Time's up for terrorists

Question Socialist Party leaders in Moro murder

he Italian Socialist Party, a leading component of the Socialist International led by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, is now under police investigation for its ties to some of the most notorious international terrorists: the Red Brigades gang which last year kidnapped and murdered former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro after holding him hostage for 55 days.

PSI General Secretary Bettino Craxi, a friend of Senator Edward Kennedy and recently endorsed by the New York Times to head Italy's new government, was questioned by the magistracy together with his deputy secretary, Claudio Signorile, on June 27. As events unraveled in succeeding days, the entire Socialist Party leadership has come under suspicion of strong terrorist collaboration and collusion. Leading Italian industrialists such as Gianni Agnelli of Fiat and top politicians

tion is beginning to be answered by the recent developments in Italy. Leading members of the Italian Socialist Party are being brought before the Italian magistrates for interrogation, bringing to light who, in fact, benefits from terrorism. With the collaborative input of the U.S. Labor Party and European Labor Party, the Italian security forces have been able to determine with precision the origins of terrorism, how it was put together, and how the political networks of the the British-controlled Second International, the Israeli-Zionist intelligence networks and the Italian black nobility formed the command and control structure for running terrorism internationally.

Although there has been minimal press coverage throughout Europe and the United States concerning the dramatic developments in Italy, a major battle is taking shape over whether the results of the Italian crackdown will be applied to those countries where terrorism remains a scourge. The very existence of terrorism as a political weapon to be wielded against sovereign governments hinges not only on the outcome of the Italian investigations, but more fundamentally on whether the security organizations of France, West Germany, and Spain crackdown in a similar manner.

According to both French intelligence and former West German security officials, one of the continuing difficulties in clearing out the terrorist organization in the ruling Christian Democratic Party (DC) have also been implicated.

In short, the uppermost levels of Italian terrorist controllers—long identified as such by the European Labor Party (ELP) in two special dossiers—have now come under judicial scrutiny.

As the investigation continues, the Italian police will inevitably be led to the international centers of terrorist control and deployment. One of the leading magistrates in the case, Padua Judge Calogero, had said at a press conference two months ago that information then in his possession already indicated that Italian terrorism

phenomenon centered in the Middle East and North America, particularly Canada. Information made available to the magistrates by the European Labor Party which has worked closely with them in the course of

the antiterrorist campaign—has pinpointed that further, naming as responsible Israeli intelligence and British intelligence working in part through in-place networks located in North America.

The PSI-terrorist interface

The investigation into the Socialist Party leadership was first made public June 23, when the judges in charge of the Moro murder disclosed that PSI Deputy Secretary Signorile was known to have met with "Autonomist" leader Piperno. Piperno is head of that Autonomist movement identified by the police as the above-ground support organization of the Red Brigades and related terrorist cells. Signorile's meetings with Piperno-who is now in hiding from the police after being charged with helping to direct the Moro kidnapping-took

The significance of the crackdown on terrorism

is the political protection that is afforded the terrorists by leading public officials. Last week, in West Germany, Social Democratic Party Chairman Willy Brandt, announced that the environmentalist movement, a known center of terrorist activity, is welcome to join the SPD. Brandt went further in his avowed proterrorist stance by stating that, like the student movement of the 1960's, today's environmentalists represent a necessary political force in society requiring a broader political voice.

Such declarations should come as no surprise as Brandt has been one of the leading spokesmen in the British-controlled wing of the Second International supporting terrorists and supporting the electoral efforts of PSI Central Committee member Bettino Craxi (now being interrogated) before Craxi became too hot to handle.

Basque terror

Across the European map, as a counter to the events in Italy, the clearest point of escalation of terrorism is Spain. The Basque terrorist organizations have been on the rampage there for over a month. One

French intelligence official reported to European correspondents for Executive Intelligence Review that the Basque terror represents the greatest threat to both Spain and France, since the French have been intimately involved in aiding the Spanish in their fight against the terrorists.

According to a Spanish journalist, the problem for Spain's security services is not who stands behind the terrorist deployments, but how to piece together the proof that the black nobility, the Second International, and the Israelis work together to foment terrorism. It is a generally well-known fact that the Spanish black nobility runs terrorism—the question remains how to effectively move on it.

Over the coming weeks, what track the Italian investigators take will determine to a great extent how effectively terrorism will be eliminated. If they continue along the lines of investigation already being pursued, then many leading political figures in Italy will be behind bars. The whole structure of the Italian terrorism apparatus will find itself under the threat of or actual investigaion by the magistrates.

Then the Israeli intelligence service and many of Europe's leading black nobility families will be exposed for their terrorist operations, bringing the investigation to the top: the British monarchy which currently keeps its distance from the terrorists it in fact has created and controls.

—Paul Goldstein

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place during the period when Moro was being held, in April 1978.

General Secretary Craxi attempted to give Signorile political cover by announcing that Signorile had acted with his full support and under his instructions. The ostensible purpose was the PSI's desire to negotiate an exchange of prisoners with the Red Brigades—in complete violation of government policy at that time.

Rather than pulling back as expected, the judges responded by bringing Craxi himself in for questioning. Then when other top Socialist leaders such as Giacomo Mancini and his ally Landolfi attempted to deny that Piperno might be a terrorist, going so far as to call him their "friend," they too were summoned for interrogation by the magistrates. As of this writing, nearly all the top PSI leaders have been summoned by the judges, not excluding Socialist members of Parliament itself.

The lines of investigation

According to Judge D'Angelo, who is heading the PSI investigation, two distinct levels of inquiry are now being pursued by the police. First, the actual nature of the repeated meetings between PSI officials and leading terrorists must be explained. Second, what was the PSI covering up when it chose to hide the fact of these meetings once Piperno had been identified as a Red Brigades leader two months ago? "Very serious doubts" have now been cast on the Socialists' testimony, say the magistrates, following their preliminary investigation. Then, it was learned that PSI chief Craxi had also met at various times with Tony Negri, the jailed professor

from Padua University around whom the State's entire case against terrorism is now centered.

As the Executive Intelligence Review has previously documented, citing information made available to the Italian police by the European Labor Party, Negri, in his career as a terrorist leader, was a protégé of PSI central committee member Norbert Bobbio. In this, his case is paradigmatic of that of other leading terrorists and the Italian terrorist movement generally.

Other facts have more recently come to light which both elucidate the manner in which terrorist networks are maintained and the way in which they are interrelated with some of the best-known names and institutions on the peninsula. For example, a "research center" set up by Piperno which functioned until last year, was found to have conducted studies for many years on a subcontracting basis for a public research institute named Formez. Formez was a spinoff of the well-known Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, the public apparatus created by PSI leader Giacomo Mancini for the ostensible, but never realized, purpose of developing Italy's southern region.

Furthermore, the police have revealed that Piperno's outfit received the subcontracts from Formez on the strength of a written recommendation authored by a PSI parliamentarian. The judges point out that this is already sufficient proof that Craxi and Signorile were misrepresenting the case when they testified that the first PSI contact with terrorist Piperno took place last year under the guise of seeking the release of Moro. Also being brought into the growing web of terrorism is the owner of Fiat, Gianni Agnelli, who has been

hen Franco Piperno, formerly a professorat the University of Cosenza in PSI leader Giacomo Mancini's southern fiefdom of Calabria, became the subject of an arrest warrant in the investigation of the Red Brigades murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro, there arose a flurry of protest, including two articles published in La Repubblica on June 26 and 27, from their reporter "on the scene" in Cosenza, Giorgio Bocca.

Giorgio Bocca is an Italian Socialist Party member and a well-known journalist. He is a member of the intellectual circle of the PSI that controls terrorism.

Several other individuals and institutions mentioned but not identified by Bocca in the following excerpts are Renato Curcio, the jailed leader of the

La Repubblica reacts to terrorist roundup

Red Brigades and one of Francesco Alberoni's students at the Sociology Department of Trento University; Franco Piperno, a fugitive connected to the Moro murder, for which Toni Negri and Oreste Scalzone are now in jail (all three are members of the autonomist movement); Morucci and Faranda, two Red Brigades terrorists recently picked up and jailed by the Italian police; Giacomo Mancini, one of the best known national leaders of the PSI, and the "godfather" of terrorist Piperno; Formez, a research

center set up by the Casa per il Mezzogiorno (a center for the development—or exploitation—of the Mezzogiorno), originally created with the aid of Mancini; Montedison, Italy's giant petrochemical company, which has been identified as having funded the Cerpet, a research institute set up by Piperno, during the period when Cefis was Montedison's president.

La Repubblica, June 26:

But what is this terrorism of Cosenza? The southern university sanctu-

revealed to be a cofinancier of Piperno's research center together with the former head of the Montedison giant petrochemical complex, the well-known entrepreneur, Eugenio Cefis.

Eugenio Cefis was set up in business by the in-house Italian representative of the Lazard Freres banking house, Enrico Cuccia.

Fanfani, Agnelli implicated

Of equal significance are the facts which have emerged showing clear collusion between the PSI leadership and the head of the Christian Democratic opposition to Prime Minister-elect Giulio Andreotti: former Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani. Fanfani has now admitted to involvement in the entire episode last spring in which the PSI worked with terrorists Piperno and Negri to "help free Moro." Thus Fanfani has also been pulled into the ongoing police investigations.

The editor of the best-read Italian magazine, L'Espresso, and the magazine's top terrorist expert have also been implicated. It has been learned that they helped arrange and participate in the meeting between PSI deputy secretary Signorile and Piperno. L'Espresso is published by the brother-in-law of Fiat's Gianni Agnelli, Carlo

acciolo family whose now deceased brother was the leader of the Italian environmentalist movement.

What is emerging are the broad outlines of the network of enforcers and protectors of Italian terror identified by the European Labor Party in its twin special dossiers on the Moro murder. Amintore Fanfani is the creature of Princess Elvira Pallavicini, the major

spokesman of the Italian black nobility closely allied with the British crown and the Zionist workers run out of Israel.

Gianni Agnelli, who personally and through his family dominates a major portion of the Italian press, not only intermarried into this "black nobility," but is himself a spokesman for its professedly Malthusian financial policies. Together these individuals represent the international conspiracy which creates and runs global terrorist activity.

The investigations are continuing. Most recently over the past week Carabinieri General Dalla Chiesa's special antiterrorist unit raided the University of Cosenza in Calabria in an operation closely resembling that of two months ago in Padua which led to the arrest of Negri and about 20 other terrorist professors. Although little information has yet been released by the Carabinieri, it is known that the material confiscated during the raid has opened a new and very important flank for the overall investigations.

The University of Cosenza is the well-known fiefdom of the cited PSI leader Mancini, who otherwise attempted to defend Piperno last week. The police have also followed earlier leads, leading to a new wave of dozens of terrorists being rounded up in the Veneto region over the past few days. The Italian magistrates heading up these operations have pledged that this is only the beginning, and that the information gathered in the course of these operations will be used to add to the evidence needed to put the actual controllers of terrorism behind bars.

—Vivian Zoakos

ary of the armed party, as is said? The refuge of some of its leaders? There is a way of analyzing and reporting that is like a computer: you push a button and instantaneously you get huge memory banks, theorems, sophisms: Andreatta founded Trento, where Curcio studied, and Cosenza, where Piperno teaches. Ergo, the social and progressive universities produce terrorism. Or: Morucci and Faranda were found in the house of Giuliana Conforto, who was at Cosenza, ergo the Red Brigades have in the University.

La Repubblica, June 27:

Giacomo Mancini is not frightened, and finds a convincing image: "If one cashier who steals is discovered inside a bank, no one dreams of saying that the whole bank is made of thieves. I don't understand why the whole university should be found guilty just because two or three people in it are implicated in terrorism," The electoral response shows Mancini is right: 90,000 preference votes say that he is still a leader with a large following....

The possibility of getting a good degree ... is too great a privilege, and the chances outside too small, for the autonomist rebellion to go much beyond writing slogans on walls and trade-union demands made in truculent language. These don't seem to be the kind of youth to criminalize, but to help.

La Repubblica July 1-2:

Regarding the entities that financed

Cerpet by contracting research work from them, Monday's L'Esspresso adds something about the Formez and Montedison. It says that financing from the chemical industry reached Cerpet "through the Socialist Luigi Mazzillo." As far as Formez goes, the same weekly writes that the study center did research papers that were "printed one after another by the Lerici publishing house. Lerici is directed by Prof. Pedulla, who teaches history of literature at the University of Rome, and is a socialist of the Mancini faction." There's more: L'Espresso also writes that the three arrested Metropoli editors, Virno, Castellano and Maesano, "besides working in the Autonomy, also worked in cultural institutions close to the PSI."

a refuge