

EIR Special Report

Terrorism, drugs, and subversion: the Craxi dossier

by Umberto Pascali

Bettino Craxi, head of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI), is now preparing to visit Washington for meetings with President Ronald Reagan this fall. What can be the motive for an American President's granting an audience to a man described in Italy as the "new Mussolini"? Craxi has reached an agreement with the U.S. administration, says the Italian press. The upcoming visit will be the equivalent of an "investiture," in which the U.S. government will give its approval for Craxi to ascend to the "Presidency of the Council," i.e., become Italy's new prime minister. America's old allies, the conservative, pro-industrial layers of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, seem to have been tossed aside with little ceremony.

This dossier will explain that, for Mr. Reagan, Craxi is a political miscalculation which risks the total destabilization of Italy. The nickname given Craxi, "new Mussolini," is no exaggeration. Politically, socially, and economically, Craxi represents precisely what Mussolini represented at the end of the First World War.

Fascism then and now

Mussolini also came from the ranks of the Socialist Party, indeed, from its far "left" section. After precipitating a civil war in Italy, after destabilizing the country's leading institutions with every weapon at his disposal, from corruption to terrorism, Mussolini and his supporters presented themselves as the men of stability, the men of "governability." Thus was Fascism imposed on Italy.

To this must be added a noteworthy fact: Mussolini rose to power on the basis of the support, from the very beginning of his career, given to him by the British secret intelligence service and the Italian "black nobility."

There was another element in the history of Fascism worth reflecting on today: Mussolini received ample support from the United States. The *New York Times* and other news media gave him explicit and unconditional backing.



Giani Giansanti/Sigma

The *New York Times* today applauds Bettino Craxi and lies to the American public, calling him “the best friend” of the United States.

How many lives did the same lie cost in the 1920s? How many Americans paid with their blood during World War II for the earlier, successful campaign by the *New York Times* and those American financiers and politicians who sponsored Mussolini?

Today, Americans must know Craxi for what he is.

Bettino Craxi is currently presented as the only politician capable of replacing the Christian Democracy that has governed Italy for the last 30 years. The Christian Democracy, it is said, is too corrupt; it cannot defend Italy from the Communists; someone is needed who is not tainted by scandal, a credible politician—a man like Craxi.

In truth, no Italian has been implicated in more scandals than Bettino Craxi. His career was built, piece by piece, on the back of the drug mafia and organized crime.

What is Craxi?

In Italy, Craxi and his Socialist Party (PSI) are synonymous with terrorism. From the outset of Italy’s terrorist epidemic in 1968-69, through the assassination of Christian Democratic president Aldo Moro by the Red Brigades, the names of the PSI leaders have continually appeared in police and magistral investigative reports.

Moreover, the PSI has become known as the party

of Qaddafi. Craxi and his supporters have always maintained relations, albeit secret ones, with the Libyan dictator. During the most recent elections, well-informed sources in Rome discussed Qaddafi’s funding of Socialist electoral campaigns quite openly.

The PSI leadership, including Craxi, have been heavily implicated in the Propaganda-2 (P-2) Freemasonic Lodge scandal. The P-2 lodge was a conspiratorial organization exposed in late May. It is tied to the Trilateral Commission, Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig, the former and current secretaries of state, and other prominent Americans. It was proven to be involved in drug running, arms smuggling, flight-capital operations, and sponsorship of both “left” and “right” terrorism. It tried many times to bring about coups d’état in Italy. It had corrupted and penetrated all parts of the economy and the government. The aim of the P-2 lodge was to destroy the institutions of the Italian republic and restore the Savoy dynasty, in exile since 1946 when a popular referendum decided against allowing the royal family to remain in the country. The royal family had consigned Italy to Fascism.

The PSI and Craxi are also the great supporters of the Global 2000 genocide recommendations formulated by the Carter administration. The economic policy of the PSI is consistent with this “depopulation” and “deindustrialization” report.

Recently, the Milan daily *Il Giornale Nuovo* published the fact of Craxi’s career, known by all well-informed persons in Italy for years, but which no one

has dared to publish before. *Il Giornale* reported that Craxi was the “guardian of Francis Turatello.” Turatello, known as “Angel Face,” was the Meyer Lansky of Italy, responsible for the expansion of trafficking and use of hard drugs “on an industrial scale.”

Craxi and the drug mafia

Turatello’s plan for a drug empire succeeded in turning Italy from merely a crossroads of the traffic from the Middle and Far East to Northern Europe and United States, into one of the world’s biggest heroin-refining centers and drug marketplaces. No social class of Italian youth is now spared drug addiction. An entire generation is near to destruction.

In addition, Italy has become the crucial center for the drug trade in the Mediterranean area. The recent discovery of “heroin factories” in northern Italy and Sicily is indicative of Italy’s role as a source of heroin flowing into the United States—an “export industry” built by Turatello under Craxi’s protection.

The young gangster Turatello began his rise in Milan during the 1960s, taking over clandestine gambling and prostitution. These areas served as the base for the drug market and the so-called kidnaping industry. In a short time, Turatello was expanding in an unstoppable way, thanks to Craxi’s political patronage. Craxi personally frequented Turatello’s clandestine gambling dens, where he was considered an habitu .

The city of Milan was, and is, controlled by the Socialist Party. Since the advent of Turatello, Milan, capital of Lombardy, has had a Socialist mayor—first Aldo Aniasi, and now, the recently elected Carlo Tognoli.

Under the Socialist administrations, what was once known as the most modern industrialized city in the country has become the city of organized crime. It has taken over and controls the police in many areas, and the city is now very similar to Marseilles, France—also dominated by the party of the Socialist International, and by drugs. The connections between the former mayor of Marseilles, Gaston Deferre, now the Socialist Interior Minister under Fran ois Mitterrand, and the “Marseilles Clan,” are well known. Turatello collaborated very closely with the Marseilles drug mafia, from the time of the first “French Connection” through the 1970s.

Among the many people in Marseilles who worked for Turatello was the famous drug-trafficking boss, Joe Adonis—who himself was very close to the Socialist Party of France.

The productive fabric of Milan was eroded, and then, at the beginning of the 1960s, there began the kidnaping of persons on a vast scale, with most victims from industrialist layers.

Once Turatello’s underworld was firmly established

and politically hegemonic in major cities, there began the campaign in favor of legalized drug use.

A national figure

This was the decisive blow. And the champions of the “drug liberalization” propaganda campaign were the Socialist Party leaders, above all, Loris Fortuna, vice-president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. With the full support of the party, including Craxi, Fortuna fought to change the drug laws, which were quite restrictive in the 1960s. The Socialist mass media promoted what would later be known as the “drug culture.” Decadent elements like LSD promotor Timothy Leary came to Milan to publicize his “spiritual food,” and underground newspapers flourished, explaining to adolescents that drugs “expand consciousness.”

This was accompanied by the introduction of rock music on a massive scale. The most important of the underground newspapers, *Re Nudo*, which pushed rock, drugs and pornography, was sponsored by Socialist leaders like Ripa di Meana. And out of the spreading degeneration of youth layers under the Socialists’ “rock-drug counterculture” came the first Maoist and anarchist groupings that later became terrorists. This was the foundation for the “1968 Movement,” and its explosive destabilization of the schools and factories of Italy. In terrorism, too, the Socialist Party and Bettino Craxi led the way.

It was at this time that Bettino Craxi became a national political leader.

Following 1968, the drug market expanded massively, from Milan into Rome. Here, it was dominated by Loris Fortuna’s intimate friend Pierluigi Torri. Torri, under threat of an arrest warrant, fled to London, where, under very high-level protection, he set up a network of “instant banks,” financial institutions such as Universal Banking, Inc. These were designed to recycle huge quantities of dirty money—from the kidnapings, robberies and especially drug trafficking in Italy. One of Torri’s chief clients was the noted terrorist leader Pierluigi Concutelli, who funneled robbery and kidnaping proceeds into Torri’s London banks on a large scale.

Torri was finally arrested in London after years of unheeded requests by Italy’s Christian Democratic government for his extradition. Miraculously, he escaped. He was arrested again in New York in 1979. Interviewed by the magazine *Il Mondo* from his prison cell, he said that he was not worried, for he could count on the friendship of politically important people, like Socialist Loris Fortuna. Fortuna, in fact, periodically visited him in prison, and took a role in his legal defense.

At present, there is a vast restructuring of drug trafficking and refining operations under way throughout the Mediterranean region. Italy is central. Accord-

ing to *Il Giornale's* revelations, Turatello's death—inside a maximum security prison from which he continued to run his drug empire—came at the hands of a contract killer.

Turatello knew a great deal about Bettino Craxi. The restructuring of Mediterranean drug trafficking is unquestionably related to plans now afoot to place Craxi at the head of the Italian government. Turatello could have made matters very difficult for Craxi. On the occasion of his assassination, the Italian press reported various compromising details, such as that Turatello's arrest came when he was in the company of a Socialist Party city councilman from Sicily.

In Turatello's notebook, the police found the unlisted telephone numbers of Milan Mayor Aniasi and a Socialist city councilman from Milan, Pillitteri, Bettino Craxi's brother-in-law. Had Pillitteri been interrogated on his relations with Turatello, the investigations might have become too revealing. For example, what had Turatello to do with Socialist Aniasi, a former health minister and former mayor of Milan, who passed a decree favoring the liberalization of heroin laws!

Craxi and terrorism

One could write a book on such subjects. But here we limit ourselves to pointing out that the drug mafia has not been the only thing pushing Bettino Craxi toward supreme political power in Italy. The other important element has been the political use of terrorism. How could a small party, after all, hope to become the dominant party when it was even excluded from government coalitions? Only by destabilizing the Christian Democratic Party and its governments.

The Christian Democracy has been assailed at all levels. Periods of corruption have indeed weakened it; this was especially true, however, of the faction of Amintore Fanfani, who is a political ally of Craxi's within the Christian Democracy.

But the reason that the Socialist-infested Italian news media have sprung corruption scandals on the Christian Democrats is that the party still represents some form of defense of Italy's industrial and social development, and has ever since Alcide de Gasperi, Italy's prime minister during the postwar reconstruction period, was in office.

And who has charged more loudly that the Christian Democrats are more corrupt than the party of the drug mafia? Bettino Craxi's Socialists! They call the Christian Democracy's emphasis on the traditional values of family, work, and progress a "backward ideology." The other principal party in Italy, the Communist Party, which has frequently allied with the Christian Democracy to pursue national goals, was also targeted by the Socialists in a different way. PSI leaders sponsored the growth of anarchist groupings within the Communist

Party to undermine its influence.

One of the persons most responsible for the explosive 1968 destabilization which laid the ground for terrorism was Socialist "intellectual" Norberto Bobbio. In 1967, at the University of Turin, Bobbio gave a series of lectures, later widely distributed, calling the Christian Democracy the "new Fascist party of Italy," and calling upon students to therefore form a "new Resistance."

It was not by chance that the first terrorists were recruited from among Bobbio's students of that period.

It is a long story. By way of summary, we report on the greatest attack on the Christian Democracy and Italy's republican institutions, the kidnaping and murder of Christian Democratic president Aldo Moro in 1978. This launched the "Craxi option," by no lucky coincidence.

The parties responsible were the notorious Red Brigades, terrorists of the "left." The underground Brigades had an aboveground arm called the Autonomists, both parts directed by a leadership featuring Antonio Negri and Franco Piperno, "intellectuals" of the academic world who both now face charges in connection with the Aldo Moro murder.

When they were arrested, Socialist leaders came to their loud defense, including Bettino Craxi, who with others charged the Christian Democracy with "repression."

Is there a connection? In fact, the first cell of the Red Brigades was created within the faculty of the Sociology Department at the University of Trento between 1967 and 1968. The historic head of the Red Brigades, Renato Curcio, is known to have been personally, clinically brainwashed by the president of the sociology department's faculty, Francesco Alberoni, who subsequently became one of Italy's most prolific writers on behalf of the lie that terrorism is a "spontaneous sociological phenomenon."

Today, Prof. Francesco Alberoni is Bettino Craxi's speechwriter.

Let us consider these two examples.

The case of Antonio Negri

Negri, offshoot of a Fascist family, educated by Jesuits, is selected on account of his visceral hatred against society and development. In Padua, his native city, Negri is taken under the protection of the secretary of the Socialist Party. He climbs rapidly up the career ladder in the party to the point of being elected a city councilman.

It is in this period that Negri becomes a close friend of the leader of the PSI in the Veneto region, Gianni De Michelis, the present Minister of State Holdings. Professor Norberto Bobbio of Turin takes a personal interest in the young Negri; Bobbio will defend Negri even after his arrest on charges of having directed the

kidnaping and the murder of Aldo Moro.

Negri founds, together with Piperno and others, the first Italian anarcho-Maoist grouplet, Potere Operaio (the name means "worker power").

At the same time Negri participates in the creation of many anarchist and workerist periodicals, almost all of them financed and published by Socialist Party publishers, such as Marsilio Editori, which belongs to the De Michelis family, or La Nuova Italia of Socialist Party leader Tristano Codignola. It is these periodicals that will prepare the rites of passage of many young intellectuals from professional careers useful to society, to the various proto-terrorist sectlets that emerge after 1968. Already in the early 1960s, Negri is involved in the first clashes provoked by anarchists inside the trade unions, between Turin workers and the police. The newspapers and leaflets of Negri's grouplet were produced thanks to the Socialists' support—in some cases, even the printing house of the PSI's official paper, *Avanti*, was utilized.

Now that Potere Operaio had been created, Negri started his clandestine life. Having become a professor at the University of Padua thanks to a rigged competition for the post, and thanks to the direct support of Socialist Bobbio, Negri and his comrades began to officially propagandize for "armed struggle."

Even the Italian Communist Party distanced itself and started to denounce the activities of the Negri group. But not the PSI, which would continue to justify the activities of its protégé as a "rebellion against repressive society." In 1971, Potere Operaio officially dissolved itself. In reality, as has been confirmed by police investigations and by the Italian courts, Negri and his comrades decided to launch full-scale terrorism. One section of the leaders of Potere Operaio would be transformed into apparently "normal" citizens with covers, able to direct underground activities without arousing suspicion. Another section was to go underground for good. And thus Italy entered the epoch of continuous terrorism: kidnapings, bombings, assassinations.

From his professorship at the University of Padua, Negri, once again defended by the Socialists, pushes his students to rebel and unleash their hatred against society. Many terrorists were recruited precisely by this method.

The leitmotif of Negri's propaganda is that the enemy is the state, the Christian Democracy—Italy's predominant party—and American imperialism. Industrial leaders, Christian Democratic leaders, and trade-union leaders are hit; but only in one case out of hundreds of such episodes is the victim an individual linked to the PSI. It is Negri who together with Piperno and others organized the kidnaping and assassination of Aldo Moro. It is he who masterminded the assassi-

nation of Milan Prosecutor Emilio Alessandrini, a courageous magistrate who had the proof of Negri's terrorist activities in his hands. According to sources in Milan, Alessandrini had discovered that Italian terrorism was financed in large part by the director of the Banco Ambrosiano, Roberto Calvi, who channeled his funds through Canada.

Calvi was the banker of the Masonic lodge P-2, the lodge of Licio Gelli, which used right- and left-wing terrorist groups to destabilize the country. It seems that Alessandrini had discovered all this. According to the sources, Calvi may have ordered the physical elimination of Alessandrini by Negri. Negri is currently in prison, but there have been repeated attempts by judges linked to the Socialist Party to sandbag the investigations.

The case of Franco Piperno

The second leader in rank of importance in Italian terrorism is Franco Piperno. His career as an intellectual and a terrorist was launched by the former secretary of the PSI, Giacomo Mancini. Mancini continued to declare his full support and friendship for the terrorist even after Piperno was arrested in connection with the Moro murder and for a long list of other crimes. Recently, Piperno was arrested in Canada where he had

Depopulation already under way in Italy

Last spring Dr. Luigi De Marchi, president of the Italian Planned Parenthood Association and adviser to Italian Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi, reaffirmed in an interview his public position that the population of Italy must be reduced from 60 million to 20 million by the year 2000 (*EIR*, June 2). Now, Italian government statistics reveal that for the first time in recent history, the Italian population grew at a negative rate in the first three months of 1981, falling by 12,320 people. For a Catholic country with a large peasant population, this development is all the more startling.

The cause of the population decline lies in the economic austerity policies supported by both Socialist Party leader Craxi and Christian Democrat Amintore Fanfani, president of the Italian Senate.

At the end of June, Italian unemployment exceeded 2 million, according to new official statistics. Another wave of layoffs is now under way, especially in

fled to avoid a new arrest warrant for arms trafficking. The ultimate destination of the Italian terrorist leader was the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the Boston area, where a professorship awaited him. Piperno offered \$100,000 in bail to the Canadian authorities; the network protecting him is clearly extremely powerful.

Besides a large number of terrorist actions, Piperno's name is linked to the terrorist review *Metropoli*. This review was created—proof of the fact is now in the hands of the Italian courts—by Mancini's "number-two" man, Socialist Sen. Antonio Landolfi. Even though the publication of *Metropoli* has been halted several times by the magistrates because it was making an explicit apology for terrorism, the review was only a cover. Through it Piperno had put together a far-ranging operation with the goal of directly controlling all the terrorist groups. His instrument for doing this was a monopoly over the weapons being resupplied to the terrorists. Piperno and his group received arms from Qaddafi's Libya, arms which were then distributed to the various subversive formations. The arrest warrant issued by the Carabinieri (military police) of Milan for Piperno speaks clearly on this subject.

The Libyan dictator's purpose in supplying free weapons to Piperno's group was to promote a destabil-

the public sector, as a result of the "restructuring" policy of Socialist Party State Holdings Minister Gianni De Michelis. At mid-year, the deficit of public sector industry stood at 35,000 billion liras (\$30 billion), as De Michelis proposed to cut the budget and fire as many "useless workers" as possible. Social services are in a state of terminal collapse. The pension system, for example, will have a 41,000-billion lira deficit in two years, according to the system's own estimates. Recently, the Italian Supreme Court sentenced the sons of one pensioner to 20 days in jail for refusing to help their father financially. Like most pensioners, the father was receiving a 100,000-lira monthly pension (less than \$100), and the court ruled that this amount is much less than the minimum necessary to survive. There are at least 800,000 pensioners in the same situation.

The solution offered by Italy's Venice-centered financial oligarchy is simply to write off the public pension system. The president of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia e Trieste said in an interview that his company is prepared to step in and replace the public system. A similar privatization scheme is being advanced for the health-care system, in which only those able to pay for private hospitals will get care.

ization all over Italy, but especially in the South, where catastrophic economic conditions provided a fertile hotbed for large-scale revolt. The Libyans also supplied large sums of money to finance radio stations that spewed out "The Thought of Qaddafi."

It is also worth noting that both Negri and Piperno have worked with the Mafia. In some cases Negri used elements of the criminal underworld to carry out terrorist operations. In particular, in the kidnaping of the student Campanile, he availed himself of men from the Turatello Mafia, with which he sustained a "working relationship." Piperno has often collaborated with men from the Calabrian Mafia: we limit ourselves to the example of the "Communist Combat Units" directed by Mancini's son-in-law Lanfranco Pace Lapponi, and remote-controlled by Piperno. The CCU acted in collaboration with the Calabrian underworld, and the proceeds of criminal activity were divided fifty-fifty between "political" terrorists and mafiosi.

The Aldo Moro murder

According to charges made by Paduan Judge Pietro Calogero, Antonio Negri and Franco Piperno were the brains behind the kidnaping and death of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978.

What did that terrorist act—unprecedented in post-war history—mean politically?

At the time of his kidnaping, as president of the Christian Democratic Party, Moro was working on an effort sponsored by Pope Paul VI and favored by then-Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, to stabilize the Italian political situation after nearly a decade of upheaval.

He proposed a relaunching of the Christian Democracy and a progressive democratization and de-Marxifying of the Italian Communist Party, the largest Communist Party in the West. It would have been a historical precedent of great importance, but at the same time, it would have meant the end of every illusion of taking power for a PSI that barely scraped through with 10 percent of the electorate. The only hope for Craxi was to provoke a ferocious counteropposition between these two forces, Catholic and Communist, so that they would wipe each other out. Meanwhile, Moro was apparently succeeding in his intentions.

On March 16, 1978, the new government of Giulio Andreotti, which Moro had done so much to prepare, was on its way to being sworn in before the President of the Republic. That morning the Red Brigades kidnaped Moro and killed all of his bodyguards.

Piperno wrote an editorial in *Metropoli* hailing the "geometric perfection" of the ambush. During the long months of Moro's captivity, Socialist Party leaders, and Craxi personally, were in constant contact with Piperno and the *Metropoli* group.

When this fact was discovered, Moro had already



Mussolini's 1920 March on Rome.

been killed. Craxi justified himself by asserting that he had tried to mediate with the terrorists for "humanitarian motives." In reality what had happened was one of the most brutal blackmail operations ever carried out against a sovereign state.

The Red Brigades demanded that the state surrender and immediately free arrested terrorists in exchange for Moro's release. Meanwhile, Craxi was setting up the "party of negotiations," accusing the Christian Democrats who opposed this blackmail of insensitivity.

A surrender by the state in that moment would have meant the end of the Christian Democracy. The party itself would have been totally discredited, and a signal would have been relayed internationally that "terrorism pays." Further kidnappings and acts of violence would have followed. Therefore, Pope Paul VI himself opposed any negotiations.

The most faithful ally of the PSI at that time was the minuscule Radical Party of Marco Pannella, a grab bag of homosexual rights activists and perverts who called the terrorists "Comrade Assassins." Until the last moment, Craxi and his cronies tried to induce the government to give in. After Moro's death, the Socialist-dominated mass media unleashed accusations of brutality and insensitivity against the political forces that had resisted the Red Brigades' ultimatum.

The tragic mummery of the "party of negotiations" was thenceforth repeated every time that the Red Bri-

gades perpetrated another kidnapping. The last case was that of Judge Giovanni D'Urso, captured in Rome last December. Having signed an accord with all the governing coalition parties to create a sweeping front against the Red Brigades' blackmail, Craxi then ordered *Avanti*, the Socialist Party press, to publish communiqués from the Brigades, thus breaking the press blackout that many believed to be the most efficacious weapon for opposing the terrorist escalations. Meanwhile Marco Pannella of the Radical Party was visiting maximum-security prisons, and, exploiting his position as a parliamentarian, held assemblies with imprisoned terrorists. In the ensuing chaos, revolts broke out in many prisons, led by terrorists like Negri and Lapponi, the son-in-law of Socialist leader Giacomo Mancini.

It was in this atmosphere that Craxi's right-hand man Claudio Martelli returned from the United States in early 1981. Martelli had attended the inauguration of Ronald Reagan and had had multiple contacts with the Kissinger-Haig group, perhaps even with Alexander Haig himself. In particular, the Craxi representative had received assurances from Michael Ledeen, an adviser on international terrorism to Secretary of State Haig, that the administration would support Craxi. Returning to Italy just at the moment when polemics around the PSI's behavior in the D'Urso case were at their peak, Martelli hastened to declare to all the press that "the PSI is Reagan's party in Italy."

But at that time President Reagan was evidently not yet a puppet of Kissinger and Haig, because Ledeen himself was forced to release a counter-interview emphasizing that what Martelli was saying was false, because President Reagan "is philosophically anti-socialist." It appears that Ronald Reagan has changed a great deal since then.

Craxi and P-2

It is incredible that Reagan should have decided to give his support to Craxi right after the Socialist strongman and his party were heavily implicated in the biggest scandal of postwar Italy, that of the Masonic lodge called Propaganda 2. P-2 was in reality an instrument of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, as even the Grand Master of French Masonry, Roger Leray, declared. Its aim was to carry out a coup d'état against Italy's republican institutions and replace them with the deposed monarchical regime of the House of Savoy. The Grand Master of P-2, a former Fascist torturer suspected of having collaborated with East bloc secret services, Licio Gelli, said last December that his favorite politician in Italy was Bettino Craxi.

Gelli personally and regularly went to Craxi's residence in the Hotel Raphael in Rome to discuss his political projects. Many Socialist leaders showed up on the secret lists of the lodge's members: among others, Silvano Labriola, head of the Socialist parliamentary group, Vanni Nisticò, head of the party press office, Minister of Foreign Trade Enrico Manca, Socialist Party central committee member Fabrizio Cicchitto, and many others at the national and local level. Vanni Nisticò said shortly after the investigations opened that in reality he hardly ever saw Licio Gelli. The last time he had seen Gelli, the Grand Master had explained to him how easy it would be to kill the Pope.

As for Enrico Manca, it is noteworthy that he is one of the leaders of the so-called "Libyan Party," which, as we shall see, was very much present in the Masonic organization. One of the most important members of the lodge was the former head of the Italian Secret Service, Vito Miceli, once arrested for an attempted coup d'état and for involvement in terrorism. Vito Miceli today still boasts of his friendship with Qaddafi. In fact, Miceli was the one who blew an attempted coup against the Libyan dictator. And it was also Miceli who on various occasions returned to Libya terrorists who had committed criminal acts on Italian territory.

When the scandal exploded, Craxi did everything to try to cover it up, to the point of accusing the judges in charge of investigations—who were acting in a mine field of a thousand personal and political risks—of being corrupt and of having committed acts of brutality during the interrogation of the witnesses. As a political vendetta, Craxi got up in open parliament and demand-



Libya's Qaddafi with P-2 associates.

ed that the law guaranteeing the independence of magistrates from the political authorities be changed.

The motives for terrorism

The probes of Gelli's lodge, however, clarified important aspects of the terrorist destabilization that has gripped Italy.

It is a conspiracy of frightening dimensions. Among the 953 members of the lodge are members of the political, financial, military, and journalistic elite of Italy—3 ministers, 43 parliamentarians, 179 high officials of the armed forces, all the chiefs of the secret services. Gelli openly boasted of his friendship with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. In fact, he was the only Italian invited personally to Carter's inauguration. Among the highly-placed friends of Gelli one also finds the Duke of Kent, cousin to Queen Elizabeth II and head of Scottish Rite Masonry.

Gelli himself was essentially a faithful servant of the House of Savoy. Among his seized papers were many personal letters addressed to the ex-King of Italy Umberto of Savoy. There were also letters of reply from the "king" and the crown prince Victor Emmanuel, which praise and appreciate the work of Gelli.

There is no Italian scandal, subversive operation, coup attempt, or episode of corruption in which Gelli and his cronies have not had their paws. But the destabilization operation of Gelli had a very precise



Craxi (lower left) with Socialists Lelio Lagorio, Enrico Manca, and Rino Formica, who as transport minister sabotaged a Saudi-Italian economic agreement last December.

goal: to convince Italians that it would be better to go back to the old monarchical regime. Evidently Craxi was considered the right man for Gelli's dreams of feudal and Fascist backwardness. Gelli hated the industry and development that had liberated peasants from the lands where they lived like slaves, reducing the power and social-control base of the oligarchy. Gelli longed for a forced return of youth to the countryside.

In 1969, Kissinger and Haig helped this old leftover of Mussolini's Fascism to set up his organization. Both were in favor of Gelli's ideas about destabilizing Italy. After Kissinger and Haig's meetings with Gelli, their entire NATO-Trilateral Commission network was integrated into P-2. The result was the bombs of Milan in December of 1969 when 16 people were killed, and a series of equally bloody episodes that Italy scarcely survived. Haig, the friend of Gelli, and Haig, the friend of Craxi, are two perfectly coherent aspects of a single strategy.

The chapter regarding relations between Haig and the P-2 was forcibly closed when a dossier on Haig found among Gelli's papers in his villa was suddenly classified under pressure from the U.S. State Department.

Meanwhile, information poured out in the press that P-2 men had directly financed Craxi. Gelli's banker, Roberto Calvi of the Banco Ambrosiano, has since confessed to Italian courts that he turned over several billions of lire to the PSI via Swiss banks. The PSI is still heavily indebted to the Banco Ambrosiano, a suspected center of recycling of the profits from illicit

activities through its Swiss correspondents.

Why did Gelli choose Craxi as his new Mussolini? Precisely because Craxi guaranteed the total disruption of society that Gelli was trying to achieve. Gelli wanted to induce mass psychosis in the Italian population, to force it to start screaming out of fear for a change in political regime, even for Fascism and the monarchy again.

The entire Italian population was subjected to a process of torture, so that it would renounce its own identity. Gelli favored criminality, immorality, terrorism, corruption—anything, as long as it led to a clamor for a man who could “guarantee governability.” And this was, in fact, Craxi's watchword—“governability”—security against the rampant chaos.

Craxi and Qaddafi

The idea that Craxi is a bulwark against communism is false; exactly the opposite is true. It is enough to consider that among the highest leaders of the PSI there are men like Riccardo Lombardi, a man linked to the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C. and suspected of being a KGB agent. Lombardi was one of the top leaders of the so-called “Partisans for Peace” together with the notorious KGB agent Italian Communist Party leader Secchia. For years, Lombardi had an office in Prague from which he directed vast subversive activities, on behalf of the most extremist, reckless faction of the Soviet Politburo, that of Mikhail Suslov and Boris Ponomarev.

But there is more. And it is not a simple question of

the close relations between Craxi and Romania's Ceausescu. Craxi is a great friend of Libya. As we have already seen, former Socialist Minister of Foreign Trade Manca is in effect an agent of the Libyan government. After Qaddafi strongly intimated last year that Italy should stop investigating Tripoli's ties to Italian terrorism, Manca returned from a trip to Libya and announced to the government in his official capacity that it would be better to let Qaddafi have his way, because otherwise Libya would cut off Italy's oil supplies.

Another frequent visitor to Libya (it seems that he goes to get his orders once a week) is the secretary of the Socialist trade union confederation, UIL, Giorgio Benvenuto. Benvenuto is Craxi's candidate to become Socialist Party secretary, once Craxi is elected prime minister.

But the most telling case of the ties between the PSI and Qaddafi was the famous Billygate scandal. Billy Carter's trip to Libya was organized by a lawyer from Catania, Sicily, PSI member Michele Papa. Papa, tied closely to the drug mafia, such as the Badalamenti clan, is actively propagating "Qaddafi Thought" in Sicily at this very moment. His declared purpose is to annex Sicily to Libya! Papa has offered several times to send terrorists trained by him to Libya to fight alongside the army of Qaddafi.

The entire Papa operation should be seen in the framework of the Mediterranean strategy of the Socialist International. Craxi is the swordpoint of this strategy, which consists of imposing zero growth and military adventurism on the countries of northern Africa and the Middle East. The Socialist International's targets are moderate countries like Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Naturally, Qaddafi plays a key role in this mad design. And it is for this reason that even after Qaddafi threatened to bomb the nuclear weapons installations of the American army in Sicily, the PSI daily *Avanti* continues to insist on the need to have relations with Libya.

Craxi and Global 2000

Craxi is the biggest supporter in Italy of the *Global 2000 Report*, the genocidal project of the Carter administration that "predicts" the massive reduction of world population over the next two decades. *Global 2000's* chief Italian spokesman, Luigi De Marchi, publicly boasts that he is backed by Craxi and Craxi's economist, Francesco Forte. Professor De Marchi demands the reduction of Italy's population by two-thirds and maintains that "morality can be changed in individuals."

Craxi's economic policy ensures that the projections of the *Global 2000* project and the earlier genocidal forecasts of Aurelio Peccei's Club of Rome will in fact occur. When



Piperno with Duchess Marina Lante della Rovere, a PSI member, celebrating his release from prison.

Mezzogiorno (southern Italy), he used the funds at his disposal to finance the Mafia, and this backward region did not make a single step forward toward progress. But if Craxi is elected prime minister, the situation will be much worse. Already, the handwriting is on the wall. Socialist Minister of State Holdings Gianni De Michelis, one of the godfathers of terrorist Toni Negri, has already succeeded in almost completely destroying the state sector. De Michelis's policy of laying off state sector employees is rapidly dismantling the industrial patrimony that the great Christian Democratic industrialist Enrico Mattei left to Italy.

The deindustrialization policy goes hand in glove with a frontal attack on the unions. Craxi intends to force the Italian labor movement to accept the abolition of its cost of living escalator, and, in effect, all social services, from the hospital system to the pension system, which is rapidly converging on bankruptcy. Unemployment has already reached—and these are just the official figures—2 million.

The part of the Italian economy still intact is the drug market and the "black economy."

It is on this base that Craxi is preparing to become prime minister, with President Reagan's benediction.

Craxi has ready his packet of "reforms of the Constitution" that will allow him to govern by decree. First, the end of parliament as a center of actual power; then the end of the independence of the magistracy; and finally a series of measures to create the conditions for a "strong" government. This is what Craxi, in Orwellian language, calls "The Great Reform."