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SPECIAL REPORTS

Jannuzzi Exposes CIA— Neo-Fascist Spy Journalist Networks

The following are extensive excerpts from two articles by journalist Lino Jannuzzi, in the Italian weekly Tempo Illustrato Sept. 19 and Sept. 29. In line with the Italian government's leadership in ridding Europe of Atlanticism, the first article by Jannuzzi, a collaborator of Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, presents a grid of the networks of spy journalists who operated in the 1960s and 1970s under the direction of the CIA and the U.S. ambassador to Italy Graham Martin to subvert the government of Italy and its constitutional institutions. These "journalists," Jannuzzi charges, have used forgery, lies, bribery, and blackmail — on orders from their intelligence superiors — to carry out covert operations and have reduced the press to the status of slavery under occupation rule. In the second article Jannuzzi, warns the CIA spy journalist network that the first article is only the beginning of a responsible investigations to elucidate the network of "journalists" currently operating.

**The Secret Service Cancer
Assails the Italian Press:
Report on the Spy-Journalists**

by Lino Jannuzzi

ROME — We have arrived at a very dangerous point. A prestigious and authoritative journal ... has published false documents in order to attack a politician who happens to be the Chief of State and rules within a very delicate equilibrium which involves almost all the left: false documents, obviously false, clamorously false, so evidently false that the publisher, unless he were a perfect imbecile — and this is a trademark that we can't grant him — could not but have realized that they were false! How could this happen?

This is the question that must be answered.... Political struggle, and life generally, is full of false documents.... But why are they given credibility and printed by a journal like L'Espresso? Once upon a time this job was done by the Pisanos, the Pontederas. There have always been open channels for false documents; but why L'Espresso?

There could be many answers. There is a general situation of fragility and bankruptcy among the Italian press which, objectively, exposes it to pressures one could not imagine in the past....

But once this is stated, we would not be true to ourselves without adding that the issue of "journalists" is one that has to be discussed and no longer postponed. Over the last 10 years our profession has become complicated and muddy. Toxins and poisons have started circulating which most of us thought we would be able to fight, or repel, or keep at a distance....

Our profession has become one of forgers, bribers, spies, provocateurs, blackmailers. The grid we have compiled and published below is fearsome.... Let us read together this spy journalists grid, those who let themselves be corrupted and those who corrupted them....

Today ... false documents are not leaked to Il Borghese (fascist journal-ed.) but to L'Espresso. We have arrived at the point that the forgers ... approach a La Stampa correspondent in Washington. We have arrived at the point that SID (the Italian intelligence agency-ed.) "experts" (and the CIA behind them) reject the "services" of those "journalists" from what used to be the "Oltremare" press agency.

This is the same phenomenon as that of the Interior Ministry (and whoever is behind it) no longer nursing the Avanguardia Nazionale but instead the Red Brigades and the NAP (NATO terrorist gangs-ed.). What are we waiting for? To become "red brigaders" all of us?

These Are the People Who Defend the Slavery of the Press

1. Accame, Giano — Roman, professional journalist, collaborator of Randolph Pacciardi from the Nuova Repubblica movement, staffer and then collaborator of Il Borghese, Il Fiorino, and the West German neo-nazi party, the NPD. Participated at the 1965 conference on "revolutionary war" held at the Parco dei Principi Hotel in Rome and organized by the Alberto Pollio Institute for Military Studies. He was one of Giorgio Torchia's main assistants in organizing the Oltremare press agency linked to the Portuguese agency Aginterpress, the French fascist organization Ordre et Tradition, and West German information service, the BND. He was given a permanent post at the Sifar (secret service agency predecessor to today's SID-ed.) by Sifar's chief Gen. Viggiani. His contract was renewed during Henke's administration.

2. Aginterpress — Portuguese press agency which served as a front for a spy network directly run by (former Portuguese dictator-ed.) Salazar's political police, the PIDE. Conclusive proof was found in its files — opened up and partially publicized after Salazar's regime fell — on its relation to the Italian right wing, particularly with Oltremare, and the links between French Nazi Guerin-Serac, the PIDE, the CIA, and the main Italian neo-fascists cells — especially those involved in the 1969 attempts and the strategy of tension.

3. Agnelli, Gianni — Called "the lawyer," Fiat president and former Confindustria president; has financed the coup plots and provocative activities of Luigi Cavallo and Edgardo Sogno; has corrupted and paid Turin's city court and SID officials to organize and feed the profiling of Fiat's workers; has corrupted and paid SID chief Gen. Vito Miceli in order to control and influence decisions on armaments and military supplies and to protect and facilitate Fiat sales abroad; has hired and paid as Fiat agents in Egypt and Spain SID agents working in those countries; has financed the group "Europa 70" and its 1971 convention on "unorthodox war and defense."

4. Allavena, Giovanni — Colonel and later general, close collaborator of General De Lorenzo, succeeding him as Sifar head; coup plotter, and co-author of profiles of thousands and

thousands of politicians, trade unionists, industrialists, journalists, and (church) prelates; has hired and paid tens of fascist journalists, with social democrat Lando Dell'Amico being his political advisor; organized the "Elect Nixon Committee" in Italy. Agnelli rewarded his efforts by opening a Fiat subsidiary at Rome (the Allavena subsidiary).

5. Beltrametti, Edgardo — Professional journalist and collaborator of *Il Borghese* (a fascist weekly—see below-ed.); participated at the Parco dei Principi conference; worked for the Alberto Pollio Institute taking care of the press bulletin "D," financed by Sifar's counter-spy head general Viggiani, Fiat, and Confindustria.

6. BND — West German information service. Through the Sifar, the secret affairs division of the Interior Ministry, and the SID, has in the past and continues to channel spies to the Italian press, serving also as a CIA conduit.

7. *Borghese* (II) — Weekly owned by MSI (Italy's neo-fascist party-ed.) Senator Gastone Nencioni. Rather than with the Sifar and the SID, it has traditionally maintained very close relations with the "Secret Affairs" division of the Interior Ministry, in particular with its de facto head Federico D'Amato. Through NATO, and sometimes directly, it has maintained relations with the U.S. Embassy and the American secret services; has been the spearhead of all campaigns organized and unleashed by our own and foreign secret services.

8. Buscaroli, Piero — Journalist, collaborator of *Il Borghese*. Having worked for the secret services for a long time, he has always found his way through both the Sifar and SID's various factions, as well as through the traditional rivalry between the General Staff services and those of the Interior Ministry.

9. *Candido* — Weekly bought by Giorgio Pisano — a spy and blackmailer — in 1968. Between 1968-72 the journal headed up the slander campaign against the Socialist Party's General Secretary Giacomo Mancini.

10. Cavallo, Luigi — Professional journalist, initially a member of the Communist Party, staff member and correspondent of *Unita*; later agent provocateur at the service of Fiat, Sifar, and the Interior Ministry's Secret Affairs division. In 1954 collaborated with Edgardo Sogno in the "Pace e Libertà" (Peace and Liberty) movement, financed by Interior Minister, Scelba, and Vittorio Valetta (acting Fiat president at the time-ed.). He directed the terror campaign against Fiat workers and the trade unions through leaflet distributions, slanders, threats, gathering profiles, and organizing goon squads. Subsequently he distributed a series of slanderous and provocative publications: *L'Ordine Nuovo*, *Tribuna Operaia*, and *Iniziativa Sindacale* — all of them financed by Fiat and the SID.

11. *Corriere della Sera* — The biggest and most authoritative Italian daily; was involved for the first time (officially) in a scandal in 1974 when it was discovered that Giorgio Zicari, one of its editors, had been working for years for the Milan SID Office. During the trial that ensued Zicari implicated *Corriere's* vice-director Franco Di Bella in the affair.

12. D'Amato, Federico — Chief of Police, currently head of the Interior Ministry's border service; for a long time he was virtually the head of the Interior Ministry's Secret Affairs division and the brain behind all defense ministers and chiefs of police from Tambroni on. He is a "policeman" in the most historically authentic sense of the term and is closely linked to the U.S. Treasury and all foreign secret services. He was the stage director of the Reggio Calabria revolt (operation launched in 1969 to discredit pro-development PSI leader Giacomo Mancini-

ed.). Unlike the SID, he did not get his hands dirty with minor details involving the spy-journalists: he dealt as an equal partner with the big companies and newspaper editors and directors. He also dealt as an equal partner with the country's economic-industrial magnates, including Vittorino Chiusano and Nicolo Gioia from Fiat.

13. Dell'Amico, Lando — Professional journalist. While a staff member of the MSI official daily, in 1953 joined the Social Democracy and worked for the Social Democratic Party daily. In 1958, under orders from the Social Democratic Finance Minister, Luigi Preti, and aided by Sifar, he put together a dossier which — with false documents — involved Giulio Andreotti in the Giuffrè scandal. Preti gave the dossier to Eugenio Scalfari who published it in *L'Espresso*, but a parliamentary commission of inquiry found everything to be false.

14. De Lorenzo, Giovanni — Sifar head from 1955-62; general commander of the Carabinieri from 1962-66; Army Chief of Staff from 1966-67. During his rising career within the secret service he introduced a decisive novelty in the hiring of journalists: he started working within the left, penetrating — directly or through his envoys — circles within left journalism which had up to that time possibly remained unsuspected and uncontaminated. In this way journals such as *Paese Sera* and *L'Espresso* published his dossier against *Alōja* (Sifar high ranking official instrumental in the hiring of right wing journalists-ed.). Thus, a new era opened up in the history of spy-journalism.

15. Di Bella, Franco — Professional journalist. Started working for *Corriere della Sera* in 1953 where he became head of the Milanese page; then editor-in-chief under Giovanni Spadolini, and later on vice-director under Piero Ottone (current director of *Corriere della Sera*-ed.). When the Zicari scandal blew up in 1974 he was put directly on the spot: "Di Bella," said Zicari, "knew about my contacts with the SID and Fumagalli's MAR (terrorist organization that played a major role during the strategy of tension-ed.). He was the one who passed the orders on to me."

16. *L'Espresso* — Political weekly founded in 1955 by Arrigo Benedetti. Beginning in 1966 it launched a campaign against deviations in the secret services and accused Gen. De Lorenzo for his 1964 coup activities, prompting two trials and the formation of the first parliamentary inquiry commission on military-secret services affairs in Italy's history. On this path it continued to fight during the strategy of tension period (Points of the Compass, neo-fascist coup plots-ed.) attacking the neo-fascist centrals and the secret services who backed them. In 1974, simultaneous with Andreotti's return to the Defense Ministry and the new course he set to the magistrature-secret service relations, *L'Espresso* unleashed a new campaign against the SID and the Interior Ministry's Secret Affairs division. At this point a three-phased breaking point began. First, in the spring of 1975, its campaign on the strategy of tension is abruptly interrupted and its editorial board retracted the last article published in this direction. Second, between July and October of the same year its most recognized journalists, including the editor-in-chief and the head of the political coverage, leave *L'Espresso*. Third, *L'Espresso* changes its political line going from socialist to undefined positions which wavered between the schizophrenic support for the Italian Communist Party to an abstract hypothesis of the political parties' "technocratic regeneration." Its 10-year long position vis-a-vis the secret services is denied and changed. They drop the charges on the Interior Ministry's role in the strategy of tension and quite abruptly shift from defending Andreotti's

work in this sense to head-on attacks against him. These attacks reach a climax this summer with the witting and self-confessed publication of false documents against Andreotti manufactured in the United States by a mixed circle of third-rate swindlers and CIA agents.

17. Europa 70 — Association of Christian Democratic spokesmen, integralists, pro-coup officials, and spy-journalists financed solely by the Agnelli Foundation. In June 1971 it organized a conference on "Unorthodox war and defense," attended by, among others, Christian Democratic spokesmen Bartolo Ciccardini and Celso de Stefanis, coup plotter Filippo De Jorio, and spy-journalist Guido Giannettini and Edgardo Beltrametti.

18. — Marino, Fabbri Giorgio — Professional swindler and mediator of illegal affairs. During 1968-69 participated in the cover-up of illegal radio-telephonic interceptions and then passed information to Pisano's Candido in order to feed the slanderous campaign against the Socialist Party's General Secretary Giacomo Mancini.

19. Giannettini, Guido — Professional journalist. Main speaker at the 1965 Parco dei Principi conference where the strategy of tension was outlined. He writes about everything and for everybody. Henke (former SID head-ed.) ordered him personally to write articles about the relations between the Socialists and the Sifar. Besides working for the SID in Italy, he has also worked for the West Germans, the French, the Portuguese and the Spanish secret services. In his last trip he visited Argentina, Paris and Spain. He gave himself over to the police and we tend to believe that somebody convinced him to do so in exchange for some guarantees regarding his future, on the condition that he accused before the judges Andreotti and those SID officers who were committed to dismantling the parallel SID. Giannettini started doing just that from the moment he returned to Italy.

20. Henke, Eugenio — Admiral; appointed head of the SID by Saragat where he remained during the entire strategy of tension period — in spite of the age limit — and then was promoted to head of the Defense Chief of Staff. He manipulated and concealed information on fascist terrorism from the judges. He denied knowing Guido Giannettini or his working for the SID. He hired for the SID more spy-journalists than all of his predecessors.

21. Martin, Graham — United States Ambassador to Rome during 1969-1972 — the decisive period of the strategy of tension. "The last man of the Cold War," as he has been defined, not only stepped over Italian constitutional institutions but also over the Rome CIA station itself, and had direct relations with SID head Miceli and the Interior Ministry's brain, Federico D'Amato. Amidst the strategy of tension he financed and nourished the fascists' subversive cells and the spy-provocateur-journalists army. The Pike Committee investigation conducted in the United States documents to its minimal details the fact that Martin gave Miceli \$800,000. On this issue Moro applied the military secret and even asserted the thesis that a Prime Minister cannot and should not know about these money deals.

22. Micele, Vito — General. SID chief from 1970 to 1974, moment at which he is replaced by Andreotti. He was issued an arrest order for his co-responsibility in subversive activities having created a "parallel organization" during his administration by which he stepped over all relevant political and military authorities to link up directly with the American Embassy at Rome. He has personally and directly directed the spy-journalists army.

23. Nelson Page, Giorgio — Owner, editor, founder and director of Lo Specchio — a journal that played a major role in the spy, provocatory and blackmail journalism. Over a period of 18 years Page has been financed by everybody: the American Embassy, the Interior Ministry and Amintore Fanfani, among others. The most consistent financing came from Merrill-Lynch Pierce agency, notoriously linked to the Americans. He usually worked by himself and was particularly linked to Federico D'Amato.

24. Paglia, Guido — Professional journalist leader of Avanguardia Nazionale — a creature of the Chief of Police Federico D'Amato. Writing for the newspaper chain owned by oil industrialist Monti, he played an important role in the slander campaign staged against the Socialist Party and its General Secretary Giacomo Mancini.

25. "R" — This is the SID division which runs the secret bases and is in direct contact with the Americans. During Miceli's administration it was the heart of the parallel SID. After Miceli's administration, it directed most of the spy-journalist sector.

26. Rauti, Pino — Professional journalist, member of the MSI central Committee and Executive. During the 1960s he was employed by the SID. After the Greek coup in 1967 he also began working for the KYP (Greek secret service) which financed him to encourage subversion in Italy.

Names Are Not Enough? Here Are Their Pay Check Stubs

by Lino Jannuzzi

ROME — Name, last name, file number, checking account number, payment case number, inventory number, record file. Every single spy-journalist has his own personal record with all the required elements. The location of the files is known. They cannot disappear or be manipulated because each one of them has a precise tally: and because none of the present people involved (the SID head, the head of the Interior Ministry's "SDS," etc.) would want to risk jail, we think, for withdrawal of State documents.

Therefore, there is nothing to be worried about. Whoever wants the truth knows where to find it and also knows that it can be found fast. We are saying this of course, for the benefit of others: our readers know that they can trust us and our investigations; they know that this has been our concern for at least 10 years and that we never have been mistaken in the essentials. They know that we have never published false documents and that our "sources" are not only "authoritative" and "credit worthy," but have been in the past and continue to be ready to testify in person, at any risk, in court and before commissions of inquiry. Those involved know that they should get ready for a new Sifar trial. The corrupted journalists know it.... The corruptors know it.

In the meantime, it would be good to clarify some mistakes. First, we are not moralists, we are not the personification of purity and freedom of the press, we did not do this investigation in order to teach lessons and build up "scandals." Moralists, as shown by recent examples, end up being provocateurs and forgers. We are just doing our job. Second mistake: the belief that the strategy of tension was the doing of a handful of excited bomb-throwers and a few bosses. Nothing farther from the truth. It is necessary to make an effort in order to understand all the implications of the slogan "the massacre was created by the

State." Yes indeed, the massacre, the bloodshed, the deaths, the crisis and the deformation of political life are "created by the State": and many, many were involved and participated in it.

And among the many, the very many, were the spy-journalists. It is not accidental that our investigation began with the 1965 Parco dei Principi conference — a conference of "strategists of tension," all of them, I repeat, all of them, "journalists." And it is no accident that the only official document published demonstrates that the major foreign strategist of the strategy of tension in Italy, U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin, financed all these "journalists."

Thus, the characters of our investigation are not just "spy-journalists" of which the sociologists, political scientists, and arbiters can be called on to lecture about; they are spies and provocateurs, the non-marginal instruments, but indeed essentials, of a precise and historically well-defined operation.

Third mistake: OK, we know it, some people say: it is just a handful of fascist journalists, so to speak, people profiled and discredited. What good is it to dig in this mud?

We do not agree. First of all, it is not a handful but an army

(the only defect in our investigation is the fact that there are many empty spaces). They are not isolated if it is true, as it is, that they participate in our glorious professional organs' social and electoral life side by side with the best bylines of "democratic" and "professional" journalism.

But this is not the fundamental point. The point, as we tried to make clear in the first part of our investigation, is that we are facing an articulated and complex move on the part of Italian and foreign secret services (especially on the part of the new OVRA (Mussolini's Gestapo-ed.) which is taking shape within our Interior Ministry) to change "horses" by substituting certain of our "colleagues" and "journals" already too exposed with fresh and "unsuspected" troops.

Who are the new recruits who will substitute the Giannettinis, the Rautis? We intend to develop our investigation in this direction. We already began doing it with all the cautiousness, sense of responsibility and prudence that we have shown in the courtroom. The past was only the necessary premise for this job. We do not want to wait another 10 years before we discover who are today's Giannettinis and Pisanos.

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