

The Price Of Tolerating British Terrorism

As this publication goes to press, the fate of former Italian President Aldo Moro—kidnapped by a highly professional team of British secret service terrorists—remains in grave doubt. Moro, whose own career has been frequently tarnished by collaboration with British networks (including terrorist networks) in Italy, became a target precisely at the point that he dared to place the interests of the Italian people above the interests of the City of London.

The brutal reality of the past year is that virtually every political leader, industrialist, and banker who has

stepped forward as a leader in the fight for global high-technology growth policies has thereby placed himself on a British intelligence assassination list. Despite the overwhelming evidence of this fact, and despite the increasingly brazen fascist policy pronouncements from such London press as the Economist and the Financial Times, the majority of leaders within Western Europe, North America, and the Middle East have blocked out the overriding necessity of complementing their positive programmatic orientation with a ruthless "expose-and-destroy" campaign against London's terror ap-

Moro Kidnapped By 'Foreign Secret Services', Italians Say

The kidnapping early Thursday morning March 16 of former Italian premier Aldo Moro, president of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, by a commando unit purportedly belonging to the Red Brigades terrorist gang, has already been denounced at the highest levels in Italy as an operation of "foreign secret services." The kidnapping took place while Moro was on his way to Parliament where the new Andreotti government was to receive its formal vote of confidence.

Unlike earlier "Red Brigades" kidnappings, the operation against Moro was highly sophisticated and points to a professional team which could have been brought in from outside Italy for the hit. Moreover, the details of the kidnapping are at odds with known Red Brigades modus operandi in such cases and instead resemble the techniques used by the kidnapers of German industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977.

First, Moro was heavily guarded by five bodyguards—all killed in the assault—and an accompanying police car. None of the earlier Red Brigades kidnapped victims had been guarded. Second, the kidnapers wore professional Italian air force and Alitalia uniforms. Third, one of the kidnapers was heard to have a foreign accent identified by an onlooker as either German or a similar language.

The reasons why a foreign government—especially Great Britain—would be motivated to make the hit against Moro fall into two categories. Most immediately, although his political career has been characterized for his service to British interests, Moro came to represent an intolerable threat to those interests from the moment that he bolted out of their control and became the leading figure responsible for Andreotti's success in forming his new government. The newly formed cabinet brought the Communist Party for the first into the parliamentary majority upon which the government directly depends. It was Moro who deployed to neutralize the anti-Andreotti operations launched simultaneously by British networks opposing this government formula within the Vatican

and the Christian Democracy.

Secondly, as the actions of top British operative Ugo La Malfa have made subsequently clear, the kidnapping of a politician of Moro's stature was calculated to throw the country into complete chaos. Republican Party president La Malfa joined the fascist party, the MSI, by calling in Parliament for the introduction of full martial law right after the kidnapping. Meanwhile, the Red Brigades have announced that other leading politicians will be kidnapped one after the next until the "bourgeois pigs" of the government give in to their demands of releasing 20 terrorists currently in jail awaiting prosecution.

But the fact that "foreign secret services" are behind the kidnapping has already been denounced by Italian officials and politicians:

*Industry Minister Carlo Donat-Cattin went on national TV Thursday to announce that he "firmly opposed any form of exchange between Moro and the Red Brigade prisoners.... The people behind this are foreign secret services, not sociological movements."

*Mr. Clelio Darida, the Deputy Interior Minister, gave a press conference in Rome Friday, March 17 to say that "foreign secret services are behind the kidnapping." When asked which secret services, Darida answered: "I cannot say at this moment because we have economic and cultural relations with that country."

*Italian Communist Party Secretariat members Macaluso and Cervetti stated on March 17 that some foreign secret services are behind Moro's kidnapping.

The East German radio station *Stimme der DDR* was more specific in its March 17 broadcast: "As the Roman paper *Tempo* has reported in the past, the Red Brigades have links with NATO."

A massive force of 500,000 men has been deployed in search-and-seal operations to find Moro. As we go to press the Red Brigades have given the Italian government until the morning of March 18 to give in to their demands or Moro will be executed. The Italian Parliament voted, with the support of Moro's wife, *not* to negotiate with the terrorists.

paratus—beginning at the City of London command center itself. It should take no epistemological genius to comprehend this vital lesson.

To cut short protests of "unfounded allegations," we present here an annotated list of prominent individuals whose lives were cut short by British assassins during the past year. Note that the list includes not one business or political leader from Great Britain.

Aldo Moro, President of Italy's Christian Democratic Party.

Kidnapped March 16. The terrorist Red Brigades have claimed responsibility.

Werner Lamberz, Politburo member of the German Democratic Republic's ruling Socialist Unity Party (SED).

Killed in a suspicious helicopter crash in Libya on March 6, 1978. Also killed was Paul Markowski, chief of the SED Central Committee's international relations department.

Lamberz, the SED Central Committee Secretary for Agitation since 1967, was considered by many as a possible successor to First Secretary Erich Honnecker. He was particularly influential in foreign policy matters and had undertaken numerous sensitive diplomatic missions including several trips to African countries in the past two years. Just prior to his death, Lamberz had met with Libyan Foreign Minister Jalloud. Diplomatic sources have reported that Lamberz was—just prior to his death—responsible for breaking up a massive British intelligence terrorist training and logistics operation based in Libya and run through Libyan intelligence channels dominated by British Special Air Services. The head of Libyan intelligence was removed from office in the shakeup. The diplomatic sources characterized Lamberz's death as an act of "retaliation."

Ricardo Palma, Magistrate in Turin, Italy.

Assassinated by the terrorist Red Brigades in early March 1978.

Rosario Berardi, Assistant Director of the antiterrorism unit in Turin, Italy.

Assassinated by the terrorist Red Brigades in early March 1978.

Both Palma and Berardi were murdered during a wave of terrorist violence designed to prevent the holding of a trial of Red Brigade terrorists.

Renzo Tasselli, President of Italy's leading nuclear firm, Ansaldo Nucleare.

Killed during February when a truck rammed his automobile. Also killed was Enrico Cappa, the Deputy Director of Ansaldo Nucleare.

Both Tasselli and Cappa were the leading organizers for the development of nuclear technology in Italy. At the time they were killed, the two were on their way back from Yugoslavia, where they had just signed several nuclear cooperation deals.

Youssef Sebai, Editor of the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram, and close political confidante of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Gunned down by "Palestinians" on Feb. 18, 1978 during a meeting of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization in Nicosia, Cyprus. The Palestine Liberation Organization labeled the assassination "an act of treason against the Palestinian cause."

Sebai was the leading internal Egyptian opponent of a separate peace with Israel and gave his qualified support to Sadat's November trip to Jerusalem, which initiated joint Israeli-Egyptian talks for a peace accord. Sebai has close ties with the East bloc and has long been an Arab nationalist spokesman. His assassination has been tied to certain Egyptian intelligence circles which date from the rule of pro-British King Farouk, circles who have opposed a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement.

Amilhai Paglin, Antiterrorist advisor to the Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Seriously injured in a suspicious automobile accident in mid-February 1978; Paglin died three weeks later.

Paglin was appointed antiterrorist advisor during the latter part of 1977 and was largely responsible for securing Israel against the sort of terrorist attack which occurred inside Israel on March 11. In fact, informed sources have stated that if Paglin had not been killed the lapse in Israel's coastal security that made the March 11 incident possible would probably not have occurred.

Edouard-Jean Empain, President of the Empain-Schneider industrial group, and a close confidante of French President Giscard d'Estaing.

Kidnapped in Paris on Jan. 23, 1978 by a professional "hit team." No less than three groups claimed responsibility; two of them are known to be connected to British intelligence. As of this writing, Empain has not been found.

Empain is regarded as one of Western Europe's most important industrialists, whose firm holds a controlling interest in Framatome, the French company which produces light-water fission reactors for domestic use and for export. His firm also holds a leading minority position in ARBED, the steel combine that dominates Luxembourg's industrial sector, over the otherwise London-oriented financial families of Brussels, centered around the Société Generale group. Empain is largely responsible for the development of the French nuclear industry, and has extensive connections with the U.S. nuclear industry, particularly Westinghouse.

Said Hammami, the Palestine Liberation Organization representative in London.

Assassinated by terrorists on Jan. 3, 1978 in London. An official PLO statement issued immediately after the assassination held British authorities responsible. Two days before, two employees of the Syrian Embassy in London were murdered when a bomb exploded in their automobile.

Hammami was a leading proponent of Middle East

economic development as the key to peace in the region, and was the central figure in efforts to establish a dialogue between propeace Israeli officials and the Palestinians, arranging several meetings in London. Just days before his murder, Hammami had publicly attacked British imperialist presence in the Middle East, and, according to Israeli radio, he pledged to eliminate their influence on the government and policies of that area.

Carlos Casalegno, Journalist for the Italian daily *La Stampa*.

Wounded by the terrorist Red Brigade during November 1977; he later died in the hospital.

Casalegno used to describe terrorism as a "sociological phenomenon," the theory propounded by terrorist creator Francesco Alberoni, a "sociology professor" at Trento University. Casalegno's son is a member of the fascist Lotta Continua. Casalegno was shot after he wrote an article which, in an apparent change in line, called for strong measures to be taken against terrorism in Italy.

Dr. Hanns-Martin Schleyer, Head of the West German Federation of Industries.

Schleyer was found murdered on Oct. 18, 1977, over a month after he was kidnapped by Baader-Meinhof terrorists on Sept. 5, 1977. The brutal kidnapping resulted in the murder of four of Schleyer's guards.

As chairman of both the West German Federation of Industry and Federation of Employers, Schleyer, at the time of his kidnapping and eventual assassination, was the country's most powerful industrial representative. His September schedule was to include an address before the Swedish Industrial Association where, according to a spokesman for that organization, Schleyer intended to speak about energy, monetary, and industrial policy, and would have called upon Sweden to join with France and West Germany in making Luxembourg a major center of the European capital market, squeezing out the City of London. He was also scheduled to visit the United States.

Lieutenant Colonel Ibrahim al-Hamdi, President of North Yemen.

Assassinated in mid-October 1977, along with his brother, Lieutenant Colonel Abdullah al-Hamdi.

The double assassination occurred one day before the President was to depart for the pro-Soviet People's Democratic Republic of Yemen—South Yemen—where he was to finalize arrangements to reunify the two countries. It would have been the first meeting of the two Yemens since the 1962 civil war. South Yemen charged that the murder was an act of "imperialist sabotage" and a "plot aimed at undermining relations between the two Yemens." Prior to his death, Hamdi was organizing a Red Sea security pact to include Ethiopia and to preempt any attempt to block the Red Sea and an attempted oil embargo. Within North Yemen, Hamdi was working to institute a "modern productive national economy founded on the principles of scientific planning."

General Mino, Commander-in-Chief of the Carabinieri in Italy.

Killed in a helicopter crash during October, 1977.

A close ally of Italy's Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, General Mino was key in the fight then being waged to cleanse Italy's secret service of British intelligence contamination and to prevent a British takeover of the Carabinieri, the most efficient and best organized force within Italy's security apparatus.

General Mario Pensiero, Carabinieri general in Italy.

Killed during August 1977 when his car was rammed by a truck.

Colonel Giansante, Carabinieri general in Italy.

Reportedly committed suicide during August 1977.

General La Rocca, Official of military intelligence in Italy.

Killed during August 1977 in an automobile accident.

General Antonio Anza, Retired, Up for appointment as either the Army's Chief of Staff or head of Italy's Carabinieri.

Reportedly committed suicide during August 1977, but the weapon—which killed him instantly—was found several yards away from his body.

Colonel Giuseppe Russo, Carabinieri official in charge of the southern region of Italy, who specialized on the Mafia.

Murdered by a Mafia squad during August 1977.

General Ciglieri, Official of the Carabinieri in Italy.

Killed in a car accident during August 1977.

All the Carabinieri officials listed above were working on various aspects of the fight against terrorism in Italy. General Russo, for example, was investigating the terrorist kidnappings and the link between the terrorists and criminals such as the Mafia. Russo had established international connections which he was about to make public when he was murdered.

Jürgen Ponto, Chief of West Germany's Dresdner Bank.

Assassinated in his home on July 31, 1977 by the terrorist Baader-Meinhof gang. Among the "hit team" was Susan Albrecht, a longtime friend of the Ponto family.

At the time of his assassination, Ponto had become known in Latin America, Africa, and the Mideast as a "driving force" behind West European efforts to create a new world monetary arrangement, based on a strong commitment to international industrialization—the so-called Luxembourg alternative to the City of London.

Ponto closely collaborated with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who was then negotiating with the Brazilian government on a nuclear technology transfer deal. Ponto, at the time he was murdered, was in the process of extending his connections to include Mideastern and East bloc officials. Found at the time of Ponto's assassination was a Baader-Meinhof "hit list" which included names of prominent West Germans as well as Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the chairman of the U.S. Labor Party and its 1976 presidential candidate.

Fulvio Croce, President of the Bar Association in Turin, Italy.

Assassinated by the terrorist Red Brigades on April 28, 1977.

A communiqué issued by the Red Brigades immediately following the murder stated that Croce's assassination had the intended purpose of terrorizing the judges who would be presiding over the upcoming trial of Red Brigades head Renato Curcio.

Siegfried Buback, Attorney General of West Germany.

Assassinated April 7, 1977 along with two companions by three terrorists on motorcycles. The Ulrike Meinhof Action Committee, linked to the terrorist Baader-Meinhof group, claimed credit.

Buback was the 1975-76 prosecutor of Baader-Meinhof terrorists. Just prior to his assassination, he had announced his intention of exposing the coordinated nature of international terrorism which was being used to put pressure on West Germany and other European nations, threatening to make public the link between terrorists like the Baader-Meinhof gang and British intelligence. In fact, in an off-the-record briefing to the Bonn press corps 24 hours before his murder, Buback expressed grave concern that a massive terrorist wave against the West German government was being planned in response to West Germany's commitment to nuclear technology and export, and its refusal to shift its policy in favor of those being promoted by "another government."

—Kathy Stevens