

Dominican Republic Cases, 1970-2012

Last Updated: 15 May 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T909	UNITED ANTI-REELECTION COMMAND		0	0
T702534	M12J		1974	1974
T1045	COORDINATION OF THE UNITED REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION (CORU)		1976	1977
T290	MAXIMILIANO GOMEZ REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADE		1987	1988
T1617	ANTI IMPERIALIST PATRIOTIC UNION		1989	1989
T1875	POPULAR LIBERATION RESISTANCE FORCE		1989	1989

*need to add MR-14

I. UNITED ANTI-REELECTION COMMAND

Torg ID: 909

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: United Anti-Reelection Command, Comando Unido De La Contra-Reelección

Part 1. Bibliography

- "United Anti-Reelection Command." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4302. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1DAKoEzO9V8oOvn53Je8DzFmxFbTli-zNrkGaoEX8Ndw/edit>
- Michael Newton. "Crowley, Donald." InfoBase Publishing. 2002. P. 77-78.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=EZjIE4-1GSIC&pg=PA371&lpg=PA371&dq=%22unit+anti-reelection+command%22&source=bl&ots=tWnPTIWEke&sig=ACfU3U3BxO1yFTnXJyY9YfX3LS6yW69gWw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwixx6yurqDiAhXdJzQIHbbvBHgQ6AEwAnoECAYQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22united%20anti-reelection%20command%22&f=false>

- International Terrorism and World Security. Ed. David Carlton and Carlo Schaerf. Routledge. 1975. P. 35.
https://books.google.com/books?id=vXJKCAAQBAJ&pg=PA35&lpg=PA35&dq=%22united+anti-reelection+command%22&source=bl&ots=_de1hLsvFG&sig=ACfU3U3hu7VxMU5yVV45-l6rHM9QH89TTQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwixx6yurqDiAhXdJzQIHbbvBHgQ6AEwBHoECACQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22united%20anti-reelection%20command%22&f=false

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: UARC, Comando Unido De la Contra-Reelección, Popular Dominican Movement

Group Formation: 1970 (Newton 2002)

Group End: 1970. The organization ended the same year it formed after President Balaguer's government repressed several left-wing organizations like the UARC (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The UARC was originally a faction of the Popular Dominican Movement. It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but the UARC first came to attention on March 24 1970 as a violent organization when some members from the group kidnapped United States' Air Attache Lieutenant Crowley (MIPT 2008; Carlton and Schaerf 1975, 35). The UARC conducted this kidnapping because they wanted their political demands to be answered. Their demands were to release 21-24 political prisoners including Secretary General of the MPD Maximiliano Gomez (MIPT 2008; Newton 2002).

The UARC opposed the presidency of Balaguer who had recently amended the Dominican Republic's constitution to allow for a second term (MIPT 2008; Newton 2002). Members were ideologically Maoist (MIPT 2008). Since the MPD was a well-known Maoist organization it follows that the UARC likely was as well.

Geography

The group's principal attack occurred in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic when it kidnapped Crowley, it's main area of operation was the Dominican Republic (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The UARC was allegedly a faction of the political movement known as the Popular Dominican Movement (MIPT 2008). It was composed of left-wing members who called for communist plus socialist reform and opposed President Balaguer's amendment to the constitution which allowed for his second term (MIPT 2008). The leader of the UARC and Lieutenant Crowley's kidnapping was Otto Morales (Newton 2002).

External Ties

The UARC was a faction of the Popular Dominican Movement that temporarily broke away from the group (MIPT 2008). There is no evidence of other ties to state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

Lieutenant Crowley was released from UARC's custody two days after his kidnapping following the government's agreement to release the 21 political prisoners (Carlton and Schaerf 1975, 35). Soon after, on July 16, the suspected leader of the UARC, Otto Morales, was killed by the government (Newton 2002). After this incident, the government initiated a larger crackdown on left-wing organizations and organizations that opposed Balaguer such as the UARC (MIPT 2008). The group's last known violent incident was in 1970 and has not been active since (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- the UARC was anti-imperialist so they broadly opposed US intervention and the Dominican Republic
- Balaguer was really friendly with the US --
- they were a leftist organization and felt that the government didn't listen to their demands sufficiently so they wanted better land rights and workers rights
- political opposition was limited to policy change
- what was relation with the MPD? They're only tied to one attack and then they disappear again. The fact that their aims are targeted against the MPD suggests they seem to be part of the group.

II. M12J
Torg ID: 702534
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 1974
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 4544. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4544>
- GTD Perpetrator 4517. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4517>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Dominican Popular Movement." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 529-530. PDF.
- "Dominican Popular Movement." Ed. Charles Ameringer. Political Parties of the Americas. 1980s to 1990s: Canada, Latin America." Greenwood Publishing Group. 1992.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=kD5qi3MyEHYC&pg=PA261&lpg=PA261&dq=%22dominican+popular+movement%22&source=bl&ots=9WEU1NHL5y&sig=ACfU3U2lcUADFly-W-eNJEr30BWhaAMcMw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewiTraDms6DiAhXxOn0KHSIVAcE4ChDoATAGegQICBAB#v=onepage&q=%22dominican%20popular%20movement%22&f=false>
- Alan Riding. "Armed Band Said to Terrorize Leftists in Dominican Republic." New York Times. 1971.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1971/08/28/archives/armed-band-said-to-terrorize-leftists-in-dominican-republic.html>
- Frank Galati. "Military Intervention in Latin America: Analysis of the 1965 Crisis in the Dominican Republic." Masters Thesis. US Army Staff College. 1983. P. 79.
<https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a133268.pdf>
- "Situation in the Dominican Republic (Intelligence Memorandum)." Central Intelligence Agency. Declassified. 1965.
<https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP79T00472A001400050029-8.pdf>
- "The outlook for insurgency in the Dominican Republic." Johnson Library, National Security File, Country File, Dominican Republic, Vol. X, 8/65–9/65. Secret. Prepared in the Office of Current Intelligence, Directorate of Intelligence, CIA. 1965. <https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/frus/johnsonlb/xxxii/44734.htm>
- "Dominican Government Exiles 31 Political Foes, Some Leftist." New York Times. 1964.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1964/05/10/archives/dominican-government-exiles-31-political-foes-some-leftist.html>
- U.S. hostage sends message outside. 1974. The Washington Post (1974-Current file), Oct 01, 1974.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/146118627?accountid=14026> (accessed May 16, 2019).
- 7 hostages are freed in santo domingo: Treated us well. 1974. New York Times (1923-Current file), Oct 10, 1974.

<https://search.proquest.com/docview/119909778?accountid=14026> (accessed May 16, 2019).

- “Elections and Events 1945-1962.” Dominican Republic. Latin American Election Statistics.

<https://libraries.ucsd.edu/research-and-collections/collections/notable-collections/latin-american-elections-statistics/Dominican%20Republic/elections-and-events-19451962.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: 12th of January Movement, Popular Dominican Movement

Group Formation: 1956 (form),

Group End: 1974. M12J stopped using violence in 1974 following the incident relating to the kidnapping of Barbara A. Hutchinson who was the head of the United States Embassy in the Dominican Republic (New York Times 1974). Because of this, the guerillas responsible for the kidnapping were exiled to Panama City (New York Times 1974).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Dominican Popular Movement was an exile opposition group that formed in 1956 to oppose the Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic (Ameringer 1992). It was a traditional leftist organization that aimed to overthrow the DR. It was originally organized in Havana, Cuba, but members returned to the DR in 1960 (Ameringer 1992). The group prided itself as a pro-Chinese Maoist communist organization that would bring revolutionary change to the DR (Galati 1983, 79). More contemporary sources describe the group as Marxist-Leninist (New York Times 1964).

M12J was a faction of the Popular Dominican Movement (New York Times 1974). M12J shares many views similar to the Popular Dominican Movement. It is anti-imperialist and mainly opposes the United States' foreign influence; they see the United States as their main enemy (Central Intelligence Agency 1965). M12J is also opposed to the government, especially President Balaguer, and blames its ineffectiveness for causing a huge economic disaster (New York Times 1964). It is unclear precisely when its first violent attack occurred. In December 1963, the government launched a major offensive against the MPD in the mountains outside Santo Domingo which suggests the group might have already been organizing a rebellion (New York Times 1964). It has a recorded violent attack in 1970 when it kidnapped Lt. Col Donal Crowley (GTD 2018).

Geography

It was originally organized in Havana, Cuba as an exile movement, but members returned to the DR in 1960 (Ameringer 1992). MPD mainly operates in Santo Domingo, which is the capital of the Dominican Republic (New York Times 1964, New York Times 1971, New York Times 1974).

When the government tried to eliminate leftist threats in the nation, it predominantly concentrated its efforts in Santo Domingo by conducting raids in its slums because that is where many of the organizations operate from and attract members (New York Times 1971). The MPD conducted several attacks in Santo Domingo, but focused their effects on foreign targets such as the United States or Venezuela (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The MPD's founding leaders were Pablo Antonio Martinez, Andrews Ramos Paguero, Maximo Lopez Molina, and Julio Cesar Martinez (Ameringer 1992). The Secretary General of the group was later known as Maximiliano Gomez (New York Times 1971). He was later replaced in 1971 by Figueroa Taylor (New York Times 1971).

The MPD had several well-known factions including the M12J and the UARC (New York Times 1971; New York Times 1974). Members of the group were originally expatriates living in Cuba who had previously been members of the Popular Socialist Party. When the MPD returned to the DR, it filled out its leadership cadre with "middle-class intellectuals" and recruited other supporters from students, lower-class workers living in slums, and other discriminated communities (Ameringer 1992). In 1971, the group allegedly had a following of "several thousand people" (New York Times 1971).

M12J's leader is Radames Mendes Vargas (New York Times 1974). Considering their views, M12J is a leftist organization that channels funds from workers, anti-imperialists, and leftists. M12J is comprised of workers who want better rights and representation, anti-imperialists, and leftists (New York Times 1971).

External Ties

In 1965, the group was allegedly aligned with the leftist Fourteenth of June Political Group (APCJ) and ideologically opposed to the pro-Moscow Dominican Popular Socialist Party (CIA 1965). In 1966, several prominent members from the Fourteenth of June group defected and joined the MPD, bolstering its ranks (Ameringer 1992). It also has ties with the Maoist Party of the Dominican Republic which is a communist organization, although they are not as strong and connected (New York Times 1971).

The group also opposed the pro-Chinese Communist PARCODEO (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 529). The group allegedly received unspecified support from the Cuban

government to instigate rebellion and violence against the DR government (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 530). Internecine fighting between this group and other groups led to at least 40 deaths in 1971 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 529). MPD has several well-known factions including the M12J and the UARC (New York Times 1974).

Group Outcome

There were a large number of leftist armed groups organizing against the DR government during this time period. In December 1963, the government launched a major offensive against the MPD in the mountains outside Santo Domingo (New York Times 1964). The group was labeled at the time as weak and only had a few remnants. It came to attention again during the 1965 Dominican crisis when a coup threw the country into chaos and US intelligence forces scrambled to prevent one of the existing leftist groups in the country from taking over (Galati 1983). In 1969, the government described the group as having little serious support (Latin America Election Statistics). In general, the group often operated out of exile such that Schmid and Jongman (1988) argue the group was “more important outside the country as a focus for exiles than inside the Republic as a revolutionary nucleus.”

The Balaguer government took several measures to combat the group. In 1971, newspapers reported the formation of the “Band”, a right-wing paramilitary organization formed and armed by the police to combat left-wing groups such as the MPD (New York Times 1971). In May 1971, the leader of the MPD died in exile due to a gas poisoning incident in Brussels (New York Times 1971). His successor, Figueroa Taylor, was assassinated two months later, in July 1971 (New York Times 1971).

The MPD’s last known violent activities were in 1974 when it kidnapped Barbara Hutchinson, USIS Director and took hostages at the Venezuelan Consulate in Santo Domingo (GTD 2018). Following these incidents, several members responsible for the kidnapping and their leader was sent into exile (New York Times 1974, GTD 2018). Without a leader, the M12J fell apart and members may have reverted back to the larger Popular Dominican Movement group. The larger MPD organization continued operating as a revolutionary political organization, but began to lose support. Its last prominent move was in 1978 when it jockeyed to participate in the national elections as a legitimate political organization (Ameringer 1992).

- III. COORDINATION OF THE UNITED REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION (CORU)
Torg ID: 1045
Min. Group Date: 1976
Max. Group Date: 1977
Onset: NA

Aliases: CORU, United Revolutionary Organizations Commando (Anderson, 33)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Bamford, James. (2016). Stand and deliver A Cuban terrorist is living freely in Miami. it's time to send him home. *Foreign Policy*, (219), 84-85. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1795688235?accountid=14026>.
- Bardach, Ann Louise. "Twilight of the Assassins," *The Atlantic*, November 2005. <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2006/11/twilight-of-the-assassins/305291/>.
- C.I.A., *International Terrorism in 1976*, CIA-RPD80T00942A000600050012-1, July 1997, accessed November 3, 2016 <http://fas.org/asmp/campaigns/MANPADS/CIANairobi.pdf>.
- Consortium News (?), <http://www.consortiumnews.com/2008/022108a.html>
- Martin, Douglas. "Orlando Bosch, Cuban Exile, Dies at 84," *The New York Times*, April 27, 2011. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/04/28/us/28bosch.html>.
- McKinley Jr., James C. "Terror Accusations, but Perjury Charges," *The New York Times*, January 9, 2011. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/10/us/10posada.html>.
- NSA Archive (as publisher). F.B.I File No. 2-471, "CORU: Neutrality Matters Cuba (Anti-Castro)," August 16, 1978, George Washington University, <http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB153/19780816.pdf>.
- Schmid, Alex P., and Albert J. Jongman. *Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories, & Literature*. (2008), 527.
- Sweig, Julia E. *Cuba: What Everyone Needs to Know*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2009), retrieved from <https://books.google.com/books?id=fBHMclIXHtMC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Coordination Of United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU) ceased attacks in the 1990s and was inactive as of 2012. The founding of CORU is disputed, with most reports as either 1975 in Chile (S&J 1998, 527) or June 11, 1976, in the Dominican Republic (NSA Archive 1, 1978). It was an umbrella organization for five anti-Castro paramilitary groups. These groups were: Acción Cuba; Cuban Nationalist Movement; Cuban National Liberation Front; Association of the Veterans of the Bay of Pigs Brigade 2506; and the 17th of April Movement (NSA Archive 1, 1978). CORU's initial goal was regime change, the end of revolutionary leader Fidel Castro's communist regime (Sweig 2009, 83). Through acts of sabotage and misinformation about who was responsible, CORU sought to undermine Cuba's relationships with other states in the Americas (Schmid and Jongman 1998, 527; NSA Archives 1978). A C.I.A. report attributes CORU with 17 acts of international terrorism during 1976, three of which occurred in the U.S. (C.I.A. 1997, 5). The five groups in CORU officially united under the umbrella organization on June 11, 1976, at a meeting in the Dominican Republic (NSA Archive 1, 1978). Using false names and passports, CORU leaders traveled to countries with Cuban exile

communities including Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Venezuela (Martin 2011; NSA Archives, 6 re: Venezuela).

Geography

Posada and Bosch are alleged to have organized the mid-flight bombing of Cubana Airlines Flight 455, which killed all 73 people on board on October 6, 1976 (Sweig 2009, 83). Cubana Airlines Flight 455 was from Guayana en route to Havana, with layovers in Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica. The plane crashed in the sea about 10 minutes after departing from Barbados. It was the first act of airline terrorism in the Americas (Bardach 2006). A source had told the C.I.A. that CORU was planning to bomb a Cubana Airline Flight, according to a declassified C.I.A. memo from June 22, 1976 (Bamford 2016). However, the bombing occurred despite this informant.

Organizational Structure

The founders of CORU were Cuban exiles Orlando Bosch (a medical doctor) and Luis Posada Carriles (often known as Posada rather than Carriles). Bosch and Posada were schoolmates from the University of Havana, who said they became disillusioned by the Castro regime's unfulfilled promises and oppression (Bardach 2006).

External Ties

The right-wing military in Argentina and CORU both had strong ties to the covert paramilitary network Operation Condor, which reportedly had the aim of weakening leftist groups including the Cuban government (Martin 2011; Kohut and Vilella 2010). U.S. Government investigators have considered it possible (although never confirmed), that the Argentine military may have provided support to CORU as part of the multi-nation Operation Condor (Bardach 2006). Bosch received housing and logistical support from the Chilean military in the latter half of the 1970s, following the 1973 military coup in Chile that deposed democratically-elected, socialist President Salvador Allende (Martin 2011; Bardach 2006). The Chilean secret police allegedly helped Bosch plan the assassination of Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier (a Castro sympathizer) in Washington, D.C., on September 21, 1976 (Bardach 2006; Bamford 2016; Kohut and Vilella 2010). A bomb placed under Letelier's car detonated, killing him and his American aide Ronni Karpen Moffitt (Ibid.).

CORU also had supporters in the Cuban exile community in Miami, Florida (Martin 2011). The F.B.I. described the group as organized in "secret cells," but Bosch and Posada were familiar both to law enforcement and the Cuban exile community since the 1960s (NSA Archives 12, 1978; Bardach 2006).

Bosch and Posada allegedly had ties to the CIA beginning in the 1960s. Posada is alleged to have received payments from the C.I.A. for his work until 1976, according to declassified documents and an unclassified summary of his career from court records (McKinley). Bosch worked closely with Posada through the 1980s. Unlike Posada, Bosch has claimed that he received direct support from the C.I.A. only briefly, for paramilitary training in Florida in the early 1960s (Bardach 2006).

Group Outcome

In 1968, Bosch was sentenced to ten years in federal prison in Miami (after six prior arrests) but earned parole in 1972. Florida's then-governor Claude Kirk was among those who lobbied for Bosch's parole (Bardach 2006; Martin 2011). Bosch and Posada were arrested in Caracas, Venezuela, in connection with the bombing of Cubana Airlines Flight 455 (Bamford 2016). Posada fled Venezuela in 1985 and Bosch was released on appeal in 1987 (Bardach 2006). The U.S. Justice Department called for Bosch to be deported from Miami in 1989, alleging that Bosch was responsible for 30 acts of sabotage in the United States, Puerto Rico, Panama and Cuba between 1961 and 1968 (Martin 2011). However, both Bosch (who died in 2011) and Posada (alive as of 2012) were allowed to remain in Florida.

IV. MAXIMILIANO GOMEZ REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADE

Torg ID: 290

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Maximilian Gomez Revolutionary Brigade." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4126. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1DAKoEzO9V8oOvn53Je8DzFmxFbTli-zNrkGaoEX8Ndw/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 2206. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2206>
- "Dominican Bombings." Newsday, Jul 28, 1987. PDF. gDrive.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/277881294?accountid=14026> (accessed May 16, 2019).

- AROUND THE WORLD bombs explode in dominican cities. 1987. The Globe and Mail, Jul 28, 1987. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/386136996?accountid=14026> (accessed May 16, 2019). PDF. gDrive.
- “The World.” Los Angeles Times. 28 July 1987. <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1987-07-28-mn-6007-story.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1987 (no change)

Group End: 1988 (GTD 2018). It is unknown why the group started and stopped violence (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the Maximiliano Gomez Revolutionary Brigade formed, but it first came to attention as a violent group when it initiated a series of attacks in April 1987 (MIPT 2007). The timing related to the 22nd anniversary of the United States’ president Lyndon B. Johnson’s intervention in the Dominican Republic to prop up the highly contested and controversial presidency of Balaguer (MIPT 2008).

The group was leftist and aimed to protest political inequality, including the perceived discrimination and repression of the lower classes in the DR (LA Times 1987). The group first came to attention as a violent group on April 1987, during the 22nd anniversary attacks. Attention was brought to the group once again during the nine bombings in three Dominican Republic cities they conducted during a strike that called for a 62% increase in minimum wages (LA Times 1987; Newsday 1987).

Geography

The Maximiliano Gomez Revolutionary Brigade was based in the Dominican Republic with most of its operations and attacks occurring in Santo Domingo (GTD 2018). The bombings during the 48 hour strike period were conducted in three cities, one of which was at an independence monument in the capitol city of Santo Domingo (Newsday 1987). Santo Domingo was the location of all the attacks conducted by Maximiliano Gomez Revolutionary Brigade except the final attack that the organization was targeted on the government in April of 1988 in Santiago de los Caballeros (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about the group's organizational structure, leadership, or size. The Maximiliano Gomez Revolutionary Brigade was likely inspired by or aligned with the Popular Dominican Movement whose leader was Maximiliano Gomez (MIPT 2008). It was a left-wing organization that supported the lower class (LA Times 1987).

External Ties

The Maximiliano Gomez Revolutionary Brigade was likely inspired by or aligned with the Popular Dominican Movement whose leader was Maximiliano Gomez (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

During this period, the DR cracked down on leftist organizations that threatened the stability of the government's operations during this time period. The group's last known violent attack was in 1988 when it bombed a public works building (GTD 2018). After this incident, the group did not conduct any further attacks, and it is not known what happened to them.

Notes for Iris:

-group end: From historical context, Balaguer was heavily involved in repression during his tenure and specifically interested in targeting leftist groups, so it's highly probabilistic -- even if not directly confirmable -- that the group was repressed shortly after their formation.

V. ANTI IMPERIALIST PATRIOTIC UNION

Torg ID: 1617

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2368. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2368>
- "Vinculos de Amistad con partidos hermanos." Tribuna Roja. No. 38. 1981.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20160303232316/http://tribunaroja.moir.org.co/VINCULOS-DE-AMISTAD-CON-PARTIDOS.html#>
- Franco, Pedro. "Elecciones Generales En República Dominicana - América Latina En Movi..." Agencia Latinoamericana de Información. Archive.fo. July 03, 2013. Accessed

June 20, 2019.

<https://archive.fo/20130703162716/http://alainet.org/active/6146&lang=es>.

- Pike, John. "Military." Dominican Republic - Political Parties. Global Security. June 23, 2017. Accessed June 20, 2019.

<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/caribbean/dr-political-parties.htm>.

-violent political party

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: UPA (Tribuna Roja 1981)

Group Formation: 1977

Group End: The group is currently active (Global Security 2017). The last known violent incident involving the group was in 1989 (GTD 2018).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Anti Imperialist Patriotic Union formed on October 23, 1977 as part of the Dominican Workers Party otherwise known as the Communist Party in the DR (Tribuna Roja 1981). Its goals are to end the presence of imperialist powers in the country, specifically the United States, and return to a state of national independence. It considers itself as a democratic organization (Tribuna Roja 1981). Additionally, it supports the self-determination of developing countries, changes in land ownership laws, and dislikes the presidency of Antonio Guzmán (Tribuna Roja 1981). It is unknown precisely when it started violent operations. It first came to attention as a violent group in 1989 when the group conducted an attack on private citizens and property at Barahona which is located in the southwest region of the Dominican Republic, resulting in one fatality (GTD 2018). The group had close partnerships with the Dominican Popular Movement, The Dominican Liberation Party, and the Revolutionary Communist Union which were all known to be violent (Tribuna Roja 1981).

Geography

The Anti Imperialist Patriotic Union held its third anniversary in 1980 in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic (Tribuna Roja 1981). In 1989 the group conducted an attack on private citizens and property at Barahona which is located in the southwest region of the Dominican Republic, resulting in one fatality (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The Anti Imperialist Patriotic Union is a left-wing political organization that is made up members from the Dominican Workers Party (the Communist Party of the DR) (Tribuna Roja 1981). Its president is Franklin Franco, and its general secretary is Iván Rodríguez, and it receives funding from national liberation and socialist reform supporters (Tribuna Roja 1981). In 2014, the group's leader was still Ivan Rodriguez (Global Security 2017). Parts of organizations such as the Proletarian Voice, Red Line, and Red Flag joined the Anti Imperialist Patriotic Union in 1977 to support the fight for a creation of a democratically sovereign government (Tribuna Roja 1981). The group was primarily a political organization and had no clear armed wing or set of sanctioned violent activities.

External Ties

The Anti Imperialist Patriotic Union is allied with the Dominican Popular Movement, The Dominican Liberation Party, and the Revolutionary Communist Union because of their shared ideologies and views (Tribuna Roja 1981). All of these other groups were violent. The groups banded together in opposition to President Antonio Gúzman policies that were welcoming to foreign, imperialist powers (Tribuna Roja 1981).

Group Outcome

The last known violent attack of Anti Imperialist Patriotic Union was in the beginning quarter of 1989 in Barahona (GTD 2018). In 2004, the Anti Imperialist Patriotic Union supported the presidential candidacy of Ramón Almanzar (America Latina en Movimiento 2004). The group is still active today as a political party, and its leader as of 2014 was Ignacio Rodriguez Chiappini (Global Security 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- the group's one and only violent incident is against tourists -- > fortna
- the group sounded more like a political party than a traditional militant organization
- wanted to participate in politics and elections so there was nothing to suggest they were on their own tied to violence
- interesting alliance networks

VI. POPULAR LIBERATION RESISTANCE FORCE

Torg ID: 1875

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2367. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2367>
- Reuters. 1989. ONE KILLED IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AS STRIKERS, POLICE CLASH. St.Louis Post - Dispatch (pre-1997 Fulltext), May 10, 1989.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1502356656?accountid=14026> (accessed May 16, 2019).

***might just be a larger set of protests and clashes going on?**

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989 (GTD 2018). On May 10th, the group may have participated in a strike, which 15 towns in the country participated in, that called for increases in wages and decreases in food prices that resulted in a violent clash between the police and protestors, causing one death (Reuters 1989).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Popular Liberation Resistance Force first came to attention in 1989 during a series of protests by the working class for better wages and lower prices for food (Reuters 1989, GTD 2018). No specific information could be found about the group's political aims or ideology although there may be some relationship between the group and the larger set of protests going on during this period.

Geography

All events relating to the group that occurred in the documented three day span were in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, which is the capital of the country (GTD 2018). Given their concentration of incidents in Santo Domingo, it can be inferred that this is their central operative location and focus.

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about this group. No information could be found about the group's organizational structure including its leadership, size, funding, or structure.

External Ties

There are no confirmed ties the group has with other organizations, but considering the strike it was involved in which comprised of several workers wanting better wages and lower food prices, the group may have been tied with other labor groups participating in the protest (Reuters 1989).

Group Outcome

The group was associated with a series of multiple attacks between May 9-11, 1989 (GTD 2018). This coincided with a larger set of protests over worker conditions in the DR (Reuters 1989). The last known incident regarding the group was merely two days after its first incident (GTD 2018). During the larger protests, police arrested over 300 protestors, but it is unclear whether any group members were included in these arrests (Reuters 1989). It is unknown what happened to the group after this last violent incident and it disappeared.

Notes for Iris:

- trends in the DR cases: all of these groups were leftist, center-seeking organizations with strong Marxist/Maoist ties
- big catalyst in their formation was the US intervention in 1965 during the coup crisis (anniversary)
- strong alliance networks among the group
- the MPD seemed to be a central locus from this group and inspired a lot of other smaller groups esp in the 1980s
- short duration of most AG tied with strong government crackdown and history of repression against these groups