

# Europe moves against terrorism

*In Italy, the case is building against Giacomo Mancini*

Honorable Giacomo Mancini, the Socialist Party (PSI) deputy from Calabria in the toe of Italy, is having more and more trouble maintaining his respectable image recently. Mancini runs the Socialist Party's interlocking Mafia and terrorist operations in the Italian south—as documented in previous *EIR* issues. Several developments have combined in the past weeks to undermine his honorability. First, his protégé Franco Piperno and Piperno's collaborator Lanfranco Pace both lost their court battles against extradition to Italy from France. Piperno and Pace will now have to face trial in Italy as conspirators against the life of Aldo Moro, the former Prime Minister murdered on May 9, 1978 by the Red Brigades.

The Piperno trial is only one of a series of legal actions against members of the so-called autonomous left in Italy, or the "Autonomy." Italian antiterrorist forces made a major breakthrough last April 7 when they arrested a score of Autonomists as accomplices of the Red Brigades in the Moro case. With that action, they made successful use of an investigative method suggested by *EIR* contributing editor Lyndon LaRouche: looking for political motives for terrorism that might reach beyond the borders of the nation under attack. Terrorism must be seen as "surrogate warfare" which uses not only bombs and machine pistols, but also ideological warfare. The judges investigating the Italian Autonomy, using the LaRouche method, came to the conclusion that, though seemingly separated by "ideological differences" over the use of violence, the Red Brigades and the Autonomy were really "two sides of the same coin."

Which brings up the second event embarrassing Hon. Mancini: the publication of a "disguised" account of LaRouche's antiterror method. Last week, a presumed "political fiction" work appeared in the press, on the subject of "Banks and Terrorism." This work, the eighth chapter of a book to be published shortly, purports to be an interview by two journalists with a "Col. Harris" or "Mr. Harris." It appeared in the Nov. 15-30 issue of the Rome biweekly journal *Tutto-Roma*, a publication which is under the political control of that

wing of the ruling Christian Democratic Party (DC) led by former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. In reality, "Harris" is Mr. LaRouche. (See accompanying excerpts.)

Mancini's third problem is the most serious. Another of his Autonomist protégés, Daniele Pifano, a 33-year-old Calabrian whom the Italian press calls the "best-known Autonomist leader in Rome," was arrested Nov. 8 in possession of two brand-new Soviet-made mobile missile-launchers, popularly known as bazookas, equipped with infrared, heat-sensitive targeting devices.

## The Pifano affair

Pifano has run the "Autonomist collective" at Rome's Polyclinic Hospital since 1973. In keeping with the Autonomist doctrine that the "vanguard" must attempt to "diffuse" violence throughout the working class in order to spark the revolution, Pifano has a long police record for assaults, threats, property damage, and interruption of public service. He also ran an Autonomist collective on the Via dei Volsci in Rome, and in the state electricity entity ENEL.

A former medical student, now working at Polyclinic as a lab technician, Pifano was originally "radicalized" in Catholic circles—like the "historical leader" of the Red Brigades, now-imprisoned Renate Curcio. The declared objective of the Autonomists is to demonstrate that reform of the bourgeois state is impossible. Thus their principal target is the trade-union movement. Two years ago, the Rome Autonomists physically attacked Luciano Lama, the leader of the Communist Party (PCI) union confederation the CGIL.

Lama recalls the event in an article in the PCI daily *L'Unita* Nov. 11: "This gentleman commanded the warriors of the Autonomy at the University of Rome some years ago, in that glorious action against this writer, which first sounded the alarm about the links between terrorism and political violence (i.e. "Autonomist" violence—mcs). The target, then and always, was the union."

Reflecting on the self-righteous outrage generated

in some circles by any suggestion of a link between the Red Brigades and the Autonomy, an editorialist in *L'Unita* Nov. 10 writes: "Fine, Pifano does not belong to the Red Brigades, he is a known head of the Autonomy. That, however, did not stop him from being equipped with those subtle theoretical theories known as surface-to-air missiles . . ."

As for Giacomo Mancini, who is a personal friend of Pifano and defended him in print when the Autonomist was arrested for assaulting Lama, *L'Unita* says "the political question we pose to the man and the forces above all suspicion, who as everyone in Rome knows, protected the Rome Autonomist leader, particularly at the point when he headed up the squads that assaulted Lama at the university, is this: how much do you think your attitude encouraged Pifano along his road of terrorism?"

Pifano was arrested by an alert policeman in the Adriatic port of Ortona, around 3 a.m. on Thursday morning, Nov. 8. He was with two friends, known "lieutenants" of the Autonomist leader, who were driving the Peugeot truck that carried the two bazookas.

### Who is Giacomo Mancini?

Within the collection of feudal baronies known as the Italian Socialist Party, the most backward is the southern suzerainty of Calabria, where Giacomo Mancini, Honorable parliamentary deputy, rules the party's affairs. In the case of Calabria, this includes keeping an eye on the most lucrative businesses in the area: the kidnapping industry and drug-running.

In Mancini's case, however, such traditional political business is only half of the story. The other half is his pet project, the Autonomist collective at the University of Cosenza, where his most notable protégé was Franco Piperno. Piperno was recently extradited from France to face a trial in Italy on charges of complicity in the kidnap and assassination of Aldo Moro.

Understandably then, Mancini was disturbed by the appointment of Carabinieri Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa as special antiterror chief after Moro was murdered. He protested that the appointment posed a threat to the Constitution, to the police, and the magistracy.

He was even more outraged when attention began to focus on his social turf, Cosenza University. He described the autonomist networks there as "nothing at all, except an area of dissent with the policy of national unity, which they are trying to outlaw."

Pifano himself accompanied them in a Fiat. The three are being charged, among other things, with "introducing armaments of warfare in national territory."

The Italian press has speculated that the two weapons could be used to shoot down helicopters transporting major political figures such as Prime Minister Cossiga, or to assault buildings such as seats of government or special prisons, or to demolish the armored cars in which more national figures, such as PCI leader Berlinguer, travel.

Pifano's two accomplices are telling investigators that they found the container with the two bazookas in it lying on the road, and that they took it thinking it contained "big telescopes." Pifano himself denies any knowledge of what the truck contained. However, authorities are said to be extremely doubtful of their stories, especially since turning up in the Autonomist's Rome apartment a complete mechanical workshop equipped to modify firearms, with machines capable of erasing serial numbers, imprinting new ones, and modifying the threads of gun barrels.

### The Granato affair

The Red Brigades-Autonomy connection was confirmed by the terrorists themselves the day after Pifano was arrested. On Nov. 9 Michele Granato, a 24-year-old Rome policeman, was shot in the back on a Rome street in front of his 18-year-old fiancée. The Red Brigades claimed responsibility for the murder later with a long leaflet calling Granato a "killer for the State" who had "for years blocked every initiative of the proletariat struggle." The leaflet was signed by the "Red Brigades—Roman Column."

Granato was really the enemy, however, of the Rome Autonomy. According to *Corriere della Sera*, in his five years with the Rome police's Mobile Squad, he had "followed the turbulent developments of the Autonomist collective of the Via Dei Volsci . . . the Autonomi knew him well." *La Stampa* Nov. 11 adds more to the story: it was Granato who put the handcuffs on Daniele Pifano at the disturbances at the Polyclinic two years ago.

The Red Brigades leaflet ends with a call to arms to the entire "movement," claiming the necessity of armed struggle: "outside of this combative offensive, to speak of proletarian needs becomes pure idealism."

Thus Giacomo Mancini's defense of the civil rights of his Autonomist friends, his slanders of the prosecuting judges as fascists, and his indignant rejection of any suggestion that his boys are really vicious killers, are exposed as completely fraudulent. The Red Brigades' Rome organization, which was splintered after the Moro assassination and the April 7 arrests, has been reconstructed on the basis of open recruitment from the Autonomy.