

and financially supports "ethnic minorities" and separatist terrorists such as the Basque ETA, the IRA, the Croatian Otpor, Armenians, and the separatist American Indian movement.

Likewise, **Dr. Dov Ronen**, a social scientist at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs, has recently become a widely known advocate of the "small-is-beautiful" cantonization doctrine through his new book *The Quest for Self-Determination*.

Terrorism in the name of human rights

Carrying out this mission was the IRA's double-bomb carnage on July 20 in London. Eight people were killed and 53 injured. The Provisional IRA, which took responsibility for the bombing, issued a communiqué justifying its murders by invoking Article 51 of the United Nations statutes on the right to self-determination.

Besides the IRA attack in London, the new terrorist offensive included 36 more bombings in a 48-hour period in mid-July in Europe:

- **West Germany:** eight bombs exploded in Frankfurt and one in Mannheim. All were targeted against construction firms involved in building an airport extension at Frankfurt-am-Main, a project opposed by the "greenies." Environmentalists and their terrorist allies have regularly organized violent demonstrations and occupations opposing the extension.

- **France:** on July 26, the sixth bomb exploded in Paris in as many days. An Armenian terrorist group, Orly, the French-based arm of the separatist Armenian Secret Army, claimed responsibility.

A bomb exploded in front of an apartment vacated three days earlier by former terrorist, and now Mitterrand government adviser, Régis Debray. This bombing was claimed by the French Revolutionary Brigades.

The French terror wave targeted two Israeli-connected enterprises, including the Bank Leumi, and also a PLO leader, Fadl Aldhari, who was killed in the attack. This terror wave intersects a violent factional situation among rival elements of organized crime and the Socialist government. In recent weeks, **Nick Venturi**, an associate of Interior Minister Gaston Defferre from the notorious drug-entrepôt of Marseilles, was jailed on a variety of charges. **Justice Minister Robert Badiner**, who works closely with the international "criminology" network that runs the terrorist support apparatus, is known to be an enemy of Defferre in the government. Defferre himself claimed, in response to the latest bombings, that the terrorist wave is directed against him to suggest he is an incompetent minister.

- **Holland:** two gunmen unsuccessfully attempted to assassinate the Turkish consul in Rotterdam.

- **Spain:** Twenty-two bombs were detonated in the Basque region by the ETA.

PART II

Henry Kissinger, Italy's and the assassination of

by Nora Hamerman, Editor

Before his kidnap-murder by the Red Brigades in the spring of 1978, Aldo Moro, the former long-time prime minister of Italy and president of its ruling party, the Christian Democracy, had been working on a plan to bring all the democratic forces in Italy together in governmental collaboration. This plan, dubbed the "Historical Compromise" because it would have included Italy's Communist Party (PCI) in the government for the first time since 1945, was, in the words of *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, "a stroke of genius."

LaRouche notes in his forthcoming book, *The Toynbee Factor in British Grand Strategy*, that "The problem inside the Christian Democratic Party is the powerful faction of black oligarchs; the problem in the Communist Party, the other mass-based party of Italy, is a current most conveniently identified as linked to that one-time supporter of Benito Mussolini's fascist coup, Benedetto Croce. If, however, the DC and PCI are *en bloc*, the result is that the non-oligarchical Catholics of the DC and the 'Catho-Communists' [in Italian, *Cattocomunisti*] of the PCI effectively dominate the government of Italy."

Testimony in the ongoing trial of Moro's killers by Moro's widow, Eleonora, and his two children—56 Red Brigades members are defendants at the Foro Italoico in Rome—has pointed strongly to the fact that Moro was killed for sponsoring this project. His widow testified that a "very famous American political figure" warned Moro that he would "pay dearly" for carrying through the Historical Compromise. The warning, delivered most probably (according to the testimony of Moro's daughter) during a visit by Moro to the United States in 1975, undoubtedly came from the man who was then U.S. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger—who had made no secret of his opposition to Communist participation in the Italian government.

Kissinger's (and later, Cyrus Vance and Alexander Haig's) notorious partners in the plan to block the government of national unity were the heads of the Italian Socialist Party, led by its ambitious Secretary-General, Bettino Craxi. Craxi's party polled about 10 percent of the vote in national elections. The Communists and Christian Democrats, with a combined total of over 70 percent of the electorate, would constitute an

Socialists and the Aldo Moro

overwhelming majority with no need of Socialist support, even if fractions of both large parties broke away in protest against the national unity project.

According to Eleonora Moro, it was Moro's insistence on preparing for Communist participation in the government that led to escalating threats against him from 1977 onward. Oreste Leonardi, Moro's security chief who was killed instantly in the ambush that captured the statesman on March 16, 1978, had literally begged police and governmental authorities for additional protection for Moro in the weeks leading up to the incident, after learning that Red Brigaders from all over Italy were flooding into Rome. But no help was forthcoming.

Some explanation of this obstruction came only in May 1981 when it was revealed that the chiefs of Italy's security services were members of the conspiratorial Propaganda-2 Masonic lodge, an outfit which, as *EIR* reported at the time, was at the command of nearly every major terrorist incident of "left" or "right" and every branch of organized crime activity that has hit Italy over the past decade and more.

Reporting on the trial on July 21, 1982, the Rome daily paper *Paese Sera* had this comment: "The observer finds himself forced to admit that the hypothesis of a conspiracy (perhaps at the international level), of which the Red Brigades would have been only the 'armed branch,' is becoming more and more substantiated." The conspiracy hypothesis was put forward, first and solely, by Lyndon LaRouche and his collaborators in the European Labor Party (POE) of Fiorella Operto in Italy.

In a series of dossiers, beginning with LaRouche's "Now Is the Time for Justice" in May, 1978, then "Who Killed Aldo Moro?" in October 1978, and followed by "Socialist Area—The Party of Terrorism" in the spring of 1979, the POE had elaborated the monstrous apparatus that had carried out the "attack on the heart of the State" that was the Moro kidnaping of 1978. The POE noted that only one level of this apparatus is defined by the "hard-core" Red Brigaders who captured and killed Moro, undoubtedly with the aid of organized-crime elements; crucial roles are played by the terrorist-sympathizing "left"; the mass media; the corrupt, oligarchi-

cal wing of the Christian Democrats around Amintore Fanfani; and finally the international oligarchical networks leading all the way to the Royal Family of Britain.

In their testimony, Moro's widow and children expressed bitterness at the fact that the state, vigorously backed by the Communist Party and the Christian Democrats alike, had refused "negotiations" with the terrorists. Although the family's rancor is understandable, the trial record makes clear what was already apparent: no "negotiations" would have saved Moro's life, except, perhaps, at the cost of everything he had ever lived for. This is not to say that Moro could not have been saved. The one chance of doing that would have been to proceed, as the Italian authorities did in the case of General Dozier, by attacking the top international political protectors of the terrorists and cutting off the tentacles of the illegal-drug-running criminals who gave the Red Brigaders indispensable tactical support. Failure to denounce the Henry Kissingers and their proprietors, not unwillingness to deal with thugs, was the only omission which can rightfully be charged to the Italian government in the spring of 1978.

The double-tiered Red Brigades

by Fiorella Operto from Rome

The conspicuous absentees among the caged defendants at the Moro Trial in Rome are Franco Piperno and Lanfranco Pace, the leaders of the terrorist "Autonomy" group. Extradited from France at the request of Judge Pietro Calogero of Padua, who had uncovered their role in the "political management" of the Moro crime in 1979, when his investigation revealed the identity between the clandestine Red Brigades and its above-ground branch, Autonomy, Piperno and Pace were later absolved by the "confession" of a Red Brigader turned state's evidence, Patrizio Peci. Giacomo Mancini, the Socialist Party leader who had been Piperno's patron, even threw a party to celebrate his release, attended by members of some of the oldest Venetian noble families.

Now Piperno and Pace have been fingered again by Antonio Savasta, the star witness of the Moro Trial, as "leaders" of the Red Brigades. Their story, as we shall see, is of great interest because it leads us to elements in the Italian Socialist Party (PSI).

Piperno and Pace had been crucial links in the "negotiations" between the State and the terrorists fostered by the Socialists, a topic which came up at various points

in the trial. In one hearing Savasta, who had been the jailer of another kidnap victim—NATO Gen. James Dozier—specified the horrible fraud behind the “negotiations” issue. Moro, he said, was condemned to death at the very moment of his capture, condemned for his “service” rendered to the State, for the “function” he was fulfilling.

We briefly take our readers to the scene of the hearing:

The presiding judge, Severino Santiapichi, asks Savasta: But how can one conceive of a “trial in which the accused is already condemned to die? Savasta pulls his thoughts together. He alludes to the tradition of “people’s tribunals,” and defines the trial to which the Red Brigades subjected Moro as a “political dialogue” between a slave of the system and the armed representatives of the proletariat. The judge asks Savasta if any exchange between the state and the Brigades could have led to the prisoner’s release.

Savasta answers: Neither a ransom nor anything else could have assured Moro’s release, except, perhaps, the freeing of the prisoners named in the terrorists’ communiqués. The judge asks: Why had you accepted exchanges on other occasions?

Savasta matches the iciness of his voice to the answer. Any exchange, he states, represents a further unraveling of the state. It was never a question in Moro’s case or in others, of freeing the prisoner, who was in any case already condemned, but of *the unraveling process which all negotiations would set into motion in the system.*

The entire strategy of negotiations, which Craxi put forward as a “humanitarian” effort to save Moro’s life, turns out to have been based on assumptions which were dismantled in the first hearings of the Moro trial.

The letters Aldo Moro supposedly wrote from his captivity, in which he besought talks with the terrorists, were written, corrected, and retouched by the Red Brigades. “The problem of the letters is a political problem,” Savasta explained. “The letters are the equivalent of a Red Brigade communiqué and must have political content. This political content must also contain the thought of the Red Brigades.” Aldo Moro never actually desired any “talks”; it was the Red Brigades that forced him to write those letters, which were nothing but the terrorists’ communiqués.

How much Judas’s ink was spilled by the “party of negotiations” during the kidnapping to interpret, comment upon, speculate over, and manipulate the words and “will” of Aldo Moro, who died because he did not accept collaboration with his torturers.

The role of the media

One entire chapter of the European Labor Party’s 1978 Moro Dossier had been dedicated to the press and

the role it played in furthering the Red Brigades’ designs of “unraveling the state.” We singled out the press empire of Count Carlo Caracciolo for its ferocious attacks on the state; and we specifically identified the journalist Mario Scialoja of the weekly *L’Espresso*, as a tie between the Red Brigades and the media. Scialoja, writing from New York, libeled the POE.

At the trial in Rome, another repentant terrorist, Massimo Cianfanelli, revealed that there was a link between the parties to the “negotiations”—the Morucci-Faranda couple, who claimed to have “split” out of the Red Brigades but were completely involved in the organization’s leadership; Socialist Party protégés Piperno, Pace, and Scalzone, who were also “Red Brigades leaders”; and *L’Espresso*, the weekly magazine published by the luridly environmentalist Caracciolo family.

It was probably Franco Piperno and Lanfranco Pace, formerly linked to the magazine *Metropoli*, who maintained relations with the media at the time of the kidnapping and manipulated the course of the “talks” through articles, releases, and messages. “Morucci and Piperno,” Massimo Cianfanelli confessed, “used to discuss this project . . . about how to use the magazine.”

In Savasta’s testimony these two, both currently fugitives from justice (Piperno is seeking permanent “political asylum” in that disguised colony of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Canada, which has twice refused the Italian government’s request to extradite him for this trial), are termed without qualification “Red Brigades leaders.”

“Pace joined the Red Brigades in 1977 and was briefly part of the service brigade,” says Savasta. Cianfanelli, the other state’s witness, recounts that “Morucci and Faranda were very close to journalists from *L’Espresso*. . . It is possible that information traveled the route Morucci, Faranda, Piperno, Pace, Scalzone, *L’Espresso*.”

This testimony gives a very different picture, of course, from what was presented through *L’Espresso* and Bettino Craxi’s Socialist Party at the time and afterward. The mediators, Piperno et al., were supposedly members of the “movement” but not of the terrorists; Morucci and Faranda were “former” Red Brigaders who split away in horror at the decision to kill Moro; Scialoja was an enterprising investigative journalist who somehow managed to get hold of exclusive interviews with fugitives.

Obviously, one of the reasons for the so-called splits in the Brigades must have been *the need to supply covers* for the irregulars who, like the arrested Red Brigader Prof. Giovanni Senzani, the criminologist (and who knows how many others, still walking around free) maintained high-level contacts with the outside world



Henry Kissinger with Aldo Moro

(cabinet ministers, political parties, secret services). Pace and Piperno had to be “covered” for a certain period, given the role they played, for the negotiations.

The Red Brigades used the “hard-cop, soft-cop” method against the Italian government. Various forces push on “humanitarian” grounds for the state to surrender, while the Red Brigades harden their tone, organize psychological warfare, and threaten to kill the hostage. The methods of the Tavistock Institute—well known to Senzani, who had been trained in them through the EuroGroup—prescribe that such conditioning will make the victim collapse more quickly and fully than simple torture alone.

If the role of “soft-cops” Piperno and Pace enjoyed adequate cover in the Socialist Party, what was the Socialist Party’s cover? What role did Senator Landolfi, who had financed *Metropoli*, play? Or former PSI Secretary-General Giacomo Mancini, or his lieutenant, Hon. Claudio Signorile, or the prime ministerial aspirant Bettino Craxi?

“Were the PSI’s negotiations limited to occasional meetings of more or less self-styled mediators, or, even unwittingly, had they reached the jailers of Moro?” The question is raised by Hon. Violante, the Communist Party deputy and former magistrate from Turin. And further: “In the letters which the jailers had Moro write . . . is there information they should not have known? . . . Did there exist a ‘secret channel’ between the Red Brigades and the outside world?”

Referring to the Red Brigades “executive committee members” now on trial in Rome, Savasta then adds, “Concerning the Moro affair, Seghetti, Balzarani, Gallinari, Moretti, and I myself did not have any doubt about the fact that Morucci and Faranda were the extension of Piperno and Pace in the Red Brigades circles.” Balzarani and Gallinari were Moro’s executors, who fired the fatal bullets into his body in the trunk of the car where it was found. The so-called dissidents Morucci and Faranda were so much a part of the Brigades that at the end of Moro’s captivity, they argued in internal meetings (Savasta recalls) for the need to support the magazine *Metropoli* as a “synthesis with the various revolutionary impulses, which surely would not assume a position contrary to the Red Brigades’ line.” The support to which Savasta alludes was given, and was confirmed by other statements of the same “repentant” terrorist, showing that relations between *Metropoli* and the Red Brigades were extremely close.

As *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche wrote in his May 1978 pamphlet, “Now Is the Time For Justice,” a terrorist group is a closed system, insofar as the stage-manager of terrorism devises the terrorist structure, as in a computer, on the basis of ideological tracks (false trails that lead, for example, to defining terrorism as KGB or CIA, as “red” or “black”), chosen by the profile of the population or of those elites which are terrorism’s victims, or a logistical profile. From this

standpoint, as LaRouche insisted, the relations between Mafia and terrorism are "organic" relations and not merely logistical, or a temporary alliance, although it may appear that way. The announcement July 20 by the Naples column of the Red Brigades that it is officially unifying with the local Mafia, the Camorra, corroborates this.

The controller of blind terrorism looks down from above at the apparatus he has created over decades: he arrives at the point of shameless boldness in "predicting" future developments, as occurred last October, when Craxi "predicted" that the terrorist wave of the summer should reach a new crest at the end of autumn (the Dozier kidnap occurred punctually on Dec. 17).

These predictions serve to condition the range of political choices of the victims and to manipulate the targeted population.

Through the declarations of the repentant terrorists, which while obviously not entirely truthful or precise are broadly plausible, we begin to get a glimpse of the inner workings of terrorism at a level which, in Savasta's case, is that of the "regular" or the manual laborer of terrorism. The discussion may shift slightly for the Executive Committee of the Red Brigades, but their testimony gives us a very limited picture. The case of Morucci and Faranda, Piperno and Pace represents a slightly higher level; it leads us to a fuller comprehension of the confessions of the state's witnesses. It could, moreover, lead to a reopening of the investigations into the involvement of Prof. Antonio Negri and Autonomy—exonerated from the Moro crime when terrorist-turned-informer Peci testified that the famous "voice" of the kidnapers' phone calls to Eleonora Moro was not Negri as had been supposed.

If, in fact, Piperno and Pace were always part of the Brigades leadership, but denied this until Savasta's testimony and played the role of "pinch-hitters" during the negotiations period, feeding into Craxi's game-plan to capture the prime ministership after a devastating capitulation of the State to the terrorists, who knew that Piperno and Pace did *not* negotiate for a humanitarian wing of the movement but for the Brigades themselves? What "director" was observing the unfolding of events, from a more complete point of view, from a higher position? We believe that one "higher level" of the Red Brigades strategy can be located among those politicians of the PSI who throughout the entire period maintained relations with Piperno, Pace, and Scalzone. We believe that precisely this chain of relations between the Red Brigades and "outside" is the knot to be untied in order to definitively understand how terrorism works, and how to defeat it. And we believe firmly that the Truth with a capital T is the most needed homage to the memory of Aldo Moro and dozens of other heroes, victims of terrorism who did not negotiate.

Profile: Part I

Mexico's insurgent PAN the Inquisition networks

by Timothy Rush

The Mexican government's claims that 80 percent of the electorate voted in the July 4 national elections, and that 75 percent voted for the ruling PRI party's candidate, Miguel de la Madrid, has served to stabilize the political environment in the country for a short while.

The time has come to appreciate the real watershed the elections represented, however. As the National Action Party (PAN) continues violent actions such as the blockade of the Pan-American highway south of Nogales July 26, the emergence of the PAN as the "second force" in the country must be examined and understood for what it is.

The PAN party is not a "right-wing Catholic" domestic force, as many in Mexico believe it to be. It is emphatically not "a free-enterprise party, something like the Republican Party in the United States," as State Department officials are informing callers. It is the direct product of 80 years of proselytizing in Mexico by the same European monarchists who created the fascist movements in Europe. The PAN is the spearhead of mass "left" and "right" disruption in Mexico, designed to flourish in the environment of economic strangulation of the country now being overseen by the Wall Street, London, and Swiss banking circles who brought Hitler to power in Germany by the same means two generations ago. The PAN incarnates the revenge of the feudalists in Europe, today grouped around Otto von Hapsburg's Pan-European Union, who have never forgiven Mexico's *republicanos* for executing the Hapsburg emperor of Mexico, Maximilian, in 1867.

It is Mexico's new Inquisition.

In the July elections, the PAN received an official 16 percent of the vote. Its 4 million votes were concentrated in the middle-class districts of the large cities—Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Puebla—and in the northern border states. Reliable though unofficial counts place the PAN vote in the 20-25 percent range. The next-largest vote, by official as well as unofficial estimates, was the Unified Socialist Party's (PSUM) 6 percent. In the state of Sonora, all qualified observers admit the PAN received some 70 percent of the vote; the party virtually controls the state, in the continuing rampage of violence and intimidation which it dubs "the mobiliza-

is a creation of in Central Europe

tion for national insurgency.”

Buckleyite networks in the FBI and in the U.S. State Department were instrumental in promoting the PAN vote. An intimate of the U.S. embassy staff in Mexico City told *EIR* that the embassy was “definitely” working to build the PAN vote and had been committed to this “for at least the past four to five years.” Leading personnel for the project were drawn from the U.S. International Communications Agency (USICA). In Sonora, every PAN move was closely coordinated with the U.S. consular office in the state capital of Hermosillo. On the day of voting, July 4, the PAN mayoral candidate of the city, Casimiro Navarro, even spent the duration of the balloting in the U.S. consulate until the voting was completed.

Unless the PAN is undercut through coordinated international action, Mexico will soon cease to exist as a sovereign, republican nation-state. It will become a horror of Jacobin Iran-style disintegration. The problems posed for the United States will make current hotspots throughout the world pale in comparison.

Year of the Anti-Christ

“This is the year of the three '60s' for Mexico: 60 percent inflation, 60 percent interest rates, and 60 pesos to the dollar. Everyone is afraid that these three 60s will represent a disaster for the country. '666'—that is the anti-Christ.”

These are the words used in a private interview in the third week of July by José Angel Conchello, president of the PAN from 1972-75, and the PAN's senatorial candidate this year in Mexico City. He was referring to the Satanic cult among Christian fundamentalists around numerological representations in the Book of Revelations.

He knew what he was talking about. In his own electoral district in Mexico City, the PAN campaigned with leaflets calculated to prepare the population for an economic and political apocalypse, using the same religious imagery. “1982 is the year of martyrdom. 1983 is the year of the Redeemer,” the PAN leaflets proclaimed. It was a pitch to the superstitious fears of frightened housewives, poor workers, and newly arrived rural families, drawing on the methods the Dominican

Inquisition has practiced since it was officially installed in Mexico in the 16th century.

Conchello invoked the spirit of the “anti-Christ” in an interview while attending the fourth World Futures Congress in Washington, D.C. It was the same milieu of “futurists” which played such a prominent role in bringing Mussolini to power in Italy in the 1920s. In his own writings, Conchello prefers to highlight his support for Nazi models (see page 43).

The solidarist roots of Nazism and the PAN

The common lineage of the PAN and of the Nazi movement traces back to those European circles who at the turn of the century seized upon the *Rerum Novarum* encyclical of 1891, reaffirmed later in the *Quadragesimo Anno* encyclical of 1931, to elaborate a series of doctrines known at the time as “Catholic Action.”

These doctrines were termed *democratic corporativism*; in some Catholic circles they were and are known as *solidarism*; in England they took the name of *Fabian socialism*, of *guild socialism*; and through the Strasser wing of the Nazi movement, they gave the name *national socialism* to the Nazi cult.

A neo-feudalist order was counterposed to the “twin materialisms, atheistic communism, and laissez-faire capitalism.” All segments of the population must be given their “basic needs”, no one “left out in the cold.” Workers should participate in the profits and management of the factories, under a corporatist system involving workers, employers, the Church, and the state. Above all, decision-making “must be returned to the people,” through what was later called local control, maximum decentralization of power. It was a prescription for the elimination of the modern nation-state.

Think of the program of the “Solidarity” movement of Poland. That is a pure-bred example of the doctrine.

In March 1982, PAN presidential candidate Pablo Emilio Madero called together the press to announce that the PAN was “neither capitalist nor socialist. It is solidarist.” The leading theoretical magazine of the PAN inner circles, edited by the brother of PAN president Jesús González Schmall, is called *Solidarism*.

Madero's statement summarized an 80-year period of European oligarchic deployment into Mexico to create such a movement. The Catholic Action doctrines, brought by Jesuits into Mexico starting at the turn of the century, were used as the basis for a university movement and then a mass peasant movement in the backward central-west region of the country.

In 1926-29, under the leadership of many men who later were instrumental in the founding of the PAN party, superstitious peasants were led in a bloody crusade against the secular, modernizing Mexican state, a crusade known as the Cristero Rebellion. Tens of thousands died; in 1929, when the Cristeros surren-