

Socialist Congress Purges Antiterrorists

In a speech partially written by the creator of the Red Brigades terrorist gang, Francesco Alberoni, the general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party stood on the podium at the conclusion of his party's congress April 2 to announce the successful transformation of his party into a British instrument of terrorism.

ITALY

General Secretary Bettino Craxi announced the ouster from the leadership of that faction which wished to participate in the labor-industry alliance represented by the current parliamentary alliance of the Communists and Christian Democrats. In their place, the new PSI Central Committee now includes the leading representatives of those so-called intellectual elements which had been offshoots of a postwar "colonizing" effort of the PSI on the part of the British-created Action Party.

These include Norberto Bobbio — cocreator, with Alberoni, of the Red Brigades gang which currently holds kidnapped former Prime Minister Aldo Moro, and Francesco Forte, self-styled economist and the creature of Lazard Freres' in-place Italian agent Enrico Cuccia of Mediobanca.

Craxi's self-satisfied bombast against that wing of his party which had wished to ally itself with Prime Minister Andreotti, and his announcement of the new central committee appointees, marked the successful close of a strategy which he had laid out in full in his opening speech a few days earlier. At that time Craxi had announced that the PSI must give up any adherence to "Marxism-Leninism" in favor of returning to the "purified" socialism of Carlo Rosselli. That this is tantamount to announcing that he wished to turn over the party into the hands of British intelligence is fully documented below.

Craxi himself, however, explained what he meant by his call for "a return to Rosselli socialism." The PSI, he stated, must incorporate itself into the "human rights" libertarian movement and become activists in behalf of an antitechnology, zero-growth alternative to the present government.

As aptly reported by such magazines as *L'Europeo* and *Il Mondo*, however, Craxi himself is only the up-front stooge for the real power which has emerged inside the PSI. This is none other than Riccardo Lombardi, from the old British-created Action Party, who ended up in the PSI when the Action Party disbanded and sent in "colonizers" into existing political organizations. This infiltration effort has finally borne fruit, with the PSI being transformed into the "respectable," above-ground front for the underlying terror apparatus characterized by the infamous Red Brigades.

As reported above, the Italian magazine *Panorama*

reported this week that Francesco Alberoni had authored parts of Craxi's speech. Alberoni, together with new PSI central committee member Bobbio, has been frequently identified in the national press as the creator of the Red Brigades during his tenure at Trento University in the late 1960s. Already during the congress itself another Lombardi flunkey, Fabrizio Cicchitto, "prophesized" that "a new terrorist offensive of unheard-of violence" was due to erupt in Italy, resulting in "authoritarian solutions" to the problem of chaos thus posed. As Lombardi himself explained in his congress presentation, "capitalism has entered a death crisis"...and the PSI which he now controls will be one of the crisis instruments by which Lombardi hopes to bring it about.

'Justice And Liberty': A Terrorist Creed

Italian Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi's announcement during the recent national congress of his party that it would return to the principles of Carlo Rosselli amounts to an open alliance with the terrorist Red Brigades to deindustrialize Italy. For it was Carlo Rosselli who in 1929 gave new institutional form to the "left" fascist tendency around which Mussolini had originally mobilized his blackshirt hoodlums, as the British intelligence-sponsored gang *Giustizia e Libertá* ("Justice and Liberty"). *Giustizia e Libertá* — not the Communist Party, as has been maliciously claimed — is both the model and the direct antecedent for the terrorists currently destroying the Italian republic and their "sympathizers" which have been synthetically embedded in the population.

During World War I, the individuals and institutions that were subsequently to become both Mussolini's National Fascist Party and British-controlled "antifascism" were one single faction. At that time, Benedetto Croce, later the "official antifascist" philosopher of the Mussolini period, and Giovanni Gentile, later the "official Fascist" philosopher and Minister of Education under Mussolini, jointly controlled Italian journalism and cultural life. In its various manifestations, this grouping was unified by a fervent loyalty to the British crown, for whom it engineered Italy's entry into the war, and then applauded Mussolini's "March on Rome" of 1922. But the Croce wing quickly turned into "antifascists" when they discovered that Mussolini's thugs had no intention of allowing parliament to continue business as usual. Thus, while His Majesty's government of the United Kingdom gave full diplomatic and financial support to the Mussolini dictatorship, Britain also spawned a brand of "antifascism" London could control, through the younger generation of Crocean liberals. One of these,

Carlo Rosselli, founded *Giustizia e Libertá* in 1929 as "an Italian Fabian Society."

Rosselli was the scion of one of Italy's most powerful Rothschild-connected families, going back to the 19th century Rothschild-funded movement of Giuseppe Mazzini run out of London. He devised an ideology for his grouping, called "liberal socialism." It purported to correct Marxism from the standpoint of British free-trade and other "liberal" policies, and to purge capitalism of its centralizing industrial growth tendency, by redistributing existing wealth.

"Liberty" was the watchword of G-L. This meant that workers' organizations should be "free" from political direction, either national or international. Art and culture should be "free" from the "oppression" of a national language and should instead express the peasant local cultures of an Italy long under foreign domination.

Along with "liberty," the word "autonomy" became magical — the antecedent for today's *Autonomia Operaia* (Worker Autonomy) which arms illiterate Italian teenagers and turns them loose to destroy the social fabric of Italian cities. Since "freedom" is defined merely as the individual's right to do as he pleases, politics can only be defined as coercion against that right. This is not accidentally the precise definition given by former *Giustizia e Libertá* member Norberto Bobbio, in his recent "Dictionary of Politics."

Giustizia e Libertá did not claim to be a party; in fact, like today's terrorist-oriented "Autonomia Operaia," it was against parties, just as it was against nations and against the large-scale concentrations of industrial capacity which twentieth century technologies demand. According to the accounts of a G-L founding member, London-born Max Salvadori, G-L had three levels of membership.

First there were the "intellectuals" who limited their participation to the publication of the writings of 19th century Italian patriots, supposedly to stimulate opposition to the regime. Then there were the "activists" who organized politically and wrote for the G-L periodical. These included Ugo La Malfa, who in the early 1930s combined this antifascist activity with writing for Giovanni Gentile's *Enciclopedia Italiana*, a particularly telling example of the closeness of the Fascists and British-inspired "antifascists" when it came to ideological questions.

Finally, and holding both "intellectuals" and "activists" in contempt, says Salvadori, were the "direttisti" who engineered escapes, threw bombs, scattered leaflets from airplanes, and otherwise endeavored to give themselves anti-Mussolini credentials while in effect setting up the entire clandestine antifascist movement for arrest sweeps by the secret police, the OVRA. Not accidentally, it was mostly the Communists, who steadfastly resisted being pulled into these "antifascist" antics, who were the principal victims of OVRA's roundups following each "exemplary action."

During World War II, following Rosselli's death at the hands of the OVRA in France in 1937, the old *Giustizia e Libertá* networks were given an elaborate "American" cover. Max Salvadori was commissioned by the British War Ministry in 1939 to set up "antifascist" Mazzini Societies throughout North and South America for MI-6

(British intelligence). The American center of operations for the Mazzini Societies was Harvard University under Department of Government head William Yandell Elliott, the man who created Henry Kissinger. The core of the operation in metropolitan Italy became the Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan, where a group of Keynesian bankers including Ugo La Malfa founded the Action Party in 1942.

The program of the Action Party was a refurbished version of Mussolini's 1919 radical program, complete with attacks on the Italian monarchy and the Church, to provide "left" cover. But above all, the Action Party stood for a policy of continuous austerity and the channeling of Italy's labor into conscripted work camps to "rebuild" the economy with minimal capital input. All centralizing tendencies were denounced as "fascist," as well as the constituency interests of Italy's large-scale industry and the skilled categories of Italian workers, at that time overwhelmingly organized into the Communist Party and its military resistance arm. Through the European Federalist Movement, which G-L's Ernesto Rossi and Altero Spinelli founded in 1943, this anti-industry decentralization policy was to be spread over the whole of Europe.

Weaning the population from industrial development required violence and psychological terror. For the former, the Action Party included the likes of Emilio Lussu and his "Sardinian Action Party," the model for mobilizing shepherders for "Sardinian" or other local autonomies, and the reason why nearly all of Italy's paramilitary grouplets were trained on that backward island. For the latter, the weekly magazine *l'Espresso* which defines politics as pornography was founded, financed, and edited by veterans of the Action Party following the war.

In the 1946-48 period, the Action Party disintegrated due to its failure to gain popular support. The "bankers' faction" from the Banca Commerciale Italiana was deployed into the tiny Italian Republican Party, from which nominal "base" La Malfa participated in, or wrecked from outside, most of Italy's postwar cabinets. This faction set up a financial empire which would strip Italy's industrial assets to the benefit of Lazard Freres, the Warburgs and other City of London merchant banks — Adolfo Tino and Enrico Cuccia of Mediobanca.

Riccardo Lombardi took the "Marxist" and "liberal socialist" wing of the Action Party into the Socialist Party in 1949, to battle for a break between the Socialists and the Communists over the issue of entry into NATO, which the British were pushing and Lombardi favored. In three decades, the amazing Lombardi transformed himself from the "right" to the "left" wing of the Socialist Party, and his current in the party has harbored the organizational and philosophical control of "left-wing" terrorism.

According to a script not so different from the one played out in Italy in 1922, if the Socialist Party now goes full tilt on this proterrorist bent under the aegis of Rosselli's "liberal socialist" belief structure, Ugo La Malfa is to enter "stage right" and proclaim the necessity for a police state to block the dangers of rampant Marxism. La Malfa has in fact already begun this campaign.

—Vivian Freyre and Nora Hamerman