

**Chile Cases, 1970-2012**  
**Last Updated: 2 March 2018**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T675	CHILEAN BATTALION		0	0
T1042	COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE		0	0
T269	LAUTAROS		0	0
T1196	NATIONAL RESISTANCE FRONT (CHILE)		0	0
T676	CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY		0	0
T307	MOVEMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEFT		1965	1994
T389	PROLETARIAN ACTION GROUP		1973	1985
T1043	CONDOR ORGANIZATION		1974	1978
T69	APRIL 19 MOVEMENT	28-May-78	1976	1997
T518	MOVIMIENTO DE ACCIÒN POPULAR UNITARIA (MAPU)		1983	1994
T284	FPMR		1983	1997
T500	MOVIMIENTO REVOLUCIONARIO TUPAC AMARU (MRTA)	13-Mar-89	1983	1997
T1661	CHILEAN ANTI-COMMUNIST ALLIANCE (ACHA)		1984	1988
T1905	SEPTEMBER 11 COMMANDOS		1986	1990
T883	ARNOLDO CAMU COMMAND		1989	1989
T1892	REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE IN ARMS		1989	1989
T1811	MILICIAS RODRIGUISTAS		1990	1990
T1586	14TH OF DECEMBER COMMAND		1990	1990

T1802	MANUEL GONZALES PATRIOTIC FRONT		1990	1990
T1794	LIBERATION YOUTH COORDINATING BOARD		1991	1991
T1632	AUTONOMOUS MANUEL RODRIGUEZ PATRIOTIC FRONT		1991	1991
T1608	ALLENDE LIVES COMMANDO		1991	1991
T154	EARTH LIBERATION FRONT		1992	2011
T1882	RED DAWN FRONT (FRENTE AMANECER ROJO)		1992	1992
T1700	FATHERLAND FOR THE POOR		1992	1992
T1913	SOCIALIST RECOVERY MOVEMENT		1992	1992
T891	COMIT_ CHILENO DE LA AYUDA PARA LA REVOLUCI#N PERUANA		1992	1992
T404	REGIONAL INTENDANCY OF THE SIXTH REGION		1999	0
T167	FRENTE NACIONALISTA PATRIA Y LIBERTAD (FNPL)		1999	1999
T860	PUEBLO REGRUPADO		2002	0
T2311	FUERZAS AUTONOMICAS Y DESTRUCTIVAS LEON CZOLGOSZ		2006	2006
T2529	THE JEAN MARC ROUILLAN ARMED AND HEARTLESS COLUMNS		2008	2008
T672	ARAUCO MALLECO COORDINATING GROUP (CAM) - CHILE		2009	2011
T1656	COMANDO AUTONOMO VOLTAIRE ARGANDONA		2011	2011

**Chile Cases Part 1, 1970-1989**  
**Last Updated: 2 March 2018**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T675	CHILEAN BATTALION		0	0
T1042	COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE		0	0
T269	LAUTAROS		0	0
T1196	NATIONAL RESISTANCE FRONT (CHILE)		0	0
T676	CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY		0	0
T307	MOVEMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEFT		1965	1994
T389	PROLETARIAN ACTION GROUP		1973	1985
T1043	CONDOR ORGANIZATION		1974	1978
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T518	MOVIMIENTO DE ACCIØN POPULAR UNITARIA (MAPU)		1983	1994
T284	FPMR		1983	1997
T500	MOVIMIENTO REVOLUCIONARIO TUPAC AMARU (MRTA)	13-Mar-89	1983	1997
T1661	CHILEAN ANTI-COMMUNIST ALLIANCE (ACHA)		1984	1988
T1905	SEPTEMBER 11 COMMANDOS		1986	1990
T883	ARNOLDO CAMU COMMAND		1989	1989
T1892	REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE IN ARMS		1989	1989

- I. CHILEAN BATTALION  
Torg ID: 675  
Min. Group Date: 0  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Search ProQuest
  - CHILEAN BATTALION
  - "CHILEAN BATTALION"

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End: This name is too vague for research.

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This name is too vague for research.

#### **Geography**

This name is too vague for research.

#### **Organizational Structure**

This name is too vague for research.

#### **External Ties**

This name is too vague for research.

#### **Group Outcome**

This name is too vague for research.

- II. COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE
  - Torg ID: 1042
  - Min. Group Date: 0
  - Max. Group Date: 0
  - Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Communist Party of Chile." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 521. gDrive PDF.
- "Chile - Party of the Left." Country Studies. Library of Congress. N.d.  
<http://countrystudies.us/chile/102.htm>
- Phil Gunson, Andrew Thompson, Greg Chamberlain. "Communist Party of Chile." The Dictionary of Contemporary Politics of South America. Routledge 2015.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=7J9ACwAAQBAJ&pg=PA72&lpg=PA72&dq=%22communist+party+of+chile%22&source=bl&ots=TKh\\_\\_vc924&sig=WMG52b6b0jsXN9p3Fi3\\_YoySu-I&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjxqM6K7NDZAhWJ64MKHUleDjc4FBD0AQg3MAM#v=onepage&q=%22communist%20party%20of%20chile%22&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=7J9ACwAAQBAJ&pg=PA72&lpg=PA72&dq=%22communist+party+of+chile%22&source=bl&ots=TKh__vc924&sig=WMG52b6b0jsXN9p3Fi3_YoySu-I&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjxqM6K7NDZAhWJ64MKHUleDjc4FBD0AQg3MAM#v=onepage&q=%22communist%20party%20of%20chile%22&f=false)
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chile: Whether the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (Frente Patriotico Manuel Rodriguez, FPMR) is still active; if so, whether they were involved in recent illegal activities; whether there is any history of forcible recruitment, specifically of women, into this group (2002 - July 2004), 16 July 2004, CHL42764.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/41501bf47.html>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Socialist Workers' Party, Communist Party of Chile (Partido Comunista de Chile--PCCh), PCCh, Partido Comunista de Chile

Group Formation: 1912

Group End: 2018 (active as political party)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group was founded in 1912 by Luis Emilio Recabarren as the Socialist Workers' Party, but was later renamed in 1922 (Gunson et. al., 2015; Library of Congress n.d.). The group was against the MIR, which it strongly criticized in 1972, and Pinochet's regime, in which it called for an armed struggle against to overthrow (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 521). Its first violent incident is not precisely identified, but "since 1980, the party has adopted a policy of mass civil disobedience in which the use of armed actions plays an essential part" (Gunson et al. 2015, 73). In 1985, the group called for Chile to overthrow the Pinochet regime (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 521).

#### **Geography**

The group operated out of Chile, but the specific location(s) unknown.

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader is Luis Corvalan (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 521). The FPMR was the group's armed wing and created in 1983 (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004). It originally organized as a political party and later became violent under Pinochet.

### **External Ties**

The group was "closely tied" to the Soviet Union and the Third International (Library of Congress n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

The party was outlawed during Carlos Ibáñez's rule from 1926 to 1931 and the group's leaders were banished to Easter Island (Gunson et. al. 2015). The group was then banned again in 1937 and then again in 1937 due to the support for the Hitler-Stalin pact (Gunson et. al. 2015). A faction of the group, lead by Senator Manuel Hidalgo, left in 1931 to form the Communist Left (Gunson.et. al 2015). Another faction left in 1987 to form FPMR (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004). The group still exists due to it being a political party that has evolved much since it was originally founded. There is no clear evidence this group was ever violent and so its last violent date is not found.

Notes for Iris:

- unclear if this group really was violent. Only the FPMR was ever violent and PCCh pursued nonviolent means to gain power
- MIR was super violent, much more so than the Communist Chilean Party - they were opposed to the violent tactics.
- the FPMR is kinda splinter. They're a violent faction which forms in 1983 because the Chilean Communist Party against Pinochet and the FPMR wanted to become more violent. The FPMR was the group's armed wing and created in 1983 (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004).

### III. LAUTAROS

Torg ID: 269

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Lautaro Youth Movement, Lautaro Faction, Lautaros, Movimiento Juvenil Lautaro

## Part 1. Bibliography

- "Lautaros." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4107, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1rXkKPGuJ2LlWI2I07iTpN1s-S2zuoARTtiSrluMBG0/edit>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Lantaro." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 522. gDrive PDF.
- "Introduction - Chile." Global Security. N.d. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/chile/intro.htm>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chile: Information on the current situation of the Youth Lautaro movement and the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, 1 November 1996, CHL25083.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac663c.html>
- Ed. Gus Martin. "Laurato Youth Movement." SAGE Encyclopedia of Terrorism. [https://books.google.com/books?id=I\\_jh4VBi\\_HYC&pg=PA343&lpg=PA343&dq=lautaro+movement+chile&source=bl&ots=Xb4cQrSLih&sig=UyG5ldVWMzvunyZFNYPcid8WreA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiTqfav7NDZAhUJ9IMKHQTIAjkQ6AEIYDAF#v=onepage&q=lautaro%20movement%20chile&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=I_jh4VBi_HYC&pg=PA343&lpg=PA343&dq=lautaro+movement+chile&source=bl&ots=Xb4cQrSLih&sig=UyG5ldVWMzvunyZFNYPcid8WreA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiTqfav7NDZAhUJ9IMKHQTIAjkQ6AEIYDAF#v=onepage&q=lautaro%20movement%20chile&f=false)
- "Lautaro Youth Movement." Intelligence Resource Program. FAS. 1998. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/lautaro.htm>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chile: Information on whether there has been any ongoing relationship, from 1991 to present, between the United Popular Action Movement (Movimiento de Acción Popular Unitaria or MAPU) and its splinter groups: The Rebel Popular Force (Fuerza Popular Rebelede or RPF), the Lautaro Youth Movement (Movimiento Juvenil Lautaro or MJL), the Lautaro Youth Front (Frente Juvenil Lautaro or FJL) and the Lautaro Rebel and Popular Forces (Fuerzas Rebeldes y Populares Lautaro or FRPL), 1 March 1995, CHL20261.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac0984.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chile: Information on the current situation of the Lautaro group and on government measures to combat this group, 1 May 1996, CHL23971.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac0874.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chile: Information on whether the activities conducted by the Chilean authorities against Lautaro rebel groups (including MAPU-Lautaro) focus on active members of the groups or if they also focus on persons who might have been associated with MAPU prior to 1989 or 1990 (update to CHL20261.E of 30 March 1995), 1 November 1995, CHL22181.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6acb467.html>

## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: MJL

Group Formation: 1985

Group End: 1994 (leader captured)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The leftist group formed as the youth wing to the leftist United Popular Action Movement-Lautaro, which was itself a splinter group of the Christian Democratic Party and then the United Popular Action Movement (MIPT 2008). It splintered from the MAPU (Martin 2011, 343). It is unknown when it precisely formed, but first came to attention for a violent attack in 1985 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 522). The group was built to oppose Pinochet, despite MJL forming only a few years before it ended, and one of its main objectives was to disrupt the regime (MIPT 2008). The group mostly attacked Chilean police officers, but after the election of the president in 1990, the group focused on assassinating both former colleagues of Pinochet and unconnected politicians (MIPT 2008). The group also participated in bank robberies and attacks on Mormon churches (Martin 2011, 343).

#### **Geography**

The group mostly operated out of Santiago (FAS 1998).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader was Guillermo Ossandón (MIPT 2008). The group was originally the youth wing of MAPU, before splintering off (Martin 2011, 343). No information could be found about the group's size, organizational structure, or source of funding.

#### **External Ties**

The group was tied to United Popular Action Movement-Lautaro, as it was the youth wing (MIPT 2008). The group allegedly had unspecified ties to Cuba (FAS 1998).

#### **Group Outcome**

The group's last violent attack was in 1992 (FAS 1998). The group ended in 1994 when police captured the group's leader Ossandón after a jailbreak (MIPT 2008; Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1996). Many of the other leaders were imprisoned as well (Martin 2011).

Notes for Iris:



-MAPU is more leftist, but ask when we get to MAPU profile

#### IV. NATIONAL RESISTANCE FRONT (CHILE)

Torg ID: 1196

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

##### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Inter-America (ARA)." Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans. 1989. US State Department.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=GpSz8SozHgC&pg=PA15&lpg=PA15&dq=%22NATIONAL+RESISTANCE+FRONT%22+chile&source=bl&ots=9iy9MefxRK&sig=LfA2t9Fy1U5pj2CJNmt\\_1zMqel0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi-2sK2nOfZAhVPzWMKHVWPCOoQ6AEINDAB#v=onepage&q=%22NATIONAL%20RESISTANCE%20FRONT%22%20chile&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=GpSz8SozHgC&pg=PA15&lpg=PA15&dq=%22NATIONAL+RESISTANCE+FRONT%22+chile&source=bl&ots=9iy9MefxRK&sig=LfA2t9Fy1U5pj2CJNmt_1zMqel0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi-2sK2nOfZAhVPzWMKHVWPCOoQ6AEINDAB#v=onepage&q=%22NATIONAL%20RESISTANCE%20FRONT%22%20chile&f=false)

##### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: early 1970s (US State Department 1989)

Group End: 1989 (never took responsibility for another attack)

##### **Part 3. Narrative**

###### **Group Formation**

This right-wing group supposedly formed in the early 1970s during the Allende era, but no secondary evidence was found on this point (State Department 1989). The group's only known attack occurred in December of 1989 where it bombed the Chilean Library of Congress (State Department 1989). The group claimed that this attack was in response to the aid that the United States gave to the Chile after President Aylwin's victory (State Department 1989).

###### **Geography**

The group's only attack occurred in Vina del Mar, Chile (State Department 1989).

## **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure including its leadership, structure, size, funding, or membership.

## **External Ties**

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

## **Group Outcome**

The group never took responsibility for another attack after the one in 1989 (US State Department 1989).

### V. CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Torg ID: 676

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

#### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for the Communist Party of Chile (T1042).

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Communist Party of Chile (T1042).

Group End: This is an alias for the Communist Party of Chile (T1042).

#### **Part 3. Narrative**

##### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for the Communist Party of Chile (T1042).

##### **Geography**

This is an alias for the Communist Party of Chile (T1042).

##### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for the Communist Party of Chile (T1042).

### **External Ties**

This is an alias for the Communist Party of Chile (T1042).

### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for the Communist Party of Chile (T1042).

## VI. MOVEMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEFT

Torg ID: 307

Min. Group Date: 1965

Max. Group Date: 1994

Onset: NA

Aliases: Movement Of The Revolutionary Left (Mir) (Chile), Movement Of The Revolutionary Left, Movimiento De La Izquierda Revolucionaria (Mir)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 469. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=469>
- "Movement of the Revolutionary Left." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 220, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,  
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1rXkKPGuJ2LIWI2I07iTpN1s-S2zuoARTliSrluMBG0/edit>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Movement of the Revolutionary Left." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 522. gDrive PDF.
- William Sater. "The Revolutionary Left and Terrorism in Chile." RAND. 1986.  
<https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/notes/2007/N2490.pdf>
- "Chile: Reflecting on the Revolutionary Left." Berkeley Review of Latin American Studies. 2015. <https://clas.berkeley.edu/research/chile-reflecting-revolutionary-left>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chile: Current status of the Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR), 1 December 1991, CHL9921, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ace45c.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chile: Information on the current activities and status of the Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR), including its involvement in violent actions, 1 August 1997, CHL27648.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab4484.html>

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chile: Update to Response to Information Request CHL9921 of 10 December 1991 on the activities and status of the Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR), 1 March 1995, CHL19793.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad082e.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chili : information sur la formation politique Movimiiiento Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR) et sur le traitement de ses membres par le gouvernement, 1 November 1994a, CHL19101.F, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac6c93.html>
- United States Department of State, U.S. Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices 1993 - Chile, 30 January 1994b, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aa4b0.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1965

Group End: 1995 (slowly became inactive)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

MIR was formed in 1965 by two students at the University of Concepcion in opposition of the Pinochet regime (MIPT 2008; Sater 1986). Its first violent attack was around 1967 when it began attacking banks (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 522). It was left-wing and hoped to establish a communist government in Chile (MIPT 2008). That same year, the group expressed its commitment to “Castroism” (MIPT 2008). Despite the constantly changing political landscape in Chile, the group still continued to attack the government (MIPT 2008). Some membes help formed a “para-military militia” in the 1970s (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 522).

### **Geography**

MIR was formed in 1965 by two students at the University of Concepcion in opposition of the Pinochet regime (MIPT 2008; Sater 1986). The group conducted attacks in countless cities and towns in Chile, but mostly Santiago (GTD 2017). The group was transnational having one attack in Guanajuatom, Mexico in 1994 (GTD 2017). The group is primarily urban; it tried to establish a base in southern Chile in 1973, but failed (Sater 1986).

### **Organizational Structure**

Original members of the group were students from the University of Concepcion (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 522). The group had around 3,000 members and many more people who sympathized with it (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 522). Many members were affluent and well educated (Sater 1986, 11). The group's main leader was Alfonso Chanfreau, who disappeared in 1974 (IRB 1994a). Members called themselves 'miristas' (Sater 1986).

### **External Ties**

The group received funding from a patron state (Sater 1986, 12). The group received financial support from Cuba, Angola, Algeria, Mozambique, and Nicaragua (MIPT 2008). Members also received training in Cuba (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 522). In the 1980s, Cuba withdrew its support (MIPT 2008). MIR also received support from PFLP and other exiled Chilean groups (Sater 1986, 12). In 1981, the leadership joined with the exiled leaders of Popular Union (PU) to provide for joint opposition to the Pinochet regime (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 522).

The group clashed with the Chilean Communist Party (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 522). It also competed with FRMR, the armed wing of the Communist Party (Sater 1986, 14).

### **Group Outcome**

In 1981, the leadership joined with the exiled leaders of Popular Union (PU) to oppose Pinochet regime (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 522). In the 1980s, Cuba also withdrew its support (MIPT 2008). The group's last known violent attack was in 1994 (GTD 2017). The group was mostly inactive after 1995 (MIPT 2008; IRB 1991).

Notes for Iris:

- activity picks up in the 1970s around Pinochet's time
- they start to slow down a lot in the 1980s due to less support esp. With changing political landscape
  - govt becomes a lot more moderate when Pinochet leaves and removes most of the support for the party
  - what's interesting? Loss of external support halfway during duration (why? What's the impetus?) and then gradual slowing down. What's the government's role here?

## **VII. PROLETARIAN ACTION GROUP**

Torg ID: 389

Min. Group Date: 1973

Max. Group Date: 1985

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 2762. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2762>
- “Proletariat Action Group.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4215, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1rXkKPGuJ2LlWI2l07iTpN1s-S2zuoARTliSrluMBG0/edit>
- Search ProQuest
  - “Proletarian action group”
  - “Proletarian action group” cologne

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1973

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

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. The group’s first attack was in 1973 in Genoa, Italy against the U.S. consulate general (GTD 2017). It also later attacked a French repair facility in Germany (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017). The group was thought to be anti-American due to its attacks (MIPT 2008).

#### **Geography**

The group attacked both Genoa, Italy and Cologne, Germany (then FRG) (GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

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

#### **External Ties**

No information could be found about the group’s external ties

## Group Outcome

The group's final attack occurred in 1985 in Cologne, Germany, where it bombed a repair facilities of a French firm during the time when Ronald Reagan was visiting the country (MIPT 2008). No additional information could be found about what happened to the group afterward and it disappeared.

Notes for Iris:

-there is no clear connection to Chile here and politically opposes US, at best.

## VIII. CONDOR ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 1043

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1978

Onset: NA

Aliases: Condor Organization, Condor

### Part 1. Bibliography

- J. Patrice McSherry. "Operation Condor: Deciphering the US Role." Global Policy. 2001. <https://www.globalpolicy.org/component/content/article/168/28173.html>
- "Lifting of Pinochet's Immunity Renews Focus on Operaton Condor." National Security Archive. 2004. <https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB125/>
- "For more than 50 years, CIA went deep into Ecuadorean society." Telesur. 2016. <https://www.telesurtv.net/english/analysis/For-More-Than-50-Years-CIA-Went-Deep-into-Ecuadorean-Society-20160605-0028.html>
- John Dinges. "Operation Condor." Latin American Studies. N.d. <http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/chile/operation-condor.htm>
- "CIA Activities in Chile." Central Intelligence Agency. 2000. Unclassified. <https://www.cia.gov/library/reports/general-reports-1/chile/>
- J. Patrice McSherry. "Operation Condor's Structures and Functioning." Predatory States: Operation Condor and Covert War in Latin America. Rowman and Littlefield. 2012. <https://books.google.com/books?id=tSDg6xa4z2YC&pg=PA69&lpg=PA69&dq=CONDOR+ORGANIZATION+cia+latin+america&source=bl&ots=kxNeGM4oVS&sig=3g-qRTJ1DijY9qm0v8Bsvg8TI0M&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiJ3tXvoNPZAhXr6oMKHUSDDnUQ6AEIkgEwCQ#v=onepage&q=CONDOR%20ORGANIZATION%20cia%20latin%20america&f=false>
- "Latin America: Regional and Political Analysis." CIA. 1977. Declassified. [https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/DOC\\_0000118690.pdf](https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/DOC_0000118690.pdf)

### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Operation Condor

Group Formation: late 1973 or early 1974 or 1975 (disputed)

Group End: 1977 (severed ties with main leader)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group was founded in late 1973, early 1974, or even 1975 as an “intelligence sharing arrangement between Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Argentina” (Central Intelligence Agency 2000; McSherry 2012). The group was anti-Communist and against leftists and dissidents (McSherry 2001). The group’s first known attack was in 1974 when it assassinated Chilean Carlos Prats (McSherry 2001, 69). It did not appear to oppose the government.

#### **Geography**

The group was transnational (McSherry 2001). It had ties to Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Argentina (Central Intelligence Agency 2000). The group also had operations in Mexico, to assist the government’s anti-drug campaign (CIA 1977).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The group had three different levels to it (McSherry 2001). The first specialized in the exchange of information and coordination of political surveillance and the second focused on across borders action to detain and question dissidents (McSherry 2001). “Phase III,” or the third level was very secretive and would carry out assassinations of perceived opponents (McSherry 2001). One of the main leaders was Manuel Contreras, who was in contact with the CIA during the entirety of the group’s existence (Central Intelligence Agency 2001).

#### **External Ties**

The group was sponsored by the United States and CIA, which established training facilities for members (McSherry 2001). The group employed a telecommunications company, Condortel, to assist with to coordinate intelligence (McSherry 2001).

#### **Group Outcome**

The group ended its activity in 1977 after it severed ties with Contreras as he had most likely been the one to order the Letelier assassination (Dinges n.d.; Central Intelligence Agency 2001). The group’s last known activity was in 1977.



Notes for Iris:

- what's an intelligence-sharing arrangement? It's like an alliance between the different state-run intelligence agencies
- they are more a shadowy operation rather than an armed group
- only a few attacks
- in 1977, there was an assassination that somehow went against the CIA's wishes so they left the intelligence-sharing arrangement and when that happened it just fell apart

IX. APRIL 19 MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 69

Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: NA

Aliases: M-19 (Movement Of April 19), 19 April Movement, April 19 Movement, April 19 Movement (M-19), M-19, Movimiento 19 De Abril, Movimiento 19 De Abril (M-19)

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- EventID 198307250004. Global Terrorism Database. START Project. Last Modified June 2016. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=198307250004>

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: ADM-19, Acción Democrática-Movimiento 19 (Democratic Action-Movement 19), ADM-19, Alianza Democrática M-19, Democratic Alliance M-19

Group Formation: 1972/1973

Group End (Outcome): 1989 (disarm, create a political party)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

**This group operated in Colombia.**

#### **Group Formation**

M-19 formed in either 1972 or 1973 in Colombia in response to what they perceived was a stolen 1970 president election (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). The group retroactively declared it was founded on April 19, 1970 (Idaho State n.d.). The group fought to overthrow the government and replace a leader they believed had stolen an earlier election (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003; Crenshaw 2015). The group first came to attention for a series of violent robberies in 1973 and the January 1974 robbery of Simon Bolivar's sword (Crenshaw 2015). The group ascribed to a Marxist-Leninist/populist ideology (Crenshaw 2015).

#### **Geography**

The group primarily operated in Colombian cities (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). They also operated in two different areas of the country - Putomayo and Caldas, Cauca, Valle de Cauca, Quinine, and Tolima (Crenshaw 2015). The group is tied to one attack in Lima, Peru where it kidnapped an Italian diplomat, but there is no evidence of other operations or politicized opposition to the Peruvian government (GTD).

#### **Organizational Structure**

One of the group's leader - Jaime Bateman Cayon - was a former member of FARC (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). Another leader was Ivan Marino Ospina (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). Alvaro Fayad was the group's chief military and political strategist (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003).

Members came from middle class to upper middle class backgrounds and included university students, unions, doctors, and families with ties to the current government (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). It had approximately 1500-2000 members in 1985 which shrunk to 500 in 1987 (Crenshaw 2015).

The group had a political wing - the ADM-19 - which later formally spun off and became a legitimate political party (Crenshaw 2015). It was also organized along two military

fronts in the south and the west. The fronts were subdivided into smaller units which operated in different cities (Idaho State University n.d.).

The group funded itself through drug trafficking and kidnapping (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003).

### **External Ties**

The group fought MAS, a drug trafficking para-military (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003).

The group received military training in guerrilla warfare from Cuba (Crenshaw 2015).

### **Group Outcome**

In 1980, the Colombian army arrested Jaime Bateman which triggered an Embassy hostage crisis in Bogota (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003).

In 1984, the Colombian government negotiated a disarmament deal with several factions, which led to the creation of the ADM-19 political group (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003).

In 1985, when the political agreement fell apart, the Colombian government launched a major counterinsurgency offensive against the M-19 in Bogota (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). In 1987, security forces killed Alvaro Fayad which hurt the group's ability to continue (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003).

In 1989, the government and M-19 negotiated a secondary political agreement which led most members to disarm by 1990 and join the ADM-19 political group (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003).

## **X. MOVIMIENTO DE ACCIØN POPULAR UNITARIA (MAPU)**

Torg ID: 518

Min. Group Date: 1983

Max. Group Date: 1994

Onset: NA

Aliases: United Popular Action Movement, Movimiento De AcciØn Popular Unitaria (Mapu)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1rXkKPGuJ2LIWI2I07ITpN1s-S2zuoARtliSrluMBG0/edit>
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- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chile: Information on whether there has been any ongoing relationship, from 1991 to present, between the United Popular Action Movement (Movimiento de Acción Popular Unitaria or MAPU) and its splinter groups: The Rebel Popular Force (Fuerza Popular Rebelede or RPF), the Lautaro Youth Movement (Movimiento Juvenil Lautaro or MJL), the Lautaro Youth Front (Frente Juvenil Lautaro or FJL) and the Lautaro Rebel and Popular Forces (Fuerzas Rebeldes y Populares Lautaro or FRPL), 1 March 1995, CHL20261.E, available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac0984.html>
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<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab3430.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1969 (form), 1983 (first attack)

Group End: 1994 (never took responsibility for another attack)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group splintered off of the Christian Democratic Party in 1969 (MIPT 2008). The group is anti-fascist (CIA 1973). It aimed to protest the overthrow of Salvador Allende in a CIA-orchestrated coup in 1973 (MIPT 2008). Its first attack took place in 1983 (GTD 2017).

### **Geography**

All of the group's attacks occurred in Chile, mostly Santiago (MIPT 2008). The group might have had a base in Buenos Aires, where most of the leftist activity in Chile was headquartered (CIA 1973).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's main leader was Jaime Anselmo Cuevas Hormazabal (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 523). The faction that joined with the Chilean Socialist Party was headed by Oscar Gafreton (CIA 1973). The group originally organized as a political party and participated in the 1988 elections (Canada IRB 1990). No additional information about funding, size estimates, or membership could be found.

### **External Ties**

The group was one of the many leftist parties that united under Unidad Popular also known as the Popular Unity Alliance (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 523; MIPT 2008). It suffered some splinters like the Lautaro Youth Movement (Canada IRB 1990).

### **Group Outcome**

The group was banned by the military junta at an unknown date (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 523). Under UP, MAPU was able to elect a president, Allende, but was quickly overthrown by a coup (MIPT 2008). The group had two important splinters, MAPU-L and Lautaro Youth Movement, which might have been the actual aggressors in their alleged attacks (MIPT 2008). The group's last known attack occurred in 1994 (GTD 2017). It dissolved afterwards.”

Notes for Iris:

- violent political party that opposes the Pinochet government after Allende coup in 1973
- unclear if the violence is actually sanctioned by the armed group and since the first violent attack so late and comes when some of MAPU splinters are already active it is unclear if this group was ever actually violent
- Lautaro movement first becomes active in early 1980s consistent with when this group turns “violent”

- XI. FPMR  
Torg ID: 284  
Min. Group Date: 1983  
Max. Group Date: 1997  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), El Frente Patriotico Manuel Rodriguez (FPMR), FPMR, FPMR Party, FPMR-D, Fpmr-Dissidents, Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front - Dissidents (FPMR-D)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chile: Whether the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (Frente Patriotico Manuel Rodriguez, FPMR) is still active; if so, whether they were involved in recent illegal activities; whether there is any history of forcible recruitment, specifically of women, into this group (2002 - July 2004), 16 July 2004, CHL42764.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/41501bf47.html> [accessed 4 January 2017]
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chile: Information on the present activities of the F.P.M.R. (Frente Patriótico Manuel Rodríguez) and the areas of Chile where the group is active, as well as who may be targeted by the group and if protection is available to such people, 1 January 1995, CHL19564.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac0a84.html> [accessed 4 January 2017]
- Chile: 1) Information on the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front since 1987. 2) Information Avanzada Nacional. 3) Information about the Comando por el sí. 4) Information Comando pro Hernan Buchi , 19 April 1990 CHL5037, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac893c.html> [accessed 4 January 2017]
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### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

**\*combine profile with T1042 (Chilean Communist Party)**

Aliases: FPMR/A, FPMR-Autonomo (Autonomous)

Group Formation: 1983

Group End (Outcome): 2004 (disarm)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

FPMR formed in 1983 as the armed wing of the Chilean Communist Party (Canada IRB 2004). It was a leftist (Maoist) organization, opposed to the central government, and sought to overthrow Pinochet (Canada IRB 1990; MIPT 2008). The group first came to attention for an armed attack in 1984 when it attacked a radio station (Canada IRB 1990).

#### **Geography**

The group was primarily an urban guerrilla organization in Chile (Canada IRB 2004). It was associated with attacks in Santiago (Canada IRB 1990). It also had associated attacks in Antofagasta, Chile, Temuco, Chile, Vina del Mar, Chile, and one incident in Lima, Peru where it bombed a liquor store in 1988 (GTD 2016). Its base of operations was around Santiago, Chile (Canada IRB 1995) and the incident in Peru seems transitory.

#### **Organizational Structure**

The group was led by Daniel Huerta (Canada IRB 1990). They were an urban Maoist group, but it is unknown what the organizational structure was (Canada IRB 1990; Canada IRB 2004). The group had at least 200 members around 1993 (Canada IRB 2004). The group allegedly had 50-100 members in 1997 (FAS 1998). At its peak, it may have had 500-1000 members (MIPT 2008). It is unknown how it recruited members or how it funded itself.

#### **External Ties**

The group splintered in 1988, but there is no evidence of in-fighting as one side disarmed and became a political organization (Canada IRB 1995).

#### **Group Outcome**

In 1988, the Chilean National Police launched a large counteroffensive against the FPMR, which resulted in the arrest of 26 members and the seizure of a large cache of weapons (CIA 1988). In the late 1980s and up through 1993, the Chilean government launched a very successful counterinsurgency campaign which led to the arrest of 200 members including

FPMR/A leaders (Canada IRB 2004). There was a drop in FPMR/A violence following these arrests (MIPT 2008).

A faction of FPMR splintered away in 1988 to become a political party called the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Movement (MPMR) (FAS 1998; Canada IRB 1995). It was legally recognized as a political party in 1991 (Canada IRB 2004). A second faction called either FPMR/A or FPMR-Autonomo (Autonomous) or FPMR-Dissident remained, renamed themselves, and continued to carry out attacks against US businesses and other soft targets (Canada IRB 2004).

The group's last known violent attack was in 1997 (GTD 2016). In 2004, two FPMR members announced the group was shifting to a populist platform and planned to protest the Spanish Embassy although no violent incidents were recorded (Canada IRB 2004).

## XII. MOVIMIENTO REVOLUCIONARIO TUPAC AMARU (MRTA)

Torg ID: 500

Min. Group Date: 1983

Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: 1989

Aliases: Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru (MRTA)

### Part 1. Bibliography

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- NSA Archive, MORI DocID 766907. "Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement: Growing Threat to U.S. Interests in Peru." Central Intelligence Agency, March 28, 1991. Approved for public release, April 2002. Accessed Nov. 27, 2016. <http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB96/910328.pdf>.
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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1984 (Templeman 2009).

Group End (Outcome): 1997 (military) (Templeman 2009)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The MRTA emerged from the remnants of the MIR via a political organization known as the PSR-ML--MIR-EM (Templeman 2009, 23). The organization emerged in 1980 and was renamed the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement in 1984 (Templeman 2009, 23). It first came to attention for an attack on a US security guard residence in 1983 (CIA 1991, 1). The group ascribed to a Marxist ideology and sought to overthrow the Peruvian government (Gregory 2009; Templeman 2009).

The three founding leaders: Victor Polay, Miguel Rincon and Nester Cerpa like De La Puente, had been part of the political party the APRA once upon a time (Baer 2003). The group published their 12 part platform in 1984 and then retroactively stated they had taken their first armed action in 1982 despite no evidence supporting this (Templeman 2009).

### **Geography**

It was initially active in Lima, Peru (McCormick 2005). It was also very active in the northern region including the towns of San Martin, Lambayeque, and La Libertad (McCormick 2005). The MRTA launched its rural operations in 1987 (McCormick 2005; Baer 2003).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group was lead by a three men, Victor Polay, Miguel Rincon and Nester Cerpa. Victor Polay and Miguel Rincon were classic middle class revolutionary leaders, but

Nester Cerpa was from a working-class family and had previously participated in other reform attempts (Baer 2003). It mainly wanted to target wealthy elites to demonstrate the inequalities of the system (Templeman 2009). The group funded itself through drug-trafficking sales, extortion, and robberies (CIA 1991, 2; Baer 2003). Jones and Libicki state the group had “tens” of members and the CIA said the group had approximately 1,000 hardcore members (Jones and Libicki 2009, 182; CIA 1991, 2). Members were middle and upper-class and were diverse including peasants, students, professors, and lawyers (CIA 1991, 2). The group was never very well-organized and had a difficult time recruiting members (McCormick 2005). It originally was urban-based and operated as a set of cells (McCormick 2005). Operations later shifted to be a series of five different wings including Political, Military, Communications, Logistics, and Intelligence (CIA 1991, 2).

### **External Ties**

The group was “Cuban-inspired” and a child of the MIR (Gregory 2009). It allegedly received training, arms, and funding from Cuba (CIA 1991, 2). It may have also had training and travel support from Libya in the late 1980s (CIA 1991, 2). They were competing for prominence and followers with the Shining Path and had difficulty acquiring the necessary resources, members, or community support to thrive and sustain an insurgency as effectively as SL (Templeman 2009, 24).

It provided some training and coordination with Colombia’s ELN and CNPZ/ELN in Bolivia (CIA 1991, 2).

### **Group Outcome**

The group enjoyed varied success between 1984--1987 due to the military’s simultaneous fight with SL (McCormick 2005). The CIA reported “resource constraints, poor intelligence, rampant corruption, and inter-cine rivalry limit its [counterterrorism] effectiveness” (CIA 1991, 2-3). Due to beginning their revolution slightly after the Shining Path, the MRTA underestimated how prepared the Peruvian army had become at dealing with groups such as these (Templeman 2009). As a last effort to revive the movement, the MRTA occupied the Japanese embassy in December 1996 and took 72 hostages for four months (Gregory 2009). The Peruvian government responded with Operation Chavin de Huantar, which killed all 14 MRTA members and effectively killed the movement (Templeman 2009).

- XIII. CHILEAN ANTI-COMMUNIST ALLIANCE (ACHA)  
Torg ID: 1661  
Min. Group Date: 1984  
Max. Group Date: 1988  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: ACHA, Asociacion Chilena Anti-Comunista/ACHA

Group Formation: 1984

Group End: 1988 (disappear)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

ACHA was created by dissatisfied rebels from an unknown group, which hoped to remove the country's Communist Party (Faundez 1988, 72). It is unknown precisely when the group formed. The group was a paramilitary group and ascribed to a right-wing ideology (Faundez 1988, 72; UPI 1984). The group's first attack occurred in 1984 (GTD 2017).

#### **Geography**

All of the group's attacks occurred in Chile, specifically in Santiago, Villa Alemana, Osorno, and Puntas Arenas (GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

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

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last known attack occurred in 1988 (GTD 2017). The group did not take responsibility for any other attacks. It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident and it disappeared.

Notes for Iris:

- they never justify their violence, but likely support the Pinochet government
- this group was super incompetent and when they tried to bomb targets, they ended up killing themselves

#### XIV. SEPTEMBER 11 COMMANDOS

Torg ID: 1905

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Anthony Boadle. "A paramilitary death squad claimed responsibility Saturday." UPI. 1986.  
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#### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1986

Group End: 1990 (never took responsibility for another account)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group was a paramilitary organization and right-wing (UPI 1986). It called itself the September 11 Commandos after the date Allende was overthrown in a coup (Los Angeles Times 1990). The group's first known attack occurred in 1986 (UPI 1986). The group was pro-Pinochet and supported the Chilean government (Los Angeles Times 1990). It aimed to attack his competitors.

#### **Geography**

Both of the group's main attacks occurred in Santiago, Chile (UPI 1986; Los Angeles Times 1990).

#### **Organizational Structure**

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

#### **External Ties**

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

#### **Group Outcome**

The last known activity by the group was in 1990, where it bombed various locations in the country's capital (Los Angeles Times 1990). The group took no responsibility for any more attacks. Pinochet lost power in 1990, which could explain why the group stopped using violence after this incident.

XV. ARNOLDO CAMU COMMAND  
Torg ID: 883  
Min. Group Date: 1989  
Max. Group Date: 1989  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Arnolde Camu Command, Comando De Arnolde Camu

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989 (never took responsibility for another attack)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. The group’s only known attack occurred in 1989, when it bombed the U.S. Embassy in Santiago (US State Department 1989, 9). The group it wanted to oppose the US involvement in Allende’s coup (US State Department 1989, 9).

### **Geography**

The group’s only known attack occurred in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

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

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

The group never took responsibility for another attack after the one that occurred in 1989. It is unknown what happened to it afterwards.

XVI. REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE IN ARMS

Torg ID: 1892

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 2262. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2262>
- Search ProQuest
  - “REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE IN ARMS”
  - REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE IN ARMS Chile

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989 (never took responsibility for another attack)

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. The group's only known attack occurred in 1989, where it assassinated a police officer (GTD 2017). No information could be found about the group's political aims, ideology, or date of formation.

**Geography**

The group's only attack occurred in Vina del Mar, Chile (GTD 2017).

**Organizational Structure**

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

**External Ties**

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

## Group Outcome

The group never took responsibility for another attack after the one that occurred in 1989 (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident and it was never heard from again.

## Chile Cases Part 2, 1990-2012 Last Updated: 23 March 2018

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1811	MILICIAS RODRIGUISTAS		1990	1990
T1586	14TH OF DECEMBER COMMAND		1990	1990
T1802	MANUEL GONZALES PATRIOTIC FRONT		1990	1990
T1794	LIBERATION YOUTH COORDINATING BOARD		1991	1991
T1632	AUTONOMOUS MANUEL RODRIGUEZ PATRIOTIC FRONT		1991	1991
T1608	ALLENDE LIVES COMMANDO		1991	1991
T154	EARTH LIBERATION FRONT		1992	2011
T1882	RED DAWN FRONT (FRENTE AMANECER ROJO)		1992	1992
T1700	FATHERLAND FOR THE POOR		1992	1992
T1913	SOCIALIST RECOVERY MOVEMENT		1992	1992
T891	COMIT_ CHILENO DE LA AYUDA PARA LA REVOLUCIØN PERUANA		1992	1992
T404	REGIONAL INTENDANCY OF THE SIXTH REGION		1999	0
T167	FRENTE NACIONALISTA PATRIA Y LIBERTAD (FNPL)		1999	1999
T860	PUEBLO REGRUPADO		2002	0



T2311	FUERZAS AUTONOMICAS Y DESTRUCTIVAS LEON CZOLGOSZ		2006	2006
T2529	THE JEAN MARC ROUILLAN ARMED AND HEARTLESS COLUMNS		2008	2008
T672	ARAUCO MALLECO COORDINATING GROUP (CAM) - CHILE		2009	2011
T1656	COMANDO AUTONOMO VOLTAIRE ARGANDONA		2011	2011

I. MILICIAS RODRIGUISTAS

Torg ID: 1811

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 2174. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2174>
- Jaime Soriano. "The mass self-defense and the Rodriguistas militias." Master Thesis. 2016. Hurtado University.  
[https://scielo.conicyt.cl/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0718-50492016000100004](https://scielo.conicyt.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0718-50492016000100004)
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chili : 1) Information sur le Frente Patriótico Manuel Rodríguez depuis 1987. 2) Information sur l'Avanzada Nacional. 3) Information sur le Comando por el sí. 4) Information sur le Comando pro-Hernan Büchi, 19 April 1990, CHL5037, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac893c.html>
- Kenneth Roberts. Deepening Democracy?: The Modern Left and Social Movements in Chile and Peru. Stanford Press. 1998.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=j8XbzmFJGtC&pg=PA124&lpg=PA124&dq=%22MILICIAS+RODRIGUISTAS%22&source=bl&ots=qMmo4wsAgy&sig=XCE\\_uZOVXm2WomCltNZe63VJxLU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi-mbbp\\_ZHaAhUHw4MKHYCrAYI4ChDoAQhEMAQ#v=onepage&q=%22MILICIAS%20RODRIGUISTAS%22&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=j8XbzmFJGtC&pg=PA124&lpg=PA124&dq=%22MILICIAS+RODRIGUISTAS%22&source=bl&ots=qMmo4wsAgy&sig=XCE_uZOVXm2WomCltNZe63VJxLU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi-mbbp_ZHaAhUHw4MKHYCrAYI4ChDoAQhEMAQ#v=onepage&q=%22MILICIAS%20RODRIGUISTAS%22&f=false)

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1984

Group End: 1990 (never took responsibility for other attacks)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group was founded in 1984 (Soriano 2016). The group initially organized as a local militia to protest Pinochet and fight against him (Roberts 1998, 288). They also were pro-FPMR, who they assisted on occasion (Roberts 1998, 124). The group first came to attention as a violent organization in 1984 when they attacked a radio station (Canada IRB 1990).

#### **Geography**

All four of the group's attacks occurred in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The group typically would recruit students and youth to help them (Roberts 1998, 124). No other information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

#### **External Ties**

The group might have had ties to FPMR, which they openly supported and helped provide troops for (Roberts 1998, 124).

#### **Group Outcome**

The group's last attack was in 1990 (GTD 2017). The group never took responsibility for another attack. It is unknown what happened to the group, but if it had ties to FPMR, then it may have ended in 1990 due to the restoration of democratic rule.

Notes for Iris:

-they are independent of FPMR

-they wanted to advance FPMR goals, but they were not under command and control structure

-militias fought on behalf of FPMR

#### II. 14TH OF DECEMBER COMMAND

Torg ID: 1586

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 2176. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2176>
- Enrique Aica. "Bomb wave in Chile targets Mormon temples, U.S. Consulate." UPI. 1990.  
<https://www.upi.com/Archives/1990/05/15/Bomb-wave-in-Chile-targets-Mormon-temples-US-Consulate/2705642744000/>

- 

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 1990 (never took responsibility for another attack)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. It first comes to attention in 1990 when it attacked two Mormon churches and the U.S. Consulate in 1990 (Aica 1990; GTD 2017). The group claimed the bombing was because it opposed Pinochet and supported the-then President Patricio Aylwin (Aica 1990).

#### **Geography**

All three of the group's attacks occurred in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017). There is no evidence the group was transnational.

#### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure. The group claimed responsibility for the series of attacks.

#### **External Ties**

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

## Group Outcome

It last comes to attention in 1990 when it attacked two Mormon churches and the U.S. Consulate in 1990 (Aica 1990; GTD 2017). The group disappeared after these attacks and never took responsibility for another attack.

### III. MANUEL GONZALES PATRIOTIC FRONT

Torg ID: 1802

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2177. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2177>
- Search ProQuest
  - MANUEL GONZALES PATRIOTIC FRONT Chile
  - "MANUEL GONZALES PATRIOTIC FRONT"

#### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 1990 (never took responsibility for another attack)

#### Part 3. Narrative

##### Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. The group's ideology and political aims are unknown. The group only had two attacks, both of which occurred in 1990, one of which that was actually confirmed (GTD 2017).

##### Geography

Their two attacks occurred in Vina del Mar and Santiago in Chile (GTD 2017).

##### Organizational Structure

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

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

The group only had two attacks, both of which occurred in 1990, one of which that was actually confirmed (GTD 2017). It did not take responsibility for any more attacks after this incident and it is unknown what happened to them afterwards.

## **IV. LIBERATION YOUTH COORDINATING BOARD**

Torg ID: 1794

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 2831. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2831>
- Search ProQuest
  - LIBERATION YOUTH COORDINATING BOARD
  - "LIBERATION YOUTH COORDINATING BOARD"

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1991

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

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group's only attack occurred in 1991 when it targeted an Italian consulate in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017). No information could be found about the group's ideology or political aims.

### **Geography**

The group's only attack occurred in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's only attack was allegedly carried out by 14 perpetrators (GTD 2017). No other information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last attack occurred in 1991 when it targeted an Italian consulate in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017). It did not take responsibility for any other attacks and it is unknown what happened to it.

## **V. AUTONOMOUS MANUEL RODRIGUEZ PATRIOTIC FRONT**

Torg ID: 1632

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 310. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=310>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chile: Information on the violent activities of the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) and its splinter groups since 1995, and on whether FPMR members remain imprisoned, 1 August 1997, CHL27530.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6acdf12.html>
- William Long. "Terror Attacks Send Jitters Through Chile." Los Angeles Times. 1991.  
[http://articles.latimes.com/1991-05-06/news/mn-916\\_1\\_terror-attacks](http://articles.latimes.com/1991-05-06/news/mn-916_1_terror-attacks)
- Gustavo Gonzalez. "CHILE: The Rough Flight Path from Jailbreak to Political Presence." IPS News. 1997.

<http://www.ipsnews.net/1997/01/chile-the-rough-flight-path-from-jailbreak-to-political-presence/>

**Note: this might be an alias (faction) of FPMR**

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: FPMR-A

Group Formation: 1980s

Group End: 1996 (disarm)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

FPMR-A formally organized in 1990 when it splintered from the FPMR. It opposed the Pinochet government even after Pinochet stepped down in 1990 (Long 1991). The group was founded as a faction of FPMR and was involved in various bank robberies and other “common” crimes (IRB 1997). It became more involved in violence after the main group of FPMR officially renounced violence in 1990 (Long 1991). The group’s earliest known violent attacks were around 1990 (Long 1991). It claimed responsibility for attacks in 1991 (GTD 2017). The group became well-known due to kidnapping a businessman and holding him hostage for three months (Rodriguez 1997).

### **Geography**

The group’s attacks occurred only in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group was believed to have around 2,000 members (Long 1991). Four of the group’s leaders were Ricardo Palma, Mauricio Hernandez, Pablo Munoz and Patricio Ortiz, who were the ones that were broken out of jail (Gonzalez 1997).

### **External Ties**

The group inherited arms from the Chilean Communist Party that had smuggled them in during the mid 1980s (Long 1991).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last known attacks were in 1991 (GTD 2017). Despite having four of its leaders captured, the group managed to break them out of prison in December 1996 (Gonzalez 1997). The group claimed that after the break-out, it had no plans to return to armed revolution (Gonzales 1997).

Notes for Iris:

- they were a faction before the 1980s and splintered in 1990
- the group is only active for a year because their leaders were arrested

## VI. ALLENDE LIVES COMMANDO

Torg ID: 1608

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2450. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2450>
- Search ProQuest
  - "ALLENDE LIVES COMMANDO"
  - Allende Lives Commando Chile 1991

### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1991

### Part 3. Narrative

#### Group Formation

The group's only attack occurred in 1991 (GTD 2017). No information could be found about its political aims or ideology.

#### Geography

The group's only attack occurred in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017).



## **Organizational Structure**

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

## **External Ties**

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

## **Group Outcome**

The group's only attack occurred in 1991 (GTD 2017). After its one attack, the group never took responsibility for another.

## VII. EARTH LIBERATION FRONT

Torg ID: 154

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Earth Liberation Front (Elf), Earth Liberation Front, North American Earth Liberation Front

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Earth Liberation Front." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 41, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBg0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20147. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20147>
- Michael Loadenthal. "The Earth Liberation Front: A Social Movement Analysis." Radical Criminology. 2013. <http://journal.radicalcriminology.org/index.php/rc/article/view/13/html>
- James Jarboe. "The Threat of Eco-Terrorism." Testimony the House Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health. 2002. <https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/news/testimony/the-threat-of-eco-terrorism>
- Bruce Barcott. "From tree-hugger to terrorist." New York Times. 2002. <http://www.nytimes.com/2002/04/07/magazine/from-tree-hugger-to-terrorist.html>
- Stefan Leader and Peter Probst. "The Earth Liberation Front and Environmental Terrorism." Terrorism and Political Violence. 2003. PDF gDrive. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09546550390449872>
- "Countering Eco-Terrorism in the US: The Case of Operation Backfire." Final Report to the Science & Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Study for

Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. 2012.

[https://www.start.umd.edu/sites/default/files/files/publications/Countermeasures\\_OperationBackfire.pdf](https://www.start.umd.edu/sites/default/files/files/publications/Countermeasures_OperationBackfire.pdf)

- Stefan Friedman. "The PETA-ELF Connection." New York Post. 2002.  
<https://nypost.com/2002/03/07/the-peta-elf-connection/>
- Paul Joosse. "Leaderless Resistance and Ideological Inclusion: The Case of the Earth Liberation Front." Terrorism and Political Violence. 2007. Pp. 351-368.  
[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Paul\\_Joosse/publication/248950465\\_Leaderless\\_Resistance\\_and\\_Ideological\\_Inclusion\\_The\\_Case\\_of\\_the\\_Earth\\_Liberation\\_Front/links/544333b20cf2a6a049a8a6e6.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Paul_Joosse/publication/248950465_Leaderless_Resistance_and_Ideological_Inclusion_The_Case_of_the_Earth_Liberation_Front/links/544333b20cf2a6a049a8a6e6.pdf)
- Bron Taylor. "Religion, violence and radical environmentalism: From earth first! to the Unabomber to the earth liberation front," Terrorism and Political Violence, 10:4. 1998. pp 1-42.  
<http://thanatos.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Religion-violence-and-radical-environmentalism-From-earth-first-to-the-Unabomber-to-the-earth-liberation-front.pdf>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 2015

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Earth Liberation Front was formed in 1992 in Brighton, England, due to a protest against unfair animal rights and harm of the natural environment (MIPT 2008; Joosse 2007; UMD 2017). It was a splinter from the Earth First! Movement (Taylor 1998; MIPT 2008). Their first attack took place on December 24, 1995 in Eugene, Oregon (GTD 2017). Their ideology is anarchist-environmentalist and they advocate against environmental damage (MIPT 2008; Taylor 1998).

### **Geography**

Majority of the attacks conducted by the Earth Liberation Front took place in the United States, with a few exceptions in other countries such as Mexico, Greece, and Canada (GTD 2017). Their bases originated in England, but moved to the United States in the 1990s (Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health 2002; MIPT 2008). They are a transnational group.

### **Organizational Structure**

Many members originated from the former ecology terrorist group, Earth First! (Joosse 2007). Bari, unlike other members of Earth First!, encouraged violence against unethical

ecological movements. The group has no defined leadership or organization (Joose 2007, 354; Loadenthal 2013). It operates in cells (Joose 2007, 354). ELF has also been rumored to serve as a domestic network, sharing members with ALF rather than its own independent group (New York Times 2002; START 2012, 3; Loadenthal 2013; Taylor 1998 pp 11). It is unknown how many members were in the group. The group was self-funded by individual members (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

The group was self-funded as the group members worked alone (MIPT 2008). The group also allied with the Animal Liberation Front for conducted attacks and propositions (New York Times 2002, FBI testimony, MIPT 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last attack was in 2015 (GTD 2017). The group limited attacks to businesses and government rather than certain citizen targets (GTD 2017). This ultimately brought down the need for response by the police, so that they could focus on more violence inclined activity. Although there haven't been any recent attacks in the past couple of years, it can be assumed that the group is still active in ensuring ethical and proper care of the natural environment, as needed (GTD 2017).

## VIII. RED DAWN FRONT (FRENTE AMANECER ROJO)

Torg ID: 1882

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 1680. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1680>
- Search ProQuest
  - FRENTE AMANECER ROJO
  - "FRENTE AMANECER ROJO"
  - "RED DAWN FRONT"

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992 (never took responsibility for another attack)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group's only attacks occurred in 1992 (GTD 2017). No information could be found about the group's ideology or political aims.

#### **Geography**

Both of the group's attacks occurred in 1992 (GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

Two perpetrators carried out the first attack in 1992 (GTD 2017). No other information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

#### **External Ties**

The group might have had ties to Fatherland for the Poor, as the two groups had an attack together in May of 1992 (GTD 2017).

#### **Group Outcome**

The group never took responsibility for another attack after its two in 1992.

## **IX. FATHERLAND FOR THE POOR**

Torg ID: 1700

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 50001. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=50001>
- Search ProQuest
  - "Fatherland for the poor" chile

- fatherland for the poor chile 1992

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992 (never took responsibility for another attack)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group's only attack occurred in 1992 when it attacked the School of Philosophy at the University of Chile (GTD 2017). No information could be found about the group's political aims or ideology.

### **Geography**

The group's only attack occurred in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

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

### **External Ties**

The group might have had ties to Red Dawn Front as its only attack was carried out with this other group (GTD 2017).

### **Group Outcome**

The group disappeared after its only attack in 1992 and never took responsibility for another (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

## **X. SOCIALIST RECOVERY MOVEMENT**

Torg ID: 1913

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 1693. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1693>
- Search ProQuest
  - "SOCIALIST RECOVERY MOVEMENT" chile 1992
  - SOCIALIST RECOVERY MOVEMENT chile 1992

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992 (never took responsibility for another attack)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group's only attack occurred in 1992 against the government when it bombed a courthouse in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017). The group did not justify their violence so no information could be found about the group's political aims or ideology.

#### **Geography**

The group's only attack occurred in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

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

#### **External Ties**

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

#### **Group Outcome**

The group never took responsibility for another attack after its one in 1992 (GTD 2017).

- XI. COMIT\_ CHILENO DE LA AYUDA PARA LA REVOLUCI#N PERUANA  
Torg ID: 891  
Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: Chilean Committee Of Support For The Peruvian Revolution, Comit\_ Chileno De La Ayuda Para La RevoluciçN Peruana

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Chilean Committee of Support." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4363, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,  
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1rXkKPGuJ2LIWI2I07iTpN1s-S2zuoARTliSrluMBG0/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 1679. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1679>
- Search ProQuest
  - "Chilean Committee Of Support For The Peruvian Revolution"
  - Chilean Committee Of Support For The Peruvian Revolution
  - Comite Chileno De La Ayuda Para La Revolucion
  -

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

There is not much information about this group. It first comes to attention in 1992 when it attacked the Peruvian Embassy (GTD 2017; MIPT 2008). The group might have had Communist ideals due to their support of Shining Path (MIPT 2008).

#### **Geography**

The group's only known attack occurred in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

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

## **External Ties**

The group pledged their support to Shining Path, a Communist Peruvian group, but it is unknown if they actually were connected to them (MIPT 2008).

## **Group Outcome**

After the group's only attack, they never took responsibility for another (MIPT 2008). The Chilean government never arrested anyone in connection with the attack (MIPT 2008).

## XII. REGIONAL INTENDANCY OF THE SIXTH REGION

Torg ID: 404

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Search ProQuest
  - "REGIONAL INTENDANCY OF THE SIXTH REGION"
  - REGIONAL INTENDANCY OF THE SIXTH REGION CHILE

**Note: This might be an administrative unit.**

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: No information could be found

Group Formation: No information could be found

Group End: No information could be found

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

No information could be found

#### **Geography**

No information could be found



## **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found

## **External Ties**

No information could be found

## **Group Outcome**

No information could be found

### XIII. FRENTE NACIONALISTA PATRIA Y LIBERTAD (FNPL)

Torg ID: 167

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: Fatherland And Liberty Nationalist Front (Fnpl - Frente Nacionalista Patria Y Libertad Fnpl), Fatherland And Liberty Nationalist Front, Fatherland And Liberty Nationalist Front (Fnpl), Fnpl, Frente Nacionalista Patria Y Libertad, Frente Nacionalista Patria Y Libertad (Fnpl)

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "FNPL." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3533, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1rXkKPGuJ2LIWI2I07iTpN1s-S2zuoARTtiSrluMBG0/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20164. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20164>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Fatherland and Liberty." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 521. gDrive PDF.
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- 

#### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1970

Group End: 1999 (never took responsibility for another attack; demands were ultimately met)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group was founded in 1970 to oppose Salvador Allende (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 521; CNN Chile 2014). Its first violent attack was as late as 1973 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 521). FNPL was later a paramilitary movement after Allende lost power in 1973 (CNN Chile 2014). The group was neo-fascist, pro-Pinochet, and anti-Socialist (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 521; MIPT 2008). It reemerged in the late 1990s after Pinochet was arrested in London (MIPT 2008).

#### **Geography**

The group's attack in 1999 occurred in Coquimbo, Chile (GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

Pablo Rodríguez and Walter Roberto Thieme were the group's main leaders (Schmid and Jongman 1988) but two of others were Luisa Benavente and Jaime Guzmán (Vera and Nieva n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 521).

#### **External Ties**

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

#### **Group Outcome**

In 1973, the government cracked down again FNPL, probably causing it to go into hiding (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 521). The group reappeared in 1999 (GTD 2017). After the group reappeared in 1999, they decided to attack in retaliation of Pinochet's arrest (MIPT 2008). The group disappeared after Chile released Pinochet and declared him medically unfit to stand trial (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-the group in the 1970s and 1990s have the same ideological beliefs

- in the 1970s they were a lot more active
- in the 1990s, they are very quiet and only have one attack in Chile
- this is interesting example of where the group opposes then supports then opposes the government again due to changing political opposition

#### XIV. PUEBLO REGRUPADO

Torg ID: 860

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Pueblo Regrupado, Pueblo Reagrupado

##### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Search ProQuest
  - "PUEBLO REGRUPADO" chile
  - PUEBLO REGRUPADO chile
  - Regrouped People Chile

##### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: No information could be found about the group due to its vague name and lack of tie to a violent event.

Group Formation: No information could be found about the group due to its vague name and lack of tie to a violent event.

Group End: No information could be found about the group due to its vague name and lack of tie to a violent event.

##### **Part 3. Narrative**

###### **Group Formation**

No information could be found about the group due to its vague name and lack of tie to a violent event.

###### **Geography**

No information could be found about the group due to its vague name and lack of tie to a violent event.

###### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about the group due to its vague name and lack of tie to a violent event.

### **External Ties**

No information could be found about the group due to its vague name and lack of tie to a violent event.

### **Group Outcome**

No information could be found about the group due to its vague name and lack of tie to a violent event.

XV. FUERZAS AUTONOMICAS Y DESTRUCTIVAS LEON CZOLGOSZ  
Torg ID: 2311  
Min. Group Date: 2006  
Max. Group Date: 2006  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Fuerzas Auton\_micas Y Destructivas Le\_n CzolgoscZ, Fuerzas Autonomicas Y Destructivas Leon CzolgoscZ, Leon Czolgoz Autonomous And Destructive Forces

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 20176. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20176>
- "An anarchist group is attributed to to the attack on the British Embassy in Chile." El Pais. 2007.  
[https://elpais.com/internacional/2007/07/18/actualidad/1184709607\\_850215.html](https://elpais.com/internacional/2007/07/18/actualidad/1184709607_850215.html)
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<http://www.emol.com/noticias/nacional/2007/07/16/262754/grupo-anarquista-reivindica-atentado-en-defensa-de-irak-y-afganistan.html>
- "Prosecutor's office still does not identify anarchists who number five attacks." El Mostrador. 2007.  
<http://www.elmostrador.cl/noticias/pais/2007/07/18/fiscalia-sigue-sin-identificar-a-anarquistas-que-suman-cinco-atentados/>
- "Anarchist group claims UK embassy bomb in Chile." Reuters. 2007  
<https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-britain-chile/anarchist-group-claims-uk-embassy-bomb-in-chile-idUKN1726067620070718>

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2007 (never took responsibility for another attack)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2006 when it bombed the National Agency and Intelligence (El Mostrador 2007; El Pais 2007). The group's second confirmed attack occurred in 2007, when they bombed the British Embassy in Chile (El Pais 2007). The group claimed to ascribe to an anarchist ideology and named itself after Leon Czolgosz, the anarchist assassin (El Pais 2007). The group opposed Great Britain's involvement in Iraq and Afghanistan (Reuters 2007). It also argued it wanted Israel to dissolve (Reuters 2007).

#### **Geography**

The group's attacks both took place in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017; El Pais 2007).

#### **Organizational Structure**

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

#### **External Ties**

The group was probably connected to Iraq and Afghanistan as they argued against Britain's involvement in both countries (El Pais 2007).

#### **Group Outcome**

After the attacks in 2007, the British Ambassador to Chile announced the Embassy was reinforcing its security (El Pais 2007). The North Central Police opened an investigation into the incident (El Mostrador 2007). It arrested one individual in 2006, Jorge Lizama, but had to release him due to a lack of evidence (El Mostrador 2007). The group's last known incident was in 2007 (Reuters 2007).

### **XVI. THE JEAN MARC ROUILLAN ARMED AND HEARTLESS COLUMNS**

Torg ID: 2529

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 20503. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20503>
- Bomb explodes outside bank in chilean capital. 2008. *EFE News Service*, Sep 10, 2008. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/433088843?accountid=14026> (accessed March 29, 2018).

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2008 (never took responsibility for another attack)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group's only attack occurred in 2008, when it bombed a bank (EFE News Service 2008). The group might have been anarchist or leftist because it claimed the attack was designed to annihilate the "bourgeois civilization" (EFE News Service 2008; GTD 2017).

#### **Geography**

The group's only attack occurred in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

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

#### **External Ties**

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

#### **Group Outcome**

After this one attack in 2008, the group never took responsibility for another attack and disappeared (EFE News Service 2008; GTD 2017).

XVII. ARAUCO MALLECO COORDINATING GROUP (CAM) - CHILE

Torg ID: 672

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 30091. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30091>
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<https://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/chile1004/3.htm>
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[http://pantheon.hrw.org/legacy/english/docs/2004/08/23/chile9257\\_txt.htm](http://pantheon.hrw.org/legacy/english/docs/2004/08/23/chile9257_txt.htm)
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<http://santiagotimes.cl/2017/03/18/indigenous-group-sets-19-trucks-on-fire-in-southern-chile/>
- “SML Confirms that Mapuche Community.” Emol. 2009.  
<http://www.emol.com/noticias/nacional/2009/08/18/372139/sml-confirma-que-comunero-mapuche-recibio-el-balazo-por-la-espalda.html>
- “Chile Links Radical Indigenous Group to FARC.” Insight Crime. 2013.  
<https://www.insightcrime.org/news/brief/chile-links-radical-indigenous-group-to-farc/>
- John Andrews. “The World in Conflict: Understanding the World’s Troublespots.” Profile Books. 2016.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=00GkCgAAQBAJ&pg=PT213&lpg=PT213&dq=ARAUCO+MALLECO+COORDINATING+GROUP+\(CAM\)+-+CHILE&source=bl&ots=eL7F0P3WSd&sig=pEtYXH75f66\\_I2VK8PIts2685yk&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjkyeHmjJLaAhVj8IMKHAc6Awo4ChDoAQhGMAU#v=onepage&q=ARAUCO%20MALLECO%20COORDINATING%20GROUP%20\(CAM\)%20-%20CHILE&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=00GkCgAAQBAJ&pg=PT213&lpg=PT213&dq=ARAUCO+MALLECO+COORDINATING+GROUP+(CAM)+-+CHILE&source=bl&ots=eL7F0P3WSd&sig=pEtYXH75f66_I2VK8PIts2685yk&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjkyeHmjJLaAhVj8IMKHAc6Awo4ChDoAQhGMAU#v=onepage&q=ARAUCO%20MALLECO%20COORDINATING%20GROUP%20(CAM)%20-%20CHILE&f=false)
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2007 - Chile, 30 April 2008, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/48196ccb28.html>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2008 - Chile, 30 April 2009, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/49fac6b0c.html>
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reports of States parties due in 2012 : Chile, 19 April 2013, CERD/C/CHL/19-21, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/51ed15a84.html>

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 2017 (still active) (Santiago Times)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group's first activity was in 1998 when it attended a meeting organized by Lafkenche Territory Coordinating Group (Human Rights Watch 2004a). The group is in support of indigenous people's rights, specifically the Mapuche people, especially in regards to claiming territory (Santiago Times 2017; Human Rights Watch 2004b). In 2009, the group declared war against the Chilean government and launched its first suspected attack (Andrews 2016; GTD 2017).

### **Geography**

The only known location of the group's attacks was in Collipulli, Chile (GTD 2017). The group received training in Ecuador (Insight Crime 2013).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group was made up of Mapuche villagers that came from the districts of Collipulli, Traiguén, and Lumaco (Human Rights Watch 2004a). Mapuche are a poor ethnic population in Chile (HRW 2004). Some of the members were also previously in Communist and other leftist groups (Human Rights Watch 2004a).

### **External Ties**

The group had ties to FARC who provided them with training in Ecuador and weapons (Insight Crime 2013; Andrews 2016). The group also has ties to ETA (United States State Department of State 2007).

### **Group Outcome**



Various members were arrested in the early 2000s due to their involvement in CAM (Human Rights Watch 2004b). The group is still active and set nineteen trucks on fire in 2017 (Santiago Times 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- the group is an ethno-nationalist separatist organization that demanded territory from the Chilean government
- the group waited a long time to become violent
- the government had promised or indicated it might support reforms, but then didn't follow through with them
- the conflict is very contained within Chile
- the government is able to effectively arrest and contain the threat from growing despite continued attacks

XVIII. COMANDO AUTONOMO VOLTAIRE ARGANDONA

Torg ID: 1656

Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Comando Aut\_nomo Voltaire Argando\_a, Comando Autonomo Voltaire Argandona

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 10091. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10091>

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 2011

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

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

The group's only attack took place in 2011 when it attacked the La Tercera newspaper in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017). No information could be found about the group's political aims or ideology.

**Geography**

The group's only attack took place in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2017).

**Organizational Structure**

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

**External Ties**

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

**Group Outcome**

After the group's only attack in 2011, they took no responsibility for any others. It is unknown how or why the group ended.