

Giulio Andreotti pronounced on March 16, 1978 as his government was being sworn in. That same day, CD President Aldo Moro was kidnaped, in an obvious attempt to kill Andreotti's national unity government, which enjoyed Communist Party support, and rend asunder the majority of industrialists, Catholics, and Communist-organized labor that it rested on.

Italy survived the ordeal of the Moro assassination and bucked the efforts, led by Socialist Party spokesmen, to bring the state to a pact with the terrorist devil. But Andreotti's government buckled under the massive political pressures of scandals and continuing terrorism until it fell in late 1979, opening the way to a succession of ruling coalitions with the pro-terrorist Socialists, which totally reversed the Andreotti-Vatican position on the Middle East.

It is only with the formation of the Spadolini government—itself an “ugly duckling” taken under the wing of a re-emerging Vatican-Communist alliance—that Italy has begun to recover its diplomatic mission in the Mediterranean. And that is one of the reasons the sights of the international terrorist command have focused on Italy now as in 1978.

Unlike four years ago, when the most courageous political leaders of the country would only whisper that “dark forces” were intent on destabilizing Italy, or that “secret services” of “some foreign country” were involved, today there are politicians and magistrates, like Imposimato, who have decided to name the names of the terrorist controllers, and call the bluff of the enemy.

This method was pioneered in Italy by the European Labor Party (EAP), the small political formation founded on the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche, leader of the National Democratic Policy Committee. Following the Moro assassination, the EAP issued a dossier outlining the command structure of international terrorism, which flows from the oligarchical families of Venice, Rome, and Britain, down through the banks managing their family funds, to the secret intelligence services and think tanks protecting them, through the arms and drugs traffic, to the street-level assassins.

The EAP put the finger of the British secret services and Mossad, tracing their agents into the PSI, as well as the Carter administration's Ambassador Richard Gardner and his Georgetown allies Kissinger and Haig. The EAP promoted massive distribution of the explosive dossier among law enforcement and political officials, urging them to shift their attention from street-level Red Brigades to the political controllers pulling their strings. That, the EAP insisted, would be the only efficient means of ridding the country of the terrorist pest.

Imposimato's disclosures have sounded the opening shots in what must become the last round in the secret intelligence warfare called terrorism.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Mr. Haig comes out of the closet

by Dennis Small, Latin America Editor

For the past 14 months, this magazine has been reporting on Secretary of State Alexander Haig's secret alliance with the Socialist International to destabilize and depopulate Central America. Earlier this month—on Jan. 8, to be precise—Haig finally came out of the closet and met openly in Foggy Bottom with Felipe González, the head of the Spanish Socialist Party and the Socialist International's case-officer for the Central American insurrection.

Since that congenial tête-à-tête, the following events have occurred:

- The Socialist government of France announced it would sell \$17 million in arms to the Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

- On Jan. 9, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomás Borge announced that his government had dismantled a major rightwing plot to dynamite Nicaragua's cement and petrochemical plants, and charged “foreign intelligence agencies” with complicity. Knowledgeable Washington sources have admitted to *EIR* that Haig's State Department was involved in setting up the covert operation.

- On Jan. 10, a group of 36 Haitian exiles sailed from Miami to Haiti to try to overthrow the Duvalier dictatorship. Again the State Department is reliably reported to have been behind the move.

- On Jan. 13, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, a close ally of French President Mitterrand who shares the perspective of enforced backwardness for the Third World, traveled to Mexico to meet with President José López Portillo to try to neutralize his independent foreign policy, and in particular to derail his well-known opposition to the Haig-Socialist policy for Central America.

These fast-breaking developments in the Caribbean Basin region are all a direct outcome of the Haig-González meeting, whose central agenda item was the refurbishment of their shared strategy of reducing the area's population through civil war and social dislocation. Under the guise of what sources close to Haig term “cooling out” the area, the two men in fact agreed to continue their established division of labor, whereby the Socialist International funds and encourages *leftist* in-

surrectionaries across Central America, while Haig gives backing to the area's *rightwing* military forces. As the two duped sides keep butchering each other—Haig and González concurred—the U.S. Secretary of State would continue to blame the area's problems on alleged Mexican, Cuban, and Soviet support for terrorism.

However, Haig's meeting with González, which was virtually blacked out by all major American media, blows the cover off Haig's professed concern for halting terrorism in the region, and showed him to be in bed with the very Socialists who are the leading spokesmen for using terrorism as a means of political expression. Haig's State Department issued only the mildest of pro-forma "protests" against the French sale of arms to the Sandinistas. Haig in fact met with French Defense Minister Charles Hernu less than 24 hours after the announcement of the sale, and would go no further than to express his "concern."

It was Mexican President José López Portillo who issued the strongest condemnation of the arms sale. In a biting release Jan. 12, López Portillo noted: "Not all nations understand that the solution to conflicts must be peaceful, which is to say that this concept must include the control of arms sales to *all* countries, not just to some."

The López Portillo rebuke—to Haig, the French, and the Sandinistas—was particularly significant because Mexico and France had collaborated in an August 1981 initiative to bring the Salvadoran conflict to a negotiated solution. At the time, the Haig State Department had attacked the Mexican move as an alleged endorsement of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement.

As *EIR* has documented, Haig's collaboration with the Socialist International to depopulate Central America dates back to early 1981. In March 1981, for instance, Haig met quietly with Socialist International Foreign Secretary Pierre Schori; a month later he closeted himself with Canadian socialist leader Edward Broadbent.

The Haig-González destabilization pact is being clothed for the credulous as an effort to "cool out" the region. But the events of the last week belie that claim, as does the fact that the behind-the-scenes mover of the entire deal was none other than French terrorism advocate Régis Debray, formerly a companion of Che Guevara in the hills of Bolivia, and today an official foreign policy adviser to the Mitterrand government.

Debray is a primary instrument in the Socialist International's commitment to global depopulation. In a recent book, Debray argued that man must "rid ourselves of the notion of good and evil. . . . Hitler, Stalin, Khomeini exist and we cannot dismiss them as exotic monsters. . . . The notion of progress is illusory . . . Funerals are always the warm points of political life . . . All societies start as a society of the friends of the deceased."

Trudeau has no success in Mexico

by Dolia E. Pettingell

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's Jan. 12-16 visit to Mexico concluded with Trudeau leaving Mexico empty-handed. Trudeau shares the socialist policy outlook, sits on the anti-technology Brandt Commission, and has been deployed over the past years by the Queen of England to try to win independent nations like Mexico into her "Third Way" socialist alliance.

During his trip to Mexico, Trudeau took advantage of Mexico's real economic problems—a result of the U.S. Federal Reserve's high interest-rate policy and the collapse of international oil prices—and offered Mexico \$5 billion for financing the construction of Canadian-made Candu nuclear reactors in Mexico. Mexico has not yet decided on a partner for her ambitious nuclear energy program, for which seven companies from five nations are now bidding.

López Portillo's rejection of Trudeau's politically conditioned financial offer was made public Jan. 12 in an interview he gave to Radio Canada. Ruling out any "special relation" with Canada, the Mexican President stated that Canada stands the same chances of winning Mexico's nuclear bid as any other country. "If results are what I expect, the bids will be in late this year and Canada should get a fair share," López Portillo stated simply.

As for Trudeau's crass attempt to manipulate Mexico's financial vulnerability, López Portillo said: "Mexico has not sacrificed nor will it lose its negotiating capacity in the international community due to the drop in its oil exports."

One of Trudeau's liabilities with López Portillo is that the Canadian Prime Minister's allies in Mexico are centered around former Mexican President Miguel Alemán. Alemán is linked to the Acapulco-centered drug interests, and controls, among others, Mexico City Mayor Carlos Hank González, a sworn enemy of López Portillo.

In Mexico, Trudeau went out of his way to advertise his close ties to Hank González. After receiving the key to Mexico City from Hank González, Trudeau turned to López Portillo and taunted the lame-duck Mexican President: "Sometime you will come back to this great city, and if you find that you don't have a key, I will let you use mine."