

**Venezuela Cases, 1970-2012**  
**Last Updated: 30 January 2018**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T412	FARC [ARMED REVOLUTIONARY FORCES OF COLOMBIA]		1964	2012
T318	NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (COLOMBIA)		1964	2012
T380	LIBARDO MORA TORO		1967	2011
T662	RED BANNER	30-Apr-82	1969	1996
T79	FUERZAS ARMADAS DE LIBERACION NACIONAL (FALN)		1970	1982
T1575	ZERO POINT - PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY		1973	1973
T736	JACKAL, CARLOS THE		1974	0
T472	SPANISH BASQUE BATTALION		1975	1982
T69	19 APRIL MOVEMENT		1976	1997
T2037	INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF THE PROLETARIAT		1980	1980
T460	SIMON BOLIVAR NATIONAL GUERRILLA COORDINATING BOARD (CNG)		1986	2003
T526	WE WILL WIN		1988	1991
T115	MOVIMIENTO REVOLUCIONARIO CARAPAICA		1989	0
T1940	UNIDAD MILITAR BOLIVARIANA		1989	1989
T1438	OMAR TORRIJOS ANTI-INTERVENTION COMMAND GROUP		1989	1990
T1944	VENEZUELA CARTEL		1991	1991
T1670	COMMAND FOR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY		1991	1991

T1267	MBR-200		1992	1992
T1701	FEBRUARY 27 REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES		1992	1992
T1653	BOLIVARIAN ARMY OF LIBERATION		1992	1992
T837	BOLIVARIAN LIBERATION FORCES		1992	0
T1716	FUERZAS POPULARES JOSE LEONARDO CHIRINOS		1992	1992
T1376	CHE GUEVARA ANTI-IMPERIALIST COMMAND		1997	1997
T268	EJERCITO PATRIOTICO LATINO AMERICANO (EPLA)		2001	0
T522	LAS AUTODEFENSAS UNIDAS DE VENEZUELA (AUV)		2002	0
T838	EJERCITO DEL PUEBLO EN ARMAS (EPA)		2002	0
T1372	MOVIMIENTO GUERRILLERO BOLIVARIANO		2003	0
T771	NESTOR ZERPA CARTOLLINI TACTICAL COMBAT UNIT		2007	0
T502	TUPAMARO REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT		1963	2001

I. FARC [ARMED REVOLUTIONARY FORCES OF COLOMBIA]

Torg ID: 412

Min. Group Date: 1964

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Armed Forces Of Colombia (Farc), Armed Revolutionary Forces Of Colombia (Farc), Bolivarian Movement For A New Colombia, Farc, Farc [Armed Revolutionary Forces Of Colombia], Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias De Colombia - Ejercito Del Pueblo (Farc-Ep), Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias De Colombia (Farc)

**Part 1. Bibliography**

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Southern Bloc, Ejército del Pueblo

Group Formation: 1964 (new)

Group End (Outcome): 2017 (disarm)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The FARC formed in 1964 as the armed wing of the Colombian Communist Party (BBC 2016). Responding to the “La Violencia” period and the Marquetalia Massacre, the group sought to overthrow the central government (Crenshaw 2015; Mackenzie Institute 2015). The FARC’s primary grievances were income inequality and perceived discrimination against rural communities by the Colombian government (BBC 2016; Crenshaw 2015). The group follows a Marxist-Leninist ideology (BBC 2016). Its first violent attack occurred in 1964 after the Marquetalia Massacre (Crenshaw 2015).

### **Geography**

The group primarily operates in rural areas in Colombia (BBC 2016). It controls territory in eastern and southern Colombia (BBC 2013). This includes the departments of Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Nariño, Chocó, and Antioquia (InSight Crime n.d.). It originally operated out of their stronghold in Marquetalia, Tolima (InSight Crime n.d.).

The FARC is a transnational group and has a presence in Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama (Crenshaw 2015). It receives sanctuary in Venezuela, Panama, and Ecuador (Global Security n.d.). FARC perpetrated one attack in Iquitos, Peru in 1996 (GTD 2016).

### **Organizational Structure**

Manuel Marulanda and Jacob Arenas founded FARC in 1964 as the armed wing of the Colombian Communist Party. In 2016, Rodrigo Londono Echeverri led the group. The FARC recruits farmers, peasants, and other “land workers” as fighters. Recruits include both men and women. There are disputed reports about whether it recruits members forcibly (BBC 2016). Approximately 20-30% of FARC members are minors when they join (Mackenzie Institute 2015). When it started in 1964, the group had approximately 50 members, but this figure quickly grew (Crenshaw 2015; InSight Crime n.d.). The group had approximately 18,000 fighters in 1999; 20,000 fighters in 2002; and 6,000-7,000 fighters in 2016 (Crenshaw 2015; BBC 2016). Furthermore, FARC relies on a large cadre of civilian support which numbers or possibly outnumbers the total active fighters it has (BBC 2016).

The group has a political wing known as the Patriotic Union, which it created in 1985 to participate in legislative elections (Crenshaw 2015). The political wing fell apart due to a series of high-profile assassinations and kidnappings of UP members during the 1980s and early 1990s (Crenshaw 2015). The group is organized regionally into small platoon-like divisions, which are organized into regional brigades (BBC 2016). The group has a very hierarchical structure (InSight Crime n.d.). There is a leadership council composed of a dozen individuals known as the High Command or Secretariat group (Mackenzie Institute 2015; BBC 2016). One senior military commander is Jorge Briceno (Global Security n.d.).

The group primarily funds itself through extortion, drug trafficking, and kidnapping (Crenshaw 2015; BBC 2016). One report estimates that it collects \$150-500 million per year from drug trafficking (InSight Crime n.d.; Renwick and Felter 2017; UN n.d.).

### **External Ties**

The group fought against Colombian paramilitary groups, including Death to Kidnappers and the United Self-Defense Force of Colombia (Crenshaw 2015). There are conflicting reports about FARC’s relationship with the ELN. Although the FARC fought against ELN from 2005-2009, the FARC cooperated with and received support from the ELN during an unknown time frame (InSight Crime n.d.; Mackenzie Institute 2015).

FARC received funding from Cuba and Venezuela (Crenshaw 2015). Chavez was a well-known advocate for FARC and lobbied for it to be recognized as one of the

“belligerents,” which provides certain international legal protections (Global Security n.d.; Crenshaw 2015).

The FARC has allegedly “been in contact and worked together in the drug trade” with Shining Path in Peru (Crenshaw 2015). The group may also coordinate bomb training techniques with the IRA and Sinn Fein (Global Security n.d.).

The FARC was a member of the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board, which was an umbrella group of Marxist groups in Latin America, from 1987 to 1991. Members included ELN, EPL, and M-19 (Crenshaw 2015).

### **Group Outcome**

The FARC initially emerged from the Marquetalia Massacre. It engages police, military, and pro-government paramilitary forces (BBC 2016). In 1982, the group and the Colombian government held their first peace talks, which resulted in the Uribe Accords (Crenshaw 2015). The resulting ceasefire fell apart when private Colombian citizens began creating their own right-wing paramilitary groups (Crenshaw 2015).

In 2002, President Alvaro Uribe launched an intense and highly successful counterinsurgency offensive against the FARC (BBC 2013). Although the group remained intact for many years, the death of key leaders and Plan Colombia (the U.S. plan to train and equip Colombian security forces) severely damaged the group’s capacity to fight (BBC 2016). FARC leader Manuel Marulanda died in 2008, and his successor, Alfonso Cano, died soon after in 2011 (BBC 2016). In 2008, Colombian forces also killed Raul Reyes, a military leader and influential member in the Secretariat (Crenshaw 2015).

The demobilization and deaths of many fighters eventually led the FARC to renew peace talks with the Colombian government in 2012 (BBC 2013; BBC 2016). The group signed a formal ceasefire agreement with the Colombian government in June 2016 (Global Security n.d.).

## **II. NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (COLOMBIA)**

Torg ID: 318

Min. Group Date: 1964

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 1964 (form) January 7, 1965 (attack - Crenshaw 2015)

Group End: 2016 (still active)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The National Liberation Army (ELN) formed in July 1964. The brothers Fabio and Manuel Vazquez Castaño initially led the ELN (Crenshaw 2015; Insight Crime 2017). On January 7, 1965, the group conducted its first violent attack when it invaded the Simacota Village in Santander (Insight Crime 2017). The ELN sought to overthrow the Colombian government and establish a government for the people (Mackenzie Institute

2015). Largely inspired by the Cuban Revolution, this center-seeking group adopted revolutionary, Marxist, and leftist ideologies (Soler Madrid, 2010, 37).

## **Geography**

The ELN is mostly active in northeastern Colombia (Renwick and Felter 2017). The ELN claimed responsibility for the bombings in Bogota, Colombia in 2011 (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Crenshaw 2015). While the ELN has conducted most of its attacks in Colombia, the ELN is transnational and has conducted some operations, including a kidnapping, in Venezuela along the Colombian-Venezuelan border (InSight Crime 2017).

## **Organizational Structure**

The ELN originally comprised university students, rural peasants, and Catholic extremists (Soler Madrid 2010, 37; Mackenzie Institute 2015). Two students -- the brothers, Fabio and Manuel Vazquez Castaño -- founded the group (Crenshaw 2015). Che Guevara and the Cuban revolution inspired the group. As a result, the Castro government invited the group to Cuba to train for their Marxist revolution (Uribe 2016).

The group's funding originally came from kidnapping and extortion. Beginning in the 1980s, the group also acquired funding from illegal mining, drug trafficking, and the extortion of oil companies (Uribe 2016).

The Central Command (COCE) of the ELN oversees all of the organization's operations. Under the Central Command is the National Directorate, which comprises 23 members that serve as liaisons between the COCE and the ELN's Fronts (Crenshaw 2015).

Antonio García, the ELN's current leader, joined the group in the 1970s. His areas of responsibility include military strategy and weaponry. He also participated in peace negotiations in 2006 (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Crenshaw 2015).

Initially, the ELN had an estimated 8,000 members. This figure eventually decreased to 5,000 in 1998 (Crenshaw 2015). The current size estimate of the ELN is about 3,000 members (Global Security n.d.).

## **External Ties**

The National Liberation Army was under an umbrella group named the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board, which included M-19, FARC, and ELN (Crenshaw 2015). The umbrella group disbanded in 1991.

Prior to officially forming the group, a team of students went to Cuba for training (Uribe 2016).

ELN is allied with the group Rastrojos, which is a drug trafficking organization (Insight Crime 2017).

### **Group Outcome**

The National Liberation Army has had three peace negotiations with the Colombian government (Uribe 16). All three proved disastrous. The 1992 talks resulted in no progress and the kidnapping of a foreign minister by the ELN. The 1998 talks halted after the ELN's hijacking of a domestic plane. The 2008 and most recent attempt at peace talks failed when the ELN refused to accept President Uribe's offer to pay the group to stop kidnapping (Uribe 16). The group's last prominent attack occurred on July 3, 2011, when the group set off two bombs in Bogota (Crenshaw 2015). The group, however, remains active and continues to conduct attacks (GTD 2017).

- III. LIBARDO MORA TORO  
Torg ID: 380  
Min. Group Date: 1967  
Max. Group Date: 2011  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Popular Liberation Army (Epl), Ejercito Popular De Liberación, Ejercito Popular De Liberación (Epl), Jose Solano Sepulveda, Libardo Mora Toro, People's Liberation Army, People's Liberation Army (Epl), People's Liberation Army, People's Liberation Army (Epl), Popular Liberation Army

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: April 1967 (El Tiempo 1994)

Group End: Supposedly disbanded in 1991 due to agreement with Colombian government but a smaller part of the EPL continues to be active and was last noted active in 2015 (Canada IRB 2003; GTD 2017).

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Popular Liberation Army (EPL) formed in 1967 as the armed wing of the Colombian Communist Party (BBC 2014; Crenshaw 2015). Francisco Carballo, the founder, believed that war and violence were the only way to achieve the group’s goals (El Tiempo 1994). The group adhered to Marxist, Maoist, and leftist ideologies (BBC 2014). The group seeks to overthrow the Colombian government and replace it with a more leftist regime. The group’s first act of violence occurred eight months after its formation on December 7, 1967, when it launched a peasant insurrection in Alto Sinú (El Tiempo 1994; Crenshaw 2015).

### **Geography**

The EPL operates in Norte de Santander near the Venezuelan border (Uribe 2016). The group has launched attacks in Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Caldas, and La Guajira (Canada IRB 2003; Crenshaw 2015). The group is based in Northwest Antioquia (Crenshaw 2015). In 2002, the EPL allegedly allied with the National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN) in an attack on the town, Hacari (START 2015; Crenshaw 2015).

### **Organizational Structure**

Francisco Caraballo founded the EPL (El Tiempo 1994). Caraballo was a member of the Communist Party in Columbia. Caraballo formed the EPL, as he advocated for the use of war as a means to form a leftist regime (El Tiempo 1994). At its peak, the group had 4,000 members (BBC 2014). The EPL receives its funds from drug trafficking. Megateo, the only current visible head of the organization, said in an interview that the group collects “taxes” (now known to be kilos of cocaine) from the peasants (Semana 2013; BBC 2014).

### **External Ties**

In 1987, the EPL joined the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CGSB) along with FARC and the National Liberation Army (ENL) (Crenshaw 2015). The CGSB exploited Colombian oil companies until 1991 when they disbanded (Crenshaw 2015). There is no clear evidence as to why they targeted oil companies. After many members disbanded in 1991, the members that had not yet disbanded allied with FARC to attack disbanded EPL members for “betraying their mission” (Crenshaw 2015). In 2002, the EPL was allegedly allied again with the National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN) in an attack on a town named Hacari (START 2015; Crenshaw 2015).

### **Group Outcome**

In 1990, the group signed an agreement with the government to demobilize (Uribe 2016). In 1991, some members of the EPL decided to uphold the agreement and demobilize (Crenshaw 2015). The faction of the EPL that pursued disarmament formed a splinter group named Esperanza Paz y Libertad. Members of the EPL and FARC that believed disarmament betrayed the EPL’s original goals participated in the murder of individuals involved in the splinter group (Uribe 2016). Since these members rejected the peace treaty, the state views them as criminals. In 2002, the group was involved in a mass kidnapping (Canada IRB 2003). In the 1980s, many members of the EPL broke off to form their own drug cartels (Uribe 2016). The group’s only current visible head is Megateo, and in 2003, the group had an estimated 500 members (Semana 2013; Crenshaw 2015). As of 2014, the EPL has advocated for nonviolence and ended violence against other guerilla groups (BBC 2014). Its last violent attack occurred in 2015 (GTD 2017).

- IV. RED BANNER  
Torg ID: 662  
Min. Group Date: 1969  
Max. Group Date: 1996  
Onset: 1982

Aliases: Red Flag (Venezuela), Bandera Roja, Red Banner

## Part 1. Bibliography

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## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Frente Américo Silva, GBR (Diane 1989 P.77)

Group Formation: 1969 (Diane 1989 P.77)

Group End: The Red Flag's last reported incident took place in 1996 (GTD 2017).

## Part 3. Narrative

### Group Formation

The Red Banner/Flag formed in 1969 as a splinter of the Venezuelan Movement for the Revolutionary Left (Diane 1989, 77). The group had a far left, Marxist-Leninist ideology (Diane 1989, 77). The Red Flag's political aims were center-seeking. The group sought to overthrow the Venezuelan government and replace it with a dictatorship that represented the popular majority of the Venezuelan people (Diane 1989, 77). The group's first recorded attack occurred in 1972, when the group kidnapped Carlos Dominguez Chavez for ransom (Diane 1989, 77).

## **Geography**

The group was very active in the state of Guercio, Venezuela (DIANE 1989, 77). The group conducted attacks in the Colombian states of Aragua and Valencia (DIANE 1989, 77). The group mainly operated along the Venezuelan Colombian border and the east of Venezuela (DIANE 1989, 77). The group is considered transnational, as it conducted attacks in other countries. The group, however, did not have any known bases outside of Venezuela.

## **Organizational Structure**

Carlos Betancourt and Gabriel Puerta Aponte initially led the group (MIPT 2008). The Red Flag's members originated from the political party, the Venezuelan Movement for the Revolutionary Left (MIR) (MIPT 2008). The group had an estimated 50 armed members in 1989 (DIANE 1989, 77). The group received funds by raiding Venezuelan towns (DIANE 1989, 77). The GBR also accumulated income from the ransom of kidnappings (MIPT 2008).

## **External Ties**

In 1972, the group cooperated with its former group, the MIR, to kidnap the Caracas native industrialist, Carlos Dominguez Chavez (DIANE 1989, 77). In the 1980s, the group had a shared training center in Venezuela with ETA, a Basque revolutionary group (MIPT 2008). The group allegedly received additional financial support from guerilla groups in El Salvador (MIPT 2008). The group received financial support from Cuba until 1990 (MIPT 2008; DIANE 1989, 77). The group allegedly received support from the Colombian guerrilla groups, National Liberation Army (ELN) and the April 19 Movement (M-19). The type of support provided by these groups could not be found.

## **Group Outcome**

The Red Flag's last major violent incident occurred in 1987 or 1988, when the group invaded 240 farms in northeastern Venezuela to collect \$200,00 (Canada IRB 2003). Between 1994 and 1995, some of the group's members were arrested. Overall criminal activity, however, has decreased (Canada IRB 2003). The Red Flag's last reported incident took place in 1996 (GTD 2017).

The Red Flag remains a political organization, but no longer conducts armed attacks (Canada IRB 2003). In 1994, the group requested to become an official political party, but the government has not yet accepted the request (Canada IRB 2003).

- V. FUERZAS ARMADAS DE LIBERACION NACIONAL (FALN)  
Torg ID: 79

Min. Group Date: 1970  
Max. Group Date: 1982  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Fuerzas Armadas De Liberacion Nacional (Faln), Armed Forces Of National Liberation (Faln), Fuerzas Armadas De Liberacion Nacional Puertoriquena

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[https://books.google.com/books?id=4F\\_laomcrUEC&pg=PA41&lpg=PA41&dq=ZERO+POINT+-+PEOPLE%27S+REVOLUTIONARY+ARMY&source=bl&ots=7oUkl612eZ&sig=y2XIMSvh6d4sIDGclmlk\\_BrQwi8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiW2PuDnoDZAhUX1mMKHYLxCz4Q6AEIPDAH#v=onepage&q=ZERO%20POINT%20-%20PEOPLE'S%20REVOLUTIONARY%20ARMY&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=4F_laomcrUEC&pg=PA41&lpg=PA41&dq=ZERO+POINT+-+PEOPLE%27S+REVOLUTIONARY+ARMY&source=bl&ots=7oUkl612eZ&sig=y2XIMSvh6d4sIDGclmlk_BrQwi8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiW2PuDnoDZAhUX1mMKHYLxCz4Q6AEIPDAH#v=onepage&q=ZERO%20POINT%20-%20PEOPLE'S%20REVOLUTIONARY%20ARMY&f=false)

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

Aliases: Movement of the Revolutionary Left (Venezuela), MIR (Venezuela), FALN-MIR

Group Formation: 1962

Group End: 1979 (amnesty/disarm)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group formed around 1962 or 1963 as the armed wing of the Venezuelan Communist Party (Georgetown Research Project 1970; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group is a guerilla organization that has carried out various attacks starting in 1962 (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1993). The group, according to some sources, is a Castro-Communist insurgency and a combination of many communist insurgent group's forces (Georgetown Research Project 1970). It seeks to overthrow the Venezuelan government through Communist revolution (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 692; Georgetown Research Project 1970, 1-2).

### **Geography**

The group is reportedly based in Caracas, Venezuela (Georgetown Research Project 1970). The group reportedly divided Venezuela into military districts of the group (Georgetown Research Project 1970).

The group has also carried out attacks in the cities of Caracas and Barquisimeto (GTD 2017). The group has also reportedly acted in Portuguesa states, Yaracuy, Falcon, Lara, and Trujillo (Central Intelligence Agency 1968). The group's rural forces reportedly function in El Charal and Falcon (Georgetown Research Project 1970). It is considered a "traditional" rural insurgency.

### **Organizational Structure**

The leaders of the group are reportedly Douglas Bravo and Francisco Prada (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1993; Central Intelligence Agency 1968). The leader of the group, Douglas Bravo, was given an amnesty in 1979, and he went on to establish a new group called the Party of the Venezuelan Revolution (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1993). Francisco Prada was reportedly arrested in 1992 (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1993). The group's chief lieutenant general at one point was a man named Luben Petkoff (Central Intelligence Agency 1968). The group reportedly is made up of two main forces - urban based terrorists and urban terrorists that make up the UTCs in addition to the guerillas that function in rural areas such as El Charal and Falcon (Georgetown Research Project 1970).

The group, at one point, reportedly had as many as 600-1,000 members (late 1963) and 250 guerillas (late 1964) (Georgetown Research Project 1970). The group reportedly recruits members from students that make up auxiliary units and youth groups (Georgetown Research Project 1970). Some of their recruits are educated, whereas others are from urban slums and have little to no education and drug addictions

(Georgetown Research Project 1970). The group reportedly has an organized intelligence system that is extremely organized (Georgetown Research Project 1970). The group is the armed wing of the Venezuelan Communist Party (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Georgetown Research Project 1970, p.1). The group members come from the Venezuelan Communist Party (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

### **External Ties**

The leader of the group, Douglas Bravo, was given an amnesty in 1979. He went on to establish a new group called the Party of the Venezuelan Revolution (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1993). According to some reports, the group was funded through kidnapping for ransom (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1993). There are reportedly conflicts within the group; the chief lieutenant of the group, Luben Petkoff, has expressed support for the group combining with another group known as MIR (Central Intelligence Agency 1968).

The group suffered from internal fighting (CIA 1968). The chief lieutenant of the group, Luben Petkoff, has expressed support for the group combining with another group known as MIR (Central Intelligence Agency 1968). The group had ties with the Venezuelan Communist Party (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group reportedly had unspecified external support from Cuba until about 1972 (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group reportedly aligns or merges with MIR in 1969 (Hamilton and Rimsa 2007). The group produces three different splinters, including Zero Point (Hamilton and Rimsa 2007).

### **Group Outcome**

According to some reports, the leaders of the group took part in a “pacification policy” in 1970, in which a ceasefire was established.

The leader of the group, Douglas Bravo, was given an amnesty in 1979. He went on to establish a new group called the Party of the Venezuelan Revolution (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1993; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group’s violent attacks started to decline after 1972, and they were almost nonexistent by 1977 (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Notes for Iris:

- interesting comparison to Red Flags and failure
- similar to CPT outcome with success of amnesty
- the amnesty program was really effective possibly because the group had low resolve and wasn’t strong enough to continue the fight

\*\*MIPT/TOPS Reference source is wrong here. Refers to Puerto Rican group.

VI. ZERO POINT - PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

Torg ID: 1575

Min. Group Date: 1973

Max. Group Date: 1973

Onset: NA

Aliases: Zero Point - People's Revolutionary Army, Zero Point

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 4518. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4518>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Venezuela." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 692. gDrive. PDF.
- David Carlton and Carlo Schaerf. International Terrorism and World Security. Routledge. 2015. Pp. 43  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=vXJKCAAQBAJ&pg=PA43&lpg=PA43&dq=ZERO+POINT+-+PEOPLE%27S+REVOLUTIONARY+ARMY&source=bl&ots=da0kMwsDN&sig=PkRC04InGwRdP40gTLJQr2\\_Rdt8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiW2PuDnoDZAhUX1mMKHYLxCz4Q6AEINzAF#v=onepage&q=ZERO%20POINT%20-%20PEOPLE'S%20REVOLUTIONARY%20ARMY&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=vXJKCAAQBAJ&pg=PA43&lpg=PA43&dq=ZERO+POINT+-+PEOPLE%27S+REVOLUTIONARY+ARMY&source=bl&ots=da0kMwsDN&sig=PkRC04InGwRdP40gTLJQr2_Rdt8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiW2PuDnoDZAhUX1mMKHYLxCz4Q6AEINzAF#v=onepage&q=ZERO%20POINT%20-%20PEOPLE'S%20REVOLUTIONARY%20ARMY&f=false)
- Dwight Hamilton and Kostas Rimsa. Terror Threat: International and Homegrown Terrorists and their Threat to Canada. Dundurn. 2007. P. 41.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=4F\\_laomcrUEC&pg=PA41&lpg=PA41&dq=ZERO+POINT+-+PEOPLE%27S+REVOLUTIONARY+ARMY&source=bl&ots=7oUkl612eZ&sig=y2XIMsvh6d4sIDGclmlk\\_BrQwi8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiW2PuDnoDZAhUX1mMKHYLxCz4Q6AEIPDAH#v=onepage&q=ZERO%20POINT%20-%20PEOPLE'S%20REVOLUTIONARY%20ARMY&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=4F_laomcrUEC&pg=PA41&lpg=PA41&dq=ZERO+POINT+-+PEOPLE%27S+REVOLUTIONARY+ARMY&source=bl&ots=7oUkl612eZ&sig=y2XIMsvh6d4sIDGclmlk_BrQwi8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiW2PuDnoDZAhUX1mMKHYLxCz4Q6AEIPDAH#v=onepage&q=ZERO%20POINT%20-%20PEOPLE'S%20REVOLUTIONARY%20ARMY&f=false)

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Punto Cero

Group Formation: 1973

Group End: 1973

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**



The group was a splinter of FALN-MIR (Hamilton and Rimsa 2007). The group's first violent attack was in 1973 when members of the group hijacked a plane belonging to a Venezuelan airline and proceeded to demand the pilot to fly it to Mexico City (Carlton and Schaerf 2015; GTD 2017). They forcefully demanded 79 prisoners to be released from a prison in Venezuela (Carlton and Schaerf 2015). The Venezuelan government refused their demand (Carlton and Schaerf 2015). The group proceeded to fly the plane to Havana, Cuba (Carlton and Schaerf 2015). The group ascribes to a Marxist ideology (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Carlton and Schaerf 2015).

### **Geography**

The group hijacked a Venezuelan plane and then proceeded to fly it to Havana, Cuba (Carlton and Schaerf 2015).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group is a result of a splintering of the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional and the Leftist Revolutionary Movement into three groups (Hamilton and Rimsa 2007). The three groups were Zero Point, the Red Flag, and the People's Revolutionary Army (Carlton and Schaerf 2015).

### **External Ties**

The group was a splinter of FALN-MIR (Hamilton and Rimsa 2007). The three groups were Zero Point, the Red Flag, and the People's Revolutionary Army (Carlton and Schaerf 2015).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last violent attack was the hijacking of the Venezuelan plane in 1973 (Carlton and Schaerf 2015; GTD 2017). It is unknown what has become of the group afterwards.

- VII. CARLOS THE JACKAL  
Torg ID: 736  
Min. Group Date: 1974  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: This is an individual, not an organization.

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an individual, not an organization.

Group Formation: This is an individual, not an organization.

Group End: This is an individual, not an organization.

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This is an individual, not an organization.

### **Geography**

This is an individual, not an organization.

### **Organizational Structure**

This is an individual, not an organization.

### **External Ties**

This is an individual, not an organization.

### **Group Outcome**

This is an individual, not an organization.

## VIII. SPANISH BASQUE BATTALION

Torg ID: 472

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1982

Onset: NA

Aliases: Spanish Basque Battalion, Batallon Vasco-Espa\_OI (Bve), Batallon Vasco-Espanol (Bve), Spanish Basque Battalion (Bbe), Spanish Basque Battalion (Bbe) (Rightist)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 191, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUhHtoB\\_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUhHtoB_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit)

- GTD Perpetrator 2834. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2834>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Spain." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. pp 663. PDF. gDrive.
- Stephen Atkins. "Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group." Encyclopedia of Modern Worldwide and Modern Extremists Groups. Greenwood. 2004. Pp. 19.  
[https://books.google.com.mx/books?id=b8k4rEPvq\\_8C&pg=PA19&lpg=PA19&dq=Spanish+Basque+Battalion&source=bl&ots=2M2cdjj5ZF&sig=hdqjCP4IAhPc86LDwDtVVuJ7nk0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj4PLN3K\\_YAhVmwFQKHeT1CPgQ6AEINzAD#v=onepage&q=Spanish%20Basque%20Battalion&f=false](https://books.google.com.mx/books?id=b8k4rEPvq_8C&pg=PA19&lpg=PA19&dq=Spanish+Basque+Battalion&source=bl&ots=2M2cdjj5ZF&sig=hdqjCP4IAhPc86LDwDtVVuJ7nk0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj4PLN3K_YAhVmwFQKHeT1CPgQ6AEINzAD#v=onepage&q=Spanish%20Basque%20Battalion&f=false)
- Barbara Slavin and Milt Freudenheim. "Undercutting the Underground." New York Times. 1981.  
<http://www.nytimes.com/1981/01/04/weekinreview/the-world-undercutting-the-underground.html>
- Jane Monahan. "Spain cracks down on new streak of terrorist action in the Basque region." Christian Science Monitor. 1980.  
<https://www.csmonitor.com/1980/0205/020538.html>
- Victorino Ruiz de Azua. "El Batallón Vasco Español anuncia que ha asesinado a "Naparra"" El Pais. 1980.  
[https://elpais.com/diario/1980/07/05/espana/331596013\\_850215.html](https://elpais.com/diario/1980/07/05/espana/331596013_850215.html)
- Victorino Ruiz de Azua. "Un "ultra arrepentido" denuncia actuaciones de miembros del Batallón Vasco Español en Euskadi." El Pais. 1981. [https://elpais.com/diario/1981/09/03/espana/368316014\\_850215.html](https://elpais.com/diario/1981/09/03/espana/368316014_850215.html)

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Spanish National Action (possibly)

Group Formation: 1975 (MIPT) or 1980 (Schmid and Jongman)

Group End: 1981 (many of members arrested)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group was formed in 1975, though this is partially disputed (MIPT 2008). The group formed partially in reaction to the assassination of Luis Carrero Blanco in 1972 (MIPT 2008; Atkins 2004, 19). The group was a right-wing paramilitary organization that aimed to eradicate Basque separatist groups, mainly ETA (MIPT 2008). They hoped to

decrease these separatist group's ability to attack citizens (MIPT 2008). Their first attack occurred in 1978 (GTD 2017). The group killed 10 ETA leaders during its operations (Atkins 2004, 19).

## **Geography**

The group was mostly active in the Basque region of France despite its slightly misleading name (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). However, they also had some activity in Spain (GTD 2017). The group was active in Durango, Berriz, and Hernani, all of which are towns in Spain (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group is organized as a paramilitary organization (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). No other information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

## **External Ties**

Some of these groups might have been funded and organized by the Spanish government (MIPT 2008). The group was closely aligned with Spanish National Action, so much so that it is unknown whether or not SNA was an alias for BVE (MIPT 2008).

## **Group Outcome**

The group's last attack occurred in 1981 (GTD 2017). Many of the group's members were identified by a rogue member in 1981, which may have led to their arrest (Azua 1981; Sebastian 1981).

IX. 19 APRIL MOVEMENT  
Torg ID: 69  
Min. Group Date: 1976  
Max. Group Date: 1997  
Onset: NA

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

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "April 19 Movement." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 26, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dbf5n9nS6k1aWmypsBAxszbOxLRHBaDvkiRdprXFMPY/edit>

- Martha Crenshaw, "April 19 Movement," Mapping Militant Organizations. 2015. <http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/91>
- Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta. "The Medellin Cartel/M-19 Gang." Washington Post. 1988. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/opinions/1988/08/28/the-medellin-cartelm-19-gang/625e17fe-95f6-4d47-b488-7080497f2004/?utm\\_term=.5266228976e2](https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/opinions/1988/08/28/the-medellin-cartelm-19-gang/625e17fe-95f6-4d47-b488-7080497f2004/?utm_term=.5266228976e2)
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 150. [http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND\\_MG741-1.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf)
- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 26, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, Colombia: Information on the Former Guerrilla Group M-19, 25 March 2003, COL03002.OGC, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/414eee264.html> [accessed 4 January 2017]
- "M-19." Idaho State University. n.d. <http://www2.isu.edu/~andesean/M19.htm>

## Part 2. Basic Coding

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

Group Formation: 1972/1973

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

## Part 3. Narrative

### Group Formation

M-19 formed between 1972 and 1973 in Colombia in response to what members perceived as a "stolen" presidential election (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). The group retroactively declared its birth as April 19, 1970 (Idaho State n.d.). The group fought to overthrow the government and replace the leader they believed had stolen a previous election (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003; Crenshaw 2015). The group first came to attention for a series of violent robberies in 1973 and the January 1974 robbery of Simon Bolivar's sword (Crenshaw 2015). The group ascribed to Marxism-Leninism and a populist ideology (Crenshaw 2015).

### Geography

The group primarily operated in Colombian cities (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). The group's operations concentrated in the Southern front

in Putumayo and the Western front in Caldas, Cauca, Valle de Cauca, Quindio, and Tolima (Crenshaw 2015). The group is tied to one attack in Lima, Peru, where it kidnapped an Italian diplomat. However, there is no evidence of other violent activities in Peru or other countries beyond Colombia (GTD).

### **Organizational Structure**

One of the group's leaders - Jaime Bateman Cayon - was a former member of FARC. Ivan Marino Ospina also had a leadership role in the movement. Alvaro Fayad was the group's chief military and political strategist (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003).

Members came from middle to upper middle class backgrounds and included university students, unions, doctors, and families with ties to the government (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). The organization had approximately 1,500-2,000 members in 1985. These numbers decreased to 500 in 1987 (Crenshaw 2015).

The group's political wing, the ADM-19, later splintered and became a legitimate political party (Crenshaw 2015).

The M-19 organized itself along two military fronts: one in the south of Colombia and the other in the west. The group subdivided the fronts into smaller units, which operated in different cities (Idaho State University n.d.).

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

### **External Ties**

The group fought MAS, a paramilitary group that participated in drug trafficking (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003).

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

### **Group Outcome**

In 1980, the Colombian army arrested M-19 leader Jaime Bateman, which triggered an Embassy hostage crisis in Bogota (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003).

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

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

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

X. INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF THE PROLETARIAT

Torg ID: 2037

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 1980

Onset: NA

Aliases: International Movement Of The Proletariat, International Movement Of The Proletariat(Leftist)

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 4522. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4522>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Venezuela." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 692. gDrive. PDF.
- Search ProQuest
  - International Movement Of The Proletariat
  - "International Movement Of The Proletariat" venezuela
- Search Keesings:
  - International Movement Of The Proletariat
  - International Movement Of The Proletariat venezuela

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: International Movement Of The Proletariat

Group Formation: 1980

Group End: 1980 (disappear)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. The group hijacked an airplane belonging to a Venezuelan company (Schmid and Jongman 1988; GTD 2017). This happened on November 6th, 1980 (Schmid and Jongman 1988; GTD 2017). They landed the plane in Havana, Cuba (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group reportedly carried out this act as a response to four men being acquitted of putting a bomb on an airplane belonging to a Cuban company in 1976 (Schmid and Jongman 1988). It is unknown what their ideology was or when they formed.

### **Geography**

The group hijacked an airplane belonging to a Venezuelan company (Schmid and Jongman 1988; GTD 2017). They landed the plane in Havana, Cuba (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's organizational structure is unknown.

### **External Ties**

The group's external ties are unknown.

### **Group Outcome**

The group's first and last attack was when they hijacked the plane belonging to a Venezuelan company in 1980 (Schmid and Jongman 1988; GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after that.

#### **XI. SIMON BOLIVAR NATIONAL GUERRILLA COORDINATING BOARD (CNG)**

Torg ID: 460

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board (Cgsb), Coordinadora Guerrillera SimçN Bolivar (Cgsb), CGSB, Simon Bolivar Guerilla Coordinating Board (Cgsb), Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (Cng)

## **Part 1. Bibliography**



- “Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Board.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4393, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,  
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dbf5n9nS6k1aWmyspBAxszbOxLRHBaDvklRdprXFMPY/edit>
- Seth Jones. “Waging Insurgent Warfare.” Oxford University Press. 2016. P.107.  
[https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=swcBDQAAQBAJ&pg=PA107&lpg=PA107&dq=SIMON+BOLIVAR+NATIONAL+GUERRILLA+COORDINATING+BOARD&source=bl&ots=wi3BiMWEg0&sig=UdA0ppBnlwr\\_6fitwiuTp\\_BXkWI&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi12Z6158LUAhUNK1AKHYPTAog4ChDoAQghMAA#v=onepage&q=SIMON%20BOLIVAR%20NATIONAL%20GUERRILLA%20COORDINATING%20BOARD&f=false](https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=swcBDQAAQBAJ&pg=PA107&lpg=PA107&dq=SIMON+BOLIVAR+NATIONAL+GUERRILLA+COORDINATING+BOARD&source=bl&ots=wi3BiMWEg0&sig=UdA0ppBnlwr_6fitwiuTp_BXkWI&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi12Z6158LUAhUNK1AKHYPTAog4ChDoAQghMAA#v=onepage&q=SIMON%20BOLIVAR%20NATIONAL%20GUERRILLA%20COORDINATING%20BOARD&f=false)
- Ed. Cynthia Amson. “Quintin Lame.” Comparative Peace Processes in Latin America. Stanford University Press. 1999.  
[https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=1hi9GaWBf58C&pg=PA200&lpg=PA200&dq=Quintin+Lame+Command&source=bl&ots=Ch\\_uej84Tr&sig=vZ88zO6Ebbn31CF926Vz3W1EV-8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjzqOr35cLUAhWpCsAKHfFtD3MQ6AEIPTAE#v=onepage&q=Quintin%20Lame%20Command&f=false](https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=1hi9GaWBf58C&pg=PA200&lpg=PA200&dq=Quintin+Lame+Command&source=bl&ots=Ch_uej84Tr&sig=vZ88zO6Ebbn31CF926Vz3W1EV-8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjzqOr35cLUAhWpCsAKHfFtD3MQ6AEIPTAE#v=onepage&q=Quintin%20Lame%20Command&f=false)

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Simon Bolivar Coordinating Committee (Amson 1999 p 200), National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (Jones 2016, 107)

Group Formation: 1985 (Jones 2016 p 107)

Group End: 1997, most member groups disarmed

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The National Guerrilla Coordinating Board, an umbrella organization, formed in 1985 at the behest of several guerrilla groups in Colombia (Jones 2016, 107). The group included the EPL, ELN, M-19, PRT, and Quintin Lame (Amson 1999, 200). The group was leftist with center-seeking aims. It sought to coordinate the leftist guerrillas’ peace accords with the government of Colombia (Jones 2016, 107). In 1987, the group was renamed the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Group (CGSB) (Jones 2016, 107; Amson 1999, 200). The group kept the same groups and aims as when they were the CNG. The CGSB, however, also included the membership of the FARC (Jones 2016, 107; Amson 1999, 200).

### **Geography**

The CGSB is based in Colombia (Jones 2016,107). Member groups primarily directed their attacks in Colombia, although some groups conducted transnational attacks.

### **Organizational Structure**

The CGSB included the FARC,M-19, ELN, EPL, PRT, and Quintin Lame Command (Jones 2016, 107; Amson 1999, 200). The CGSB did not have a central command structure. Instead, the group was an umbrella organization that did not control an individual group's attacks (Amson 1999, 200). No information could be found about the group's source of funding, leadership, or membership.

### **External Ties**

The CGSB was an alliance among the FARC,M-19, ELN, EPL, PRT, and Quintin Lame Command (Jones 2016, 107; Amson 1999, 200).

### **Group Outcome**

Throughout the 1990s, the CGSB conducted peace talks with the government (MIPT 2008). The peace talks almost failed multiple times because of attacks waged by the FARC and ELN (MIPT 2008). In 1989, the M-19 began negotiations and officially disarmed in 1990 (MIPT 2008; Amson 1999, 200). By 1991, all member groups except the FARC and ELN had disarmed (Amson 1999, 200). By 1997, the CGSB was no longer active (Amson 1999, 200). The CGSB did not become a political party of Colombia.

XII. WE WILL WIN  
Torg ID: 526  
Min. Group Date: 1988  
Max. Group Date: 1991  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Venceremos, We Will Win

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "We Will Win." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4310, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F5OaS\\_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjD-p-d9E/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F5OaS_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjD-p-d9E/edit)
- Arthur Banks, Alan Day, and Thomas Muller. "Clandestine Groups." Political Handbook of the World 1988. Springer. 2016. P. 1015. <https://books.google.com/books?id=D6mFCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA1015&lpg=PA1015&dq=Venceremos+we+will+win+venezuela+militant+1988&source=bl&ots=TOWjalijSI&sig=hg>

[Q04ISkRhmeMDVprfNNwwckLGE&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiatPCAoIDZAhVBwmMKHQ6kCEQQ6AEIQDAH#v=onepage&q=Venceremos%20we%20will%20win%20venezuela%20militant%201988&f=false](http://www.higginsctc.org/politicalviolence/PolitViol1991.pdf)

- "February 22, 1991-Valencia Venezuela." Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans, 1991. US State Department. 1992 P. 12.  
<http://www.higginsctc.org/politicalviolence/PolitViol1991.pdf>
- Sganga, Cristina. 1988. "Police Swoops Revive Human Rights Fears in Venezuela." The Guardian (1959-2003), Sep 05, 6. PDF. gDrive.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/187013166?accountid=14026>.

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: We Shall Overcome

Group Formation: 1988

Group End: 1991 (disappear)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1988 (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group only carried out two attacks (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; Bankets et al. 2016; US State Department 1992). Both of these attacks targeted the United State in Venezuela (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group reportedly protested the Gulf War in its second attack (US State Department 1992; MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group was allegedly leftist, but its aims are unclear (Banks et al. 2016).

### **Geography**

In 1988, the group reportedly carried out an attack in which they placed a bomb in the area outside of the building for the Ministry of the Interior in Caracas, Venezuela (Banks, Day, Muller 2016). It also had an attack in Valencia, Venezuela (US State Department 1992).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's organizational structure is unknown.

### **External Ties**

The group's external ties are unknown.

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last incident was in 1992 when it protested the Gulf War (US State Department 1992). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident. No information could be found about any state responses.

### XIII. MOVIMIENTO REVOLUCIONARIO CARAPAICA

Torg ID: 115

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Carapaica Revolutionary Movement, Carapaica Revolutionary Group, Movimiento Revolucionario Carapaica

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

- "Carapaica Revolutionary Movement." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3573, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,  
[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F5OaS\\_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjD-p-d9E/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F5OaS_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjD-p-d9E/edit)
- "Revolutionary Movement of Carapaica Liberation." CEDEMA. N.d.  
<http://www.cedema.org/index.php?ver=verlista&grupo=4&nombrepais=Venezuela&nombreggrupo=Movimiento%20Revolucionario%20de%20Liberaci%F3n%20Carapaica>
- Hannah Stone. "FARC Computer Shines Spotlight on Chavez Militias." InSight Crime. 2011.  
<https://www.insightcrime.org/news/analysis/farc-computers-shine-spotlight-on-chavez-militias/>
- "Venezuela: Supreme Court Biggest Threat to Chavez Regime." Stratfor. 2002.  
<https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/venezuela-supreme-court-biggest-threat-chavez-regime>
- "In Venezuela, Rising Threats to Foreign Businesses." Stratfor. 2002.  
<https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/venezuela-rising-threats-foreign-businesses>
- International Crisis Group (ICG), Venezuela: Hugo Chávez's Revolution, 22 February 2007, Latin America Report N° 19, available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/45f012032.html>
- International Crisis Group (ICG), Violence and Politics in Venezuela , 17 August 2011, Latin America Report N° 38, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4e4c9ddb2.html>

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

Aliases: Carapaicas

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2010 (unknown)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown exactly when the group formed, but was active as early as 2002 when it issued a public statement (CEDEMA. N.d.; MIPT 2008; Insight Crime 2011). The group backed up Hugo Chavez, the president of Venezuela, and the constitutionality of his government (ICG 2007; MIPT 2008). It did not oppose the government. It also goes against any force seeking to remove power from Chavez (MIPT 2008). The group launched an attack upon the Caracas Metropolitan Police, because they controlled a street demonstration that was showing support for Chavez (MIPT 2008). The group has also expressed criticism of another political organization known as Bandera Roja, because they reportedly supported anti-Chavez forces (MIPT 2008).

#### **Geography**

The group reportedly operates in the city of Caracas in Venezuela (MIPT 2008). There is no evidence the group is transnational or had an external base.

#### **Organizational Structure**

One source said members of the group reportedly have criminal records of armed robbery, rape, and homicide (MIPT 2008). Another source said the group is reportedly made up of mostly formal members of the Venezuelan Army (MIPT 2008). Finally, members may have come from another terrorist organization, the Tupamaro Revolutionary Movement, whereby dissident members joined the group (MIPT 2008). The group allegedly had a female wing as early as 2002 (MIPT 2008). The group reportedly contains approximately forty members (MIPT 2008). It is unknown whether the group had a political wing or how it funded itself. The leaders go by Murachí and Oswaldo Arenas, but it is unclear whether these are aliases (CEDEMA 2010).

#### **External Ties**

The group reportedly has ties with President Chavez's government; the Venezuelan Interior and Justice Ministry were responsible for giving the group training and equipment (MIPT 2008). However, the Venezuelan government denied the rumors that they had connections with the group (MIPT 2008).

The group opposed Bandera Roja (MIPT 2008). It may have been in contact with FARC (Insight Crime 2011).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last well-publicized incident was in 2003 (MIPT 2008). The last media release provided by the group was in 2010 (CEDEMA. N.d.). President Hugo Chavez, who the group supported, died in 2013.

#### XIV. UNIDAD MILITAR BOLIVARIANA

Torg ID: 1940

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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

- GTD Perpetrator 2375. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2375>
- Search Proquest
  - "UNIDAD MILITAR BOLIVARIANA"
  - UNIDAD MILITAR BOLIVARIANA Venezuela
- Search Keesings
  - UNIDAD MILITAR BOLIVARIANA
  - UNIDAD MILITAR BOLIVARIANA Venezuela

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

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989 (disappear)

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

##### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. The group bombed the Parliament building in Caracas, Venezuela (GTD 2017). This attack occurred on August 25, 1989 (GTD 2017). It is unknown when it formed, its political aim, or ideology.

### **Geography**

The group launched an attack on the government in the city of Caracas in Venezuela (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's organizational structure is unknown.

### **External Ties**

The group's external ties are unknown.

### **Group Outcome**

The group's first and last attack was the attack that it launched on the government in Caracas, Venezuela (GTD 2017). It is unknown what has become of the group since then.

## **XV. OMAR TORRIJOS ANTI-INTERVENTION COMMAND GROUP**

Torg ID: 1438

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: Omar Torrijos Commando For Latin American Dignity, Omar Torrijos Anti-Intervention Command Group

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Omar Torrijos Commando." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4173, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F5OaS\\_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjD-p-d9E/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F5OaS_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjD-p-d9E/edit)
- GTD Perpetrator 2015. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2015>
- "Panama Group Says it Bombed LDS Chapel." Deseret News. 1990. <https://www.deseretnews.com/article/79617/PANAMA-GROUP-SAYS-IT-BOMBED-LDS-CHAPEL.html>

- “Mormon church bombed, Panamanians claim responsibility.” UPI. 1990.  
<https://www.upi.com/Archives/1990/01/03/Mormon-church-bombed-Panamanians-claim-responsibility/6470631342800/>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1990 (loses raison d'être)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but the group's first attack occurred on March 24, 1988 (GTD 2017). This was about a week after, in Panama, troops from the United States overthrew Manuel Noriega, a dictator (MIPT 2008). The group reportedly formed to protest against the United States invading Panama (MIPT 2008; UPI 1990; Deseret News 1990).

The group also reportedly holds very anti-Western views (MIPT 2008). The group typed a letter, stating that it plans on taking “an eye for an eye” by launching violent acts upon citizens from the United States, as well as targets of the American government (MIPT 2008; Deseret News 1990). The group reportedly planned on carrying out these attacks until the United States Marines had completely departed Panama (MIPT 2008). The group also opposes any sort of imperialism of the United States as well as American domination in South America as well as Latin America (MIPT 2008).

The group also reportedly targeted Mormon temples in 1990 (MIPT 2008; UPI 1990; Deseret News 1990). The group also reportedly embodies leftist views (MIPT 2008). The group also attacked an LDS church (Deseret News 1990).

### **Geography**

The group has launched attacks in Bogota, Colombia and Cabudare, Venezuela (GTD 2017). The group reportedly informed the United Press International that they launched an attack in Cabudare, a town 220 miles west of Venezuela's capital (Deseret News). The group has also launched attacks in Mormon temples and LDI chapels in Cabudare, Venezuela (MIPT 2008; UPI 1990; Deseret News 1990).

### **Organizational Structure**



The group's organizational structure is unknown.

### **External Ties**

The group's external ties are unknown.

### **Group Outcome**

The group has not launched any attacks since 1990 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017). The United States pulled troops from Panama at the end of January 1990 so the group's cause became irrelevant (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-GTD says 1988, but MIPT says 1989

-search on PQ finds no evidence of '88 attack in Colombia

XVI. VENEZUELA CARTEL  
Torg ID: 1944  
Min. Group Date: 1991  
Max. Group Date: 1991  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 1633. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1633>
- Search ProQuest
  - "Venezuela cartel" 1991
  - Venezuela cartel 1991

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

Aliases: Name might be too vague.

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1991 (disappear)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

## **Group Formation**

The group launched its first and only attack on June 28, 1991 (GTD 2017). The group targeted a dry cleaning business during their attack (GTD 2017). It is unknown what their aim, ideology, or date of formation is.

## **Geography**

The group launched an attack in Ciudad Ojeda, Venezuela (GTD 2017).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group's organizational structure is unknown.

## **External Ties**

The group's external ties are unknown.

## **Group Outcome**

The group's last and only attack was on June 28, 1991 when it launched an attack on a business in Venezuela (GTD 2017). It is unknown what has become of the group since then.

### XVII. COMMAND FOR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

Torg ID: 1670

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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

- GTD Perpetrator 1632. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1632>
- Search ProQuest
  - "Command for national sovereignty"
  - Command for national sovereignty venezuela
- Search Keesings
  - Command for national sovereignty venezuela

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

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1991 (disappear)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. The group launched its first and only attack on November 15, 1991 (GTD 2017). The group targeted telecommunications with its attack (GTD 2017). It is unknown when it formed, its political aims, or ideology.

#### **Geography**

The group launched an attack in Barquisimeto, Venezuela (GTD 2017).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The group's organizational structure is unknown.

#### **External Ties**

The group's organizational structure is unknown.

#### **Group Outcome**

The group's last and only attack was on November 15, 1991 (GTD 2017). It is unknown what has become of the group since then.

XVIII. MBR-200  
Torg ID: 1267  
Min. Group Date: 1992  
Max. Group Date: 1992  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Bolivariano Movement 200 (Mbr-200), Mbr-200, Revolutionary Bolivariano Movement 200

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 1256. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1256>
- Toms Lansford. "Hugo Chavez." Historical Dictionary of US Diplomacy since the Cold War. Scarecrow Press. 2007.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=O2IYAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA56&lpg=PA56&dq=Revolutionary+Bolivarian+Movement+200+history&source=bl&ots=A2R26NKYW\\_&sig=MZUu6cXoJyoEqomjC0mBERLspL0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiD\\_smnpoDZAhVGw2MKHVR0DD44ChDoAQg3MAM#v=onepage&q=Revolutionary%20Bolivarian%20Movement%20200%20history&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=O2IYAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA56&lpg=PA56&dq=Revolutionary+Bolivarian+Movement+200+history&source=bl&ots=A2R26NKYW_&sig=MZUu6cXoJyoEqomjC0mBERLspL0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiD_smnpoDZAhVGw2MKHVR0DD44ChDoAQg3MAM#v=onepage&q=Revolutionary%20Bolivarian%20Movement%20200%20history&f=false)
- Stephen Sloan and Sean Anderson. "Revolutionary Bolivarian Movement." Historical Dictionary of Terrorism. Scarecrow Press. 2009.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=aVcG7EkuPgAC&pg=PA595&lpg=PA595&dq=Revolutionary+Bolivarian+Movement+200+history&source=bl&ots=iivy21IDx-E&sig=2HCBW7xtmMEo8\\_1L5qd2mA2W\\_Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiD\\_smnpoDZAhVGw2MKHVR0DD44ChDoAQhDMAU#v=onepage&q=Revolutionary%20Bolivarian%20Movement%20200%20history&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=aVcG7EkuPgAC&pg=PA595&lpg=PA595&dq=Revolutionary+Bolivarian+Movement+200+history&source=bl&ots=iivy21IDx-E&sig=2HCBW7xtmMEo8_1L5qd2mA2W_Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiD_smnpoDZAhVGw2MKHVR0DD44ChDoAQhDMAU#v=onepage&q=Revolutionary%20Bolivarian%20Movement%20200%20history&f=false)
- United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, Venezuela: Background Information on the Bolivarian Circles and the MBR-200, 21 April 2003, VEN03004.ZMI, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/402d15d62.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Venezuela: Information on actions taken by the Bolivarian Revolutionary Movement (MBR-200) or rebel soldiers against soldiers who refused to participate in the coup attempts of February 1992 and November 1992, 1 May 1995, VEN20341.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab7848.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Venezuela: Information from the Justice and Peace Support Network (Red de Apoyo por la Justicia y la Paz), part 1 of 3: selected political movements and opposition parties, 1994-96, 1 July 1997, VEN27311.EX, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6abf948.html>

## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1982 (US CIS 2003) or 1983 (Lansford 2007) or 1984 (Sloan and Anderson 2009)

Group End: 1996 (become political party), 1998 (gain power)

## Part 3. Narrative

### Group Formation

A military officer, Lt Col. Hugo Chavez, founded the group as early as 1982 (United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). There is some disputed information about the group's founding, however, with other sources stating the group formed in 1983 (Lansford 2007) or 1984 (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

The group's name is in honor of the 200th anniversary of Simon Bolivar's birthday (Lansford 2007; Sloan and Anderson 2009).

The group's ideology is based on implementing Bolivarianism (Lansford 2007; Sloan and Anderson 2009; United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). The group originally wanted to bring about a revolution rooted in socialism and nationalism (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1997). The group is also rooted in Marxist and populist ideas (United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). It aimed to overthrow the Venezuelan government (US Bureau of Citizen and Immigration Services 2003; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Lansford 2007).

The group carried out two coups (United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). Their first attack was in 1992 (Sloan and Anderson 2009). The two coups targeted the leader of Venezuela at the time, Carlos Perez (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1997). The group, along with Chavez, reportedly attempted to carry out a coup with the goal of regaining the presidential position (Lansford 2007; Sloan and Anderson 2009; United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). They were, however, unsuccessful (Lansford 2007; Sloan and Anderson 2009).

## **Geography**

The group launched an attack during a social protest in which more than 300 Venezuelans were killed around Caracas (United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). The group also killed nine people in a television station (United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). The group carried out two attacks in Caracas (GTD 2017).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group reportedly contains members of the Venezuelan military who were unhappy with politics in Venezuela at the time (Lansford 2007; United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). Hugo Chavez was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Venezuelan military when he formed the group and he recruited other junior officers (Sloan and Anderson 2009). The group had approximately 90 members in 1992, including 10 officers and 80 lower-rank members (Sloan and Anderson 2009). It was able to recruit disgruntled military officers who thought the military had been too brutal

and employed excessive force against protesters during the “Carazco” fights in 1989 (Canada IRB 1997).

### **External Ties**

The group has ties with groups known as the Third Way and Bandera Roja (Red Flag) (United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 2003). The group conducted an attack with Bandera Roja in 1996 (GTD 2017).

After Hugo Chavez was released from prison in 1994, he revived the group (Lansford 2007). However, he named it the Fifth Republic Movement this time, and it became his political party (Lansford 2007; Sloan and Anderson 2009).

### **Group Outcome**

The Venezuelan government arrested Chavez after the first coup attempt in 1992 (Sloan and Anderson 2009). After Hugo Chavez was released from prison in 1994, he revived the group (Lansford 2007). They tried to carry out a second coup. However, he named it the Fifth Republic Movement this time, and it became his political party (Lansford 2007; Sloan and Anderson 2009). In 1995, the Venezuelan government arrested Chavez again (Sloan and Anderson 2009). However, in 1998, Chavez and the MBR-200 political movement gained control of the presidency with 57% of the vote (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

Notes for Iris:

- why did the group form in the 1980s? Unclear specific impetus (beginning decline in oil revenue?)
- the 1992 coup failed because they weren't able to act fast enough and so the government was able to arrest officers
- government's response to failed coup is to let the movement in participate in politics
- this group really spearheads the pro-Chavez movement

XIX. FEBRUARY 27 REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES  
Torg ID: 1701  
Min. Group Date: 1992  
Max. Group Date: 1992  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 1837. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1837>
- Search ProQuest
  - “FEBRUARY 27 REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES”
  - FEBRUARY 27 REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES venezuela

The name is a reference to “The riots of February 27, 1989, which were suppressed with the help of the armed forces, emboldened the conspirators and strengthened their standing within the officer corps (Rivista SIC, 1989).” Baburkin, Sergei, Andrew C. Danopoulos, Rita Giancalone, and Erika Moreno. 1999. "The 1992 Coup Attempts in Venezuela: Causes and Failure." *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* 27 (1): 141-154. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/206653028?accountid=14026>.

## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992 (unknown)

## Part 3. Narrative

### Group Formation

There is not much information about this group. The group launched its first and only violent attack on November 16, 1992, when it took several employees hostage at a radio station (GTD 2017). It is unknown when the group formed, its aims, or ideology.

### Geography

The group launched an attack in Barquisimeto, Venezuela (GTD 2017).

### Organizational Structure

The group’s organizational structure is unknown.

### External Ties

The group’s external ties are unknown.

### Group Outcome

The group's last and only attack was on November 16, 1992 (GTD 2017). It is unknown what has become of the group since then.

XX. BOLIVARIAN ARMY OF LIBERATION

Torg ID: 1653

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 1594. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1594>

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for T837.

Group Formation: This is an alias for T837.

Group End: This is an alias for T837.

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

This is an alias for T837.

**Geography**

This is an alias for T837.

**Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for T837.

**External Ties**

This is an alias for T837.



## Group Outcome

This is an alias for T837.

### XXI. BOLIVARIAN LIBERATION FORCES

Torg ID: 837

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Bolivarian Liberation Forces (Fbl), Bolivarian Liberation Forces, Fuerzas Bolivarianas De Liberacion

#### Part 1. Bibliography

- "Bolivarian Liberation Forces." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3592, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F50aS\\_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjD-p-d9E/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F50aS_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjD-p-d9E/edit)
- GTD Perpetrator 1594. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1594>
- "FBL." Insight Crime. 2014. <https://www.insightcrime.org/venezuela-organized-crime-news/fbl/>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Venezuela: Whether Colombian guerillas are present in Venezuela and whether they are involved in kidnappings, particularly in Caracas and the states of Lara and Barinas; measures taken by the Venezuelan authorities against the guerillas (1997 - October 2003), 31 October 2003, VEN42074.FE, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/403dd2258.html>
- United States Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants World Refugee Survey 2007 - Venezuela, 11 July 2007, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4696388f1e.html>
- "Venezuela: 1992 Annual Terrorism Report." Unclassified. US State Department. 1992. <https://foia.state.gov/searchapp/DOCUMENTS/Waterfall/143362.pdf>
- "Interview with FBL Leader." Unclassified. US State Department. 1992. <https://foia.state.gov/searchapp/DOCUMENTS/Waterfall/143359.pdf>
- "Bolivarian Armed Forces." Global Security. N.d. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/venezuela/fan.htm> (ref at bottom)

#### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1998 (support Chavez, no longer politically opposes), 2003 (last attack)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1992 (MIPT 2008). The group either splintered from Communist Party of Venezuela in the late 1980s, or it splintered from the Fatherland for all Party (InSight Crime 2014). It is a guerilla group (Insight Crime 2014). In 1992, they launched various attacks on public officials that they deemed corrupt (MIPT 2008; Insight Crime 2014; US State Department 1992). They shot Antonio Rios, a legislator and labor leader (MIPT 2008; US State Department 1992). They also attempted to kill Carlos Perez, the president of Venezuela at the time (MIPT 2008; US State Department 1992). They murdered Pedro Cesar Izquier, who was the former Social Security Institute president (MIPT 2008).

The group reportedly wants to “restore the dignity” of the country, reform the justice system, and overthrow the government (MIPT 2008). The group offered support to Hugo Chavez for his attempt to launch a coup to overthrow the government (MIPT 2008; Insight Crime 2014). The group later changed their aims in 2002 to demand the removal of US and Mexican ambassadors and the secretary general from holding discussions with Hugo Chavez and groups of opposition (MIPT 2008). It is Marxist (US State Department 1992). The group has a pro-government ideology after Chavez took power in 1999. FARC has reportedly offered the group training and support when it came to logistics (Insight Crime 2014). It also reportedly experienced internal division between members who supported a leftist government and members that wanted radical social change (Insight Crime 2014).

#### **Geography**

The group’s base is in the western portion of Venezuela, along its border with Colombia (Insight Crime 2014). The group reportedly operates in Barinas, Apure, Tachira, Portuguesa, Zulia, Merida, Carabo, Cojedes, Caracas, San Camilo, and Ticoporo because they are forested (Insight Crime 2014; Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2003). It has conducted attacks in Caracas (GTD 2017). The group controlled territory in Táchira, Apure, and Zulia (US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants 2007).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The group’s leader is reportedly a man named Jeronimo Paz (Insight Crime 2014). A commanding body made up of five men known as Carlos Chileno, Ernesto Guevara,

Zacarias, Julian, and Macaebo also helps govern the group (Insight Crime 2014). The group reportedly contains somewhere between 1,000 and 4,000 members at an unknown date (Insight Crime 2014). The group reportedly receives funding from extortion and kidnapping (Insight Crime 2014; Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2003; Global Security N.d). FARC has reportedly offered the group training and support when it came to logistics (Insight Crime 2014). The group also used forced recruitment to gain members in Zulia (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2003).

### **External Ties**

The group declared support for Hugo Chavez, but they denied having any ties to his government (MIPT 2008; Insight Crime 2014). The Chavez government later denounced the group (MIPT 2008).

The group is reportedly linked to FARC, ELN, and the Bolivarian Circles (MIPT 2008). However, the group has reportedly faced conflicts with ELN (Insight Crime 2014). FARC has reportedly offered the group training and support when it came to logistics (Insight Crime 2014).

### **Group Outcome**

The group may have conducted its last attack in 2003, but this might also refer to a separate group (MIPT 2008). The last news of the group was in 2005 when it was known that the group was operating in Venezuela (Global Security. N.d.). It is unknown what has become of the group after that.

Notes for Iris:

- the group thought the original government was too corrupt
- they wanted to remove adversaries of Hugo Chavez
- the group supported the aims of Chavez, but didn't closely coordinate with them
- the group is operating in a different area than MBR-200
- unclear whether they politically oppose the government after 1998

## **XXII. FUERZAS POPULARES JOSE LEONARDO CHIRINOS**

Torg ID: 1716

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 1856. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1856>
- Search ProQuest
  - “FUERZAS POPULARES JOSE LEONARDO CHIRINOS”
  - FUERZAS POPULARES JOSE LEONARDO CHIRINOS Venezuela

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992 (disappear)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group’s first and only attack was on October 2, 1992 (GTD 2017). The group bombed the State Legislative Assembly (GTD 2017). No one was injured. It is unknown when the group formed, its political aims, or ideology.

### **Geography**

The group launched an attack in Coro, Venezuela (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group’s organizational structure is unknown.

### **External Ties**

The group’s external ties are unknown.

### **Group Outcome**

The group’s last and only attack was on October 2, 1992 (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident and it was not heard from again.

XXIII. CHE GUEVARA ANTI-IMPERIALIST COMMAND  
Torg ID: 1376  
Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: NA

Aliases: Che Guevara Guerillas, Che Guevara Anti-Imperialist Command, Che Guevara Commando

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Leaflet Bombs Against Bush Explode in Argentine Capital." 2005. *BBC Monitoring Americas*, Oct 08, 1. <http://search.proquest.com/docview/460218202?accountid=14026>.
- National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START). (2008). Terrorist Organization Profiles [TOPS ID 4638].
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qa'ida*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153. [http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND\\_MG741-1.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf)
- Schmid, Alex P. *The Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research*. New York: Routledge, 2011. 358.

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

Aliases: no proposed change

Group Formation: no proposed change

Group End (Outcome): 2005 (unknown)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

#### **Group Formation**

TORG cites GTD data to say that the group was founded in 1997 (TORG 2014). However, as of 2016, this entry for 1997 is no longer available in the GTD dataset (START 2016). Thus, no information about the Che Guevara Anti-Imperialist Command predating 2005 is available except for the TORG dataset. The group's founders are unknown. According to Jones and Libicki, the Che Guevara Anti-Imperialist Command was small, with its peak size less than one hundred (2008, 153). However, I could not find another source verifying the group's size.

Except for the TORG dataset, the group's first attack is listed as July 25, 2005, when two homemade bombs detonated near the Buenos Aires City Legislature and damaged the building (TOPS 2008, ID 4638). Leaflets at the scene were signed by the "Che Guevara Commando" (Ibid.) The leaflets called for the release of political prisoners who had been arrested on July 16, 2004, for attacking the legislature (Ibid.). The bombings occurred

during violent protests, in which 17 people were detained, against the legislature's attempt to change Buenos Aires' civil code (Ibid.). It is unclear if the group's goals changed over time; initially the group violently protested the Buenos Aires legislature but later the group conducted attacks in protest of U.S. capitalist interests and the Summit of the Americas meeting in October 2005 (BBC Monitoring Americas 2005; TOPS 2008, ID 4638). According to Jones and Libicki, the Che Guevara Anti-Imperialist Command had left-wing ambitions and sought social revolution. (2008, 153).

Note: A group self-identified as the "Che Guevara guerillas" (a supposed alias of the Che Guevara Anti-Imperialist Command) exploded a bomb in a subway car, causing property damage but no casualties, in Caracas, Venezuela, on August 28, 1997 (START 2016, GTD ID 19970828009). However, it is not clear that the two groups are connected because the Che Guevara Anti-Imperialist Command did not claim its first attack until much later, in 2005. Also, group names referencing Che Guevara are common, so they may be two different groups.

### **Geography**

The Che Guevara Anti-Imperialist Command claimed responsibility for attacks in Buenos Aires (outside of the Buenos Aires City Legislature) and in highly populated suburbs within 30 km of Buenos Aires, within Greater Buenos Aires (BBC Monitoring Americas 2005). Cf. earlier note about a possible related attack in Caracas, Venezuela.

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's organizational structure is unknown. The Che Guevara Anti-Imperialist Command was not tied to any attacks after 2005 (TOPS 2008, ID 4638).

### **External Ties**

The group does not have any known external ties.

### **Group Outcome**

The Che Guevara Anti-Imperialist Command was linked to three bomb explosions on November 6, 2005, in three different suburbs within 30 km of Buenos Aires (BBC Monitoring Americas 2005; TOPS 2008, ID 4638). The bombs were thrown at two Citibank branches, in the San Miguel district and in Quilmes, and a Blockbuster Video store in the San Martin district (BBC Monitoring Americas 2005). The bombs caused property damage due to fire from the explosion but no casualties, partly because the attacks occurred between 1:30 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. so no one was at the businesses (BBC Monitoring Americas 2005). Leaflets left at the scene criticized then-President George W. Bush's visit to Mar del Plata, Argentina, for the Summit of the Americas from

November 3-5, 2005 (BBC Monitoring Americas 2005; TOPS 2008, ID 4638). The leaflets were signed by the “Che Guevara Anti-Imperialist Command” as well as the “Colonel Dorrego Anti-Imperialist Command,” a known alias (BBC Monitoring Americas 2005). The leaflets denounced President Bush as tied to “imperialism” (BBC Monitoring Americas 2005; TOPS 2008, ID 4638). The attacks occurred during many popular demonstrations, some violent with protesters throwing Molotov cocktails at police, against globalization and proposals for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (TOPS 2008, ID 4638).

XXIV. EJERCITO PATRIOTICO LATINO AMERICANO (EPLA)

Torg ID: 268

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Latin American Patriotic Army (Epla), Ejercito Patriotico Latino Americano (Epla)

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- “LATIN AMERICAN PATRIOTIC ARMY (EPLA).” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3586, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,  
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dbf5n9nS6k1aWmypsBAxszbOxLRHBaDvklRdprXFMPY/edit>
- Andreas Feldmann. “A Shift in the Paradigm of Violence: Non-Governmental Terrorism in Latin America since the End of the Cold War.” *Rev. cienc. Polit.* V. 25. N.2 2005.  
[http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0718-090X2005000200001](http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0718-090X2005000200001)
- Searched gScholar
  - “Ejercito Patriotico Latino Americano”
  - “Latin American Patriotic Army”
- Searched Proquest
  - “Ejercito Patriotico Latino Americano”
  - “Latin American Patriotic Army”

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 2001 (MIPT 2008)

Group End: 2001 (MIPT 2008)

**Part 3. Narrative**

## **Group Formation**

In 2001, a few members of the FARC took the name “Ejercito Patriotico Latino” and kidnapped a Venezuelan farmer (MIPT 2008). Feldmann states that the group is right-wing in “A Shift in the Paradigm of Violence: Non-Governmental Terrorism in Latin America since the End of the Cold War,” but later contradicts this, stating that the group is leftist (Feldmann 2005). Since the group was also allegedly formed by FARC members, we can conclude that the group’s ideology is most likely leftist (MIPT 2008; Feldmann 2005). More information about group leadership and aims is unknown.

## **Geography**

The group operates within Colombia (Feldmann 2005). The group kidnapped a farmer in Venezuela (MIPT 2008). Group operates along Venezuelan border in Colombia (MIPT 2008). The group is transnational.

## **Organizational Structure**

There is little information known about this group. In 2001, a few members of the FARC took the name “Ejercito Patriotico Latino” and kidnapped a Venezuelan farmer (MIPT 2008). More information about group leadership and funding is unknown. It is unknown if the group was a splinter that was repressed after this one incident or was a faction that merged back into FARC after this one incident.

## **External Ties**

There is little known about this group. In 2001, a few members of the FARC took the name “Ejercito Patriotico Latino” and kidnapped a Venezuelan farmer (MIPT 2008). More information about alliances or external support is unknown.

## **Group Outcome**

There is little known about this group. The group did not conduct any attacks under the name “Ejercito Patriotico Latino” after the one kidnapping in 2001 (MIPT 2008). Reasons for this are unknown.

XXV. LAS AUTODEFENSAS UNIDAS DE VENEZUELA (AUV)  
Torg ID: 522  
Min. Group Date: 2002  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA



Aliases: United Self-Defense Forces Of Venezuela (Auv), Las Autodefensas Unidas De Venezuela (Auv)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- “United Self-Defense Force of Venezuela.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3551, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,  
[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F5OaS\\_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjDu\\_p-d9E/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F5OaS_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjDu_p-d9E/edit)
- “Paramilitarism on the rise in Venezuela.” TeleSur. 2015.  
<https://www.telesurtv.net/english/analysis/Paramilitarism-on-the-Rise-in-Venezuela-20150824-0018.html>
- “Venezuela: Alleged Paramilitary Force Most Likely Fictitious.” Stratfor. 2002.  
<https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/venezuela-alleged-paramilitary-force-most-likely-fictitious>

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

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2002 (unknown)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group formed around June 26, 2002, when it issued a video announcing its formation (MIPT 2008; Stratfor 2002). It formed as the counterpart in Venezuela to a group known as the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia, which is a paramilitary group based in Colombia (MIPT 2008; TeleSur 2015). The group is right-wing and center-seeking because they wanted to overthrow Chavez (MIPT 2008). The group primarily focuses its attacks on Hugo Chavez and his government which demonstrates leftist ideologies, as well as groups that support his government (MIPT 2008; TeleSur 2015). The group also opposes guerillas embodying leftist views (MIPT 2008). The group also reportedly aims to “expel Colombian narco-guerrillas from Venezuelan territory” (Stratfor 2002).

The group seemed to train other armed groups; there is no evidence they personally ever conducted a violent attack.

#### **Geography**

The group has reportedly created bases in both Venezuela and Colombia (MIPT 2008; Stratfor 2002; TeleSur 2015). The group has operated on the border between the two countries (MIPT 2008; TeleSur 2015). The group has reportedly operated in the state of Tachira, located in the western region of Venezuela (MIPT 2008). It is unknown where they conducted attacks because no evidence could be found of a violent attack.

### **Organizational Structure**

The group reportedly has approximately 2,200 members mainly recruited from Venezuela's National Armed Forces around 2002 (Stratfor 2002). The group's leader is Carlos Castano (MIPT 2008; TeleSur 2015).

### **External Ties**

The group formed as the counterpart in Venezuela to a group known as the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia, which is a paramilitary group based in Colombia (MIPT 2008; TeleSur 2015). The groups reportedly work with one another and have ties with each other (TeleSur 2015).

### **Group Outcome**

There are mixed reports about whether the group is still active and operating on the border between Venezuela and Colombia (MIPT 2008; TeleSur 2015; Stratfor 2002). The group is also believed to carry out further operations in the state of Tachira, located in the western region of Venezuela (MIPT 2008). The group was last active in 2002 when they announced their formation (TeleSur 2015; Stratfor 2002; MIPT 2008). It is possible the Venezuelan government arrested everyone in 2004. Castano died in 2004 during an accidental shootout.

Notes for Iris:

- this group was modeled after the right-wing paramilitary groups in Colombia
- they just wanted to export that militia model to another country
- the relationship with AUC was training, territory, and alliance - no material or financial
- good rare example of copy-cat groups in another country

"In early May 2004, Venezuelan authorities arrested at least 100 individuals that they accused of being Colombian paramilitaries and of scheming, together with part of the Venezuelan opposition, to begin a series of scheduled attacks against heavily fortified military targets within Caracas, aiming at the overthrow of President Hugo Chávez."

XXVI. EJERCITO DEL PUEBLO EN ARMAS (EPA)

Torg ID: 838

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Epa (Ejercito Del Pueblo En Armas), Army Of The People Under Arms (Epa), Ejercito Del Pueblo En Armas (Epa)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- “Ejercito Del Pueblo En Armas.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4007, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,  
[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F5OaS\\_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjD-p-d9E/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F5OaS_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjD-p-d9E/edit)
- “Una nueva guerrilla, Ejercito del Pueblo en Armas, asegura su existencia.” El Dia. 2005.  
<http://eldia.es/venezuela/2005-01-12/2-nueva-guerrilla-Ejercito-Pueblo-Armas-asegura-existencia.htm>
- Alex Schmid. “EPA.” The Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research. Taylor and Francis. 2011.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=\\_PXpFxFxKRsHgC&pg=PA628&lpg=PA628&dq=Epa+\(Ejercito+Del+Pueblo+En+Armas\)&source=bl&ots=mE81NOohVe&sig=xaBUmlxbzyrDRFUyWfBUhtyMPoA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjdw--1r4DZAhVD9mMKHRI-DT8Q6AEISDAH#v=onepage&q=Epa%20\(Ejercito%20Del%20Pueblo%20En%20Armas\)&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=_PXpFxFxKRsHgC&pg=PA628&lpg=PA628&dq=Epa+(Ejercito+Del+Pueblo+En+Armas)&source=bl&ots=mE81NOohVe&sig=xaBUmlxbzyrDRFUyWfBUhtyMPoA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjdw--1r4DZAhVD9mMKHRI-DT8Q6AEISDAH#v=onepage&q=Epa%20(Ejercito%20Del%20Pueblo%20En%20Armas)&f=false)
- “Bolivarian Armed Forces.” Global Security. N.d.  
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/venezuela/fan.htm>

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

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2005

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The EPA is a paramilitary group from Lara, Venezuela (MIPT 2008). The group reportedly attacked a Mormon temple located in Valencia (MIPT 2008). The group opposes American imperialism, and it attacked the church because it deemed it a vehicle for American intelligence activities (MIPT 2008; El Dia 2005). The group supports Hugo Chavez (MIPT 2008; El Dia 2005; Schmid 2011; Global Security n.d). Their central goal is to go against Americans invading Venezuela (MIPT 2008). The group also reportedly has neo-liberal ideals (MIPT 2008).

## **Geography**

The EPA is a paramilitary group from Lara, Venezuela (MIPT 2008). The group reportedly attacked a Mormon temple located in Valencia (MIPT 2008).

## **Organizational Structure**

The leader of the group is reportedly a man named Commander Ernesto Torres (El Dia 2005).

## **External Ties**

There are reports that the group merged with the FBL (MIPT 2008). The group supports Hugo Chavez, but it does not receive funding from him (El Dia 2005).

## **Group Outcome**

After Yopez and three other members of the group were arrested in 2005, the group was less active (MIPT 2008). The group's last act of violence was in late 2004 (MIPT 2008). The group may launch acts of violence upon American groups in the future (MIPT 2008). The arrests have reportedly made the group weaker, and there are reports that the group merged with the FBL (MIPT 2008).

### XXVII. MOVIMIENTO GUERRILLERO BOLIVARIANO

Torg ID: 1372

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Bolivarian Guerilla Movement (Mgb), Movimiento Guerrillero Bolivariano

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

- "Bolivarian Guerrilla Movement." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3974, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,  
[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F5OaS\\_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjD-p-d9E/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F5OaS_pTJg52rjAbH1YPQBazAZ5sSpR29XXjD-p-d9E/edit)
- Search ProQuest
  - "Bolivarian Guerrilla Movement"
  - Bolivarian Guerrilla Movement venezuela 2003

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

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: 2003 (unknown)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2003 when it attacked Julio Montoya's home (MIPT 2008). Montoya is the leader of the National Assembly's Foreign Policy Commission located in Venezuela (MIPT 2008). He was also involved in the opposition of Hugo Chavez's government as a deputy (MIPT 2008). The group reportedly supports the Bolivarian Revolution being brought about by Hugo Chavez (MIPT 2008). The Bolivarian Revolution is leftist (MIPT 2008).

#### **Geography**

The launched its first act of violence in 2003 when it attacked Julio Montoya's home at an unknown place in Venezuela (MIPT 2008).

#### **Organizational Structure**

Members may be foreign fighters - specifically Colombian guerrillas - that support Hugo Chavez (MIPT 2008). No other information could be found about the group's leadership, funding, size, or organizational structure.

#### **External Ties**

There is speculation that the group has ties with the larger Bolivarian Revolution, but there is no proof to this claim (MIPT 2008). There is also speculation that the group receives support from Hugo Chavez, although there is no proof to this claim either (MIPT 2008). There is also speculation that the group is an offshoot of FARC, but no additional evidence could be found to corroborate this claim (MIPT 2008).

#### **Group Outcome**

The group's only attack was the one they carried out on Julio Montoya's home in 2003. It is unknown what has become of the group since then. There is speculation that the group has ties with the larger Bolivarian Revolution, but there is no proof to this claim

(MIPT 2008). There is also speculation that the group receives support from Hugo Chavez, although there is no proof to this claim either (MIPT 2008).

XXVIII. NESTOR ZERPA CARTOLLINI TACTICAL COMBAT UNIT

Torg ID: 771

Min. Group Date: 2007

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- Elio Aponte. "Evolution of Pro-Chavez Armed Civilian Groups in Venezuela." Organizations of Venezuelans in Exile. 2010.  
[http://orvex.org.p11.hostingprod.com/Documentos/Evolution\\_Dec2010.pdf](http://orvex.org.p11.hostingprod.com/Documentos/Evolution_Dec2010.pdf)
- Search ProQuest
  - NESTOR ZERPA CARTOLLINI TACTICAL COMBAT UNIT
- Search Keesings
  - NESTOR ZERPA CARTOLLINI TACTICAL COMBAT UNIT

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 2010

Group End: 2010 (Unknown)

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

The group is an urban heavily-armed guerrilla group in Venezuela which became active around 2010 (Aponte 2010). The group is the radical wing of a group known as the Venezuelan Tupamaro (Aponte 2010). It is unknown what the group's aims are although they may follow the Venezuelan Tupamaro movement, which wanted to create a leftist government (c.f. Venezuelan Tupamaro profile).

**Geography**

The group operates in Caracas, Venezuela specifically in the "23 of January" neighborhood (Aponte 2010).

## Organizational Structure

The group is the radical wing of a group known as the Venezuelan Tupamaro (Aponte 2010). No other information could be found about the group's leadership, size, membership, or funding.

## External Ties

The group is the radical wing of a group known as the Venezuelan Tupamaro (Aponte 2010).

## Group Outcome

The group is last mentioned as active in a 2010 report on the evolution of armed groups in Venezuela (Aponte 2010). It is unknown what has become of the group or whether it is still active.

### XXIX. TUPAMARO REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 771

Min. Group Date: 1963

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Tupamaro Revolutionary Movement, Movimiento Tupamaro De Venezuela - 23 De Enero, Tupamaro Revolutionary Front, Tupamaro Revolutionary Movement - January 23, Tupamaros (Venezuela)

### Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20446. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20446>
- Chris Arsenault. "Awe and fear: Politicized gangs of Venezuela." Al Jazeera. 2013.  
<http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2013/06/20136714438856229.html>
- Andrew Tan. "Tupamaro Revolutionary Movement." Politics of Terrorism: A Survey. Routledge. 2010.  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=qXerAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA220&lpg=PA220&dq=Tupamaro+Revolutionary+Movement&source=bl&ots=rx7pbkRRBv&sig=BdmZxtPvCUCCIGP-a9MbZsFJSI8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiB87Dg46DZAhUoh1QKHT2oA7o4ChDoAQg-MAY#v=onepage&q=Tupamaro%20Revolutionary%20Movement&f=false>
- Martin Markovits and Vincent Bevins. "Venezuela's Tupamaros on the side of the law." San Francisco Chronicle. 2008.

<https://www.sfgate.com/crime/article/Venezuela-s-Tupamaros-on-the-side-of-the-law-3185278.php>

- George Knox. "The Tupamaro Gang of Venezuela." National Gang Crime Research Center. 2008. <https://ngcrc.com/ngcrc/tupaprof.htm>
- Reva Bhalla. "Seeking Venezuela's Future in Barrio 23 de Enero." Forbes. 2015. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/stratfor/2015/12/15/seeking-venezuelas-future-in-barrio-23-de-enero/>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 1984

Group End: 1999 (lose politicized opposition)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group was formed around 1984 by a man named Juan Montoyo (Knox 2008; Arsenault 2013). The group maintains order within the 23 de enero neighborhood as a paramilitary force, which is deemed too dangerous for the police (Arsenault 2013; Tan 2010; San Francisco Chronicle 2008; Knox 2008; Bhalla 2015). The group later worked to support the Chavez government in Venezuela (Arsenault 2013). The group offers support for Hugo Chavez's Bolivarian Revolution (Arsenault 2013; Tan 2010; Knox 2008; Bhalla 2015). It came to attention for its first violent attack around 1992 when it began fighting crime in Caracas and aligned itself with the MBR-200 (Knox 1998). It got a boost in popularity after Chavez came into power in 1998 (Tan 2010).

The group is also reportedly involved in the drug business and kidnapping (Arsenault 2013). The group also reportedly adheres to leftist and Marxist ideologies (Arsenault 2013; Tan 2010).

### **Geography**

The group operates in the city of Caracas in Venezuela (Arsenault 2013; Tan 2010; Bhalla 2015). Specifically, it operates in its 23 de enero neighborhood of (Arsenault 2013; Bhalla 2015). The group has launched attacks in Caracas and Catia La Mar (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**



The group was formed in the 1980s by a man named Juan Montoyo (Arsenault 2013). The group is currently led by Jose Pinto (Tan 2010). The group receives support from the poor in urban areas (Tan 2010). The group has two factions. One faction is known as the MRT and headed by Pinto (Knox 2008). The second faction is known as the Tupamaro Popular Resistance Front and headed by Lisandro Perez (Knox 2008).

### **External Ties**

The group reportedly has ties with FARC and received guerrilla training from FARC (Arsenault 2013). The group reportedly uses kidnapping and selling drugs to fund itself (Arsenault 2013). There is speculation that the group is backed by the government, but there is no proof to this matter (Arsenault 2013). It is known, however, that at one point the government funded the group with weapons (Arsenault 2013).

The group formed an alliance with MBR-200 after the 1992 failed coup attempt (Forbes 2015). The group allegedly received weapons from the Chavez government (Knox 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

The group supported Chavez starting around 1992. They no longer have any politicized opposition once he came into power in 1999. The group had a series of high-profile attacks in 2002 (Knox 2008). In 2006, the group attacked the US Ambassador's vehicle (Knox 2008). While the group was considered still active in 2008, it is unknown what has become of the group since then (Knox 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- this group only operates in one neighborhood - it's very poor and drug-ridden
- the police don't even enter this area because it's considered so unsafe so this group operates as a local vigilante/gang to protect local citizens
- unclear whether this group ever opposes the government because in the first period they fight crime and in the second period they support Chavez
- attacks against US in later period are meant to just attack adversaries of the Chavez regime