

Mexico Cases, Part 1: 1959-1996

Last Updated: 27 July 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T102	BASQUE HOMELAND AND FREEDOM		1959	2011
T307	MOVEMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEFT		1965	1994
T342	LIGA 23 DE SEPTIEMBRE		1970	1980
T1427	MOVIMIENTO ARMADO NACIONALISTA ORGANIZACION (MANO)		1970	1975
T594	FRENTE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL CUBANA (FLNC)		1972	1976
T702504	PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (MEXICO)		1974	1974
T519	UNITED POPULAR LIBERATION ARMY OF AMERICA		1974	1974
T457	SHINING PATH		1978	2012
T1193	NATIONAL INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS AND PERSECUTED AND MISSING PERSONS		1980	1980
T141	CONTRAS		1981	1987
T50	ANIMAL LIBERATION		1982	2011
T919	EJERCITO ZAPATISTA DE LA LIBERACION NACIONAL	1-Jan-94	1983	2010
T981	ALPHA-66		1984	1984
T1872	POOR PEOPLE'S PARTY		1985	1990
T893	COMANDO INTERNACIONALISTA SIMON BOLIVAR		1986	0
T2259	ARIC UNION ASSOCIATION		1989	0
T1690	DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY PARTY		1990	1997

T441	PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO OBRERO CLANDESTINO-UNION DEL PUEBLO - PROCUP		1990	1991
T1824	MOVEMENT FOR TRIQUI UNIFICATION AND STRUGGLE		1991	1991
T1813	MILITANTS OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PARTY		1992	1992
T154	EARTH LIBERATION FRONT (ELF)		1992	2011
T2581	ROCK MACHINE MC		1995	1995
T584	EJERCITO POPULAR REVOLUCIONARIO	16-Sep-96	1996	2007
T247	EJERCITO JUSTICIERO DEL PUEBLO INDEFENSO (EJPI)		1997	1997
T1955	INSURGENT PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (ERPI)		1998	0
T413	FUERZAS ARMADAS REVOLUCIONARIAS DEL PUEBLO (FARP)		1999	2001
T928	VILLISTA REVOLUTIONARY ARMY OF THE PEOPLE		1999	0
T583	JOSE MARIA MORELOS Y PAVON NATIONAL GUERRILLA COUNCIL		2000	2000
T927	CLANDESTINE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE POOR (CCRP-CJ)		2001	0
T2386	GULF CARTEL		2004	2010
T841	CJM-23		2004	0
T2070	CARTEL DE SINALOA		2004	2010
T1005	LIGA ARMADA COMUNISTA		2005	0
T2579	TIJUANA CARTEL		2008	2008
T2424	JUAREZ CARTEL (CARRILLO-FUENTES / MEXICO)		2008	2008
T2580	CARTEL DE TIJUANA - EL TEO FACTION		2008	2008
T2577	CARTEL DE JUAREZ		2008	2008
T2605	CARTEL DE LOS BELTRAN LEYVA		2010	2010

T2606	CARTEL DE LOS BELTRAN LEYVA - VALDEZ VILLAREAL FACTION		2010	2010
T2604	THE ZETAS		2010	2012
T1713	INDIVIDUALS TENDING TOWARD SAVAGERY		2011	2011
T2547	INDEPENDENT CARTEL OF ACAPULCO		2011	2011
T2548	THE SWEEPER		2011	2011
T2549	LA RESISTANCIA (UNITED CARTELS)		2011	2011
T2546	JALISCO CARTEL NEW GENERATION		2011	2012
T2513	LA FAMILIA MICHOACANA		2011	2011
T2545	KNIGHTS TEMPLAR (CABALLEROS TEMPLARIOS)		2011	2012
T2694	LOS ZETAS - CABALLERO FACTION		2012	2012

I. BASQUE HOMELAND AND FREEDOM

Min. Group Date: 1959

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Basque Fatherland And Freedom (Eta), Basque Fatherland And Liberty, Basque Homeland And Freedom, Eta, Euskadi Ta Askatasuna

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: no other aliases

Group Formation: formed 1959, first attack 1968 (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015; Stewart 2009; Canada IRB 1992)

Group End: last violent attack 2008 (GTD 2017), 2017 disarmament (BBC 2017; Al Jazeera 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The ETA first appeared in 1959 during the rule of Franco as a group of students from Bilbao's Deusto University protesting for Basque independence from Spain (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015; Stewart 2009; Canada IRB 1992). Franco prohibited the language and culture of the Basque Country (CFR 2008; Stewart 2009). The group was founded from some of the remaining members of another Basque nationalist group, the EKIN (MIPT 2008). The group formed because they claimed that the Basque National Party was too moderate (MIPT 2008; CFR 2008). The students were not originally a part of the Basque National Party, but were disgruntled by its actions.

The group's first violent attack was not until 1968 when a police torturer was shot outside of his home (Stewart 2009).

The ETA is a separatist, ethno-nationalist, and leftist group seeking autonomy as its political aim (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015; Minder 2016).

Geography

The group has networks and bases in the different Basque parts of France and Spain (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008). It is also allegedly reported that members trained in various countries, including Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, South Yemen, Cuba, Uruguay, and Ireland (Canada IRB 1992). The group also allegedly has ties with the "Action Directe" in France (Canada IRB 1992). The group conducted an attack in Costa Rica (Canada IRB 1992). In 1984, they allegedly bombed the Palace of Justice in Antwerp, Belgium (Canada IRB 1992). Many members are allegedly hiding in Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, and Venezuela (Canada IRB 1992). The group operated in France during the Franco dictatorship.

The group is transnational - it conducts transnational attacks and has external bases.

Organizational Structure

The ETA first appeared in 1959 during the rule of Franco as a group of students from Bilbao's Deusto University protesting for Basque independence from Spain (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group primarily recruits youths and students (Stewart 2009).

The group first operated in a hierarchical structure, with different wings associated with the leadership, military, logistics, and politics (Mackenzie Institute 2015). There are three types of members in the ETA: "legal ones," "liberated ones," and supporters (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

The names of leaders are mostly unknown as the group interestingly is very secretive about their leadership wing (MIPT 2008). The group's military wing leaders are allegedly Garikoitz Aspiazu Rubina and Juran Martitegi Lizaso while Javier Lopez Pena leads the group's political wing (BBC 2017; CFR 2008). A group leader was also Mikel Irastorza (Minder 2016). The political wing is known as Batasuna or HB.

The group uses several methods of funding, including kidnapping and extortion, robbery, and charging a "revolution tax" from companies in the Basque Country (Canada IRB 1992; MIPT 2008).

The most common forms of attack by the ETA are assassinations and bombs (MIPT 2008). However, the group usually provides warning prior to attacks (MIPT 2008). The group is responsible for more than 800 deaths and thousands of injuries (BBC 2017; CFR 2008; Al Jazeera 2017). The group has conducted nearly 2,000 attacks (CFR 2008). The group had many high profile targets. They often attack Spanish police and government members as well as military members of the Spanish Guardia Civil (MIPT 2008; BBC 2017; Stewart 2009; CFR 2008). In 1973, they assassinated Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, the supposed successor to Franco in Spain (MIPT 2008). Additionally, in 1983 the group attacked the British ambassador in Costa Rica because an ETA member was arrested in that country (Canada IRB 1992). In 1984, they allegedly bombed the Palace of Justice in Antwerp, Belgium (Canada IRB 1992).

The group has also targeted journalists and media (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Stewart 2009). The group had about 200-300 members at an unknown date (Canada IRB 1992; MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The ETA has been an ally to the Red Flag in Venezuela and the Irish Republican Army (MIPT 2008; Canada IRB 1992). The group has also allegedly trained FARC members for money (Stewart 2009). The group despises the US as they did not help against Franco after WWII (Stewart 2009).

The group also allegedly received funding from various countries: Libya, China, and the USSR (Canada IRB 1992). It is also allegedly reported that members trained in various countries: Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, South Yemen, Cuba, Uruguay, and Ireland (with the IRA) (Canada IRB 1992).

Group also allegedly has ties with the "Action Directe" in France and the "Movimiento de Liberación Nacional-Tupamaros" in Uruguay (Canada IRB 1992). The group also has ties in North Africa (Stewart 2009).

GRAPO has given "operational support" to ETA (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661).

Group Outcome

Starting in 1968, the government reacted to the group by making mass arrests, which totaled around 2,000 by 1969 (Stewart 2009).

Franco prohibited the language and culture of the Basque Country (CFR 2008; Stewart 2009; MIPT 2008). In 1980, the Basque Country was allowed its own parliament and taxes (MIPT 2008). In 1997, the group murdered the young leader of the Basque Popular Party because of his refusal to release 460 imprisoned ETA members (BBC

2017). This event made the ETA lose many supporters and protests began against the ETA (BBC 2017). The Popular Party continued to run with a strong policy of terminating the ETA (BBC 2017).

In 1992 the group called a 2 months truce because of the Olympics (Minorities at Risk Project 2004). In 1998, the ETA called a cease-fire but that lasted for only 14 months because the government of Spain did not allow Basque independence (MIPT 2008; BBC 2017). The Spanish police have been able to capture over 100 ETA members (MIPT 2008). In 1999, 700 people went on a hunger strike because of the ETA's poor prison conditions (Minorities at Risk Project 2004). In 2004, the group was initially thought to have set a bomb at a Madrid train station on the evening before elections; the bombs killed about 200, though the attacks were later linked with al-Qaeda (BBC 2017; Stewart 2009).

In 2005, the government held a vote to have peace talks with the ETA in return for disarmament; about 250,000 voters voted against the talks, most likely due to distrust towards the ETA (CFR 2008). Early in 2006 the group again proposed a ceasefire, but later that year the group bombed an airport garage (MIPT 2008). The Spanish government announced they would not allow peace talks and agreements until the group disarmed and ended its violence (BBC 2017). The group's attacks up until 2003 had cost the Spanish government about 11 billion dollars in damages (CFR 2008).

The French and Spanish government banned the group's political wing that seeks Basque autonomy; the wing has been under the names Euzkako Herritarrok, Batasuna, and Herri Batasuna (BBC 2017). The reason being that the political wing provides the group with government representation and allegedly funding as well (BBC 2017). In 2009, they were excluded from electing officials (BBC 2017).

In 2008, they arrested Garikoitz Aspiazu Rubina and Javier Lopez Pena, two suspected leaders of the group (BBC 2017; CFR 2008). The group's last recorded violent attack took place in 2008 (GTD 2017). In 2010, the group agreed to stop carrying out attacks (BBC 2017). In 2011, the group announced they had completely disarmed (BBC 2017; Al Jazeera 2017).

In April 2017, the group said that it had dissolved, but the Spanish government refused to make any concessions (BBC 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- unlike Colombia groups, ETA is not super corrupt and doesn't deviate or have to deal with rogue members or splinters
- ETA pursues different leadership strategy here covering their faces which makes it harder for government to track down and identify

-repeated history of ceasefire breakdown between ETA and the government. No one actually trusts that ETA has disarmed.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEFT

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)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Miristas

Group Formation: 1965 (founded-MIPT 2008), first violent attack in 1969 (Sater 1986)

Group End: 1994 (GTD 2017) -reasons unknown

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was formed in 1965 but remained underground and peaceful until 1969 when the group conducted robberies for funding (Sater 1986; MIPT 2008). The MIR was founded by a group of students from the University of Concepcion who were opposed to the Pinochet government in Chile (MIPT 2008;Sater 1986).

In 1970, Allende came to power and had a policy of amnesty for members that had been arrested (Sater 1986).

Their political aims were to establish a communist state in Chile (MIPT 2008). The group ideologies are leftist, communist, Castroism, Guevarrist, Marxist-Lennist (MIPT 2008; Sater 1986).

Geography

The group was based in Chile and always conducted its attacks within Chile with the exception of one 1992 attack in Guanajuato, Mexico (MIPT 2008; Sater 1986; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The MIR was founded by a group of students from the University of Concepcion who were opposed to the Pinochet government in Chile (MIPT 2008; Sater 1986). The group recruited members from the working class and peasant class, but most members were well educated, rich, young people (Sater 1986).

Some leaders over the years have included Luciano Cruz, Miguel Enriquez, Bautista van Showen, Daguberto Perez, and Augusto Carmona; all who were killed in the 1970's (Sater 1986).

The group often took over farms and factories (Sater 1986). The group conducted robberies for funding (Sater 1986).

The group said that their attacks and assassinations were planned as they did not like killing or hurting innocent people (Sater 1986).

If the government would take over a factory, the group would come in and organize the workers (Sater 1986). The group would seize abandoned property to give the poor a place to live (Sater 1986). These actions were obviously heroic in the eyes of the peasants and working class and for that reason the group gained a lot of support from them (Sater 1986).

After 1973, the group only had small attacks so that people would know that the group had not yet dissolved (Sater 1986). But later in the 1970's the group began to target government buildings and officials and assault people (Sater 1986). The group became increasingly violent towards any owners of big capitalist institutions (Sater 1986).

The group had about 3,000 members and allegedly many thousand supporters (Sater 1986).

During the peace talks in 1991, the representative of the group was Patricio Rivas (Canada IRB 1991). The group later participated in politics and the National Congress indicating that they had a political wing (Canada IRB 1991).

External Ties

Cuba helped fund, train, and supply the MIR until the 1980's (MIPT 2008; Sater 1986). It is unclear why Cuba stopped helping the group. The group helped organize the Frente de Campesinos Revolucionarios (Sater 1986). The group was a rival to the FRMR, who they often fought with (Sater 1986).

Group Outcome

In 1970, President Allende came to power in Chile (MIPT 2008). He was an advocate for peace towards the leftist guerillas and allowed them to join politics (MIPT 2008). Nevertheless, the MIR did not use this opportunity and continued to conduct acts of violence during his presidency (MIPT 2008). There were some forms of counterinsurgency groups in the early 70's which the group infiltrated (Sater 1986). The group believed that these terrorist acts in a time of amnesty would help their cause, but instead it gave the impression that the president was alright with the terrorism (MIPT 2008). He was overthrown in a coup in 1973 (MIPT 2008; Sater 1986).

Most members hid or went into exile in 1973 because of the coup (Sater 1986). After 1973, the group only had small attacks so that people would know that the group had not yet dissolved (Sater 1986). However, later in the 1970's, the group began to target government buildings and officials and assault people (Sater 1986). The group became increasingly violent towards any owners of big capitalist institutions (Sater 1986). In the late 1970s, the government increased its attacks and arrests, which hurt the group's membership. This led the group to be relatively silent in the 1980s (Ameringer 1992,

178-179). In 1989, the group backed the Communist party activist (Ameringer 1992, 178-179). There is no great evidence of continued violent activity.

In 1991, the group participated in the national congress and nearly formed a new political party (Canada IRB 1991). The group however continued attacks until 1994 (GTD 2017). Reasons for halting violence are unknown.

III. LIGA 23 DE SEPTIEMBRE

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1980

Onset: NA

Aliases: 23rd Of September Communist League, La Liga, Liga 23 De Septiembre, Liga Comunista 23 De Septiembre (Lc-23s)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Poor People's Party

Group Formation: 1968

Group End: 1982, government counterinsurgency and internal conflict

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded by Lucio Cabana and Genaro Vázquez in 1968 or 1971 (Trevizo 2011; del Pozo 2014; University of Kansas N.D.; Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618). Before leading the group, Cabana was a leader of a national socialist federation in the school of Ayotzinapa (del Pozo 2014). He was later a teacher and then formed the Poor People's Party for peasant's rights (del Pozo 2014; University of Kansas N.D.). The group's first violent attack was in 1972 when the group killed ten soldiers in Acapulco, Guerrero (UCA N.D.).

Prior to group formation, a well known guerilla at the time named Los Vikingos and university students banded together (Proyecto Diez 2014; Munoz and González 2011). Later, other guerrillas joined, such as Frente Estudiantil Revolucionario and Federación de Estudiantes de Guadalajara (Proyecto Diez 2014). The group eventually became an organization consisting of the Revolutionary Action Movement, Frente Estudiantil Revolucionario, El Movimiento Estudiantil Profesional, Movimiento de Accion Revolucionaria, Grupo 23 de Septiembre, Comando Lacandones, Los Guajiros, Los Macias, Los Enfermos de Sinaloa, and Los Procesos (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618; Sopitas 2013).

In 1973, the groups all merged to join PPP and renamed it Liga 23 (Proyecto Diez 2014). All the groups gathered for a 15 day long meeting in Guadalajara to discuss the founding

of the Liga 23 in 1973 (Sopitas 2013; Munoz 2011). The organization's main focus was to start a revolution in Mexico (Sopitas 2013). The group produced documents stating its goals surrounding the need to incite an economic and political strike, increase mobilization, and spark anger among civilians (Sopitas 2013; Munoz 2011). Its first violent attack was in 1974 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 618).

The group's political aims were to overthrow the current political party in control of the government: Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) (MIPT 2008). The group's ideologies were leftist, communist, Marxist-Leninist, as well as some anarchism (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618).

Later, in the 1980's, the group reemerged and continued conducting attacks (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group operated primarily in cities and urban areas (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618). The group conducted attacks in Mexico City, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Baja California, Aguascalientes, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Jalisco, Michoacán, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, and Tlaxcala (Sopitas 2013). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The group was a merger organization consisting of the Revolutionary Action Movement, Frente Estudiantil Revolucionario, El Movimiento Estudiantil Profesional, Movimiento de Accion Revolucionaria, Grupo 23 de Septiembre, Comando Lacandones, Los Guajiros, Los Macias, Los Enfermos de Sinaloa, and Los Procesos (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618; Sopitas 2013). The original members were mostly students (Proyecto Diez 2014).

The group's second leader was Carlos Riveria Sarmiento (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618). The leaders, including Sarmiento, were soon either detained or killed in 1978, causing the group to fall apart (MIPT 2008). There were many leaders in the organization, such as "El Master," Pedro Guzman, Miguel Topete, Manuel Rodriguez, Alfredo Campana, Arnulfo Prado, and Gilberto Enrique Perez (Proyecto Diez 2014; Cardenas 2015).

The organization's main focus was to start a revolution (Sopitas 2013). The group produced documents stating its goals surrounding the need to incite an economic and political strike, increase mobilization, and spark anger among civilians (Sopitas 2013; Munoz 2011). The group managed to publish its ideas in newspapers (famously, the "Madera" newspaper) and broadcasts (Munoz 2011).

The group targeted government officials and civilians alike (MIPT 2008). The group used kidnapping and bank robberies as sources of funding (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618). The group conducted armed attacks, bombing, assassinations, kidnappings, and robberies (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618; MIPT 2008). The group conducted 60 total armed attacks (Sopitas 2013).

Members were mostly members of the middle class (MIPT 2008). Many members were students, between the ages of 18 and 20 (Proyecto Diez 2014; Munoz 2011).

“El Master”, a former Liga leader, said the group reached to have thousands of members (Cardenas 2015).

The group was allegedly the armed wing of the Poor People Party (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 618).

External Ties

The group was a merger of several guerrilla organizations, including Los Vikingos, university students, Frente Estudiantil Revolucionario and Federación de Estudiantes de Guadalajara, Revolutionary Action Movement, Frente Estudiantil Revolucionario, El Movimiento Estudiantil Profesional, Movimiento de Accion Revolucionaria, Grupo 23 de Septiembre, Comando Lacandones, Los Guajiros, Los Macias, Los Enfermos de Sinaloa, and Los Procesos (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618; Sopitas 2013; Proyecto Diez 2014).

Group Outcome

In 1975, the Mexican president, Gustavo Diaz, began to work very closely with the CIA, which helped report leaders of revolutionary groups (Sopitas 2013). Many members were scared that the US was assisting in finding them and some members left to join guerillas in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua (Cardenas 2015).

In 1982, the group began to experience internal conflicts, mostly over ideological disagreements (MIPT 2008). In 1982, the Mexican security launched a counterinsurgency operation that essentially obliterated the group (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618). By 1982, most members of the group were either dead, missing, or incarcerated (Proyecto Diez 2014).

Although their last act of violence was in 1982, a group leader says the group is still alive although no longer violent; they wish to continue to establish their political ideals, but no recent sign of this is evident (Cardenas 2015).

Notes for Iris:

- Lacandonnes organized the group meeting initially
- this sounds a lot like urban guerrilla groups in Argentina
- no evidence of foco ideology, but it sure sounds like one
- police repression makes the group fall apart rather quickly
- CIA involvement key to tracking down suspects and obliterating the group
- it's possible there are a few, but it's highly unlikely

IV. MOVIMIENTO ARMADO NACIONALISTA ORGANIZACION (MANO)
 Min. Group Date: 1970
 Max. Group Date: 1975
 Onset: NA

Aliases: Argentine National Organization Movement (Mano), Movimiento Armado Nacionalista Organizacion (Mano)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 168.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4139, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none.

Group Formation: 1974

Group End (Outcome): 1974 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1974. The only recorded attack is the letter bombing at the Cuban embassy in Peru where the group claimed it wanted to “stop Communist” activity against the central government (MIPT 2008). Its ideology was anti-communist or right-wing and did not appear to oppose the Peruvian state (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The Cuban Embassy, where the one incident took place, is in Lima, Peru (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

Jones and Libicki (2008) say the group had “tens” of members although there is no additional evidence to support this claim (Jones and Libicki 2008, 168). It is unknown how it was organized, its size, membership, leadership, or source of funding.

External Ties

There is no evidence of external ties to other state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

According to Jones and Libicki, the group ended due to “politics” but there is no additional evidence to support this coding. The group does not claim credit for any additional incidents and disappears (MIPT 2008).

V. FRENTE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL CUBANA (FLNC)

Min. Group Date: 1972

Max. Group Date: 1976

Onset: NA

Aliases: National Front For The Liberation Of Cuba (FInc), Cuban National Liberation Front, Frente De Liberacion Nacional Cubana, Frente De Liberacion Nacional Cubana (FInc)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Mendez Mendez and Jose Luis. “El terrorismo anticubano en (y contra) México.” Memoria Virtual. 2006.
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- Raul Azaga la Manresa. “Puerto Rico Terrorismo de derecha La conexión cubano-puertorriqueña.” El Correo. 2009.
<http://www.elcorreo.eu.org/Puerto-RicoTerrorismo-de-derecha-La-conexion-cubano-puertorriqueña?lang=fr>
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<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/belligerence/flnc-trinidad.htm>
- GTD Perpetrator 3980. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3980>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: no other aliases found

Group Formation: 1973 (Mendez and Luis 2006; la Manresa 2009)

Group End: 1976 (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group first came to attention in 1973 as a merger between paramilitary and student activist groups to oppose the Cuban regime (Manresa 2009). It is unknown specifically when the group formed but it first came to attention in 1973, when various leaders of other groups attacked a fishing boat on the Cuban coast (Mendez and Luis 2006; GTD 2017). The group leaders were Frank Castro Paz and Rene Fernandez del Valle (Manresa 2009; Allard 2009). The group is an anti-Cuban militant group, which was opposed to the Castro regime (Mendez and Luis 2006). The group's ideology was right-wing (Manresa 2009).

Geography

The group bombed the Cuban Embassy in Merida, Yucatan, Mexico (Mendez and Luis 2006). The group also conducted attacks in Cuba (Mendez and Luis 2006). The group was also active in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico (Manresa 2009). The group contained an arsenal in Puerto Rico and explosives in Miami (Allard 2009). It worked with the C.O.R.U. umbrella to destroy a Cuban plane in Trinidad and Tobago (Allard 2009). It was also responsible for attacks in Jamaica, France, the UK, and Spain (GTD 2017). The group had an external base in the US (Allard 2009). The group is transnational.

Organizational Structure

The group is responsible for around 25 terrorist acts (Mendez and Luis 2006). The group bombed the Cuban Embassy in Mexico in 1974 (Mendez and Luis 2006). The group also bombed a Chilean refugee site in Mexico City (Mendez and Luis 2006).

The group had about 15 to 20 members (Manresa 2009). Some members came from the group "Halcones Dorados" (Golden Falcons), a paramilitary group (Manresa 2009). Others came from the "Agrupacion Abdala" a group mainly consisting of university students stationed in New York and New Jersey (Manresa 2009). The third group to join was "Accion Sindical Independiente" (Manresa 2009). Initial members were therefore a combination of students and ex-militants. In 1976 the group joined the umbrella organization named C.O.R.U.

The group leaders were Frank Castro Paz and Rene Fernandez del Valle (Manresa 2009; Allard 2009). Reynol Rodriguez Gonzalez was in charge of the arsenal (Manresa 2009; Allard 2009).

The group had a political and military wing (Manresa 2009). It worked with the C.O.R.U. umbrella to destroy a Cuban plane in Trinidad and Tobago in 1977 (Allard 2009).

External Ties

Some members came from the group “Halcones Dorados” (Golden Falcons), a paramilitary organization (Manresa 2009). Others came from the “Agrupacion Abdala,” a group mainly consisting of university students stationed in New York and New Jersey (Manresa 2009). The third group to join was “Accion Sindical Independiente” (Manresa 2009). In 1976, the group joined the umbrella organization named C.O.R.U.

Group Outcome

The FBI and CIA closely tracked and reported on the group (Allard 2009). In 1980, Rene Fernandez del Valle was arrested by the FBI and imprisoned (Allard 2009). More information on whether the group is still active is unknown. The group’s last recorded attack was in 1976 in Merida, Mexico (GTD 2017). In 1976, the group merged to join CORU, an umbrella organization (Manresa 2009).

VI. PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (MEXICO)

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1974

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 6006. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=6006>
- Russell Buhite. “Lives at Risk: Hostages and Victims in American Foreign Policy.” Rowman and Littlefield 1995. P. 216-217. [https://books.google.com/books?id=KgzyZg9HIdAC&pg=PA216&lpg=PA216&dq=%22PEOPLE%27S+LIBERATION+ARMY%22+\(MEXICO\)+1974&source=bl&ots=zPllz90Q-F&sig=f5hKXobPkEqbPeKGGQ93gTRRkonM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi3656zx a3VAhVH4YMKHeExAe8Q6AEILzAC#v=onepage&q=%22PEOPLE'S%20LIBERATION%20ARMY%22%20\(MEXICO\)%201974&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=KgzyZg9HIdAC&pg=PA216&lpg=PA216&dq=%22PEOPLE%27S+LIBERATION+ARMY%22+(MEXICO)+1974&source=bl&ots=zPllz90Q-F&sig=f5hKXobPkEqbPeKGGQ93gTRRkonM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi3656zx a3VAhVH4YMKHeExAe8Q6AEILzAC#v=onepage&q=%22PEOPLE'S%20LIBERATION%20ARMY%22%20(MEXICO)%201974&f=false)

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PLA

Group Formation: 1974 (GTD 2017; Buhite 1995)

Group End: 1974 (GTD 2017; Buhite 1995) - reasons unknown

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is little information available about this group. In 1974, the group conducted an attack on the American vice consul, John Patterson (Buhite 1995). Members of the group kidnapped him for a ransom of \$500,000 (Buhite 1995). The consul's wife said she attempted to deliver the ransom in many ways but they were all unsuccessful (Buhite 1995). The man was found dead in the desert later that year (Buhite 1995). The group later revealed itself to be a hoax (Buhite 1995). More information about group ideology or political aims is unknown.

Geography

The group conducted an attack in Hermosillo, Mexico (Buhite 1995; GTD 2017). There is no evidence that the group is transnational.

Organizational Structure

There is little information available about this group. The group conducted its first and only attack in 1974 (Buhite 1995). The group targeted a high profile victim; an American consul (Buhite 1995). The group kidnapped him for a ransom of \$500,000 (Buhite 1995). More information about group structure and funding is unknown.

External Ties

There is little information available about this group. The group targeted a high profile victim; an American consul (Buhite 1995). More information on group allies or external support is unknown.

Group Outcome

There is little information available about this group. The group only has one reported attack and therefore the group's last attack of violence was also in 1974 (GTD 2017;

Buhite 1995). The group later turned out to have been a hoax and not an actual organization (Buhite 1995). This explains why they stopped using violence.

UNITED POPULAR LIBERATION ARMY OF AMERICA

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1974

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “United Popular Liberation Army of America.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4307, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1qTlblesqD9gJaqsrrhKtvBnAriLM11TIYD6wk6jln_c/edit
- “United Popular Liberation Army of America.” Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4543>
- Donald Hodges. Mexican Anarchism after the Revolution. UT Press. 2010. P. 141. https://books.google.com/books?id=glhfAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA141&lpg=PA141&dq=%22united+popular+liberation+army+of+america%22&source=bl&ots=cLWR69Kx2z&sig=dnmnSzOPvin_alAgzKwEx0LHhcA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiv9IHnxq3VAhVq1oMKHbvoBIAQ6AEIMjAC#v=onepage&q=%22united%20popular%20liberation%20army%20of%20america%22&f=false
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Ejercito Popular de la Liberación Unida de America

Group Formation: Group appears in “1960’s” (MIPT 2008), first attack in 1974 (GTD 2017; Hodges 2010 p 141).

Group End: 1978 (Hodges 2010 p 141)- reasons for halting violence unknown

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Group appears in “1960’s” (MIPT 2008). The group’s first attack was in 1974 (GTD 2017; Hodges 2010 p 141). The first attack was when the group kidnapped the wife of an American real estate agent’s wife in Cuernavaca and demanded 1 million dollars in ransom (MIPT 2008; Hodges 2010 p 141; GTD 2017). The group is a leftist and ethno-nationalist organization (MIPT 2008; Hodges 2010 p 141). The group fought against injustice towards indigenous and minorities both in the Chiapas region and northern Mexico (MIPT 2008). Political aims are therefore assumed to be center seeking and policy reforms to address income inequalities and ethnic discrimination. More information about group founders is unknown.

Geography

The group was based in Chiapas, Mexico (MIPT 2008). The group conducted an attack in Cuernavaca, Mexico in 1974 (GTD 2017;Hodges 2010 p 141). It was also active in Morelos, Guerrero, and Oaxaca (Hodges 2010 p 141). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The group kidnapped for ransom, which could be how it funded itself (MIPT 2008). The group kidnapped the wife of an American real estate agent’s wife and demanded 1 million dollars in ransom (MIPT 2008; Hodges 2010 p 141). The group also kidnapped a wealthy landowner in the city of Morelos, Mexico (Hodges 2010 p 141). More information about group leadership, size, membership, and structure is unknown.

External Ties

The group worked alongside the Maoist, United Proletarian Party of America (Hodges 2010 p 141). More information about group allies and external support is unknown.

Group Outcome

The group allied with the United Proletarian Party of America around 1974 (Hodges 2010, 142). The group’s last recorded act of violence was in 1978 (Hodges 2010 p 142). The army surrounded the group when they took over a town in Oaxaca with the United Proletarian Party of America, but some members escaped (Hodges 2010 p 142). Years after group demobilization, the group in 2002 sent in a petition to the government asking them to review the violation of human rights towards their people in the 1960’s (MIPT 2008; Delios 2002).

- VII. SHINING PATH
Min. Group Date: 1978
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Shining Path (SI), Sendero Luminoso (SI), Shining Path

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 179.
<http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf>
- Kathryn Gregory. "Shining Path, Tupac Amaru (Peru, leftists)." Council on Foreign Relations. 2009. <http://www.cfr.org/peru/shining-path-tupac-amaru-peru-leftists/p9276>
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- Matthew Templeman. "Ideology versus Reality: The Rise and Fall of Social Revolution in Peru." Dissertation. University of Texas at Austin. 2009. <https://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/bitstream/handle/2152/ETD-UT-2009-12-432/TEMPLEMAN-THESIS.pdf>
- "Peru." Ed. Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman, Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories, and Literature. Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick. 1988. Google Drive.
- MAJ Nikolaus Graun. Insurgency in Peru, Retrospective Analysis of the Sendero Luminoso's (Shining Path), United States Marine Corps Command and Staff College. 2008. <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a491139.pdf>
- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 111, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- "Sendero Luminoso (SL)." Mackenzie Institute. 2016. <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/sendero-luminoso-sl/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Shining Path, Partido Comunista del Peru en el Sendero Luminoso de Jose Carlos Mariategui, Communist Party of Peru on the Shining Path of Jose Carlos Mariategui, Partido Comunista del Peru, Communist Party of Peru, The Communist Party of Peru by the Shining Path of Jose Carlos Mariategui and Marxism, Leninism, Maoism and the Thoughts of Chairman Gonzalo, Revolutionary Student Front for the Shining Path of Mariategui, Communist Party of Peru – By Way of the Shining Path of Mariategui, PCP – por el Sendero Luminoso de Mariategui, PCP and PCP-SL

Group Formation: 1980

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Shining Path was established by Abimael Guzmán, a philosophy professor at the University of San Cristóbal de Huamanga in Ayacucho with a goal to overthrow the Peruvian government (Graun 2008, 6-7). The group initially formed “in the 1960s” through a series of student meetings at the local university (Gregory 2009). Its first violent incident occurred in 1978 in Ayacucho, Peru (GTD 2016). The group formally launched their armed campaign against Peru in 1980 (Graun 2008, 7). In 1983, it escalated its attack when it began to kill both noncombatants and political officials (Gregory 2009). SL ascribed to a Marxist-Leninist ideology (Gregory 2009; Graun 2008, 7).

Geography

The group began in Ayacucho at the university where Guzmán taught (Gregory, Katherine). The group’s primary base of operations was in Ayacucho and Huanta as well as Vilcabamba, Peru (COHA 2008).

Organizational Structure

Guzmán was the sole leader of the Shining Path and a leftist university professor (Gregory 2009; Graun 2008, 4-5, 9). SL funded itself through extortion, kidnapping, and drug-trafficking (COHA 2008; Gregory 2009). SL believed in a foco-style of revolution, which could eventually inspire rural communities to rise up and join the fight (

Guzmán drew most of his followers from his former students and other peasants in the area, most of whom were Quechua-speaking natives (Graun 2008). SL had approximately 5,000-1,0000 members at its peak in 1989-1993 (Gleditsch et al. 2009, 315; Mackenzie Institute 2016). It was organized around a hierarchical structure (COHA 2008).

Despite his veneration of communists like Mao and Lenin, Guzmán could be extremely contemptuous of the very rural poor he was trying to recruit. He once ordered the slaughter of an entire village for suspected collusion with the government (Starn n.d.).

External Ties

Guzman was averse to outside influence and did not receive any type of external support from other actors (Gregory 2009; Templeman 2009; Gleditsch et al. 2009). The group competed against the MRTA for supporters and resources (Gregory 2009). There

is evidence that Guzman visited China in the mid-1960s, but there is no evidence whether this is involved training in guerrilla warfare or other types of education (COHA 2008).

Group Outcome

Initially, SL had large success against the Peruvian government, aided in part by the Peruvian military's indiscriminate use of violence against noncombatants (Graun 2008). In 1988, "the tide had begun to turn" and the military was able to start gathering better intelligence and use force discriminately (Graun 2008, 13). In 1991, the Army implemented a wide-standing reform program including the Civil Defense Committees to train and organize local communities to resist SL (Graun 2008, 13-14).

Guzmán was captured and imprisoned in 1992 where he remains to this day (Graun 2008, 7; Gregory 2009). Support for the group turned as it continued to employ indiscriminate violence against combatants (Graun 2008; MIPT 2008). Membership for the group shrunk from 10,000 members at its max to approximately 500 as of 2008 (MIPT 2008). Several other high-ranking revolutionaries of the Shining Path began being released from prison in 2012 after serving long sentences (Economist 2012). The group still conducts intermittent attacks today from a small base along the Peru-Brazil border (Economist 2012).

VIII. NATIONAL INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS AND PERSECUTED AND MISSING PERSONS

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 1980

Onset: NA

Aliases: National Independent Committee For Political Prisoners And Persecuted And Missing Persons, National Independent Committee For Political Prisoners And Persecuted And Missing Persons

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 4062. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4062>
- Searched gScholar
 - National Independent Committee For Political Prisoners And Persecuted And Missing Persons
 - "National Independent Committee For Political Prisoners And Persecuted And Missing Persons"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 1980 (GTD 2017)

Group End: 1980 (GTD 2017)- reasons for halting violence unknown

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is little known about this group. The group conducted its first attack in 1980 in Mexico City, Mexico (GTD 2017). Information about the founder, ideologies, and political aims is unknown.

Geography

The group conducted all of its attacks in Mexico City, Mexico (GTD 2017). There is no evidence that the group is transnational (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

There is little known about this group. Both of the group's attacks were targeted at the government but neither resulted in any deaths or injuries (GTD 2017). Information about group structure and funding is unknown (GTD 2017).

External Ties

There is little known about this group. Both of the group's attacks were targeted at the government but neither resulted in any deaths or injuries (GTD 2017). Information about allies and external support is unknown.

Group Outcome

There is little known about this group. The group conducted its final attack in 1980 in Mexico City (GTD 2017). Reasons for halting the use of violence are unknown.

IX. CONTRAS

Min. Group Date: 1981

Max. Group Date: 1987

Onset: NA

Aliases: Contras, Contrarrevolucionarios, Counter Revolutionaries

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Contras.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 250, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1qTiblesqD9gJaqsrrhKtvBnAriLM11TIYD6wk6jln_c/edit
- “The Counterrevolutionaries.” Understanding the Iran-Contras Affairs. Brown University. https://www.brown.edu/Research/Understanding_the_Iran_Contra_Affair/n-contras.php
- Edgar Chamorro and Jefferson Morley. “Confessions of a 'Contra'.” New Republic. 1985. <https://newrepublic.com/article/70847/confessions-contras>
- Charles Parkinson. “Rebels or Delinquents? Armed Groups Grip Northern Nicaragua.” Insight Crime. 2013. <http://www.insightcrime.org/news-analysis/rebels-or-delinquents-heightened-armed-conflict-grips-northern-nicaragua>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: no other aliases

Group Formation: 1980 (Brown University N.D.)

Group End: 1990, Sandinista regime overthrown (MIPT 2008), some dissidents continue to operate as drug traffickers (Parkinson 2013).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

“Contras” was a title given to an umbrella organization of counter revolutionary groups who wanted to overthrow the Sandinista leftist regime in Nicaragua (MIPT 2008; Brown University N.D.; Parkinson 2013). The groups began to fight in 1980 (Brown University N.D.). The initial violent attack is unclear as there were many groups. Eventually, four of the biggest contra groups formed the Unified Nicaraguan Opposition (MIPT 2008). Since the group sought to overthrow the current government, the group’s political aims were center-seeking (MIPT 2008). There is no clear ideology except that the groups were counter revolutionary and against the leftist Sandinista regime (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Groups have had transnational bases in Honduras and Costa Rica (Parkinson 2013). Many operations have been planned from Argentina and the US (Parkinson 2013). The group has transnational bases but most of their attacks were fought in Nicaragua (Parkinson 2013).

Conservatives and former guardsmen met in various places including, El Salvador, Miami, Honduras, and Guatemala, to discuss how to organize armed counterrevolutionaries (Brown University N.D.).

There is no evidence that the group has any ties to Mexico including transnational attacks, bases, members, external support, etc.

Organizational Structure

Members of the group included peasants and farmers, National Guardsmen, and dissident Sandinista soldiers (Brown University N.D.; Chomorro and Morley 1985). Many Protestants and Catholics were also contras since the Sandinista regime was against religion (Brown University N.D.).

In 1983, there were 6,000 contras (Brown University N.D.). The groups conducted many kidnappings and assassinations (Brown University N.D. Parkinson 2013;). The groups were also believed to be involved in drug trafficking and robberies (Parkinson 2013).

There is not one clear leader, as the contras were many groups. Important contra leaders, however, were Enrique Bermudez, Edgar Chomorro, Pedro Chomorro, Jose Francisco Cardenal (Brown University N.D.; Chomorro and Morley 1985).

External Ties

Argentina allegedly helped train contras as well as provided funding and military advisers (MIPT 2008;Brown University N.D.; Chomorro and Morley 1985). The US aided contra groups with financial and tactical support beginning in 1981 (MIPT 2008; Brown University N.D.; Chomorro and Morley 1985). The CIA allegedly met with many of the leaders but was not allowed to arm them (Brown University N.D.;Chomorro and Morley 1985). The CIA even paid salaries to group leaders (Chomorro and Morley 1985).

At first, Argentina was in charge of contra leadership (Brown University N.D.). But eventually, the US took over, wanting to make the contras look like a “respectable political identity” (Brown University N.D.).

Group Outcome

Because the contras incited internal turmoil and due to outside pressure from countries like the US, the Sandinista government allowed free elections in 1990 (MIPT 2008). The Sandinista government lost the elections and therefore were forced to step down (MIPT 2008). Most contras demobilized once the Sandinista regime ended (MIPT 2008).

Many dissidents continued to be active with criminal activities (Parkinson 2013). The Nicaraguan military employed many operations to combat these remaining criminal groups of rearmed contras who operate in small groups of about 20 (Parkinson 2013).

X. ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Animal Liberation Front (Alf), Animal Liberation

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Animal Liberation." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 14, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBg0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqgSsMTPnl3A/edit>
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- "Swedish fur industry a target for animal rights activists" Radio Sweden, 2015, <http://sverigesradio.se/sida/artikel.aspx?programid=2054&artikel=6156265>
- "'We wanted them to live in fear': Animal rights activist admits to university bombing 25 years later," Washington Post, 2017, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/morning-mix/wp/2017/02/27/we-wanted-them-to-live-in-fear-animal-rights-activist-admits-to-university-bombing-25-years-later/?utm_term=.32ce9c9c604d
- "Eleven Defendants Indicted on Domestic Terrorism Charges," Department of Justice, 2006, https://www.justice.gov/archive/opa/pr/2006/January/06_crm_030.html

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ALF

Group Formation: 1976 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681)

Group End: 2012

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This group formed in 1976 when it splintered off from the Bands of Mercy, the armed wing of the Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA) (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Best 2004, 239; MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

The HSA was a revived anti-hunting organization from 1824. This small group conducted actions against cub hunting by disabling hunt vehicles to stop or slow down hunting. In 1972, two members, Lee and Cliff Goodman, created an armed wing known as the Band of Mercy to violently prevent people from hunting (Best 2004, 239). Activities expanded to arson and higher levels of illegal activity before Lee and Goodman were arrested in 1974 (Best 2004). This backfired and gave huge publicity for the group which Lee exploited upon his prison release in 1976 (Best 2004).

It committed its first formal violent attack in 1976 (Monaghan 2000; Best 2004; VICE 2017). The group's short term goal is to save as many animals as possible while in the long term be able to end all animal suffering (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). It also aims to avoid harming humans (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

Geography

The group targets areas known as “urban sprawls” or populated areas that have negative environmental impact (FBI 2004). This group also targets laboratories and research facilities (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). In 1982, the group founded a US branch (MIPT 2008). This group became transnational in 1982 when it set a veterinary lab in California on fire. It has now spread across the globe and conducted attacks in the Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, France, Australia, Mexico, Finland, and Germany (GTD 2017). The only known base is a training camp in Britain held by both Speak and SHAC. The camp featured 300 militants including many from the U.S (Independent UK 2004).

Organizational Structure

Ronnie Lee formed the group in 1976 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681). Lee had a long history as an animal rights activist. He first was a member of the Hunt Saboteurs Association before splitting off and forming the Band of Mercy with Cliff Goodman (Best 2004). After being arrested in 1974 following a failed raid, Goodman became a “grass” or police informer against the Band of Mercy while Lee used the new attention from their arrest to form the Animal Liberation Front (Best 2004, 73).

The group is organized around many different cells (BBC 2000).

Even though it was founded by Ronnie Lee, the group still claims to be a leaderless resistance that depends on the individual cells to commit their own actions (Monaghan 2013, pg 934). The group is said to also have gotten its expertise and training from manuals and the internet (BBC 2000). The group is allegedly self-financed (MITP Knowledge Base 2008). While some of them may be financed individually, 3,000 individuals contribute resources to the ALF through the ALFSG or Animal Liberation Front Supporters Group (Monaghan 1999).

The group roughly began in 1976 with 30 individuals but has since expanded to what the group claims to be well over 2,500 activists with 100 of them especially dedicated (Monaghan 1999, 163). The requirements for membership of the group are only to be vegan and obedient (Monaghan 1999). The majority of the group is composed of young middle class professionals in North America and the UK (BBC 2000).

External Ties

This group formed in 1976 when it splintered off from the Bands of Mercy, the armed wing of the Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA) (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Best 2004, 239; MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). Other animal extremist groups in the UK such as Speak, SHAC, and the Justice Department do not officially collaborate with the ALF.

(Independent UK 2004). The Animal Rights Militia splintered off from this group around 1982 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681).

Group Outcome

The state has arrested and convicted Lee on several occasions including in 1976, 1977, and 1987 (Best 2004; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681). British police have arrested several other members including 10 individuals in 1987 and Donald Currie (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Monaghan 2013, 944). Police have arrested numerous individuals over the years including 10 in 1987 and ALF's top bomber, Donald Currie, in 2007 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Monaghan 2013, 944).

Britain took further extreme measures with Scotland Yard in 1984, lobbying the Research Defence Society and Victims of Animal Rights Extremism in 2004, and the National Domestic Extremism Unit led by the Metropolitan Police Service in 2011 (Monaghan 2013, pg 940-941).

This became successful with the use of Operation Forton (2005) and Operation Achilles (2007) which is believed to help bring half of all violent activists to prison (Monaghan 2013, 944). The FBI has also taken a number of actions against the ALF. The FBI have made a number of arrests against eco terrorists groups including both the ALF and ELF. The FBI also began a "coordinated investigative approach" in 2001 and has over 34 FBI field offices with numerous cases on the ALF and ELF. The FBI also brought in Intelligence Information Reports and the Joint Terrorism Task Forces to further compact the animal rights groups. The latest Operation was Operation Backfire which convicted 9 of the 11 activists on trial.

The group's last violent attack occurred in 2016 in Finland (GTD 2017). The group is still active today (GTD 2017; Vice 2017).

XI. EJERCITO ZAPATISTA DE LA LIBERACION NACIONAL

Min. Group Date: 1983

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: 1994

Aliases: Zapatista National Liberation Army, Ejercito Zapatista De La Liberacion Nacional, Ej_rcito Zapatista De Liberaci_n Nacional, Ezln, Zapatista Army Of National Liberation, Zapatista National Liberation Army (Ezln)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 1983, first violent attack Jan. 1, 1994 (Miranda 2016;UNAM N.D; Canada IRB 2011; Historia de America Latina 2010).

Group End: 1994 - last violent attack, group only used political violence once, group continues to be active today (Miranda 2016;UNAM N.D; Canada IRB 2011;Historia de America Latina 2010).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The EZLN fights for increased rights of indigenous peoples (MIPT 2008; Miranda 2016; UNAM N.D.; Historia de America Latina 2010). The group is named after Emiliano Zapata who fought for the rights of lower classes in the Mexican Revolution (MIPT 2008). The group was founded in 1983 by a well known leader called "Subcomandante Marcos" (MIPT 2008; Harvey 2011; Historia de America Latina 2010). During the first few years, the group adhered to a communist ideology, but by 1990 the group was anti-globalization, anti-government, and anti-American (MIPT 2008). The group is leftist, socialist (Miranda 2016; UNAM N.D.; Tucker 2014). The EZLN is the armed wing of a group named Comité Clandestino Revolucionario Indígena (Miranda 2016; UNAM N.D.). The group often spoke of returning when humanity was one with nature (Miranda 2016).

January 1994 was the time the group first used arms in reaction to the timing of North American Free Trade Agreement, which they claimed to be their "death sentence" as indigenous peoples (Miranda 2016; UNAM N.D.).

The group's political aims are mixed as they wished for the government to change how they treat indigenous peoples through policy reforms and increased autonomy. Nevertheless, the group stated it does not want to become a political party (Miranda 2016). Later on, the group sought autonomy for the Chiapas region (Grant 2014; Tucker 2014; Harvey 2011).

When the group takes over a city, they act autonomously, saying that they are the government in that region and that the government must obey them; they have political and economic autonomy in their regions (Grant 2014; Tucker 2014; Harvey 2011).

Geography

When the uprising began in 1994, the group took over San Cristobal de Las Casas (Harvey 2011). The group is based in northern Chiapas, Canadas, and de los Altos Mexico (MIPT 2008; UNAM N.D.; Grant 2014; Harvey 2011). It conducted attacks in the Mexican cities of Las Margaritas, Altamirano, Chanal, Ocosingo, Oxchuc, Huixtan, Chalam, and San Cristobal de Las Casas (UNAM N.D; Harvey 2011). The group does not operate in other countries or have bases in other countries.

Supporters of the EZLN formed in the US and in Europe, protesting the government's violent reaction during peace negotiations in 1994 (UNAM N.D.).

Organizational Structure

In 1994, during the first uprising, the group had 3,000 fighters (Harvey 2011). It is thought to have more than 5,000 members (fighters) (MIPT 2008). It initially recruited from villages and churches. Group members include indigenous peoples, Catholic groups, and agrarian companies (Miranda 2016; UNAM N.D.). The group also includes indigenous women participants (Miranda 2016). Indigenous groups that are in EZLN include: chol, tzeltal, tzotil, tojotobal, and mam (Miranda 2016; UNAM N.D.).

January 1994 was the only time the group first used arms in reaction to the North American Free Trade Agreement which they claimed to be their “death sentence” as indigenous peoples (Miranda 2016; UNAM N.D.; Canada IRB 2011; Historia de America Latina 2010).

The group has many writings and speeches which they present to thousands of indigenous peoples (Miranda 2016; UNAM N.D.). The most famous document is the Declaracion de la Selva Laconda (Miranda 2016; UNAM N.D.).

In 2012, the group had about 40,000 supporters (Tucker 2014). At its peak, the group reached to have 70,000 followers (Historia de America Latina 2010).

When the group takes over a city, they act autonomously, saying that they are the government in that region and that the government must obey them; they have political and economic autonomy in their regions (Grant 2014;).

External Ties

The group has many supporters in the jungles of Chiapas and los Altos (Miranda 2016). Many human rights associations including the United Nations have supported the group (Miranda 2016). Supporters of the EZLN formed in the US and in Europe, protesting the government's violent reaction during peace negotiations in 1994 (UNAM N.D.).

Group Outcome

When the January 1994 uprising happened, the Mexican government met the fighting with a military counteroffensive (Harvey 2011). Large counter-protests against the Mexican government after the military counteroffensive led the Mexican government to begin peace talks in February 1994 (Harvey 2011). In 1994, the group had a truce with the government (MIPT 2008; UNAM N.D.). It began negotiations with president Salinas and continued them with president Zedillo (UNAM N.D.). Negotiations were peaceful until the government passed reform laws that were against the peace agreements (UNAM N.D.). The EZLN revolted because of this and the Zedillo government reacted brutally, turning against any zapatista indigenous community and persecuting any supporter of the EZLN (UNAM N.D.; Human Rights Watch 1996; Historia de America Latina 2010). The Zedillo government acted unconstitutionally and tortured and forced

extradition to EZLN sympathizers (Human Rights Watch 1996). By 1996, peace negotiations were abandoned and the group began seeking other autonomous ways of reaching their goals (Tucker 2014; Harvey 2011).

In 2005, the group announced it would be entering politics, holding rallies and marches and broadcasting their mission statements to raise awareness for indigenous rights (MIPT 2008). In 2006, Subcomandante Marcos went “on tour,” speaking about Zapatista ideologies (Canada IRB 2011). In 2007, Subcomandante Marcos retired as group leader (Canada IRB 2011). In 2009, the government arrested some EZLN supporters and said they were criminals (Canada IRB 2011).

Notes for Iris:

- EZLN is “really not that violent” and only violent for a short period of time
- it is ethnonationalist and originally nonviolent
- in 1994, the government privatized land which caused the group to rise up for a short time. Later that year, the president started peace talks but Zedillo reneged on this agreement and instituted a bunch of reforms that undermined the peace talks
- the EZLN says the government never listened or recognized their claims as legitimate; it’s unclear if it was clear how
- the government thought they were poor and unimportant
- Salinas president was more lenient and more willing to recognize their grievances
- Zedillo tortured leadership during peace talks so in 1996 they switched to being a separatist group and semi-autonomous. The government doesn’t really interact with them much anymore except in 2009.
- Mexican government doesn’t engage with the group anymore; the government doesn’t want to deal with them because they’re not trying to overthrow the government
- not transnational, no external support, far from capital
- note from Oxford/Harvey: “Higgins 2004 uses international relations theory to see the rebellion as a response to the centralizing tendency of state formation in Mexico, which had rendered indigenous people largely invisible, at least in political terms, until 1994. “legibility connection

Note this group vs Triqui: (from Cristina)

I think the Triqui was more violent at the start because they were being violently attacked by local authorities, so they first used violence in self defense from them. So the group was first formed in self defense. The EZLN was formed in a less violent way because they were advocating for indigenous rights without using violence. The EZLN did not use violence until their uprising in 1994.

Later, the MULT continues to be violent, especially when they fight against the UBISORT faction over territory. Whereas the EZLN does not have a rival like the UBISORT.

Min. Group Date: 1984
Max. Group Date: 1984
Onset: NA

Aliases: Alpha-66, Alpha-66 (Cuban Counterrevolutionary)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 1961 (Nielsen 1998)

Group End: allegedly 2008 (Salon 2008)- reasons for ending include trials, extraditions, and imprisonment of most members (Salon 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Alpha-66 is a paramilitary, anti-Cuban, anti-Castro group (NY Times 1993; Nielsen 1998; Allard 2004). The group was formed in 1961 by Commander Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo and Nazario who were Cuban guerrilla leaders that feared Castro’s Marxist-Leninist views (Nielsen 1998; Haven 2012). The group’s first attack was in 1961 when it conducted a

raid in Cuba (Nielsen 1998). In 1984, the group conducted an isolated attack in Mexico City (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group had offices and training bases in Miami, Florida (Allard 2004). It also had bases in Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic (Nielsen 1998). The group conducts most attacks on Cuban coast. In 1984, the group conducted an attack in Mexico City (GTD 2017).

The group claimed to be targeting any tourist that visited Cuba since Cuba bases much of their economy off of tourism (NY Times 1993). The group also targeted Cuban officials (Allard 2004). A leader identified in the group is Commander Homero (NY Times 1993). By 2004, the group was fully functioning in its offices in Miami, Florida (Allard 2004). The executive leader at the time was a CIA agent, Ernesto Diaz Rodriguez (Allard 2004). Diaz also said that group members train in Miami (Allard 2004).

Organizational Structure

Commander Gutierrez Menoyo was Spanish born and fought against Franco's regime when he was young (Haven 2012). At first, he fought alongside Castro and commanded guerrillas during the Cuban Revolution (Proyecto Diez 2014). But soon, he disagreed with Castro's regime and created the Alpha-66 in 1961 (Proyecto Diez 2014). In 1964, founder Gutierrez Menoyo was arrested in Cuba during an attempted raid (Nielsen 1998). He was imprisoned for 22 years (Nielsen 1998). When he was released, he spoke out against communism (Proyecto Diez 2014). He died later in 2010 from a heart attack (Proyecto Diez 2014).

Another leader identified in the group is Commander Homero (NY Times 1993). By 2004, the leader was identified as Enrique Diaz Rodriguez (Allard 2004).

Ivan Ayala, a former officer for the Cuban army, trained the group in Miami (Salon 2008). Many Cubans in Miami joined the group (Allard 2004). The group had 66 members when it formed (Nielsen 1998). The group mainly launched attacks on Cuban (Nielsen 1998; New York 2001).

The group often plotted to assassinate Castro (Allard 2004). It threatened Cuban officials in countries all over Latin America, Canada, and the US but there is no evidence that they actually attacked any of them (Allard 2004). It also attacked fishing vessels (Allard 2004). Theroup is also said to have unsuccessfully plotted the assassination of Venezuelan president Chavez (Allard 2004).

The group also has a political wing which sponsored Diaz to visit countries to speak about the oppression of Castro's regime (Allard 2004).

External Ties

The group has been allegedly funded by Congress members in Florida (Allard 2004). It shared weapons with other anti-Castro groups in Florida, including Comandos F4, Brigade 2506, and Accion Cubana (Salon 2008).

Group Outcome

In 1964, founder Gutierrez Menoyo was arrested in Cuba during an attempted raid (Nielsen 1998). He was imprisoned for 22 years (Nielsen 1998). Menoyo's successor was Vicente Mendez (Nielsen 1998). Later Diaz became the leader. In 1968, Diaz was detained for a short period (Allard 2004).

By 1981, about a third of the group was dead and many were imprisoned (Nielsen 1998). Beginning in 1993, US attorneys began prosecuting anti-Castro groups, since it is illegal to wage a revolution on a country in which the country is not at war with, managing to arrest some members of the Alpha-66 (Nielsen 1998; Salon 2008).

In 2001, Cuba continued arresting group members (New York Times 2001). In 2005, U.S. agents searched the apartments of group leaders to check for more signs of the group remaining active (Salon 2008). The group allegedly attacked a resort in Cuba in 2008 (Salon 2008). Although evidence suggests most members have been arrested, there is no clear evidence that the group has completely disappeared.

Notes for Iris:

-Cuba extradited some members of this group to Mexico. There is no evidence of transnational bases, transnational attacks, external support

XIII. POOR PEOPLE'S PARTY

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Partido de Los Pobres, PLP, 23

Group Formation: formed 1968 (Trevizo 2011)., First attack 1972 (UCA N.D.)

Group End: 1990 (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded by Lucio Cabana and Genaro Vázquez in 1968 or 1971 (Trevizo 2011; del Pozo 2014; University of Kansas N.D.; Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618). Before leading the group, Cabana was a leader of a national socialist federation in the school of Ayotzinapa (del Pozo 2014). He was later a teacher and then formed the Poor People’s Party for peasant’s rights (del Pozo 2014; University of Kansas N.D.).

The group’s first violent attack was in 1972 when the group killed ten soldiers in Acapulco, Guerrero (UCA N.D.). It claimed to be armed in self-defense (Trevizo 2011). Cabanas spoke out against the government’s unjust treatment of the poor in Guerrero, Mexico (del Pozo 2014). The group’s ideologies are leftist, communist (del Pozo 2014). The group wants more policy rights for the peasants, but this primarily refers to the indigenous populations. The group may have ethno-nationalist ties.

Geography

The group fought mainly for the poor in Guerrero, Mexico (del Pozo 2014; UCA N.D.). It also conducted attacks in Mexico City and Oaxaca, Mexico (GTD 2017). There is no evidence that the group is transnational.

Organizational Structure

The group was founded by Lucio Cabana and Genaro Vázquez in 1968 (Trevizo 2011; del Pozo 2014; University of Kansas N.D.). Before leading the group, Cabana was a leader of a national socialist federation in the school of Ayotzinapa (del Pozo 2014). He was later a teacher and then formed the Poor People's Party for peasant's rights (del Pozo 2014; University of Kansas N.D.).

The group used kidnapping and extortion for funding (del Pozo 2014). It educated youth about communism (del Pozo 2014). Hundreds of members and soldiers died during the group's active years attempting a rebellion (University of Kansas N.D.).

No information could be found about membership, ethnicity (maybe indigenous), or organizational structure.

External Ties

The group claimed it was not involved with criminal groups or with other groups (del Pozo 2014). The group may have later splintered or inspired the formation of Liga 23 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 618). More information about group alliances or external support is unknown.

Group Outcome

After the group launched the Acapulco attack in 1972, the government responded by sending military troops and killing 800 people in total (UCA N.D.).

Cabanas was labeled one of the most dangerous guerilla leaders in Mexico by the CIA (del Pozo 2014). In 1967, he ran away and killed or tortured anyone that knew of his location (del Pozo 2014). In 1974, Cabana was killed by the Mexican army (del Pozo 2014). The group continued conducting attacks after his death. The group did not continue active for long after his death in 1974 (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618).

The group's last alleged attack was in 1990 (GTD 2017). Reason for halting the use of violence is unknown.

Notes for Iris:

- the leader of this group is considered more dangerous than the group itself
- he threatened violence against anyone who opposed the group
- should be merged with Liga 23

XIV. COMANDO INTERNACIONALISTA SIMON BOLIVAR

Min. Group Date: 1986
 Max. Group Date: 0
 Onset: NA

Aliases: Comando Internacionalista Simon Bolivar, Simon Bolivar Anti-Imperialist
 Commando, Simon Bolivar Organization

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 1986 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017)

Group End: 1986 (GTD 2017; MIPT 2008; DIANE 1988 p 10).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much known about this group. The group claimed that they attacked U.S. institutions in revenge for a US airstrike towards Libya in 1986 (MIPT 2008; DIANE 1988 p 10). There are no evident ties between the group and Libya (MIPT 2008). The group's

first attack was an attempted bomb in 1986 at the US Embassy in Mexico (MIPT 2008). More information about group ideology or political aims is unknown.

Geography

The group conducted two attacks in Mexico City (GTD 2017; MIPT 2008; DIANE 1988 p 10). There is no evidence that the group is transnational.

Organizational Structure

There is not much information about this group. The group claimed that they attacked U.S. institutions in revenge for a U.S. airstrike towards Libya in 1985 (MIPT 2008; DIANE 1988 p 10). The group attempted to bomb a U.S. embassy, and bombed a General Motors Company as well (MIPT 2008; DIANE 1988 p 10; GTD 2017). There were no deaths or injuries in either of their attacks, only some damage (DIANE 1988 p 10). There are no evident ties between the group and Libya (MIPT 2008). More information about group funding and structure is unknown.

External Ties

There is little known about this group. The group claimed that they attacked U.S. institutions in revenge for a U.S. airstrike towards Libya in 1985 (MIPT 2008; DIANE 1988 p 10). There are no evident ties between the group and Libya (MIPT 2008). More information about group alliances or external support is unknown.

Group Outcome

There is little known about this group. The group conducted their last attack at a General Motors company in Mexico in 1986 (GTD 2017; MIPT 2008; DIANE 1988 p 10). There is no evidence of a state response. There is no evidence for reasons why the group stopped using violence.

XV. ARIC UNION ASSOCIATION
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ARIC Union de Uniones

Group Formation: 1988 (Harvey 1998 p 256)

Group End: last date of violence unknown, group split in 1995 due to internal conflict

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is little known about this group. It formed as a splinter from the Union de Uniones in 1988 (Harvey 1998 p 256). It is an umbrella organization. Group members included six other “uniones de ejidos”: Quiptic Ta Lecubtesel, Pajal Yacoltay, Agua Azul, Relampagos de Agosto, and Junax Betic (Harvey 1998 p 256). There were also two rural production organizations; Junax Cotantic and Snopel Ayotic (Harvey 1998 p 256). UE de la Selva was another organization from Las Margaritas that also was part of the umbrella (Harvey 1998 p 256). The group was seemingly a labor organization that defended the interests of rural productions (Harvey 1998 p 264). Information about group aims and ideologies is unknown. There is never evidence the group was violent.

Geography

The group operated in Mexico (Harvey 1998 p 256). There is no evidence that the group is transnational.

Organizational Structure

There is little known about this group. The group formed as a splinter from the Union de Uniones in 1988 (Harvey 1998 p 256). It is an umbrella organization. Group members included six other “uniones de ejidos”: Quiptic Ta Lecubtesel, Pajal Yacoltay, Agua Azul, Relampagos de Agosto, and Junax Betic (Harvey 1998 p 256). There were also two rural production organizations; Junax Cotantic and Snopel Ayotic (Harvey 1998 p 256). UE de la Selva was another organization from Las Margaritas that also was part of the umbrella (Harvey 1998 p 256).

External Ties

There is little known about this group. The group formed as a splinter from the Union de Uniones in 1988 (Harvey 1998 p 256). It is an umbrella organization. Group members included six other “uniones de ejidos”: Quiptic Ta Lecubtesel, Pajal Yacoltay, Agua Azul, Relampagos de Agosto, and Junax Betic (Harvey 1998 p 256). There were also two rural production organizations; Junax Cotantic and Snopel Ayotic (Harvey 1998 p 256). UE de la Selva was another organization from Las Margaritas that also was part of the umbrella (Harvey 1998 p 256). More information about this group’s alliances or external support.

Group Outcome

The group had a strong alliance with the Salinas presidency (Harvey 1998 p169). However, later on, they disagreed with his policy changes, causing the group to lose about half its membership by 1993 (Harvey 1998 p 169). In 1995, the group split because of disagreements over the PRI party running for presidency; the new groups were ARIC-official and ARIC-independent (Harvey 1998 p 215). Information about the group’s last use of violence is unknown. There is no evidence that the group ever utilized violence.

XVI. DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Note: this is a violent political party.

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<http://newpol.org/content/mexicos-party-democratic-revolution-25-disappointment-disillusion>
- Marla Zabludovsky. “Mexico’s Election Violence is said to be worse in years.” New York Times. 2013.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/07/world/americas/mexicos-election-violence-is-said-to-be-worst-in-years.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PRD

Group Formation: formed 1989, first attack in 1990 (GTD 2017).

Group End: Last use of violence in 1997 (GTD 2017), group remains active as political party

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PRD was originally the National Democratic Front, a democratic faction within the PRI political party (US Library of Congress N.D.). In 1988, the National Democratic Front seemed to be winning the election, only to lose to Salinas in what many believe was a rigged election (La Botz 2014). Angered by the corruption, Cuauhtemoc Cardenas and two other leaders, Porfirio Munoz Ledo and Ifigenia Martinez, broke off from the PRI and formed the PRD in 1989 (La Botz 2014; US Library of Congress N.D.).

In 1990, the group conducted its first attack in Irimbo, Mexico against a PRI mayor in Irimbo, Mexico (GTD 217). The group continued to conduct violent attacks throughout the 1990's (GTD 2017). It is unclear why the group resorted to using violence when it did, but there is a history of electoral violence (New York Times 2013).

The group was a political party that focused mainly on economic nationalism and anti-neoliberalism (US Library of Congress N.D.). Its ideology is therefore leftist and nationalist (La Botz 2014). 70% of the leaders, like Cardenas, were former PRI leaders (US Library of Congress N.D.). The other 30% were members of communist and socialist parties in Mexico (US Library of Congress N.D.).

Geography

The group conducted attacks in various Mexican cities, such as Irimbp, Simojovel, San Luis de las Casas, Tumbala, Tila, Villahermosa, Venustiano Carranza, and Comalcalco (GTD 2017). There is no evidence of transnational bases or attacks.

Organizational Structure

The group was originally the National Democratic Front, a democratic faction within the PRI (US Library of Congress N.D.). In 1988, the National Democratic Front seemed to be winning the election, only to lose to Salinas in what many believe was a rigged election (La Botz 2014). Angered by the corruption, Cuauhtemoc Cardenas and two

other leaders, Profirio Munoz Ledo and Ifigenia Martinez, broke off from the PRI and formed the PRD in 1989 (La Botz 2014; US Library of Congress N.D.). Members were members of a political party.

Cardenas was the leader of the group. He was originally a member of the PRI party in 1988, but he did not agree with newly elected president Salinas' economic policies: free-market reforms (US Library of Congress N.D.). Cardenas' new group, the PRD, focused specifically on social welfare and protesting the new economic reforms (US Library of Congress N.D.). The leader of the state branch was Nicolas Estrada Merino, who was fatally shot in 2013 (Zabludovsky 2013). No information could be found about funding or size.

Cuauhtemoc Cardenas and Lopez Obrador were the two candidates for the PRD (La Botz 2014). Lopez Obrador eventually broke off and formed his own party, MOREA (La Botz 2014).

70% of the leaders, like Cardenas, were former PRI leaders (US Library of Congress N.D.). The other 30% were members of communist and socialist parties in Mexico (US Library of Congress N.D.).

Within the PRD there are several factions formed by alliances of the leftist groups that helped form the party (La Botz 2014). Some of these factions include the New Left, National Democratic Left, Political Action Group, and Progressive Movement (La Botz 2014).

It is hard to tell whether the violent attacks were sanctioned by the party or carried out by rogue members of the PRD (GTD 2017).

External Ties

There is no evidence of external support for the PRD by either state or other non-state entities. The Mexican Workers Party and the Unified Socialist Party supported the PRD (La Botz 2014).

Within the PRD there are several factions formed by alliances of the leftist groups that helped form the party (La Botz 2014). Some of these factions include the New Left, National Democratic Left, Political Action Group, and Progressive Movement (La Botz 2014).

The EZLN publicly denounced the PRD and rejected any assistance they offered (La Botz 2014). The leader of the EZLN said that the PRD's leaders were a prime example of Mexican corruption (La Botz 2014).

Group Outcome

The group conducted its last use of violence in 1997 (GTD 2017). There is no evidence of a state response or reasons why the group stopped using violence.

In 2004, videos were released by a businessman, Carlos Ahumada that showed PRD members accepting bribes (La Botz 2014). Later in 2009, a PRD congressman, Jesus Cesar Godoy, was found to have ties with a cartel (La Botz 2014).

The 2013 campaigning season in Mexico was increasingly violent (Zabludovsky 2013). The PRD's state branch leader was shot in a field in Oaxaca (Zabludovsky 2013).

XVII. PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO OBRERO CLANDESTINO-UNION DEL PUEBLO - PROCUP

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Worker Clandestine Union Of The People Party, Partido Revolucionario Obrero Clandestino-Union Del Pueblo - Procup, Revolutionary Worker Clandestine Union Of The People Party (Procup)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PROCUP-PDLP

Group Formation: early 1970's , date of first attack unknown (MIPT 2008; La Jolla 2000)

Group End: last independent attack 1996, group merged with other groups to form ERP and PDRP (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2-3).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in the early 1970's, though the exact date of its first attack is unknown (MIPT 2008; La Jolla 2000). The group ideology is Marxist-Leninist (MIPT 2008). The group's mission is to "liberate Mexico from the bourgeoisie and North American imperialism" (MIPT 2008;UCSD 2000). In 1980, the group merged with the PLDP, who added Maoist ideologies and guerilla tactics into the group (MIPT 2008; Grupos Armados N.D. p 2; UCSD 2000; La Jornada 2000). The PDLP's founder was Jose Maria Ortiz Vides (La Jolla 2000). PROCUP's founder's name is not presented in the evidence.

The group's mission was to overthrow the current government of Mexico and establish a socialist regime (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2 ; UCSD 2000). The group's political aims were therefore center seeking. The group was also known as the PROCUP-PDLP after the merger in 1980 (MIPT 2008). It was likely violent before its first recorded incident in 1990, but a more specific date could not be found (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group has conducted attacks in Oaxaca, Guerrero, Puebla, Jalisco and Mexico City (MIPT 2008; La Jornada 2000; GTD 2017). There is no evidence of transnational attacks or bases.

Organizational Structure

The group's goal was to create a military wing and a clandestine political wing that would later control the government (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2). They created these wings eventually with the ERP as the armed wing and the PDRP as the political wing.

The group uses bank robberies, kidnappings, and extortions as sources of funding (MIPT 2008; Grupos Armados N.D. p 2). The group conducts assassinations and bombings (MIPT 2008; Grupos Armados N.D. p 2; La Jornada 2000). The group targets include American institutions like McDonald's and Citibank and "bourgeois institutions" such as popular restaurants for the middle class (MIPT 2008;La Jornada 2000).

In 1980, the group merged with the PLDP, who added Maoist ideologies and guerilla tactics into the group (MIPT 2008;Grupos Armados N.D. p 2;UCSD 2000;La Jornada 2000). The PDLP's founder was Jose Maria Ortiz Vides (La Jolla 2000). PROCUP's founder's name is not presented in the evidence.

In 1994, the group negotiated with 13 other armed guerillas and they merged to form an armed wing named the Ejército Popular Revolucionario (ERP) (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2;La Jornada 2000). In 1996, the ERP formed a political wing, the Partido Democrático Popular Revolucionario (PDPR) (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2-3). The PROCUP-PDLP ceased to exist in 1996 after the group fully merged with the ERP and PDPR (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2-3).

There was no size estimate available.

External Ties

The group allied with Asociacion Civica General Revolucionaria, la Asamblea Nacional Obrera Campesina y Popular, las Fuerzas Armadas de la Liberación Nacional, and Las Fuerzas Armadas del Pueblo (La Jornada 2000).

Group Outcome

In the late 1970's, the government launched attacks to limit many guerrilla groups (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2-3). The PROCUP-PDLP survived as they remained hidden and began to look for new strategies to continue their mission (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2).

In 1994, the group negotiated with 13 other armed guerillas and they merged to form an armed wing named the Ejército Popular Revolucionario (ERP) (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2;La Jornada 2000). In 1996, the ERP formed a political wing, the Partido Democrático Popular Revolucionario (PDPR) (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2-3). The PROCUP-PDLP ceased to exist in 1996 after the group fully merged with the ERP and PDPR, forming a new organization (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2-3).

XVIII. MOVEMENT FOR TRIQUI UNIFICATION AND STRUGGLE

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Movimiento de Unificación y Lucha Triqui, MULT

Group Formation: 1981 (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618; Kennedy 2015)

Group End: 2015, it is unknown whether the group is still active

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Local political leaders in the Triqui area abused the Triqui people, resulting in hundreds of lives lost, women raped, houses burned, and people beaten (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618; Kennedy 2015). The group was established in 1981 in response to the PRI disturbing the Triqui people's previous autonomy with militarization and violence (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618; Kennedy 2015). The group's goal is that a 1973 presidential promise that the Triqui people have access to communal lands is carried out (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618). They used to live in a semi-autonomous state, but the PRI exerted new control over them. They wanted communal land reform policies to achieve some of that autonomy back, but they never indicated a complete separate state campaign (Kennedy 2015).

The group continued to fight for the rights of Triqui people (Bacon 2012). The date of the group's first violent attack is sometime in the 1980s, but more information could not be found.

Geography

Members are from San Juan Copala, a city in Oaxaca (Kennedy 2015; Gibler 2008). Members conduct most of their attacks in San Juan Copala (Kennedy 2015; Gibler

2008). Some members have fled to southern California but there is no evidence of violence in the US (Salinas 2016). The group has not engaged in any transnational attacks.

Organizational Structure

Group members are known as the “Triqui,” people indigenous to the Sierra Mixteca (Kennedy 2015). In 1990, the leader of the group was Heriberto Pasos (Gibler 2008).

In the 1990’s, along with the creation of UBISORT, the group began to function more like a paramilitary group (Kennedy 2015). In 1994, some members splintered and formed the PRI sanctioned Triqui Region Welfare (UBISORT) (Kennedy 2015). In 2007, a new faction was formed, the MULT-I (Kennedy 2015). The group had a political wing (Economist 2010).

The Triqui population has about 15,000 members, but it is unknown how many of those members joined MULT (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618).

The group produced radio broadcasts to make known the violence inflicted on their people’s (Gibler 2008). The group funds itself through extortion (Salinas 2016). It is also known to threaten those Triqui people that escaped to the United States (Salinas 2016).

External Ties

In 1994, a splinter group formed named UBISORT that has ties with the PRI and is considered a paramilitary group (Kennedy 2015; Bacon 2012). The group often had violent disputes with the UBISORT over territory (Kennedy 2015). In 2006, the MULT-1 splintered from the MULT (Gibler 2008).

More information about external support or alliances is unknown.

Group Outcome

Local political leaders in the Triqui area abused the Triqui people indiscriminately, resulting in hundreds of lives lost, women raped, houses burned, and people beaten (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p 618; Kennedy 2015).

The Mexican government said that they disregarded the radio broadcasts as the women speaking in them “were not journalists” nor educated (Gibler 2008).

In 2009, 700 Triqui people were displaced from their homes as a result of the government support of UBISORT (Kennedy 2015). In 2010, leaders of the MULT-I were shot by a gang and the founder of MULT was murdered (Kennedy 2015).

Government officials have arrested various leaders of the group (Salinas 2016). In 2015, a man said that seven men came to his house demanding money on behalf of the MULT (Salinas 2016). It is unknown whether the group is still active.

Notes for Iris:

-somewhere anecdote about heavy-handed Mexican response in early 90s to Triqui
-see also Wiki note "In 1991, the military was replaced by the Oaxaca state police.^[5] Under the military presence, indigenous movements and organizations such as the Club and the Movement of Triqui Unification and Struggle (MULT) faced pressure. MULT was formed in the 1970s to fight for Triqui autonomy and "fight against the caciques (local political bosses)."^[7]"

XIX. MILITANTS OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PARTY

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Note: this is a violent political party

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PAN

Group Formation: 1939 (Library of Congress N.D.), attack in 1992 (GTD 2017)

Group End: 1992 last year using violence (GTD 2017), party remains active

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group is an opposition political party founded in 1939 by Manuel Gomez Moran (Library of Congress N.D.). The party was conservative and right wing, wanting to limit government control on the economy (Library of Congress N.D.). The group's first violent attack was in 1992 following the election of Zapata which they claimed to be fraudulent (GTD 2017; Cody 1992). It is a violent political party.

Geography

The group is a political party in Mexico (Library of Congress N.D.). The group conducted an attack in Matamoros, Mexico (GTD 2017). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The group is an opposition political party founded in 1939 by Manuel Gomez Moran (Library of Congress N.D.). The party was conservative and modeled like a Christian Democratic government (Library of Congress N.D.). The party is far right wing, wanting minimal government control on the economy (Library of Congress N.D.). It is unknown if the violence perpetrated by this group was ever sanctioned and it is only associated with one attack.

External Ties

The group was an opposition party to the PRI and PRD which are more leftist (Library of Congress N.D.).

Group Outcome

In 1988, Salinas worked with the PAN to establish economic reforms (Cody 1992). The group organized marches in 1992 when Zapata won, claiming that the election was fraudulent (Cody 1992). This was the event that most likely triggered the 1992 attack in Matamoros, Mexico (GTD 2017). That is the only violent attack the party has been responsible for. Evidence of state response is unknown. The party remains active.

XX. EARTH LIBERATION FRONT

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

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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 to the 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

The Earth Liberation Front was formed in 1992 in Brighton, England, due to a protest against unfair animal rights and harm to the environment (MIPT 2008; Joosse 2007; UMD 2017). The majority of the ELF's attacks took place in the United States and 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 (Joosse 2007, 354; Loadenthal 2013). It operates in cells (Joosse 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 conducting 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).

Notes for Iris:

- super amorphous organizational structure
- encourage violence against anti-environmentalist
- group works in cells and does not receive any external support
- in the beginning, the group primarily operated against citizens and property, but tactics shifted over time against government and businesses (overall large umbrella movement)
- why can't the police repress them? Compared to other groups, their aim is really minimalist, they don't try to harm civilians, and the police doesn't care about them
- possible organizational structure? Because it is so easy to become a member

XXI. ROCK MACHINE MC
Min. Group Date: 1995
Max. Group Date: 1995
Onset: NA

Aliases: Rock Machine, Rock Machine Mc, Rock Machine Motorcycle Club

Skip this group.

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Group Formation: What is the earliest year the group was active?

Group End: What is the last year the group was active? Why did it stop using political violence?

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This section is where you would include information about the group's founding date, its initial goals, ideology, and date when it first came to attention as a violent group.

Geography

This section is where you would include information about the group's operational environment including the names of areas where they operate from, the name of any external sanctuaries, the name of any cities, towns, or neighborhoods where they conduct attacks. You may also provide a generic descriptor if you cannot identify specifically where, but know what the geographic composition of the area was.

Organizational Structure

This section is where you would include information about the group's organizational structure including its leadership, membership, source of funding, and different wings.

External Ties

This section is where you would include information about the group's ties to other actors including both other armed groups as well as other countries. This includes information about external support, alliances, and splinters.

Group Outcome

This section is where you would include information about the state's response to the group, if any, and how this affects the group. You will also identify whether the group is still active, when it stopped using violence, and what happened to the group to cause it to stop using violence.

XXII. EJERCITO POPULAR REVOLUCIONARIO

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 2007

Onset: 1996

Aliases: Popular Revolutionary Army (Mexico), Ejercito Popular Revolucionario, Ej_rcito Popular Revolucionario, Ejercito Popular Revolucionario (Epr), Ejercito Popular Revolucionario (Epr), Ej_rcito Popular Revolucionario (Epr), People's Revolutionary Army (Erp) (Mexico), Popular Revolutionary Army, Popular Revolutionary Army Of The People (Mexico)

Part 1. Bibliography

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- "EPR." La Jornada. 2007. <http://www.jornada.unam.mx/2007/07/15/index.php?section=opinion&article=008a1pol>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 1994, first attack 1996 (FAS N.D.; Insight Crime 2017; Canada IRB 1997)

Group End: 2012, group allegedly remains active

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

In 1994, PROCUP negotiated with 13 other armed guerillas and they merged to form an armed wing named the Ejército Popular Revolucionario (ERP) (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2; La Jornada 2000; Insight Crime 2017). In 1996, the ERP formed a political wing, the Partido Democrático Popular Revolucionario (PDPR) (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2-3). The PROCUP-PDLP ceased to exist in 1996 after the group fully merged with the ERP and PDPR (Grupos Armados N.D. p 2-3). The EPR's first violent attack was in 1996 when 100 members of the group raided Aguas Blancas, Guerrero and shot 17 times in honor of the anniversary of police killing 17 farmers (Insight Crime 2017; FAS N.D.; Canada IRB 1997; Gastiopolus N.D.). The group's ideology is Marxist-Leninist (Insight Crime 2017). The group's aims were to overthrow the central government and replace it with a Marxist alternative (Insight Crime 2013; Gastiopolus N.D.).

Geography

The ERP conducted attacks in Aguas Blancas and Los Encinos in the state of Guerrero (Insight Crime 2017; FAS N.D.; Gastiopolus N.D.). The group also attacked in Oaxaca (Insight Crime 2017). The ERP has also been reported to attack in Chiapas, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Michoacán, Morelos, Puebla, Querétaro, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, and Mexico City (Insight Crime 2017). The ERP allegedly obtained arms from unknown sources in Guatemala (Insight Crime 2017). There is no evidence of transnational attacks.

Organizational Structure

The group's members were primarily ex-militants from PROCUP and other armed organizations. The group also recruited peasants to fight (Insight Crime 2017; Canada IRB 1997). The ERP is said to pay peasants to fight in their name (Canada IRB 1997). The group has five leaders whose names remain secret (Insight Crime 2017). Two of the leaders go by "Oscar" and "Vicente" but their real full names are unknown (Gastiopolus N.D.). In 2007, one leader was discovered: Edmundo Reyes (Tobar 2007). The ERP was thought to have less than 300 members at an unknown date (Gastiopolus N.D.).

The ERP had a political wing named PDRP (FAS N.D.).

The ERP attacked military bases, police stations, radio stations, and assaults (Insight Crime 2017; FAS N.D.). The ERP used kidnappings as a source of funding (Insight Crime 2017).

After a 1996 series of attacks, the group's violent activities dissipated (Insight Crime 2017). In 1998, a faction of the group led by Jacobo Silva, announced they were splintering off to form the Insurgent People's Army on the grounds that ERP was not radical enough (Insight Crime 2017).

In 2007, the group began to show a lot of activity again and began to famously target oil companies (PEMEX) in response to the federal authorities allegedly taking members Gabriel Alberto Cruz Sanchez and Edmundo Reyes (Insight Crime 2017; Insight Crime 2013; Tobar 2007).

External Ties

The ERP claimed to support the EZLN but the EZLN denied this and said they have not participated in violence alongside the ERP (Insight Crime 2017; Gastiopolus N.D.). The group has also allegedly made connections with the FARC in Colombia (Insight Crime 2017).

The ERP allegedly helped CNTE, a teacher's union, conduct attacks (Insight Crime 2013). The ERP has also allegedly assisted a Oaxacan group, APPO, conduct deadly protests (Insight Crime 2013).

The ERP allegedly obtained arms from unknown armed actors in Guatemala (Insight Crime 2017).

Group Outcome

After the 1996 attack, the government increased its military presence in southern Mexico (Gastiopolus N.D.). The governor of Guerrero told the ERP he would like to negotiate with them after the attack and they responded by saying, "we don't talk to assassins" (Gastiopolus N.D.). The governor then refused to talk to them and 10,000 military troops were placed in Guerrero (Gastiopolus N.D.).

In 2007, the government allegedly took two group members, Gabriel Alberto Cruz Sanchez and Edmundo Reyes (Insight Crime 2017).

Peace negotiations were attempted in 2008 but soon fell apart (Insight Crime 2017). In 2009, the group formed nine bases along the southern border of Mexico (Insight Crime 2017). Later in 2012, the group threatened that they were reorganizing themselves and obtaining new arms (Insight Crime 2017).

In 2014, 43 students disappeared in Guerrero; a group named Guerreros Unidos claimed responsibility (Insight Crime 2017). The EPR declared war on Guerreros Unidos because of the incident (Insight Crime 2017).

Good quote from Gastiopolus:

"The Mexican government initially attempted to minimize the significance of the second rebel group to appear in Mexico. In his last state of the union address, for example, President Zedillo called the EPR nothing more than an unfortunate incident. "

Mexico Cases, Part 2: 1997-2005

Last Updated: 10 January 2018

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T247	EJERCITO JUSTICIERO DEL PUEBLO INDEFENSO (EJPI)		1997	1997
T1955	INSURGENT PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY		1998	0

	ARMY (ERPI)			
T413	FUERZAS ARMADAS REVOLUCIONARIAS DEL PUEBLO (FARP)		1999	2001
T928	VILLISTA REVOLUTIONARY ARMY OF THE PEOPLE		1999	0
T583	JOSE MARIA MORELOS Y PAVON NATIONAL GUERRILLA COUNCIL		2000	2000
T927	CLANDESTINE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE POOR (CCRP-CJ)		2001	0
T2386	GULF CARTEL		2004	2010
T841	CJM-23		2004	0
T2070	CARTEL DE SINALOA		2004	2010
T1005	LIGA ARMADA COMUNISTA		2005	0

I. EJERCITO JUSTICIERO DEL PUEBLO INDEFENSO (EJPI)

Torg ID: 247

Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: NA

Aliases: Justice Army For Defenseless Peoples, Avenging Army Of Defenseless People, Ejercito Justiciero Del Pueblo Indefenso (Ejpi), Justice Army For Defenseless People, Justice Army Of Defenseless People (Ejpi), Justice Army Of The Defenseless People (Ejpi)

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[PoUkwTNlo8juKXug&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiH9LeFvtDYAhVHwGMKHZ5NCFIQ6AEIQjAH#v=onepage&q=Avenging%20Army%20Of%20Defenseless%20People&f=false](http://www.jornada.unam.mx/1998/01/25/mas-laura.html)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 1996

Group End: 1998 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but it was active as early as 1996 (Schmid 2011, 627). The group's motive behind the attacks was reportedly the discriminatory treatment of the indigenous people in Chiapas (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; Castellanos 1998; Minorities at Risk Project N.d.). Specifically, the group thought government economic policies had hurt the indigenous people living in Chiapas (MIPT 2008). The group claimed responsibility for an unplaced attack after the Acteal massacre in Chiapas on December 22, 1997 (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; Castellanos 1998).

Geography

The group launched an attack in the city of Guerrero in Mexico, reportedly killing four bandits (Minorities at Risk Project N.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group's organizational structure is unknown.

External Ties

One of the attacks attributed to the group was reportedly carried out by another group known as the EPR (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). There have been reports that the group was actually a cover for the EPR, but the aims are pretty different (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was on January 7, 1998 (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; Schmid 2011). It is unknown what happened to the group after its last incident and it is not heard from again.

Notes for Iris:

- ideology is ethno-nationalist - belief that the economic policies hurt the group
- what do they want to achieve? Improve the treatment and rights of indigenous people in the region
- massacre shows proof that the government was very discriminatory towards the government
- the group is pretty short-lived and unclear evidence if the government repressed or provided concessions good

II. INSURGENT PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (ERPI)

Torg ID: 1955

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Insurgent People's Revolutionary Army (Erpi), Insurgent People's Revolutionary Army (Erpi)

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- "Mexico: Fear for Safety." *Amnesty International*. 2009. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr41/031/2009/en/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: EJÉRCITO REVOLUCIONARIO DEL PUEBLO INSURGENTE

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 2017 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1998, splintering off from another group known as the Popular Revolution Army (EPR) due to ideological disagreements that the EPR was too conservative (VICE 2014; Mird 2003; CISEN n.d.; CEDEMA 2017). The group's first violent attack was in 1998 (Mird 2003). The group is one of Mexico's largest guerrilla groups (Economist 2001; Telesur. 2014). There are conflicting reports about the group's aims. Some argue the group does not plan on carrying out a revolution, but instead

focuses on self-defense (Economist 2001). Others suggest the group wants to carry out a “nation-wide insurrection” to overthrow the government (Mird 2003, 38; Paulson n.d.). The group also reportedly advocates for the formation of a government that adheres to the will of the people, honors the will of civil society, pays attention to demands made by society, fights corruption, and honors human rights and justice (Paulson n.d.). The group planned to launch its struggle by sabotaging the 2000 elections (Los Angeles Times 1999). The group also reportedly wanted to combat a group known as the Guerreros Unidos after they murdered student protesters (Insight Crime 2014). EPR’s ideology was leftist, meaning EPRI’s ideology was possibly also leftist (Mird 2003).

Geography

The group has launched attacks in various cities in Mexico including Ayotzinapa and Guerrero (VICE 2014; Hilton 2000). The group reportedly carries out attacks in Guerrero’s coasts and mountains (Paulson n.d.). They are primarily based in the Sierra Madre del Sur mountains in Guerrero (Mird 2003, 38; Insight Crime 2014).

Organizational Structure

The group is one of Mexico’s largest guerilla groups (Economist 2001; Telesur 2014). The group funds itself by kidnapping businessmen for ransom money (Mird 2003; VICE 2014). The group tried to recruit university students to join the group, but it is unclear whether these efforts were successful (Mird 2003; VICE 2014). The group is reportedly organized in a series of cells (Mird 2003). No size estimates could be found for the ERPI, but size estimates for EPR-related insurgencies range from a dozen to a few hundred at most (Mird 2003, p. 34). The leader of the group is unknown.

External Ties

The group formed in 1998 when it splintered from the Popular Revolution Army (EPR) (VICE 2014; Mird 2003; CISEN n.d.; CEDEMA 2017). Another group known as the FARP also broke away from the ERP (Hilton 2000). The group reportedly does not have any relations with the drug cartels in Mexico (VICE 2014).

Group Outcome

The group planned to launch its struggle by sabotaging the 2000 elections (Los Angeles Times 1999). The Mexican police and army preempted this attack by arresting several members and the group’s leader (Los Angeles Times 1999). It is unknown when the group’s last attack occurred. The group continues to issue press statements and threats as late as 2017 (CEDEMA and Insight Crime). The group is reportedly still intact today.

Notes for Iris:

- their political aims are conflicting and change over time.
- the 2000 elections was supposed to be a coming out party, but the government reacted before the elections
- this is the largest guerrilla group in the late 1990s, ideology might have been attractive, they might have been able to get more support from university students

III. FUERZAS ARMADAS REVOLUCIONARIAS DEL PUEBLO (FARP)

Torg ID: 413

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Del Pueblo (Farp), Revolutionary Armed Forces Of The People (Farp)

Part 1. Bibliography

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- "Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias del Pueblo (FARP)." Terrorist Organization Reference Guide. Office of Border Patrol. US Department of Homeland Security. 2004. PDF. gDrive. Pp. 82
- Ramon Mird. "Revolutionary Armed Forces of the People (FARP) ." Criminal and Terrorist Activity in Mexico. Library of Congress. 2003. http://edocs.nps.edu/govpubs/LOC/FRD/Feb03_OrgCrime_Mexico.pdf
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[oTPCv&sig=nuff0VEXA0koaykvhCy-ws1_6eQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj5jYfZwNDYAhUE12MKHcvwANwQ6AEIYDAN#v=onepage&q=FUERZAS%20ARMADAS%20REVOLUCIONARIAS%20DEL%20PUEBLO%20\(FARP\)&f=false](https://search.proquest.com/docview/421678536?accountid=14026)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2013, but issuing press statements until 2014 (BBC 2013; CEDEMA)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group's first violent attack was in early 2000 in which they carried out a pipe bomb attack outside of a government building (BBC 2001; Tan 2010; GTD 2017; CISEN n.d.). The group also attacked American companies like McDonald's, General Motors, and CitiGroup Bank (Tan 2010; Lofredo 2006; Mird 2003). The group splintered from ERP at an unknown date (Mird 2003). The group's political aim was to overthrow the PRI and establish a new democratic government (MIPT).

The group's ideology is largely anti-globalization and anti-USA (Tan 2010). The group adheres to a Marxist-Leninist methodology (Lofredo 2006; MIPT 2008). The group reportedly claimed that the military nature of the group was only a portion of their purpose, but instead political work is their main doxua (Lofredo 2006). The group also attempted to form a popular democratic republic with a constitution that is newly written in addition to a more conservative economic system (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group has operated in various cities in Mexico including Mexico City, Cuajimalpa, Guerrero, Morelos, Puebla (GTD 2017; Lofredo 2006; BBC 2001; CISEN n.d.; Mird 2003). It is active in both urban and rural areas (DeWitt 2001).

Organizational Structure

The group reportedly funds itself through kidnapping and extortion (Mird 2003; Tan 2010). A cell in Mexico City was primarily composed of students. The group is organized in a series of cells (Mird 2003). The size of the group is unknown. No information could be found about leadership or if the group had a political wing.

External Ties

The group is a splinter of another group known as the ERP (Hilton 2000). Another group that also broke away from the ERP is known as the ERPI (Hilton 2000).

Group Outcome

The group's last known violent attack was on August 8, 2001 (GTD 2017). The group was still considered active in 2013 although it is unknown when its last violent attack occurred (BBC 2013). The group last issued a press statement in 2014 (CEDEMA n.d.). It is unknown what happened to the group after 2014. It is unknown what the state's reaction to the group has been.

Notes for Iris:

- their ideology is clear anti-globalization
- they are a Marxist ideology - expel communist influences from the country
- their political aims want to overthrow the PRI government
- Size is smaller, aims are less clear, unable to attract as much support. Targets are not conducive to guerrilla warfare.

IV. VILLISTA REVOLUTIONARY ARMY OF THE PEOPLE

Torg ID: 928

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Villista Revolutionary Army Of The People (Evrp), Villista Revolutionary Army Of The People

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Ejercito Villista Revolucionario del Pueblo (EVRP).” Terrorist Organization Reference Guide. Office of Border Patrol. US Department of Homeland Security. 2004. PDF. gDrive. Pp. 82
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Ejercito Villista Revolucionario del. Pueblo - EVRP

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 2006 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was formed in 1999 when it splintered from the EPR (Mird 2003; CISEN n.d.).

The group reportedly carried out an attack in March of 2000 when it attacked the Santa Lucia air base and the headquarters of the Federal Preventive Police in Mexico (Mird 2003). The group also declared participation in an attack on a General Motors dealership and a McDonald’s restaurant on September 1, 2002 (Mird 2003). The group reportedly wanted to transform outdated conceptions as well as practices that were flawed in order to bring in political, international, national, and social developments (CISEN n.d.). The group also reportedly tried to eliminate practices that demonstrated favoritism of a particular group of people (CISEN n.d.). Their aim was likely to oppose globalization and the West. Their ideology may have been leftist because they objected to social and class-based discrimination. They wanted to change social policies and economic policies by the Mexican government.

Geography

The group is reportedly based in Guerrero, Mexico (Mird 2003). The group has launched attacks in Mexico City, on the McDonalds and General Motors located near the Mexico City airport (Mird 2003).

Organizational Structure

The group was a member of the CGNJMMP umbrella organization (Mird 2003). The size of the group and its leadership is unknown. Members came from the EPR (MIRD 2003; CISEN n.d.).

External Ties

The group was formed in 1999 when it splintered from a larger group known as EPR (Mird 2003; CISEN n.d.). The group was a member of the CGNJMMP umbrella organization (Mird 2003).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was on a General Motors dealership and a McDonald's restaurant on September 1, 2002 (Mird 2003). The last press release of the group was released on November 30, 2006 (CEDEMA 2017). It is unknown what the state's response to the group has been. It is unknown what happened to the group after 2002 or after 2006.

Notes for Iris:

-sounds similar to anti-globalization groups

V. JOSE MARIA MORELOS Y PAVON NATIONAL GUERRILLA COUNCIL

Torg ID: 583

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: Group Of Guerilla Combatants Of Jose Maria Morelos Y Pavon (Cgnjmmmp), Cgnjmmmp, Coordinadora Guerrillera Nacional Jose Maria Morelos Y Pavon Group Of Guerilla Combatants Of Jose Maria Morelos Y Pavon, Jose Maria Morelos Y Pavon National Guerrilla Coordinating Group, Jose Maria Morelos Y Pavon National Guerrilla Council

Part 1. Bibliography

- "JOSE MARIA MORELOS Y PAVON NATIONAL GUERRILLA COORDINATING GROUP." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4041, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dbf5n9nS6k1aWmypsBAxszbOxLRHBaDvklRdprXFMPY/edit>

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http://edocs.nps.edu/govpubs/LOC/FRD/Feb03_OrgCrime_Mexico.pdf

Note: Mird and MIPT nearly identical

*this is an umbrella group

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 200 (MIPT 2008; Mird 2003)

Group End: 2001 (MIPT 2008; Mird 2003) - reasons for ending violence unknown

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group is an umbrella organization of three splinter groups of the Popular Revolutionary Army: Clandestine Revolutionary Committee of the Poor, Revolutionary Armed Forces of the People, and Villista Revolutionary Army of the People (MIPT 2008; Mird 2003). The group's ideologies are revolutionary and anti-globalization ("leftist") (MIPT 2008). It is unknown when the umbrella formed, but the group's initial attack was in 2001 when the group bombed a car dealership and attempted to bomb a McDonald's in Mexico City (MIPT 2008; Mird 2003). The group was named after a Mexican patriot who fought against Spain in the war of independence in the early 1800's (MIPT 2008).

Geography

All the groups within the umbrella are based in Guerrero, Mexico (MIPT 2008). The group's initial attack was in 2001 when the group bombed a car dealership and attempted to bomb a McDonald's in Mexico City (MIPT 2008; Mird 2003). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

There is little known about the organizational structure of this group. The group is an umbrella organization of three splinter groups of the Popular Revolutionary Army: Clandestine Revolutionary Committee of the Poor, Revolutionary Armed Forces of the

People, and Villista Revolutionary Army of the People (MIPT 2008; Mird 2003). More information about group leadership and funding is unknown.

External Ties

There is little known about this group's external ties. The group is an umbrella organization of three splinter groups of the Popular Revolutionary Army: Clandestine Revolutionary Committee of the Poor, Revolutionary Armed Forces of the People, and Villista Revolutionary Army of the People (MIPT 2008; Mird 2003). More information about group alliances or external support is unknown.

Group Outcome

There is little known about this group's outcome. The last group attack recorded was in 2001 (Mid 2003; MIPT 2008). Reasons for ending use of violence are unknown.

VI. CLANDESTINE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE POOR (CCRP-CJ)

Torg ID: 927

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Clandestine Revolutionary Committee Of The Poor (Ccrp-Cj), Clandestine Revolutionary Committee Of The Poor

Part 1. Bibliography

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- Ramon Mird. "Clandestine Revolutionary Committee of the Poor (CCRP-28J) ." Criminal and Terrorist Activity in Mexico. Library of Congress. 2003. http://edocs.nps.edu/govpubs/LOC/FRD/Feb03_OrgCrime_Mexico.pdf
- "Comite Clandestino Revolucionario de los Pobres." Grupos Armados. CISEN (Center for Research and National Security). N.d. http://www.cisen.gob.mx/actas/grupos_armados.pdf
- "Latest Press Releases." Documentation Center of the Armed Movements. CEDEMA. 2017. <http://www.cedema.org/index.php?ver=mostrar&pais=9&nombrepais=Mexico>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Comite Clandestino Revolucionario de los Pobres - Comando Justiciero 28 de junio (CCRP-CJ), Comite Clandestino Revolucionario de los Pobres - Comando Justiciero 28 de junio, CCRP-CJ

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 2001 (last attack), 2011 (last press statement, unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

In 1985, three farmers, one of them nicknamed “El Che,” a former member of a group known as la Brigada Campesina de Ajusticiamiento de Lucio Cabañas, joined together to demand explanations of the people that “disappeared” (Cisen n.d.). They created ties with the PROCUP-PDLP around 1990, but ended up disagreeing with the leaders of the group (Cisen n.d.). As a result, they created a group known as the Commando Justice, which then divided into two more groups, one of them forming the Clandestine Revolutionary Committee of the Poor (Cisen n.d.). The group changed a substantial amount between 1985 and 1998 such that it likely became a new group (Cisen n.d.).

The group first formed around 1998 (Cisen n.d.). The group has a Marxist ideology and advocates for a new socialist government (Cisen n.d.). Its first attack is unknown precisely.

Geography

The group has operated in various cities in Mexico, including Guerrero and Mexico City (Cisen n.d.). The group also reportedly operated in the Ahuacatitlan Municipality of Teloloapan and Sierra de Atoyac de Alvarez (Cisen n.d.). The group has launched attacks in the mountain regions of Mexico (Cisen n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Two men known as Lieutenant Cesar and Sergeant Antonio are reportedly the captains of the group (Cisen n.d.). The size and funding of the group are unknown.

External Ties

The group formed as a result of a division within the Commando Justice (Cisen n.d.). They originally had ties with the PDPR-EPR, but they reportedly split as a result of ideology differences (Cisen n.d.). The group allied with two other groups known as EVRP and FARP to create the umbrella group known as the Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon National Guerrilla Coordinating Group in 2000 (Mird 2003). The group also reportedly had ties with EVLN in carrying out a pipe bomb attack in 2001 (Mird 2003).

They created ties with the PROCUP-PDLP around 1990, but ended up disagreeing with the leaders of the group (Cisen n.d.).

Group Outcome

The group merged with two other groups known as EVRP and FARP to create the umbrella group known as the Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon National Guerrilla Coordinating Group in 2000 (Mird 2003). The group claimed responsibility for a pipe bomb attack in 2001 (Mird 2003). The group last released a press report on June 27th 2011 (CEDEMA 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- in 1985, the group formed to protest disappearances and then work with PROCUP in 1990 but there's no evidence its ever violent
- in 1998, the group formed with new goals to overthrow the government
- the group's aims are much grander than the others so it is likely to last longer because it's harder to accommodate their aims

VII. GULF CARTEL
Torg ID: 2386
Min. Group Date: 2004
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: NA

Aliases: Gulf Cartel, Cartel Del Golfo (Cdg), Golfos

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30031. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30031>
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<https://www.insightcrime.org/mexico-organized-crime-news/gulf-cartel-profile/>
- Actor ID 782. Uppsala Armed Conflict Data. Last modified 2017.
<http://ucdp.uu.se/#/actor/782>
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<http://www.businessinsider.com/breakdown-of-gulf-cartel-is-driving-violence-in-reynosa-mexico-2017-11>
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<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/mexico/etc/gulf.html>
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<http://www.jornada.unam.mx/2003/03/15/046n1soc.php?origen=soc-jus.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1984

Group End: 2017 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group has its origins in the 1970s. It was originally headed by a man named Juan Nepomuceno Guerra who smuggled alcohol in addition to marijuana and cocaine into the United States (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017; Garcia and Barbosa 2003).

In 1984, Juan Garcia Abrego took control of a drug trafficking business that originally belonged to his uncle and formally established the Gulf Cartel (Insight Crime 2017). He went on to run a marijuana and heroin operation that was relatively small (Insight Crime 2017). Abrego went on to reportedly form a deal with a Columbian group known as Cali Cartel that attempts to search for ways to enter to the United State's market after their Caribbean routes were attacked by the law enforcement of the United States (Insight Crime 2017; Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017; Frontline; Garcia and Barbosa 2003). Abrego took on the role of taking care of shipments of cocaine through the border between Mexico and the United States; he took on the entirety of risks as well as half of the profits (Insight Crime 2017).

The group is one of the oldest and largest drug cartels in Mexico (Insight Crime 2017; Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group is also reportedly fighting another group known as the Sinaloa Cartel for control over territory (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). It is unknown precisely when the group had its first attack.

Geography

The group launched an attack in the city of Morelia, Mexico (GTD 2017). The group is reportedly based in a state known as Tamaulipas, and its most crucial bases being located in Reynosa, Matamoros, Nuevo Laredo, and Ciudad Victoria (Insight Crime 2017; Business Insider 2017). Another crucial base for the group is a city known as Monterrey (Insight Crime 2017).

The group is also reportedly trying to establish itself in cities known as Morelia in Michoacan and Miguel Aleman in addition to the Yucatan peninsula (Insight Crime 2017;

Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group has reportedly shipped products across the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017).

The group has shipped its products in the United States in places such as Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York (Business Insider 2017). The group also reportedly operates in Nuevo Leon, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Quintana Roo, Jalisco, Zacatecas, Chiapas, and the Federal District (La Jornada 2003).

The group does not conduct any transnational attacks in the United States.

Organizational Structure

The group's origins date back to the 1970s when Juan Nepomuceno Guerra began smuggling alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine into the United States (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017; Garcia and Barbosa 2003).

In 1984, Juan Garcia Abrego took over the group and formally established the Gulf Cartel (Insight Crime 2017; Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017; Frontline; Garcia and Barbosa 2003). A man named Cardenas took on the leadership role afterwards followed by Jorge Eduardo Costilla Sanchez, Antonio Cardenas Guillen, and then Mario Ramirez Trevino (InsightCrime 2017). Loisa Salinas was reportedly a leader of several factions of the drug cartel (Business Insider 2017). The group reportedly has approximately 1,000 members (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017).

External Ties

The group reportedly had ties with a group known as Familia Michoacana; the alliance was reportedly formed to combat the Zetas, a common rival of the two groups (Insight Crime 2017). The group was also formerly allied to groups known as the Tijuana Cartel and Sinaloa Cartel (Insight Crime 2017). The group has reportedly splintered into smaller groups throughout the years (Business Insider 2017).

Group Outcome

The group has reportedly been able to push the Zetas out of some areas, but the Zetas are reportedly holding on tightly to their territory (Insight Crime 2017). One of the group's former leaders, Juan Garcia Abrego, was captured and brought to the United States on criminal charges (Insight Crime 2017; Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017; Frontline; Garcia and Barbosa 2003). The group is reportedly still intact and active as late as 2017 (Insight Crime 2017; UCDP 2017) .

Min. Group Date: 2004
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Comando Jaramillista Morelense 23 De Mayo (Cjm-23), Cjm-23, Comando Jaramillista Morelense 23 De Mayo, Jaramillista Comando

Part 1. Bibliography

- “CJM-23.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3992, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1qTlblesqD9gJaqsrrhKtvBnAriLM11TIYD6wk6jln_c/edit
- “Latest Press Releases.” Center for Armed Group Documentation. 2017. <http://www.cedema.org/index.php?ver=mostrar&pais=9&nombrepais=Mexico>
- Luis Navarro. “The Jaramillistas.” La Jornada. 2004. <http://www.jornada.unam.mx/2004/06/01/021a2pol.php?printver=1&fly=>
- “Attacks against Mexican banks.” BBC. 2004. http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/spanish/latin_america/newsid_3741000/3741261.stm
- “World in Brief.” Washington Post. 2004. http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A50727-2004May23.html?nav=rss_world/asia/southasia/bangladesh

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: 2004 (last attack), 2009 (last statement)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but their first attack came in 2004 when they bombed three foreign-owned bank branches in Jiutepec, Mexico (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; Washington Post 2004; La Jornada 2004; BBC 2004). The three banks were reportedly Banamex, Bancomer, and Santander Serfin (BBC 2004).

The group left behind leaflets at the site of the attack, criticizing Mexican leaders like governor Sergio Estrada and President Vicente Fox (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; La Jornada 2004; BBC 2004). The group protested neo-liberal economic policies issued by Fox, as well as Estrada’s ties with narcotics and corruption (MIPT Knowledge Base

2008; La Jornada. 2004; BBC 2004). It also demanded the governor Sergio Estrada resign (Navarro Post 2004).

The group advocates for reforming Mexico's economic policies and combating corruption (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). It was anti-imperialist (Navarro 2004; BBC 2004; MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

The group is reportedly named after Ruben Jaramillo, a local hero (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; Washington Post 2004; La Jornada 2004; BBC 2004).

Geography

The group's first attack was when they bombed three foreign-owned bank branches in Jiutepec, Mexico (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; Washington Post 2004; La Jornada 2004; BBC 2004). The three banks were reportedly Banamex, Bancomer, and Santander Serfin (BBC 2004). The group's base is reportedly in Morelos, Mexico (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group has launched attacks in Jiutepec, Mexico City, and Cuernavaca (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; Washington Post 2004; BBC 2004). It is not transnational and there is no evidence of an external base.

Organizational Structure

The group is reportedly named after Ruben Jaramillo, a local hero (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; Washington Post 2004; La Jornada 2004; BBC 2004). The group's leadership and membership is unknown.

External Ties

The group reportedly declared support for Ejercito Zapatista de Liberacion Nacional (EZLN) (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

Group Outcome

Sometime between 2004 and 2008, the group reportedly claimed it was non-violent and had given up violence towards civilians as well as terrorism (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group's last attack was in 2004 (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; La Jornada 2004). The last report issued by the group was on May 23, 2009 (Center for Armed Group Documentation 2017).

- IX. CARTEL DE SINALOA
Torg ID: 2070
Min. Group Date: 2004
Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: Sinaloa Cartel, Cartel De Sinaloa, Cartel De Sinaloa

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Sinaloa Cartel Profile.” Insight Crime. N.d.
<https://www.insightcrime.org/mexico-organized-crime-news/sinaloa-cartel-profile/>
- Actor ID 775. Uppsala Conflict Data. Last modified 2017. <http://ucdp.uu.se/#/actor/775>
- Patrick Keefe. “Cocaine Incorporated.” New York Times Magazine. 2012.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/06/17/magazine/how-a-mexican-drug-cartel-makes-its-billions.html>
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<https://www.rollingstone.com/culture/behind-the-scenes-of-mexicos-sinaloa-cartel-w475345>
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<https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdca/pr/sinaloa-cartel-cell-leader-convicted>
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https://news.vice.com/en_ca/article/8xmzax/the-sinaloa-cartel-is-alive-and-thriving-without-el-chapo
- David Agren. “Mexico Captures Sinaloa Cartel Boss Who Launched Power Bid after El Chapo arrest.” Guardian. 2017.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/may/02/mexico-captures-sinaloa-cartel-leader-el-chapo>
- Paul Wood. “Inside Mexico’s Feared Sinaloa Drug Cartel.” BBC. 2014.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-27427123>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989 (Guzman takeover)

Group End: 2018 (Still Intact and active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group formed. Its current incarnation formed in 1989 under the leadership of Joaquin “El Chapo” Guzman although its origins are slightly unclear (Keefe 2012; Uppsala Conflict n.d.). The group is often referred to as Mexico’s

largest and most powerful drug cartel (Insight Crime n.d.). The group is currently fighting for smuggling routes and control over territory (Uppsala Conflict Data 2017).

Joaquin Guzman-Loera, also known as “El Chapo”, was a logistics expert for the Tijuana Cartel. In 1989, he broke away, inherited the remaining parts of the Sinaloa cartel and turned it into its current iteration (Uppsala Conflict Data 2017). The group reportedly sells cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and methamphetamine (New York Times Magazine 2012). The group reportedly protects the people living in Sinaloa (BBC 2014). It has no political aim.

Geography

The group is based in the Mexican state of Sinaloa (Insight Crime n.d.; New York Times Magazine 2012). It exercises control over a large portion of the Pacific coast (Uppsala Conflict Data 2017). The group has fought another group known as the Gulf Cartel in states such as Guerrero, Nuevo Laredo, Michoacan, and Jalisco (Uppsala Conflict Data 2017). The group has also battled the Juarez Cartel in cities such as Juarez and in the Chihuahua State (Uppsala Conflict Data 2017). The group took control of Juarez in 2010 (Uppsala Conflict Data 2017). The group also reportedly gained territory in the Baja California State (Uppsala Conflict Data 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group was founded by a man named Joaquin Guzman-Loera, also known as “El Chapo” (Uppsala Conflict Data 2017; Insight Crime n.d.). He originally started off as an air logistics expert for a group known as the Tijuana Cartel, but he then broke away and started the Sinaloa Cartel (Uppsala Conflict Data 2017). The group reportedly at one point or another consisted of various small cartels known as Milenio organization, Los Negros, Los Pelones, and Ismael Zambada, and the Juan Jose Esparragoza organization (Uppsala Conflict Data 2017). The dominant group is still the Guzman-Loera group (Uppsala Conflict Data 2017).

The number of hitmen in the group reportedly ranges between 150-15,000, but the real number of people in the group is reportedly 15,000 (Harp 2017). A man named Damaso Lopez-Serrano, known as “Mini Lic,” was reportedly a leader of the Sinaloa Cartel, but he pleaded guilty and is now in prison (US Attorney Office 2018). Another former leader of the group, Damaso Lopez, was also arrested by Mexican police officers (Guardian 2017).

External Ties

The group makes payoffs to the federal police and military in order to avoid arrests (Insight Crime n.d.; New York Times Magazine 2012). The group reportedly had ties with

groups such as the Gulf Cartel (from May 2007-May 2008) and the Juarez Cartel (ended in 2007). The group also had ties with Jalisco Cartel New Generation, La Barredora, and Los Caballeros (Uppsala Conflict Data 2017).

Group Outcome

The group makes payoffs to the federal police and military in order to avoid arrests (Insight Crime n.d.; New York Times Magazine 2012).

El Chapo was arrested multiple times, but he escaped from prison for the first time in 2001, and again in 2015 (Guardian 2017; Insight Crime n.d.). He was finally caught and arrested in 2016 (Guardian 2017; Insight Crime n.d.). However, the group remains powerful and active despite his arrest (BBC 2014).

A man named Damaso Lopez-Serrano, known as “Mini Lic,” was reportedly a leader of the Sinaloa Cartel, but he pleaded guilty and is now in prison (US Attorney Office 2018). This act was reportedly a huge blow to the leadership of the group (US Attorney Office 2018). The Mexican government has reportedly declared war on the drug cartels in the country (VICE 2017). However, despite this, the group still remains powerful and intact (VICE 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- Chapo was originally a member of the Tijuana Cartel and splintered away (for unspecified reasons)
- Chapo gets arrested a couple times but doesn't affect the strength of the group. It's still considered the strongest.
- it has a huge network with wildly varying ranges
- this group is one of the strongest and effective cartels - leadership is very strong, organized, controlling → key to strength?

- X. LIGA ARMADA COMUNISTA
Torg ID: 1005
Min. Group Date: 2005
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Armed Communist League, Liga Armada Comunista

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Liga Armada Comunista.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3948, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1qTlblesqD9gJaqsrrhKtvBnAriLM11TIYD6wk6jln_c/edit

- Mohan, Geoffrey. 2001. "Family Torn Asunder in Battle with Government; Mexico: Caught Up in the Revolutionary Fervor of the '70s, the Tecla Parras Fought the State and Lost Everything. Series: Last in an Occasional Series on Citizens Who Vanished in Mexico's "Dirty War"." Los Angeles Times, Dec 28. PDF. gDrive. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/421851332?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1972

Group End: 1973 (merger?)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group's first violent attack was in 1972 when it robbed a bank (Moran 2001). The group also hijacked a plane for the purpose of extortion: the members of the group aboard the plane demanded weapons, amnesty, the freeing of prisoners, as well as money (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). During the time period in which the group was formed, many terrorist groups formed in Mexico in hopes of going against the government (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group reportedly took part in a bank robbery in 1972 (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group may have been Marxist (Mohan 2001).

Geography

The group's first violent attack was in 1972 when it hijacked a plane (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The plane was later flown to Cuba (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group is suspected to have taken part in a bank robbery in Monterrey (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

Organizational Structure

During the time period in which the group was formed, many terrorist groups formed in Mexico in hopes of going against the government; several of these groups came together to form a large group known as the 23rd of September Communist League (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

The group may have been one of the smaller groups that combined to form the 23rd of September Communist League (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). Members of the group have been suspected of later joining the 23rd of September Communist League (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). No information could be found about the group's leadership, size, or political wing.

External Ties

The group may have been one of the smaller groups that combined to form the 23rd of September Communist League (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). Members of the group have been suspected of joining the 23rd of September Communist League (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was on November 10, 1972, when it hijacked the plane (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group may have been one of the smaller groups that merged in 1973 to form the 23rd of September Communist League (Mohan 2001; MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group is not heard from again.

Notes for Iris:

- two stories about how group ends: Cuba and merging into 23rd;
- possible that hijackers stay in Cuba and that members left in Mexico join to form the 23rd of September group
- seems like predecessor to Liga 23

Mexico Cases, Part 3: 2008-2012 Last Updated: 10 January 2018

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T2579	TIJUANA CARTEL		2008	2008
T2424	JUAREZ CARTEL (CARRILLO-FUENTES / MEXICO)		2008	2008
T2580	CARTEL DE TIJUANA - EL TEO FACTION		2008	2008
T2577	CARTEL DE JUAREZ		2008	2008

T2605	CARTEL DE LOS BELTRAN LEYVA		2010	2010
T2606	CARTEL DE LOS BELTRAN LEYVA - VALDEZ VILLAREAL FACTION		2010	2010
T2604	THE ZETAS		2010	2012
T1713	INDIVIDUALS TENDING TOWARD SAVAGERY		2011	2011
T2547	INDEPENDENT CARTEL OF ACAPULCO		2011	2011
T2548	THE SWEEPER		2011	2011
T2549	LA RESISTANCIA (UNITED CARTELS)		2011	2011
T2546	JALISCO CARTEL NEW GENERATION		2011	2012
T2513	LA FAMILIA MICHOACANA		2011	2011
T2545	KNIGHTS TEMPLAR (CABALLEROS TEMPLARIOS)		2011	2012
T2694	LOS ZETAS - CABALLERO FACTION		2012	2012

- I. TIJUANA CARTEL
Torg ID: 2579
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Aliases: Tijuana Cartel, Cartel De Tijuana

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Tijuana Cartel.” InsightCrime. 2015.
<https://www.insightcrime.org/mexico-organized-crime-news/tijuana-cartel-profile/>
- Actor ID 799. Uppsala Armed Conflict Data. Last modified 2017.
<http://ucdp.uu.se/#/actor/799>
- “Arellano-Felix Organization.” Drug Cartels. Frontline.
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/mexico/etc/arellano.html>
- Ioan Grillo. “Meet the First Woman to Lead a Mexican Drug Cartel.” Time. 2015.
<http://time.com/3947938/enedina-arellano-felix-tijuana/>
- Juan Reya. “Last Link to the Tijuana Cartel Gets Arrested While Celebrating Mexico's World Cup Win.” Vice. 2014.
<https://news.vice.com/article/last-link-to-the-tijuana-cartel-gets-arrested-while-celebrating-mexicos-world-cup-win>

- “Members of the Arellano-Felix Organization.” Frontline. PBS. n.d.
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/drugs/business/af0/afomembers.html>
- Steven Dudley. “Who Controls Tijuana?” InsightCrime. 2015.
<https://www.insightcrime.org/investigations/who-controls-tijuana/>
- Jen Quraishi. “The Cartels Next Door.” Mother Jones. 2009.
<http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2009/07/cartels-next-door/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Arellano-Felix Organization (AFO), Arellano Felix Cartel (CAF)

Group Formation: 1980’s (Uppsala)

Group End: 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but emerged in the late 1980s when it splintered from the Sinaloa Cartel (Quraishi 2009; Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). It is unknown when it had its first attack. The group is known for being the transportation, importation and distribution forces that process multi-ton quantities of cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and methamphetamine, into the borders of the United States from Mexico (PBS n.d.). It is a narco-trafficking militant group, which has not expressed any political aims.

Geography

The Tijuana Cartel has bases in the Mexican states of Sinaloa, Jalisco, Chiapas, Michoacan, and Baja California (PBS n.d.). The group has conducted attacks in the United States, and Mexico, especially within the borders of the two countries (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group is transnational.

Organizational Structure

The Tijuana Cartel consists of the Arellano family, composed of seven brothers and four sisters (PBS n.d.). The family took over the organization from Miguel Angel Felix-Gallardo after he was arrested in Mexico in 1989 for his involvement in the murder of DEA Agent Enrique Camarena (PBS n.d.). Alberto Benjamin Arellano-Felix took leadership of the group; however, Ramon Arellano-Felix can be considered the most violent brother, and he often recruits personnel from violent street gangs (Frontline n.d.).

The group funds itself through drug trafficking. The group is known for being the transportation, importation and distribution forces that process multi-ton quantities of cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and methamphetamine, into the borders of the United States from Mexico (PBS n.d.). There are no size estimates recorded for the group, as well as no evidence of a political wing.

External Ties

The Tijuana Cartel had early ties to the Guadalajara Cartel in the early 1970's (Insight Crime 2015). The group is maintained by the Arellano family, and they are not known for collaborating with other cartels. The Tijuana Cartel has previously formed "loose" alliances with the Gulf cartel after an agreement made by the leaders of the two cartels, in prison (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). Teodoro Garcia Simental, also known as "El Teo", is the leader of a splinter group formed from the Tijuana Cartel around 2008 (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017).

Group Outcome

In 2006, Mexico's attorney general at the time, Daniel Cabeza de Vaca, stated that Enedina Arellano-Felix had become the financial operator for the group, due to the falling apart of the Arellano brothers (Time 2015). In 2008, Eduardo Teodoro "El Teo" García Simental led the group into a turf war that resulted in numerous casualties around Tijuana, and the police were able to arrest Eduardo shortly thereafter (Time 2015). Fernando Sánchez Arellano, the nephew of the Arellano brothers, was arrested on June 23, 2014 (Vice 2014). The group's last attack occurred in mid-2016 (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- why does the splinter happen? El Teo is the nephew of the Tijuana Cartel. The original leaders were arrested and the sister took over. The organization was faltering in 2008 which could explain why the group splintered.
- group was not very cohesive and violence changed substantially across leaders
- the group is still active but has not been quite as violent
- unique woman leader

II. JUAREZ CARTEL (CARRILLO-FUENTES / MEXICO)

Torg ID: 2424

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30039. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30039>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Juarez Cartel

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Juarez Cartel

Group End: This is an alias for the Juarez Cartel

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the Juarez Cartel

Geography

This is an alias for the Juarez Cartel

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the Juarez Cartel

External Ties

This is an alias for the Juarez Cartel

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the Juarez Cartel

- III. CARTEL DE TIJUANA - EL TEO FACTION
Torg ID: 2580
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Aliases: Tijuana Cartel - El Teo, Cartel De Tijuana - El Teo, C_rtel De Tijuana - El Teo, Cartel De Tijuana - El Teo Faction, C_rtel De Tijuana - El Teo Faction, Tijuana Cartel - El Teo Faction

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2010 (repression and arrest of leader)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The El Teo faction of the Tijuana Cartel is a splinter group led by Eduardo Teodoro "El Teo" García Simental, the nephew of the Arellano Felix brothers (Mother Jones 2009). The group formed in 2008 (UCDP 2017). The group is known for smuggling marijuana and methamphetamine into the United States from Mexico (New York Times 2010). The group conducted its first attack in 2008 (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group has no political aim.

Geography

The El Tio faction of the Tijuana Cartel has conducted attacks in Tijuana, Ensenada, and Mexicali (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The El Tio faction of the Tijuana Cartel is led by Eduardo Teodoro “El Teo” García Simental, the nephew of the Arellano Felix brothers (Mother Jones 2009). There are no size estimates recorded for the group, nor is there any information on the membership type.

External Ties

The El Teo faction of the Tijuana Cartel has an alleged alliance with the Sinaloa drug cartel (Los Angeles Times n.d.).

Group Outcome

On January 12, 2010, Mexican officials announced the capture of Teodoro “El Teo” Garcia Simental (Los Angeles Times 2010; Christian Science Monitor 2010). Since then, the group has not participated in, nor has it alleged its participation in, any other attacks.

- IV. CARTEL DE JUAREZ
Torg ID: 2577
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Aliases: Juarez Cartel, Cartel De Juarez, C_rtel De Ju_rez, Ju_rez Cartel

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.abqjournal.com/947771/juarez-cartel-flexes-its-muscles.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 1970

Group End: 2014

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Cartel De Juarez formed in 1970 in central northern Mexico (Vice News 2014). It is unknown precisely when the group’s first attack occurred, but might have been as late as 2004 (GTD 2017). The Cartel De Juarez is a narco-trafficking militant group, which has not expressed any political aims.

Geography

The Cartel De Juarez has conducted its major attacks in Juarez, El Paso, the US, and Chihuahua (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group’s base is located in Ciudad Juarez, and it is transnational.

Organizational Structure

The leader of the Cartel De Juarez is Vicente Carrillo Fuentes who took over the group in Ciudad Juarez, after his brother, Amado Carrillo Fuentes, suffered complications during plastic surgery, and died in 1997. The group's size estimates are unknown; however, the members of the group consist of members of the Carrillo Fuentes family (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group funds itself through narco-trafficking.

External Ties

The Cartel De Juarez had an alliance with the Sinaloa drug cartel; however, there is no evidence of support by the Sinaloa cartel for the Cartel De Juarez (New York Times 2015; Uppsala 2017).

In 2004, Joaquín 'El Chapo' Guzmán allegedly ordered the murder of Rodolfo Carrillo Fuentes, and in retaliation, El Viceroy ordered the killing of El Chapo's brother, this conflict broke out into a war between the Cartel De Juarez and the Sinaloa Cartel, causing thousands of casualties in northern Mexico (Insight Crime. 2015; Albuquerque Journal 2017).

Group Outcome

After the leader of the group, Vicente Carrillo Fuentes, was arrested in 2014, homicides dropped in Ciudad Juarez (Vice News 2014). The Cartel De Juarez still remains one of the most powerful groups in Mexico (Insight Crime 2015). The group still conducts different types of operations such as the transportation and distribution of drugs, with street gangs carrying out these operations (Insight Crime 2015). The Cartel De Juarez conducted its last attack in 2016 (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017).

V. CARTEL DE LOS BELTRAN LEYVA

Torg ID: 2605

Min. Group Date: 2010

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: Beltran Leyva Cartel, Beltr_n Leyva Cartel, Cartel De Los Beltran Leyva, C_rtel De Los Beltr_n Leyva

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Mid-1990s

Group End: 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Cartel De Los Beltran Levya formed in the mid-1990’s and conducted its first attack as late as mid-2007 (Tanfani 2017; Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group is a splinter off of the Sinaloa Cartel (Houston Chronicle 2015). It is a narco-trafficking militant group, which has not expressed any political aims.

Geography

The Cartel De Los Beltran Levya has conducted its major attacks in Sinaloa and Guerrero (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The Cartel De Los Beltran Leyva's most recent leader was Alfredo Beltran Leyva Guzmán (Business Insider 2017). The initial leadership included all four Beltran Leyva brothers, but they were eventually arrested (Insight Crime 2017). The group funded itself through narco-trafficking. The group's size estimates are unknown, however, the group has recruited ex-police officers (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017).

External Ties

Since the 1990s, the Cartel De Los Beltran Leyva formed ties with the Sinaloa Cartel, and the two groups have created drug transportation networks that ship cocaine and methamphetamines into the United States (Reuters 2017). In 2004, Joaquín 'El Chapo' Guzmán allegedly ordered the murder of Rodolfo Carrillo Fuentes and, in retaliation, El Viceroy ordered the killing of El Chapo's brother; this conflict broke out into a war between the Cartel De Juarez and the Sinaloa Cartel, causing thousands of casualties in northern Mexico (Insight Crime 2015; Albuquerque Journal 2017). Hector Beltran Leyva, or "El H," forged an alliance with Los Zetas in 2008 (Insight Crime 2017; Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). An alliance with the Juarez Cartel and Los Zetas in 2010 formed after the Beltran Leyva brothers accused "El Chapo" Guzmán of selling Alfredo Beltran Leyva out to authorities (Woody 2017). After this war, the Cartel De Los Beltran Leyva, and many other cartels, broke their alliance with the Sinaloa Cartel in order to maintain ties with Cartel De Juarez.

Group Outcome

All four founders of the Cartel De Los Beltran Leyva have been killed or captured (Houston Chronicle 2015). Alfredo Beltran Guzmán was arrested in 2008 on drug charges (Los Angeles Times 2017; Reuters 2017). The group's last attack occurred in mid-2016 so they are still active (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). Hector Beltran Leyva, or "El H," died in 2017 (Insight Crime 2017).

Notes for iris:

-alliance changes. There is a falling out in 2004 between the sinaloa and tijuana cartel, which forced people to take sides → turf war and alliance realignment

VI. CARTEL DE LOS BELTRAN LEYVA - VALDEZ VILLAREAL FACTION

Torg ID: 2606

Min. Group Date: 2010

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: Beltran Leyva Cartel - Valdez Villareal, Beltr_n Leyva Cartel - Valdez Villareal, Beltran Leyva Cartel - Valdez Villareal Faction, Beltr_n Leyva Cartel - Valdez Villareal

Faction, Cartel De Los Beltran Leyva - Valdez Villareal, C_rtel De Los Beltr_n Leyva - Valdez Villareal, Cartel De Los Beltran Leyva - Valdez Villareal Faction, C_rtel De Los Beltr_n Leyva - Valdez Villareal Faction

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/articulo/nacion/seguridad/2015/09/30/perfil-la-barbie-sicario-de-el-chapo-y-los-beltran-levya>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for the Beltran Levya Cartel (El Universal 2015)

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Beltran Levya Cartel (El Universal 2015)

Group End: This is an alias for the Beltran Levya Cartel (El Universal 2015)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the Beltran Levya Cartel (El Universal 2015)

Geography

This is an alias for the Beltran Levya Cartel (El Universal 2015)

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the Beltran Levya Cartel (El Universal 2015)

External Ties

This is an alias for the Beltran Levya Cartel (El Universal 2015)

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the Beltran Levya Cartel (El Universal 2015)

- VII. THE ZETAS
Torg ID: 2604
Min. Group Date: 2010

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Los Zetas, The Zetas

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40024>
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<https://news.vice.com/article/taking-down-zeta-cartel-leaders-has-triggered-more-violence-in-mexico>
- Chris Arsenault. "US-trained cartel terrorizes Mexico." Al Jazeera. 2009.
<http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2010/10/20101019212440609775.html>
- UCDP Actor 1088. Uppsala Data. Last Updated 2017. <http://ucdp.uu.se/#/actor/1088>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2010 (splinter)

Group End: 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Zetas formed in 1997 as the armed wing of the Gulf Cartel (Insight Crime 2015; Uppsala Data 2017). The Los Zetas conducted its first attack in 1997 when it was still part of the Gulf Cartel (Logan 2012). It splintered from the Gulf Cartel in 2010 and also conducted attacks in 2010 (Uppsala Data 2017). The group is a narco-trafficking militant group, which has not expressed any political aims. It is known for conducting paramilitary-style ambushes and jailbreaks (Burnett 2009).

Geography

The Zetas have conducted numerous attacks primarily in Nuevo Leon, Guadalajara, Heroica Veracruz, Torreón, Monterrey, and Coahuila (Uppsala Data 2017). The group also conducts attacks within the Texas-Mexico border and Guatemala; it is transnational (Burnett 2009; Insight Crime 2015). The group is based around Tamaulipas and the Gulf Coast (Insight Crime 2015).

Organizational Structure

The Zetas was the armed wing of the Gulf Cartel; however, in 2010, the group officially split from the cartel (Uppsala Data 2017). The group originally consisted of former Special Forces operatives (Insight Crime 2015). Originally the Zetas consisted of 31 or 34 members, who worked as bodyguards for the Gulf Cartel's leader, Osiel Cardenas Guillen (Insight Crime 2015; Bertrand 2015; Janowitz 2016). The leader of the Zetas, however, was Lieutenant Arturo Guzmán Decena, or "Z1", who died in 2002 (Logan 2012; Janowitz 2016). The current leader of the group is Heriberto Lazcano, and its co-leader is Miguel Trevino, a former policeman from Nuevo Laredo (Logan 2012).

External Ties

The Zetas has ties with the groups who are opposed to the Sinaloa Cartel, such as the Tijuana Cartel, the Juarez Cartel, and the La Resistencia Cartel (Uppsala Data 2017). The group also has ties with the Familia Michoacana and the Beltran Leyva Organization (Insight Crime 2015). These ties were most likely formed after the war between the Cartel de Juarez and the Sinaloa Cartel. The Zetas was originally part of the Gulf Cartel, but began to splinter away in 2004; they finished splintering in 2010 (Logan 2012).

Group Outcome

After the leader of the Zetas, Lieutenant Arturo Guzmán Decena, or "Z1", died in 2002, the Zetas continued to conduct attacks until 2016 (Logan 2012; Janowitz 2016; Uppsala Data 2017).

In 2010, the Mexican government launched a series of attacks against the Los Zetas, but failed to suppress them (Logan 2012). In 2010, the Guatemalan military declared that cities in a province of Guatemala had been overtaken by the Zetas (Uppsala Data 2017). The Zetas are still considered an incredibly dangerous, and prominent, group within Mexico.

Notes for Iris:

-they were supposed to be the personal security guards for awhile, but when the larger cartel broke down this became a prominent splinter

VIII. INDIVIDUALS TENDING TOWARD SAVAGERY

Torg ID: 1713

Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset:

Aliases: Individuals Tending Toward Savagery, Individualidades Tendiendo A Lo Salvaje, Individualidades Tendiendo A Lo Salvaje (Its), Individuals Tending Toward Savagery (Its)

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 10095. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
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<https://www.nature.com/news/nanotechnology-armed-resistance-1.11287>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2011

Group End: 2013 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but the Individuals Tending Toward Savagery conducted its first attack on 2011 (Phillips 2012; Vice 2013; Global Terrorism Database 2017). The Individuals Tending Toward Savagery is an eco-anarchist group (Phillips 2012; Ingersoll 2013). The group has a strong hatred for nanotechnology, and aims to have the world stop any new developments in the field (Clements 2013).

Geography

The Individuals Tending Toward Savagery has conducted attacks in Pachuca and Mexico City (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

Information regarding the Individuals Tending Toward Savagery's leadership, political wings, and size are unknown. The group most likely recruits eco-anarchists who share the common aim of prohibiting developments in nanotechnology.

External Ties

The Individuals Tending Toward Savagery does not seem to receive any alleged or explicit support from any other group or organization.

Group Outcome

The Individuals Tending Toward Savagery conducted its last attack in Mexico City, Mexico, on January 31, 2013 (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The group has not participated in any other attacks since 2013 and it is unknown what happened to the group after this date.

Notes for Iris:

- this group opposes modernization → they oppose both the distribution and the education about this technology
- Clements 2013 article is a little sketchy
- one hit wonder?
- this group didn't have external ties to other groups which could hurt its abilities to continue organizing

- IX. INDEPENDENT CARTEL OF ACAPULCO
Torg ID: 2547
Min. Group Date: 2011
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Independent Cartel Of Acapulco, Cartel Independiente De Acapulco, Cartel Independiente De Acapulco (Cida), Independent Cartel Of Acapulco (Cida)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Actor ID 1152. Uppsala Armed Conflict Data. Last modified June 2017.
<http://ucdp.uu.se/#actor/1152>
- Christopher Woody. "The discoveries are terrible': One of Mexico's most violent states is seeing the effects of narco fighting." Business Insider. 2016.
<http://www.businessinsider.com/mexico-drug-cartel-violence-in-guerrero-2016-11>
- Geoffrey Ramsey. "Mexico Captures 'Leader' of Independent Cartel of Acapulco." Insight Crime. 2011. a
<https://www.insightcrime.org/news/brief/mexico-captures-leader-of-independent-cartel-of-acapulco/>
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<https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2017/world/how-acapulco-became-mexicos-murder-capital/>
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<http://www.aljazeera.com/blogs/americas/2011/08/60721.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2010

Group End: 2014 (last attack) - see note at bottom over current violence

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Independent Cartel of Acapulco is a splinter group of the Beltran Levya Cartel (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group formed in 2010 and conducted its first during the same year (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). It is a narco-trafficking militant group that has not expressed any political aims. However, the group does work

to achieve territorial expansion to ensure the continued trafficking of drugs (Sanchez 2011).

Geography

The Independent Cartel of Acapulco has conducted attacks primarily in Acapulco, Mexico (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The founder of the Independent Cartel of Acapulco was Edgar “La Barbie” Valdes Villareal (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). After Villareal’s (known as “El Gato”) arrest in 2010, Gilberto Morales Castrejon, also referred to as “Commander Gil,” took over his role as co-leader of the group (Ramsey 2011a, Ramsey 2011b). The group’s membership and size estimates are unknown. The group likely funded itself through drug trafficking.

External Ties

Since the Independent Cartel of Acapulco is a splinter group of the Beltran Leyva Cartel, the group most likely has ties with this group (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). However, the group did have a turf war with the Barredora Cartel, another splinter group of the Beltrán Leyva Cartel, in 2011, so the group may not have ties to splinter groups like itself (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017; Guardian 2011).

Group Outcome

The Independent Cartel of Acapulco conducted its last attack in mid-2014 (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). Both Miguel Gomez Vasquez and Gilberto Morales Castrejon were arrested in 2011 (Ramsey 2011a, Ramsey 2011b). Since then, the group has not participated in, nor has it alleged its participation in, any other attacks. However, more recent articles mentioning the group suggest it may still be active (Washington Post 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- when does the group end? This group is the splinter of a much more prominent group so there might still be some aftermath of the violence even if the group hasn’t particularly been responsible for any attacks
- there is still a lot of criminal violence in Acapulco today (2017-2018), but it’s not just attributed to anyone
- the UCDP trends shows a huge decline in violence after 2011 (when the largest part of the turf war ends)
- external ties play a big role here

X. THE SWEEPER
Torg ID: 2548
Min. Group Date: 2011
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: La Barredora, The Sweeper

Part 1. Bibliography

- Actor ID 1153. Uppsala Armed Conflict Data. Last modified 2017.
<http://ucdp.uu.se/#actor/1153>
- Mariana Sanchez. "Drug gangs wage war for Acapulco." Al Jazeera. 2011.
<http://www.aljazeera.com/blogs/americas/2011/08/60721.html>
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<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/americas/2011/11/20111158565939648.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 2010

Group End: 2015 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Sweeper formed in 2010 and is a splinter group of the Beltran Levya Cartel (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group conducted its first attack in 2010 as well (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). It is a narco-trafficking militant group, which has not expressed any political aims.

Geography

The Sweeper has conducted attacks primarily in and around Acapulco, Mexico (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The Sweeper's founder was Edgar "La Barbie" Valdes Villareal (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). Eder Jair Sosa Carvajal, also referred to as "El Cremas", Víctor Manuel Rivera Galeana, also called "El Gordo," and Christian Hernández Tarín, also known as "El Chris," became the co-leaders of the group following Villareal's arrest (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group's membership and size estimates are unknown although it is described as "medium-size" (Uppsala 2017).

External Ties

Since The Sweeper is a splinter group of the Beltran Levya Cartel, the group most likely has ties with this larger group (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). However, there has been no evidence of The Sweeper forming ties with any organization so far. It may have fought against the Zeta Cartel (Uppsala 2017).

Group Outcome

In 2011, Víctor Manuel Rivera Galeana was arrested in Mexico (Al Jazeera 2011). The Sweeper conducted its last attack in 2015 (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). Since then, the group has not participated in, nor has it alleged its participation in, any other attacks.

Notes for Iris:

-unclear if they had any ties with the Sweepers?

- XI. LA RESISTANCIA (UNITED CARTELS)
Torg ID: 2549
Min. Group Date: 2011
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: La Resistancia (United Cartels), Carteles Unidos, United Cartels

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Mexican Cartels and the Pan-American Games: A Threat Assessment." Stratfor. 2011. <https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/mexican-cartels-and-pan-american-games-threat-assessment>
- Andrew O'Reilly. "Once bitter enemies, Zeta and Gulf Cartel members form 'United Cartels,' hitman says." Fox News. 2016. <http://www.foxnews.com/world/2016/10/27/once-bitter-enemies-zeta-and-gulf-cartel-members-form-united-cartels-hitman.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2011

Group End: 2011 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

*possible umbrella of Zetas factions and not an actual group

*defense maneuver against other cartels during turf war

Group Formation

The La Resistancia formed in 2011 by former members of the Zetas cartel, and the group's sole aim is combatting the Gulf Cartel and does not have any politicized opposition to the government (O'Reilly 2016). The group is considered to be a splinter of the Milenio cartel, which is a faction of the Zetas cartel (Stratfor 2011). There is no evidence of when - if ever - the group conducted a violent attack.

Geography

The larger unit which La Resistancia is part of the Milenio cartel has primarily conducted attacks in Guadalajara and Manzanillo (Stratfor 2011).

Organizational Structure

The membership type, size, and leadership of La Resistancia, is unknown. However, the La Resistancia was formed by former members of the Zetas cartel (O'Reilly 2016).

External Ties

The La Resistancia has recently allied itself with Los Zetas/CPS, in order to defend themselves against the Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion (CJNG), as the two groups are in a turf war (Stratfor 2011). The Milenio Cartel is a faction of the Zetas cartel.

Group Outcome

The La Resistancia has continued to engage in a war with the CJNG. The group has not claimed its participation in any attacks so far. It is unknown when the group's last violent attack is because no clear evidence was found about when the group was actually violent. The group was last mentioned as active in 2011 (O'Reilly 2016).

Notes for Iris:

- unusual to call it a splinter because it technically splinters from the Zetas, but then allies with the Zetas
- unclear if this is actually a group or a loose faction

XII. JALISCO CARTEL NEW GENERATION

Torg ID: 2546

Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Jalisco Cartel New Generation, Cartel Jalisco Nueva Generacion (Cjng), Jalisco Cartel (New Generation), Jalisco Cartel New Generation (Cjng)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2010

Group End: 2015 (unknown - still active?)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Jalisco Cartel New Generation formed in 2010, as a splinter group of the Milenio faction of the Sinaloa cartel (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group formed after the Sinaloa cartel's leader, Ignacio Coronel, referred to as "Nacho," was killed by Mexican security forces in 2010 (Insight Crime 2017). The group's first attacks occurred in mid-2010 (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). It is a narco-trafficking militant group, which has not expressed any political aims.

Geography

The Jalisco Cartel New Generation has only conducted attacks in cities within Mexico, including: Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Baja California, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Nuevo León, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guanajuato, Morelos, Nayarit, Guerrero, Veracruz, and Mexico City (Insight Crime 2017). The group does have drug distribution bases in Los Angeles, Phoenix and Atlanta, and has transnational business (Borunda 2017).

Organizational Structure

The Jalisco Cartel New Generation's leader is Rubén Oseguera Cervantes, also known as "El Mencho," who was a former Jalisco state policeman (Eells 2017; Insight Crime 2017; Tucker 2018). Members came from the Sinaloa Cartel (InsightCrime 2018; Uppsala 2017). The group's size, and membership type, is unknown.

External Ties

Cervantes' brother-in-law, Abigael González Valencia, is the leader of the Cuinis group, but it is unknown if the two groups have ties (Insight Crime 2017). The Jalisco Cartel New Generation has allegedly provided weapons for self-defense groups in Michoacán (Insight Crime 2017).

Group Outcome

The Jalisco Cartel New Generation still continues to be an incredibly powerful narco-trafficking group within Mexico. The group's last attack occurred in mid-2015 (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017).

XIII. LA FAMILIA MICHOACANA
Torg ID: 2513
Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: La Familia Michoacana, La Familia Michoacana (Lfm)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: La Empresa, La Familia, La Familia Michoacana

Group Formation: disputed 2000 (BBC 2011), 2006 (Worthman)

Group End: 2014 (splinter)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is some disputed information about the group's formation. One source says it formed in 2000 (BBC 2001). Another source says the La Familia Michoacana formed in 2006 and conducted its first attack in mid-2010 (Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017; Worthman 2011). Some individuals consider the group to be a splinter of the Los Zetas group (Worthman 2011). It is a narco-trafficking militant group, which has not expressed

any political aims. It ascribed to a Christian religious ideology (Worthman 2011; Padgett 2011).

Geography

The La Familia Michoacana has bases in Michoacán, Guerrero, Morelos, Guanajuato, Colima, Querétaro, Jalisco and Mexico City (Avalso 2015). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The La Familia Michoacana's leaders are Carlos Rosales Mendoza, Nazario "El Chayo" Moreno González, and José de Jesús "El Chango" Méndez Vargas (Watkinson 2015; Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). The group has been estimated to have had more than 1,500 members at one time (Padgett 2011).

External Ties

The La Familia Michoacana has ties to Los Zetas group, as the two worked together to overthrow another prominent group in Michoacana, the Valencias (Avalso 2015). The group has also allied with the Sinaloa and Gulf Cartels (Avalso 2015). The group has lost members to Knights Templar since 2014 (Avalso 2015).

Group Outcome

The La Familia Michoacana's last attack occurred in 2014 (Avalso 2015; Uppsala Armed Conflict Data 2017). After the group's conflict with the Knights Templar, it essentially diminished due to a weaker structure of leadership (Avalso 2015). Since the group's last attack in 2013, it hasn't participated in any others. Nazario "El Chayo" Moreno González died in 2013, and this triggered members to split from the group and join the Knights Templar in 2014 (Avalso 2015).

Interesting quote from Insight Crime - cartel acts as de facto state?

"The Familia was proudly regionalist and claimed to have won public support in western Michoacan, where in some ways the group, at its peak, acted as the de facto state. It would resolve local disputes, provide employment, and do social work. At times employing the language of political insurgency or of an evangelical crusade, the group won hundreds of recruits in just a few years."

Notes for Iris:

- before 2010, the group is not that organized
- string of bad luck in 2014

XIV. KNIGHTS TEMPLAR (CABALLEROS TEMPLARIOS)

Torg ID: 2545

Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Knights Templar (Caballeros Templarios), Knights Templar Cartel, Los Caballeros Templarios

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2011

Group End: 2017 (repression?)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Knights Templar Cartel formed in 2011 (Insight Crime 2017; UCDP 2017). It splintered from La Familia Cartel after the La Familia leader El Chayo died in 2010 (InSight Crime 2017; UCDP 2017). The group is a narco-evangelical drug cartel that also claims to be fighting to protect the Michoacan population (Grillo 2011; Althaus 2013; InSight Crime 2017). The group may also ascribe to Catholicism; it announced a ceasefire during the Pope's visit in 2012 and distributed a rulebook to members with pictures of Crusade knights and 53 commandments (Grillo 2012; Althaus 2013; InSight Crime 2017). Oddly, the group defines itself as vaguely ethnonationalist and promoting the rights of the people in Michoacan (UCDP 2017).

Geography

The group operates in Guanajuato, Morelos and Guerrero, and Michoacan in Mexico. Its base is in Michoacan, Mexico (InSight Crime 2017). It also conducts attacks around Guadalajara, Acambaro, Uruapan (UCDP 2017). The group is not transnational (besides its drug trafficking activities) and does not have an external base.

Organizational Structure

The group finances itself through drug trafficking and extortion of the local Michoacan population (InSight Crime 2017). The group's original founder was La Tuta, but he was captured in 2015 (InSight Crime 2017). The group's second in command was Enrique Plancarte, but he died in 2014 (InSight Crime 2017). The group's leader in 2017 was Ignacio Renteria Andrade (InSight Crime 2017). The group may have had up to 120 members in 2012 (Grillo 2012).

External Ties

The group engaged in inter-cartel fighting against the La Familia Cartel and Zetas Cartels (UCDP 2017). The group had an alliance with the Sinaloa Cartel (UCDP 2017).

Group Outcome

In 2012, the Mexican army launched a military crackdown against the cartel (Grillo 2012). In 2014, Enrique Plancarte was killed (InSight Crime 2017). In 2015, police arrested "La Tuta" (InSight Crime 2017). The group's last violent attack was as late as 2016 (UCDP 2017). In 2017, police arrested Ignacio Renteria Andrade, which "effectively solidified the group's demise." (Insight Crime 2017). There have been no other mentions of the group since 2017.

Odd quote from Grillo:

The exact religious beliefs of the Knights are unclear. While the traffickers had been Evangelicals under Moreno, the name “Knights Templar” is closer to the Roman Catholic Church. Furthermore, when Pope Benedict visited Mexico in March, the Knights displayed signs calling for peace in his honor.

The Knights’ infamous code book, which soldiers have seized in raids, lists 53 commandments that members must obey. Some justify their movement with a cause. “The Knights Templar will establish an ideological battle and defend the values of a society based on ethics,” says order number 12.

XV. LOS ZETAS - CABALLERO FACTION

Torg ID: 2694

Min. Group Date: 2012

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Los Zetas - Velazquez Caballero Faction, Los Zetas - Caballero, Los Zetas - Caballero Faction, Los Zetas - Velazquez Caballero, The Zetas - Velazquez Caballero Faction

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2012

Group End: 2012 (repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 2012 when it splintered from Los Zetas (UCDP 2017). The group splintered due to leadership disputes between Trevino Morales - a leader in the Zetas Cartel - and Ivan Velazquez Caballero - the head of financing (CBS News 2012; UCDP 2017). The group's first violent attack was in 2012 (UCDP 2017). The group did not have a political aim and it did not appear to oppose the Mexican government. It mainly operated as a narco-trafficking cartel (UCDP 2017).

Geography

The group operated in Laredo, near the Tamaulipas border, San Luis Potosi, and Zacatecas state (UCDP 2017). There is no evidence the group was transnational.

Organizational Structure

The group's leader was Ivan Velazquez Caballero (alias 'El Taliban'), a former member of the Zetas Cartel (CBS News 2012). Caballero had previously headed Zeta's money laundering operations before he formed his own splinter (CBS News 2012). It is unclear if the group operated long enough to actually engage in narco-trafficking or fund itself through those means.

External Ties

The group had an alliance with the Knights Templar cartel (CBS News 2012). The group clashed heavily with the Zetas Cartel after it splintered (BBC 2012).

Group Outcome

In 2012, Mexican authorities captured the group's leader - Ivan Velazquez Caballero (BBC 2012; CBS News 2012; Insight Crime 2013; UCDP 2017). The incident only occurred a few days after the splinter (BBC 2012). In September 2012, authorities also discovered several bodies of cartel members, which they attributed to attacks by other cartels (CBS News 2012). The group fell apart and splintered into new cartel factions, including Sangre Zeta (Insight Crime 2013).