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[Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN)](http://www.worldstatesmen.org/Terrorist.html#Zapatista#Zapatista) - |   **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 Roman Catholic Trappist Order of Cistercians of the Strict Observance are found. The monks were kidnapped on 26 Mar 1996. GIA claims responsibility. 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 letter addressed 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 the Turkish 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 PSNI officer in Craigavon, County Armagh, the first police fatality in 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 in Madrid 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 Gagnon 1965 - 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 new alliance 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, and Staff Sgt. Omar Sawaidwere – were abducted by Hezbollah while patrolling the Israeli side of the Israeli-Lebanese border. The soldiers were killed either during the attack or in its immediate 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 the fighting 1,200 Lebanese and 158 Israelis were killed.  12 Feb 2008 Hezbollah leader Imad Mughnieh was killed by a car bomb in Damascus, Syria. 7-21 May 2008 Lebanon's 17-month long political crisis spiraled out of control. Hezbollah-led opposition fighters seized control of several West Beirut neighborhoods from Future Movement militiamen loyal to  the American-backed government, in street battles that left 11 dead and 30 wounded before the government backed down and Hezbollah 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-Mohammed against the building housing the Parliament of India in New Delhi. 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 13 assassinations 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)**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 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-Mohammed against the building housing the Parliament of India in New Delhi. 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 place over 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 South Mumbai: 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 an explosion at the Mazagaon docks, in Mumbai's port area, and in a taxi at Vile Parle. 173 people are killed and at least 308 are wounded.  **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)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 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 United National 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 the LTTE 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)**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 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 of the agreement, LRA forces are to leave Uganda and gather in 2 assembly 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 Patriotic Front)(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)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 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, Mahmoud Askarizadeh and Rasoul Meshkinfam, were put before death squads and 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 Justice Mohammad Beheshti, cabinet members, and elected members of parliament, 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 Mohammad Ali Raja´i and Premier Mohammad Javad Bahonar. An active member of the Mujahedin, Massoud Kashmiri, was identified as the perpetrator. 1986 PMOI headquarters moved to Iraq.  26-29 Jul 1988 National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA) advanced under heavy Iraqi air cover, crossing the Iranian border from Iraq. It seized and razed 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 Iraqi government. On the same day, Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki announced that the militant group would not be allowed to base its 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 either dead 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. intervention in 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)**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 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 been responsible for the Algiers bombings. Two bombs exploded within a short time of each other, one at the prime ministers office and the other at a police station. The blasts killed 33 people.  2 Apr 2008 Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility for the bombing of the Danish embassy in Pakistan. A car bomb killed six persons and injuring several. 1 May 2011 Osama bin Laden is confirmed dead by the United States, having been 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" Azimkar and 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 "Dev Sol"), formed as a splinter group of Devrimci Yol (Dev Yol) which was itself a splinter group of the Turkish People's Liberation Party-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 the city 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, National Reconstruction, and Development, which was to have the status of 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 the conflict issued a Declaration of the End of the War. The government since asserted control over the whole country, backed by a large U.N. peacekeeping force. RUF insurgents, who fought completed disarmament and demobilization. An estimated 50,000  people were killed during the war, and over 500,000 people were displaced 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 by Algerian troops on 13 May 2003, and 14 released in Aug 2003.  12 Feb 2004 Near Tighremt, Algeria, Islamic extremists ambushed a police patrol, 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, wounding one other. Sep 2006 Announces it has joined Al-Qaeda. 15 Oct 2006 In Sidi Medjahed, Ain Defla, Algeria, assailants attacked and killed 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 68 employees of the Argentinian company Techint and three police guards as hostages. Two days later, after a rapid military response, 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)**   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  |   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** |