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**Note on Terror Groups**: There exist many different definitions of terrorism, but terrorism most commonly includes these elements: Use of premeditated, politically motivated violence or the threat of violence; Targeting noncombatants; Being a non-state actor; Absence of a state of war (specifically conventional warfare), thus excluding war crimes; Taking actions designed to coerce, frighten, or "send a message" to the public or a government (thus excluding organized crime performed for personal gain). The organizations listed on this page have verifiably used or attempted to use terrorist tactics, by the above criteria. Self-identification as a "terrorist" group is not required. This page does not condone, support or endorse violence or any of these groups which are listed below. Groups are listed regardless of political or religious orientations. This page is intended purely for study and research purposes. **15 May Organization** 1979 15 May Organization established from remnants of Wadi Haddad's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations Group. 1980 Bombs a Hotel in London. 1981 Bombs El Al offices in Rome and Istanbul. 1984 Disbands. **Leader** 1979 - 1984 Muhammad al-Umari ("Abu Ibrahim") "the Bomb man" **Locations:** Iraq, Middle East, Europe **Strength:** 50-60 **Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)** (Fatah Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Black September, and Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims) 1974 The Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)(Fatah Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Black September, and Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims) split from PLO. Targets included the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Israel, moderate Palestinians, the PLO, and various Arab countries. Carried out terrorist attacks in 20 countries, killing or injuring almost 900 persons. 11 Oct 1976 Attacks on Syrian embassies in Islamabad, Pakistan and Rome, Italy 3 Jun 1982 Attempted assassination of Shlomo Argov, Israeli ambassador to the United Kingdom. The attack will trigger the war Israel waged in Lebanon against the PLO presence. 27 Nov 1984 Assassination of the British High Commissioner in Bombay, India. 23 Nov 1985 Hijacking of an Egyptian plane to Malta, where sixty-six people were killed during a rescue attempt by the Egyptian forces. 27 Dec 1985 Major attacks on Rome and Vienna airports, killing sixteen and wounding scores. Sep 1986 Attempted hijacking of Pan-Am flight 73 at Karachi airport (22 persons killed). Jan 1991 Suspected of assassinating PLO deputy chief Abu Iyad and PLO security chief Abu Hul in Tunis. Dec 1998 Its leader, Sabri Al-Banna, relocated to Iraq. 1999 Authorities shut down the ANO's operations in Libya and Egypt. 14 Jan 2000 Austrian police arrest Halima Nimer (f). 16 Aug 2002 Abu Nidal dies or is assassinated in Baghdad. **Leader** 1974 - 16 Aug 2002 Sabri al-Banna "Abu Nidal" (b. 1937 - d. 2002) "Amin al-Sirr", "Sabri Khalil Abd Al Qadir" **Locations:** Iraq, Lebanon, Libya **Strength:** A few hundred plus limited overseas support structure. **Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)** 1991 Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) or simply Abu Sayyaf, also known as Al Harakat Al Islamiyya, split from the Moro National Liberation Front, to promote an independent Islamic state in western Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago of the southern Philippines. Apr 1995 Raid on the town of Ipil. 27 Dec 1995 Militants kidnap 16 vacationers at Lake Sebu, Mindanao. 3 Jan 1999 In Jolo, Philippines a grenade was lobbed into a crowd that had gathered to watch firefighters put out a blaze in a neighborhood supermarket. 10 people were killed, and at least 74 injured. 20 Mar 2000 53 hostages -including 22 school children and 5 teachers, and a priest were seized from two schools in Basilan, after Abu Sayyaf failed in an attempt to take an army outpost. The rebels subsequently released 20 hostages in exchange for food. 22 Apr 2002 Three bombs went off in public places in the southern Philippines city of General Santos killing 15 people and injuring more than 70. 23 Apr 2000 21 hostages were kidnapped from a Sipadan Island, Malaysia diving resort by Abu Sayyaf. The hostages include three Germans, two French, two South Africans, two Finns, one Lebanese and a Filipino working at the Sipadan Island Resort and 9 Malaysians working on the island were also seized. 20 Aug 2002 A group of Jehovah's witness Christian sect who worked as door-to-door salespeople were kidnapped by suspected Muslim rebels on the Philippine island of Jolo. The group of three men and five women were working for a cosmetics company when they were abducted in the town of Patikul. **Leaders** 1991 - 18 Dec 1998 Abdurajik Abubakar Janjalani (b. 1959? - d. 1998) Dec 1998 - Sep? 2006 Khadafi Janjalani (b. 1975 - d. 2006)Jan 2007 - Jun 2007 Radullan Sahiron (Commander Putol) (b. c.1952)(interim)Jun 2007 - Yasser Igasan (b. c.1960)**Location:** Philippines **Strength:** 200 core fighters and more than 2,000 supporters. **Action Directe (AD)** 1977 Action Directe (AD) founded as anti-NATO, based in France. 1 May 1979 First attack, AD machine guns the building of the CNPF (now Medef) French employers federation. 1984 AD banned by France. 17 Nov 1986 AD kills Georges Besse, Chairman of Renault car company. 8 Aug 1985 AD and Red Army Faction (RAF) claim joint responsibility for bomb blast at U.S. air base in Frankfurt, Germany that kills 2. 15 Jan 1986 Communiqué by AD and RAF states they will work together to attack NATO targets. 21 Feb 1987 Remaining members arrested in Vitry-aux-Loges, France near Orléans; organization becomes defunct. **Leaders** 1977 - 21 Feb 1987 Jean-Marc Rouillan (founder) + Nathalie Ménigon (f) + Joëlle Aubron (f) (b. 1960? - d. 2006) + Régis Schleicher (arrested 1984) + Georges Cipriani **Location:** France, West Germany, Belgium **Strength:** 5 main members **Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades** (Brigades of Shahid Yasser Arafat) 2 Mar 2002 Attack on Beit Yisrael, Jerusalem- 11 killed. 5 Jan 2003 Attack on Southern Tel Aviv central bus station- 22 killed. 18 Dec 2003 Fatah decided to ask the leaders of the Al-Aqsa Martyr's Brigades to join the Fatah Council, recognizing it officially as part of the organization. Dec 2003 Assassinated the brother of Ghassan Shakaa, the mayor of Nablus. 29 Jan 2004 Attack on Rehavia, Jerusalem, bus line 19- 11 are killed. 14 Mar 2004 Port of Ashdod attack (together with Hamas)- 10 are killed. Jul 2004 Riots in the Gaza Strip, where Palestinian officers are kidnapped and PA security headquarters buildings and policemen were attack by armed gunmen. 11 Nov 2004 Announced that they will sign their attacks in the name "Brigades of Shahid Yasser Arafat." 16 Oct 2005 Claimed responsibility for a shooting attack at the Gush Etzion junction, killing three Israelis and wounding three others. 30 Jan 2006 European Union's Gaza offices were raided by 15 masked gunmen. They demanded apologies from Denmark & Norway regarding the "Jyllands-Posten" Muhammad cartoons. **High Commander** 2002 - Marwan Barghouti (b. 1959) (imprisoned by Israel 15 Apr 2002) **Location:** Gaza Strip, West Bank, Israel. **Strength:** .... members, unknown amount of external aid. **Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB)** 1984 Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB) formed in the Philippines, emerging as the breakaway urban 'hit squad' of the Communist Party of the Philippines New People's Army. 1989 Believed to have been involved in the murder of U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe. Mar 1997 ABB announced that it had formed an alliance with the Revolutionary Proletarian Army (RPA) of Arturo Tabara. 2 Dec 1997 Claimed credit for rifle grenade attack against Shell Oil Co. headquarters in Manila. **Leaders** 1984 - 1997 Filemon "Ka Popoy" Lagman (b. 1953 - d. 2001) 1997 - Nilo de la Cruz **Location:** Manila, Philippines **Strength:** 500 members, unknown amount of external aid. **Ansar Al-Islam** 1 Sep 2001 Ansar Al-Islam ("Supporters of Islam") founded by merger of two radical Kurdish Muslim sects (Jund al-Islam and Islamic Movement splinter group). Sep 2001 Ambushed and kills 42 PUK fighters. Feb 2002 Assassinated Franso Haririr, Christian Kurdish politician. Spring 2002 Attempted assassination of Barham Salih, PUK leader. Jun 2002 Bombed a Kurdish restaurant. Jul 2002 Killed 9 PUK fighters and destroys Sufi shrines. Oct 2002 Murdered U.S. Agency for International Development officer Laurence Foley in Amman, Jordan. Dec 2002 Attacked PUK, killing 103 fighters and wounding 117. 1 Apr 2003 U.S. and Kurdish forces destroy bases and force Ansar to flee Iraq. **Leaders** Sep 2001 - 200. Abu Abdullah Shafae (Warya Holery) (1s time) 200. - 2003 Mullah Krekar (b. 1956) (Najmuddin Faraj Ahmad) (from 2003, under arrest in Norway) 2003 - Abu Abdullah Shafae (Warya Holery) (2nd time) **Locations:** Formerly in northern Iraq pocket around Biyarah and Halabja. **Strength:** 500-700 (est. Jan 2003) **Armed Islamic Group (GIA)** Dec 1991 Algeria voids the election victory of the Islamic Salvation Front. 1992 Armed Islamic Group (GIA, from French Groupe Islamique Armé; Arabic al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyah al-Musallah) begins attacks to overthrow the secular Algerian government and replace it with an Islamic state. Sep 1993 Announces terrorist campaign against foreigners living in Algeria. 26 Aug 1994 Declared a "Caliphate", or Islamic government for Algeria, with Gousmi as Commander of the Faithful, Mohammed Said as head of government. Dec 1994 Hijacked Air France flight to Algiers. 27 May 1996 Bodies of seven monks from the monastery of Tibhirine (*L'Abbaye**Notre-Dame de l'Atlas*) in Algeria, belonging to the RomanCatholic Trappist Order of Cistercians of the Strict Observanceare found. The monks were kidnapped on 26 Mar 1996. GIA claimsresponsibility.1 Aug 1996 GIA suspected in killing of French Archbishop of Oran. 1998 The GSPC splinter faction appears to have eclipsed the GIA.11 Jun 1999 GIA announced a jihad on French territory in a threatening letteraddressed to the media.**Leaders** 1992 - Sep 1992 Allel Mohamed "Moh Leveilley" (d. 1992) 1992 - Nov 1992 "Tayyeb El-Afghani" (d. 1992) Jan 1993 - 1993/94 Abdelhak Layada "Abu Adlane"1993/94 - 26 Feb 1994 Mourad Si Ahmed "Djaffar al-Afghani" (d. 1994) 1994 - Mar 1994 Abou Khalil Mahfoudh (acting) Mar 1994 - 26 Aug 1994 Cherif Gousmi "Abou-Abdellah" (d. 1994) **Emirs** 26 Aug 1994 - Sep 1994 Cherif Gousmi "Abou-Abdellah" (s.a.) Sep 1994 - 16 Jul 1996 Djamel Zitouni "Abou Abderrahmane Amine"(b. 1964 - d. 1996) 1996 - 8 Feb 2002 Antar Zouabri "Abou Rahana" (b. 1970 - d. 2002) 2002 - Jul 2004 Rachid Abou Tourab (d. 2004)2004 Boulenouar Oukil 2004 - Nov 2004 Nourredine Boudiafi 2004 Guechniti Redouane (d. 2004) 2004 - Dec 2004 Younes Chaabane (d. 2004)**Location:** Algeria **Strength:** Unknown, probably several hundred to several thousand. **Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (**Orly Group, 3rd October Organization) 1975 Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (a.k.a. the Orly Group, 3rd October Organization) formed as a Marxist- Leninist grouped to compel the Turkish Government to acknowledge publicly its alleged responsibility for the deaths of 1.5 million Armenians in 1915, pay reparations, and cede territory for an Armenian homeland. 22 Oct 1975 Turkish ambassador to Austria Danis Tunaligil is killed. 16 Feb 1976 First acknowledged killing -Turkish diplomat, Oktay Cerit, in Beirut. 7 Aug 1982 Bombing of Ankara airport 9 killed. 15 Jul 1983 Bombing at Orly Airport kills 8.19 Dec 1991 Last attack targeted the bullet-proof limousine carrying theTurkish Ambassador to Budapest, ambassador was not injured.**Leaders** 1975 - 25 Apr 1988 Hagop Hagopian (b. 1951 - d. 1988) 1988 - 1992 .... **Location:** Lebanon, Western Europe, Armenia, United States, Syria, Turkey. **Strength:** A few hundred members and sympathizers. **Army for the Liberation of Rwanda (ALIR) (**Interahamwe, Former Armed Forces [ex-FAR]) 1994 Army for the Liberation of Rwanda (Armée pour la Libération du Rwanda, ALiR)(a.k.a. Interahamwe, Former Armed Forces of Rwanda [ex-FAR]) began actions to topple Rwanda's Tutsi-dominated government, and to restore Hutu control, and, possibly complete the genocide begun early in 1994. FAR was the army of the Rwandan Hutu regime that carried out the genocide of 500,000 or more Tutsis and regime opponents in 1994. Interahamwe was its civilian militia counterpart, both merged in forced Congo exile. 1999 ALIR kidnapped and killed 8 foreign tourists in a game park on the Congo-Uganda border. 2001 Consolidated forces with a Kinshasa-based Hutu group to form the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR). **Leaders** 1994 - 2001 .... **Locations:** Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo **Strength:** Several thousand. **Aum Shinrikyo (Supreme Truth, Aum)** Adopted 2000 1984 Aum Shinrikyo (Supreme Truth or Aum) apocalyptic religious cult founded to take over Japan and then the world. 1987 Received official status of a religion from the Japanese government. 20 Mar 1995 Sarin nerve gas attacks on several Tokyo subway trains that killed 12 persons and injured up to 6,000. May 1995 Shoko Asahara arrested by Japanese police. Jan 2000 Renamed itself Aleph, claims to reject the violent and apocalyptic teachings of its founder. **Supreme Leaders** 1984 - 29 Dec 1999 Shoko Asahara (Chizuo Matsumoto) (b. 1955) 29 Dec 1999 - Fumihiro Joyu (b. 1962) **Location:** Japan, previously had a presence in Australia, Russia, Ukraine, Germany, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, the former Yugoslavia, and the U.S. **Strength:** Current membership is estimated at 1,600 (2002 est.)(the group claimed to have 9,000 members in Japan and up to 40,000 worldwide) **Babbar Khalsa International** Spring 1978 Babbar Khalsa a militant Sikh separatist group formed. 23 Jun 1985 Bombing of Air India flight, more than 300 are killed. 1986 Joins in declaration of "Khalistan" independence from India. 22 May 2005 Attack at movie theater in Delhi, 1 person killed 49 injured. **Leaders** 1978 - 1992 Sukhdev Singh 1992 - 26 Mar 2006 Paramji Singh Bheora 2006 - Wadhawa Singh **Locations:** India, Pakistan **Strength:** .... **Chukaku-ha (Nucleus or Middle Core Faction)** 1957 Founded to protest Japan's imperial system, Western imperialism, and later events such as the Gulf War and the expansion of Tokyo's Narita Airport. Largest domestic militant group; has small covert action wing called Kansai Revolutionary Army 1985/86 Performed a number of sabotage attacks, including several attempts to derail trains, as well as the launching of crude incendiary rockets at United States Naval bases. **Leaders** 1957 - ; .... **Location:** Japan **Strength:** 3,500; has not engaged in any terrorist activities for nearly two decades. **Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA) (**Continuity Army Council) Sep 1994 Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)(a.k.a. Continuity Army Council) formed as a radical terrorist splinter group formed as the clandestine armed wing of the political organization Republican Sinn Fein (RSF). Goal: reunification of Ireland and to force British troops from Northern Ireland. 13 Jul 1996 Car bomb containing up to 1,200lb of home-made explosives exploded outside Kilyhelvin Hotel, Enniskillen, County Fermanagh. 29 Sep 1996 Car bomb containing 250lb of home-made explosives was abandoned in Belfast. 31 Jul 1997 A bomb, estimated at between 500 and 1,000lbs, was left at the grounds of Carrybridge Hotel, near Lisballaw, County Fermanagh. 31 Oct 1997 Claimed responsibility for the attempted bombing of government offices Derry. 24 Jan 1998 Car bomb exploded outside an entertainment club, the 'River Club' on Factory Road in Enniskillen, County Fermanagh. 20 Feb 1998 Exploded a large car bomb, estimated at 500lbs, outside the Royal Ulster Constabulary station in the center of Moria, County Down. 6 Feb 2000 Bomb explosion at a hotel in Irvinestown; there were no injuries. 1 Jun 2000 Planted a bomb under Hammersmith Bridge, London. 19 Jul 2000 Planted a bomb at Acton Underground Station, London.9 Mar 2009 CIRA claimed responsibility for the fatal shooting of a PSNIofficer in Craigavon, County Armagh, the first police fatalityin Northern Ireland since 1998. **Leaders** Sep 1994 - ; .... **Locations:** Northern Ireland, Irish Republic. **Strength:** Fewer than 50 hard-core activists. **Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)-Hawatmeh Faction** 1969 Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDFLP), a Marxist-Leninist organization, founded when it split from the PFLP. Opposed the Israel-PLO peace agreement. Goal is to achieve Palestinian national goals through revolution of the masses. 1974 Renamed Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). since mid-1990's Has made limited moves toward merging with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). 4 Mar 1996 Assailants poured gasoline at the entrance to a restaurant in Sitrah, Bahrain and threw Molotov cocktails inside, killing 7 Bangladeshi employees and destroying the restaurant. 25 Aug 2001 At Marganit Outpost, Gaza Strip 2 Palestinian gunmen killed three soldiers and wounded seven Friday night as they stormed a Gaza Strip outpost in an attack unprecedented in the 11-month-long intifada. Soldiers at the Marganit outpost shot and killed the two gunmen. The radical DFLP claimed responsibility for the raid, in its first such claim in the intifada. **Secretary-general** 1969 - Nayef Hawatmeh "Abu an-Nuf" (b. 1935/37) **Locations:** Syria, Lebanon, Gaza Strip, and West Bank **Strength:** 500 **Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ)** (al-Jihad, Islamic Jihad, Jihad Group) Late 1970's al-Jihad (a.k.a. Egyptian Islamic Jihad, Jihad Group, Islamic Jihad) formed to overthrow Egyptian government and replacement with an Islamic state; attacks U.S. and Israeli interests in Egypt and abroad. 6 Oct 1981 Responsible for assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. 17 Mar 1992 Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina is bombed 29 killed, 250 injured by Islamic Jihad. Jun 1992 Activists in Egypt murdered author Faraj Fodah. 18 Aug 1993 Claims responsibility for attempted assassination of Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan al-Alfi. 25 Nov 1993 Claims responsibility for attempted assassination of Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sedky. 1995 Responsible for the Egyptian Embassy bombing in Islamabad, Pakistan 1998 Zawahri formally merged Egyptian Islamic Jihad into al-Qaed. **Spiritual Leader** 1970's - Sheik Omar Abdel-Rahman (b. 1938) **Leaders "Emirs"** 1970's - 19.. Abboud al-Zumar al-Sharif (jailed 19.. - 14 Mar 2011)19.. - 1998 Ayman al-Zawahri (b. 1951) - *Talaa'al Fateh ("Vanguards of Conquest") faction* - .... - .... Ahmed Husayn Agiza **Locations:** Egypt, network outside Egypt, in Yemen, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sudan, Lebanon, and United Kingdom. **Strength:** Unknown, suspected to be several hundred. **Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP)** (People's Revolutionary Army) 1974 Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP)(People's Revolutionary Army) founded as the military branch of the Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (Workers' Revolutionary Party) in Argentina. 1974 Kidnapping of Esso executive Víctor Samuelsson and obtaining a ransom of $12 million. Mar 1976 Argentine armed forces moved ahead with the Dirty War, dispensing with the civilian government. late 1977 Eradicated as a military force by Argentine armed forces. **Commanders** 1974 - 19 Jul 1976 Mario Roberto Santucho (b. 1936 - d. 1976) 1976 - 1977 Enrique Gorriarán Merlo (b. 1941 - d. 2006) **Location:** Argentina **Strength:** 100 fighters, with a 400 person support network, some 2,500 sympathizers. **Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) (Basque Fatherland and Liberty)** **Note:** there seems not to be one leader, but one or even more Executive committee's. The leaders listed seem to have been those who had most power. 31 Aug 1959 Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)(*Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna*) established an independent homeland based on Marxist principles in the northern Spanish provinces of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, Alava, and Navarra and the southwestern French departments of Labourd, Basse-Navarra, and Soule. 1966 ETA decides to start military struggle. 7 Jun 1968 ETA carries out first planned killing: victim is Meliton Manzanas, chief of secret police in Basque city of San Sebastian. 20 Dec 1973 Assassinates Premier Luis Carrero Blanco (likely Franco successor). Oct 1974 ETA divided into: ETA - 5th Assembly or Military ETA (ETA-m), and ETA - 6th Assembly or Political-Military ETA (ETA-pm). 23 Feb 1981 - Jan 1982 ETA-pm makes a truce which lasts until Jan 1982 when they kidnap the father of singer Julio Iglesias. 20 Jan 1982 Many members of ETA-pm are arrested. Sep 1982 Many members of ETA-pm surrender. 5 Feb 1984 ETA-pm is disbanded. What remains of its members joins the ETA-m. 1992 ETA's three top leaders — military leader Francisco Mujika Garmendia "Pakito", political leader José Luis Alvarez Santacristina "Txelis" and logistical leader José María Arregi Erostarbe "Fiti", often referred to collectively as the "cupola" of ETA or as the Artapalo collective [12] — were arrested in the French Basque town of Bidart. Sep 1998 - 3 Dec 1999 Observed a cease fire. since 1960's The group has killed more than 800 persons. 24 Mar 2006 - 30 Dec 2006 ETA declares a permanent cease-fire.30 Dec 2006 Bomb in parking lot of Barajas International Airport inMadrid kills 3.**Leaders** 31 Aug 1959 - 19.. **Executive Committee Heads** - Julen Madariaga - José Maria Benito del Valle *- ETA-pm -* 19.. - 22 Feb 1983 José Astorquiza "Pottoka" *- ETA-m -* 19.. - 1987 Domingo Iturbe Abasolo "Txomin" (d. 1987) 19.. - c. 1996 Alberto Félix López de Lacalle "Mobutu" (?) c.1996 - 1998 Mikel Albizu "Antza" (1st time) 1998 - Sep 2000 Ignacio Gracia Arregui (b. 1955) "Iñaki de Rentería" Sep 2000 - 22 Feb 2001 Francisco Javier Garcia Gaztelu "Txapote" (b. 1966) Feb 2001 - Oct 2004 Mikel Albizu "Antza" (2nd time) (imprisioned Oct 2004) Oct 2004 - ; .... **Locations:** Northern Spain and southwestern France **Strength:** Unknown; may have hundreds of members, plus supporters. **Farabundo Martí** **National Liberation Front (FMLN)** 10 Oct 1980 Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, FMLN) formed with Cuban help as an umbrella group for Communist and leftist insurgent groups in El Salvador. 2 Jan 1991 Two U.S. crewmen, Lt. Col. David Pickett and Crew Chief PFC, Earnest Dawson were executed after their helicopter was downed by the FMLN militants in San Miguel Department. 31 Dec 1991 Peace Agreement with El Salvadoran government; FMLN continues as a legal political party. **Leader** 10 Jan 1980 - 31 Dec 1991 Schafik Jorge Hándal (b. 1930 - d. 2006) **Locations:** El Salvador, Honduras **Strength:** 6,000-7,000 **Fatah: see Palestine Liberation Movement****First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO)** 1975 First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO)(Grupo de Resistencia Anti-Fascista Premero de Octubre). The wing of the illegal Communist Party of Spain of the Franco era. Formed to overthrow of the Spanish government and replace it with a Marxist-Leninist regime. GRAPO is vehemently anti-U.S., calls for the removal of all U.S. military forces from Spanish territory. Nov 2000 Spanish policeman is killed in reprisal for the arrest in France of several GRAPO leaders. **Leaders** 1975 - ; .... **Location:** Spain **Strength:** Unknown but likely fewer than a dozen hard-core activists. **Force 17** early 1970's Formed by senior Fatah officers, shortly after the PLO's expulsion from Jordan. Originally intended as a personal security force for Gasser Aright and other PLO leaders, Force 17 eventually became one of the PLO's elite units and functioned in various areas of operational activities under the direct guidance of Arafat. Aug 1982 As a result of the Israeli attack on its headquarters, Force 17 along with the other PLO forces, left Lebanon for Tunisia. 22 Sep 1985 Killed two Israelis in the Marina of Larnaka in Cyprus. 22 Jul 1987 Palestinian caricaturist Nagy El-Ali assassinated in Kuwait. 1990 Attempted sea born attack in Israeli beaches foiled. 1994 Officially dissolved when Arafat returned to Gaza and merged it into *al-Amn al-Ri'asah* (Presidential security) unit commanded by Faisal Abu Sharah. **Commanders** 1970's - 22 Jan 1979 Ali Hassan Salame "Abu Hassan" (b. 1943 - d. 1979) 22 Jan 1979 - Mahmoud al Natour "Abu Tayeb" **Locations:** Israel, West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan **Strength:** Estimated at 3,000 members. **Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ)** (Quebec Liberation Front) Feb 1963 FLQ is founded. Their ultimate goal is to establish an independent Quebec nation, free from any ties to the rest of Canada, through violent activities. 5 Oct 1970 Kidnaps James Cross, British commercial envoy in Quebec. 18 Oct 1970 Assassinates Pierre LaPorte, Labor Minister of Quebec province. af.Oct 1970 The FLQ members who are not arrested break off into smaller splinter groups, each with varying agendas. **Leaders** Feb 1963 - 19 Jun 1963 Georges Schoeters (imprisoned) (b. 1930) 1963 - 1964 Robert Hudon + Jean Gagnon1965 - 1971 Charles Gagnon (b. 1939 - d. 2005) **Locations:** Quebec, Canada **Strength:** Unknown, ideology supported by some French speakers. **al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya** (Islamic Group, IG) late 1970's Formed with primary goal is to overthrow the Egyptian government and replace it with an Islamic state, but certain group leaders also may be interested in attacking U.S. and Israeli interests. 1991 Murders Egypt's speaker of parliament. 1992 Attacks on Egyptian tourist sites begun. 8 Jun 1992 Assassinates of Farag Foda. 20 Apr 1993 Terrorists attempted to assassinate Egyptian Information Minister Safw in Cairo, firing shots at his motorcade. The Minister was slightly injured and his bodyguard was seriously wounded. 27 Sep 1994 Three persons were killed and two were wounded when an assailant fired on a downtown tourist area in Hurghada. Two Egyptians and one German were killed in the attack. 26 Jun 1995 Attempt in June 1995 to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. 20 Oct 1995 Car bomb detonated outside the local police headquarters building in Rijeka, killing the driver and injuring 29 bystander warning that the attacks would continue unless authorities released an imprisoned Gama'at militant, Tala'at Fuad Kassem, who had been arrested in Sep 1995. 19 Nov 1995 Car bomb attack on Egyptian embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan; 16 die. 28 Apr 1996 Europa Hotel shooting, Cairo. 18 Greek tourists killed. 18 Sep 1997 Attack on the Cairo National Antiquities Museum. 17 Nov 1997 Responsible for attack at Luxor that killed 58 foreign tourists the "Hatshesut Temple massacre."2003 Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya renounced bloodshed.5 Aug 2006 Deputy leader of al-Qaeda Ayman al-Zawahiri announced a newalliance with Al Gama'a al-Islamiyya, in a video released on the internet. This was disputed by former members.**Spiritual Leader** 1970's - Sheik Omar Abdel-Rahman (b. 1938) **Leaders** 1970's - 1991 Ala Mohieddin (d. 1991) 1991 - 2003 ....2006 - 31 Oct 2008 Mohammad Hasan Khalil al-Hakim (b. c.1961 - 2008)"Abu Jihad al-Masri"**Locations:** Egypt, network outside Egypt, in Sudan, the United Kingdom, Afghanistan, Austria, and Yemen. **Strength:** Unknown. At its peak, IG probably commanded several thousand hard-core members and another several thousand sympathizers. **Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement)** 1987 Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya (Hamas)("Islamic Resistance Movement"). Formed as an outgrowth of the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood. Aimed at establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in place of Israel. 1989 Israel outlaws Hamas and imprisons Sheikh Ahmed Yassin. 16 Apr 1993 Hamas' first use of suicide bombing. 25 Feb 1996 A suicide bomber blew up a bus in Jerusalem, killing 26 people and injuring some 80 others. Aug 1999 Jordanian authorities closed the group's Political Bureau offices in Amman, arrested its leaders, and prohibited the group from operating on Jordanian territory. 1 Jun 2001 A Palestinian suicide bomber detonated an explosives belt amid a crowd of youngsters outside a beach front nightclub, Dolphinarium, on a Friday night, killing at least 20 and injuring more than 120. The blast occurred shortly after 11:00 pm on Tel-Aviv's Promenade. 9 Aug 2001 A suicide bombing at a pizza restaurant in the center of Jerusalem killed 15 people -mostly young families and tourists- and wounded more than 90. Six children were among the dead. At roughly 14:00, a blast devastated a crowded Sbarro Pizzeria at the corner of King George and Jaffa streets. 27 Mar 2002 29 Israelis were killed and around 150 were wounded, when a suicide bomber detonated an explosive device in the dining room of the Park Hotel in Netanya. 7 May 2002 A suicide bomber detonated a powerful bomb in a crowded billiards hall in Israel, killing at least 16 and wounding more than 50. The attack took place at the "Sheffield Club" pool hall, on the third floor of a building in Rishon LeZion, South of Tel-Aviv. 18 Jun 2002 A Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up on a bus packed with schoolchildren and office workers near the busy Patt Intersection in southern Jerusalem, killing 20 people and wounding 52. 31 Jul 2002 At least 9 people were killed and seventy wounded in a bombing at Hebrew University's Mount Scopus campus. 4 Aug 2002 At least 10 people were killed, and more than 40 wounded in a suicide bombing on a commuter bus in Meron Junction in northern Israel. 15 Nov 2002 12 Israelis; four IDF soldiers, five Border Policemen and three civilians, members of the emergency response squad of Kiryat Arba, were killed and 15 were injured in a Palestinian gunmen ambush in Hebron. 21 Nov 2002 A suicide bomber struck a municipal bus in Jerusalem, killing at least ten people and injuring nearly 50. The bombing targeted the number 20 Jerusalem bus as it passed through a quiet residential neighborhood at the height of morning rush hour. 21 Mar 2004 Israel assassinates Sheik Ahmed Yasin in Gaza City, in Gaza Strip. 17 Apr 2004 Israel assassinates Rantissi in car explosion. 25 Jan 2006 In Palestinian parliamentary elections, Hamas wins 74 of 132 seats and Fatah 45. Turnout is 78.2%. 29 Mar 2006 Ismail Haniya (b. 1962) of Hamas is sworn in as Prime minister of the Palestinian government. **Spiritual Leader** 1987 - 21 Mar 2004 Sheikh Ahmed Yassin (b. 1936 - d. 2004) (imprisoned 1989 - Oct 1997) **Leaders** 1987 - 17 Apr 2004 Abdel Aziz al-Rantissi (b. 1947 - d. 2004) 18 Apr 2004 - Mahmoud al-Zahar (?) (b. 1945) **Political leader/leader of Syrian branch** 2004 - Khaled Meshaal (b. 1956) **Leader in Gaza Strip** 22 Mar 2004 - 17 Apr 2004 Abdel Aziz al-Rantissi (b. 1947 - d. 2004) **Locations:** Israel, Gaza Strip, and West Bank **Strength:** Unknown number of hard-core members; tens of thousands of supporters and sympathizers. **Harakat ul- Ansar (HUA)** Oct 1993 Harakat ul-Ansar (HUA) founded to oppose Indian troops in Kashmir. 1994 U.S. nationals kidnapped in New Delhi in effort to secure the release of imprisoned HUA leader Maulana Masood Azhar. **Leader** Oct 1993 - 1994 Maulana Masood Azhar **Locations:** Pakistan, Kashmir **Strength:** Several thousand armed supporters **Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)** 1993 Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)(formerly known as the Harakat al-Ansar) militant Islamic group formed to unite Kashmir with Pakistan. Jul 1995 Linked to the kidnapping of five Western tourists in Kashmir who were later killed in Dec 1995. Feb 1998 Issues *fatwa* calling for attacks on U.S. and Western interests. late 1999 About 45% of HUM defects to join Jaish-e-Mohammed ([JEM](http://www.worldstatesmen.org/Terrorist.html#Jaish-e-Mohammed#Jaish-e-Mohammed)). 24 Dec 1999 An India Airlines Airbus was hijacked enroute from Katmandu, Nepal to India. After making stops in India, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates, the plane was forced to land at Kandahar in Afghanistan. 27 hostages, mostly women and children were released when the plane made a re-fueling stop in the United Arab Emirates. 1 passenger was stabbed to death by the hijackers. After 8 days of negotiations, the Indian government agreed to free three Kashmiri militants in exchange for the release of the remaining 154 hostages. One of those released was Maulana Masoud Azhar, a senior member of the HUM. **Emirs** 1993 - Feb 2000 Fazlur Rehman Khalil Feb 2000 - Farooq Kashmiri **Secretary-general** Feb 2000 - Fazlur Rehman Khalil **Locations:** Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kashmir **Strength:** Several thousand armed supporters. **Hezbollah (Party of God)** (Hizballah**,** Islamic Jihad,Revolutionary Justice Organization, Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, and Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine) 1982 Hezbollah ("Party of God")(Hizballah, a.k.a. Islamic Jihad, Revolutionary Justice Organization, Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, and Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine). Radical Shia organization founded in Lebanon to increase its political power in Lebanon, and opposing Israel and the Middle East peace negotiations. 1982 - 1992 Kidnapped around 30 Westerners between 1982 and 1992, including American journalist Terry Anderson, British journalist John McCarthy, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy Terry Waite and Irish citizen Brian Keenan. 18 Apr 1983 Suicide bombing of the American Embassy in Beirut, killed 61 people and left more than 120 wounded. 23 Oct 1983 Suicide bombing of the U.S. Marines headquarters in Beirut, killed 39 and wounded 40 people. On the same day a suicide bombing of the French army barracks in Beirut kills 74 and wounded about 15. 20 Sep 1984 Truck bombing of replacement U.S. Embassy in East Beirut. 1985 Hijacking of TWA Flight 847 en route from Athens to Rome. 16 Feb 1992 Abbas al-Musawi, Hezbollah's secretary-general killed by a rocket attack launched by an Israel. 17 Mar 1992 Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires was car-bombed, 29 killed. 18 Jul 1994 A car bomb exploded at the Israeli-Argentine Mutual Association (AMIA), killing 100 persons and wounding more than 200 others. The explosion caused the seven-story building to collapse. 19 Jul 1994 A Panamanian flight was bombed in the Alas Chiricanas bombing, leaving 21 people dead, including 12 Jews. 26 Jul 1994 Car bomb exploded outside the Israeli embassy in London. 31 Mar 1998 6 Lebanese construction workers were killed in the explosion of a roadside bomb. Two others were wounded. The men were all civilians engaged in construction work at an South Lebanese Army (SLA) outpost near Marjayoun. The attack reportedly occurred shortly after a visit by Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai to SLA headquarters in nearby Marjayoun. 7 Oct 2000 3 Israeli soldiers – Adi Avitan, Staff Sgt. Benyamin Avraham, andStaff Sgt. Omar Sawaidwere – were abducted by Hezbollah whilepatrolling the Israeli side of the Israeli-Lebanese border.The soldiers were killed either during the attack or in itsimmediate aftermath.12 Mar 2002 6 Israelis were killed when two Hezbollah terrorists opened fire from ambush on Israeli vehicles traveling between Shlomi and Kibbutz Metzuba near the northern border with Lebanon. 12 Jul 2006 - 8 Sep 2006 Hezbollah rockets northern Israel, in response Israel attacks and invades Lebanon in pursuit of Hezbollah militants. In thefighting 1,200 Lebanese and 158 Israelis were killed. 12 Feb 2008 Hezbollah leader Imad Mughnieh was killed by a car bomb inDamascus, Syria.7-21 May 2008 Lebanon's 17-month long political crisis spiraled out of control.Hezbollah-led opposition fighters seized control of several WestBeirut neighborhoods from Future Movement militiamen loyal to the American-backed government, in street battles that left 11dead and 30 wounded before the government backed down andHezbollah was granted veto power in Lebanon's parliament. **Spiritual Leader** 1982 - 4 Jul 2010 Grand Ayatollah Mohammad Hussein (b. 1935 - d. 2010) Fadlallah **Secretaries-general** 1982 - 1991 Sheikh Subhi al-Tufayli 1991 - 16 Feb 1992 Sheikh Abbas al-Musawi (b. c.1952 - d. 1992) Feb 1992 - Hassan Nasrallah (b. 1960) **Locations:** Lebanon. Has established cells in Europe, Africa, South America, North America, and Asia. **Strength:** Several thousand supporters and a few hundred terrorist operatives. **Irgun** (Irgun Zvai Leumi, National Military Organization, Etzel) 1931 Irgun Zvai Leumi (National Military Organization) a militant Zionist group that operated in the British Mandate of Palestine founded. 20 Apr 1936 2 Arab workers in a banana plantation killed. 14 Nov 1937 6 Arabs killed in several shooting attacks in Jerusalem. 12 Apr 1938 2 Arabs and 2 British policemen killed by a bomb in train in Haifa. 17 May 1938 An Arab policeman was killed in an attack on a bus in the Jerusalem-Hebron road. 26 Jun 1938 7 Arabs killed by a bomb in Jaffa. 5 Jul 1938 7 Arabs killed in several shooting attacks in Tel-Aviv and 3 Arabs killed by a bomb detonated in a bus in Jerusalem. 6 Jul 1938 18 Arabs and 5 Jews killed by two simultaneous bombs in the Arab Melon market in Haifa. 16 Jul 1938 10 Arabs killed by a bomb at a marketplace in Jerusalem. 26 Jul 1938 39 Arabs killed by a bomb at a marketplace in Haifa. 26 Aug 1938 24 Arabs killed by a bomb at a marketplace in Jaffa. 27 Feb 1939 33 Arabs killed in multiple attacks, incl. 24 by bomb in Arab market in Suk Quarter of Haifa and 4 by bomb in Arab vegetable market in Jerusalem. 29 May 1939 5 Arabs killed by a mine detonated at the Rex cinema in Jerusalem. the same day, 5 Arabs were shot and killed during a raid on the village of Biyar 'Adas. 2 Jun 1939 5 Arabs killed by a bomb at the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem. 16 Jun 1939 6 Arabs killed in several attacks in Jerusalem. 19 Jun 1939 20 Arabs killed by explosives mounted on a donkey at a marketplace in Haifa. 29 Jun 1939 13 Arabs killed in multiple shootings during one hour period. 3 Jul 1939 An Arab killed by a bomb at a marketplace in Haifa, 6 Arabs were killed in several attacks in Tel-Aviv, and 3 Arabs were killed in Rehovot. 27 Aug 1939 2 British officers killed by a mine in Jerusalem. 1940 - 1943 Irgun declared a truce against the British, and supported Allied efforts against Nazi forces and their allies in the area by enlisting its members in British forces and the Jewish Brigade. Oct 1945 - Jul 1946 Irgun was in an alliance with the Haganah and Lehi called the Jewish Resistance Movement, organized to fight British restrictions on Jewish immigration to Palestine. 22 Jul 1946 King David Hotel bombing against the British government of Palestine. Bomb exploded at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, which had been the base for the British Secretariat, the military command and a branch of the Criminal Investigation Division (police). 91 people killed (most of them civilians: 28 British, 41 Arab, 17 Jewish, and 5 others). Around 45 people were injured. Jul 1946 - Jun 1948 Irgun fought as irregulars against the British mandate and Arab forces, informally in coordination with Haganah forces. 25 May 1948 Largest single operation was a successful assault on Jaffa. **Leaders** 1931 - 1937 Avraham Tehomi (b. 1903 - d. 1990) 1937 - 1947 .... 1947 - 1948 Menachem Wolfovitch Begin (b. 1913 - d. 1992) **Location**: Palestine **Strength**: .... **Irish Republican Army (IRA) (**Provisional Irish Republican Army [PIRA], the Provos) 5 Oct 1968 Irish Republican Army (IRA)(a.k.a. Provisional Irish Republican Army [PIRA], the Provos) formed as the clandestine armed wing of Sinn Fein, a legal political movement. Begins attacks to remove British forces from Northern Ireland and unify Ireland. 3 Jan 1974 IRA suitcase bomb on bus kills 11 ad wounds 14 in Yorkshire. 17 Jul 1974 IRA bomb kills one and injures 36 at the armory of the Tower of London. 27 Nov 1975 Ross McWhirter, editor of Guinnes Book of Records, shot dead by IRA in London after he establishes a terrorist reward fund. 22 Mar 1979 Provisional IRA kills British Ambassador Richard Skyes in The Hague. 37 Aug 1979 Responsible for the assassination of Louis Mountbatten, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, last Viceroy of British India. 21 Jan 1981 Sir Norman Srange, former Stormont Speaker, and son are killed by IRA in South Armagh. 12 Oct 1984 IRA bomb planted in Grand Hotel, Brighton, where Prime minister Margaret Thatcher and cabinet are staying for Tory conference kills 5 and injures 32. 23 Mar 1987 IRA bomb in U.K. base at Rheindalen, West Germany injures 31. 7 Feb 1991 IRA mortar attack on British cabinet at 10 Downing Street. Sep 1994 - Feb 1996 Observed cease-fire. Jul 1997 - 28 Jul 2005 Observed cease-fire. 28 Jul 2005 Provisional IRA Army Council announced an end to its armed campaign. **Chiefs of Staff of the (anti-Treaty) Irish Republican Army** 26 Mar 1922 - 10 Apr 1923 Liam Lynch (b. 1893 - d. 1923) 20 Apr 1923 - 12 Nov 1925 Frank Aiken (b. 1898 - d. 1983) 12 Nov 1925 - Jul 1926 Andy Cooney (d. 1968) 1926 - Jun 1936 Moss (Maurice) Twomey (b. 1897 - d. 1978) (acting to 1927) Jun 1936 - 1936 Seán MacBride (b. 1904 - d. 1988) 1937 Thomas "Tom" Barry (b. 1897 - d. 1980) 1937 - 1938 Michael "Mick" Fitzpatrick (b. 1893 - d. ....) 1938 - 14 Aug 1940 Seán Russell (b. 1893 - d. 1940) 1940? - 30 Jun 1941 Stephen Hayes 1941 - 27 Nov 1941 Pearse Kelly (Paul Kelso) af.Nov 1941 - Feb 1942 Seán Harrington Feb 1942 - 14 Aug 1942 Seán McCool 1942 Eoin McNamee 1942 - 12 Oct 1942 Hugh McAteer (b. 1917 - d. 1972) Oct 1942 - 16 Jun 1944 Charlie Kerins (b. 1918 - d. 1944) 1944 - 1945 Harry White Mar? 1945 - 1947? Patrick Fleming 1947 - 1948? Willie McGuinness Nov 1948 - 6 Jul 1957 Tony Magan Jul 1957 - Sep 1958 Seán Cronin (1st time) (acting to 11 Nov 1957) 1958 - Sep 1958 John Joe McGirl (b. 1922 - d. 1988) 24 Oct 1958 - May/Jun 1958 Ruairí Ó Brádaigh (1st time) (b. 1932) May/Jun 1959 - Jun 1960 Seán Cronin (2nd time) 1960 - 1962 Ruairí Ó Brádaigh (2nd time) (s.a.) 1962 - 1969 Cathal Goulding (b. 1922 - d. 1998) **Chiefs of Staff of the Provisional Irish Republican Army** Dec 1969 - 19 Nov 1972 Seán Mac Stiofáin "Mac the Knife" (b. 1928 - d. 2001) (John Stephenson) Nov 1972 - Mar 1973 Joe Cahill (b. 1920 - d. 2004) Mar 1973 - Jun 1973 Seamus Twomey (1st time) (b. 1919 - d. 1989) Jun 1973 - Jun/Jul 1974 Éamonn O'Doherty (b. 1939 - d. 1999) Jun/Jul 1974 - Dec 1977 Seamus Twomey (2nd time) (s.a.) 3 Dec 1977 - 18 Feb 1978 Gerry Adams (b. 1948) 1978 - 1982 Martin McGuinness (b. 1950) 1982 - Sep 1983 Ivor Bell Sep 1983 - Oct 1997 Kevin McKenna Oct 1997 - Thomas "Slab" Murphy (b. 1944) **Chiefs of Staff of the Official Irish Republican Army** Dec 1969 - 1972 Cathal Goulding (s.a.) c.1998 Seán Garland (b. 1934) **Locations:** Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Great Britain, Europe. **Strength:** Several hundred members, plus several thousand sympathizers. **Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)** 1992 Adolet ("Justice") Movement created to oppose the secular regime of Islom Karimov and to make Uzbekistan an Islamic state. 1998 Renamed Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Feb 1999 Detonates six bombs in Tashkent, Uzbekistan killing 16. Aug 1999 Held 4 Japanese men hostage until a ransom of several million was paid. **Leaders** 1992 - Tohir Abdouhalilovitch Yuldeshev (b. 1967) + Juma Ahmadzhanovitch Khojayev (b. 1969 - d. 2001) "Juma Namangni" (to Nov 2001) **Locations:** Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan **Strength:** Thousands **Jaish Ansar al-Sunna** (Army of the Protectors of the Sunna) Sep 2003 Jaish Ansar al-Sunna (Army of the Protectors of the Sunna) formed with claim to seek to expel U.S.-led occupation forces from Iraq and to subsequently establish an Islamic state. 14 Oct 2003 Car bomb outside the Turkish embassy in Baghdad which killed one. 20 Nov 2003 Car bomb attack on the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan headquarters in Kirkuk which killed six. 29 Nov 2003 Ambush against two vehicles, killing 7 Spanish Intelligence officers. The militants directly credit the Hamzah Sariyah Squadron of the al-Mansurah brigade, and say they retrieved 3 automatic weapons and a video camera from the wreckage. 31 Jan 2004 Bombing of the al-Taqafah police center in Mosul, killing nine. 23 Feb 2004 Bombing the Rahimawa police station in Kirkuk, killing 13. 28 Mar 2004 Claimed to have killed 8 Intelligence officers from Britain and Canada, though neither country recognizes this claim as valid. Al-Sunna then later showed their office ID badges. 11 Aug 2004 Released a videotape of the killing of a CIA agent 25 Aug 2004 Released a videotape of the killing of a second CIA agent 31 Aug 2004 Released a videotape of the killing of 12 hostages from Nepal who had come to work for contractors in Iraq after the war; one was beheaded, the remaining eleven were shot in the back of the head. 2 Oct 2004 Released a videotape of the killing of an Iraqi named Barie Nafi'a Daoud Ibrahim, accused of collaboration with the enemy. 22 Oct 2004 Released a videotape of the killing of an Iraqi named Seif Adnan Kanaan, accused of collaboration with the enemy. 23 Oct 2004 Released a videotape of the killing of a captured Iraqi civilian, Yassar Musil, accused of collaboration with the enemy. 28 Oct 2004 Released a videotape of the killing of 11 captured members of the Iraqi National Guard; one was beheaded, the remaining eleven were shot in the back of the head. 4 Nov 2004 Released a videotape of the killing of a captured officer of the new Iraqi Army working in tandem with US Army, Hussein Shunun. Shunun had been captured by the group in Mosul a days earlier. 9 May 2005 Announced the kidnapping of a Japanese man, Akihiko Saito, who was working for British Security Contractor Hart GMSSCO. 5 Aug 2005 Claims to have killed eight US Marines in a shoot-out in Haditha, though the U.S. claims the number is only six. **Leader** Sep 2003 - Abu Abdullah al-Hassan bin Mahmoud **Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)** (Jaishi-i-Muhammed, Army of Mohammed) 1994 Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)(Army of Mohammed), aim to unite all Kashmir with Pakistan. Most of the JEM's cadre and material resources have been drawn from the militant groups Harakat ul-Jihad al-Islami (HUJI) and the Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM). 23 Jan 2002 - 21 Feb 2002 Holds Daniel Pearl, Wall Street Journal Asia Bureau Chief, hostage before executing him. Jul 2000 Rocket-grenade attack on office of Chief minister in Srinagar. 2000 Bombings in Qamarwari and Srinagar kill 21.13 Dec 2001 Indian Parliament attack by Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammedagainst the building housing the Parliament of India in NewDelhi. The attack led to the death of 5 terrorists, 6 police and 1 civilian.**Leader** 1994 - Maulana Masood Azhar (b. 1968)(under arrest 1994 - Dec 1999) **Locations:** Pakistan, Kashmir **Strength:** Several hundred armed supporters. **Jamaat ul-Fuqra** 1980 Jamaat ul-Fuqra founded to purify Islam through violence. 1980 - 1990 al Fuqra members have been either convicted or suspected in 13assassinations and 17 fire bombings across the United States. **Leader** 1980 - Mubarak Ali Shah Gilani **Locations:** North America, Caribbean, Pakistan. **Strength:** Unknown **Japanese Red Army (JRA) (Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB), Nippon Sekigun, Nihon** **Sekigun, Holy War Brigade, and the Anti-War Democratic Front)** c.1970 Japanese Red Army (JRA) breaks away from the Japanese Communist League-Red Army, founded to overthrow the Japanese government and monarchy and to help foment world revolution. 31 Mar 1970 JRA hijacked a domestic Japan Airlines Boeing 727 carrying 129 people at Tokyo International Airport. Eight Red Army members wielded katanas and carried a bomb during Japan's most infamous hijacking. The plane was forced to fly to Fukuoka and later Gimpo Airport in Seoul, where all the passengers were freed. It then flew to North Korea, where the Red Army members abandoned the plane and the crew members were released. 30 May 1972 Responsible for massacre at Lod Airport Tel Aviv, Israel; 26 killed. 20 Jul 1973 Red Army members led PFLP guerrillas in hijacking a Japan Airlines (JAL) plane over the Netherlands. The passengers and crew were released in Libya, where hijackers blew up the plane. Jan 1974 Laju incident: Red Army attacked a Shell facility in Singapore and took five hostages; simultaneously, the PFLP seized the Japanese embassy in Kuwait. The hostages were exchanged for a ransom and safe passage to South Yemen in a JAL plane. 13 Sep 1974 JRA seize 11 hostages at French Embassy in The Hague. They secure the release of Yukata Furuya from French prison. Aug 1975 The Red Army took more than 50 hostages at the AIA building housing several embassies in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The hostages included the US consul and the Swedish charge d'affaires. Sep 1977 The Red Army hijacked Japan Airlines Flight 472 over India and forced it to land in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The Japanese government freed six imprisoned members of the group and allegedly paid a $6m ransom. Dec 1977 A suspected lone member of the army hijacked Malaysia Airlines Flight 653. The flight was carrying the Cuban ambassador to Tokyo Mario Garcia. The Boeing 737 then crashed killing all on-board after he shot both pilots and himself. Apr 1988 Bombing of a USO club in Naples, Italy a suspected JRA operation that killed five. Apr 1988 JRA operative Yu Kikumura was arrested with explosives on the New Jersey Turnpike, apparently planning an attack to coincide with the bombing in Naples. Apr 2001 During her trial hearing Shigenobu stated that she was disbanding the Japanese Red Army. **Leaders** c.1970 - Nov 1987 Osamu Maruoka Nov 1987 - Apr 2001 Fusako Shigenobu (f) (b. 1945) (arrested Nov 2000) **Locations:** Japan, possibly traveling in Asia or Syrian controlled areas of Lebanon. **Strength:** About eight hard-core members; undetermined number of sympathizers. **Jemaah Islamiyah** (Jemaah Islamiah, Islamic Group, Islamic Community) 1969 Jemaah Islamiyah (Islamic Group or Islamic Community) created to establish and Islamic state encompassing Indonesia, Philippines, and Malaysia. 1 Aug 2000 Attempted assassination of Philippine ambassador to Indonesia, Leonides Caday. 13 Sep 2000 Car bomb explosion tore through a packed parking deck beneath the Jakarta Stock Exchange building- killing 15 people and injuring 20. 24 Dec 2000 JI took part in a major coordinated terror strike, the Christmas Eve bombings- 18 are killed. 12 Oct 2002 Suicide car bombing of Bali, Indonesia nightclub- killed 202 mainly Australian tourists. 17 Oct 2002 Explosion of two bombs in the main shopping district of the mostly Christian city of Zamboanga, Philippines, killing six and wounding about 150. 5 Aug 2003 Bomb attack on the Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia- killing 14 people. 9 Sep 2004 Australian embassy bombing in Jakarta, Indonesia- several killed. **Spiritual Leader** 1969 - Abu Bakar Bashir (b. 1938) (Abubakar Ba'asyir, Abdus Somad) **Leaders** 1969 - Nov 1999 Abdullah Sungkar (b. 1937 – d. 1999) 1999 - Riduan Isamuddin "Hambali" (b. 1966) (11 Aug 2003, imprisoned by Indonesia) **Locations:** Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia **Strength:** .... **Kach/Kahane Chai** 1972 Kahana LaKneset "Kach" ("Kahane to the Knesset") founded by radical Israeli-American Rabbi Meir Kahane. Its stated goal was to restore the biblical state of Israel. 1980's The Machteret, a terrorist group with links to Kach, staged several attacks, including attempts to kill Palestinian mayors. 5 Nov 1990 Meir Kahane assassinated in the U.S. Nov 1990 Kahane Chai ("Kahane Lives") was founded by Meir Kahane's son Binyamin Kahane following his father's assassination. They threatened to attack Arabs, Palestinians, and Israeli government officials. 1993 Claimed responsibility for several shooting attacks on West Bank Palestinians in which four persons were killed and two were wounded. Feb 1994 Baruch Goldstein opened fire on Palestinian worshipers inside the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron, killing 29. 13 Mar 1994 Both organizations were declared to be terrorist organizations by Israel. 31 Dec 2001 Binyamin Kahane and his wife are murdered in a random ambush by Palestinians. 2001 - 2003 New Kach Movement existed. It maintained websites posting Kahanist political commentary and held meetings with informal members. **Leaders** 1972 - 5 Nov 1990 Rabbi Meir David Kahane (b. 1932 - d. 1990) Nov 1990 - 31 Dec 2001 Binyamin Ze'ev Kahane (b. 1961 - d. 2000) 2001 - 2003 Efraim Hershkovits **Location:** Israel and West Bank settlements like Qiryat Araba. **Strength:** Unknown, Membership of the two groups overlap. **Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF)** 1986 Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF) violent Sikh separatist group founded. 20 Aug 1991 Indian ambassador to Romania was wounded in a drive-by shooting assassination attempt in Bucharest by KLF. **Chiefs** 1986 - 198. Shaheed Aroor Singh 198. - 21 May 1988 Shaheed Avtar Singh Brahma (b. 1951 - d. 1988) 1988 - 31 Jul 1992 Shaheed Bhai Gurjant Singh Budhsinghwal (b. 1964 - d. 1992) 1992 - 199. Shaheed Kuldip Singh Keepa Shekhupura (d. 199.) 199. - 25 Feb 1994 Shaheed Navneet Singh Khadian (b. 1970 - d. 1994) **Khmer Rouge (The Party of Democratic Kampuchea)** Feb 1963 The Party of Democratic Kampuchea "Khmer Rouge" founded, begins communist insurgency aimed at overthrowing the Cambodian government. 13 May 1976 - 7 Jan 1979 In control of the Cambodian government, conducted a campaign of genocide, killing an estimated 1.7 million. 7 Jan 1979 Khmer Rouge government ended by Vietnamese invasion. 1991 - 1992 Signed a treaty calling for elections and disarmament. But in 1992 the Khmer Rouge resumed fighting and the following year they rejected the results of the elections. 1996 Mass defection when around half the remaining soldiers (about 4,000) left. from 1997 Disintegration due to factional fighting. 6 Mar 1999 Insurgency against Cambodian government ends, remnants are captured or surrender. **Secretaries-general of the Kampuchean Communist Party (KCP)** Feb 1963 - 15 Apr 1998 Pol Pot (Saloth Sar) (b. 1925 - d. 1998) 15 Apr 1998 - 6 Mar 1999 Ta Mok (Chhit Choeun) (b. 1926 - d. 2006) **Location:** Cambodia **Strength:** Fewer than 500, possibly no more than 100. **Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA)** (Ushtria Clirimtare e Kosovoes, UCK) 1992 Ushtria Çlirimtare e Kosovës (UÇK)(Kosovo Liberation Army [KLA]) a militant Albanian separatist group is formed in Serbia 1995 Begins carrying out small arms and sabotage attacks on Serbian police. 20 Sep 1998 Kidnaps 13 Democratic League of Kosovo representatives for 48 hrs. 30 Jan 1999 Explosive detonation at Cafe Galarija in Pristina, 7 are injured. Jun 1999 Transformed into Kosovo Protection Force. **Commanders** 1992 - 1999 .... Feb 1999 - Apr 1999 Sulejman Selimi (b. 1970?) Apr 1999 - Jun 1999 Agim Çeku (b. 1960) **Locations:** Kosovo province of Serbia **Strength:** several hundred to several thousand. **Kurdish Hezbollah (Turkish-Hezbollah)** late 1980's Kurdish-Hezbollah or Turkish-Hezbollah, a Kurdish Islamic (Sunni) extremist organization that arose in response to Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) atrocities against Muslims in southeastern Turkey, where Kurdish-Hezbollah seeks to establish an independent Islamic state. mid-to-late 1990's Nearly 70 bodies of Turkish and Kurdish businessmen and journalists found that Kurdish-Hezbollah had tortured and brutally murdered. Jan 2000 Turkish security forces kill Huseyin Velioglu, the leader of Kurdish-Hezbollah. Jan 2001 Operatives assassinated the Diyarbakir police chief. **Leaders** 1980's - Jan 2000 Hüseyin Velioglu (b. 19.. - d. 2000) 2000 - ; .... **Locations:** Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Syria. **Strength:** 17,000 to 20,000 members. **Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) (Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan, Kadek, Kongra-Gel)**

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| Former PKK Flag |  |

27 Oct 1978 Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) established to form an independent Kurdish state in southeastern Turkey, where the population is predominantly Kurdish and improve rights for Kurds in Turkey. Oct 1998 Syrian government expelled PKK leader and known elements of the group from its territory. Sep 1999 PKK declares its disarmament, drops use of word "Kurdistan." 16 Apr 2002 Renamed the Kurdish Freedom and Democracy Congress (Kadek), purportedly renounces terrorism. **Chairmen** 1978 - 1999 Abdullah Öcalan "Serok Apo" (b. 1948) (Turkish prisoner from 15 Feb 1999) .... - Murat Karayilan**Locations:** Turkey, Europe, Syria, and the Middle East. **Strength:** 4,000 to 5,000, with thousands of sympathizers in Turkey and Europe **Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT)** (Army of the Righteous**,** Lashkar-e-Toiba) 1990 Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT) (Army of the Righteous) formed to unite Kashmir with Pakistan as the armed wing of the Pakistan-based religious organization, Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad (MDI) — a Sunni anti-U.S. missionary organization. One of the three largest and best trained groups fighting in Kashmir against India, it is not connected to a political party. The group has conducted a number of operations against Indian troops and civilian targets in Kashmir since 1993. Aug 2000 Suspected of attacks that kill nearly 100. 17 Jan 2001 A heavily armed group of Muslim militants attempted to storm the Srinagar airport, triggering a fierce gun-battle that ended with 10 people dead and 8 wounded. 13 Dec 2001 Indian Parliament attack by Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammedagainst the building housing the Parliament of India in NewDelhi. The attack led to the death of 5 terrorists, 6 police and 1 civilian.13 Jul 2002 Suspected Islamic militants burst into a mainly Hindu slum in Jammu, Kashmir, India on a Saturday night opening fire on local residents, killing at least 27 people. Nearly 30 were wounded. 24 Nov 2002 Islamic militants raided the Hindu Raghunath Temple complex in Indian-controlled Kashmir, killing 11 people before being shot dead by security forces. At least 50 people were injured in the attack.11 Jul 2006 Mumbai train bombings a series of seven bomb blasts that took placeover a period of 11 minutes on the Suburban Railway in Mumbai(Bombay), 209 people lost their lives and over 700 were injured.26-29 Nov 2008 Mumbai attacks take place. Eight of the attacks occurred in SouthMumbai: at Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, the Oberoi Trident,the Taj Mahal Palace & Tower, Leopold Cafe, Cama Hospital,the Orthodox Jewish-owned Nariman House, the Metro Cinema,and a lane behind the Times of India building. There was also anexplosion at the Mazagaon docks, in Mumbai's port area, and in ataxi at Vile Parle. 173 people are killed and at least 308 arewounded.**Leaders** 1990 - Hafiz Muhammad Saeed (b. 1950) (under arrest 21 Dec 2001 - 31 Mar 2002, from 9 Aug - 17 Oct 2006).... - Mohammed Latif **Locations:** Afghanistan, Pakistan, India**Strength:** Several thousand armed supporters. **Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)** (Tamil Tigers)

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| 1976 - 27 Nov 1990 | 27 Nov 1990 - 19 May 2009 |

5 May 1976 Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) established to create an independent Tamil state. 23 Jul 1983 13 soldiers killed in LTTE ambush in Jaffna, sparking anti-Tamil riots leading to the deaths of an estimated several hundred Tamils. Conflict develops in north of island between army and LTTE. 3 May 1986 Explosion on-board an Air Lanka Flight, killing 20. 17 Apr 1987 Tamils ambush 3 buses and 2 trucks near Trincomalee, killed 120. 2 Mar 1991 Suicide bomb kills Sri Lanka Defense Minister Ranjan Wijeratne and 19 others.21 May 1991 LTTE-affiliated suicide bomber Thenmuli Rajaratnam assassinated former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi while the latter was campaigning for a parliamentary candidate in Tamil Nadu, also killing an additional 13 bystanders. 1 May 1993 Assassinated the President of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa while he was attending the annual May Day rally. 31 Jan 1996 An attack by the LTTE on the Colombo Central Bank killed 90 and injured a further 1,400 people, damaging other buildings in the process. 15 Oct 1997 LTTE bomb exploded at the Colombo World Trade Center, killing 13 and injuring hundreds. 5 Jan 1998 Four likely members of the Black Tiger squad drove an explosives-laden truck into the Sri Dalada Maligawa (or "Temple of the Tooth"), a major Buddhist shrine, killing 7 and injuring 25. 5 Mar 1998 Two LTTE bombs exploded aboard a bus in Maradana, killing 32 and injuring 252 passersby. 14 May 1998 A member of the Black Tiger squad jumped in front of a vehicle carrying Sri Lankan Brigadier Larry Wijeratne and detonated explosives, killing the general and two guards. 29 Jul 1999 LTTE suicide bomber killed Sri Lankan MP Neelan Thiruchelvam a Tamil, along with 2 others and 6 bystanders were injured. 18 Dec 1999 A female LTTE suicide bomber exploded herself at a rally in Colombo in an apparent assassination attempt on Sri Lankan President Chandrika Kumaratunga, who was injured in the blast. 10 people were killed and three injured. 18 May 2000 Suspected LTTE bomber killed 23 and injured 70 at a Buddhist temple in Batticaloa during celebrations of the Vesak holiday. 8 Jun 2000 Suspected LTTE suicide bomber killed Sri Lankan Industrial Development Minister C.V. Goonaratne during a holiday march in Colombo. A further 20 were killed and 60 wounded. 3 Oct 2000 LTTE bomb killed parliamentary candidate Mohammed Baithullah and more than twenty others in Muttur. At least 49 others were injured. Baithullah had previously served as an intelligence officer in the Sri Lankan police. 24 Jul 2001 LTTE suicide squad attacked Bandaranaike International Airport. In three waves, a highly trained and heavily armed 14-man squad penetrated the 800-acre high security complex and destroyed or damaged 26 commercial and military aircraft. Feb 2002 Cease-fire agreement with the Sri Lankan government.12 Aug 2005 Sri Lankan Foreign minister Lakshman Kadirgamar is shot by an unidentified sniper in Colombo at his private residence.LTTE denies responsibility.1 Jan 2008 Assassination of a member of parliament from the opposition UnitedNational Party (UNP), T. Maheswaran.8 Jan 2008 Assassination of Sri Lankan Nation-Building Minister D.M.Dassanayake.6 Apr 2008 Assassination of Sri Lankan Highway Minister Jeyaraj Fernandopulle.17 May 2009 LTTE announces unconditional surrender to Sri Lankan government.18 May 2009 LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran, his elder son Charles Anthony,LTTE intelligence chief Pottu Amman and Soosai, the head of theLTTE naval wing are killed by the Sri Lankan army.21 May 2009 President of Sri Lanka announces a formal end of the war with LTTE.**National Leaders**5 May 1976 - 18 May 2009 Velupillai Prabhakaran "Thambi" (b. 1954 - d. 2009)Jul? 2009 - Selvarasa Pathmanathan (b. 1965)(Sri Lankan prisioner from 5 Aug 2009) **Locations:** Sri Lanka, mainly in Jaffna peninsular. **Strength:** 8,000 to 10,000 armed combatants in Sri Lanka, with a core of trained fighters of approximately 3,000 to 6,000. **Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)**

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| LRA Flag  | Possible Variant |

Jan 1987 United Holy Salvation Army begins warfare against Uganda's govt.The insurgency has been mainly contained to the region known as Acholiland, consisting of the districts of Kitgum, Gulu, and Pader, though since 2002 violence has overflowed into other districts. 1992 Renamed Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).1994 - Dec 2001 Supported by the government of The Sudan.4 Aug 2006 Cease-fire announced by LRA.26 Aug 2006 Ugandan government and LRA signed a truce. Under the terms ofthe agreement, LRA forces are to leave Uganda and gather in 2assembly areas protected by the government of Sudan;the Ugandan government agreed not to attack those areas.19 Feb 2008 Government and LRA sign interim peace accord.**Prophet** Jan 1987 - Joseph Kony (b. 1961) **Locations:** Sudan, Uganda **Strength:** 500 - 1,000, possibly up to 3,000**Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF)** Jul 1996 LVF formed as a faction of the mainstream loyalist Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), to prevent a political settlement with Irish nationalists in Northern Ireland by attacking Catholic politicians, civilians, and Protestant politicians who endorse the Northern Ireland peace process. Jul 1997 Kills an 18 year-old Catholic school girl because she had a Protestant boyfriend. 15 May 1998 - 30 Oct 2005 Observed cease-fire. 30 Oct 2005 LVF announced an end to the use of violence. **Leaders** Jul 1996 - 27 Dec 1997 Billy "King Rat" Wright (b. 1960 - d. 1997) (imprisoned from Mar 1997) Dec 1997 - 2002 Mark "Swinger" Fulton (b. 19.. - d. 2002) 2002 - 30 Oct 2005 .... **Locations:** Northern Ireland **Strength:** Approximately 250. **Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR)** 1983 Frente Patriótico Manuel Rodríguez (Manuel Rodríguez PatrioticFront)(FPMR) founded to carry out missions as armed wing of Chilean Communist Party. Sep 1983 FPMR attacked Pinochet's car in an assassination attempt. Five of Pinochet's body guards were killed. late 1980's The organization splintered into two factions, with one faction becoming a political party in 1991. The dissident wing the FPMR/D continues terrorist activities. 1 Apr 1991 Assassination of Independent Democrat Union senator Jaime Guzmán. 1993 Bombed two McDonald's restaurants. Dec 1996 Stages successful escape from prison, using a helicopter, for several of its members. 30 Apr 1997 Announced it was leaving the armed struggle and to become a legal political organization. **Leader**1983 - 30 Apr 1997 Sergio Galvarino Apablaza (b. 1950)"Comandante Salvador" **Locations:** Chile **Strength:** 50 to 100 **Mojahedin-e-Khalq (MEK)** (National Liberation Army of Iran, People's Mujahedin of Iran)

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| Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization  | National Liberation Arny of Iran  |

6 Sep 1965 Mojahedin-e-Khalq (MEK) formed against the Shah's authoritative regime (The National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA) [the militant wing of the MEK], the People's Mujahedin of Iran (PMOI), National Council of Resistance (NCR), Muslim Iranian Student's Society [front organization used to garner financial support]). The MEK continues to conduct a worldwide campaign against the Iranian government, which stresses propaganda and occasionally uses terrorist violence. 1970's Staged terrorist attacks inside Iran and killed several U.S. military personnel and civilians working on defense projects in Tehran. 25 May 1972 Founders of the People’s Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI),Mohammad Hanifnejad, Saeed Mohsen and Ali Asghar Badizadegan,along with two members of the PMOI leadership, MahmoudAskarizadeh and Rasoul Meshkinfam, were put before death squadsand were executed.1979 Expelled from Iran after the Islamic Revolution. 1980's MEK's leaders were forced by Iranian security forces to flee to France. 28 Jun 1981 Bombs detonated at the headquarters of the Islamic Republic Party.About 70 high-ranking officials, including Chief JusticeMohammad Beheshti, cabinet members, and elected members ofparliament, were killed.Jul 1981 Republic of Iran formed in Paris exile, in opposition to the Islamic Republic of Iran. 30 Aug 1981 A bomb detonated killing the popularly elected President MohammadAli Raja´i and Premier Mohammad Javad Bahonar. An active memberof the Mujahedin, Massoud Kashmiri, was identified as theperpetrator.1986 PMOI headquarters moved to Iraq. 26-29 Jul 1988 National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA) advanced under heavy Iraqiair cover, crossing the Iranian border from Iraq. It seized andrazed to the ground the Iranian town of Islamabad-e Gharb. 1992 Conducts attacks on Iranian embassies in 13 different countries. Aug 1993 National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), the Iranian Resistance's parliament, elects Maryam Rajavi (f) as Iran's future president for the transitional period following the mullahs' overthrow. 22 Aug 1998 Assassinates Asadollah Lajevardi, former director of Evin Prison. 10 Apr 1999 Assassinates Brigadier General Ali Sayyad Shirazi, the deputy joint chief of staff of Iran's armed forces. 5 Feb 2000 A mortar attack on Iran's Presidential Palace was carried out by the Mujahedin-e Khalq (MKO), based in neighboring Iraq. According to the official IRNA news agency, the attack, which took place at 19:30 on a Saturday evening killed one person-- a 34 year-old worker in a print shop--and injured five. President Mohammad Khatami was in his office at the time but was not hurt in the attack. 2001 PMOI officially renounced violence.15 Apr 2003 After U.S. forces in Iraq bomb camps as part of a *quid pro quo* with Tehran. PMOI entered into a ceasefire agreement with the coalition, and voluntarily handed over its weaponry.1 Jan 2009 U.S. military transferred control of Camp Ashraf to the Iraqigovernment. On the same day, Prime Minister Nuri al-Malikiannounced that the militant group would not be allowed to baseits operations from Iraq.**Leaders** 6 Sep 1965 - 25 May 1972 Mohammad Hanifnejad (d. 1972) + Saeed Mohsen (d. 1972) + Ali-Asghar Badizadegan (d. 1972) **Chairman of the National Council of the Resistance** Jul 1981 - 2003? Massoud Rajavi (from 2003, disappeared and is presumed eitherdead or in hiding) **Presidents-Elect of the Iranian Resistance** Jul 1981 - Aug 1993 Abolhassan Bani-Sadr (b. 1933) Aug 1993 - Maryam Rajavi (f) (b. 1953) MEK (18 Jun - 3 Jul 2003 imprisoned in France) **Locations:** Iraq, Iran, France **Strength:** Several thousand fighters based in Iraq with an extensive overseas support structure. Most of the fighters are organized in the MEK's National Liberation Army (NLA). **Morzanist Patriotic Front (FPM)** late 1980's *Frente Patriótico Morazanista* formed to protest U.S. interventionin Honduras. 1988 Claimed credit for bombing of Peace Corps office. 1989 Bus bombing wounded three servicemen, attacked a U.S. convoy. 1990 Bus bombing wounded seven U.S. servicemen. **Leaders** 1980's - ; .... **Location:** Honduras **Strength:** Unknown, probably relatively small. **Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)** Mar 1984 "New MNLF" officially declared to be a separate organization with the name Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Jan 1987 MNLF signed an agreement relinquishing its goal of independence and accepting Philippine government's offer of autonomy for Muslim regions; rejected by MILF. 30 Dec 2000 Wave of six bombings in Manila kills 22, injures 45. 4 Mar 2003 Davos City Airport bombed- 24 killed, 100 injured. 2 Apr 2003 Davos City Airport bombed again- 16 killed, 55 injured. 11 May 2003 Bombings in Koronadal City, Maguindano- kills 9 injures 43. Jan 2005 Attacks government troops in Maguindano- 23 killed. **Leader** 26 Dec 1977 - Hashim Salamat **Locations:** The Philippines (Palawan, Basilan, Sulu archipelago), and Southeast Asia **Strength:** estimated 15,000 members **National Liberation Front of Corsica (FLNC)** 1976 FLNC -Fronte di Liberazione Naziunale di a Corsica (Front de Libération Nationale de la Corse) founded by merger of two other Corsican terrorist organizations: Ghjustizia Paolina and the Fronte Paesanu Corsu di Liberazione. Aimed at Self-determination for Corsica through independence. end 1980's Split into into the "canal historique" (historic channel) and the "canal habituel" (usual channel), followed by a whole series of new splits and the creation of a number of other terrorist organizations: Resistenza, Fronte Ribellu, Front Armé Révolutionnaire Corse, etc. Some of these groups only existed for a few years. 30 Jan 1997 FLNC-canal habituel decided to end activities. 6 Feb 1998 Implicated in the assassination of prefect Claude Erignac. 1999 FLNC-canal historique merged with some of the other underground organizations, adopting the name FLNC again. **Leaders** 1976 - ; .... **Locations:** Corsica, France **Strength:** Estimated at 600. **National Liberation Army -Colombia (ELN)** 1965 Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN)(National Liberation Army) formed as a Marxist insurgent group formed by urban intellectuals inspired by Fidel Castro and Che Gueva. Aim replacing the current government with a Marxist regime in Colombia. late 1990's Conducted a campaign of mass each of which involved at least one U.S. citizen. 24-27 Jul 2004 Abducted Misael Vacca Ramírez, the Catholic Bishop of Yopal, **Leaders** 1965 - 1970's Fabio Vásquez Castaño 1970's - Nicolás Rodríguez Bautista "Gabino" (b. 1950) + Gregorio Manuel Pérez Martínez (b. 1943 - d. 1998) "el Cura Pérez" (to 14 Feb 1998) **Location:** Colombia (in rural and mountainous regions). **Strength:** Approximately 3,000 to 6,000 armed combatants. **New People's Army (NPA)**

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| to 1986  | 1986 - 1999  | Adopted 1999  |

29 Mar 1969 New People's Army (NPA) formed as the military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines, to overthrow the government of the Philippines through protracted guerrilla warfare. 1989 Claims responsibility for the assassination of U.S. Army Colonel Nick Rowe. **Leader** 29 Mar 1969 - Jose Maria Sison "Armando Liwanag" (b. 1939) (from 1986 in exile) **Location:** Philippines (Manila, rural Luzon, Visayas, and part of Mindanao) **Strength:** 6,000-8,000 **The Order** Sep 1983 The Order (or The Order of the Silent Brotherhood), an American neo-Nazi organization. Self-described white nationalist and revolutionary group, founded to oppose the United States government which it called "Zionist Occupation Government (ZOG)." The group was partly modeled on, and was named for, a fictional group in the neo-Nazi novel "The Turner Diaries." The Order's goals included the establishment of an all white (and non-Jewish) homeland, presumably involving the extermination of non-white and Jewish people as detailed in in that book. Group founded in Metaline Falls, Washington by Robert J. Mathews. 18 Jun 1984 Gunned down controversial liberal Jewish KOA 850 AM talk radio host Alan Berg at his home in Denver, Colorado. Jul 1984 Used a dozen men to rob a Brinks' truck of $3,800,000. 8 Dec 1984 Mathews refused surrender after an intense exchange of gunfire. The FBI then fired several M-79 Starburst flares inside the house, burning it to the ground and killing Mathews. **Leader** Sep 1983 - 8 Dec 1984 Robert Jay Mathews (b. 1953 – d. 1984) **Organisation de l'Armée Secrète (OAS) (Secret Army Organization)** Jan 1961 Organisation de l'Armée Secrète (OAS)(Secret Army Organization) French right-wing terrorist group formed to resist the granting of independence to the French colony of Algeria formed by French "stay behinds", former French Army officers, Foreign Legion members from Indochina War, Colons, local Pieds Noirs. 1962 OAS attempted to assassinate French President Charles de Gaulle several times. The most prominent attempt was a 1962 ambush at Petit-Clamart, a Paris suburb, planned by military engineer Jean-Marie Bastien-Thiry. Mar 1962 Mouloud Feraoun (b. 1913 - d. 1962), an Algerian writer born in Tizi Hibel, Kabylie assassinated by the OAS. Mar 1962 Over 100 bombs a day were detonated by the OAS. Apr 1962 Leader of the OAS Louis Salan captured. 17 Jun 1962 OAS agreed to the ceasefire. 27 Oct 1962 Possibly responsible for the death of Enrico Mattei, head of the Italian oil company, Agip and supporter of Algerian independence. 1963 Group is effectively eliminated. **Leader** Jan 1961 - Apr 1962 Raoul Albin Louis Salan (b. 1899 - d. 1984) **Locations:** Algeria, France **Strength:** estimated several thousand members **The Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)-Shaqaqi Faction** 1979/80 The Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) (Harakat al-Jihad al-Islami al-Filastini) originates among militant Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. Aims to create an Islamic Palestinian state and to destroy Israel through holy war. Also opposes moderate Arab governments that it believes have been "tainted" by Western secularism. 17 Mar 2006 Suicide bombing of a restaurant in mall at Old Bus Station in Tel Aviv killing 9 and 49 are wounded 49 more. **Secretaries-general** 1979/80 - Oct 1995 Fathi Abd al-Aziz Shaqaqi (b. 1951 - d. 1995) Oct 1995 - Shiekh Abdullah Ramadan Shallah (b. 1958) **Locations:** Israel, Gaza Strip, West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon, Iran, and Syria. **Strength:** Unknown **Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)-Abu Abbas Faction** 1961 - Dec 1967 Original Palestinian Liberation Front was founded by Ahmad Jibril, but in Dec 1967 it merged with the Heroes of the Return group and The Youth of Revenge group (the military wing of the Arab Nationalist Movement -ANM) to form the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). 24 Apr 1977 Splits from the PFLP-GC, goal: creation of a Palestinian state. 1983/85 After its initial break with the PFLP-GC, split again into pro-PLO, pro-Syrian, and pro-Libyan factions. Each faction continued to carry the original name and each claimed to represent the mother-organization. 20 Oct 1985 The Abu Abbas-led faction responsible for attack on the cruise ship Achille Lauro and the murder of U.S. citizen Leon Klinghoffer. 25 Apr 2003 Abu Abbas captured by U.S. forces in Iraq. **Secretaries-general** 1961 - Dec 1967 Ahmad Jabril (b. 1928) 24 Apr 1977 - 1984/85 Tal'at Ya'akub (d. 1988) + Muhammad Zaidan "Abu Abbas" (b. 1948 - d. 2004) *- pro-Syrian faction in Damascus* - 1984/85 - 1988 Abd al-Fatah Ghanim - *pro-Syrian/Libyan faction in Beirut* - 1984/85 - Nov 1988 Tal'at Ya'akub (s.a.) *- pro-PLO/Iraqi faction in Tunis (from Nov 1985 in Baghdad)* - 1984/85 - 25 Apr 2003 Muhammad Zaidan "Abu Abbas" (s.a.) **Location:** Tunisia (to 1985), then Algeria, Libya, Gaza, Iraq (1994-2003) **Strength:** Unknown**Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)** Adopted 1 Dec 1964 1964 Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) founded. 1969 Organization of the Islamic Conference admits Palestine, represented by the PLO. 1970 Avivim school bus massacre by PLO members, killed nine children, three adults and crippled 19. 1972 Munich massacre of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics was carried out by the Black September group, which was allegedly affiliated with the PLO. This group also hijacked a plane flying from Belgium to Tel Aviv. 1974 Members of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine carried out the Kiryat Shmona massacre at an apartment building in Israel, killing 18 people, 9 of whom were children. 22 Nov 1974 PLO is granted observer status in the United Nations. 9 Sep 1976 Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) admitted as a member of Arab League. 13 Aug 1978 PLO headquarters in Beirut bombed, 150 are killed. 1 Oct 1985 Israeli Air Force bombed the PLO's Tunis headquarters, killing more than 60 people. 16 Apr 1988 Khalil al-Wazir "Abu Jihad", PLO 2nd in command, is assassinated in Tunis. 15 Nov 1988 Palestine National Congress meeting in Algiers declared a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip (to no effect). 14 Dec 1988 PLO renounces terrorism and accepts Israel's right to exist. 4 May 1994 Palestinian Authority created to administer most of Gaza Strip and parts of West Bank. **Chairmen of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee** 10 Jun 1964 - 24 Dec 1967 Ahmad ash-Shuqeiri (b. 1907 - d. 1980) 24 Dec 1967 - 2 Feb 1969 Yahya Hammuda (b. 1908 - d. 2006) 2 Feb 1969 - 11 Nov 2004 Yasser Arafat "Abu Amar" (b. 1929 - d. 2004) (in exile in Jordan to Apr 1971; Lebanon 1971 - Dec 1982; and Tunis Dec 1982 - May 1994) 29 Oct 2004 - Mahmoud Ridha Abbas "Abu Mazen" (b. 1935) (acting [for Arafat] to 11 Nov 2004) **Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Fatah)**1958/59 *Harakat al-Tahrir al-Watani al-Filastini* ("Fatah")(Palestinian National Liberation Movement founded.**Leaders**1958/59 - 11 Nov 2004 Yasser Arafat "Abu Amar" (b. 1929 - d. 2004)11 Nov 2004 - Farouk al-Kaddoumi (b. 1931)**Palestinian Popular Struggle Front (PPSF)** 1967 Palestinian Popular Struggle Front (PPSF), occasionally abbreviated Popular Struggle Front (PSF) founded as the Palestinian Popular Struggle Organization (PPSO) in the West Bank. It had a far-left Baath-influenced ideology. 1969 Attacked civilian Israeli passengers at the Athens Airport. 1971 - 1974 Merged with Fatah. Sep 1991 Rejoins PLO. 1992 - Khalid ‘Abd al-Majid, a Palestinian politician and militia leader, heads a breakaway faction of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front. **Secretary-general** 1967 - 1971 Samir Ghawshah (Ghoshen) (b. 1940) (1st time) 1974 - Samir Ghawshah (2nd time) (s.a.) *- breakaway faction leader -* 1992 - Khalid ‘Abd al-Majid **Locations:** Syria, Lebanon **Strength:** fewer than 300 **Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)** 11 Dec 1967 Founded in the immediate aftermath of the Six Day War. 1968 PFLP joins the PLO; in 1974 it exits from the executive committee (but not the PLO), rejoining in 1981. 23 Jul 1968 PFLP hijacks an Israeli El Al flight from Rome, lands in Algeria. 1969 PFLP re-designates itself as a Marxist-Leninist movement. 29 Aug 1969 TWA flight from Rome to Athens and Tel Aviv hijacked to Damascus. 2 Israeli hostages freed 5 Dec 1969 for 13 Syrians held in Israel. 6 Sep 1970 PFLP seizes three planes en route to New York a Swiss Air DC-8 from Zurich, TWA Boeing 707 from Frankfurt, and a Pan Am 747 from Amsterdam. Swiss air and TWA are flown to Dawson's Field in Jordan, the Pan Am to Beirut then Cairo. On 9 Sep 1970 a BOAC VC10 is hijacked en route Bombay to London and taken to Dawson's Field. The 3 planes in Jordan are destroyed 12 Sep 1970, and hostages released. 21 Feb 1972 Lufthansa flight from New Delhi to Athens hijacked and diverted to Aden. Passengers and crew freed 23 Feb when West Germany pays $5 million ransom. 20 Jul 1973 PFLP and Japanese Red Army hijack a JAL 747 en route from Amsterdam to Tokyo, Plane lands at Dubai then flies to Benghazi, Libya. 1993 Announces opposition to Declaration of Principles between Israel and PLO and suspended participation in the PLO. 27 Aug 2001 Israel assassinates PFLP leader Abu Ali Mustafa. 17 Oct 2001 Assassinates Israeli Tourism Minister Rehavam Zeevi. 2002 Ahmed Saadat imprisoned by Palestinian Authority in Jericho 17 Mar 2006 Israeli seizes Saadat from the Palestinian prison. **Secretaries-general** 11 Dec 1967 - Jul 2000 George Habash "Abu Maysa" (b. 1926 - d. 2008) Jul 2000 - 27 Aug 2001 Mustafa Zibri "Abu Ali Mustafa" (b. 1938 - d. 2001) 3 Oct 2001 - Ahmed Sa'adat (b. 1954) (imprisoned from 2002) **Locations:** Syria, Lebanon, Israel, West Bank, and Gaza Strip **Strength:** about 800. **Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC)** Oct 1968 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) split from PLFP, opposes PLO, backed by Syria. Known for cross-border terrorist attacks into Israel using unusual means. **Secretary-general** Oct 1968 - Ahmad Jabril (b. 1928) **Locations:** Syria, Lebanon, Israel, West Bank, and Gaza Strip, Europe, and Middle East **Strength:** Several hundred. **Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Command (PFLP-SC)** 1978 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Command (PFLP-SC) split faction from Wadie Haddad's PFLP-SG, as a separate Marxist-Leninist group. Apr 1985 Attacks a restaurant in Torrejon, Spain frequented by U.S. military 1980's Believed to have ceased operations. **Secretary-general** 1978 - 1980's Abu Salim **Locations:** Lebanon, Middle East, Europe **Strength:** 50 **Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations Group (PFLP-SG)** **(Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - External Operations (PFLP-EO) or Special Operations (PFLP-SO)** **or Special Operations Group (PFLP-SOG)** 1969 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - External Operations (PFLP-EO) or Special Operations (PFLP-SO) or Special Operations Group (PFLP-SOG) were organizational names used by Palestinian radical Wadie Haddad when engaging in international attacks, that were regarded as terrorism, and were not sanctioned by the PFLP. Jun 1976 Organized the Entebbe hijacking in collaboration with the West German Red Army Faction; Hadad expelled from PFLP. 12 May 1978 Haddad dies. **Secretary-general** 1969 - 12 May 1978 Wadie Haddad "Abu Hani" (b. 1927 - d. 1978) **Locations:** Lebanon, Middle East, Europe **Strength:** unknown **al-Qaeda** (The Base, Qa‘idat al-Jihad, Islamic Army for the Liberation of the Holy Places, World Islamic Front for Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, Islamic Salvation Foundation, Osama bin Laden Network) 1988 Established by Osama bin Laden to create a pan-Islamic Caliphate throughout the world by working with allied Islamic extremist groups to overthrow regimes it deems "non-Islamic," and expelling Westerners and non-Muslims from Muslim countries. 26 Feb 1993 Bombing of the World Trade Center, NYC- 6 killed, 1,000 injured. 4 Oct 1993 Claims to have shot down U.S. helicopters in Somalia - 14 servicemen killed. 22 Feb 1998 Bin Laden issues a *fatwa* against the United States. 25 Jun 1996 U.S. military base in Saudi Arabia bombed- 19 killed. 7 Aug 1998 Bombings of the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania - at least 220 persons are killed 5,000 are injured. 12 Oct 2000 Bombing of the *USS Cole* in Aden, Yemen- 17 U.S. sailors killed. 11 Sep 2001 Planes are crashed into the Pentagon, Virginia and World Trade Center, NYC. World Trade Center is entirely destroyed- about 3,000 people die in both attacks and the hijackings. 11 Apr 2002 Bombing of Djerba, Tunisia synagogue - 19 are killed. 12 Oct 2002 Bombing of Bali, Indonesia nightclubs - 202 killed. 20 Dec 2003 Bombing of British consulate in Istanbul, Turkey - 27 killed. 11 Mar 2004 Bombing of Madrid, Spain commuter trains- 191 killed, 1,800 injured 7 Jul 2005 Attacks in London, U.K. on commuter trains and buses - 50 die, 700 are injured. 9 Nov 2005 Bombing of three hotels in Amman, Jordan -56 killed, 96 injured.11 Apr 2007 Al-Qaeda Organization in the Islamic Maghreb claimed to have beenresponsible for the Algiers bombings. Two bombs exploded withina short time of each other, one at the prime ministers officeand the other at a police station. The blasts killed 33 people. 2 Apr 2008 Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility for the bombing of the Danishembassy in Pakistan. A car bomb killed six persons and injuringseveral.1 May 2011 Osama bin Laden is confirmed dead by the United States, havingbeen killed in Abbottabad, Pakistan by U.S. special forces.**Leaders**1988 - 2 May 2011 Osama bin Mohammed bin Laden (b. 1957 - d. 2011)17 May 2011 - Jun 2011 Saif al-Adel (interim) (b. 1960/63)Jun 2011 - Ayman Muhammad al-Zawahiri (b. 1951)**Locations:** Afghanistan, Pakistan, worldwide cells in several countries. **Strength:** Several hundred to several thousand members. **Qibla and People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD)** 1980's Qibla (Muslims Against Global Oppression [MAGO]; Muslims Against Illegitimate Leaders [MAIL]) founded as a radical Islamic group seeking to establish an Islamic state in South Africa. Dec 1996 PAGAD began as a community anti-crime group fighting drug lords in Cape Town's Cape Flats section. PAGAD now shares Qibla's anti- Western stance as well as some members and leadership. 25 Aug 1998 Qibla and PAGAD may have masterminded the bombing of the Cape Town Planet Hollywood restaurant, 1 person killed. Sep 2000 Magistrate Pieter Theron, who was presiding in a case involving PAGAD members, was murdered in a drive-by shooting. Nov 2002 Bombing of the Bishop Lavis offices of the Serious Crimes Unit in the Western Cape. **Leader of Qibla** 1980's - .... Achmad Cassiem **Leader of PAGAD** 1996 - 2002 Abdus Salaam Ebrahim **Locations:** South Africa **Strength:** Qibla: 250 members, PAGAD: at least 50 gunmen **Real IRA (RIRA, True IRA)** Feb/Mar 1998 Real IRA (RIRA) (a.k.a. True IRA) formed as the clandestine armed wing of the 32-County Sovereignty Movement, a "political pressure group" opposed to Sinn Fein's adoption of the Mitchell principles of democracy and nonviolence 1999 additions to the Irish Constitution, which lay claim to Northern Ireland. Aimed at removing British forces from Northern Ireland and unifying Ireland. 23 Feb 1998 Car bomb exploded in center of Portadown, County Armagh. 10 Mar 1998 Mortar bomb attack on RUC station in Armagh, County Armagh. 24 Jun 1998 Car bomb exploded in Newtownhamilton, County Armagh. 22 Jul 1998 Mortar bomb attack on RUC station in Newry, County Armagh. 28 Jul 1998 Incendiary bombs were found in stores in Portadown, County Armagh. 2 Aug 1998 Car bomb exploded in center of Banbridge, County Down. The bomb resulted in 33 civilians being seriously injured. 15 Aug 1998 Car bomb in Omagh, Northern Ireland; kills 29 and injured 320. 7 Mar 2009 Gunmen ambush and kill 2 British soldiers Cengiz "Patrick" Azimkarand Mark Quinsey and injure 2 more and 2 civilians at Massereene Barracks in County Antrim, Northern Ireland. **Leaders** Feb/Mar 1998 - 15 Aug 1998 Michael "Mickey" McKevitt (b. 1949) (imprisoned from 2003)1998 - ....**Locations:** Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Great Britain **Strength:** Fewer than 50 hard-core activists. **Red Army Faction (RAF) (Rote Armee Faktion, Baader-Meinhof Gang)** 1968 Red Army Faction (*Rote Armee Fraktion*)(RAF) was born out of extra-parliamentarian protest movement against Vietnam war. It emerged from the "Baader-Meinhof Gang", founded by Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof (f). Marxist-Maoist ideology and terrorist activities aimed at paralyzing and toppling the democratic order in West Germany. 14 May 1970 First public appearance: freeing of A. Baader by force. 1972 Leading members imprisoned. 24 Apr 1975 Occupation of West German Embassy in Stockholm. It is blown up as police prepare to attack, the RAF members surrender. 21 Dec 1975 OPEC headquarters in Vienna is seized by Palestinian and RAF terrorists led by Carlos "the Jackal" 7 Apr 1977 Federal Attorney General Siegfried Buback (b. 1920 - d. 1977) killed. 5 Sep 1977 Kidnapping of Hanns-Martin Schleyer (b. 1915 - d. 1977), Pres. of the Fed. Assoc. of German employer union. 13 Oct 1977 - 18 Oct 1977 A Lufthansa plane 'kidnapped' by Palestinians (intended to be used for exchange with the imprisoned leaders), freed by German special police forces (GSG 9) in Mogadishu, Somalia. 30 Nov 1989 Deutsche Bank CEO, Alfred Herrhausen, killed by RAF car bomb. 1 Apr 1991 Claims responsibility for murder of Detlev Rohwedder, head of the Treuhandanstalt (agency charged with privatizing the state holdings of the former East Germany), in his house in Düsseldorf. 1991 RAF attacked the US Embassy in Bonn, firing assault rifles at the building. Apr 1998 RAF announced that it was disbanding. **Leaders** 1968 - 18 Oct 1977 Andreas Baader (b. 1943 - d. 1977) + Ulrike Meinhof (f) (b. 1943 - d. 1976) (imprisoned from 1972) 18 Oct 1977 - Apr 1998 .... **Locations:** West Germany, East Germany **Strength:** command level: 122 core members, supported by militants and about 250 sympathizers and (logistically) by the GDR ministry of state security. **Red Brigades (Brigate Rosse)** Nov 1970 Marxist-Leninist group formed out of the student movements whose aim is to separate Italy from the Western Alliance. 10 Mar 1978 Judge Rosano Berardi is murdered. 16 Mar 1978 Kidnaps and killed former Prime Minister Aldo Moro. 17 Dec 1981 Kidnaps General James Dozier, an American who held a position with NATO in Italy, later freed in a police raid. 1984 Red Brigade split into two separate organizations: the Communist Combatant Party (Red Brigades-PCC) and the Union of Combatant Communists (Red Brigades-UCC). 15 Feb 1984 Kills Leamon Hunt, U.S. Chief of Sinai multinational force. Apr 1984 Four imprisoned leaders of the organization, Curcio, Moretti, Ianelli and Bertolucci, published an "open letter" in which they rejected the armed struggle as pointless: "The international conditions that made this struggle possible no longer exist." Feb 1986 Red Brigades-PCC kills the ex-mayor of Florence, and tried to kill Prime Minister's advisor Bettino Craxi. Mar 1987 Red Brigades-UCC kills General Licio Giorgieri in Rome. 16 Apr 1988 Red Brigades-PCC kills Senator Robert Ruffilli, an advisor of Italian Prime Minister Ciriaco de Mita. 20 May 1999 Red Brigades-PCC murders Massimo D'Antona, a senior adviser to to the cabinet of Prime Minister Massimo D'Alema. 20 Mar 2002 Red Brigades-PCC assassinates Marco Biagi, an economic advisor to Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. **Leader** Nov 1970 - 1984 Renato Curcio (b. 1941) (under arrest from Jan 1976) **Location:** Italy **Strength:** Currently thought to have no more than 50 members. **Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia -People's Army (FARC-EP)** 1964 Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército del Pueblo (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army)(FARC-EP)established as the military wing of the Colombian Communist Party to replace the current government with a Marxist regime. Mar 1999 Executed three Indian rights activists in Venezuela.4 Nov 2011 Colombian military operation in Cauca state kills FARC leader Cano.**Commandants** 1964 - 10 Aug 1990 Luis Morantes "Jacobo Arenas" (d. 1990) 1990 - 26 Mar 2008 Manuel Marulanda Vélez "Tirofijo" (b. 1928 - d. 2008) (Pedro Antonio Marín)26 Mar 2008 - 4 Nov 2011 Alfonso Cano (Guillermo León Sáenz) (b. 1948 - d. 2011)Nov 2011 - Timoleón Jiménez or "Timochenko" (b. 1959) (Rodrigo Londoño Echeverri)**Location:** Colombia **Strength:** Approximately 8,000 to 18,000 armed combatants **Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17 November)** 1973 Formed as a radical leftist group, 17 November is described as anti-Greek establishment, anti-United States, anti-Turkey, anti-NATO, and committed to the ouster of U.S. bases, removal of Turkish military presence from Cyprus, and severing of Greece's ties to NATO and the European Union (EU). Dec 1975 Assassinates U.S. embassy employee (CIA's Athens station chief) Richard Welch. 15 Nov 1983 Assassinates U.S. Navy Captain George Tsantes. 28 Jun 1988 Assassinates U.S. defense attache William Nordeen. 12 Mar 1991 U.S. Air Force Sergeant Ronald O. Strong killed by a car bomb. 7 Oct 1991 Cetin Gorgu, a Turkish press attaché, shot in his car. 4 Jul 1994 Omer Haluk Sipahioglu, a Turkish embassy official shot on Athens. 28 May 1997 Assassinates Anglo-Hellenic shipping tycoon Constantinos Peratikos. 8 Jun 2000 Claims responsibility for the murder of British Defense Attaché Stephen Saunders in Athens. 17 Jul 2002 Group leader Alexandros Giotopoulos arrested on island of Lipsi. 5 Sep 2002 Dimitris Koufodinas -identified as group's chief of operations- surrendered to the authorities. **Leader** 1973 - 17 Jun 2002 Alexandros Giotopoulos (b. 1944) **Location:** Greece **Strength:** Unknown, but presumed to be small. **Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front (DHKP-C) (Dev Sol)** 1978 Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi/Cephesi (Revolutionary Left "DevSol"), formed as a splinter group of Devrimci Yol (Dev Yol) whichwas itself a splinter group of the Turkish People's LiberationParty-Front (THKP-C). 13 Aug 1991 Murder of Andrew Blake, head of U.K. Commercial Union in Istanbul. 1992 Launched rockets at U.S. consulate in Istanbul. early 1990's Infighting within Dev Sol resulted in the emergence of two factions. Dursun Karatas, group's DHKP-C from 1994. Bedri Yagan, a founding member of Dev Sol, broke from the Karatas faction and created a new faction, THKP-C (not to be confused with the original THKP-C). 1993 Renamed Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front (Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Partisi-Cephesi)(DHKP-C). **Leaders** - *from 1993 of DHKP-C* - 1978 - 11 Apr 2008 Dursun Karatas (b. 1952 - d. 2008) - *of THKP-C* - 1994 - Bedri Yagan **Location:** Turkey **Strength:** Probably several dozen operatives, with a large support network **Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA)** 1971 Epanastatikos Laikos Agonas (ELA)(Revolutionary Popular Struggle) founded as an extreme leftist group, the ELA is self-described as revolutionary, anti-capitalist, and anti-imperialist. Strongly anti-U.S., and seeks the removal of U.S. military forces from Greece. 1980's Received weapons and other assistance from international terrorist Carlos "the Jackal" Jan 1995 Has not claimed any actions from this period onward. **Leader** 1971 - ; .... **Location:** Greece **Strength:** Unknown **Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone (RUF)** 23 Mar 1991 Revolutionary United Front (RUF) began actions to topple the government of Sierra Leone and retain control of the lucrative diamond producing regions of the country. 18 Jan 1995 Five Europeans and at least three Sierra Leoneans were kidnapped. 25 Jan 1995 RUF raided a mission near the Guinea border, taking 100 hostages. Seven nuns - six Italians and one Brazilian - were among the captives.Mar 1995 - Apr 1995 RUF forces attack the suburbs of the capital, Freetown.20 Nov 1996 Abidjan Accord between Sierra Leone government and RUF.May 1997 - Jun 1997 RUF forces sack the capital, Freetown.6 Jan 1999 - Jan 1999 RUF forces again sack the capital, Freetown, large parts of thecity burned and 6,000 were killed and 3,000 children abducted as RUF retreated.7 Jul 1999 Lome Accord Foday Sankoh offered chairmanship of the Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, NationalReconstruction, and Development, which was to have the statusof Vice President, in that he was to be only answerable to the president.17 May 2000 Sankoh arrested after RUF forces kill protesters near his home.Dec 2001 RUF disarmament and demobilization begins.18 Jan 2002 11-year civil conflict officially ended when all parties to theconflict issued a Declaration of the End of the War. Thegovernment since asserted control over the whole country, backedby a large U.N. peacekeeping force. RUF insurgents, who foughtcompleted disarmament and demobilization. An estimated 50,000 people were killed during the war, and over 500,000 people weredisplaced in neighboring countries.**Commanders**23 Mar 1991 - 20 Aug 2000 Foday Saybana Sankoh (b. 1937 - d. 2003) (imprisoned in Nigeria [from 25 Jul 1998 Sierra Leone]2 Mar 1997 - 19 Apr 1999, imprisoned again from 17 May 2000) Mar 1997 - Apr 1999 Sam Bockarie (acting for Sankoh) (b. 1964 - d. 2003)20 Aug 2000 - 18 Jan 2002 Issa Hassan Sesay (interim) (b. 1970) **Locations:** Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea. **Strength:** Once estimated at several thousand supporters and sympathizers, the group has dwindled to several hundred.**Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC)** 1998 Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat, also 'Group for Call and Combat') founded. 12 Nov 2002 Ambush of a group of Algerian soldiers. 9 dead, 12 wounded.Feb 2003 32 European tourists are kidnapped. 1 dead, 17 hostages rescued byAlgerian troops on 13 May 2003, and 14 released in Aug 2003. 12 Feb 2004 Near Tighremt, Algeria, Islamic extremists ambushed a policepatrol, killing 7 police officers and wounding three others.Oct 2003 Announced alignment with al-Qaeda and Taliban leader Mullah Omar.7 Apr 2005 In Tablat, Blida Province, Algeria, armed assailants fired on five vehicles at a fake road block, killing 13 civilians, woundingone other.Sep 2006 Announces it has joined Al-Qaeda.15 Oct 2006 In Sidi Medjahed, Ain Defla, Algeria, assailants attacked andkilled eight private security guards.24 Jan 2007 Officially renamed "Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb."**Spiritual Leader** 1998 - 17 Jan 2006 Ahmed Abou al-Baraa (Ahmed Zarabib) (b. 19.. - d. 2006) **Leaders** 1998 - af.2001 Hassan Hattab (b. 1967) by 2003 - 20 Jun 2004 Nabil Sahraoui (b. 19.. - d. 2004) 2004 - Abou Mossab Abdelouadoud (b. 1970) "Abdel Malik Daroqedel" **Locations:** Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mauritania, Mali, Morocco, Niger**Strength:** 300 est. **Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path)** 1960's Sendero Luminoso ("Shining Path") founded. since 1980 Became one of the most ruthless terrorist groups in the Western Hemisphere — approximately 30,000 persons have died since SL took up arms in 1980. 4 Sep 1989 Abducted and interrogated two Newsweek reporters in Ramal de Aspusana, Peru and then released them after three days. 24 Nov 1989 An American reporter was kidnapped in Huallga, Peru and turned over to drug traffickers, presumably in exchange for money. His body was later found, together with a note signed by SL. 13 Jan 1990 Sendero Luminoso terrorists singled out and shot two French tourists aboard a bus traveling in the Apurimac Department. Peruvian passengers were forced to pay the terrorists money but were unharmed. 10 Dec 1990 Terrorists exploded a car bomb near the US Embassy in Lima. No injuries or damage resulted. 17 May 1991 SL killed the Canadian director of the humanitarian organization world mission and seriously injured his Colombian assistant in a Lima suburb. 22 May 1991 An Australian Nun and 4 Peruvian government officials were executed after a "people's trial" in a rural village. 26 Jun 1991 A Soviet textile technician was ambushed and killed by four SL members in Lima. 12 Jul 1991 Three Japanese agronomists were assassinated by 10 SL members at a Japanese funded rural research center in Peru. 9 Aug 1991 Two polish priests were shot and killed by SL members in a remote rural area. A local mayor was also murdered and an Italian nun was held for several hours. 25 Aug 1991 An Italian priest was killed in an ambush on his car by SL members. 16 Jul 1992 Detonated a powerful bomb on Tarata Street in the upscale district of Miraflores in Lima, killing more than 20 people. 9 Oct 1992 Five Sendero Luminoso terrorists assassinated an Italian Lay Missionary in Jangas. 28 Dec 1992 SL guerrillas detonated car bombs at the Japanese and Chinese Embassies in Lima, causing injuries and damaging more than 60 homes and buildings. At least 12 people were injured by the car bomb at the Japanese embassy, all bystanders or neighbors. 19 May 1993 Terrorists detonated a car bomb in front of the Chilean Embassy in Lima at the end of a strike called by the SL terrorist group. The explosion damaged the embassy and nearby houses but did not result in any casualties. 7 Jul 1993 Police discovered the bodies of 2 European tourists in a remote area of Ayacucho. The two had been traveling together in a region contested by Sendero Luminoso terrorists. 27 Jul 1993 After first spraying the building with automatic weapons, terrorists exploded a van bomb outside the US Embassy in Lima. One Embassy guard was injured. The explosion caused extensive damage to the embassy's facade and perimeter fence. The nearby Spanish embassy and an US-owned hotel, were also damaged. Two hotel employees and a hotel guest were injured. 11 Jun 1995 A suspected SL bomb exploded in front of the Peruvian- Japanese cultural center in Lima, no casualties. 24 May 1995 Presumed members of Sendero Luminoso detonated a 50-KG car bomb in front of the Maria Angola Hotel in a suburb of Lima, killing 3 hotel employees and a passerby. About 30 others were injured. 16 May 1996 SL terrorists detonated a car bomb, injuring at least 4 persons and destroying a portion of the joint Shell-Mobil offices and warehouse in Lima. 15 Aug 1997 60 Sendero Luminoso (SL) guerrillas kidnapped 30 oil workers in Junin Department. The workers are employed by a firm that is contracted by a French transnational oil company. On 17 Aug the SL rebels released the oil workers unharmed in exchange for a ransom of food, medicines, clothing and batteries. 21 Mar 2002 A car bomb exploded outside the U.S. Embassy in Peru killing 10 people and injuring more than 30. The blast occurred at about 10:45 p.m. outside a Banco de Credito bank in an area crowded with shops and restaurants.9 Jun 2003 Shining Path group attacked a camp in Ayacucho, and took 68employees of the Argentinian company Techint and three policeguards as hostages. Two days later, after a rapid militaryresponse, the terrorists abandoned the hostages.22 Dec 2005 Shining Path ambush a police patrol in Huánuco region, killing 8.Apr 2009 Shining Path ambushed and killed 13 government soldiers in Ayacucho**Leaders** 1960's - 12 Sep 1992 Abimael Guzmán Reynoso (b. 1934) Sep 1992 - 14 Jul 1999 Óscar Ramírez Durand "Feliciano" (b. 1953?)1999 - Apr 2000 José Arcela Chiroque "Ormeño".... - ....**Location:** Peru **Strength:** 100-200 armed militants. **Stern Gang** (Lehi, Lohamei Herut Israel, Fighters for the Freedom of Israel) 1920 Lohamei Herut Israel, "Lehi" (Fighters for the Freedom of Israel) an armed underground faction in pre-state Israel that that had as its goal the eviction of the British from Palestine to allow unrestricted immigration of Jews and the formation of a Jewish state. Split from Irgun. The smallest by far of any of the Jewish armed groups during the mandatory era, it never attracted more than a few hundred followers, and was reviled by most of its contemporaries. 2 Nov 1944 Assassinated Lord Moyne, a British government representative, in Cairo, Egypt. 9 Apr 1948 Lehi and Irgun attacked Deir Yassin ("Deir Yassin massacre"), approximately 107 and 120 Palestinian Arab civilians were killed. 17 Sep 1948 Assassinated the United Nations Mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte. **Commanders** 1920 - 12 Feb 1942 Abraham Stern (Avraham Shtern) "Yair" (b. 1907 - d. 1942) 194. - 1948 **Triumvirate** - Israel Eldad (b. 1910 – d. 1996) - Natan Yellin-Mor - Yitzhak Shamir "Michael" (b. 1915) **Location**: Palestine, Egypt. **Strength**: a few hundred followers. **Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA)** Aug 1973 Symbionese Liberation Army founded in California. 6 Nov 1973 SLA murdered Oakland, California superintendent of schools Dr. Marcus Foster and badly wounded his deputy Robert Blackburn. 4 Feb 1974 SLA kidnaps 19-year-old publishing heiress Patty Hearst from her Berkeley, California apartment. 17 May 1974 Los Angeles Police department surrounds a house of armed SLA members. After the fire the bodies of Nancy Ling Perry (Fahiza), Angela Atwood ("General Gelina"), Willie Wolfe (who was reported to be Patricia Hearst's lover and who bore the SLA alias "Cujo"), Donald DeFreeze ("Cinque"), Patricia Soltysik ("Mizmoon", "Zoya"), and Camilla Hall ("Gabi") were found. 21 Apr 1975 The remaining members of the SLA robbed the Crocker National Bank in Carmichael, California and killed Myrna Opsahl, a customer, in the process. **Leaders** Aug 1973 - 17 May 1974 Donald David DeFreeze (b. 1943 - d. 1974) (General Field Marshal Cinque Mtume) May 1974 - 1975 William Harris "Teko" (b. 1946?)**Location**: United States**Strength**: .... **Terra Lliure (Free Land)**

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1970's Terra Lliure ("Free Land") established with goal of creating an independent Marxist state in the Spanish provinces of Catalonia and Valencia. 12 May 1987 General Electric Company in Barcelona bombed. 14 Oct 1987 Bombing of U.S. consulate in Barcelona. 17 Mar 1988 British consulate in Barcelona attacked. 2 Mar 1989 Failed bombing of French tourism office in Barcelona, 8 are injured. Jul 1991 Announces end of terror campaigns.Sep 1995 Group announced its definitive disbanding. **Leaders** 1970's - 1995 .... **Locations:** Spain **Strength:** Unknown **Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA)** 1984 Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA)(Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru) established as Marxist group to rid Peru of all imperialist elements (primarily U.S. and Japanese influence). Previously conducted bombings, kidnappings, ambushes, and assassinations, but recent activity has fallen drastically. 1986/87 Begins armed struggle against Peruvian government. Feb 1987 Occupies 7 radio stations in Lima. 9 Jan 1990 Assassinates former Defense Minister Manuel E. Lopez Albujar. 17 Dec 1996 - 22 Apr 1997 Occupies the Japanese ambassadors residence in Lima, taking guests 72 hostage. **Leaders** 1984 - 22 Apr 1997 Néstor Cerpa Cartolini (b. 1953 - d. 1997) "Comandante Evaristo" 1984 - Jun 1992 Victor Polay Campos "Comandante Rolando" (imporisioned Feb 1989-Jul 1990, from Jun 1992) **Locations:** Peru, Bolivia, throughout Latin America **Strength:** No more than 100. **Tupamaros (MLN) (Movimiento de Liberación Nacional, National Liberation Army)** 1962 Tupamaros (MLN)(Movimiento de Liberación Nacional or National Liberation Army) founded to lead a Marxist-Leninist state in Uruguay. 1963 Raid on a Swiss rifle club. 10 Sep 1964 Bombing of home of the Brazilian ambassador. 31 Jul 1970 Two diplomats are kidnapped in Montevideo: Dan Mitrone of USAID is killed 10 Aug 1970, Aloysio Gomide of Brazil is released 21 Feb 1971 after his family paid a ransom. 8 Jan 1971 British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson is kidnapped. He is released 9 Sep 1971 after 106 Tupamaros escape from prison. 18 May 1972 Colonel Artigas Alvarez, chief of Uruguay civil defense forces, is assassinated. 1973 Movement crushed by the military. 4 Sep 1985 Existing members renounce armed struggle and state they are joining Frente Amplio coalition and Movimiento 26 de Marzo. **Leader** 1962 - 4 Sep 1985 Raúl Sendic Antonaccio (b. 1926 - d. 1989) **Location**: Uruguay, Argentina, Cuba **Strength**: in 1972 around 6,000. **al-Ummah** 1992 Radical Indian Muslim group, goals unknown. 1998 Believed responsible for the Coimbatore bombings in Southern India. **Leader** 1992 - ; .... **Location:** India **Strength:** Unknown **United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC-Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia)** Apr 1997 United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)(Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia) an umbrella organization formed to consolidate most local and regional paramilitary groups each with the mission to protect economic interests and combat insurgents locally. 2 Feb 2006 As this date about 17,000 of the AUC's 20,000 fighters have surrendered their weapons since 2003. **Supreme Leaders** Apr 1997 - 16 Apr 2004 Carlos Castaño Gil (b. 1965 - d. 2004) 2004 - 2006? Vicente Castaño (b. 1957) **Location:** Colombia **Strength:** Estimated 20,000 paramilitary fighters, including former military and insurgent personnel. **Weathermen (Weather Underground Organization)** 1969 The Weathermen (later, Weather Underground Organization) a U.S. Radical Left organization consisting of splintered off members and leaders of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) formed. The group referred to itself as a "revolutionary organization of communist women and men." Their stated purpose was to carry out a series of militant actions to achieve the revolutionary overthrow of the Government of the United States, and of capitalism as a whole. Jun 1969 The "Action Faction" of the SDS releases a detailed statement of their political ideology in the official SDS newspaper "New Left Notes." This essay concluded with the quotation "You Don't Need A Weatherman To Know Which Way The Wind Blows" which gave rise to its adherents being called "Weathermen." 18-22 Jun 1969 SDS National Convention, held in Chicago, Illinois, sees the organization collapse as a student group and the Weathermen seizing control of the SDS National Office. Jul 1969 Bernardine Dohrn, Eleanor Raskin, Dianne Donghi, Peter Clapp, David Millstone and Diana Oughton, all representing the Weathermen, travel to Cuba where they meet with representatives of the North Vietnamese and Cuban governments. 7 Oct 1969 Haymarket Police Statue is bombed in Chicago, Illinois. 8-11 Oct 1969 "Days of Rage" riots occur in Chicago in which 287 Weatherman members from throughout the country were arrested and a large amount of property damage was done. 6 Dec 1969 Several Chicago Police cars parked in a Precinct parking lot at 3600 North Halsted Street, Chicago, are bombed. 27-31 Dec 1969 The Weathermen hold a "War Council" meeting in Flint, Michigan, where they finalize their plans to submerge into an underground status from which they plan to commit strategic acts of sabotage against the government. Thereafter they are called the "Weather Underground Organization" (WUO). Feb 1970 WUO closes the SDS National Office in Chicago, concluding the major campus based organization of the 1960's. 13 Feb 1970 Several Police vehicles of the Berkeley, California, Police Department are bombed in the police parking lot. 16 Feb 1970 Bomb is detonated at the Golden Gate Park branch of the San Francisco Police Department, killing one officer and injuring a number of other policemen. 6 Mar 1970 A group blows themselves up when their bomb factory located in New York's Greenwich Village accidentally explodes. WUO members Ted Gold, Diana Oughton (f), and Terry Robbins die in this accident. The Bomb was intended to be planted at a Non-commissioned officer's dance at Fort Dix, New Jersey. 30 Mar 1970 Chicago Police discover WUO bomb factory on Chicago's north side. 10 May 1970 National Guard Association building in Washington, D.C. was bombed to protest the National Guard killings of four students at Kent State in Ohio. 21 May 1970 WUO under Bernardine Dohrn's name releases its "Declaration of a State of War" communiqué. 9 Jun 1970 New York City Police Headquarters is bombed in response to what Weatherman call "police repression." 27 Jul 1970 The Presidio Army Base in San Francisco is bombed to mark the 11th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. 12 Sep 1970 The WUO helps Dr. Timothy Leary, LSD user break out and escape from the California Men's Colony prison. 8 Oct 1970 Bombing of Marin County Courthouse in retaliation for the killing of Jonathan Jackson, William Christmas, and James McClain. 10 Oct 1970 Queens Courthouse is bombed to express support for the New York prison riots. 14 Oct 1970 Harvard Center for International Affairs is bombed to protest the war in Vietnam. 1 Mar 1971 U.S. Capitol is bombed to protest the invasion of Laos. Apr 1971 FBI agents discover an abandoned WUO bomb factory in San Francisco. 29 Aug 1971 Bombing of the Office of California Prisons allegedly in retaliation for the killing of George Jackson. 17 Sep 1971 New York Department of Corrections in Albany New York is bombed to protest the killing of 29 inmates at Attica State Prison. 15 Oct 1971 Bombing of William Bunny's office in the MIT research center. 19 May 1972 Bombing of The Pentagon in retaliation for the new U.S. bombing raid in Hanoi. 18 May 1973 Bombing of the 103rd Police Precinct in New York in response to killing of 10-year-old black youth Clifford Glover by police. 19 Sep 1973 WUO member Howard Norton Machtinger is arrested by the FBI in New York. Released on bond, Machtinger again submerges into the underground. 28 Sep 1973 ITT headquarters in New York and Rome, Italy are bombed in response to ITT's alleged role in the Chilean coup earlier that month. 6 Mar 1974 Bombing of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare offices in San Francisco to protest alleged sterilization of poor women. 31 May 1974 Office of the California Attorney General is bombed in response to the killing of 6 members of the Symbionese Liberation Army. 17 Jun 1974 Gulf Oil's Pittsburgh headquarters is bombed to protest its actions in Angola, Vietnam, and elsewhere. Jul 1974 WUO releases its book "Prairie Fire" in which they indicate the need for a unified Communist Party. They encourage the creation of study groups to discuss their ideology, but continue to stress the need for violent acts. The book also admits WUO responsibility of several actions from previous years. The Prairie Fire Organizing Committee (PFOC) arises from the teachings in the book, organized by many former WUO members. 11 Sep 1974 Bombing of Anaconda Corporation (part of the Rockefeller Corporation) in retribution for Anaconda’s alleged involvement in the Chilean coup the previous year. 28 Jan 1975 Bombing of The State Department in response to escalation in Vietnam. Mar 1975 WUO releases its first edition of a new magazine entitled "Osawatomie." 16 Jun 1975 They bomb a Banco de Ponce (a Puerto Rican bank) in New York in solidarity with striking Puerto Rican cement workers. 11-13 Jul 1975 The PFOC holds its first national convention during which time they go through the formality of creating a new organization. Sep 1975 Bombing of the Kennecott Corporation in retribution for alleged involvement in the Chilean coup two years prior. 1977 The group began dissolving, many members moved on to other armed revolutionary groups and were subsequently arrested and held for long periods. Very few served prison sentences for their time in the Weather Underground. **Widely-known members** 1969 - 1977 - Kathy Boudin (f) (b. 1943) - Mark Rudd (b. 1947) - Terry Robbins (to 6 Mar 1970) (d. 1970) - Ted Gold (to 6 Mar 1970) (b. 1947 - d. 1970) - Naomi Jaffe (f) - Cathy Wilkerson (f) - Jeff Jones - David Gilbert (b. 1944) - Susan Stern (f) - Bob Tomashevsky - Sam Karp - Russ Neufeld - Joe Kelly - Bernardine Dohrn (f) - Bill Ayers (b. 1944)**Locations:** United States **Strength:** .... **Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN)** 17 Nov 1983 Zapatista National Liberation Army (Ejército Zapatista de Liberción Nacional)(EZLN) founded. 1 Jan 1991 Zapatistas go public with the initial goal of overthrowing the Mexican government. Short armed clashes in Chiapas end two weeks after the uprising and there have been no full-scale confrontations since. **Subcommandante** 1 Jan 1994 - Marcos (Delegado Zero) (Rafael Sebastián Guillén Vicente) **Locations:** Chiapas, Mexico **Strength:** .... **© Ben Cahoon**  |