



Photo: Emilio Morenatti. AP

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## EUROPE AGAINST TERRORISM THE GLANCE OF THE VICTIM

AfVT.org  
Association française  
des Victimes du Terrorisme







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In partnership with Association française des Victimes du Terrorisme, [afvt.org](http://afvt.org) and  
Associazione Italiana Vittime del Terrorismo, AIVITER, [www.vittimeterrorismo.it](http://www.vittimeterrorismo.it)

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## **EUROPE AGAINST TERRORISM, THE GLANCE OF THE VICTIM**

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Europe against Terrorism, the Glance of the Victim is a European cultural project developed and produced by Fundación Miguel Ángel Blanco in partnership with the Association française des Victimes du Terrorisme and the Associazione Italiana Vittime del Terrorismo.

Europe against Terrorism, the Glance of the Victim is aimed at raising awareness in European society about the terrorist threat, disclosing the best democratic practices in the fight against terrorism; bringing the glance of the victims as an agent of social awareness and deradicalisation and helping build the Memory of European terrorism victims in their search for Justice.

Europe against Terrorism, the Glance of the Victim seeks to contribute to the reflection within Europe against fanaticism, fundamentalism, totalitarianism and xenophobia, which encourage the terrorist crime and pervert the foundations of the European Union: freedom, security, peace and solidarity for all citizens...

Europe against Terrorism, the Glance of the Victim wants to be a channel of expression for victims of terrorism and the organizations that represent them in order to disseminate their testimony, their experience and their struggle for the defense of human rights and democratic principles as educational agents, especially among the young.

## The horror, the terror, the threat

22-07-2011: Oslo, Norway. Victims receive emergency treatment outside government buildings in the center of Oslo after a bomb ripped open buildings in the heart of Norway's government. The explosion killed eight people and injured at least 209, twelve of them seriously.



Photo  
Fartein Rudjord. AP.

## The horror, the terror, the threat



Photo  
La Stampa.

19-01-1979. Turin, Italy. Father Ruggero, chaplain of the prison of Turin, blesses the body of policeman Giuseppe Lorusso, murdered on January 19th 1979 by the left-wing terrorist group, "Prima Linea" (Front Line).



11-03-2004: Madrid. A council worker seconds after arriving at the scene of one of the trains attacked on March 11th.

## The horror, the terror, the threat



Photo  
Claudio Álvarez.

## The horror, the terror, the threat



Photo  
ABC

1-01-1995: Madrid. Hell in Madrid. ETA once again. A car bomb in the Vallecas district killed 6 civilians who worked for the Army and left 17 people seriously injured.

18-08-1998. Augher, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom.

The coffins of Avril Monaghan and her 18 month-old daughter Moira are taken into the church in Augher. A massive bomb was detonated in Omagh town center on the 15th August 1998, killing 28 and injuring hundreds in the worst atrocity in three decades of sectarian conflict.

## The horror, the terror, the threat



Photo  
Ian Waldie/ POOL. AP

## Radicalisation, Faniticization, Legitimization



Photo  
Telepress

27-03-2000. Amurrio (Basque Country, Spain).  
Santiago Abascal, spokesman for the Popular  
Party in the Álava general assembly and  
Councillor in Amurrio, parades his horses which  
have been painted with threatening slogans  
by ETA supporters.

20-10-2002: Basque Country.  
Demonstration of young Basque  
radicals.

## Radicalisation, Fanaticization, Legitimization



Photo  
Jon Dimos

## Radicalisation, Faniticization, Legitimization



Photo  
Javier Echezarreta

21-05-2001: San Sebastián. (Basque Country, Spain) The Lagun bookshop in San Sebastián, as a symbol of free thought and culture in the city, has been covered with graffiti or suffered sabotage attacks by ETA sympathizers on countless occasions.

3-09-2008. Belfast, United Kingdom UVF unionist mural in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

## Radicalisation, Fanaticization, Legitimization

Photo  
Paul Mcerlanel, EFE.



## The Glance of the Victim. Resilience, pain, fear, a civic example, a hope for Justice



Photo  
Jon Dimis.

12-7-1997: Pamplona. The San Fermin fiestas are brought to a halt after the kidnapping and murder of Miguel Angel Blanco. Young people tie their typical red scarves around a photograph of the councillor.



19-03-2012. Toulouse, France. A young boy is comforted after the shooting at the Ozar Hatorah Jewish school in Toulouse (South western France). The terrorist Mohamed Merah killed three children and one adult and seriously wounded two other people in front of the school.

## **The Glance of the Victim. Resilience, pain, fear, a civic example, a hope for Justice**



Photo  
Remy Gabalda. AFP

## The Glance of the Victim. Resilience, pain, fear, a civic example, a hope for Justice



Photo  
La Stampa.

14-03-1977. Turin, Italy. Michelina, widow of Sergeant of Police Giuseppe Ciotta, by the corpse of her husband, killed two days earlier by the left-wing terrorists group, "Prima Linea" (Front Line).

24-07-2011. Oslo, Norway. A woman reacts at the end of a memorial service at Oslo Cathedral for the 77 victims of the 22nd July 2011 attacks on Norway's government headquarters and a youth retreat near Oslo.

## **The Glance of the Victim. Resilience, pain, fear, a civic example, a hope for Justice**



Photo  
Emilio Morenatti. AP

## The Glance of the Victim. Resilience, pain, fear, a civic example, a hope for Justice



Photo  
La Stampa.

28-05-1974. Brescia Italy. A terrorist attack was carried out on 28th May 1974 in Brescia, in the central piazza della Loggia. A bomb hidden in a bin was detonated while a demonstration was underway against neo-fascist terrorism, killing eight people. The day of the funeral two relatives follow the coffin of one of the victims.

01-11-2005. London, UK.  
Unidentified mourners pay tribute in London's Trafalgar Square as they watch, via a screen, an official memorial service taking place at St. Paul's Cathedral for those who lost their lives in the July 7th 2005 London terrorist bombings. Four bombs exploded on Underground trains and a double-decker bus, killing 52 commuters.

## The Glance of the Victim. Resilience, pain, fear, a civic example, a hope for Justice



Photo  
Jane Mingay. AP

## The Glance of the Victim. Resilience, pain, fear, a civic example, a hope for Justice



Photo  
Peter Hillebrecht. AP

25-10-1977: Stuttgart –Germany. Hanns-Eberhard Schleyer, son of the West German industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer, holds the arm of his mourning mother Waltrude Schleyer, flanked by her daughter in law, left, as they attend the funeral of his father at the Sillenbuch cemetery in Stuttgart. Hans Martin Schleyer was kidnapped the 5th September 1977 and then murdered by the Rote Armee Fraktion.

Romanian citizens accompanying the coffins of relatives killed on March 11th 2004.

## The Glance of the Victim. Resilience, pain, fear, a civic example, a hope for Justice



Photo  
El Pais

## The Glance of the Victim. Resilience, pain, fear, a civic example, a hope for Justice

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Photo  
EFE

Getxo (Basque Country) 23-6-1977 - The daughters of the industrialist Javier de Ybarra, kidnapped and murdered by ETA, during the funeral.



24-03-2004. Madrid, Spain.  
Citizens watch screens televising  
the funeral of the victims of the  
March 11th bombings.

## The Glance of the Victim. Resilience, pain, fear, a civic example, a hope for Justice



Photo  
Reuters.

## The Glance of the Victim. Resilience, pain, fear, a civic example, a hope for Justice



Photo  
Jordi Romeu.

6-11-2001. Madrid. A man wounded in an ETA car bomb attack in Madrid city centre that seriously wounded another six citizens.

14-09-2006. Paris, France. French Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin confirmed that France was in a “situation of risk”, after Ayman Al-Zawahiri (number 2 of Al Qaeda) singled out the country as a target for attacks and also confirmed the Algerian terrorist group GSPC as an official member of Al Qaeda. Against this background of tension, the picture shows a French soldier patrolling in front of the Eiffel Tower (Paris).

## Attack on the European values of democracy, freedom and rule of law



Photo  
Joel Saget. AFP

## Attack on the European values of democracy, freedom and rule of law

08-05-1981: The King consoles relatives of soldiers killed by ETA in Madrid.



Photo  
Manuel Sanz Bermejo.

21-03-2012. Montauban, France. French paratroopers of the 17th Parachute Engineer Regiment carry the coffin of their comrade Abel Chennouf who was shot dead in Toulouse on the 11th March 2012. The same terrorist murdered two French soldiers on the 15th March 2012 and a rabbi and three Jewish children in an attack on a school in Toulouse on March 19 2012.

## Attack on the European values of democracy, freedom and rule of law



Photo  
Pascal Pavani. AFPt

## Attack on the European values of democracy, freedom and rule of law



Photo  
La Stampa.

9-05-1978. Turin, Italy. Scene of the mass demonstration in response to the killing of the President of the Democratic Christian party, Aldo Moro, which took place on the morning of the same day after 55 days in captivity. The abduction took place on March 16, claiming the lives of five of his armed guards.

09-05-2012. Rome, Italy. Italian President Giorgio Napolitano pays his tribute in front of a plaque commemorating former Italian Premier Aldo Moro. The bullet-riddled body of Moro was found in the back of a vehicle in via Caetani in Rome, near his Christian Democrat Party headquarters the 9th May 1978, 55 days after Moro was kidnapped by the Brigate Rosse (Red Brigades).

## Attack on the European values of democracy, freedom and rule of law

Photo  
Mauro Scrobogna, LaPresse. AP



## Attack on the European values of democracy, freedom and rule of law



Photo  
Justin Lane/Pool/AP

1 -09-2011. New York. USA. Robert Peraza, 68, who lost his son Robert David Peraza in the attacks on the World Trade Center, pauses in front of his son's name at the North Pool of the 9/11 Memorial before the 10th anniversary ceremony at the site on Sept. 11th 2011, in New York. Almost 3,000 people died in the attacks, including all 227 civilians aboard the four planes. The September 11 attacks were a series of four coordinated terrorist attacks launched by the Islamist terrorist group al-Qaeda upon the United States in New York City and Washington D.C. on September 11, 2001.



12-03-2004. Malaga, Spain.  
Malaga Town Hall: a black ribbon  
as a symbol of mourning following  
the March 11th attacks.

## Attack on the European values of democracy, freedom and rule of law



Photo  
EFE Jesús Domínguez

# Memory, truth, dignity and justice:



Photo  
Guillaume Denoix de Saint Marc. Familles de l'Attentat du DC10 d'UTA.

15-06-2007. Desert of Tenere, Niger. The memorial for the victims of the DC-10 bombing is an amazing conception - with an aircraft wing pointing symbolically to the sky. We can only guess the scale of the efforts made by the victims to build this symbolic place in the middle of the desert of Tenere (Niger).

09-12-1998. Lockerbie. Scotland. United Kingdom. Visitors pay their respects at the memorial to the dead of Pan Am Flight 103, in the cemetery of the Scottish border town of Lockerbie. On 21st December 1988 a Pan Am transatlantic flight was destroyed by an explosive device killing all 243 passengers and 16 crew members. Large sections of the plane crashed into Lockerbie killing a further 11 people on the ground.

## Memory, truth, dignity and justice:



Photo  
Pete Kemp. AP

# Memory, truth, dignity and justice:

16-10-2002: Vitoria. (Basque Country, Spain).  
A worker puts the finishing touches to Agustín Ibarrola's monument in tribute to the victims of terrorism.



Photo  
David Aguilar

## Memory, truth, dignity and justice:

17–09–2011. Paris, France. Victims of terrorism representatives lay a wreath to honor all the victims from all over the world near the end of the International Congress in Paris.

In the center is Michael Gallagher who lost his son in the Omagh car bomb attack carried out by the Real Irish Republican Army. Twenty-nine people died as a result of the attack and approximately 220 people were injured. Michael Gallagher is president of the Omagh Support and Self Help Group.



Photo  
Michel Pourny. Association Française des Victimes du Terrorisme

# Memory, truth, dignity and justice:



Photo  
Frank Augstein: AP

24-07-2011. Utoya, Norway. Mourning roses cast by sympathizers near the island of Utoya, where 69 participants of a camp organized by the youth division of the Norwegian Labour Party were killed and at least 110 were injured, 55 of them seriously.

13-10-2004. Dronero Italy. People walk during a candlelight march for Jessica and Sabrina Rinaudo in the northern Italian town of Dronero. Jessica and Sabrina were killed in a bomb attack in the Egyptian Red Sea resort of Taba the 7th October 2004.

## Memory, truth, dignity and justice:



Photo  
Luca Bruno. AP

## Memory, truth, dignity and justice:

12-03-2004. Paris, France. People in Paris demonstrate in solidarity with the victims of Madrid train bombings which left 192 dead and over 1.800 injured.



Photo  
JEAN AYISSI. AFP



9-05-1979. Turin, Italy. The student Emanuele Iurilli was killed in Turin during a gun battle between police and left-wing terrorists. The day of the funeral of Emanuele Iurilli: bouquets of flowers on the street in front his home and the students of his school with a banner which reads: "Students from the VII I.T.I.S Carlo Grassi against terrorism".

## Memory, truth, dignity and justice:



Photo  
La Stampa.

## Memory, truth, dignity and justice:



Photo  
Kenzo Tribouillard. AFP

19-03-2012 Paris, France. People hold a placard reading "In France, Blacks, Jews and Arabs are killed" as they take part in a march in a Paris street on March 19, 2012 after the shooting at the "Ozar Hatorah" Jewish school in the south-western city of Toulouse. Four people (three of them children), were killed and one was seriously wounded.

12-03-2004. Paris, France. People are gathered to demonstrate against the train bombings in Madrid which left 192 dead and over 1.800 injured. The event took place near the Spanish embassy in Paris.

## Memory, truth, dignity and justice:



Photo  
Jean Ayissi. AFP

# Memory, truth, dignity and justice:

26-10-1993. Shankill, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom. Hundreds of mourners follow three hearses, containing the coffins of 7-year-old Michelle Baird, her mother, Evelyn, and her common-law husband Michael Morrison, towards St. Andrews Church in the Shankill area of Belfast, Northern Ireland. Three days earlier, the family was killed by an IRA bomb that exploded, killing a total of 10 people in a fish market.



Photo  
Dave Caulkin. AP

12-03-2004. Madrid, Spain. The Madrid demonstration against the train bombings which left 192 dead and over 1.800 injured reaches Alcalá Street.

## Memory, truth, dignity and justice:



Photo  
Manuel Escalera

# Memory, truth, dignity and justice:



Photo  
Emilio Morenatti. AP

5-07-2011. Oslo, Norway. People gather outside Oslo City Hall to participate in a "rose march" in memory of the 77 victims of the bomb attack and shooting massacre of the 22nd July 2011.



# The Europe Union and Victims of Terrorism.

1. The Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA of 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism recognises that terrorism constitutes one of the most serious violations of the principles on which the Union is based, including the principle of democracy, and confirms that it constitutes a threat to the free exercise of human rights. In its preamble the abovementioned Decision states that “victims of terrorist offences are vulnerable, and therefore specific measures are necessary with regard to them”

2. The Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25th October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, states in relation to victims of terrorism:

Whereas:

*(16) Victims of terrorism have suffered attacks that are intended ultimately to harm society. They may therefore need special attention, support and protection due to the particular nature of the crime that has been committed against them. Victims of terrorism can be under significant public scrutiny and often need social recognition and respectful treatment by society. Member States should therefore take particular account of the needs of victims of terrorism, and should seek to protect their dignity and security.*

*(57) Victims of (...) terrorism (...) tend to experience a high rate of secondary and repeat victimisation, of intimidation and of retaliation. Particular care should be taken when assessing whether such victims are at risk of such victimisation, intimidation and of retaliation and there should be a strong presumption that those victims will benefit from special protection measures.*

Article 22 individual assessment of victims to identify specific protection needs

3. In the context of the individual assessment, particular attention shall be paid to victims who have suffered considerable harm due to the severity of the crime; victims who have suffered a crime committed with a bias or discriminatory motive which could, in particular, be related to their personal characteristics; victims whose relationship to and dependence on the offender make them particularly vulnerable. In this regard, victims of terrorism, (...) shall be duly considered.