2008). HRI (2009) refers to LED as “defunct” since 2006. While MIPT (2008) states that Greek law enforcement believed LED to be the work of a single individual, it is unclear whether the same suspicion applies to ENEDRA.

External Ties

According to both HRI (2009) and GTD (2021), ENEDRA was believed by law enforcement to be a continuation of Popular Revolutionary Action, known by its Greek acronym LED. LED was a leftist organization that Greek police believed was operated by a sole individual with ties to the earlier anarchist movement in Greece (MIPT 2008). The group targeted British, American, and Greek construction companies, denouncing foreign interference with Greece, expressing solidarity with N17, and criticizing spending that had occurred during the Olympic Games (MIPT 2008). HRI (2009) refers to LED as “defunct” since 2006.

It is also worth noting that on October 4, 2008, an improvised explosive device was found outside of the Royal Dutch Shell oil company, as well as the realty company Olympic Properties (GTD 2021). While the components of said device were “identical” to that of the prominent anarchist group Revolutionary Struggle (EA), the fact that an individual had warned police of the attack prior to the bomb’s detonation also led law enforcement to suspect the involvement of ENEDRA (GTD 2021). It is unclear whether ENEDRA, EA, or both were responsible for the October attack or whether any operational ties exist between the two groups.

Group Outcome

ENEDRA’s last known attack occurred in July 2009 (Greek News 2009). The long-term police response to the political violence perpetrated by ENEDRA is unclear, however it is worth noting that Greek counter-terrorism officers managed to determine that ENEDRA

may have been a continuation of another anarchist group known as LED (HRI 2009; GTD 2021). It is unclear why ENEDRA ceased their use of political violence.

Notes for Iris:

- this group is a "continuation" of LED meaning it was mostly a reorganization; no change in tactics, location, members (maybe merge with LED?)
- candidate for merger with LED or treatment as a splinter

XVII. ATTACK TEAMS FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE NATION (GREECE)

Torg ID: 694

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30093. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30093>
- Agence France Presse, "Top Greek Judge's Car, Tax Office Hit in Athens Attacks," Agence France Presse,. 2009.
<https://advance-lexis-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/document/?pdmfid=1516831&crd=c78a5426-e1c9-4f75-bdf5-06ff40dc6100&pddocfullpath=%2Fshared%2Fdocument%2Fnews%2Furn%3AcontentItem%3A7W2X-6W91-2PP8-S2NT-00000-00&pdcontentcomponentid=10903&pdteaserkey=sr0&pditab=allpods&ecomp=szznk&earg=sr0&prid=79548c59-4415-49c3-8699-bc998608b479>
- Search Proquest + FBIS
 - Attack Teams for the Dissolution of the Nation

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: The Attack Teams for the Dissolution of the Nation committed their last attack on July 4, 2009 (GTD 2021). It is unclear why the group disbanded but it appears that they may have organized solely to protest Greek immigration policy (AFP 2009).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear when the Attack Teams for the Dissolution of the Nation formed, however, the group came to attention for their first violent attack on July 2, 2009 (AFP 2009; GTD 2021). The group's first attack involved a gas canister explosion that destroyed the vehicle of judge Panagiotis Pikramennos, who had recently been appointed as chairman of Greece's top administrative court (AFP 2009; GTD 2021).

On July 3, 2009, the group doused the front of the building containing the Hellenic Migration Policy Institute in gasoline and set it on fire (AFP 2009; GTD 2021). A day later, the group perpetrated and claimed responsibility for an incident that involved multiple assailants throwing petrol bombs at the Ministry of Interior Information Technology Services (GTD 2021).

While the Attack Teams for the Dissolution of the Nation did not issue statements regarding motive, the group appeared to protest Greece's immigration policy (AFP 2009; GTD 2021). The group's second attack targeted an institution that AFP (2009) reports often advises the Interior Ministry on immigration policy, while the group's third and final attack targeted a branch of the Interior Ministry itself. According to AFP (2009), Greece's Interior Ministry had recently buckled down on immigration and began to increasingly deport Pakistani and Afghan nationals in spite of condemnation from human rights groups. Although the Attacks Teams for the Dissolution of the Nation appears to operate consistently with the profile of a typical Greek anarchist group due to their name and tendency to target government institutions, the specificity of their attacks against targets threatening immigrants in Greece suggest a more refined pro-immigration motive (AFP 2009).

Geography

The Attack Teams for the Dissolution of the Nation perpetrated multiple attacks in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (AFP 2009; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about the organizational structure of the Attacks for the Dissolution of the Nation. The group's general technological unsophistication and lack of consistent modus operandi may suggest that the organization was composed of loosely affiliated, less experienced individuals who organized to protest a single issue only to disband soon after (AFP 2009; GTD 2021).

External Ties

No information would suggest that the Attack Teams for the Dissolution of the Nation maintained any external ties to state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

No information can be found regarding the specific response of the Greek state to the violence carried out by the Attack Teams for the Dissolution of the Nation. While the Attacks Teams for the Dissolution of the Nation on one hand appears to operate consistently with the profile of a typical Greek anarchist group due to their name and tendency to target government institutions, the specificity of their attacks against targets threatening immigrants in Greece suggest a more refined motive (AFP 2009). The group's general technological unsophistication and lack of consistent Modus Operandi may suggest that the organization was composed of loosely affiliated, less experienced individuals who organized to protest a single issue only to disband soon after (AFP 2009; GTD 2021). The Attack Teams for the Dissolution of the Nation committed their last attack on July 4, 2009 (GTD 2021).

XVIII. BLACK AND RED ANARCHIST AND ANTI-AUTHORITARIANS INITIATIVE (GREECE)

Torg ID: 705

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30098. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30098>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: The Black and Red Anarchist and Anti-Authoritarians Initiative did not perpetrate any political violence after December 18, 2009 (GTD 2021). The violence perpetrated on December 18 appears to have been a series of coordinated attacks by like minded individuals targeted at responding to Greek austerity measures (AFP 2009). It is likely that the Black and Red Anarchist and Anti-Authoritarians Initiative disbanded immediately after perpetrating these attacks.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear when the Black and Red Anarchist and Anti-Authoritarians Initiative formed, however, the group emerged for a series of simultaneous attacks that occurred on December 18, 2009 (AFP 2009; GTD 2021). All six attacks targeted offices of Greece's ruling party, the socialist PASOK party (AFP 2009; GTD 2021). According to AFP (2009), Greek police found the remains of gas canisters and other improvised explosive devices designed to cause fires at locations of PASOK branch offices in six districts of Athens.

Less than a week earlier, Greece's prime minister had announced further austerity measures aimed at reducing the state's debt (AFP 2009). AFP (2009) reports that multiple leftist unions and organizations had called for strikes and protests against the austerity measures. The Black and Red Anarchist and Anti-Authoritarians Initiative may have committed political violence as a show of solidarity with the anti-austerity protests (AFP 2009). Ideologically, the group appears to fit the profile of a standard Greek anarchist group that perpetuates arson attacks against political entities.

Geography

The Black and Red Anarchist and Anti-Authoritarians Initiative was responsible for a series of coordinated attacks that occurred in six districts of Athens, Greece (AFP 2009; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information exists about the organizational structure of the Black and Red Anarchist and Anti-Authoritarians Initiative. However, the group was able to carry out coordinated attacks against Athens, Greece, which may suggest a higher level of operational capability than other relatively unorganized Greek anarchist organizations (AFP 2009; GTD 2021).

External Ties

No information would suggest that the Black and Red Anarchist and Anti-Authoritarians Initiative maintained external ties to state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

Besides an apparent investigation of the offices targeted by the Black and Red Anarchist and Anti-Authoritarians Initiative, it is unclear what measures the Greek state took to deter or dismantle the group (AFP 2009). The Black and Red Anarchist and Anti-Authoritarians Initiative did not perpetrate any political violence after December 18, 2009 (GTD 2021). The violence perpetrated on December 18 appears to have been a series of coordinated attacks by like minded individuals targeted at responding to Greek

austerity measures (AFP 2009). It is likely that the Black and Red Anarchist and Anti-Authoritarians Initiative disbanded immediately after perpetrating these attacks.

XIX. COUNCIL FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ORDER

Torg ID: 745

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30107. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30107>
- ANSAmед- English. 2009. "GREECE: 100 SHOTS AGAINST POLICE, GOV'T SAYS IT'S WAR; SECURITY SUMMIT CALLED, PAPANDREOU VISITS WOUNDED."
ANSAmед-English, October 28, 2009.
<https://advance-lexis-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/document/?pdmfid=1516831&crid=e2a5ac2a-feb3-485b-a34c-2100253e5e54&pddocfullpath=%2Fshared%2Fdocument%2Fnews%2Furn%3AcontentItem%3A7XGM-HJ71-2SH8-81C4-00000-00&pdcontentcomponentid=360201&pdteaserkey=sr2&pditab=al>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: The Council for the Destruction of Order did not claim responsibility for any attacks that occurred after October 2009 (GTD 2021). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group referred to as the Council for the Destruction of Order formed. The group claimed responsibility for multiple attacks against government institutions in Thessaloniki, Greece, on October 23, 2009 (ANSAmед 2009; GTD 2021). On October 23, the group allegedly detonated an explosive outside the offices of PASOK member and Greek Deputy Civil Protection Minister (ANSAmед 2009; GTD 2021). PASOK is Greece's socialist party (GTD 2021). ANSAmед (2009) also reports that the

Council for the Destruction of Order attacked the headquarters of the Greek-Italian Chamber of Commerce, which also appeared to have occurred on October 23.

While GTD (2021) reports that the Council for the Destruction of Order perpetrated political violence in Thessaloniki in order to “disrupt the Greek government”, the group’s exact motive is unclear. It is possible that the Council for the Destruction of Order attacked political and economic institutions in order to promote anti-establishment ideology and express disdain at foreign influence in Greece. The Council for the Destruction of Order appears to operate consistently with other Greek anarchist groups in terms of targets and modus operandi.

Geography

The Council for the Destruction of Order claimed responsibility for multiple attacks that occurred in the urban environment of Thessaloniki, Greece (ANSAmEd 2009; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about the organizational structure of the Council for the Destruction of Order.

External Ties

No information would suggest that the Council for the Destruction of Order maintained any external ties to state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

No information can be found about the specific response of the Greek state to the actions perpetrated by the Council for the Destruction of Order in Thessaloniki on October 23, 2009. It is worth noting, however, that less than a week after the group’s attacks, the Greek government held a security summit addressing an attack perpetrated against police officers (ANSAmEd 2009). The Council for the Destruction of Order is mentioned in an article about the summit (ANSAmEd 2009). The group did not claim responsibility for any attacks that occurred after October 2009 (GTD 2021). It is unclear why the group ceased their use of political violence.

XX. ANARCHIST ACTION (UNITED STATES)
Torg ID: 985
Min. Group Date: 2009
Max. Group Date: 2009
Onset: NA

Aliases: Anarchist Action (Ca / United States), Anarchist Action, Anarchist Action (Ca/United States), Anarchist Action (United States), Anarchist Action (Usa)

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30087. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30087>
- Athens News Agency. "Consulate Car Targeted by Arsonists, Group Claims Responsibility." Athens News Agency. 2009.
<https://wnc-eastview-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/wnc/article?id=39676309>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: Anarchist Action did not strike again after the single attack they committed in December 2009 (GTD 2021). The minimal extent of damage suggests that Anarchist Action may have been composed of less experienced individuals who organized to commit a single attack only to immediately disband after.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group referred to as Anarchist Action formed. The group conducted a single attack on December 12, 2009 (ANA 2009; GTD 2021). The single attack involved members of the group setting a diplomatic vehicle stationed outside the Albanian Consulate on fire (ANA 2009; GTD 2021). The incident caused minor damage to the vehicle due to the quick response timing of Thessaloniki firefighters (ANA 2009; GTD 2021).

In a claim of responsibility published online through a Greek media outlet, the group condemned the "state machine and everything comprising it", stating their intent to "respond with street insurrection" (ANA 2009; GTD 2021). Anarchist Action fits the profile of a typical Greek armed group who perpetrates political violence through arson and operates with vaguely anarchist ideology.

Geography

Anarchist Action was responsible for one incident of political violence that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (ANA 2009; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information can be found about the organizational structure of Anarchist Action. The relatively low technological sophistication of vehicular arson and minor damaged caused by the group suggests a low level of operational capability and may suggest that the group was composed of less experienced individuals (ANA 2009; GTD 2021).

External Ties

No explicit information suggests that Anarchist Action maintained external ties to any state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

Thessaloniki firefighters were able to quickly extinguish the blaze set by Anarchist Action (ANA 2009). The minimal extent of damage suggests that Anarchist Action may have been composed of less experienced individuals who organized to commit a single attack only to immediately disband after. Anarchist Action did not strike again after the single attack they committed in December 2009 (GTD 2021).

XXI. REBELLIOUS GROUP LAMBROS FOUNDAS
Torg ID: 2507
Min. Group Date: 2010
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30157. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30157>
- "Athens bomb kills Afghan boy and injures two." BBC. 2010.
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8592105.stm>
- "Athens bomb blast kills Afghan Boy." AFP. 2010.
<https://www.france24.com/en/20100328-athens-bomb-blast-kills-afghan-boy>
- Ta Nea Online, "Greece: Afghan Refugee Boy Accidentally Killed in Terrorist Attack in Athens," World News Connection, Ta Nea Online, March 29, 2010.
<https://wnc-eastview-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/wnc/simple/doc?art=0&id=32234161>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by members of the Conspiracy Cells of Fire who did not wish to claim responsibility for the incident on account of the death it caused (TA Nea 2010; GTD 2010).

Group Formation: The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by members of the Conspiracy Cells of Fire who did not wish to claim responsibility for the incident on account of the death it caused (TA Nea 2010; GTD 2010).

Group End: The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by members of the Conspiracy Cells of Fire who did not wish to claim responsibility for the incident on account of the death it caused (TA Nea 2010; GTD 2010).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by members of the Conspiracy Cells of Fire who did not wish to claim responsibility for the incident on account of the death it caused (TA Nea 2010; GTD 2010).

Geography

The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by members of the Conspiracy Cells of Fire who did not wish to claim responsibility for the incident on account of the death it caused (TA Nea 2010; GTD 2010).

Organizational Structure

The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by members of the Conspiracy Cells of Fire who did not wish to claim responsibility for the incident on account of the death it caused (TA Nea 2010; GTD 2010).

External Ties

The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by members of the Conspiracy Cells of Fire who did not wish to claim responsibility for the incident on account of the death it caused (TA Nea 2010; GTD 2010).

Group Outcome

The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by members of the Conspiracy Cells of Fire who did not wish to claim responsibility for the incident on account of the death it caused (TA Nea 2010; GTD 2010).

Notes for Iris:

-this was likely a claim carried out by a fictitious group (newspaper suggested similarities) (similar tactics between this and another attack)

XXII. REVOLUTIONARY CONTINUITY

Torg ID: 2511

Min. Group Date: 2010

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30160. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30160>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2010

Group End: The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by Revolutionary Struggle, or possibly Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (GTD 2021).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by Revolutionary Struggle, or possibly Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (GTD 2021).

Geography

The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by Revolutionary Struggle, or possibly Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by Revolutionary Struggle, or possibly Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (GTD 2021).

External Ties

The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by Revolutionary Struggle, or possibly Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (GTD 2021).

Group Outcome

The attack in question was most likely perpetrated by Revolutionary Struggle, or possibly Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (GTD 2021).

XXIII. FEBRUARY 12 MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 2637

Min. Group Date: 2012

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 40018. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40018>
- A. Makris. "Second Greek Group claims responsibility for gas canister attack." Xinhua (GreekReporter). 2012.
<https://greekreporter.com/2012/04/01/second-greek-guerrilla-group-claims-responsibility-for-gas-canister-scare/>
- "Explosive device found on empty Athens subway train." Reuters. 2012a.
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-greece-explosive/explosive-device-found-on-empty-at-hens-subway-train-idUSTRE81P0BK20120226>
- "Unknown group claims Athens metro explosive device." Reuters. 2012b.
<https://www.reuters.com/article/greece-explosive/unknown-group-claims-athens-metro-explosive-device-idUSL5E8DR9SA20120227>
- "Greece/European Union: Greeks Protest Austerity Measures while EU Stands Firm." 2012. Asia News Monitor, Feb 13.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/greece-european-union-greeks-protest-austerity/docview/921177253/se-2?accountid=11243>.
- Tsolakidou, Stella. 2012. "Activated Explosive Device Found in Athens Metro." GreekReporter.com, February 27, 2012.
<https://greekreporter.com/2012/02/27/unactivated-explosive-device-found-in-athens-metro/>.

- Ekathimerini. 2012. "Police release images of metro bomb." eKathimerini.com, March 1, 2012.
<https://www.ekathimerini.com/news/139593/police-release-images-of-metro-bomb/>.
-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2012

Group End: The February 12 Movement did not attack again after February 25, 2012, and appears to have organized simply for the purpose of expressing solidarity anti-austerity anarchist protestors (GTD 2021).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group referred to as the February 12 Movement formed. The group claimed responsibility for their first known attack on February 25, 2012 (Makris 2012; GTD 2021). On February 25, Hellenic Police discovered what was initially believed to be an unactivated gas canister explosive device on an empty Athens train car (Markis 2012; Reuters 2012a; Reuters 2012b). Tsolakidou (2012), writing for the *Greek Reporter*, and Ekathimerini (2012) report that the device had been activated but failed to explode.

The first group to claim responsibility for the explosive was known as the Urban Guerillas or Urban Warfare Guerilla (Ekathimerini 2012; Makris 2012; Reuters 2012b).

The February 12 Movement was the second to claim responsibility for the incident (Makris 2012). According to A. Makris (2012), writing for the *Greek Reporter*, the claim of responsibility that the February 12 Movement posted to a leftist website was deemed authentic by the Hellenic Police. The group intended to protest recently imposed austerity measures; the name February 12 refers to violence between Greek law enforcement and anarchist protestors that occurred on that very date (Asia News Monitor 2012; Makris 2012; GTD 2021).

The violent protests were a response to the recent implementation of austerity measures designed to cut spending in Greece in order for the state to be eligible for bailout money from the European Union (Asia News Monitor 2012; Markis 2012; Reuters 2012a; Reuters 2012b). The February 12 Movement claimed to have perpetrated the incident in order to protest increasing transportation costs as well as the numerous austerity measures imposed since 2010 in the wake of Greece's debt crisis (Makris 2012; GTD 2021). The February 12 Movement is likely an ideologically far-left anarchist group that

organized for the purpose of protesting austerity policies to sympathize with ongoing protests (Asia News Monitor 2012; Markis 2012; Reuters 2012a; Reuters 2012b; GTD 2021).

Geography

The February 12 Movement claimed responsibility for a single attack that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (Markis 2012; Reuters 2012a; Reuters 2012b; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

No information exists about the specific organizational structure of the February 12 Movement. Using CCTV camera footage, Hellenic police were able to determine that multiple perpetrators were responsible for placing the explosive device inside the Athens subway car (Ekathimerini 2012).

External Ties

No information would suggest that the February 12 Movement claimed external ties to any state or non-state actors. It is, however, worth noting that the first group to claim responsibility for the February 25 explosive incident was a previously unknown group known as the Urban Guerillas or Urban Warfare Guerilla (Markis 2012; Reuters 2012b).

While A. Makris (2012) reports that Greek police deemed the second claim of responsibility from the February 12 Movement as likely authentic, police were initially unsure whether the claim from the Urban Guerillas was legitimate or simply a hoax (Reuters 2012b). The relationship between the February 12 Movement and the Urban Guerillas is unclear; competing claims of responsibility may occasionally be manufactured by a single group in order to over exaggerate the threat of political violence in Greece.

Group Outcome

Beyond a preliminary investigation of the explosive device and examining competing claims of responsibility, the response of the Hellenic Police towards attempting to dismantle the February 12 Movement is unclear (Markis 2012; Reuters 2012a; Reuters 2012b). The February 12 Movement did not attack again after February 25, 2012, and appears to have organized simply for the purpose of expressing solidarity anti-austerity anarchist protestors (GTD 2021).

Notes for Iris:

-likely carried out by just one perpetrator (other group likely a hoax) and then this was just a one hit wonder

XXIV. INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY FRONT

Torg ID: 2642

Min. Group Date: 2012

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 40060. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40060>
- "Greek Domestic Terrorism." DNI. n.d.
https://www.dni.gov/nctc/groups/greek_domestic.html
-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for FAI (DNI n.d.)

Group Formation: This is an alias for FAI (DNI n.d.)

Group End: This is an alias for FAI (DNI n.d.)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for FAI (DNI n.d.)

Geography

This is an alias for FAI (DNI n.d.)

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for FAI (DNI n.d.)

External Ties

This is an alias for FAI (DNI n.d.)

Group Outcome

This is an alias for FAI (DNI n.d.)

XXV. LOVERS OF LAWLESSNESS / MILITANT MINORITY

Torg ID: 2654

Min. Group Date: 2012

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Militant Minority (Greece), Lovers Of Lawlessness - Militant Minority, Lovers Of Lawlessness / Militant Minority

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 40148. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2021.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40148>
- Maria Margaronis. "Greece: The Spectacle of Violence." The Nation. 2013.
<https://www.thenation.com/article/archive/greece-spectacle-violence/>
- "Anarchist bombs explode near Greek journalists' homes." Reuters. 2013.
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-greece-attack/anarchist-bombs-explode-near-greek-journalists-homes-idUSBRE90A15R20130111>
- Liz Alderman. "Greek journalists become scapegoats amid crisis." New York Times. 2013a.
<https://www.telegram.com/story/news/local/north/2013/01/13/greek-journalists-become-scapegoats-amid/49164281007/>
- Liz Alderman. "Shots Fired Into Offices of Greek Governing Party." New York Times. 2013b.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2013/01/15/world/europe/shots-fired-at-office-of-greek-prime-minister.html>
- Liz Alderman. "Bomb Attacks in Greece Raise Fear of Radicalism." New York Times. 2013c.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2013/01/21/world/europe/bomb-attacks-in-greece-raise-fear-of-revived-radicalism.html>
- Andy Dabilis. "What Greek Anarchists Really Want: Nothing." Greek Reporter. 2013.
<https://greekreporter.com/2013/02/07/what-greek-anarchists-really-want-nothing/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Circle of Violators, Lovers of Anomy

Group Formation: 2012

Group End: 2013

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group known as Militant Minority-Lovers of Lawlessness emerged. GTD (2021) attributes the group's first attack to November 2012. On November 26, 2012, the Lovers of Lawlessness allegedly rigged and detonated four gas canister explosives outside of a home in Athens that was owned by Maria Kaltsa, a former ministry official (GTD 2021). On December 7, 2012, the group again detonated explosive devices, this time outside of the home of Giannis Papantoniou, former Greek finance minister (GTD 2021). The group's most prominent attack occurred on January 11, 2013, when five simultaneous coordinated bombing attacks were perpetrated against various members of Greek mass media (Alderman 2013a; Alderman 2013b; Alderman 2013c; Margaronis 2013; Reuters 2013; GTD 2021).

The targets of the attack included the former residence of Giorgios Oikonomas, as well as the residence Antonios Liaros (Alderman 2013; Reuters 2013; GTD 2021). Both Oikonomas and Liaros were broadcasters for the private TV station Mega (Alderman 2013a; Reuters 2013). The Lovers of Lawlessness also targeted the private residence of Antonis Skyllakos, director of Athens News Agency (Alderman 2013a; Reuters 2013; GTD 2021). The private residence of Christos Konstas was also attacked (Alderman 2013a; Alderman 2013c). Konstas is a former journalist who then worked as a spokesman for a government agency tasked with privatizing Greek assets (Alderman 2013a; Alderman 2013c). Alderman (2013c) reports that Konstas was a recognizable television personality who frequently justified austerity measures and other methods employed by Greece to mitigate the financial crisis. The Lovers of Lawlessness additionally bombed the private residence of Petros Karsiotis, a crime reporter (Alderman 2013a).

The attacks caused minor infrastructural damage but did not result in injury to targets nor bystanders (Reuters 2013; GTD 2021). Maria Margaronis (2013), writing for *The Nation*, refers to the journalists targeted by the Militant Minority/Lovers of Lawlessness as "pro-government". The journalists were targeted specifically for their coverage of Greece's ongoing economic crisis; the Lovers of Lawlessness condemned their journalist targets for sympathizing with the extreme austerity measures implemented by the Greek government (Alderman 2013a; Alderman 2013b; Reuters 2013). In an online statement, the group referred to the mass media as manipulators of society and the "main managers of the oppressing state designs".

The group, however, claimed that its main goal in attacking journalists was to "retaliate against the government" for the Villa Amalia raid (Alderman 2013c). Villa Amalia was an "anarchist squat" and gathering place for students in Athens that was raided by Greek police in December 2011 (Margaronis 2013; Alderman 2013a; Alderman 2013b). Hellenic Police confiscated several weapons including firebombs and made multiple arrests following the raid (Alderman 2013b; Alderman 2013c). Police also discovered

materials for building Molotov cocktails (Margaronis 2013; Alderman 2013b). The raid resulted in increased anarchist protests and violence, including the attacks perpetrated against journalists by the Lovers of Lawlessness (Alderman 2013c; Margaronis 2013; Reuters 2013).

The Militant Minority-Lovers of Lawlessness may be classified as an anarchist group due to their tendency to target establishment targets, their anti-government rhetoric, and their support for those protesting the Villa Amalia raid (Alderman 2013a; Alderman 2013b; Alderman 2013c; Margaronis 2013; Reuters 2013; GTD 2021).

Geography

The Militant Minority-Lovers of Lawlessness were responsible for multiple coordinated attacks that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (Alderman 2013a; Alderman 2013b; Alderman 2013c; Margaronis 2013; Reuters 2013; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

No explicit information exists about the organizational structure of the Militant Minority-Lovers of Lawlessness. However, it is worth noting that the group was able to coordinate five simultaneous strikes against relatively prominent targets (Alderman 2013a; Alderman 2013b; Alderman 2013c; Margaronis 2013; Reuters 2013; GTD 2021). This may suggest a higher level of operational and organizational capability than most armed Greek groups.

External Ties

No information suggests any external ties between the Militant Minority-Lovers of Lawlessness and other non-state or state actors.

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack was in 2013. Greek police responded immediately to the bombing attacks perpetrated by the Militant Minority-Lovers of Lawlessness (Alderman 2013a; Alderman 2013b; Alderman 2013c; Margaronis 2013; Reuters 2013; GTD 2021). It is not clear whether this dismantling was due to state involvement, whether the group intended to simply protest the Villa Amalia raid and disband after, or whether the group dissolved for other unknown reasons.

Notes for Iris:

- "anarchist squat" refers to an occupied part of Athens that was taken over by a group (similar to Seattle Capital Demilitarized Zone) which saw police respond back against. This came to be known as "Villa Amalia" raid and provoked action

XXVI. ANTARTIKO POLEON
Torg ID: 2679
Min. Group Date: 2012
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Urban Guerrilla War, Antartiko Poleon, Urban Guerillas

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2012

Group End: The Urban Guerillas did not claim responsibility for any incidents that occurred after February 2012 (GTD 2021). It is unclear why the group ceased claiming responsibility for incidents of political violence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear when the Urban Guerillas may have formed. The organization came to attention for violence when it claimed responsibility for a single failed bombing incident (Ekathimerini 2012; Makris 2012; Reuters 2012b). On February 25, 2012, Hellenic Police discovered what was initially believed to be an unactivated gas canister explosive device on an empty Athens train car (Markis 2012; Reuters 2012a; Reuters 2012b). Tsolakidou (2012), writing for the *Greek Reporter*, and Ekathimerini (2012) report that the device had been activated but failed to explode. The first group to claim responsibility for the explosive was known as the Urban Guerillas or Urban Warfare Guerilla (Ekathimerini 2012; Makris 2012; Reuters 2012b).

The February 12 Movement was the second to claim responsibility for the incident (Makris 2012). According to A. Makris (2012), writing for the *Greek Reporter*, the claim of responsibility that the February 12 Movement posted to a leftist website was deemed authentic by the Hellenic Police.

The Urban Guerillas called a Greek newspaper to claim responsibility for the attack but did not provide insight into their motive (Makris 2012; Reuters 2012b; GTD 2021).

Geography

The Urban Guerillas claimed responsibility for a single attempted bombing incident that occurred in the urban environment of Athens, Greece (Makris 2012; Reuters 2012b; GTD 2021).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found about the organizational structure of the Urban Guerillas. Using CCTV camera footage, Hellenic police were able to determine that multiple perpetrators were responsible for placing the explosive device inside the Athens subway car (Ekathimerini 2012).

External Ties

No information suggests that the Urban Guerillas claimed any external ties to state or non-state actors. It is worth noting, however, that another group known as the February 12 Movement claimed responsibility for the bombing incident following the Urban Guerillas' claim of responsibility (Makris 2012; GTD 2021).

Group Outcome

Beyond a preliminary investigation of the explosive device and examining competing claims of responsibility, the response of the Hellenic Police towards attempting to dismantle the Urban Guerillas is unclear (Markis 2012; Reuters 2012a; Reuters 2012b). The Urban Guerillas did not claim responsibility for any incidents that occurred after February 2012 (GTD 2021). It is unclear why the group ceased claiming responsibility for incidents of political violence.