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The  
International  
Terrorism  
Report

## ELP Files Suit to Jail Italian Terrorist Controller

July 31 (NSIPS) — The following is the full text of a suit filed by the European Labor Party July 26 with the magistracies of Milan, Turin, and Rome, the President of the Italian Republic, and the Procurator of the Italian Republic, to compel full criminal investigations into the activities of Francesco Alberoni, the "sociologist" who used brainwashing techniques to create Italy's "blind terrorist" gangs including the famous Red Brigades. Alberoni, a retainer of FIAT financial-industrial emperor Gianni Agnelli, was rector of Trento University in the 1968-1970 period, brainwashing Red Brigade terrorists who have since committed murders, kidnappings and bombings, and members of other "left" countergangs like Lotta Continua. Since 1975, Alberoni has been a principal figure in the "intellectual" left-fascist grouping planted in the Italian Socialist Party (PSI) by Gianni Agnelli, one of the Rockefeller brothers' leading European allies.

Fiorella Operto, Italian General-Secretary of the ELP, led a Milan press conference on the ELP's suit against Alberoni on July 27. She showed representatives of six major Italian newspapers and several radio-TV stations the documentation quoted in the suit, sufficient evidence in itself to put Agnelli's terrorist-sociologist behind bars. These include memoranda from the Trento Sociology Department, and documents from untried court cases prepared by Trento city prosecutors — all proving that Alberoni did create the Red Brigades, in particular, and describing how. The suit also details the relationship between the U.S.-based Institute for Policy Studies and Alberoni's Italian operations in the context of the broader interface between Agnelli and Rockefeller "private intelligence institutions." Alberoni's creation of terrorists in Italy, as Institute for Policy Studies creation of such gangs in the U.S. and elsewhere, are part of a coordinated international strategy to

bring about fascist regimes involving Agnelli-Rockefeller collaboration.

Italian authorities have responded to the suit with exceptional speed and enthusiasm. As NSIPS goes to press, judicial authorities in Milan have already appointed Judge D'Alessandrini to pursue the Alberoni investigation and pass judgement on the merits of the case for purposes of criminal prosecution. Such appointments normally take weeks. Magistrate Silvestri of Turin informed inquiring reporters that he had sent a copy of the suit to the authorities in the city of Trento itself, precisely because their files "are still open" on the case of the Red Brigades' association with Trento University's Sociology Department, which they began to investigate some years ago.

Officials of the Anti-Terrorist Office in the Italian Interior Ministry reacted to the suit with excitement. One official reported that the office had deployed several agents to Trento last month when the ELP first publicized its information on Alberoni; the suit has given his office "several good leads," the official said, and they plan to send "more men this time."

The Labor Party suit has enormously strengthened the factional position of pro-development Socialist Party leader, Giacomo Mancini, thereby significantly contributing to the prospects for a successful pro-development government in Italy. Mancini is now engaged in a fight for hegemony in the PSI over the agent-"intellectual" strata typified by Alberoni, and other Atlanticist-controlled PSI factions. The outcome of this factional battle will largely determine whether Italy will have a government capable of debt moratorium and development programs, or capitulate to brutal Rockefeller-Agnelli austerity demands, since Christian Democratic Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti will depend on support from a Mancini-controlled PSI to implement a pro-development policy in his new government.

The acts of terrorism which have become more frequent in Italy in the most recent period, constitute a grave threat to the constitutional order of the Italian state. The blind terrorism unleashed against the Italian population, and in particular against the Italian working-class movement, has as its purpose not only the creation of fear and confusion, according to a conception of psychological warfare developed and published by NATO and various intelligence agencies, such terrorism is coordinated in such a way as to prepare the civilian population to renounce its elementary civil and democratic rights, and to invoke the intervention of a "strong state," paving the way for the imposition of a regime such as the Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini. This is in clear contradiction to the Italian Constitution.

It is the moral obligation of every citizen to contribute to mobilizing public opinion and to promote appropriate legal actions against whomever calls for fascist policies in circumstances in which it can reasonably be foreseen that this will influence parties and states toward fascist policies and practices. In the interest of impeding the imposition of such fascist policies and practices through an effective dismantling of illegal terrorist network which would prepare for it, we intend to demonstrate the following:

(1) That the acts of "blind terrorism" carried out in Italy in the last three months are neither isolated nor accidental, nor are they actions executed by political organizations of the workers' movement. Rather they are terrorist acts coordinated at the international level by one single center, directed by the same financier and political forces which are openly calling for the imposition of fascist financial policies in Italy; that the groups variously called, "Red Brigades," "Armed Proletarian Nuclei," etc., were created and piloted by one international network;

(2) That "blind terror" at the international level is organized in a network which includes, beyond the terrorist groups themselves, both state and private secret services agencies, private institutes and foundations, and pseudo-political "countergangs," and implicates as well the active and conscious complicity of press organs and mass media;

(3) That the groups variously called "Red Brigades," "Armed Proletarian Nuclei," etc., in Italy coincide precisely in their origins, modus operandi, characteristics, and goals with other terrorist groups operating in other countries, such as the "Black Liberation Army," the "Symbionese Liberation Army," the "Baader-Meinhof Gang," and so forth, and that furthermore, the founders of such groups in Italy are directly and indirectly linked with private intelligence agencies such as the Institute for Policy Studies which created terrorism in other parts of the world; that, finally, Professor Francesco Alberoni of Trento University is the founder, spiritual father, theoretician, and coordinator of such terrorist groups in Italy, and is financed by the same sources, that is, by the Twentieth Century Fund of the Rockefeller Family and other foundations in Italy linked to the Rockefeller Foundation, etc., which constitute the financial and political base for the entire terrorist network internationally;

(4) That the economic and financial policies as well as the social policies which constitute the substance of the ultimate goals of the terrorist plan are **fascist** in the rigorous sense of the term; and that the promoters of the various fascist austerity plans for a "strong" government (which would be of a technocratic-military or traditional military-fascist type) come from the same "cultural" ambience as Francesco Alberoni, that is, from Trento University, and are financed by the same sources as Alberoni himself.

#### Dossier of Evidence

The 1970 investigation of Milan state prosecutor Dr. Amati relating to the BR (Red Brigades), the NAP (Armed

Proletarian Nuclei) and to the late "leftist" publisher Giangiacomo Feltrinelli furnishes an initial overview of the question of the origins of the BR.

Amati's investigation made it evident that so many of the Bridges came from the University of Trento as to lead Dr. Amati to maintain that "the Trento Sociology Department would reveal itself to be a true and proper factory of — so to speak — **new men**. A true smithy for a certain type of ideas," he adds. "The present trial (of Red Brigaders — Ed.) counts many defendants who studied at Trento, and several who got degrees in sociology...." In addition, Dr. Amati identifies the years 1968-1969 as the most crucial ones in the formation of the BR. The disproportionate number of Bridges and NAPers coming from the Trento Sociology Department is by itself an indication of the fact that, as Dr. Amati also maintains, this was not the natural development of a political formation but actually the manufacturing of terrorists.

Francesco Alberoni arrives in Trento in 1968, after creating a "radical" reputation for himself at Milan Catholic University (a school which, among other things, produced Mario Capanna of the Milan Student Movement). It is the Sociology Institute of Trento which prepares the Brigaders and it is Alberoni, in the first person, who actively and consciously contributes to their creation.

The proofs of this claim are divided in two categories: on the one hand, the direct personal relations between Alberoni and the future BR leaders are documented; on the other hand, there is heavy documentation in Alberoni's published writings which attest to the theoretical basis — that is, brainwashing — of the Red Brigades, NAP, and so forth.

(A) **Personal relations.** In the mimeographed document titled "Working Document," Prof. Alberoni writes the history of his sojourn in Trento and delineates the order of the sociology courses under his personal direction in the academic year 1968-1969, describing the situation (to which Dr. Amati also refers) of ghettoization into which the Trento faculty had fallen. Alberoni proposed to get out of this by following the organizational lines sketched by the "Universita Critica" (Critical University) movement founded by Mauro Rostagno. Rostagno was the collaborator of future Red Brigade chief Renato Curcio, and himself later became leader of the "Lotta Continua" group which supplied precious propaganda support to the terrorist actions of the BR and NAP.

"Even in this case," writes Alberoni, "and in turning to the students consistently with the political line of the Critical University and of the new course, I turned to the members of the Experimentation Committee because the new course was initiated here before the official beginning of the academic year, with the decision to hear the respective assemblies, to begin activity that is with a general assembly of students and faculty from which experimentation and the Critical University would emerge...." (Working Document Number 3).

Alberoni thus not only knew of the Critical University movement led by Rostagno and Curcio, but he shared its theoretical basis and asserted that he would run the course of studies at Trento based on the indications emerging from the deliberative meetings of such a movement.

In addition, Alberoni appreciates the work done by the two leaders. "And then there is the 'movement,' what do they really want? The document of Rostagno and Curcio is an open and modern piece..." Alberoni in fact directed the master's thesis of Margherita Cagol, future wife of Renato Curcio and herself a well known Red Brigader, who was killed in a shootout with police in 1975.

Already in the academic year 1968-1969, describing the sociology courses to be held, Alberoni's document reveals two "self-managed" seminars on the theme "Class and class struggle." One he jointly directed with Mauro Rostagno, the

other Renato Curcio. Hence, Alberoni was not only the friend and professor of Curcio, but his actual colleague and collaborator.

What was the purpose of the courses organized by Alberoni and carried out by him and the future Brigaders? "What we need today is a brutal clash," he responds, "if necessary risking shattering effects, with outside reality... Group dynamics, therefore, but dynamics which don't just explore the unfolding of one's internal experience, but willingly confront the outside and the institutions, to the limit of provoking them..." The professor explains the two realities in which his study-research units must clash. One, "inside the university," that is, the student movement itself; the other "outside of it," that is, the various "violent" institutions, such as jails, courts, schools, the army, the parties, and the unions. The basis of this "collision" will be an "anti-authoritarian" attitude.

The goal of "study" was therefore achieved through "the punctual, provocatory recognition of outside reality, that is, of the structures and institutions of outside power." (Working Document Number 5)

**(B) The theoretical base.** Some preliminary facts on Alberoni's career must be noted to identify both the cultural matrix in which he operates and the source of the financing of the group of scholars to whom he belongs.

In the early 1960s, Alberoni, together with Giorgio Galli, top profiler of Italian Communism for Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations, undertook a research project on the ideological structures of the Christian Democracy (DC) and the Italian Communist Party (PCI). The project, financed by the Twentieth Century Fund of the Rockefeller interests, was intended to create the basis for "ideological convergence" between Italy's two big parties, a convergence which is spelled out in the volume written by Galli, "Il Bipartitismo Imperfetto," and published by Il Mulino in 1966. Alberoni later affirmed that such convergence had been realized in the student movement. Between 1966 and 1969, at the Agnelli Foundation — which explicitly collaborates with the Rockefeller Foundation — Alberoni and Galli turned up once again in collaboration with industrial management, together with another future teacher at the Sociology Department of Trento, Franco Fornari.

The Agnelli Foundation funds the Einaudi Foundation, the Cattaneo Institute, Il Mulino publishing house, and collaborates with the Rome Institute for International Affairs, which is linked to the London Institute for Strategic Studies and the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

This locates Alberoni right in the midst of the vast network of institutes and foundations which are the Italian branches of the U.S. center for coordinating terrorism, primarily the Institute for Policy Studies.

In 1968 Alberoni's basic book comes out. A brief summary and a few Statu Mascenti quotations from this book suffice to show that Alberoni's "sociology" is the cultural matrix which he favored in Trento with the result, recognized by Alberoni himself, of creating a "collective movement" which will later emerge as the Red Brigades, the "Armed Proletarian Nuclei," and so forth.

Alberoni's central thesis is that the creative moments of society coincide with movements of psychological upheaval experienced by certain social groups. Now, "in collective behavior the archaic modes of relation to objects are reactivated... Since the collectivity constitutes, for every member a means of realizing himself as a human being, any disruption in the social system throws the primeval mechanisms of relating to objects back into play. Hence, all the members of the social (group) discover their own vital and spiritual dependence on this entity of which they are part at the moment in which they see and they react according to the schemes of relationships to

total objects, which are then the same as those with which the infant is related to the world and, primarily, to his mother."

He explains that such upheavals can be provoked either by external causes or by internal and subjective causes: "The treachery of single individuals or of groups pulls apart the social system and generates persecution or depressive anxieties, which the cult eliminates creating a new, unambivalent love-object, with a cultural synthesis which metabolizes love and violence in a new way."

Alberoni compares the creation of a state of anxiety in the collective to the individual process of loss of identity of a baby or adolescent in the "object of love" (the mother) and calls this process a "crisis of the absolute." "The objects which earlier constituted the absolute become 'weak', which leads to freeing aggressivity towards them, aggressivity kept in check by depressive mechanism." Thus the dilemma appears: diminish myself, preserving the 'fiction' of its absoluteness?"

On the social-collective plane this process is developed as follows: "The weakening of an aristocracy, or the growth in social importance and hence of the aspirations of a class up to then non-existent, marginal or subjected to other classes, provoke in the population similar crises of the absolute, an experience which frees aggressivity against the system itself, of an essential part of it (class in power: crisis of legitimacy) and puts into motion as well the mechanisms of paranoid-schizophrenic defense (split of the 'unique collective object' in several objects: gathering of the good guys on one side, the bad on the other, etc.)"

He concludes, "The process ends with the recomposition of a new collective entity which is objectively more stable, more functional, and which has rediscovered its faith... From this viewpoint it is now also possible to make some steps on the road to comprehending the starting point from which society creatively restructures itself. The starting point is the appearance of a new collective entity: a new group."

It is already clear that such a "theory" of collective processes justifies the creation of a movement such as that godfathered by Alberoni in Trento, first in the *Universita Critica* form, then as the Red Brigades.

But it's Alberoni himself who, in his second chapter, specifies that precisely the student movement expresses this "collective behavior," and admits that this collective process, which he characterized as schizophrenic-paranoic, is insanity: "In collective movements, rights are inexorably posed in antithesis to predictions, ends and means. From the point of view of the integrated system this is a logical error — a contradiction, a collective insanity. Whoever reasons in this way is considered mad, and logically a collective insanity is even more unpredictable than an individual insanity. Movements are hence by definition incomprehensible... Its lack of consideration (reason) is however its strength..."

From the standpoint of the practical results unleashed by Prof. Alberoni's teachings and his colleagues under his direction at Trento, Alberoni's text appears for what it is: a pseudopsychanalytic manual for creating terrorist groups, formed by brainwashed elements. From this the probable stages of the Trento experience, which not only gave birth to the Brigades but also to the NAP, Lotta Continua, and numerous Maoist cults, can easily be reconstructed.

**(C) Practical.** With the first "militant" actions in Trento in 1966, deliberately and artfully provoked, thousands of students of varied social origins poured into the radical school. Didactic experiments with "counter-courses" and so forth began.

In 1968 Alberoni was imported to the radical school. Together with Alberoni are Enzo Spaltro, expert in brainwashing; Franco Fornari, who worked out the psychological bases of Alberoni's theories; Franco Ferrerotti (who had collaborated with Galli,

Alberoni et al. at the Institute for Policy Studies-interfaced review "Tempi Moderni," which in 1970 became the apologist for terror actions around the world), and others.

In the midst of a civic environment described by both Alberoni and the Amati investigation as hostile towards the radical department, the students and faculty were thrust into ghetto life. There arose collectives, the Negative University of Curcio, the Critical University of Rostagno. Students and teachers together planned pedagogical activities (as results from Alberoni's own working documents) to reinforce the new collective entity, the "movement."

In an early phase, the movement analyzes itself, small groups of students together with teachers hold semi-psychoanalytic sessions in which the old social identity, already lacerated by the hostile Trento environment, is entirely uprooted and destroyed. The psychosis which comes is created by this is socially controlled by the group, which little by little replaces the old social context as a pole of reference, or "object." then in 1969 studies are oriented in a new direction: from internal discussion turns outward, toward the institutions belonging to the old social context, and its moves to provoke them. The courts, the army, the school, and so forth constitute the targets, the "weak objects" against which aggressivity must be unleashed.

At the end of this "student phase," the "new men" of Trento are deployed, as in a coordinated plan, into urban centers. According to Amati's report, in fact, "we witness, as a consequence, the depopulating of Trento (University) and the concentration radially around those industrial centers of the north (especially Turin and Milan, but also Genoa) of a substantial human component, near those metropolitan centers where the harshest social struggles of the working-class movement were going on."

Curio's group, after many mutations in name and participants, evolved into the Red Brigades, while the Rostagno wing consolidated itself as Lotta Continua. Still others, between Trento and other working-class centers, started the NAP, and so forth. Meanwhile, in 1970, with its function exhausted, the Trento Department of Sociology closed enrollments. A generation of "new men," of terrorists, was already deployed throughout the national territory, all the emanation of one "cultural project," the Sociology Institute of Trento.

Alberoni himself, having left Trento, has not forgotten his products. On the pages of *Corriere della Sera* and more recently of *La Repubblica*, he writes commentaries on the actions of the Brigaders. He praises the various Curcios, Rostagnos, and so forth as "charismatic leaders," and he supplies the "sociological" explanation for terrorism, according to which it is an "inevitable" product of "society."

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# Viking And Beyond

## *The Necessity Of Space Exploration*

### Part-1

by Eric Lerner

July 28 (NSIPS) — The exploration of space which the Viking mission exemplifies is not just a fine, exciting thing — it is a necessity for humanity. The Viking landing itself is a direct step in a process which will lead in 5 years to a tremendous development of the resources available to mankind. By the second quarter of the next century, Mars can be supporting a booming colony of hundreds of millions of people, its forbidding cold and thin atmosphere replaced by a climate superior to many found on earth, its barrenness replaced with flourishing life. The establishment of such colonies on Mars and beyond will be the main necessary task of the human race as soon as we have achieved a fusion-based economy.

#### Why Space?

Why do we need to go into space? We need two things from space: scientific knowledge and resources. The first requirement is fairly obvious. It is only from comparing the development of various planets and their satellites and, hopefully, the life on them, that we can gain further insight into how our own planet developed and how life itself evolved — scientific questions of the most evident profound implications for technology and for human existence generally. But it is equally clear that we need the resources of other planets, and above all, habitable land for a growing population. While the rantings of the zero-growthers about "a finite planet" are pure garbage as far as immediate energy resources and living space go, there are evident limits to how many people can physically fit on a single planet. This does not mean we must resign ourselves to stagnation — we will simply have to move somewhere else.

It's easy to calculate that this is a problem we will have to face in the relatively near future. The total urbanization of the earth would enable the population to grow to the area of a few hundred

billions, utilizing hydroponics and other concentrated, land-saving techniques for food production. But the actual optimal population level of the earth is far lower. The most important reason is the earth's increasing difficulty in handling extremely large energy flows. While a great deal can be done to alleviate such problems, at a certain point these actions will become far more costly than the colonization of other planets. Secondly, the cultural values of maintaining very large areas for recreational purposes and maintaining a variety of natural environments will become increasingly important with the development of standard of living and education levels. On this basis, it is likely that intense urbanization can cover no more than about 5 per cent of the earth's habitable areas and therefore that an optimal population will be in the area of 15 to 25 billion people, a level which will probably be achieved in about 50 years.

This means that by the year 2025 or so, a thriving colony on Mars will be taking as immigrants the bulk of earth's population growth of hundreds of millions a year! Therefore, by that time, Mars will have had to have been made habitable by a previous smaller colonization effort starting **no later** than about the end of this century. This, in turn, means manned exploration of Mars beginning by the early 1990s or late 1980s, immediately after the development of a fusion-based economy on earth. Such a rapid course of space exploration and colonization is possible only on a previously established industrial and technological base far larger than that of the present, with a far more highly skilled and educated work force and energy growth rates on the order of 25 per cent or more a year. In short, the prerequisite for such necessary medium-term projects as the colonization of Mars is precisely the task of reconstruction we have already proposed for the transition to fusion power.

Unfortunately, the U.S. space program has never been