

Strategy of Tension: The Case of Italy

by Claudio Celani

Part 4

The synarchist strategy of tension ripped Italy apart beginning in the 1960s, as neo-Nazi, banking, and terror networks joined forces to destabilize the nation. Part 3, in EIR of April 9, 2004, unravelled the threads of cover-up that followed the terror bombing of the Bologna train station in 1980, which killed 85 people and injured more than 200. We showed that interlinked personnel of the Propaganda-2 (P2) freemasonic organization and the SISMI military intelligence services covered up the tracks of the terrorists over many years.

Operation ‘Terror on Trains’

Gen. Pietro Musumeci, a veteran P2 member who was head of the Control and Security Office and of the General Secretariat of SISMI, decided to carry out personally the most blatant cover-up action. A bag containing the same kind of explosive used in Bologna was placed on a train, in order to be discovered on Jan. 13, 1981. Inside the bag were also two guns, ammunition, newspapers, and plane tickets, all pointing to French terrorist Raphael Lagrange and German terrorist Dimitris Martin, whose presence had been previously signalled by anonymous sources to SISMI itself.

After the bag was found, SISMI head Gen. Giuseppe Santovito wrote a report saying that the explosive was destined for delivery to two other French terrorists, who would have placed it on Italian trains and blamed the action on Italian neofascists. SISMI kept feeding false information on the new connection to Bologna prosecutors, but after the P2’s membership was made public, in May 1981, Santovito and Musumeci’s game was over.

In 1985, the truth came out: SISMI officials Musumeci and Col. Pietro Belmonte had themselves put the bag on the

Taranto-Milan train; the scheme had been planned by P2 leader Francesco Pazienza and Santovito.

P2 and ‘Billygate’

In the Summer of 1980, the P2 intervened in the U.S. Presidential elections in favor of the Bush-Reagan ticket. This was the famous “Billygate” scandal involving Jimmy Carter’s brother Billy and his connections to Libya’s dictator Qaddafi. Since Carter’s defeat was virtually certain, the “Billygate” affair must be read as part of the faction fights in the Reagan-Bush camp in order to ensure control over the incoming Presidency.

The scandal was organized by American “universal fascist” Michael Ledeen and Francesco Pazienza, in collaboration with P2 member Federico Umberto D’Amato. According to Italian prosecutors, Pazienza, a businessman with a past collaboration with French intelligence, at the end of the ’70s was promoted by U.S. circles as the man who should replace Licio Gelli as the head of the P2. At the time of Billygate, Pazienza was officially an advisor to SISMI’s General Santovito, himself a P2 member; but by some accounts, Santovito took orders from Pazienza. According to Pazienza’s version, at meetings in the men’s room of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Washington’s Georgetown University, Ledeen told him he should collect evidence on rumors that Billy Carter was spending some “quality time” in Libya, a country considered almost at war with the United States. This idea came from publisher Arnaud de Borchgrave, Ledeen said. Pazienza reports how he and D’Amato, using SISMI channels in Libya, put together the story that Billy had participated in the celebrations of Libya’s revolution, at a hotel where Palestinian extremist George Habbash was hosted too. The photos of Billy Carter having a nice time in Libya made the front pages of U.S. and world



The “Iraq War party” in Continental Europe shake hands two months after 9/11: Spain’s Prime Minister Aznar (right) is out, due to popular opposition to the war; Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi remains, as of now. In the synarchist-arranged destruction of all traditional Italian parties during the 1990s, Berlusconi rose, guided by advisors who included close friends of the Mussolinis.

media.

Commenting on the episode, judges of the Rome court that sentenced Pazienza in 1985 wrote: “The happy result of the operation in support of Reagan brought the hoped-for advantages and credited Pazienza among the leadership of the winning party [the Republicans], so that Pazienza, together with Ledeen, in the transition period and during the diplomatic crisis provoked by the near-paralysis of the American Embassy in Rome, without an ambassador, took over the functions of liaison between the new American administration and Italian political personalities, as stated by Pazienza and confirmed by Federico Umberto d’Amato.”

Both Pazienza and Gelli were invited to the inauguration of the Reagan-Bush Administration. Eventually, Pazienza organized meetings between Italian politicians and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Attempt on the Pope and Murder of Calvi

In the 1980-82 period, while Pazienza “conquered a dominant position” in SISMI, two more dramatic events centered around Italy shocked the world: the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981 and the ritual execution of P2 banker Roberto Calvi on June 17, 1982.

The two events are connected as part of a larger operation, to undermine the Vatican crusade against both Communism and Western free-market policies, announced by Pope John Paul II already in his speech before the United Nations shortly after his election. Pazienza was locked in an internal power struggle in the Vatican, involving a powerful group of American bishops controlling Vatican finances, to which also Roberto Calvi, head of the largest Italian private bank, Banco Ambrosiano, was connected. Ledeen, together with Theodore

Shackley, was pulling the strings of the Iran-Contra operation, the forerunner of the “Clash of Civilizations” policy whose next stage was the creation of the Osama bin Laden phenomenon.

Soon after the attempted assassination of the Pope, a massive cover-up was launched with the creation of the “Bulgarian connection.” Prosecutor Rosario Priore, in his 1998 sentence, demonstrated that the cover-up had been organized by U.S.-centered intelligence circles.¹ The attack against the Pope had been preceded by the discovery of the P2 membership list. Pazienza, in the meantime, had become an ally of the Vatican faction around Msgr. Paul Marcinkus, the head of the Vatican bank Istituto Opere di Religione (IOR). Pazienza had also become a “special adviser” to P2 member Roberto Calvi, whose Banco Ambrosiano had been part of a scheme, together with Marcinkus’ IOR, to channel money to certain factions of the Polish trade union Solidarnosc, the center of the anti-communist revolution in Poland. Ambrosiano had also financed the P2-controlled faction in the Argentinian military junta. Calvi’s bank was also used to finance Italian political parties, especially the Socialist Party, which seemed to best fit the role assigned according to Gelli’s “Plan for Democratic Rebirth” (see Part 3).

Eventually, in the aftermath of the crackdown against the P2 Lodge, Ambrosiano’s unbalanced accounts exploded in a bankruptcy crisis. Calvi, who apparently was becoming the scapegoat, was induced to travel to London in search of a solution to his problems. The man who convinced him to make the trip was Flavio Carboni, a Sardinian “businessman” introduced (or better, assigned) to Calvi by his controller Pa-

1. Claudio Celani, “Pope’s Trip: Again, Full of Surprises,” *EIR*, June 7, 2002.

zienza. Calvi and Carboni travelled to London on June 16, 1982. On June 17, Calvi's corpse was found hanging under Blackfriars' Bridge, with bricks in the pockets of his suit. The Scotland Yard investigation quickly concluded that it was "suicide."

Neofascists Made in London

Twenty-one years after Calvi's death, his family succeeded in having the case reopened, and a new autopsy concluded that Calvi had been killed. Furthermore, as a result of cooperation between Italian and British police, a witness has declared that Carboni's alibi for June 16-17, 1982 in London, was false.

In an interview, Calvi's son Guido has hinted at participation of Italian neofascists in the assassination of his father. He pointed to "those neofascists who got rich in London" in the years following Calvi's death.

Guido Calvi's description fits Roberto Fiore and Massimo Morsello, the two leaders of the Terza Posizione (Third Position) whom we left (in Part 3) after they had fled Italy in the aftermath of the 1980 Bologna massacre. Haunted by both their former comrades and an arrest warrant, the two found refuge in London, where Margaret Thatcher's government systematically rejected numerous Italian extradition requests. In London, Fiore and Morsello set up shop as an accommodation and job-search agency for Italian and Spanish students, called "Meeting Point," at which the two allegedly made millions.

However, the British magazine *Searchlight* exposed the two men in June 1989 as British intelligence (MI6) agents. The same allegations were contained in a 1991 report by the European Parliament Committee on Racism and Xenophobia. And, on Dec. 1, 1999, Italian antiterrorism chief Ansoino Andreassi stated in front of a Parliamentary committee that at minimum, Fiore and Morsello have been "protected" by MI6.²

This is apparently enough, as established recently by a Naples court in a slander trial, to justify calling Fiore a "British intelligence agent" (Morsello in the meantime died).³

2. The following exchange took place between Committee member Bielli and Andreassi:

Andreassi: On their possible—as the media wrote—suspect contiguity with, at least, the British secret services (it has been said that they can be informants of those secret services), we did not find out much. They will never tell us, especially if it is the secret service. Sure, we tried all ways with the British police to have them extradited, but we did not succeed.

Bielli: Protected—have they been protected?

Andreassi: De facto, they have not been extradited.

Bielli: In exchange for what?

Andreassi: I am not able to tell you.

3. The Naples sentence is the more important, as it was issued by judge Giovanni Fragola Rabuano, apparently sympathetic to the defendants. The court, in fact, condemned in 2003 a left-wing journalist who wrote in the magazine *La Voce della Campania*, that Fiore had been trained in Lebanon before going to London, and had escaped with Third Position's cash. In the same sentence, however, the court established that "it is not a crime to call Fiore a British intelligence agent."

Fiore and Morsello put their money into two funds—the St. George Educational Trust and the St. Michael the Archangel Trust—through which they financed various activities, including providing lawyers for neofascist defendants Franco Freda and Cesaro Ferri in a terrorism trial in Italy, and the new Italian party founded and run from London, Forza Nuova.

Fiore, Lefebvre, and the 'Black Nobility'

Forza Nuova reflects a transformation undergone by Fiore during his London years, away from the "secular" character typical of previous neofascist grouplets, including Fiore's own Third Position, into a Christian fundamentalist, Falangist profile. Not accidentally, the name Forza Nuova is mutated from the Spanish "Fuerza Nueva" party led by former Franco official Blas Piñar, with whom Fiore's party cultivates close ties.

This "conversion" must be attributed to the influence of the Catholic schismatic movement called "The Society of Pius X," founded by Msgr. Marcel Lefebvre. Society members often appear at Forza Nuova's public events in Italy, while a member of the Society, Father Michael Crowdy, is a trustee of Fiore's St. George Trust, based in London.

Marcel Lefebvre was a reactionary French bishop, supporter of the terrorist Secret Army Organization (OAS), and among the leaders of a movement called "Cité Catholique," which pursues "the installation of the Reign of God in the world against modern naturalism, which constitutes the triumph of Satan."⁴

The Lefebvrists are the spearhead of the anti-ecumenical, oligarchical faction in the Catholic Church, run by what is known as the "Black Nobility," the aristocracy historically connected with the temporal power of the Church. This faction is allied to the Carlist element of the international synarchist conspiracy. The movement was formed officially in defense of the Tridentine Mass rite, codified at the 1570 Council of Trent, but eliminated by Vatican Council II. In reality, it was a general reaction against the new ecumenical, anti-oligarchical thrust emerging from the Council. Those layers were also embittered by Pope Paul VI's decision to eliminate the aristocrats' privileges in the Vatican Curia, and in the Church in general.

In 1976, in a real declaration of war, the Black Nobility mobilized Lefebvre who, in open defiance of Vatican orders, celebrated a demonstrative Latin mass before a pro-feudalist, aristocratic audience in Paris. One year later, the same challenge was repeated in Rome, when Princess Elvina Pallavicini, the recognized leader of the Black Nobility, invited

4. Indeed, already at the 1965 Istituto Pollio meeting in Rome, which marks the beginning of the strategy of tension, some participants, such as Alfredo Cattabiani and Enrico de Boccard, called for imitating the "counterrevolutionary experience of French Catholics," taking Lefebvre's Cité Catholique as a model.



Princess Elvina Pallavicini (in wheelchair) is known as the head of Italy's "black nobility"—so called for its support of fascism in the state and "counterreformation" in the Church. While the young right-wing extremists may affect "anti-war" poses, Pallavicini's circle worked with U.S. diplomats to put hard pressure on the Vatican for support of the Iraq War, which the Pope opposes.

Lefebvre to celebrate a Latin Mass in her famous Palazzo Rospigliosi in Rome. In 1978, Lefebvre celebrated another mass in Paris, this time in front of the representatives of all the fascist parties of Europe ("Euroright") and the official head of the Carlist movement, Henry IV of Parma-Bourbon. Lefebvre was finally excommunicated by Pope John Paul II, in 1988. After Lefebvre's death, negotiations started between his followers and the Vatican, which have not yet concluded.

Lefebvre's Italian sponsor, Princess Pallavicini, born in 1914, has also recently emerged as the leader of the "pre-emptive warfare" faction in Rome, when she organized a meeting in support of U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney's and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld's policies. On Feb. 12, 2003, she invited U.S. Ambassador to Italy Mel Sembler, U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican Jim Nicholson, and State Department policy planner Andrew Erdmann to address an audience of Italian government members, Church officials, politicians, international diplomats and, of course, aristocrats.

Thus, while the peripheral, expendable elements of the international synarchist conspiracy, such as Forza Nuova and its Falangist allies, profile themselves as anti-war, anti-imperialist champions, their connections demonstrate that this is just a countergang posture, useful as a cover for terrorist operations, in the same way that bin Laden's al-Qaeda was used for 9/11.

Forza Nuova's Operations Today

When Fiore and Morsello were released from prison in 1997, the two were allowed to return to Italy. At their arrival at the Rome airport, they were greeted by a group including

current governor of the Lazio region Francesco Storace, Sen. Enzo Fragalà, both of the Alleanza Nazionale party, and lawyer Giuseppe Taormina, a former deputy minister in Silvio Berlusconi's government. Fiore started to expand his party base, recruiting especially among radical soccer clubs. Forza Nuova rapidly took over right-wing clubs, like Lazio F.C., but also such traditionally left-wing clubs as Roma A.C., applying tactics learned in Britain. Today, Forza Nuova controls most of Italy's hooligan clubs, through front organizations. Another old acquaintance of the strategy of tension years, Prof. Paolo Signorelli (the neofascist whom prosecutor Amato in Rome was investigating, before being killed), is playing a major role in both indoctrinating the hooligans against the "new enemy," the police, as well as running a sort of legal assistance organization for those hooligans who end up in prison.

At the same time, Forza Nuova launched an alliance with radical factions in the separatist Lega Nord (Northern League), represented by former neofascists. This is the case of Sen. Mario Borghesio from Turin, who regularly intervenes at Forza Nuova rallies and congresses on his preferred theme, anti-immigrant demagoguery.

Another input into Forza Nuova is represented by the nationwide organization Alleanza Cattolica, which supplies cadres also to Alleanza Nazionale. Alleanza Cattolica (AC) is considered by many as the Italian version of the Tradition, Family, and Property organization in Brazil, whose "counter-revolutionary" ideology it faithfully replicates. AC was founded by Giovanni Cantoni, a former follower of fascist Franco Freda, the man involved, but acquitted, in the 1969 Piazza Fontana massacre. Cantoni's brother Pietro was ordained by the Lefebvrians in France. Two AC "intellectuals," Agostino Sanfratello and Piero Vassallo, have been leaders and candidates for Forza Nuova. Vassallo became, in 1975, secretary general of the International Philip II Association, in the name of the "most Catholic emperor of the Counter-reformation Age." Sanfratello specializes in anti-Islamic propaganda.

Two other members of AC, Benedetto Tusa and Mauro Ronco, are currently defense attorney for Giancarlo Rognoni and Carlo Maria Maggi, two neofascists who, together with Delfo Zorzi, were been first sentenced and then acquitted on appeal, in March 2004, for the Piazza Fontana massacre. AC's top man in the government is Alfredo Mantovano, a deputy justice minister and in former national coordinator of Alleanza Nazionale.

The most peculiar member of AC, however, is Massimo Introvigne, a "former" Lefebvrist who runs a think-tank on cults, called CESNUR in Turin. Introvigne, who is also chairman of the Italian office of the International Transylvanian Society of Dracula, and cultivates strange relationships with members of Aleister Crowley's Ordo Templis Orientis (OTO), a Satanist cult.

Typical of countergangs, Forza Nuova has also developed a Delphic operation against the LaRouche movement, adopt-

ing a parody of elements from LaRouche's program in order to discredit them. Thus, they have incorporated into their program a certain Prof. Giacinto Auriti, a teacher at Teramo University, who polemicizes against the central banking system, as a private system under which the state creates debt instead of credit. Auriti, however, pushes a feudal alternative: the creation of "municipal currencies" instead of a central banking system.

Similarly, when the LaRouche movement launched a successful parliamentary initiative in support of Argentina, in 2002, which brought about a parliamentary resolution calling for a "new world financial architecture," Fiore's movement launched a countergang operation in support of Argentina. In December 2002, Forza Nuova invited to Italy a delegation of the Argentinian Popular Reconstruction Party, led by its secretary general, Gustavo Breide Obeid. The PPR is part of the Argentinian synarchist network which, through Fernando Quijano, tried to "kidnap" LaRouche's organization in Ibero-America.

A Parallel Organization

On April 14, 2004, prosecutors in Bari arrested 15 members of Forza Nuova—virtually the entire local chapter—on the allegation of having formed two parallel organizations: the one, legal, with a Christian fundamentalist ideology, participating in elections, etc.; the other one, practicing violence against political enemies, minorities, etc., in continuity with neofascist organizations of the past.

This is the first time that a legal charge has been made against Forza Nuova as a whole, and it could have implications at the national level. In the past, FN members had been protagonists of violent episodes, sometimes spectacular ones, but in no case was FN as a party involved.

For instance, on Dec. 22, 1999, a right-wing radical named Andrea Insabato was severely injured while trying to place a bomb in the central office of the Rome leftist daily *Il Manifesto*. Insabato, a psychologically unstable figure, had been a member of Fiore's Third Position, until it was disbanded (and Insabato spent three years in jail) in the aftermath of the 1980 Bologna massacre. Eventually, Insabato held one of the Forza Nuova accounts where Fiore sent money from London. Recently, however, Insabato left Forza Nuova and founded his own group, called Christian Rebirth. Although Insabato still attended FN meetings, he was no longer a card-carrying member, so Fiore could dissociate from him. This did not prevent Fiore's brother from initially taking up Insabato's legal defense.

In 2002, Insabato was sentenced to 12 years in prison, which was reduced on appeal to six years and eight months. Judge Renato Pugliese, in the first sentencing, wrote that Insabato's action reminded him of "the years of the strategy of tension." The judgment also pointed to the fact that Insabato necessarily had accomplices, who are, however, unknown.

In another episode in January 2003, fifteen members of Forza Nuova, including the leader of the Veneto regional

chapter, Paolo Caratossidis, were arrested in Verona, Padua, and Treviso. The group had made headlines a few days earlier, on Jan. 10, by intervening in the studio of a local television station, Telenuovo, during a live talk show, and assaulting a radical Islamic leader and his secretary. (Thanks to the episode, the victim, a lunatic named Adel Smith, gained unexpected notoriety for himself and his radical views, which helped feed anti-Islamic hysteria in the Italian media.)

Gelli Gives the Signal

In Autumn 2003, Forza Nuova was finally called upon to play a role in a new phase of the synarchist strategy. The signal was given by P2 puppet-master Licio Gelli himself, now 84 years old and a free man, after serving the (minor) sentence for his role in the cover-up of the Bologna bombing. On Sept. 28, he gave an interview to the daily *La Repubblica*, in which he made it known that he is fully active, just like in the "good old days," and he delivered a series of messages to leading Italian politicians. Above all, Gelli rejoiced because, he said, society is being transformed according to his plans. "Justice, television, public security: I wrote everything 30 years ago," Gelli said, referring to his "Plan for Democratic Rebirth" (see Part 3). Gelli also claimed that none of the old P2 members had "repented," and said that he "would have done nothing" to save Aldo Moro from the Red Brigades.

He praised Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi (a P2 member), and especially his recent choice for "cleaning up" his party, Forza Italia, Fabrizio Cicchitto (also a P2 member). Gelli also praised the national coordinator of Forza Italia, Sandro Bondi, a former communist. He then boasted that he has given money to all political forces, even to some communists, and mentioned two politicians: Lega Nord leader Umberto Bossi and Alleanza Nazionale leader and current deputy Prime Minister Gianfranco Fini. However, "Fini was a well-promising guy. But in the last couple of years he sort of faded away."

That was the signal. In Gelli's eyes, Gianfranco Fini had gone too far in breaking with his own fascist roots. In 1993, Fini had successfully transformed the traditional fascist party, the Italian Social Movement (MSI), into the Alleanza Nazionale; this was necessary to win over part of the conservative vote which had belonged to the Christian Democratic party⁵;

5. In 1992-93, according to the P2 script of the "Plan for Democratic Rebirth," the Italian political system entered a new phase; so far, Gelli's plans had proceeded along the lines of the first phase: infiltration and corruption of political parties; now the time was ripe to pull the plug, and destroy the system, in order to start the second phase, in which traditional parties should disappear and be replaced by "two political movements, one of liberal-laborist inspiration and one of liberal-moderate, or conservative inspiration," to be achieved through "successive decompositions and recompositions."

The new phase started with a political coup called "Clean Hands." A prosecution team under the control of the jacobin Francesco Saverio Borrelli, supported by State President Cossiga, put hundreds of political leaders under a trial-by-media "anti-corruption" process. Borrelli's team's action was dictated by a jacobin club called Società Civile, sponsored by the financial-media group headed by synarchist banker Carlo De Benedetti. As a result,



Mussolini's granddaughter Alessandra during her earlier career as a porn star; and (right) as part of the new fascist regroupment around old Spanish Falange leader Blas Piñar. Reportedly after Princess Pallavicini's urging, Alessandra Mussolini was put at the head of the Libertà d'Azione group, allied with the Forza Nuova of terrorist funder Roberto Fiore (far right), and Spain's Piñar group Alternativa Nacional, represented by Rafael López-Díez (second from right).

step by step, Fini had moved to cut Alleanza Nazionale's fascist roots, taking more and more "moderate" positions on current issues. He had even outflanked his allies on the immigration issue, calling for voting rights for immigrants.

But if all this could be swallowed by the old MSI base for the sake of power, Fini's trip to Israel was the drop that tipped the glass. On Sept. 23-25, this former admirer of Benito Mussolini visited Israel upon invitation from the Sharon government. With a Jewish skullcap on his head, Fini first praised Sharon's separation wall, and then pronounced solemnly that Mussolini's racial laws were "the ultimate evil."

One Mussolini Out, Another Mussolini In

Fini's "break" with Mussolini provoked reactions at home. Princess Elvina Pallavicini told Lazio governor Storace, her asset, "We must do something." Storace's group, which includes Agriculture Minister Gianni Alemanno, did not go so far as to split from the party, but they organized an internal opposition.

all anti-communist political parties were dissolved. The vacuum was filled by the "post-fascist" Alleanza Nazionale, the separatist Lega Nord, and the newly formed Forza Italia, led by media tycoon Silvio Berlusconi. The leading prosecutor in the "Clean Hands" pool under Borrelli's general prosecution office, Antonio Di Pietro, eventually founded his own political party. One of Di Pietro's collaborators in the "anti-corruption" investigation, police officer Mauro Floriani, married Il Duce's granddaughter Alessandra Mussolini. About Di Pietro, Michael Ledeen recently told a source: "We used him and, afterwards, threw him away like a paper towel."

However, a window was now open for the creation of a new party to fill the vacuum left by the break with Mussolini's fascism. Why not a party led by a new Mussolini? The granddaughter of Il Duce, Alessandra Mussolini, had already gained notoriety when she decided to market her name in politics—in Alleanza Nazionale, of course. The daughter of Mussolini's son Romano, a jazz musician, and of Sophia Loren's sister Maria Scicolone, Alessandra had initially tried a modest career as a porno actress. When she ran as a candidate for office in 1994, in Naples, her family name captured the nostalgic vote in the traditional MSI stronghold. As a regular host on television talk shows, Mussolini gained notoriety more with her temperament than with her political positions.

It was now decided that Mussolini should leave Fini's party. She did it in a theatrical way ("You will all end up being circumcised," she told Fini and her old comrades), and became the candidate for an electoral coalition of neofascist parties, including Forza Nuova, Fronte Nazionale, and Movimento Sociale-Fiamma Tricolore, a splinter party from the old MSI. Naturally, Fiore's Forza Nuova plays a central role, not only because of its financial means, in the new "black thing," as Italians nicknamed it.

Higher Level of the Synarchist Project

But people like Fiore and Mussolini herself, despite the significance of her name, represent just the lower, expendable level of the synarchist operation. We have to go to the higher level to meet the people who deploy them in the interest of

the banking and oligarchical synarchist elite. Several sources have indicated that the decision to launch the operation with Mussolini's granddaughter and Roberto Fiore was taken by a sinister figure who has played a major role behind the scenes of Italian politics in the last decade, Marcello Dell'Utri. A Sicilian, he is not only a family friend of the Mussolinis (more precisely, of Alessandra's mother, Maria Scicolone), but through his twin brother, Alberto, also connected to a powerful faction in the synarchist financial elite. Alberto married Maria Pia La Malfa, member of a political dynasty whose founder, Ugo La Malfa, was among the founders of the Partito d'Azione, together with Enrico Cuccia and others, in the offices of the Banca Commerciale Italiana in 1942 in Milan (see Part 1). Maria Pia La Malfa Dell'Utri pulls the strings of various political operations behind the scenes, being an important organizer of several aristocratic salons.⁶

Marcello Dell'Utri became, in 1973, current Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's personal adviser, when Berlusconi was a real estate developer; and became manager of Publitalia in 1979, when Berlusconi moved into the television business. In 1994, it was Dell'Utri, together with a few other close advisers and friends, who convinced Berlusconi to form his own party, in order to fill the vacuum left by the destruction of the government parties by the synarchist "Clean Hands" operation. He and his pupil Gianfranco Micciché (they are both from Palermo), faked candidate lists in order to overcome Berlusconi's last-minute indecision and show him that he had vast support in the country. Overnight, Publitalia's national cadre, from a pool of salesmen, was transformed into a network of political activists.

Since Forza Italia offered asylum to old Christian Democrats, socialists, social democrats, liberals, and so on, for a number of years the party has been the battleground of two opposite tendencies: the one aiming at evolving into a sort of new Christian Democracy, the other looking at the neo-conservative model in the United States. Recently, the balance has tilted in favor of the latter tendency.

Dell'Utri, in particular, has moved to undermine the influence of current Economy Minister Giulio Tremonti, author of the "European Action Plan" for infrastructure development, which last year was adopted by the European Union. Dell'Utri had conspired with Fini and other coalition partners to convince Berlusconi to establish an Office of Economic Planning, which Tremonti has characterized as an "anti-Economic Ministry."

More importantly, Dell'Utri has recently started a project, together with Cicchitto and Bondi (the two praised by Gelli) in order to transform the current "liberal" ideology of the government coalition, into an outright fascist-syn-

archist one.

In order to do so, Dell'Utri has set up a web of magazines and newspapers, each one fitting the profile of single components of the Forza Italia party, whose evolution will ultimately converge in the synarchist result. The command center of this "black orchestra" is a weekly cultural magazine, *Il Domenicale*, run directly by Dell'Utri, through a young journalist named Angelo Crespi. Main players in the orchestra are another weekly run by Cicchitto, *l'ocervo*, and the daily newspaper *Il Foglio*, run by a former communist, Giuliano Ferrara. A fourth major player is the "cadre school" department of Forza Italia, run by a priest named Gianni Baget Bozzo, a member of the close circle where the birth of Forza Italia was decided.

A visit to the Internet sites of these entities shows evidence of their interplay. The division of roles is as follows:

- *Il Domenicale* proclaims as its mission, to unite all "liberalisms" under a common roof. Liberalisms belong to two traditions, according to the magazine: "the Thomistic-Aristotelian one" (its own), "and the others." The "Thomistic-Aristotelian tradition" is identified with the counterrevolution; its champions, Joseph de Maistre, Donoso Cortés, Nietzsche, et al., are subjects of regular coverage in the magazine, which also runs revisionist articles on the American Civil War. Frequent guests include Massimo Introvigne, the "anti-cult" specialist of Alleanza Cattolica; and Marco Respinti, of the cultural section of *Il Secolo*, the organ of the Alleanza Nazionale party.

- *L'ocervo* is more "moderate." Its editor, Cicchitto, writes that they consider themselves "liberals" with moderation (in America, one might say, "compassionate conservatives"), and for instance, in economic policy, this sometimes means opposition to privatization, in favor of a certain role of the state. *L'ocervo* is published by a publishing house run by the spokesman for—Gladio (see Part 3). Francesco Gironda, an expert in psychological warfare, became national spokesman of the "Gladiatori" in 1991, after Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti revealed the existence of Gladio, the post-World War II secret stay-behind network. Gironda has since then organized legal assistance, press campaigns, etc. for them, supported by former State President Francesco Cossiga. Gironda's publishing house, Bietti, specializes in revisionist books on Italian political history, including terrorism. Our reconstruction of the "strategy of tension" would plainly be considered by them as "communist propaganda."

- *Il Foglio*, run by Ferrara, is a daily paper with a political profile. Ferrara published an autobiography in 1993, in which he reported how, after a career in the Communist Party in Turin, he became a follower of fascist philosopher Leo Strauss (father of the Bush Administration neo-cons), travelling to Germany in order to study him better. He also revealed that for several years, in the '80s, he worked as a paid informant for the CIA, delivering information on Italian politicians. Ferrara was the government spokesman for a few

6. Both Marcello and Maria Pia Dell'Utri are involved in a current trial in Palermo, where Marcello is accused of "external participation in a Mafia association." The chief prosecutor has insisted that Dell'Utri has been involved in a Mafia operation in which Prime Minister Berlusconi would be the "victim" and Dell'Utri the "accomplice."

Italicus Bomb Aimed at Moro?

Prime Minister Aldo Moro was supposed to be on the *Italicus*, the Rome-Munich train that was blown up by a bomb on August 1974 with 12 deaths and over 50 casualties. The massacre, which was attributed to the Ordine Nuovo fascist organization, would have been larger, had not the train accelerated inside a tunnel at San Benedetto Val di Sambro, near Bologna—the bomb thus exploded just outside the tunnel and not inside, as planned.

“My father was supposed to travel on the *Italicus*,” said Moro’s daughter, Maria Fida, on April 19 in a statement to Serenissima TV, a local television in Padua. Moro wanted “to reach his family on holidays in Trentino, but before the train started they called him out to sign important papers,”

said the daughter of the Christian Democratic statesman killed by the Red Brigades in 1978. A book by Maria Fida Moro, *The Enigma of the Moro Case*, to be published in May, will contain the *Italicus* circumstance, among other things. This revelation further confirms what *EIR* has documented in this series: The terrorist “strategy of tension” in Italy targetted Moro’s policy and, from a certain point, Moro personally.

Aldo Moro had taken the leadership of the Christian Democratic party in 1960, in order to liberate that party from the influence of reactionary, synarchist-controlled forces, through a strategy of government alliance with the Socialist Party first, and then a dialogue with the Communist Party aiming at transforming it into a fully democratic entity, independent from the Soviet Union. Moro saw this as indispensable for Italy to exercise national sovereignty, implement economic reforms, and stabilize the Mediterranean region.—*Claudio Celani*

months in the first Berlusconi government, a role which he performed catastrophically.

- Gianni Baget Bozzo has modelled his cadre school department in Forza Italia after British and American liberalism, both “classical” *a là* Adam Smith and “neo” *a là* Leo Strauss. At the 2004 party convention celebrating the first decade, Baget Bozzo stated that Berlusconi has been sent by “the Holy Spirit.” This statement prompted the Bishop of Genoa, Bozzo’s superior, to censor him.

Left, Right . . . Fascist!

As Gelli’s Plan for a Democratic Rebirth, which envisioned a process of “decompositions and recompositions” of existing political parties, is proceeding, Dell’Utri’s black orchestra has started playing the suitable symphony. If, in a first phase, “leftist” synarchists take over the left, and “rightist” synarchists takeover the right, in a second phase, left and right have to be reunited.

Thus, a most interesting debate has been started by *Il Foglio*, then picked up by *Il Domenicale* at another level, to demonstrate that today’s leading leftist intellectuals are, in reality, fascists, and that there is nothing wrong with that, but, if that is the case, one should go back to the original.

The leftist intellectual targetted was Alessandro Galante Garrone, a leading historian of the French jacobin movement who died last year. Garrone, a professor at Turin University, was the leading personality in a political association called Libertà e Giustizia (Liberty and Justice), gathering the remnants of old members of the Action Party, together with the new generations of jacobins produced by Garrone and his co-thinkers, like Norberto Bobbio, at Turin University. Liberty and Justice, in reality, is a front for financier Carlo De Benedetti. It pushes a continuation of the “Clean Hands” campaign

and runs several figures of the so-called “anti-global” galaxy.

Dell’Utri’s people have pulled out an article written in 1940 by Galante Garrone, in the magazine *Racist Laws*, in which Garrone, as a young Fascist judge, argued on the issue whether it was the public administration or the court that was entitled to judge the application of Mussolini’s racial laws. Garrone argued in favor of the court, stating that the judge must ascertain when an Italian citizen is a Jew and must therefore be subject to racial laws.

Like Garrone, many other “leftist” intellectuals in the post-war period are in reality “kangaroos,” who jumped to the other side at the fall of Fascism, writes *Il Domenicale*. It is now time “to look at the past without fear or shame, thinking about the hypothesis of reconstructing a national identity that goes beyond divisions.”

More explicit was author Angelo D’Orsi, who wrote the book in which the information on Garrone is contained. In an interview with *Il Foglio*, he said that on the cultural level, “the demarcation line between fascism and anti-fascism was impracticable. Men of culture felt themselves to be protagonists of a movement, the creation of the new Italy. . . . Fascism created qualified intellectual work.” Divisions came later, at the political level, and mainly because the Fascist political cadre were “uncultivated, vulgar, savage.”

Conclusion

Here ends our reconstruction of the networks which have destabilized Italy in the years of the Strategy of Tension, up to the current day. By no means is it complete or perfect. We hope, however, that it gives the reader, especially the younger ones who were born after those turbulent years, an active and not academic knowledge of that historical phase, in order to draw the lessons for changing the present and the future.