

Copenhagen Riots Open New Phase of 'Strategy of Tension'

by Dean Andromidas and Claudio Celani

A new "strategy of tension"* has been unleashed against Europe. The rioting of youth that engulfed Copenhagen on the night of March 1, and continued for several days, was only the opening campaign under the cover of the "Anti-G-8 Summit" movement. Its purpose is to create a European-wide climate of violence, terror, and political assassination targetting those forces who seek positive solutions for the onrushing financial and political crisis, especially with the development of the "New Politics" in the United States, after the November 2006 U.S. Congressional elections.

In January, the Anti-G-8 movement released a leaflet and other propaganda calling for wilder and wilder actions to create "a new world order" by the time the G-8 summit takes place in June. A month before, these same propaganda outlets were mobilizing for mass actions to protest the announced closing of the Ungdomshuset (Youth House) in Denmark.

The three days of street battles in Copenhagen were coordinated with actions in Hamburg, Germany, where 800 Autonomists battled with police. Smaller demonstrations took place in cities throughout Europe, including the German cities of Berlin, Hannover, Braunschweig, Göttingen, Flensburg, Karlsruhe, Mainz, and Frankfurt. Similar protests were orchestrated in Oslo, Norway; Gothenburg and Stockholm, Sweden; Helsinki, Finland; Vienna, Austria; Athens, Greece, and Istanbul, Turkey.

No sooner had the streets of Copenhagen returned to

normal, than Autonomist groups in Italy occupied the Danish consulate in Venice, saying that they would turn the nearby city of Padua into another Copenhagen because city officials there announced that they would close down a youth house. Like its Danish counterpart, this youth house has been the center of the Autonomist movement for the last three decades.

The entire crisis appears artificially created when one considers that the city of Copenhagen sold the house to a fundamentalist sect called "Faderhuset" (Father's House), which bought it explicitly to expel the "satanic" youth who had been squatting there for years. The leaders of this sect are Ruth and Knud Evensen, who founded the cult after Ruth had a "vision." When the first eviction notice was delivered last December, the riots commenced.

One of the key foreign organizations providing legal and political support for the Autonomists is the Anarchist Black Cross, whose Copenhagen chapter was based at the Youth House. The ABC has its roots in the anarchist movement of czarist Russia, where its main activity was mobilizing legal and political support for anarchist prisoners. In more recent times, its key leader in England was the British intelligence-linked anarchist Stuart Christie, who was arrested in Franco's Spain in the 1960s, while trying to bring explosives into the country. He was released after a campaign led by Bertrand Russell and Jean-Paul Sartre.

Since then, ABC has developed into two organizations: 1) The Anarchist Black Cross Federation, with an extensive network in the United States, has been identified by the FBI as a violent revolutionary organization; 2) the Anarchist Black Cross Network, of which the Copenhagen chapter is a member, is headquartered in Houston, Texas, and has a large international network throughout Europe, including Britain, Ger-

* The "strategy of tension" refers to events of the 1970s in Italy, when orchestrated terrorist actions were used by covert intelligence networks to justify constitutional changes, restrictions of civil liberties, and other political decisions intended to usher in a dictatorial process. See the LaRouche in 2004 campaign Special Report, "The Synarchist Resurgence Behind the Madrid Train Bombing of March 11, 2004," available at www.larouchepac.com.



Demolition of the Ungdomshuset (Youth House) in Copenhagen on March 5. The announced closing of the hang-out, a center of the “autonomist” movement, led to riots and street battles with police, with more threatened.

many, Greece, France, Spain, the Scandinavian countries, and Eastern Europe.

The New Politics vs. Boomer Terrorism

This new strategy of tension is directed at what Lyndon LaRouche has defined as the “New Politics,” the emergence of the generation of 18- to 35-year-olds as the decisive element for positive change. It is the mobilization of this generation into political action to save the world from the Baby-Boomer generation, which has been brainwashed by decades of anti-growth and anti-technology policies, and now holds dominant positions in government, education, and the economy.

Behind the scenes, however, the old networks of aging members of the terrorist organizations of the 1970s and 1980s are reactivating in a coordinated way throughout Europe, deployed by the same centers that deployed them 30 years ago. Therefore, it is not surprising that a recent poll taken in Copenhagen showed that the majority of 18- to 35-year-olds expressed disapproval of the rioting Autonomists, while the majority of Baby Boomers supported them. This is not just passive support. In a television interview, Danish Justice Min-

ister Lene Espersen denounced the parents of many of these Autonomists, as the ones who deployed them—because many of the parents are themselves former Autonomists and house squatters.

Attesting to the fact that the rioters were directed by the Baby-Boomer generation is the fact that the Jagtvej 69 Foundation, set up in an attempt to buy the house back, was created by one of the founders of the “BZ movement” of Danish house-squatters, Martin Sundbøll, who now owns an electrical company. The foundation’s lawyer is Kund Foldschack, who is also the lawyer of Freetown Christiania, one of the world’s oldest squatter sites. Based at an old Copenhagen military base, it was occupied by squatters in the 1970s; many of them still live there, and it is notorious for drug dealing, crime, and as a base for the Autonomist movement.

Ironically, the birth of Christiania was originally promoted by Ritt Bierregaard, the free-market liberal politician who today, 30 years later, is the mayor of Copenhagen. It was she who signed the order to sell Ungdomshuset to the Christian fundamentalist sect. Thirty years ago, the LaRouche organization led an international campaign against Bierregaard for promoting Christiania. Since then, she has been the European Union Commissioner for Environment, initiating restrictions on the chemical industry, and presiding over the signing of the Kyoto Protocol. Throughout, she has been the useful idiot in place for the oligarchy.

Italy: Next Showdown?

The G-8 meeting of heads of state and government is planned for June 6-8 in Heiligendamm, Germany, and the European Autonomist movement is mobilizing against that target. However, another “chaos” scenario could develop before that, in Padua, Italy, where the city administration has announced its decision to tear down the Autonomist “Pedro” youth center, which has been in operation for decades. Padua has been a hotbed of Italian and European Autonomists, instigated by Toni Negri at the University of Padua in the 1970s. After Negri was indicted, in 1979, for terrorist activity, his Autonomia Operaia was disbanded, but survived in the form of a myriad of “social centers” throughout Italy, whose leader today is Luca Casarini. Eventually, the Autonomi spawned the “White Overalls” and the “Disubbidienti” (Disobedients). Casarini and his Disubbidienti have been part of the Ungdomshuset battles in Copenhagen, and have been arrested by Danish police in the past. On March 6, Casarini led a two-hour occupation of the Danish Consulate in Venice.

Now, the Autonomist-Disubbidienti have announced that if the Padua administration goes ahead with its plans to tear down the social center, they will turn Padua into another Copenhagen.

Denmark, Italy: Is somebody fanning the flames? Yes. The chief ideologue of the 1977 Autonomist upsurge, Negri, is now hyperactive Europe-wide to promote “antagonistic” forms of “anti-capitalist struggles,” not different from those

that turned thousands of youth into violent Jacobin mobs 30 years ago. In Padua, on Dec. 13, 2006, Negri addressed about 500 Disubbidienti, presenting his new book, *Goodbye Mr. Socialism*. His message, as reported by *Corriere del Veneto* journalist Davide D'Attino, was: "Today, more than ever, there is room for movements from down under. Because power is structurally divided, and even if it verbally claims absolute sovereignty, in reality, it continually has to negotiate room for action and sovereignty itself, with centrifugal thrusts originated by society."

Negri's theory, as formulated in his previous book, *Empire*, is that the nation-state is the enemy, and therefore globalization, as long as it destroys the nation-state, is to be *supported*. According to a former member of the terrorist Red Brigades, Negri's rantings in *Empire* are very close to the Red Brigades' formulations.

Now, Negri (or his string-pullers) has re-published his old pro-terrorist writings, under the title, *The Arson Books*. He presented them at a public conference in Padua on March 1. Negri, now 74, was introduced by an "old pupil," Adelino Zanini, now an economics professor who is a expert on Adam Smith. Zanini, 53, graduated in 1977 in Padua (when Negri was the political kingpin at the university), with a dissertation on Karl Marx. Today Zanini looks like the marooned Tom Hanks in the movie "Castaway," and he adamantly defends Negri and the 1977 movement—at the same time that he is a leading promoter of British free-market theories!

This should not be a surprise for those who have read LaRouche's exposure of how the Anglo-Dutch oligarchy has historically deployed anarchist and Jacobin movements. Zanini himself explained, in a conversation with *EIR*, that he "started to fall in love with Smith" when he was asked to write the first Italian translation of Smith's *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*. He defended Smith as a critic of the colonial system and of protectionism, which he characterizes as "very progressive." Asked what his friend Negri thinks about Adam Smith, Zanini said that Negri shares his views. Zanini provided a web address where Negri indeed has a short endorsement of one of Zanini's books.

At the Padua conference March 1, Negri, according to journalist D'Attino, attacked Padua Mayor Flavio Zanonato and local historian Angelo Ventura, who has written about Negri as a terrorist. "Zanonato and all of them are real enemies," Negri said. He also targetted the small industrialists of the Veneto region, calling them "little monsters, still connected to a direct slave system." Negri himself lives on a 3,108-euro monthly pension for having been a member of the Italian Parliament in 1993, when he was elected with the Radical Party in order to escape jail. He attended Parliament sessions nine times and then escaped to France. There he was protected by the French government and taught at the Paris VIII University, a 68er offspring. In 1997, Negri returned to Italy under a deal by which he spent a few months in jail, and then was freed.

The 'New Red Brigades'

"Negri's ideas have been defeated," Padua Mayor Zanonato declared to the media. "Luckily, most of today's youth do not even know what he is talking about." Indeed, an opinion poll taken in Padua would probably show the same results as in Copenhagen, where support for the Autonomists came more from the aging 68er generation than today's youth. However, the Autonomi-Disubbidienti mobilization is connected to the reactivation of an even more dangerous network, the hard-core terrorist organization of the Red Brigades, which is being put into place for political assassinations.

On Feb. 12, Italian police arrested 15 alleged terrorists in Milan, Turin, Padua, and Trieste, announcing that a terrorist cell, belonging to the historical Red Brigades, had been broken up. Then, more people were arrested and some of them eventually released, in a pattern that seems to indicate that the terrorists had infiltrated local trade unions, in some cases even at leadership level.

Police collected evidence that this cell was planning a murder, and the target list included government advisor Pietro Ichino, right-wing editor Vittorio Feltri, and opposition leader and former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. According to inside sources, the key person to look at is Alfredo Davanzo, a 50-year-old veteran of Second Position, the successor organization to the second-generation Red Brigades, which was responsible for the 1978 assassination of Aldo Moro and other bloody acts.

Davanzo has lived for many years in France, protected by the French government, as a fugitive from Italian justice. When the Italian statute of limitations expired, Davanzo was able to go back to Italy as a free man. However, he decided to re-enter Italy secretly last November, passing through Switzerland. There, Davanzo was helped by Andrea Stauffacher, a well-known leader of the anarchist organization Revolutionäre Aufbau. Stauffacher also runs the European secretariat of the legal support network for terrorists, the Rote Hilfe-Secours Rouge. This network is already collecting money to meet legal expenses for the planned G-8 clashes with the police.

Stauffacher, now in jail at the request of Milan prosecutors, not only helped Davanzo enter Italy unnoticed over the Swiss border, but also provided technical assistance to other members of the terrorist cell on computer manipulations and hacker techniques. He has worked in the legal firm of Bernhard Rambert, who is a veteran of the European legal support network for terrorists. Rambert has been attorney for the international terrorist Carlos, and Swiss terrorists Bruno Breguet, Marco Camenish, and Giorgio Bellini. The archives of the Stasi, the former East German communist secret service, contain a file on Rambert, codenamed "Duke," which reports about a conspiratorial meeting between Rambert and Carlos in East Berlin, on Dec. 20-22, 1982.

In 1981, Rambert, who defended German terrorist Petra



Terrorism at the Genoa summit of the Group of Eight in July 2001. Now, the Anti-G-8 movement is calling for street actions against the G-8 summit in June, in Germany.

Krause, appeared in a public conference together with Otto Schily who, before becoming German Interior Minister, was a member of the Rote-Hilfe organization and was also an attorney for RAF (Red Army Faction or Baader-Meinhof gang) members. Stauffacher has manifold historical connections to the Italian Red Brigades. Her partner for many years has been Nicola Bortone, an Italian terrorist who was arrested in 1989 in France, put on trial, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. But Bortone did not serve any jail time, and despite his being formally banned from living in the country, he was never extradited or expelled, but took residence in France. In 2002, Bortone was arrested again in Switzerland and extradited to Italy that same year, suspected of being involved in the assassination of government official Massimo D'Antona in 2000. Recently, Bortone was arrested again, when the Italian Carabinieri found him with two Swiss girls in a car with old Red Brigades papers, Naples city maps, a camera, and leaflets in Arabic.

Bortone's sons still live with Stauffacher.

The French Connection

Stauffacher leads us to the "French Connection": More than 100 Italian terrorists have found refuge and protection from Italian justice in France in the past three decades. Stauffacher's name appears in the trial opened by Judge Gilbert de Thiel in Paris against Giuseppe Maj and four other Italian terrorists. Maj is suspected of involvement in the assassination of Italian government advisor Marco Biagi on March 19, 2002. In Maj's house in Villejuif, police found leaflets claiming responsibility for the murder, as well as false identity papers belonging to Davide Bortolato, one of the persons arrested last February in Padua. Another person recently ar-

rested, Claudio Latino, was Maj's lieutenant. Latino, in typical Red Brigades style, declared himself a "political prisoner" along with Davanzo.

In the French trial papers, Stauffacher is mentioned as having participated in a meeting on March 14, 2005, in Paris with Giuseppe Maj, Giuseppe's brother Luigi, and the Belgian Bertrand Sassoeye, an old member of the Communist Combatant Cells, another terrorist organization.

The French Connection closes the circle between the reactivation of hard-core terrorists and the violent Autonomist mass-organization. Not only did Red Brigades terrorists find refuge in France, but so did Autonomia leaders Toni Negri and Oreste Scalzone. They were all protected by French authorities, who turned down all extradition requests from Italy.

In 1979, when Padua prosecutor Pietro Calogero discovered that Negri was connected to the Red Brigades, and found a thread leading to the Hyperion language school in Paris, his discovery was leaked to the press on the eve of his secret trip to Paris. After the leak, French authorities shut down collaboration with him.

According to several investigators and sources, for example, Red Brigades founder and witness Alberto Franceschini, the Hyperion language school was a cover for the "super-clandestine" leadership of the Red Brigades. This center was led by Corrado Simioni, who in turn was a puppet of Edgardo Sogno, a high-level intelligence operative who was tied up in military and oligarchical circles inside NATO. Sogno was a member of the secret Freemasonic P2 Lodge, and a monarchist who turned anti-Fascist after the Italian monarchy dumped Mussolini in 1943. After the war, Sogno was associated with Allen Dulles and the NATO headquarters in Paris, when France was still a member of NATO.

Under the model of the French anti-communist organization Paix et Liberté, Sogno founded a similar organization in Italy, which then became a secret network, and plotted a coup d'état. The coup was foiled in 1974, and Sogno was arrested, only to be released shortly thereafter. Sogno's clandestine organization infiltrated its operatives among the young Red Brigade members, who took over the Brigades after the original leadership (which Sogno's organization could not entirely control), was arrested. The post-1974 Red Brigades, led by Sogno agent Mario Moretti, then shifted to bloody, targeted murders, culminating with the Moro assassination in 1978. Today's "new Red Brigades" are remnants of the Moretti-organization, after several split-ups and changes of names.

Through Simioni, Sogno was able to introduce into the Red Brigades a woman who had been the personal secretary of NATO Secretary General Manlio Brosio, a member of Sogno's secret club! Moretti's Red Brigades were coordinated from Simioni's Hyperion center in Paris, along with other international organizations. When Moretti was arrested, contacts between Paris and Italy were kept by Giovanni Senzani. Eventually, Senzani was also arrested, but Italian

investigators could never penetrate the wall built by French authorities.

Today, the Hyperion group is a more than unique phenomenon of “at least 30 persons who have been together for years, living their relationships always inside the same group, almost like a cult,” according to Red Brigades founder Franceschini. “The Paris brain,” writes prosecutor Rosario Priore—who has led several investigations of terrorism—“has existed (and is probably still alive) and has, in conjunction with institutions of that country, worked with monitor and control functions, if not leadership, of the composite world of subversion.” While Hyperion was coordinating Italian and international terrorist activities, the fugitive Autonomia founder Negri was given a teaching job at the university of Paris VIII, an institution set up by followers of Jean-Paul Sartre and Negri-buddies such as Felix Guattari, Michel Foucault, and Gilles Deleuze.

Ultimately, this outgrowth of the 1968 existentialist movement, can be traced back to the oligarchical project launched throughout Europe by the Congress for Cultural Freedom in the 1950s. The specific French network goes back to pro-British synarchist currents which had promoted Vichy fascism and infiltrated the French Resistance movement.

Myth of the RAF Is Built Up in Germany

The Zurich-based Stauffacher network is also tied to the campaign in Germany to promote the myth of the Baader-Meinhof/Red Army Faction terrorist organization as a forerunner of today’s anti-globalization fighters. This ominous campaign has incorporated the previous campaign to pardon former RAF terrorist Christian Klar, who is serving a life sentence. The pardon campaign has been turned into a promotion of Klar as an “anti-capitalist” leader, with right-wing politicians saying he should not be pardoned because he attacks capitalism, and the liberal lobby saying he should be pardoned exactly because of that. Klar provided the pretext for the phony debate by delivering a written speech about another former terrorist, Inge Viett, to a conference on Rosa Luxemburg in Berlin. His speech, published as an article in the leftist daily *Junge Welt* Feb. 24, praised the RAF as forerunners of anti-globalization fighters.

This campaign for “reconciliation” with RAF members who never dissociated from terrorism is being supported by Klaus Kinkel, the liberal Free Democratic Party politician who had been the coordinator of intelligence services. In January, Kinkel called on German President Horst Köhler, to pardon Klar. Köhler has so far refused.

On the web page of Stauffacher’s Rote Hilfe/Secours Rouge, updates on the “Pardon Klar” campaign can be found, along with updates on the campaign against the G-8 in Heiligendamm, and an initiative in support of the “arrested Italian comrades.”

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