

Italy Cases Part 2, 1987-2012
Last Updated: 4 March 2021

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1695	EIN TYROL (ONE TYROL)		1988	1988
T1922	SUDTIROLER VOLKSPARTEI-SOUTH TYROL PEOPLE'S PARTY		1988	1988
T1221	ORGANIZATION OF METROPOLITAN PROLETARIAT AND OPPRESSED PEOPLES		1989	1989
T1497	CONTINUING STRUGGLE		1989	1989
T1703	FIGHTING PROLETARIAN FRONT		1989	1989
T1891	REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT		1989	1989
T28	QAIDAT AL-JIHAD		1989	2012
T96	AUTONOMIA SINISTRA ANTE PARLAMENTARE		1989	0
T220	INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY		1990	2000
T1040	DIRECT ACTION COMMITTEE AGAINST THE WAR		1991	1991
T1544	NORTHERN LEAGUE		1991	0
T1624	ARMED FALANGE		1991	1992
T1673	COMMUNIST GUERRILLA NUCLEI		1991	1991
T1849	NUCLEUS OF FIGHTING COMMUNISTS		1992	1992
T421	REVOLUTIONARY FRONT FOR COMMUNISM		1995	0
T58	CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIGHTING COMMUNIST PARTY (NTA-PCC)		1995	2003
T2009	FRONTE-NAZIONAL		1997	0
T358	PADANIAN ARMED SEPARATIST PHALANX		1998	0
T427	REVOLUTIONARY OFFENSIVE CELLS		1998	0
T423	REVOLUTIONARY LENINIST BRIGADES		1999	2000

T49	MARTYRS OF DEMOCRACY		1999	1999
T528	VITALUNISMO		1999	0
T61	NUCLEI DI GUERRIGLIA ANTITAZZISTA		1999	1999
T65	ANTI-ZIONIST MOVEMENT		1999	1999
T975	STOP HUNTINGDON ANIMAL CRUELTY (SHAC)		1999	0
T432	NUCLEI DI INIZIATIVA PROLETARIA RIVOLUZIONARIA (NIPR)		2000	2001
T433	REVOLUTIONARY PROLETARIAN NUCLEUS		2000	0
T946	ICONOCLASTS		2000	2000
T142	COOPERATIVE OF HAND-MADE FIRE AND RELATED ITEMS		2001	0
T66	ANTI-CAPITALIST ATTACK NUCLEI (NAA)		2001	0
T128	NUCLEO PROLETARIO COMBATTENTE		2002	0
T174	FIVE C'S		2002	2002
T245	BRIGATA XX LUGLIO		2002	2005
T450	SARDINIAN AUTONOMY MOVEMENT (MAS)		2002	2002
T217	FEDERAZIONE ANARCHIA INFORMALE (FAI)		2003	2012
T391	PROLETARIAN COMBATANT GROUPS		2003	2004
T2265	ARTISANS' COOPERATIVE OF FIRE AND RELATED PRODUCTS		2005	2005
T874	ANTI-IMPERIALIST PATROLS FOR PROLETARIAT INTERNATIONALISM		2005	0
T727	CONSPIRACY OF CELLS OF FIRE		2008	2011
T2516	SISTERS IN ARMS		2010	2010

Italy Cases Part 5, 1987-1991
Last Updated: 4 March 2021

torg	gname	onset	min	max
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T1695	EIN TYROL (ONE TYROL)		1988	1988
T1922	SUDTIROLER VOLKSPARTEI-SOUTH TYROL PEOPLE'S PARTY		1988	1988
T1221	ORGANIZATION OF METROPOLITAN PROLETARIAT AND OPPRESSED PEOPLES		1989	1989
T1497	CONTINUING STRUGGLE		1989	1989
T1703	FIGHTING PROLETARIAN FRONT		1989	1989
T1891	REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT		1989	1989
T28	QAIDAT AL-JIHAD		1989	2012
T96	AUTONOMIA SINISTRA ANTE PARLAMENTARE		1989	0
T220	INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY		1990	2000
T1040	DIRECT ACTION COMMITTEE AGAINST THE WAR		1991	1991
T1544	NORTHERN LEAGUE		1991	0
T1624	ARMED FALANGE		1991	1992
T1673	COMMUNIST GUERRILLA NUCLEI		1991	1991

I. EIN TYROL (ONE TYROL)

Torg ID: 1695

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Ein Tirol, One Tyrol

Group Formation: unknown; first attacks in 1988

Group End: 1988

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when Ein Tyrol formed, but it first came to attention as a violent group in 1988, when it carried out a series bombings in South Tyrol. South Tyrol was a predominantly German-speaking region in northern Italy (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Gruber 1988; Suro 1988). The group's first attack may have been the May 17, 1988 bombing of several symbols of Italian authority in South Tyrol, including the Bank of Italy, Italian Radio and TV studios, and the telephone and railway companies (Leary 1988). The timing of Ein Tyrol's attacks were thought to be correlated with the South Tyrolean provincial elections November 20, 1988 (Suro 1988). Both German and Italian-speaking radicals believed they would be able to capitalize on the violence to gain votes (Suro 1988).

South Tyrol was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until after World War I, when the region became part of Italy (Morris 2018; Marchetti 2014). The vast majority of the region's residents are bilingual and speak both Italian and German (Suro 1988). Mussolini encouraged native Italians to settle in South Tyrol during the 1920s and 30s as part of his "Italianization" process, and the dominant German language was banned in schools, courts, and public offices (Morris 2018; Bell 2012). In 1939, Hitler and Mussolini presented the German-speaking residents of South Tyrol the option of leaving their ancestral homeland and emigrating to the German Reich, or being forcibly assimilated into the Italian culture and language (Morris 2018; Bell 2012). The outbreak of World War II left this agreement partially implemented, but its divisive legacy has impacted the region for decades (Bell 2012). In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the South Tyrolean Liberation Committee, a group of German-speaking separatists, carried out a bombing campaign that targeted Italian infrastructure, pushing for reunification with Austria or the establishment of South Tyrol as an independent region (Associated Press 1988; Morris 2018). Italy granted the South Tyrol region partial autonomy in 1972 (Morris 2018).

During the 1980s and the time of Ein Tyrol's attacks, the region had made no real efforts at integration, and Italian-speaking and German-speaking residents attend separate schools, and live, work, and worship separately from each other (Suro 1988). Simultaneously, the region was experiencing some changes, as Austria was preparing to enter the European Community, the SVP was being challenged by secessionist parties, and the "Second Statute of Autonomy," which outlined South Tyrol's model of

self-government and the legal rights for different language groups, was close to being fully implemented (Utz 2019, 374). As a violent separatist group, Ein Tyrol aimed to reunite South Tyrol with Austria and the rest of the Tyrol region (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Gruber 1988).

Geography

All of Ein Tyrol's attacks occurred in South Tyrol, Italy's northernmost region. In 1972, South Tyrol, formally called Trentino-Alto Adige by the Italian state, became an autonomous region of Italy, which allowed 90% of all taxes paid to remain in the region, which has helped make South Tyrol one of Italy's wealthiest provinces (Morris 2018). South Tyrol is part of the Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino Euroregion, which was established in 1996 due to "cultural identity differences, landowner rights, and a desire to self-govern by all parties" (Morris 2018). Most of the attacks occurred in the South Tyrolean towns of Bolzano, Appiano, Varna, Chiusa, and Merano, although some leaders of the group lived in Innsbruck, a town on the Austrian side of the border (GTD 2019; La Repubblica 1988).

Organizational Structure

Ein Tyrol was led by Karl Ausserer, a carpenter born in South Tyrol who fled to Innsbruck, Austria in the 1960s after he was charged with attacking a police station and participating in violent separatist attacks (Leary 1988; The Guardian 1994). The Austrian government granted him status as a political refugee and did not extradite him to Italy after he was sentenced to 24 years in prison after he was tried in absentia (Leary 1988). Ausserer likely had neo-Nazi connections, and distributed "extremist literature" from Innsbruck (Leary 1988; La Repubblica 1988). His carpentry shop was also the editorial office of *Der Tiroler*, a neo-Nazi anti-Italian periodical, and weapons and ammunition were found in a basement near the shop owned by an individual associated with neo-Nazi groups (La Repubblica 1988). Ausserer was arrested for his connection with Ein Tyrol's bombings in November of 1988 (La Repubblica 1988). Other leaders included Josef Gredler and Carola (Karola) Unterkircher (La Repubblica 1988). Unterkircher was an Austrian citizen, and was considered "la pasionaria" (the "inspirer") of Ein Tyrol (La Repubblica 1994).

As an ethnic separatist group, Ein Tyrol's members were predominantly German-speaking South Tyroleans. It is unclear how many members were in the group.

External Ties

Ein Tyrol's connection to neo-Nazi groups are unclear. The Brixia Association, state-funded student association at the University of Innsbruck that was denounced by the Austrian judiciary for Nazi apologism may have had ties with Ein Tyrol (La Repubblica 1988).

Ein Tyrol was led by Karl Ausserer who conducted attacks with the South Tyrolean Liberation Committee in the 1960s (Leary 1988; The Guardian 1994). SVP assisted the Italian state in investigating the group's attacks in the 1960s.

Group Outcome

The timing of Ein Tyrol's attacks were thought to be correlated with the South Tyrolean provincial elections November 20, 1988 (Suro 1988). Both German and Italian-speaking radicals believed they would be able to capitalize on the violence to gain votes (Suro 1988). In national elections, the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement Party received overwhelming support from the Italian-speaking population on South Tyrol, who argued that Italian speakers in South Tyrol "suffer for the sole fact of being Italian" (Suro 1988).

Ein Tyrol's last known attack occurred in October of 1988, when the group bombed an Italian language school in the town of Appiano (GTD 2019). It is unclear why the group stopped using violence; however, the group's leader was arrested soon after this attack (La Repubblica 1988).

In 1994, police arrested Unterkircher, a prominent member of Ein Tyrol. The event caused Ausserer to threaten to restart the group (La Repubblica 1994; Guardian 1994). However, no violent incidents emerged.

Notes for Iris:

- initial militant violence in the 50s and 60s which prompted Italy granting partial autonomy to the region to appease interests.
- the group had neo-Nazi connections, but wasn't ideologically right-wing or fascist (German supremacy?)
- the leader of Ein Tyrol, Karl Ausserer, was the leader of both organizations
- catalyst for attacks: Austria didn't join the EU until 1995, but in the late 1980s the EC was starting to broaden. Regions around Italy started coalescing in response which may have been the window of opportunity for Ein Tyrol to join in. Austria was preparing to join the European Community, SVP was being challenged by secessionist parties, autonomy agreement was almost fully implemented
- SVP was a moderate political force in the region

II. SUDTIROLER VOLKSPARTEI-SOUTH TYROL PEOPLE'S PARTY

Torg ID: 1922

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13597566.2014.911732?casa_token=THwjDy0k-KwAAAAA:2CjbyMxVsaRtWwAdMyARMVZ3E-sJqlyi1cP5ICbJk-QDwZRcvVBAQFMBKjJxSwmb-0VTcPibDLJm2w

*According to Gruber, Ein Tyrol claims GTD attacks - so maybe this is a mistake? (did political party ever conduct violence?)

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: SVP, South Tyrolean People's Party

Group Formation: 1945

Group End: currently active (2019 elections)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

In May 1945, anti-Nazi South Tyroleans formed the South Tyrolean People's Party (SVP), with the goal of asserting the region's claim to self-determination and reuniting the region with Austria (Mueller, 108). The party was also concerned with the individuals who had chosen to emigrate to the German Reich during World War II but wished to return to South Tyrol after the conclusion of the war (Woelk et al. 2007, 11). Since its founding, the SVP has dominated politics in the region, and led every provincial government since 1948 (Utz 2019).

South Tyrol was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until after World War I, when the region became part of Italy (Morris 2018; Marchetti 2014). The vast majority of the region's residents are bilingual and speak both Italian and German (Suro 1988). Mussolini encouraged native Italians to settle in South Tyrol during the 1920s and 30s as part of his "Italianization" process, and the dominant German language was banned in schools, courts, and public offices (Morris 2018; Bell 2012). In 1939, Hitler and Mussolini presented the German-speaking residents of South Tyrol the option of leaving their ancestral homeland and emigrating to the German Reich, or being forcibly assimilated into the Italian culture and language (Morris 2018; Bell 2012). The outbreak of World War II left this agreement partially implemented, but its divisive legacy has impacted the region for decades (Bell 2012). The SVP has pushed for reunification with Austria or the establishment of South Tyrol as an independent region (Utz 2019). In 1972, after sporadic protests and separatist violence in the 1950s and 60s, Italy granted the South Tyrol region partial autonomy, and agreement that the SVP played a central role in brokering (Utz 2019). Additional separatist violence occurred in the late 1980s, as Austria was preparing to enter the European Community, and while some sources state that the SVP carried out attacks against Italian infrastructure and businesses (GTD

2019), these attacks were actually carried out by other groups, including Ein Tyrol (Gruber 1988).

In the 1990s, as Austria was attempting to join the European Union, the SVP adopted a pro-European stance, and pushed for the creation of a “European Region” that included the Italian regions of South Tyrol and Trento, and Austrian Tyrol, which materialized in 1998 (Utz 2019).

Geography

The SVP was founded in Bozen (Bolzano), the capital city of South Tyrol (Mueller 2016). The party has dominated politics in the region, and represented South Tyrol in both the Italian and European parliaments (Mueller 2016).

Organizational Structure

The SVP was founded by Erich Amonn, a Bozen-based businessman who had been involved with the anti-Nazi Austrian resistance during World War II (Steininger 2003, 75). In May of 1945, Amonn held a meeting with other prominent South Tyroleans where the SVP was founded (Steininger 2003, 75). Amonn became the party’s first chairman, and steered the SVP’s platform towards pushing for reunion with Austria, instead of South Tyrolean independence (Campostrini 2019). Amonn was criticized by “hardliners” within the SVP for his “balanced and liberal” stance on the issue of South Tyrolean self-determination, and in 1957, he was replaced as the chairman of the SVP by Silvius Magnago (Vox News South Tyrol, 2020; Woelk et al. 2007, 11). Under Magnago’s leadership, the party increasingly called for provincial autonomy for South Tyrol (Woelf et al. 2007, 11).

The SVP is led by its chairperson and its regional assembly, which oversees the development and implementation of the party platform and elects the party’s chairperson (SVP 2021). The party committee is the SVP’s second most powerful body, which creates the list of candidates for the EU, Italian, and South Tyrolean Parliaments, as well as for party leadership positions (SVP 2021). The party has three official internal factions representing different interests--agriculture, business, and labor groups--that have “organizational independence,” and individual chairmen and leadership structures (SVP 2021). The SVP also has a youth organization (The Young Generation), a women’s organization (SVP Women’s Movement), and a senior citizen organization (SVP Senior Citizens’ Movement) (SVP 2021). The SVP-Ladina, which represents Ladin interests, is an “independent party organ” with a significant amount of autonomy within the SVP (SVP 2021).

Much of SVP’s support comes from the German and Ladin speaking population of South Tyrol from all age, employment, and education groups (Mueller 2016, 115). In 2012, the SVP had approximately 50,000 members, but membership has been declining since, and in 2015, ten local chapters were disbanded by party leadership for failing to collect dues and hold meetings (Sudtiroil Online, 2012; Sudtiroil Online, 2015).

External Ties

The SVP received support from Austria, and has close ties to Tyrolean political groups due to proximity and the Euroregion (Utz 2019). Since 1979, the SVP has been represented in the EU Parliament, as a member of the European People's Party (Mueller 2016, 114). In 2013, the SVP lost its absolute majority in the South Tyrolean Parliament, and formed a coalition with the Italian Democratic Party (Scantamburlo and Pallaver 2014, 499). Although South Tyrolean law required the SVP to form coalitions with Italian parties, 2013 marked the first time the SVP was forced to form a coalition in order to form a government (Scantamburlo and Pallaver 2014, 499).

Group Outcome

Since the 2013 elections, the SVP has been losing influence and seats in the provincial parliament due to the rise of German-speaking successionist parties and smaller Italian parties (Scantamburlo and Pallaver 2014, 498). In the most recent 2018-2019 elections, the SVP's traditional Italian partner, the Italian Democratic Party, performed poorly, and the SVP was forced to form a coalition with the Northern League (ANSA 2019).

The SVP was seemingly not involved in any official capacity in the separatist violence South Tyrol experienced in the 1950s, 60s, and 80s.

Notes for Iris:

-the GTD entry is wrong and seems to attribute attack to SVP that is clearly claimed by Ein Tyrol instead

III. ORGANIZATION OF METROPOLITAN PROLETARIAT AND OPPRESSED PEOPLES

Torg ID: 1221

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5297>
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/rome-grapefruit-poisoned-anti-israel-campaign/docview/431612102/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed March 7, 2021).

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1988

Group End: 1988

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the Organization of Metropolitan Proletariat and Oppressed Peoples formed, the group carried out its first and only known attack in April of 1988, poisoning a shipment of grapefruits imported from Israel (The Windsor Star 1988; Toronto Star 1988; Montreal Gazette 1988). The attack was thought to be “aimed at forcing a boycott of Israeli produce,” as the group expressed support for the “Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip” (The Windsor Star 1988; Toronto Star 1988).

Geography

It is unclear where the group operated, and at which stage of transport the grapefruit were poisoned (The Windsor Star 1988). The poisoned grapefruit were discovered in Rome, Italy (Windsor 1988; Gazette 1988).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the Organization of Metropolitan Proletariat and Oppressed Peoples’ organizational structure.

External Ties

No information could be found about any external ties the Organization of Metropolitan Proletariat and Oppressed Peoples may have had.

Group Outcome

The Organization of Metropolitan Proletariat and Oppressed People's sole known attack was the poisoning of a shipment of grapefruit from Israel in 1988 (The Windsor Star 1988; Toronto Star 1988; Montreal Gazette 1988). In response to the attack, the Italian government banned the sale of grapefruit for a day, and seized all imported grapefruit (The Windsor Star 1988). It is unclear why the group only carried out one attack, and why the group stopped using violence.

Notes for Iris:

-the GTD entry has the wrong date here, but is otherwise completely correct

IV. CONTINUING STRUGGLE

Torg ID: 1497

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 100014. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www-proquest-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/scholarly-journals/origins-left-wing-terrorism-italy-after-1968/docview/2225193688/se-2?accountid=1>

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<https://www-proquest-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/docview/2225193688/abstract/3D454F75E64B4615PQ/1?accountid=11243>

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<https://www.proquest.com/docview/2131228312/bookReader?accountid=11243>
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<https://www.proquest.com/docview/2131376371/bookReader?accountid=11243>
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/catholics-italian-revolutionary-left-1960s/docview/200081933/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed May 20, 2021).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Lotta Continua (LC), Ongoing Struggle, Continuous Struggle

Group Formation: 1969

Group End: 1976 (dissolved due to internal divisions)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Lotta Continua (LC) emerged from the wave of student and worker protests that occurred in Italy in the late 1960s (della Porta 2013, 80). At its founding, LC was “an umbrella term for a loose coalition of extreme left groups and radical workers” (della Porta 2013, 80). It emerged due to a split in the student movement. Over the following years, the group became increasingly centralized and structured, and by 1972, LC had over 150 chapters across Italy (della Porta 2013, 80). LC was a leftist organization, and frequently celebrated the deaths of “capitalist exploiters” from across the world and Italy (Drake 2008). The group stressed ‘spontaneity’ in its activities, and groups within LC carried out attacks on factory bosses and prisons (Edwards 2009, 10, 66). It fought for a proletarian revolution as well as improving workers rights at factories. It is unknown when the first violent attack perpetrated by individuals associated with Lotta Continua occurred. At the latest, it occurred in 1972 in an infamous incident whereby the organization’s leader, Adriano Sofri, allegedly ordered the killing of an Italian police officer (Bohlen 1997; Drake 2008).

Geography

LC was based at the Fiat factory in the Northern Italian city of Turin, but established chapters across Italy (McGrogan 2010; della Porta 2013, 80).

Organizational Structure

LC's most prominent leader was Adriano Sofri, who had worked as a writer and journalist (Pesta and Stoleti 2014, 67). Mauro Rostagno, a student activist from Trento, was also a visible leader of the organization (Pesta and Stoleti 2014, 67). Sofri was arrested in 1989 for his involvement in the 1972 murder of Luigi Calabresi, a police officer who had been investigating the 1969 Piazza Fontana bombing (Drake 2008; Pesta and Stoleti 2014, 67). The group originally formed among student activists.

Like other leftist groups at the time, LC maintained a legal and illegal component to its operations (Pesta and Stoleti 2014, 67). LC's legal activities were centered around its popular journal of the same name, published between 1972 and 1976 (Pesta and Stoleti 2014, 67). Illegal activity often took the form of attacks at factories and on the homes of factory bosses (Edwards 2009, 66). LC also developed a prison commission in 1971, which operated separately from the rest of the group, and eventually broke away in 1973 and became the George Jackson Collective (Edwards 2009, 66).

In 1973, LC had over two hundred branch offices across Italy, and had a strong presence in "schools, factories, neighborhoods, barracks, and prisons" (Drake 2008). LC was based at the Fiat factory in the Northern Italian city of Turin, but established chapters across Italy (McGrogan 2010; della Porta 2013, 80). It recruited student, workers, and prisoners.

External Ties

LC experienced a splinter in 1973 when a prison commission broke away to become the George Jackson Collective (Edwards 2009, 66).

After the group dissolved, some members went on to join other leftist militant groups, including NAP and Prima Linea (Pisano 1984, 18; Pesta and Stoleti 2014, 67). Other members joined the Red Brigades (Drake 2008).

Group Outcome

Over time, LC shed its Marxist-Leninist ideology and adopted views more in line with the mainstream left and the PCI (Drake 2008). This left many members disillusioned with the organization, and in 1976, LC likely dissolved at its third national congress in Rimini (Pesta and Stoleti 2014, 67; Drake 2008). Some members went on to join other leftist militant groups, including NAP and Prima Linea (Pisano 1984, 18; Pesta and Stoleti 2014, 67). It is unknown when the group's last violent incident occurred. It may

have been as early as 1972 when Sofri murdered Luigi Calabresi. According to Schmid and Jongman, the group was active until 1979, but no other sources corroborate this account (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 589). However, in 1979, a group within Prima Linea, composed of ex-Lotta Continua members, murdered Emilio Allesandrini, a “reform-minded” judge, shocking many (Drake 2008).

Sofri was arrested in 1989 for his involvement in the 1972 murder of Luigi Calabresi, a police officer who had been investigating the 1969 Piazza Fontana bombing (Drake 2008; Pesta and Stoleti 2014, 67).

Notes for Iris:

- umbrella or distinct organization?
- group definitely seems to end in 1976
- Schmid and Jongman leadership information also seems off
- group seemed to primarily recruit factory workers. The group which operated in prisons (and would eventually become the George Jackson Collective) was fairly distinctive.
- GJC faction seems really different than the rest of the group (often described as a semi-autonomous group)
- some ideological cleavage arose after Sofri endorsed the PCI for the '74 elections
- the group votes to dissolve, but a lot of members went to join far-left organizations afterwards so they could continue the struggle

V. FIGHTING PROLETARIAN FRONT

Torg ID: 1703

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2237. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2237>
- Search Proquest
 - “Fighting proletarian fight”
 - Fighting proletarian fight
 - Lazio attack from 1989-09-01 to 1989-12-31

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when Fighting Proletarian Front formed, but the group may have carried out their first and only known attack in September of 1989, attacking a truck at a construction site in Rome (GTD 2019).

Geography

Fighting Proletarian Front's sole attack occurred in Rome (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about Fighting Proletarian Front's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information could be found about any external ties Fighting Proletarian Front may have had.

Group Outcome

Fighting Proletarian Front carried out its last and only attack in September of 1989 (GTD 2019). It is unclear why the group stopped using violence.

VI. REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 1891

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2242. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2242>

- “Bomb in Rome Courthouse.” Los Angeles Times. March 18, 1989.
<https://www.proquest.com/docview/280706931/DE541D07E585476CPQ/1?accountid=11243>
- Search proquest
 - “Revolutionary movement” lazio
 - Revolutionary movement lazio from 1989-01-01 to 1989-10-30
 - Lazio bombing court from 1989-01-01 to 1989-10-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989, unclear

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when Revolutionary Movement formed, but the group carried out its sole known violent attack in March of 1989, when it placed a bomb in a courthouse in Rome (GTD 2019; Los Angeles Times 1989).

Geography

Revolutionary Movement’s sole attack occurred in the central Italian city of Rome (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about Revolutionary Movement’s organizational structure.

External Ties

No information could be found about any external ties Revolutionary Movement may have had.

Group Outcome

Revolutionary Movement’s sole attack occurred in March of 1989 (Los Angeles Times 1989; GTD 2019). It is unclear why the group stopped using violence.

VII. QAIDAT AL-JIHAD
Torg ID: 28
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases:

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

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

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

VIII. AUTONOMIA SINISTRA ANTE PARLAMENTARE

Torg ID: 96

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Autonomia Sinistra Ante Parlamentare, Left Autonomy Before Parliamentarian

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Left Autonomy Before Parliamentarian." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3957. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1nQpwYo2a_zq-Xpl65h4hYLxcYv90R70XEBuqEYnuHaE/edit
- "Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans." 1990. DIANE Publishing. US State Department.
https://books.google.com/books?id=kShIAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA27&lpg=PA27&dq=Autonomia+Sinistra+Ante+Parlamentare&source=bl&ots=KEGoGqf8mO&sig=ACfU3U14dAu72GKUM1D3tbMtGNQqpAOdZA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi09eSGhJ_vAhWaElkFHV_s_AEAQ6AEwAHOECBAQAw#v=onepage&q=Autonomia%20Sinistra%20Ante%20Parlamentare&f=false
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Autonomists." Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories, and Literature. p. 588. Library of Congress. 1988. PDF.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Autonomia Sinistra Ante Parlamentare

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989 (unclear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when Autonomia Sinistra Ante Parlamentare formed, the group carried out its first violent attack in April of 1989, when it set fire to a car belonging to the wife of a U.S. serviceman, and to three cars with U.S. Air Force licence plates (US State Department 1990). The group's name "suggests a communist/socialist orientation," and the groups may have been an alias for another communist or anarchist group, but Autonomia Sinistra Ante Parlamentare never gave any clear indicators of a guiding ideological philosophy (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Autonomia Sinistra Ante Parlamentare's known attacks occurred in Fossalta Maggiore and Grumio, Italy, both located in the North of the nation (US State Department 1990).

Organizational Structure

No information about Autonomia Sinistra Ante Parlamentare's organizational structure could be found.

External Ties

No information could be found about any external ties Autonomia Sinistra Ante Parlamentare may have had. The group's name may be a reference to the larger "Autonomists" movement that was active in Italy at the time (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The autonomists were a far-left umbrella organization.

Group Outcome

Autonomia Sinistra Ante Parlamentare did not claim responsibility for any other attacks besides the two carried out in April of 1989 (US State Department 1990; MIPT 2008). The group is presumed to be inactive, and it is unclear why it stopped using violence (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-there seems to be separate "Autonomy" organization listed in GTD and Schmid and Jongman about 1970s operations but has no connection to this group

- GTD Perpetrator 3142. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3142>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Autonomists." Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories, and Literature. p. 588. Library of Congress. 1988. PDF.

IX. INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

Torg ID: 220

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: International Solidarity, Armed Cells For International Solidarity, Solidarieta Internazionale

Part 1. Bibliography

- "International Solidarity." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 53. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1nQpwYo2a_zq-Xpl65h4hYLxcYv90R70XEBuqEYnuHaE/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20204. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20204>
- Firebomb discovered in milan church. 2000. BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Jun 29, 2000. <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/wire-feeds/firebomb-discovered-milan-church/docview/452722775/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed March 7, 2021).
- Rory Carroll. "Terrorists Strike: Bomb Found on Milan Cathedral Roof." The Guardian. Dec 18 2000. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2000/dec/19/rorycarroll>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Armed Cells for International Solidarity, Solidarieta Internazionale

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2000

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

International Solidarity may have formed in 1990, but carried out its first known violent attack in June 2000, when it planted a firebomb in a Milan church while demanding that "jailed comrades" be released from prison (MIPT 2008; BBC 2000). International Solidarity was an anarchist, anti-clerical group, seemingly focused on releasing fellow anarchists from prisons in both Italy and Spain (MIPT 2008).

Geography

International Solidarity's attacks occurred in the northern Italian city of Milan (GTD 2019). However, while the group carried out all of its attacks in Italy, it protested against the Spanish prison system as well (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

Little information could be found about International Solidarity's organizational structure.

External Ties

International Solidarity may have attempted to form alliances with other anarchist and leftist groups, including the New Red Brigades (MIPT 2008). International Solidarity may have also become a "faction" of the Informal Anarchist Federation, "a conglomeration of Italian anarchist groups" (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

International Solidarity carried out its last known attack in December of 2000, when it placed a bomb on the roof of a cathedral in Milan and demanded the release of anarchists jailed in Spain (GTD 2019; Carroll 2000). It is unclear why International Solidarity stopped using violence.

X. DIRECT ACTION COMMITTEE AGAINST THE WAR

Torg ID: 1040

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: Committee For Direct Action Against War, Direct Action Committee Against The War

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1787. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1787>
- Kevin Costelloe: The, Associated Press. 1991. Authorities guard against terrorists world sites brace for possible attacks: [EVENING edition]. Orange County Register, Jan 17, 1991.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/authorities-guard-against-terrorists-world-sites/docview/272503679/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed March 7, 2021). ← preview text says it mentions British school consistent with GTD attack, but full text missing

- U.S. facilities targets of arson, vandalism retaliation: Fires set, windows smashed in wake of raids on Iraq. Iraqi agents are suspected in some of the attacks.: [P.M. final edition]. 1991. *Los Angeles Times (pre-1997 Fulltext)*, Jan 17, 1991.
<https://www-proquest-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/docview/1638636442/20C2DC7AD2BA4DB0PQ/1?accountid=11243>

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Committee for Direct Action Against the War

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1991

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear when the Committee for Direct Action Against the War formed, but the group carried out its only known attacks in January of 1991, bombing an American bookstore and British school in Milan, Italy (GTD 2020; Los Angeles Times 1991; Orange County Register 1991). The group claimed responsibility as retaliation for the start of the Gulf War (Los Angeles Times 1991). The attacks occurred during a wave of protests and attacks on U.S. affiliated facilities in Germany, India, and Italy, following the start of the Gulf War by the United States and allied countries (Los Angeles Times 1991).

Geography

The Committee for Direct Action Against War carried out its attack in Milan, and targeted a British school and an American bookstore (GTD 2020; Los Angeles Times 1991).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the Committee for Direct Action Against the War's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information could be found about any ties to other groups the Committee for Direct Action Against the War may have had, but the group's attacks occurred in tandem with attacks in other countries against US sites following the start of the Gulf War (Los Angeles Times 1991).

Group Outcome

The Committee for Direct Action Against War's only known attack were the January 1991 bombings (GTD 2020). It is unclear why the group only carried out one attack, and why the group stopped using violence.

- XI. NORTHERN LEAGUE
Torg ID: 1544
Min. Group Date: 1991
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Northern League, Lega Nord

Part 1. Bibliography

- "The League (Lega, Lega Nord, Northern League.)" Bridge Initiative Team. Georgetown University. 2020.
<https://bridge.georgetown.edu/research/factsheet-the-league-lega-lega-nord-the-northern-league/>
- "Lega Nord." Counter Extremism Project. Nd.
<https://www.counterextremism.com/supremacy/lega-nord>
- Liz Fekete. "Why we should fear Italy's Northern league." Institute of Race Relations (UK). 2008. <https://irr.org.uk/article/why-we-should-fear-italys-northern-league/>
- Catherine Edwards. "Understanding Italy's Northern League." The Local (It). 2018.
<https://www.thelocal.it/20180118/political-cheat-sheet-understanding-italys-northern-league/>
- Giulia Paravicini. "Italy's far-right jolts back from the dead." Politico. 2016.
<https://www.politico.eu/article/italys-other-matteo-salvini-northern-league-politicians-media-effetto-salvini/>
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<https://www.oxfordhandbooks.com/view/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199669745.001.0001/oxfordhb-9780199669745-e-18>
- "France's Le Pen Unveils New Far-Right European Parliament Group." Reuters. June 13, 2019.
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-eu-jobs-lepen/frances-le-pen-unveils-new-far-right-european-parliament-group-idUSKCN1TE1IG>
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<https://archive.org/details/insideradicalrig00artd/page/n229/mode/2up?q=obsessed+with+organization>

- Benito Giordano. "The Contrasting Geographies of 'Padania': The Case of the Lega Nord in Northern Italy." *Area* 33, no. 1 (2001): 27-37. Accessed May 20, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20004121>.
- Ilvo Diamanti and John Donaldson. "The Lega Nord: From Federalism to Secession." *Italian Politics*, Vol. 12. 1997. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/43039670.pdf>
- Callegaro, Astrid. 2010. Nationalism in contemporary Italian politics A case study of the Lega Nord. Ph.D. diss., Webster University, <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/dissertations-theses/nationalism-contemporary-italian-politics-case/docview/1537056691/se-2?accountid=11243> (accessed May 20, 2021).
- Daniele Albertazzi, Arianna Giovannini & Antonella Seddone (2018) 'No regionalism please, we are Leghisti!' The transformation of the Italian Lega Nord under the leadership of Matteo Salvini, *Regional & Federal Studies*, 28:5, 645-671, DOI: 10.1080/13597566.2018.1512977 <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13597566.2018.1512977?needAccess=true>
- James Dennison and Andrew Geddes. "The Centre No Longer Holds: The Lega, Matteo Salvini, and the Remaking of Italian Immigration Politics." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. February 9, 2021. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2020.1853907>
- John Hopper. "Umberto Bossi Resigns as Leader of Northern League Amid Funding Scandal." *The Guardian*. April 5, 2012. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/apr/05/umberto-bossi-resigns-northern-league>
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- Angelo Amante and Crispian Balmer. "Analysis: Italy's Salvini Struggles as Rightist Ally Grows Stronger." May 10, 2021.

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- Albertazzi, Daniele., McDonnell, Duncan. Populists in Power. United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis, 2015. https://www.google.com/books/edition/Populists_in_Power/HEShBgAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Northern League for the Independence of Padania, Lega Nord, League, Lega (post 2018), Salvini Premier (Southern Wing, now defunct)

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: currently active (2021)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

In the 1970s, regional leagues (organizations) began to appear in the northern regions of Italy. These areas typically had large ethnic minority populations and as a result, enjoyed more autonomy than many of the central and southern regions (Art 1972, 217). These regional leagues pushed for preferential treatment in housing, employment, and education for their regions, and their rhetoric often included attacks on southern Italians (Art 1972, 217). The Lombard League, led by Umberto Bossi, experienced a modest electoral breakthrough in the late 1980s, and was able to unite the other leagues around itself (Art 1972, 218).

In 1991, Lega Nord emerged out of a unified coalition of regional leagues (Giordano 2001, 29). In the years directly following its formation, Lega Nord's primary goal was to establish a federal system in Italy, with three main "republics" spread throughout the North, Center, and South. This was a notable shift in its policy aims from its past positions, which strictly stressed a Northern focus (Giordano 2001, 29). This brought the party increased electoral support, and as the more established Christian Democratic party fell apart due to corruption scandals in the mid 1990s, Lega Nord experienced an additional surge of support (Giorgano 2001, 30). The party then shifted its rhetoric in an attempt to position itself as a "mainstream, national political force," and by Italy's 1996 elections, in which Lega Nord received 10% of the vote, the party had become the fourth-largest in the nation and was a member of the center-right governing coalition (Giorgano 2001, 30; Diamanti 1997, 65).

Lega Nord's goals are neither clear nor consistent. The party advocated for federalist reforms throughout the 1990s, but in the later half of the decade, Lega Nord began to embrace secessionist policies (Callegaro 2010, 39). However, it is unclear if the party had a true desire to adopt these policies, or if they were used to attract more radical voters (Callegaro 2010, 39). In the 2000s, Lega Nord began to push for "federalism through devolution," in response to globalization (Callegaro 2010, 39). This plan would have seen legislative and fiscal powers transferred from Rome to Italy's different regions (Callegaro 2010, 39).

Up until 2012, Lega Nord was very much a regionalist party (Albertazzi 2018, 647). The party's calls for federalism, devolution, and secession all occurred within the context of increasing Northern Italy's autonomy, and much party rhetoric was centered around the distinction between the "hard-working, traditional Northerners" and the "political and cultural elites" of Rome (Albertazzi 2018, 647). However, after Bossi was ousted from leadership by a fraud scandal and replaced by Matteo Salvini, Lega Nord began to adopt nationalist rhetoric, and shift away from a Northern-focused agenda (Albertazzi 2018, 647).

Currently, Lega Nord can best be described as a "radical right populist party" (Zaslove 2011, 4). Lega Nord (or Lega, as the party re-named itself in 2018) is incredibly critical of the EU (Stille 2018). The party uses xenophobic and Islamophobic rhetoric in its platform to push for stricter immigration laws and enforcement (Bridge Initiative Team 2020). Salvini, Lega's current leader, has also appeared with neo-fascist group leaders at political rallies (Stille 2018). Officially, the party denounces acts of violence, and has only been involved in "small skirmishes and some acts of civil disobedience," (Zaslove 2011, 86). However, party rhetoric has been somewhat provocative, such as calls for "tax revolts" in response to tax policies (Zaslove 2011, 87).

Geography

Lega Nord is headquartered in Milan (Zaslove 2011, 75). Historically, Lega Nord's support has been heavily concentrated in Northern Italy. However, Salvini has made strides in garnering support for the party across the nation, although Lega is not as prominent in the South as it is in the North (Albertazzi 2018, 649). Briefly, Lega Nord had a southern wing, called "Noi con Salvini" (Us with Salvini) that made moderate gains in the southern and central regions, but the group's performance has been "less than impressive" (Albertazzi 2018, 649). Noi con Salvini disbanded in 2018, when it merged with Lega (Albertazzi 2018, 649).

In the 1990s, Bossi worked to popularize the idea of Padania, a mythical nation that encompassed northern Italy and the Po river valley (Callegaro 2010, 15). According to Bossi, the region had a unique ethnic heritage, separate from the rest of Italy, that could be traced back to Celtic tribes (Callegaro 2010, 15).

Organizational Structure

Lega Nord was founded by Umberto Bossi, who led the party until his resignation in 2012 (Hopper 2012). Before becoming involved in politics, Bossi worked as a musician and poet (Callegaro 2010, 8). In 1979, Bossi met Bruno Salvadori, the leader of an autonomist party in Italy's Aosta Valley, who introduced Bossi to the organized autonomist movements and idea of federalist reforms (Callegaro 2010, 9). Salvadori died in 1980, and in 1984, Bossi founded the Lega Autonomista Lombarda (the Lombard Autonomist League, which was later renamed Lega Lombarda) (Callegaro 2010, 10). Bossi was elected to the Italian Senate in the 1987 elections, and the moderate success the Lombard League enjoyed relative to other regional leagues allowed Bossi to unite them around himself and establish Lega Nord (Art 2011, 218). Bossi believed that there were "inherent ethnic differences" between Italy's regions, and that Italian unification was an "imposition on the people" (Callegaro 2010, 36). He attacked journalists, intellectuals, and business and political elites, and accused Rome of corruption and theft (Zaslove 2011, 87). Bossi spoke in local dialects and marketed himself as an "anti-political figure" to voters, and his leadership "fostered significant party loyalty" (Zaslove 2011, 80-85). When Bossi suffered a stroke in 2004, the party was "thrown into chaos" until his wife, Manuela Marrone, assumed control, along with other Lega Nord leaders Roberto Calderoli, Roberto Maroni, Giancarlo Giorgetti, and Roberto Castelli (Callegaro 2010, 15). Although his public appearances became less frequent after 2004, Bossi remained "an important part in the party's electoral strategy" until his resignation in 2012 (Zaslove 2011, 82). Bossi's resignation came after he was accused of illegally diverting taxpayer funds earmarked for Lega Nord's campaign expenses to his own family (BBC 2012).

Bossi was succeeded by Roberto Maroni, who was then replaced by Matteo Salvini as leader of Lega Nord in 2013 (Stille 2018). Salvini had been a member of the party since 1990, and had been active in grassroots movements and Lega Nord's newspaper and radio station, as a member of the party's left wing (BBC 2019). Salvini shifted Lega Nord's messaging away from Northern autonomy and embraced nationalism, focussing on "immigration, Roma encampments, and the indifference of the EU to Italy's problems," and dropping the "Nord" from the party name (Stille 2018). With Salvini and his populist rhetoric at the helm of the party, Lega was able to attract voters disaffected with Italy's ruling establishment from across the country (Stille 2018). After the 2018 elections, in which Lega received 17% of the vote, Lega became part of the government coalition, alongside the Five Star Movement, another anti-establishment political party (Albertazzi et al. 2018, 650; Stille 2018). Salvini became a Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior, positions he held until he forced a vote of no confidence in August of 2019, a move widely seen as an effort for him to become Prime Minister (Castigliani and Pretini 2018; Giuffrida 2019). The government that formed after the no confidence vote did not include Lega, and Salvini has served in the opposition since (Bridge Initiative Team 2020).

Under Bossi, Lega Nord was highly centralized, with Bossi and a small circle of advisors making all decisions (Zaslove 2011, 75). The party was divided into five levels: federal, national, provincial, district, and communal (Zaslove 2011, 75). The federal level contained the Federal Congress, Federal Council, Federal Secretary, Federal President, and the Federal Board of Arbitrators (Zaslove 2011, 75). At the head was the Federal

Secretary, which Bossi held between the party's founding and 2012, and which Salvini has held since (Zaslove 2011, 75; Stille 2018). The Federal Secretary is elected by the Federal Congress, who also elected the Federal President, an honorary position Bossi will hold for life (Zaslove 2011, 75; BBC 2012). Under the federal level were the national sections, which each had a National Secretary and National President (Zaslove 2011, 75). These sections were further divided into the provincial and district levels, and finally the communal level, which was tasked with "expanding the movement on the ground and diffusing its program" (Zaslove 2011, 75). Bossi was "obsessed with organization" within his party, and carried out a "purge" of the Lombard League's members in 1986 to safeguard his leadership (Art 2011, 218). He also established two levels of membership within the party, "Ordinary Militants" and "Supporters" (Art 2011, 219). Ordinary militant members are entitled to voting rights on party and policy decisions, and while supporters are denied these rights, they often organize and participate in demonstrations and otherwise spread party messaging (Zaslove 2011, 76). This distinction between members continued after the formation of Lega Nord (Zaslove 2011, 76).

Lega Nord also had multiple internal organizations dedicated to "workers, farmers, businesses, Catholics, families, environmental activism, youth, culture, women and education" (Zaslove 2011, 76). When the party was still heavily focused on Northern autonomy, Lega Nord hosted a "Miss Padania" competition, and members of the party formed cultural groups and sports teams for the mythical Padania nation (Zaslove 2011, 88). The party's youth wing is called Youth League, and was formerly known as Movimento Giovani Padani (Young Padanians Movement) (Zaslove 2011, 88). Some Lega Nord members also formed a group called Green Shirts, which patrolled "dangerous locations and areas, such as train tracks, after dark" (Zaslove 2011, 88).

In 1987, the Lombard League contained only a few hundred members; by 1994, Lega Nord boasted 44,186 members, 9,090 of which were ordinary militants (Art 2011, 219). In 2011, the party had 173,044 members (Albertazzi and McDonnell 2015, 39).

Most of Lega Nord's support came from Italy's northern regions; however, in 2018, Lega captured a sizable part of the vote in some central and southern regions (Albertazzi 2018, 651). Most party supporters are working-class individuals who "fear globalization, excessive levels of immigration, and are skeptical of European integration" (Zaslove 2011, 68).

External Ties

Lega Nord joined Italy's center-right coalition in 1994, along with Forza Italia and Alleanza Nazionale in the North, and the MSI in the South (Zaslove 2011, 65). Fearing that this alliance would link his party too closely to the "establishment" parties, Bossi began to attack his coalition partners, and in the 1996 elections, Lega Nord ran without a coalition (Zaslove 2011, 67). After poor electoral results, Lega Nord returned to the center-right coalition, and formed a government with Five Star Movement in 2018 (Zaslove 2011, 67; Stille 2018).

In the 2014 European Parliament elections, Lega Nord helped form the Europe of Nations and Freedom group, which was replaced by the Identity and Democracy group in the 2019 elections (Bridge Initiative Team 2020). The group consisted of Lega Nord,

France's National Rally, the Danish People's Party, the Freedom Party of Austria, the Conservative People's Party of Estonia, the Finnish Finns Party, the Belgian Vlaamas Belang, the Czech Freedom and Direct Democracy party, and Alternative for Germany (Bridge Initiative Team 2020). These parties shared euroscepticism and populist sentiment, and some are members of the radical right (Reuters 2019). Lega has also established ties with the far-right Spanish Vox, the Hungarian Fidesz, and the Polish Law and Justice party (Bridge Initiative Team 2020).

Group Outcome

As of May 2021, Lega is a member of the "broad national unity government" led by Mario Draghi (Amante and Balmer, 2021). There is no evidence to suggest that Lega carried out any violent attacks.

Notes for Iris:

- Lega Nord's secessionist goals were to create a state known as Padania (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padanian_nationalism). Its not ethno-nationalist the way Ein Tyrol was since it extends across large swaths of the country
- ties to neo-fascist groups (including militant groups) are unclear
- main ties to violent are the "Green Shirts" which was paramilitary organization in 1990s before they moderated. Green shirts mostly interested in intimidation (some evidence of skirmishes), but not overtly violence

XII. ARMED FALANGE
Torg ID: 1624
Min. Group Date: 1991
Max. Group Date: 1992
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Falange Armata, Armed Phalanx

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: unclear, may have been 1994, but re-appeared in 2014 (allegedly)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

One of Italy's most mysterious and notorious militant groups, Falange Armata (Armed Falange) claimed several high-profile murders and attacks between 1990 and 1994 (Bianchi 2015). While it is unclear when the group formed, it carried out its first violent attack in October of 1990, claiming responsibility for the murder of Umberto Mormile, an educator at the Opera penitentiary in Milan (Pipitone 2014). Armed Falange may have been a front for the Mafia (Cosa Nostra) in Italy (Pipitone 2014; Pipitone 2015; Prosecutor of the Republic nd, 33). The group claimed responsibility for "almost all the actions" of the Uno Bianca gang, an organized crime unit led by policemen with connections to the far-right that committed a series of robberies in the late 1980s and early 1990s (la Repubblica 1995; il Massaggero n.d.).

Armed Falange was also connected to several murders carried out by Cosa Nostra (Pipitone 2014; Bianchi 2015). Cosa Nostra may have used the name "Armed Falange" to divert media attention away from the state's investigations into Cosa Nostra's dealings (Gargiulo 2015). However, Cosa Nostra also may have used the cover name "within the association," to keep individuals associated with mafia dealings in the dark about the true nature of the attacks, making it more difficult for police to extract information from informants (Gargiulo 2015). Armed Falange's attacks occurred within "specific political contexts" (Azzellini 2010, 4). For example, the murder of Umberto Mormile "occurred during a debate about the introduction of more severe prison conditions," which was opposed by prison workers (Azzellini 2010, 4). The group's attacks also targeted individuals investigating mafia activities (Christian Science Monitor 1992).

Geography

Armed Falange's attacks occurred across the Italian peninsula and the island of Sicily (Pipitone 2014).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the internal structure of the Armed Falange. The group may have been a front for the Mafia (Cosa Nostra) in Italy (Pipitone 2014; Pipitone 2015; Prosecutor of the Republic nd, 33).

External Ties

Armed Falange may have had connections to Operation Gladio, NATO's stay behind mission after World War II. The group claimed its first attack two days after the existence of Operation Gladio was revealed to Italy's Chamber of Deputies, and the locations of the calls that had allegedly been made by Armed Falange coincided with the locations of the SISMI offices (Military Intelligence and Security Services), and the calls had always been made during office hours (Pipitone 2015). Some investigators alleged that the calls by Armed Falange had actually been made by those involved in Operation

Gladio, who would have been working at the SISMI offices, in an effort to “create conditions to destabilize the country” (Pipitone 2015).

Ten SISMI officials were fired on allegations that they had made phone calls in the name of Armed Falange (Azzellini 2010, 5). Three hundred SISDE agents were suspected of having ties to Gladio and Armed Falange (Azzellini 2010, 5). Sicily’s SISDE director, Brino Contrada, was arrested after allegedly providing Toto Riina, the Cosa Nostra boss, with aid and assistance for years (Azzellini 2010, 5). The voice that had made several phone calls on behalf of Armed Falange was identified as a senior officer at Italy’s ministry of justice (Azzellini 2010, 5). While the exact connections between the two groups are unclear, Armed Falange was also tied to the Uno Biana gang, which was mostly composed of police officers (Azzellini 2010, 5). Gladio and the Italian state likely had links to Armed Falange, but the exact nature of the ties between the groups is unclear.

Group Outcome

Armed Falange did not claim responsibility for any attacks after 1994 (Pipitone 2015). However, in 2014, there was a reference to the group again. The reference appeared in a letter addressed to jailed Mafia boss Salvatore Riina telling him to “shut that damn mouth--remember that your family members are free. We’ll take care of the rest.” The note was signed by Armed Falange (la Repubblica 2014).

Notes for Iris:

- GTD list is very incomplete here.
- no clear evidence of politicized opposition
- seems to just be the mob

XIII. COMMUNIST GUERRILLA NUCLEI
Torg ID: 1673
Min. Group Date: 1991
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- Bombing avanti newspaper from 1991-03-01 to 1991-05-31
- Attack avanti newspaper from 1991-03-01 to 1991-05-31
- Bombing lazio from 1991-03-01 to 1991-05-31

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1991; unknown

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear why or when the Communist Guerilla Nuclei formed, but the group carried out their sole attack in March of 1991, when it bombed the facilities of the newspaper Avanti! (GTD 2020). Avanti! was the official newspaper of the Italian Socialist Party (Britannica 2021).

Geography

The Communist Guerilla Nuclei's sole attack occurred in the central Italian city of Rome (GTD 2020).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found regarding the organizational structure of the Communist Guerilla Nuclei.

External Ties

No information could be found regarding any external ties the Communist Guerilla Nuclei may have had.

Group Outcome

The Communist Guerilla Nuclei's sole attack was the March 1991 bombing of the Avanti! newspaper facilities (GTD 2020). It is unclear why the group only carried out one attack, and why the group stopped using violence.

Italy Cases Part 6, 1992-2000

Last Updated: 1 May 2021

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1849	NUCLEUS OF FIGHTING COMMUNISTS		1992	1992
T421	REVOLUTIONARY FRONT FOR COMMUNISM		1995	0
T58	CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIGHTING COMMUNIST PARTY (NTA-PCC)		1995	2003
T2009	FRONTE-NAZIONAL		1997	0
T358	PADANIAN ARMED SEPARATIST PHALANX		1998	0
T427	REVOLUTIONARY OFFENSIVE CELLS		1998	0
T423	REVOLUTIONARY LENINIST BRIGADES		1999	2000
T49	MARTYRS OF DEMOCRACY		1999	1999
T528	VITALUNISMO		1999	0
T61	NUCLEI DI GUERRIGLIA ANTITAZZISTA		1999	1999
T65	ANTI-ZIONIST MOVEMENT		1999	1999
T975	STOP HUNTINGDON ANIMAL CRUELTY (SHAC)		1999	0
T432	NUCLEI DI INIZIATIVA PROLETARIA RIVOLUZIONARIA (NIPR)		2000	2001
T433	REVOLUTIONARY PROLETARIAN NUCLEUS		2000	0
T946	ICONOCLASTS		2000	2000

I. NUCLEUS OF FIGHTING COMMUNISTS

Torg ID: 1849

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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 - Nucleus fighting communists from 1992-10-01 to 1992-10-31

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the Nucleus of Fighting Communists formed, the group carried out their first and only known attack in October of 1992, when it placed a bomb outside the headquarters of Italy's Confindustria Employers Federation (GTD 2019; Wall Street Journal 1992). The Confindustria Employers Federation is Italy's "main association representing manufacturing and service companies" (Confindustria 2020). No claim of responsibility was found so it is unknown why the group justified its use of violence.

Geography

The Nucleus of Fighting Communists carried out their sole attack in the central Italian city of Rome (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the Nucleus of Fighting Communists' organizational structure.

External Ties

No information could be found about any external ties the Nucleus of Fighting Communists may have had.

Group Outcome

The Nucleus of Fighting Communists' sole attack occurred when the group placed a bomb outside the headquarters of the Confindustria Employers Federation in October of 1992 (Wall Street Journal 1992; GTD 2019). It is unknown why the group stopped using violence.

II. REVOLUTIONARY FRONT FOR COMMUNISM

Torg ID: 421

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Front For Communism, Fronte Rivoluzionario Del Comunismo (Frc)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fronte Rivoluzionario del Comunismo, Fronte Rivoluzionario per il Comunismo, FRC, FR

Group Formation: 1996

Group End: 2013? unknown

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Revolutionary Front for Communism formed in 1996 (Jones and Libicki 177, 2008; Schmid 635, 2011; Brigit 142, 2019). It may have carried out its first attack as late as April of 2001, when the group placed a gas canister with a lighter on it outside the headquarters of CISL, a trade union historically aligned with the Catholic Church and the Christian Democrats, in Milan (Council of the European Union 2002; Affari Italiani 2007). Revolutionary Front for Communism was a left-wing Marxist-Leninist militant group, and expressed opposition to Italy, the United States, capitalism, and globalization (Tan 2006).

The group carried out attacks against “big businesses, diplomatic missions, government installations, and labor union offices, as well as government officials” (Tan 2006). Revolutionary Front for Communism also cited the death of Carlo Giuliani in some of its attacks, who had been killed by police during anti-globalization protests at the 2001 G8 summit in Genoa (MIPT 2008; Tan 2006).

Geography

Most, if not all, of Revolutionary Front for Communism’s attacks occurred in the northern Italian city of Milan (Affari Italiani 2007; SBS News 2013; Reuters 2002; Alvanou n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the internal structure of the Revolutionary Front for Communism (e.g. Tan 2010). Like other leftist Italian groups at the time, Revolutionary Front for Communism operated with a limited number of members, and encouraged the use of “armed propaganda,” which urged members to use deadly violence to “back up their rhetoric” (MIPT 2008). However, the group discouraged members from using purely militant tactics when attacking the Italian state, arguing that the Red Brigades’ use of this strategy was partially the reason for the group’s decline (MIPT 2008; Affari Italiani 2007). Funding sources are unknown (MIPT 2008).

Although exact membership levels are unknown, the group likely had less than a hundred members (Jones and Libicki 177, 2008).

External Ties

Little is known about any external ties the Revolutionary Front for Communism may have had. The group acknowledged the experience and legacy of the Red Brigades, and used the five-pointed star of the Red Brigades when claiming attacks (White and Willan 2001; Affari Italiani 2007; MIPT 2008). The group also criticized the New Red Brigades, which may have served as an “umbrella group” for various militant communist groups in Italy at the time, suggesting that the group operated “outside of the New Red Brigades’ communist network” (MIPT 2008). The group may have supported the cause of the Anarchist Liberation Brigade and “Group of Carlos Giuliani” since they cited his death in their 2001 attack (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Revolutionary Front for Communism’s last known attack occurred in 2013, when the group placed two bombs outside two buildings owned by Fiat and the CISL trade union (SBS News 2013). The bomb placed outside the CISL headquarters was in response to the trade union’s support for a “controversial welfare reform package” (SBS News 2013). It is unknown if the group is still active.

Notes for Iris:

-Giuliani was an anti-globalization activist killed around G8 summit in 2001. Becomes martyr for anti-globalization movement in general

-see if there are other anti-globalization attacks around 2001 in Italy? (Italy cases part 7)

III. CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIGHTING COMMUNIST PARTY (NTA-PCC)

Torg ID: 58

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nuclei (Nta), Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nuclei - Combatant Communist Party, Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nuclei For The Construction Of The Fighting, Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nuclei For The Construction Of The Fighting Communist Party, Anti-Imperialist Territorial Units, Construction Of The Fighting Communist Party (Nta-Pcc), Fighting Communist Party (Nta), Nta-Pcc, Nuclei Territoriali Antimperialisti (Nta), Territorial Anti-Imperialist Nuclei

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nucleus for the Construction of the Fighting Communist Party, Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nuclei, Anti-Imperialist Territorial Units,

Fighting Communist Party, NTA, Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nuclei for the Construction of the Fighting Communist Party, Nuclei Territoriali Antimperialisti

Group Formation: 1995

Group End: 2004, members arrested by police

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nucleus (NTA) formed in 1995, and carried out its first attack in January of 1996, when the group set fire to a car belonging to a U.S. soldier at the Aviano NATO base in Friuli, Italy (US State Department 2000, 2003, 2005; *la Repubblica* 2001; Fasanella and Zornetta 2013; Bianchi n.d.). The origins of the organization are unclear. During the years of NTA's operations, many believed that the group was an offshoot or otherwise affiliated with the Red Brigades (U.S. State Department 2000; BBC 2000, 2002). However, the group's founder and leader, Luca Razza, claimed that he was the sole member after his arrest in 2004 (*la Tribuna* 2004; Bianchi n.d.). Razza also revealed that some of the attacks NTA claimed responsibility for had actually been carried out by other organizations and/or individuals (*la tribuna* 2004).

NTA was a leftist, militant organization, and expressed opposition to U.S. and NATO "imperialism," the "Zionist state," capitalism, and Italian foreign and labor policy (BBC 2000; U.S. State Department 2003, 2005; MIPT 2008). The organization's goal of attacking the "imperialist state" and establishing a "dictatorship of the proletariat" was regarded as "dated" rhetoric for a left-wing group by Italian prosecutors (MIPT 2008). Unlike other leftist organizations at the time, NTA didn't engage with or recognize anti-globalization protest movements (MIPT 2008).

Geography

NTA's attacks were concentrated in northeastern Italy and in the Friuli region (US State Department 2003, 2005). Attacks occurred in the towns of Mestre, Trieste, Padua, Pordenone, and on U.S. military bases in northeastern Italy (US State Department 2005, GTD 2019)

Organizational Structure

The NTA was founded and led by Lucca Razza, a freelance journalist from Friuli, who had run on the right-wing, pro-Jord Haider ticket in Udine in 1998 (Bianchi n.d.). Others affiliated with the organization included Gianluca Cosattini, who prepared the rudimentary bomb used in the 1996 attack on the U.S. soldier's car (*la tribuna* 2004). However, Cosattini cut ties with Razza after he discovered what the bomb had been

used for (la Tribuna 2004). Giannantonio Pigat was arrested with Razza, and was in “close contact” with the NTA founder (la Repubblica 2004; la Tribuna 2004).

During the NTA’s active years, the organization was suspected of having approximately twenty members (US State Department 2003; MIPT 2008). However, after his arrest in 2004, NTA leader Luca Razza claimed that he was the organization’s sole member (la Tribuna 2004; Bianchi n.d.).

External Ties

While NTA was suspected of having ties to the Red Brigades and/or its splinters and offshoots, Razza claimed that the organization had no ties to any other groups (la Tribuna 2004; U.S. State Department 2005, 2003; MIPT 2008). Razza also stated that the NTA’s use of the five-pointed star associated with the Red Brigades was an attempt at “boasting,” and that he never had any contact with the Red Brigades for the Construction of the Fighting Communist Party, although the group mentioned the NTA is a Strategic Directorate document (la Tribuna 2004).

Group Outcome

After the arrest of Razza, Piget, and Cosattini in 2004, the NTA did not claim responsibility for any more violent attacks (US State Department 2005). In 2007, Razza was sentenced to three years in prison (Messaggero 2007).

Notes for Iris:

- how many people are in this group?
- an Italian investigator thought the group was pretty outdated (how old was Razza?) and very unlike a lot of the other globalization groups
- this could be a case where one individual exaggerates the size of the organization by claiming to have multiple members in order to seem more intimidating. Unclear whether Razza tried to cover for other members or was by himself
- interesting case of militant group appropriation whereby NTA takes imagery of BR

IV. FRONTE-NAZIONALE

Torg ID: 2009

Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: National Front, Front National Social (Fronte Sociale Nazionale)

Group Formation: 1997

Group End: last confirmed activity was in 2013 according to Marceddu (2013)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

In July of 1997, the Social Movement Tricolor Flame, an Italian far-right political party expelled 200 members after internal disputes over the party platform (Adnkronos 1997). The expelled members, led by Adriano Tilgher, formed Fronte Nazionale, a far-right political party (Adnkronos 1997). The party was founded with the intent to "refound the state in a social and participatory sense," radically reform immigration policy, see an Italian exit from NATO, revise the "anti-social and anti-national" Maastricht Treaty, establish "self-sufficient interregional areas," repeal "special and liberticidal" laws, crack down on tax evasion and the export of capital abroad, and "depoliticize" the judiciary (Adnkronos 1997). The party's website includes a "conspiracy theory interpretation of history" and condemns Italy's official Holocaust memorial day (Tel Aviv University, n.d.).

The party was also concerned with creating "a new model of civilization" centered around work, in which citizens would "directly participate in the management of companies and the political choices of the nation" (Fronte Nazionale 2007). The group appears to not have conducted any violent attacks.

Geography

Fronte Nazionale was founded in the Lazio region of Italy, home to Rome, and the party held its first event in Capranica (Adnkronos 1997). Much of Fronte Nazionale's activity and electoral success occurred in the Southern and Central Italian regions of

Lazio (home to Rome), Abruzzo, Sicily, and Molise (Ministry of the Interior 2001). Tilgher also ran for mayor of Rome in 2001 (Elezioni 2001).

Organizational Structure

The 1997 formation of Fronte Nazionale by Tilgher was not the first time the party had been established. In 1990, Franco Fredda had founded the original Fronte Nazionale, but it was disbanded in 1995 when Fredda and 45 members were arrested for attempting to reconstitute the fascist party (Tel Aviv University n.d.). Adriano Tilgher, who had previously led radical movements within Social Movement Tricolor Flame, founded his Fronte Nazionale in 1997, after he was expelled from the party (Tel Aviv University n.d.). Fronte Nazionale renamed itself Fronte Sociale Nazionale for the 2001 Roman administrative elections (la Repubblica 2001).

In 2004, Fronte Nazionale joined with the far-right Alternativa Sociale coalition, led by Alessandra Mussolini, the granddaughter of Benito Mussolini (Conte n.d., 22). In the 2004 European Parliament elections, the coalition received enough votes for Mussolini to receive a seat in Parliament (Conte n.d., 23). In 2006, this coalition collapsed (Adnkronos 2006), and in 2008, Fronte Nazionale joined with The Right, another right-wing political party (Fronte Nazionale 2008).

In 2013, Tilgher left The Right and “re-established” Fronte Nazionale, and stated that his party aimed to “reiterate the ‘no’ to Europe of the banks, to go back to being masters in our home” (Madron 2013).

External Ties

Fronte Nazionale shared the same name with France’s Front National, a right wing political party that was headed by Jean-Marie Le Pen until 2011 (BBC 2011). Fronte Nazionale was also founded with the “blessing” of Le Pen (Adnkronos 1997).

Group Outcome

Fronte Nazionale opposed the proposed changes to the Italian Constitution in the 2016 referendum (Fronte Nazionale 2016). In November of 2013, two members of Fronte Nazionale were attacked by members of a university collective (Marceddu 2013). The paper described them as “militanti” (militants) and “armed with flyers” (‘armato’ di qualche flyer), but this is the closest evidence of violence (Marceddu 2013). As of 2021, the group’s website is no longer functional and the party does not control any seats in the Italian Parliament (Ministry of the Interior). (They might have a social media presence.)

Notes for Iris:

- tricolor formed by leader of Black Order after he chose to leave the group
- group had previously come under attack for violating far-right attack
- unclear if the group is still functional

V. PADANIAN ARMED SEPARATIST PHALANX

Torg ID: 358

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Padanian Armed Separatist Phalanx (Fasp), Falange Armata Separatista Padana (Fasp), Padanian Armed Separatist Phalanx

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Falange Armata Separatista Padana, FASP

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 1998

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Padanian Armed Separatist Phalanx (FASP) formed in 1998 and carried out their first--and only--known violent attack in September of the same year, when the group detonated a bomb outside a government-owned “tax authority” building in Milan (MIPT 2008; Chamber of Deputies 1998; la Repubblica 1998, 2000; Davic 2019; RAND 2008). FASP was a separatist militant group that sought to establish an independent Padanian nation through “armed revolution,” and in the group’s own words, FASP was composed of “fanatic kamikaze northerners” (MIPT 2008).

FASP operated within the larger Padanian independence movement (MIPT 2008; Smith 2020). Padania, a “mythical” nation encompassing much of Northern Italy and the Po river valley, was popularized by Umberto Bossi, the founder and leader of Lega Nord, a political party that advocated for greater autonomy for Northern Italy, and that began to embrace calls for Padanian secession from Italy in the late 1990s (Bohlen 1996; Kamm and Sturani 1996). The independence movement was almost entirely economically motivated, as some northerners felt that their taxes were being unfairly redistributed to Rome and southern Italy, and that the poorer Southern regions would prevent Italy from adopting the euro (Kamm and Sturani 1996). (Italy was one of the first countries to adopt the euro, in 1999 (European Commission 2021).)

Geography

FASP's sole violent attack occurred in the northern Italian city of Milan (la Repubblica 2000). FASP sought to establish the nation of Padania, which encompasses much of Northern Italy and the Po river valley (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

In April of 2000, Luca Giannasi and Franco Fregosi were arrested after investigations into the September 1998 bombing (la Repubblica 2000). However, the connection these two individuals may have had with FASP are unclear.

External Ties

While FASP operated within the same Padanian independence movement as Lega Nord, the militant group was never tied to the party (MIPT 2008). In one of two communiques distributed to a local news agency, FASP referred to Lega Nord as a failed "Ghandian project" (Chamber of Deputies 1998; MIPT 2008).

The September 1989 attack was also claimed by a group called the "Yellow Brigades" immediately after the attack, before it was claimed by FASP (la Repubblica 1998). In October of the same year, the attack was also claimed by a group called the "Organization for the Liberation of Padania" (la Repubblica 2000). Neither of these group ever re-appeared, and it is unknown if these groups were an alias for FASP.

Group Outcome

The September 1998 bombing outside the "tax authority" building in Milan was FASP's only known violent attack (MIPT 2008). It is unknown why the group only carried out one attack, and why the group stopped using violence.

In April of 2000, Luca Giannasi and Franco Fregosi were arrested after investigations into the September 1998 bombing (la Repubblica 2000). However, the connection these two individuals may have had with FASP are unclear.

Notes for Iris:

-the two other claims of responsibility call in the night of the attack and are not heard from again. Green is color associated with Padania movement, not yellow which is a little weird.

VI. REVOLUTIONARY OFFENSIVE CELLS

Torg ID: 427

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: COR, Cellule Offensive Rivoluzionarie

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: 2004 (?)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the Revolutionary Offensive Cells (COR) formed, the group may have carried out their first known attack in June of 2003, bombing the Cervantes Spanish School in Rome (Gnosis 2006; The Daily Press 2003). COR was an anarchist group, but their communiqués included some communist elements and

language. The group stated that it aimed to serve as a “link between the revolutionary fighting communist, insurrectional anarchists and anti-imperialists” (Gnosis 2016; la Repubblica 2005; MIPT 2008). The group directed their attacks towards Italian political parties across the political spectrum, trade unions and their members, journalists, the police, and various businesses (Gnosis 2006). The group also targeted the widow of Enzo Fregosi, an Italian serviceman who was killed in the 2003 Nasiriyah bombing in Iraq (la Repubblica 2005).

After the Italian police efforts against the Red Brigades concluded in the early 2000s, attention shifted towards anarchist networks (Gnosis 2006). Part of this loose web of individuals and organizations was “Il Silvestre,” an eco-anarchist group (Gnosis 2006; MIPT 2008). Many members of COR were also affiliated with il Silvestre, and COR may have emerged from this group (Gnosis 2006; MIPT 2008).

Geography

COR was based in Pisa, in the central Italian region of Tuscany (Gnosis 2016; MIPT 2008; Giuseppe 2018, 18) Most of the group’s attacks also occurred in Pisa, with some carried out in Rome (la Repubblica 2005).

Organizational Structure

COR’s founders and leaders included Francesco Gioia, Federico Bonamici, and Costantino Ragusa (Gnosis 2006). Ragusa was also a leader of il Silvestre, and had previously been involved with other anarchist groups, including Macchia Nera in Misa, Italy (Gnosis 2006). He later became involved in environmental and animal rights activism, and was a member of the Animal Liberation Committee in Bergamo, Italy (Gnosis 2006). In 1999, Ragusa was arrested in connection to molotov cocktails thrown at a car dealership in Leghord, Italy (Gnosis 2006). During his time as a member of COR and il Silvestre, he distributed anarchist literature across Italy, purchased bomb-making instructions, and collected money for anarchists in prison (Gnosis 2006). Bonamici also collected money for prisoners, including Gioia, who was imprisoned in Spain after escaping house arrest in 2004 (Gnosis 2016). Gioia was also a member of “il Silverstre,” an eco-anarchist group based in Pisa (Gnosis 2006). In 2003, Gioia and Willian Frediani, who was also associated with COR and/or il Silvestre, trained at a shooting range in Pisa, where they also may have procured the 9x21 mm shells that were sent to COR’s targets alongside “threatening letters” (Gnosis 2006).

Like other anarchist groups, COR lacked a strict hierarchy, and was composed of small groups of militants dispersed over the region (Gnosis 2006). Exact membership levels are unknown; however, nine COR members were arrested in 2004, and thirteen individuals associated with COR, il Silvestre, or other anarchist groups were arrested in 2006, although there was overlap in the individuals arrested in the two different years (Gnosis 2006).

External Ties

Many COR members had associations with “il Silvestre,” an eco-anarchist group based in Pisa (Gnosis 2016; MIPT 2008). As a part of a larger anarchist network, COR may have had “contacts abroad” (Gnosis 2016). In April of 2010, Ragusa, in connection with other il Silvestre members, was arrested in Zurich, Switzerland, after a plot to bomb an IBM research center was foiled by the Swiss police (Mariani 2011; Reuters 2011).

Group Outcome

COR’s last attack may have been the January 2004 explosion outside the Viterbo court house (Gnosis 2006). In 2004, nine members of COR were arrested, including Frediani (Gnosis 2006; la Repubblica 2005). In 2005, however, two attacks occurred in August and September, which police investigated as possible anarchist activities (Gnosis 2006). As a result of these investigations, thirteen individuals were arrested in May of 2006, who may have been associated with COR and/or il Silvestre (Gnosis 2006). Ragusa and Bonamici were among those arrested (Gnosis 2006). In 2010, Ragusa was arrested in Zurich after a failed attempt to bomb an IBM research facility (Mariani 2011; Reuters 2011).

Notes for Iris:

- il Silvestre was a much more established eco-anarchist group in Italy at the time. Seems like a lot of overlap in affiliations and membership (seems similar to ALF and membership diffusion)
- il Silvestre seemed to have much more environmentalist/eco-terror viewpoints than this group
- violent attack here seems to be part of overall uptick in anarchist violence around 98-99

VII. REVOLUTIONARY LENINIST BRIGADES

Torg ID: 423

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Leninist Brigades, Brigate Leniniste Rivoluzionarie

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Revolutionary Leninist Brigades.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 99. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1nQpwYo2a_zq-Xpl65h4hYLxcYv90R70XEBuqEYnuHaE/edit
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<https://www-proquest-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/docview/452058881/B8FF1DD0741F4168P/Q/2?accountid=11243>
- Search Proquest
 - Leninists Claim Responsibility for Arson Attack
 - Revolutionary Leninist Brigade
 - Brigade Leniniste Rivoluzionarie
 - Revolutionary Leninist Brigade from 1999-01-01 to 2000-12-31

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Brigade Leniniste Rivoluzionarie

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2000

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the Revolutionary Leninist Brigades formed, the group claimed responsibility for their sole known attack in January of 2000, when it committed arson against the offices of Fronte Nazionale, a far-right party in Italy (BBC 2000; GTD 2019; MIPT 2008). Given the group’s name, MIPT (2008) speculates the Revolutionary Leninist Brigades was likely leftist or an alias for another leftist group (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The Revolutionary Leninist Brigades’ sole attack occurred in the central Italian city of Rome (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the Revolutionary Leninist Brigades’ organizational structure.

External Ties

No information could be found about any external ties the Revolutionary Leninist Brigades’ may have had.

Group Outcome

The January 2000 arson against Fronte Nazionale was the Revolutionary Leninist Brigades' sole known attack (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group only committed one attack.

VIII. MARTYRS OF DEMOCRACY

Torg ID: 49

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: Angry Brigade (Italy), Brigata Arrabbiata, Martyrs Of Democracy

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Angry Brigades." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 13. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1nQpwYo2a_zq-Xpl65h4hYLxcYv90R70XEBuqEYnuHaE/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20051. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20051>
- "Italian Police Discover "Potentially Deadly" Bomb in Milan. BBC. October 28, 1999. <https://www-proquest-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/docview/451664018/CA0BD07EF579454CPQ/1?accountid=11243>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Angry Brigade, Brigata Arrabbiata

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 1999

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Angry Brigades carried out two connected attacks October 26-27, 1999, when the group sent one rudimentary bomb to the police, and left another outside a hotel (GTD 2019; BBC 1999). The Angry Brigades was an anarchist group, and both bombs were accompanied by leaflets demanding the release of Nikos Maziotis, a Greek anarchist imprisoned for attempted bombings in Greece (GTD 2019; BBC 1999; MIPT 2008). The group also shares a name with a British anarchist group that was active during the 1970s and 1980s, and both groups committed attacks "in the name of specific

anarchist individuals either imprisoned or deceased,” and “created martyrs out of criminals who also espoused anarchy” (MIPT 2008; BBC 1999).

Geography

The Angry Brigades’ sole attack occurred in the northern Italian city of Milan (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008; BBC 1999).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the Angry Brigades’ organizational structure.

External Ties

The Angry Brigades may have had ties to other anarchist groups in Greece and Spain (BBC 2019).

Group Outcome

The Angry Brigades’ sole attack was the 1999 attempted bombings in Milan (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group stopped using political violence, and why the group only carried out one attack.

- IX. VITALUNISMO
Torg ID: 528
Min. Group Date: 1999
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Vitalunismo, Avenismo

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Vitalunismo.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3692. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2i2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdj3qTI/edit>
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- “Si uccide in cella Savorani direttore del Bologna-Parigi.” La Repubblica.2002. <https://www.repubblica.it/online/cronaca/dirottamento/suicidio/suicidio.html>

- “Le lacrime della madre "Ha fatto come l'altra volta".” La Repubblica. 2002.
<https://www.repubblica.it/online/cronaca/dirottamento/madre/madre.html>
- Loren Coleman. “The Copycat Effect: How the Media and Popular Culture Trigger Mayhem in Tomorrow’s Headlines.” Simon and Schuster. 2004.
https://books.google.com/books?id=3B4ITTZE58oC&pg=PA31&lpg=PA31&dq=stefano+savorani&source=bl&ots=viNvcd9o_n&sig=ACfU3U1UI2emM3FuZf1sYQEgyYpFXjFJkA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjKlfmY5rnqAhWCI3IEHSPkAv4Q6AEwEHoECBgQAQ#v=onepage&q=stefano%20savorani&f=false

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 2002; the leader of the group was arrested and he later committed suicide.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention for an attempted plane hijacking in 1999 (MIPT 2008; Sciolino 2002; La Repubblica 2002). It’s principal goal was to politically unify Europe (MIPT 2008). However, the group’s leader -- and lone member -- also adhered to some fringe ideologies believing Muslims should be killed and “all humans will eventually turn into UFOs” (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The 1999 attack occurred when Savorani tried to hijack a Marseilles to Paris flight (Coleman 2004). The 2002 attack occurred when Savorani tried to hijack a Paris to Italy flight (Sciolino 2002). The 2002 attack was diverted to Lyon where Savorani was apprehended (Sciolino 2002).

Organizational Structure

The group was made of approximately one individual: Stefano Savorani (MIPT 2008; Sciolino 2002; Coleman 2004). Savorani was a 29-year old former Italian police officer (Coleman 2004). Savorani had a history of mental illness and had been diagnosed as schizophrenic (MIPT 2008; Sciolino 2002).

External Ties

Savorani falsely claimed to be tied to Al Qaeda during his second attempted hijacking in 2002, but there is no evidence to back this up (Sciolino 2002).

Group Outcome

After Savoani's second failed attempt to hijack a plane in 2002, he was caught and sent to prison (Sciolino 2002; La Repubblica 2002). Shortly after he reached prison, he committed suicide effectively ending the group (La Repubblica 2002).

Notes for Iris:

- lone wolf
- when he tried to hijack the plane one time, his only weapon was a TV remote
- mental illness
- arrested both times and eventually killed himself
- hijacking failed both times

- X. NUCLEI DI GUERRIGLIA ANTITAZZISTA
Torg ID: 61
Min. Group Date: 1999
Max. Group Date: 1999
Onset: NA

Aliases: Anti-Racist Guerrilla Nuclei, Anti-Racist Guerrilla Units, Nuclei Di Guerriglia Antirazzista

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Anti-Racist Guerrilla Nuclei." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 19. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1nQpwYo2a_zq-Xpl65h4hYLxcYv90R70XEBuqEYnuHaE/edit
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Anti-Racist Guerilla Units, Anti-Racist Guerilla Nuclei

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 1999

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the Nuclei di Guerriglia Antirazzista (Anti-Racist Guerilla Nuclei) formed, but the group carried out their only known attack in September of 1999, placing a bomb that failed to detonate outside a lecture hall at Bocconi University in Milan, Italy (GTD 2019; Statewatch 2002, 2012). A leaflet by the group denouncing actions taken against immigration centers and criticizing the “political class” was found with the bomb (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019).

Geography

The Anti-Racist Guerilla Nuclei’s sole attack occurred at Bocconi University in the northern Italian city of Milan (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the organizational structure of the Anti-Racist Guerilla Nuclei.

External Ties

No information could be found about any external ties the Anti-Racist Guerilla Nuclei may have had.

Group Outcome

It is possible that the Anti-Racist Guerilla Nuclei never existed as an independent group, and may have been an alias for a larger organization (MIPT 2008). Regardless, the group never claimed any additional attacks after the April 1999 attempted bombing (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008). Luca Giannasi was arrested in connection with the attempted bombing, as well as a September 1998 bombing that was claimed by the Padanian Armed Separatist Phalanx, but allegedly told police that the 1998 bombing was carried out by Milan anarchists (Statewatch 2012). Giannasi was charged with possession of explosive devices, but was acquitted on the charges of carrying out the two bombings (Statewatch 2012). It is unclear if Giannasi was the sole member of the Anti-Racist Guerilla Nuclei, or if he was affiliated with the group at all (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- what is happening in immigration policy around this time? Are there any political/economic shocks in 1999 that could trigger an increase in militant group?
- there are regional elections in 1998

XI. ANTI-ZIONIST MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 65

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Anti-Zionist Movement." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 22. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1nQpwYo2a_zq-Xpl65h4hYLxcYv90R70XEBuqEYnuHaE/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20069. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2020. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20069>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 1999

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the Anti-Zionist Movement formed, the group carried out their only known attacks in November of 1999 when they placed bombs outside Rome's Liberation Museum and and Roman movie theater (GTD 2019). The Liberation Museum was dedicated to the Italian resistance during World War II, and the bomb placed outside the movie theater came days after the theater screened a documentary about Adolf Eichmann, a Nazi war criminal (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1999; Leonard 1999). Authorities believed that the group was tied to "far-right 'Ultras'," "organized fans associated with Italian professional soccer teams" (Dyal 2011, 75), also known as "soccer hooligans" (Leonard 1999; Gruber 1999). These fans often used anti-Semitic and racist slogans and banners to attack rival teams (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1999).

Geography

Both of the Anti-Zionist Movement's attacks occurred in the central Italian city of Rome, and targeted Rome's Jewish community (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Investigators believed that the Anti-Zionist Movement was affiliated with far-right Ultras at two soccer teams in Rome, AS Roma and Lazio (Leonard 1999). Fifteen individuals associated with such groups and incidents of anti-Semitism and racism were arrested, but it is unclear if any of these individuals were affiliated with the Anti-Zionist Movement (BBC 1999).

External Ties

The Anti-Zionist Movement shared a name with a group that sent threatening letters to members of the Jewish community in Parma, Italy, in 1972 (MIPT 2008). However, there is no evidence the two were connected.

Group Outcome

The Anti-Zionist Movement did not carry out any additional attacks after the November 1999 bombings (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008). The group is presumed inactive (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- this is a common security threat in Italy and also parts of Europe
- there are often die-hard fans that lash out; this group became politicized due to a movie screening?
- the group's political aims are unclear here. Seems more like hate crime against Jewish community

XII. STOP HUNTINGDON ANIMAL CRUELTY (SHAC)

Torg ID: 975

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty" Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4736, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
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<http://www.drstevebest.org/GapsInLogic.htm>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No known aliases

Group Formation: 1999 (Independent UK 2014)

Group End: 2014 - group announces it will dissolve (Independent UK 2014)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1999 (MIPT 2008; Independent UK 2014). It formed in response to a documentary that showed the Huntingdon Life Sciences laboratory abusing its animals (MIPT 2017). Although the HLS laboratory apologized and fired the animal abusers, it spurred Greg Avery, Heather James, and Natasha Dellemagne to create SHAC. Greg Avery, Heather James, and Natasha Dellemagne (MIPT 2017). Originally, the group just picketed the laboratory (BBC 2001). It was later involved in hoax bombs, violent threats, and graffiti (The Guardian 2010). The group's most well known attack was in 2001 when three members attacked HLS Managing Director Brian Cass leaving him with a three inch wound (MIPT 2017). Furthermore, when neighbors tried to intervene, they were sprayed with CS gas (MIPT 2017).

The group's goal is limited and aims to completely close down the Huntingdon Life Sciences (MIPT 2017; The Guardian 2010; Mother Jones 2010, The Telegraph 2001; Independent UK 2004; Independent UK 2004).

Like other animal rights groups, their ideology can also be related to that of Steven Best's, who coined the term “extensional self-defense”. His methodology justifies violence and bombing since the animals are unable to defend themselves. Humans act as “proxy agents” to carry out the justice defenseless animals are unable to do (Best 2012).

Geography

The group is primarily known for its attacks within the UK as the Huntingdon Life Sciences was the largest contract research organisation in the UK in 2001 (BBC 2001). The group moved its headquarters to New Jersey in 2002 and established an external base (MIPT 2008). There are still offices within the UK but the American group is led by Kevin Kjonaas.

Organizational Structure

In the UK the group was most tied to one of its co-founders Greg Avery, Heather James, and Natasha DelleMagne (MIPT 2017). It seems that the group had no previous radical animal activism (MIPT 2017) as their goal was only to take down the HLS (Independent UK 2004). Avery also claims the group started with only 10 activists (Independent UK 2004). In America, the group was led by Kevin Kjonaas who joined the group after witnessing HLS beating beagles on television (Mother Jones 2006). There are no known wings of the group. It is unknown precisely how the group funds itself, but is rumored to launder money through a charity (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

It is known that SHAC has collaborated with both Speak and the ALF for a training camp in Britain. The camp featured 300 militants including many from the U.S (Independent UK 2004). There are no other known alliances.

Group Outcome

Britain and the US took several actions against the group including numerous arrests and operations. Police arrested 32 members in 2007; this event "effectively broke the back of the movement and led to the jailing of its leadership" (Independent UK 2014). Avery Bradley and members of SHAC were arrested in 2009 with 5 more in 2010 (The Guardian 2010). In America, police arrested Kevin Kjonaas and six other members (Mother Jones 2006). The group suffered during further large-scale campaigns including Operation Forton (2005) and Operation Achilles (2007) who targeted majority of the animal activists groups within the UK (Monaghan 2013, pg 944). The last and only really "violent" attack was in 2001 when three members attacked HLS Managing Director Brian Cass leaving him with a three inch wound (MIPT 2017). As of 2012 it was still active and violent but in 2014 the group ended its campaign after an "onslaught of government repression" (Independent UK 2014).

Note for Iris: There is a group called the Militant Forces Against Huntingdon Life Science that sprung up in 2009 with a possible relation to SHAC but all sources are pretty shady

Notes for Iris:

- very narrow aim compared to other groups
- leadership inadvertently radicalized members to conduct terror attacks

- difference between this group and the ALF/ARM vs SHAC: (1) narrow aim, (2) leadership lacks militant experience or animal rights activism, (3) more unorganized? Inexperienced and ill-equipped to conduct multiple attacks.
- Operation Achilles allegedly originally targeted this group specifically and then spread against the group
- arrests against this group are particularly devastating for this group
- force is really disproportionate against this group
- possible alias for Militant Forces against Huntingdon Life Science, which formed in 2009, using same tactics and having the same aims as the group. Sources are noncredible.

XIII. NUCLEI DI INIZIATIVA PROLETARIA RIVOLUZIONARIA (NIPR)

Torg ID: 432

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Proletarian Initiative Nuclei (Nipr), Nuclei Di Iniziativa Proletaria Rivoluzionaria (Nipr), Nucleus For Proletarian And Revolutionary Initiatives, Nucleus Of The Proletarian Revolutionary Initiative, Proletarian Initiative Nuclei, Revolutionary Proletarian Initiative Nuclei

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Revolutionary Proletarian Initiative Nuclei, Nuclei of the Proletarian Revolutionary Initiative, Unit for Revolutionary Proleterian Initiative, Nucleo di Iniziativa Proletaria Rivoluzionaria (Unit for Revolutionary Proletarian Initiative

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2001

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the Nuclei di Iniziativa Proletaria Rivoluzionaria (Revolutionary Proletarian Initiative Nuclei; NIPR) formed, the group claimed its first known attack in May of 2000, when it set fire to a bicycle and a group of batteries outside the headquarters of the anti-strike commission in Rome (la Repubblica 2000). A leftist militant group, the NIPR expressed support for an “armed struggle” and also made references to the Kosovo conflict in the Balkans (la Repubblica 2000; BBC 2001).

NIPR was one of several small communist groups that emerged in the 1990s and early 2000s that modeled themselves after the Red Brigades of the 1970s and 80s (BBC 2002; MIPT 2008). NIPR used the five-pointed star of the Red Brigades in their flyers and leaflets, and espoused much of the same Marxist-Leninist ideology that the Red Brigades had, using “archaic and old-style Leninist expressions,” such as “armed struggle, imperialist bourgeoisie, and dictatorship of the proletariat” (la Repubblica 2001; BBC 2002). The group also may have been an alias for the Red Brigades-CCP to “simulate a variegated revolutionary front” (Vacca 2005, 271).

Geography

NIPR conducted attacks in the central Italian city of Rome, and in the northern Italian city of Milan (GTD 2019; la Repubblica 2000). However, flyers with the NIPR name were found in factories across Italy, in the cities of Rome, Milan, Florence, Genoa, and as far south as Taranto (la Repubblica 2000).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about NIPR’s organizational structure. The group likely had less than twenty members, and some accounts state that the group only had approximately twelve members (MIPT 2008; FAS 2003). Some investigators believed that the group was primarily made up of older individuals who were “connected” with the Red Brigades of the 1970s and 80s “in terms of cultural experience if not actually at the personal level” (BBC 2002). These investigators also believed that NIPR and similar groups were “compartmentalized,” and that their members were not living solely in illegality, like some Red Brigades members had, but maintained “normal” lives outside of militant activity (BBC 2002).

External Ties

Little is known about any exact external ties NIPR may have had, but as one of the groups that modeled itself after the Red Brigades, NIPR may have had connections

to other left-wing militant groups, including the Red Brigades-Combatant Communist Party (BBC 2002).

Group Outcome

NIPR claimed responsibility for their last known attack in April of 2001, when the group detonated a bomb at the Institute of International Affairs in Rome (GTD 2019; la Repubblica 2001). In the weeks after the attack, leaflets with the NIPR name appeared across Italy (la Repubblica 2001). It is unclear why the NIPR did not carry out any more attacks.

Notes for Iris:

- this group engages in much the same behavior as the NTA in copying the BR design
- this group had similar tactics as the NTA and was operating around the same time, but it's unclear whether they are distinct groups or all aliases for the same actor

XIV. REVOLUTIONARY PROLETARIAN NUCLEUS

Torg ID: 433

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Proletarian Nucleus, Nucleo Proletario Rivoluzionario (Npr)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Nucleo Proletario Rivoluzionario, NPR

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2000

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the Revolutionary Proletarian Nucleus (NPR) formed, the group carried out their first known attack in July of 2000, placing two firebombs outside the offices of the Italian Confederation of Trade Union (CISL) in Milan (BBC 2000). In a letter sent to news agencies, the group stated that it had targeted CISL for signing an agreement that allowed “easier hire-and-fire norms” (BBC 2000). Like other Marxist-Leninist groups that appeared in the late 1990s and early 2000s, NPR used much of the same language as the Red Brigades (MIPT 2008). NPR may have been an alias for the Red Brigades-Combatant Communist Party to “simulate a variegated revolutionary front” (Vacca 2005, 271).

Geography

NPR’s sole known attack occurred in the northern Italian city of Milan, and the group may have been an “embryo” of the Red Brigades-Combatant Communist Party’s Milan column (BBC 2000).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the organizational structure of NPR. The group was likely small, with less than twenty members (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

If NPR was not an alias for the Red Brigades-PCC, the two groups likely had connections to each other, and MPR may also have been tied to other leftist militant groups (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

NPR’s last known attack was the bombing at the CISL offices in Milan (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why only one attack was carried out with the NPR name.

Notes for Iris:

-this seems to be a distinct organization from NIPR? Could be alias for each other (and BR-PCC)

-NIPR and NPR operate around a year apart

XV. ICONOCLASTS

Torg ID: 946

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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 - Terror Bomb Targets Catholic Shrine
 - Iconoclasts attack from 2000-04-01 to 2000-04-30
 - terror attack catholic from 2000-04-01 to 2000-04-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2000

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the Iconoclasts formed, the group carried out its first, and only, known attack in April of 2000, when it attempted to bomb the Basilica of the Holy House in Loreto, Italy (GTD 2019; Owens 2000). The group was likely composed of “anti-clerical militants” (Owens 2000).

Geography

The Iconoclasts' sole attack occurred in the central Italian town of Loreto, at the Basilica of the Holy House (GTD 2019). The Basilica is believed by some to have been built over the house of Jesus, Joseph, and Mary, which was transported to Italy during the Crusades in the 13th century (Owen 2000).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the organizational structure of the Iconoclasts.

External Ties

No information could be found about any external ties the Iconoclasts may have had.

Group Outcome

The Iconoclasts sole attack occurred in April of 2000, when the group attempted to bomb a basilica in Loreto, Italy (GTD 2019). It is unclear why the group only carried out one attack, and why the group stopped using violence.

Notes for Iris:

- attack occurred during Easter period (Easter was April 23, 2000)
- seems to be unusual anti-Catholic attack

Italy Cases Part 7, 2001-2012 Last Updated: 1 May 2021

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T142	COOPERATIVE OF HAND-MADE FIRE AND RELATED ITEMS		2001	0
T66	ANTI-CAPITALIST ATTACK NUCLEI (NAA)		2001	0
T128	NUCLEO PROLETARIO COMBATTENTE		2002	0
T174	FIVE C'S		2002	2002
T245	BRIGATA XX LUGLIO		2002	2005
T450	SARDINIAN AUTONOMY MOVEMENT (MAS)		2002	2002

T217	FEDERAZIONE ANARCHIA INFORMALE (FAI)		2003	2012
T391	PROLETARIAN COMBATANT GROUPS		2003	2004
T2265	ARTISANS' COOPERATIVE OF FIRE AND RELATED PRODUCTS		2005	2005
T874	ANTI-IMPERIALIST PATROLS FOR PROLETARIAT INTERNATIONALISM		2005	0
T727	CONSPIRACY OF CELLS OF FIRE		2008	2011
T2516	SISTERS IN ARMS		2010	2010

I. COOPERATIVE OF HAND-MADE FIRE AND RELATED ITEMS

Torg ID: 142

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Coop Of Hand-Made Fire & Related Items, Coop Of Hand-Made Fire And Related Items, Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco E Affini, Cooperative Of Hand-Made Fire & Related Items, Cooperative Of Hand-Made Fire And Related Items

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco e Affini, Artisan Cooperative for Fire and Related Affairs, Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco e Affini (Occasionally spectacular), FAI-CAFA, FAI-Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco e Affini, Scripta Manent Constellation [FAI-SM]

Group Formation: 2001

Group End: 2005 (members may still be active in FAI)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the Cooperative of Hand-Made Fire and Related Items (Artisan Cooperative) formed, the group carried out their first known attack in July of 2001, when it mailed a bomb to a police station in Genoa a few days prior to the G8 Summit, also held in Genoa (la Repubblica 2001). The group threatened “explosive mail and crackling pots” across Italy and Spain in protest of the summit, and claimed responsibility for three other letter bombs and two explosive devices, one of which was in a pot, in July of 2001 (la Repubblica 2001; Marone 2015). In their letters, the Artisan Cooperative also demanded “freedom for prisoners in Turkish prisons and in Spanish FIES modules...freedom for all prisoners, freedom for the oppressed, freedom for the Mapuche people oppressed by Benetton,” referencing Italian fashion brand Benetton’s purchase of large amounts of Patagonian lands that forced many indigenous Mapuches off their ancestral land (MIPT 2008; la Repubblica 2001). The Artisan Cooperative also mentioned other anarchist groups International Solidarity, Revolutionary Action, Black Star, and Revolutionary Cores in their 2001 letters (la Repubblica 2001). Black Star and Revolutionary Cores were Greek anarchist groups, and Artisan Cooperative’s reference to Turkish and Spanish prisoners suggested that the group may have been linked with, or hoped to establish links with the international anarchist movement (la Repubblica 2001; MIPT 2008).

The Artisan Cooperative became one of the founding members of the Informal Anarchist Federation (FAI) when the group formed in December of 2003 (Marone 2015). As part of the FAI, the Artisan Cooperative carried out an attack against the president of the European Commission, Romano Prodi, in Bologna (la Repubblica 2003; Gnosis 2004; AnStrat 2021). The group carried out several more attacks as a member of the FAI (Adnkronos 2016; la Repubblica 2016; il Tirreno 2005).

Italy has an “important anarchist tradition,” and is a “stronghold of contemporary insurrectionary anarchism,” which emerged in the 1980s, inspired by the writings of Alfredo Maria Bonanno, who advocated “informal” anarchist organizations and the use of violence (Marone 2015). This ideology spread across Italy and the Mediterranean, and as the global anarchist movement experienced a revival in the 1990s and early 2000s, so did the insurrectionary anarchism ideology, which the FAI and Artisan Collective subscribed to (Marone 2015). Anarchy’s ideological resurgence among radical activists came after the fall of Communism and the decline of socialist movements at the end of the Cold War, and globalization’s acceleration in the 1990s and early 2000s (Gordon 2007; Williams 2007). Radicals opposed to capitalism and the state dissatisfied with the libertarian right and the New Left were left searching for a movement that meshed with a “political culture marked by emptiness,” alienation from the state, growth of corporations, and “decline of community” (Williams 2007). Anarchism, with its flexible anti-authority bent, emphasis on direct action, and focus on interpersonal relationships, provided an answer to many of these radicals, and was adopted by a new generation of activists at the turn of the 21st century to challenge not only capitalist institutions and the state, but

all forms of oppression and “domination” (Gordon 2007; Williams 2007). Insurrectional anarchist groups, including the Artisan Cooperative, that emerged at the turn of the century were usually concerned with local social conflicts, and “small, based on personal bonds, and often organized around an influential or charismatic leader” (Marone 2015).

Geography

The Artisan Cooperative was based in the north-central Italian city of Bologna (Marone 2014). Their 2001 attacks occurred in the northern Italian city of Genoa (la Repubblica 2001), and their 2003-2005 attacks occurred in Bologna and Parma (Modena 2000 2005; la Repubblica 2003; AnStrat 2021). The group may have operated out of Turin when it joined the FAI (AnStrat 2021).

Organizational Structure

The Artisan Cooperative may have been led by Alfredo Cospito and Anna Beniamina (AnStrat 2021; la Repubblica 2016). As a member of the FAI, a self-proclaimed “center-less, chaotic, and horizontal organization,” the Artisan Cooperative was likely loosely organized with little formal hierarchy (Marone 2014).

External Ties

The Artisan Cooperative was a member group of the Informal Anarchist Federation (FAI), which emerged in December of 2003 (Marone 2015). Other Federation groups included International Solidarity (Solidarieta Internazionale), 20 July Brigade (Brigata 20 Luglio), and Cells Against Capital, Jails, Prisoners, and Cells (Cellule Contro il Capitale, il Carcere, i suoi Carcerieri e le sue Celle; Five C's) (Marone 2015). The FAI may have had anywhere from 50 to 250 members (Marone 2014). The FAI also had “proven connections” to Greek anarchist groups, including the Conspiracy of Cells of Fire, and various attacks were claimed under the FAI “brand name” in Spain, Russia, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Indonesia, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere (Marone 2014).

Group Outcome

The Artisan Cooperative was a member group of the Informal Anarchist Federation (FAI), which emerged in December of 2003 (Marone 2015). In November of 2005, the Artisan Cooperative mailed a bomb to Sergio Cofferati, the mayor of Bologna (la Repubblica 2016; AnStrat 2016). This was the last known attack claimed by the Artisan Cooperative, acting as a cell of the FAI (la Repubblica 2016). While Italian police arrested several individuals associated with the FAI between 2012-2016, including Cospito and Beniamina, it is unclear if the FAI is still operating (Marone 2014; Torinoggi 2016). The exact relationship between the Artisan Cooperative and the FAI is also unclear, and it is unknown if/how many members of the Artisan Cooperative are still associated with the FAI.

Notes for Iris:

- in the 1990s and early 2000s, right-wing and left-wing movements began to lose momentum within Italy. This seemed to create a window of opportunity for anarchist movement to begin gaining traction
- real catalyst for the anarchist movement was Giuliani's death at the summit, which sparked a wider movement
- why are Italy and Greece such hot spots for anarchy? Politics, institutional design, culture, economy
- FAI seems like an umbrella because it's so loosely organized

II. ANTI-CAPITALIST ATTACK NUCLEI (NAA)

Torg ID: 66

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Anti-Capitalist Attack Nuclei (Naa), Anticapitalist Attack Nuclei, Anticapitalist Attack Nuclei (Naa), Anticapitalist Attack Nucleus, Nuclei Attacco Anticapitalista (Naa)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Nucleo Attacco Anticapitalista, Anticapitalist Attack Nucleus, Nuclei di Attacco Anticapitalista

Group Formation: 2001

Group End: 2001

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the Anti-capitalist Attack Nuclei formed, the group carried out their sole known attack in April of 2001, when it placed a bomb outside a temporary employment agency in Rome and a FIAT office in Turin (la Repubblica 2001; La Stampa 2001). The bomb placed outside the FIAT offices was addressed to the United States Relations Council in Turin. The Anti-capitalist Attack Nuclei may have intended to target the council instead of FIAT (La Stampa 2001). The group stated in a letter that their attacks were “justified because both targets represent ‘exploitation’ of workers” (MIPT 2008). Given the group’s name and the nature of its attacks, the Anti-capitalist Attack Nuclei was likely a leftist organization (MIPT 2008; Votel 2015). The attacks occurred one month prior to the 2001 Italian general election (BBC 2001).

Geography

The Anti-capitalist Attack Nuclei’s two known attacks occurred in the central Italian city of Rome, and the northern Italian city of Turin (la Repubblica 2001).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the Anti-capitalist Attack Nuclei’s organizational structure. The group likely had less than ten members (RAND 2008). The group could have been an alias for another militant group (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

No information could be found about any external ties the Anti-capitalist Attack Nuclei may have had. La Repubblica noted that NIPR claimed responsibility for two similar attacks on April 10, which may have been related (La Repubblica 2001).

Group Outcome

The Anti-capitalist Attack Nuclei's sole attacks were the April 2001 bombings (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the group only carried out these attacks.

III. NUCLEO PROLETARIO COMBATTENTE

Torg ID: 128

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Combatant Proletarian Nucleus, Combatant Fighting Nucleus, Nucleo Proletario Combattente

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Nuclei Proletario Combattente." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 35. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1nQpwYo2a_zq-Xpl65h4hYLxcYv90R70XEBuqEYnuHaE/edit
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Combatant Proletarian Nucleus, Combatant Fighting Nucleus

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2002

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Combatant Proletarian Nucleus was likely an alias for the Red Brigades-Communist Combatant Party (Red Brigades-PCC) (La Repubblica 2003; Vacca 2005,

271). The name was used to claim an attack on a temporary employment agency in Florence in August of 2002 (La Repubblica 2003).

Geography

The Combatant Proletarian Nucleus' sole attack occurred in the northern Italian city of Florence (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

This group was likely an alias for the Red Brigades-PCC due to the symbology used in conjunction with the attack (La Repubblica 2003; Vacca 2005, 271).

External Ties

This group was likely an alias for the Red Brigades-PCC (La Repubblica 2003; Vacca 2005, 271).

Group Outcome

The Combatant Proletarian Nucleus name was only used to carry out the August 2002 attack.

IV. FIVE C'S

Torg ID: 174

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: Ccccc, Cell Against Capital's Jail And Its Jailers And Cells, Cell Against The Capital, Jails, Prisoners, And Cells, Cellula Contro Capitale Carcere E I Suoi Carcerieri E Le Sue Celle, Cellule Contro Il Capitale, Il Carcere, I Carcerieri, Le Celle, Cinque C, Five Cs, Five C's

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-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: FAI, Cells Against Capital, Prison, Prison Wardens, and Prison Cells, Cellula Contro Capitale, Carcere i Suoi Carcerieri e le sue Celle

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2002 (never took responsibility for anymore attacks)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when this group formed but it first came to attention for an attack in 2002. The group is considered a part of the FAI, which formed in 2003 (MIPT 2008). The group's aim was against jails and the penitentiary system (MIPT 2008). The group was never explicit as to why they were against this or as to why they had attacks in Spain (MIPT 2008). The group was anti-capitalist, but was not Marxist-Leninist (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group mostly had attacks in Italy, but did have one in Barcelona (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The group might have been a faction of the Informal Anarchist Federation, an umbrella group for Italian anarchist groups (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

All of the group's attacks occurred in December 2002. It did not take responsibility for any additional incidents (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

-MIPT profile is pretty useless

-GTD all of the attacks are clustered - seems like one hit wonder

- V. BRIGATA XX LUGLIO
Torg ID: 245
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: July 20th Brigade, 39649, 20-Jul, Brigata Xx Luglio

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: July 20th Brigade, Brigata 20 Luglio, Brigata XX Luglio, FAI-Brigata 20 Luglio

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2004

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the July 20th Brigade formed, the group carried out their first known attack in February of 2002, when it exploded a bomb outside the Ministry of the Interior offices in Rome (Marone 2015). The group's name was a reference to the death of Carlo Giuliani, an anti-globalization demonstrator killed by Italian police during protests against the G8 summit in Genoa on July 20, 2001 (Horowitz 2002; Marone 2015). In letters sent to a news agency, the July 20th Brigade proclaimed that their violent actions were in response to the "systematic torture" committed by police against those protesting the G8 summit (la Repubblica 2002; MIPT 2008). The group also stated support for "revolutionaries who are resisting and are continuing to fight in the prisons," a statement that aligns the July 20th Brigade with other Italian anarchist organizations (Boschi 2005, 58; MIPT 2008). Anarchist groups commonly referenced prisons and prisoners in their statements, a phenomenon that Italian authorities believed originated from the arrests of notable Italian anarchists in the early 1990s (MIPT 2008). An anarchist organization, the group also expressed a desire to "annihilate" all democratic regimes, regardless of their political ideology (la Repubblica 2002; MIPT 2008).

The July 20th Brigade later became affiliated with the Informal Anarchist Federation (FAI) when it formed in December of 2003 (Marone 2014). In March of 2004, the July 20th Brigade, acting as a member of the FAI, carried out a bombing attack against police headquarters in Genoa (Boschi 2005, 57; Xinhua 2004). In a letter sent to a news agency in connection in which the July 20th Brigade took responsibility for the attack, the group also threatened King Juan Carlos of Spain, in response to Spain's "tough prison policy for terrorists and anarchists" (Xinhua 2004; Boschi 2005, 58).

Geography

The July 20th Brigade was based in the northern Italian city of Genoa (Marone 2014). Their attacks occurred in Genoa, as well as in the central Italian city of Rome (Marone 2015).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about the July 20th Brigades' internal structure. The group likely had less than 25 members (MIPT 2008). As a member group of the FAI, a self-proclaimed "center-less, chaotic, and horizontal organization," the July 20th Brigade may have been loosely organized, with little formal structure (Marone 2014).

External Ties

The July 20th Brigade was a member group of the Informal Anarchist Federation (FAI), which emerged in December of 2003 (Marone 2015). Other Federation groups included International Solidarity (Solidarieta Internazionale), the Cooperative of Hand-Made Fire and Related Items (Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco e Affini), and Cells Against Capital, Jails, Prisoners, and Cells (Cellule Contro il Capitale, il Carcere, i suoi Carcerieri e le sue Celle; Five C's) (Marone 2015). The FAI had connections to other international anarchist organizations, and had "proven connections" to the Conspiracy of Cells of Fire, a Greek anarchist group (Marone 2014). Moreover, various attacks were claimed under the FAI "brand name" in Spain, Russia, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Indonesia, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere (Marone 2014). The group protested the death of Giuliani similar to the Revolutionary Front for Communism (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The last known attack claimed with the July 20th Brigades was the March 2004 bombing at the police headquarters in Genoa (Boschi 2005, 57; Xinhua 2004). Several individuals associated with the FAI were arrested between 2012 and 2016, but it is unclear if any of those arrested had also been affiliated with the July 20th Brigades (Marone 2014; Torinoggi 2016). It is also unknown if there are any members of the July 20th Brigades still associated with the FAI.

VI. SARDINIAN AUTONOMY MOVEMENT (MAS)

Torg ID: 450

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: Sardinian Autonomy Movement, Sardinian Autonomy Movement (Mas)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2002 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the Sardinian Autonomy Movement formed, the group carried out its first known attack in July of 2002, when three packages addressed to the Sardinian newspaper L’Unione Sarda exploded in a mail center in Milan (BBC 2002; GTD 2019). The Sardinian Autonomy Movement, as the name indicates, was a Sardinian separatist group. The message sent with the packages demanded that those who wished to “turn Sardinia into a rubbish dump” to “get out!” (Minorities at Risk Project 2003; BBC 2002).

The Sardinia Autonomy Movement had a similar name to the Sardinian Armed Movement, a militant separatist group that emerged in 1983 and was responsible for several murders and other attacks (Pisano 1985, 11). However, the groups were likely not related, as there was almost twenty years between the attacks of the Sardinian Armed Movement and the Sardinian Autonomy Movement (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Given the group's name, the Sardinian Autonomy Movement was likely based on the island of Sardinia, an autonomous region of Italy. The group's sole attack occurred in Milan, although the exploding packages were addressed to a Sardinian newspaper (BBC 2002; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

The Sardinian Autonomy Movement likely had no more than a few dozen members at its peak size (Jones and Libicki 2008, 179). The members of the Sardinian Autonomy Movement were also likely native Sardinians (Minorities at Risk 2003).

External Ties

No information could be found about any external ties the Sardinian Autonomy Movement may have had.

Group Outcome

The Sardinian Autonomy Movement's last and only known attack were the 2002 package bombs (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). It is unclear why the group only carried out one attack.

VII. FEDERAZIONE ANARCHIA INFORMALE (FAI)

Torg ID: 217

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Informal Anarchist Federation, Federazione Anarchia Informale (Fai), Unofficial Anarchist Federation

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Informal Anarchist Federation, FAI

Group Formation: first attacks in 1999; movement formally announced in 2003

Group End: last known attack 2020, group likely currently active

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

By some accounts, the Informal Anarchist Federation (FAI) name was linked to violent attacks for the first time in 1999, when mail bombs were sent to the Greek embassy in Italy, a Citibank branch in Barcelona, and a tourism office in Madrid (Loadenthal 2017; Hanrahan 2013). However, the FAI was officially founded as a merger of four existing groups in 2003, when the group published an “open letter” and declared itself a “center-less, chaotic, and horizontal organization” (Marone 2014; Marone 2015).

This announcement is construed in existing literature to demarcate the “real emergence of a FAI global network” (Loadenthal 2017). The merger was of four existing anarchist groups operating in Italy--Cooperative of Hand-Made Fire and Related Items, July 20th Brigade, Five C's, and International Solidarity--which comprised the FAI in its early years (Marone 2014).

The FAI's first attacks occurred in December 2003 and January 2004. The FAI carried out “Operation Santa Claus,” a letter bombing campaign that targeted the European Union and its officials, in December of 2003 and January of 2004 (Marone 2014).

The exact relationship between the FAI and these four groups before December of 2003 is unclear. By some accounts, the FAI “targeted newspapers, churches, courts, police, prisons, and other targets located in Western Europe, largely Spain and Italy” between 1999 and 2003, but it is unclear if these attacks were conducted under the FAI name, or by one of the four groups that would later form the nascent FAI (Loadenthal 2017). Marone writes that the four groups collectively carried out at least sixteen attacks between 1999 and 2003, and these attacks may be the ones Loadenthal references (Marone 2014). The degree of communication these four groups had with each other before 2003 is also unclear.

The FAI was guided by an insurrectionary anarchist ideology, an extremist position within the larger anarchist movement, centered around violence and direct action (Marone 2015). Contemporary insurrectionary anarchism emerged in the 1980s, inspired by the writings of Alfredo Maria Bonanno (Marone 2015). Bonanno advocated for the violent destruction of the “institutions and people that the state represent and implement” and proposed the creation of a transnational “informal” anarchist organization, the “Anti-Authoritarian Insurrectionist International,” that would allow groups and individuals to work together to coordinate attacks (Gnosis 2004; Marone 2015). While the Anti-Authoritarian Insurrectionist International never formed, the ideas championed by Bonanno spread across the Mediterranean, and the insurrectionary anarchism ideology was increasingly adopted by militants as the larger anarchist movement experienced a revival in the late 1990s and early 2000s in response to globalization (Marone 2015). The ideological similarities between contemporary transnational insurrectionary anarchism and classical anarchism are slim (Marone 2015). Insurrectionary anarchists place a high degree of emphasis on immediate and direct action, and have criticized other anarchist groups for having any degree of organization (Marone 2014; Marone 2015).

The FAI opposed any form of authority, including capitalism, imperialism, militarism, clericalism, Marxism, and the criminal justice system, and sought the destruction of “any form or state or leadership throughout Europe” (Marone 2014; Hanrahan 2013). The FAI was also linked to radical environmentalism (Marone 2015). As the FAI expanded throughout the 2000s, attacks began to be claimed with the FAI name outside of Italy, and the nature of attacks intensified (Marone 2014).

Geography

The four groups that first formed the FAI were based in Bologna, Genoa, Rome, and Milan, all cities in northern and north-central Italy, but these groups and others under the FAI name carried out attacks across Italy (Marone 2015; GTD 2019). The FAI also carried out attacks in Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Britain, France, and Greece (Marone 2015; GTD 2019). Groups in Spain, Greece, Russia, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Indonesia, and other countries have claimed attacks under the FAI name (Marone 2014).

Organizational Structure

The FAI was loosely organized as a federation of anarchist groups and individuals (MIPT 2008). A “center-less, chaotic and horizontal organization” (Marone 2014), individuals became a part of the FAI “only at the very moment he/she acts and strikes claiming as FAI,” and then returned to their own “projects” (Loadenthal 2017). In accordance with Bonanno’s ideal of insurrectionary anarchism ideology, the FAI described itself as an “informal” organization that could carry out violent acts against capital and the state without “formal organization or particular skills” (Marone 2015). FAI attacks were intentionally simple, as Bonanno had written that “technical knowledge” and “complicated means” were unnecessary for direct action (Marone 2015). The FAI also stated that its highly decentralized structure also allowed it to avoid infiltration by police and informants (Marone 2014).

Due to the group’s horizontal and decentralized structure, identifying leadership and membership is difficult. The little information available on the internal workings of the FAI suggest two levels of the organization (Marone 2015). One level consists of the four original groups and members, which “are in contact with each other and try to coordinate themselves” (Marone 2015). Allegedly, eight individuals that each represented one of the four original groups met in 2006 to discuss “the future of the Federation” (Marone 2015). The other consists of affiliated groups and individuals that may operate autonomously and carry out attacks under the FAI name (Marone 2015). Many of the groups that operate under the FAI umbrella are named after imprisoned or dead anarchists (Marone 2015). The merger of four existing anarchist groups may imply some degree of militant experience among founding members.

The FAI may have had anywhere from 50 to 250 members and affiliated individuals (Marone 2015).

External Ties

FAI was tied to Greek anarchist group Conspiracy of Cells of Fire, which formed in 2008 (Marone 2015). After a 2010 attack at the Greek Embassy in Rome, the FAI stated that the act had been carried out as an expression of solidarity with members of Conspiracy of Cells of Fire (Kitsantonis 2010). The two groups also had similar ideological goals--both groups were guided by “the action and methods of revolutionary

violence,” and likely shared information and tactics (Kitsantonis 2010). FAI also offered “direct support” to the Mexican eco-anarchist group Individuals Tending Towards Savagery, and the two groups discussed forming a “more organized eco-anarchist movement” together (Phillips 2012). The FAI rejected any affiliation with the Red Brigades (Hanrahan 2013).

In 2011, the FAI began to advocate for the creation of the International Revolutionary Front, to coordinate transnational activities between anarchist groups (Marone 2015). The International Revolutionary Front was involved in an attack on a Greek courier company in March of 2013 (Dow Jones 2013).

Group Outcome

From 2014 to 2016, Italian police arrested several militants associated with the FAI, its affiliated groups, and the International Revolutionary Front (Torinoggi 2016; La Num 2017; Fama 2020; Marone 2014). Despite these arrests, the FAI continued to claim attacks (GTD 2019). The FAI’s last known attack may have occurred in September of 2020, when the Mikhail Zhlobitsky Nucleus of the FAI International Revolutionary Front claimed responsibility for bombs mailed to Giuseppe Pasini, the president of Confindustria Brescia, and to SAPPE, the Italian prison guard union, in Modena (Polizia Penitenziaria 2020; ANSA 2020). (Note: The FAI’s involvement in this incident was reported by Italy’s prison guard’s union so due caution should be taken with the source). As of 2020, FAI is also listed as an active group with a low threat of violence in Chile, suggesting that the group has maintained its international connections (Fitch Solutions 2020, 9).

Notes for Iris:

-interesting quote in Marone 2015: This escalation of violence was underestimated by Italian authorities and analysts for a long time, partly because the attacks did not cause casualties (Boschi, 2005, pp. 9, 15 and passim; see also Camera dei Deputati, 2012, p. 4).

-1999 attack may be attributed to member groups of FAI because Marone says there were a dozen attacks by the four member groups between 1999-2003

-FAI seems to still be an umbrella for individual groups. News sources are inconsistent in whether they attribute an attack to the group, FAI, or both.

-transnational activities are a little unclear. There’s no evidence that the four major member groups had international operations, but individuals in other countries adopting the name “FAI” as a sign of their allegiance/adoption of the insurrection ideology

-anarchist ideology traces origins further back than Giuliani

VIII. PROLETARIAN COMBATANT GROUPS

Torg ID: 391

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 2004

Onset: NA

Aliases: Proletarian Nuclei For Communism, Nuclei Proletari Per Comunismo (Npc), Proletarian Combatant Groups, Proletarian Combatant Groups (Npc)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Proletarian Nuclei for Communism, NPC, Nuclei Proletari per il Comunismo

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2004

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Proletarian Combatant Groups was likely an alias for the Proletarian Nuclei for Communism (NPC) (MIPT 2008). It is unknown when the group formed, but NPC's first attack may have been the September 2002 bombing of an industrial association and government office in Nuoro, Sardinia (Povoledo 2004; La Repubblica 2006). NPC was a Sardinian separatist group; its letters and pamphlets threatened to "liberate Sardinia" from "the rich and the police who protect them" (Corriere della Sera 2004). NPC may have also adhered to a mix of anarcho-insurrectionist and Marxist-Leninist ideology (Povoledo 2004; La Nuova 2018). The group made references to "policies of exploitation and repression carried out by capital," "the environmental havoc of waste and cement," and Carlo Giuliani, a protestor killed during anti-globalization demonstrations after the G8 summit in Genoa in 2001 (Corriere della Sera 2004). NPC's statements of responsibility for attacks were also similar to those issued by the Red Brigades' Sardinian column in the 1970s (La Repubblica 2003). The Red Brigades, and other "anarchist-extremist groups," had an active presence in Sardinia since Italy's Years of Lead (Povoledo 2004).

Geography

NPC was based on the island of Sardinia, an autonomous region of Italy (Povoledo 2004).

Organizational Structure

NPC likely had no more than a few dozen members (Jones and Libicki 2008). Ten individuals associated with NPC and its attempted 2004 attack on Italian and British Prime Ministers Silvio Berlusconi and Tony Blair were arrested in 2006 (La Repubblica 2006). The group may have financed itself through robberies (La Repubblica 2006).

External Ties

NPC may have been connected to A Manca pro S'Indipendentzia, a leftist Sardinian separatist political party that dissolved in 2015 (La Nuova 2018; L'Unione

Sarda 2015). NPC also may have been tied to the Revolutionary Independence Organization, another militant Sardinian separatist group (La Nuova 2014).

Group Outcome

The NPC's last known attack was the 2004 attempted bombing at Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's villa in Porto Rotondo, Sardinia, while he was entertaining British Prime Minister Tony Blair and his wife (Povoledo 2004; Laudante 2012). In July of 2006, police raided the homes of 54 individuals suspected of Sardinian separatist activities. Eleven were arrested, at least ten of whom were directly affiliated with the 2004 attack at Porto Rotondo (La Nuova 2014; La Repubblica 2006).

IX. ARTISANS' COOPERATIVE OF FIRE AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Torg ID: 2265

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for T142 (Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco E Affini).

Group Formation: This is an alias for T142 (Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco E Affini).

Group End: This is an alias for T142 (Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco E Affini).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for T142 (Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco E Affini).

Geography

This is an alias for T142 (Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco E Affini).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for T142 (Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco E Affini).

External Ties

This is an alias for T142 (Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco E Affini).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for T142 (Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco E Affini).

- X. ANTI-IMPERIALIST PATROLS FOR PROLETARIAT INTERNATIONALISM
Torg ID: 874
Min. Group Date: 2005
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Anti-Imperialist Patrols For Proletariat Internationalism, Anti Imperialismo Pattuglia Per Proletariato Internazionale

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: AIPPI

Group Formation: 1983

Group End: 1983

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While it is unknown when the Anti-Imperialist Patrols for Proletariat Internationalism (AIPPI) formed, the group carried out two attacks against an Italian Air Force tower and a U.S. government research laboratory in October 1983 (MIPT 2008; The Atlantic Constitution 1983). The exact goals of the group are unclear. MIPT speculates that given the name of the group and its targets suggest that the AIPPI opposed “Italy’s close military and political ties with the United States” (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Both of AIPPI’s attacks occurred in the central Italian city of Rome (MIPT 2008;

Organizational Structure

Little information could be found about AIPPI’s organizational structure. The group likely had only ten or less members (Jones and Libicki 2008, 147).

External Ties

No information could be found about any external ties AIPPI may have had.

Group Outcome

AIPPI did not carry out any more attacks after the October 1983 bombings. While it is unclear why AIPPI only carried out one set of attacks, members of AIPPI may have joined other leftist groups after the attacks (MIPT 2008).

XI. CONSPIRACY OF CELLS OF FIRE

Torg ID: 727

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20500>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: CCF, Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (SPF), CFN, Synomosia Pysinon Tis Fotias, Thessaloniki-Athens Fire Nuclei Conspiracy, Conspiracy of the Fire Nuclei, Conspiracy of Fire Cells

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2017 (imprisonment, but the group reportedly has maintained some forms of operation in prison networks. It is difficult to confirm whether the group can be classified as active or not active. See Group Outcome for more details.)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Conspiracy of Cells of Fire held its first attacks on January 21, 2008 when it conducted 11 firebombings against banks, businesses, car dealerships, and vehicles in Athens and Thessaloniki (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 634; US State Department 2011). The group stated that its reason for conducting the attack was to show solidarity with Vangelis Botzatzis and three other anarchists, who had been imprisoned for arson against Greek banks (Kassimeris 2012, 634). CCF conducted more attacks on February 21, 2008, when the group conducted 13 arson attacks in Athens, Salonica, and Piraeus (GTD 2018; Kassimeris 2012, 634). CCF was an anarchist group (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 635; US State Department 2011). The group's goals were to use violence to resist power structures, institutions of capitalism and other forms of social hierarchy, and to demonstrate solidarity with other anarchists (Kassimeris 2012, 634-635). CCF had profound "visceral hatred of banks," opposed "the military-police complex," despised capitalist society, and was disenfranchised by the political system and its inability to properly represent the people (Kassimeris 2012, 635). The group primarily used arson because the act of burning an edifice both literally and symbolically burned down structures of oppression and their symbols thereof (Kassimeris 2012, 635). For example, CCF often used incendiary bombs to attack banks to not merely attack a bank, but also to take a violent step to symbolically destroy the symbol of capitalism intrinsically connected to banks (Kassimeris 2012, 635).

In addition to arson, the group also sent mail bombs to multiple prominent targets including an office of the International Monetary Fund, foreign embassies in Greece, Europol, the European Court of Justice, French, German, Italian, and Greek leaders, and multinational corporations (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 638; US State Department 2011; Foreign Policy 2010; Foreign Policy 2010; NPR 2010; Talk Radio 2017; Business Insider 2017; Jamestown Foundation 2012; United States Department of State 2018). The group could be classified as anarcho-communist (Kassimeris 2012, 635). CCF openly acknowledged the gravity of its transgressions against the modern world and stated that the attainment of its freedom inherently involved the destruction of the status quo that the entrenched powers sought to maintain (Kassimeris 2012, 635).

The group also acknowledged that it would be unlikely to bring about the demise of a large system such as capitalism; nevertheless, the group used violence to wreak havoc and create a constant state of revolution and resistance (RealClear Defense 2017). CCF is largely inspired by Freiderich Nietzsche, Karl Marx, and Mikhail Bakunin (RealClear Defense 2017). The group may be nihilist (Kassimeris 2012, 645; RealClear Defense 2017). CCF may oppose western capitalist countries like the United States (RealClear Defense 2017).

Geography

CCF primarily operated in Greece. The group conducted attacks in the following cities in Greece: Athens, Thessaloniki, Piraeus, Stavroupoli, Korydallos, Itea, and Kryoneri (GTD 2018). The group has cells throughout Europe. The group conducted attacks in Berlin, Germany (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in Bologna, Italy (GTD 2018). The group allegedly conducted an attack in Vienna, Austria (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in Paris, France (GTD 2018). The group may have cells in Mexico and Argentina (RealClear Defense 2017).

Organizational Structure

CCF's organizational structure was decentralized and consisted of many cells (RealClear Defense 2017). Most members of CCF were in their 20s (Foreign Policy 2010). Many members likely came from affluent backgrounds (RealClear Defense 2017). CCF had an important prison sector that was dedicated to maintaining the group's armed struggle (Kassimeris 2012, 641). This prison wing was called the Nucleus of the Imprisoned Members of the Organization (Kassimeris 2012, 641). The leaders of this prison nucleus were Gerasimos Tsakalos, Panagiotis Argyrou, Charis Chatzimihelakis (Kassimeris 2012, 641). The Nucleus of the Imprisoned Members of the Organization protested prison rules and frequently participated in hunger strikes (Kassimeris 2012, 641). It is unclear who the overall leader of CCF is. It may be Gerasimos Tsakalos, a Greek nihilist who verbally attacked people in positions of power and was imprisoned in Korydallos for attempting to mail parcel bombs to foreign embassies (Kassimeris 2012, 641-642). Kostantina Karakatsani may have also been an important CCF militant who was imprisoned for being a member of a criminal organization and manufacturing explosives (Kassimeris 2012, 644-645). Commando Horst Fantazzini may be a wing of CCF (Kassimeris 2012, 640). The group is likely funded by its affluent members (RealClear Defense 2017). CCF may also have also used theft to finance itself (RealClear Defense 2017).

External Ties

Conspiracy of Cells of Fire may have had ties to Revolutionary Organization 17 November, or 17N. CCF conducted an attack to protest the imprisonment of 17N's chief

of operations, Dimitris Koufodinas, who CCF lauded for being an “authentic revolutionar[y] who ... never capitulated” (Kassimeris 2012, 635).

Group Outcome

CCF conducted its last wave of attacks in 2017 when it attacked the IMF (GTD 2018; United States Department of State 2018). There is a substantial degree of uncertainty surrounding whether CCF can be considered active. The group presumably has a large prison population due to arrests of group members (Kassimeris 2012, 641). Arrests seem to have precluded the group from using violence in recent years (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 641; US State Department 2011; Jamestown Foundation 2012; United States Department of State 2011; United States Department of State 2012; United States Department of State 2012; United States Department of State 2018). It is difficult to determine whether CCF remains active.

Notes for Iris:

- the group is anti-capitalist, anti-globalization. Their strategy to achieve this was to symbolically and literally burn down capitalist symbols (but no well-defined policy positions)
- there was a relatively steady tempo of attacks between 2010-2017
- nothing spectacular about 2017 attacks
- the group maintains several latent network ties

XII. SISTERS IN ARMS
Torg ID: 2516
Min. Group Date: 2010
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Sisters in Arms-Mauricio Morales Nucleus

Group Formation: 2010

Group End: 2010

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Sisters in Arms was an insurrectionist anarchist group with suspected ties to the Informal Anarchist Federation (FAI) (GTD 2019). The exact relation between Sisters in Arms and the FAI is unclear. Sisters in Arms may have operated as a member group of the FAI, or it may have simply been a name for other groups and/or individuals part of the FAI umbrella.

It is unknown when Sisters in Arms formed. The first attack claimed with the Sisters in Arms name may have been the March 2010 letter bomb addressed to the Italian interior minister, sent days before regional elections (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2010). However, news reports on the attack indicated that police were aware of the Sisters in Arms name and its connection to the FAI (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2010).

Geography

The Sisters in Arms name was used by anarchist groups that operated "in Milan and other areas in northern Italy" (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2010).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about Sisters in Arms' organizational structure. However, as a group affiliated with the FAI, Sisters in Arms was likely loosely organized without any form of hierarchy.

External Ties

Sisters in Arms was affiliated with the FAI, which had ties to anarchist groups from outside of Italy and Europe (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2010).

Group Outcome

The last known use of the Sisters in Arms name was the March 2010 letter bombing (GTD 2019). Given the nature of the FAI, however, individuals affiliated with Sisters in Arms may have carried out other attacks under a different name.