

De Carolis: This is an absolutely absurd position. It's like saying that I meet someone on the street who steps on my toes, and I shoot him and kill him, and then I say, "But the fault is his because he stepped on my toes." Chamoun is a very difficult person to negotiate with, and hard, fastidious, and sometimes he has taken questionable initiatives, on this there is no doubt. But that this would be a justification for a foreign army to militarily occupy the country and destroy the Christian quarters . . . what are the Christians to do? Chamoun is in his territory, and the Syrians? Why are the Syrians there?

EIR: To repulse the Falange.

De Carolis: But on whose account? The Arab minority? If we Christian Democrats were to begin to murder Communists on the street, would it be just for the army of the Soviet Union to arrive? I don't think so. That is, I am for non-interference. Why does Syria intervene in Lebanon?

EIR: One could respond, why does Israel intervene in Lebanon?

De Carolis: Yes, in fact Israel has also intervened in Lebanon. It seems to me that the Israelis intervened only in response to the Palestinian attacks, or to impede the destruction of Christian positions in the south. Therefore it is a question of limited intervention. Apart from the bombardment of some Palestinian positions in the south, the Israelis have never bombed Beirut, they have never debarked an expeditionary force. They have sent planes, artillery. If you go to Beirut, you will see that the Syrian presence is much more complex.

The uses of terrorism

EIR: Regarding the Palestinians: you said that some Italian magazines have made known links in Lebanon between Italian and German terrorists, with terrorist training camps. Can you say more, including from your own sources?

De Carolis: It is known that there are well-known Italian terrorists in Palestinian camps, especially in two, Sabra, south of Beirut, and the fort of Bofora in the south, on the Israeli border. It seems to me normal enough. I start from the presupposition that in Italy the Red Brigades are a political party; clandestine, but nonetheless a small political party. Like all political parties they need a foreign policy; that is, they would feel diminished if they did not have a foreign policy, would not exist as a party without a foreign policy. So you tell me, how one is to make a foreign policy for a clandestine terrorist political party like the Red Brigades? Who do they have contact with? What would they do, take a friendship trip to Holland? The only thing they can do is make contacts with the Germans, the Japanese, and the Palestinians. . . .

Therefore it seems to me normal that the Italian terrorists would have contact with the Middle Eastern terrorists. The Middle East today is the center, the focal point of the international terrorist presence, the change of course, all these things.

EIR: And the links with the Israelis? Do you exclude them?

De Carolis: What do you mean?

EIR: It is well known that the Arafat wing of the PLO, splitting from the terrorist extremists, has accused them of being linked to Israel. Then there are the various agents like the notorious Klein, that sprouted from the Israeli kubbutzim . . .

De Carolis: Listen, the normal mode of functioning of an efficient secret service is the infiltration of agents into adversary ranks. Any secret service, that is one that functions — in fact the Italian one doesn't do it, because it doesn't exist — but if a secret service is efficient, it cannot leave aside that particular operative technique of infiltrating an adversary; this

Italian Guelph scion is

The capture by the Italian carabinieri special police of Paolo Ceriani Sebregondi on charges of participation in the murder of a judge two weeks ago should be a warning to the rest of Italy's Black Nobility terrorists and terrorist-supporters.

Paolo is the 31 year-old scion of an alliance between a family of counts, the Ceriani-Sebregondi, and the Resta-Pallavicino family, which has contributed ladies-in-waiting to the House of Savoy (the family of the ex-king of Italy). Paolo's father, Giorgio Ceriani Sebregondi, has historical links with the Agnelli Foundation, and with the neo-fascist Fanfani grouping inside the Christian Democratic Party (DC); he entered the PCI (Italian Communist Party) in 1950 and was expelled a few years later. Sebregondi participated in the drawing-up of the "Vanoni Plan," the first economic austerity plan for Italy, and was the Italian representative to the EEC when he died in the mid-1950s.

Paolo's mother is the former Fulvia Dubini. Her mother was a Resta-Pallavicino, and a "Queen's Lady." Fulvia Dubini Sebregondi presided over the family's "left turn" in 1966.

Paolo is now in the hospital recovering from a police bullet wound and under arrest in a political assassination case; his brother Stefano, 25 years old is wanted in the Aldo Moro kidnap-murder case and has fled the country. Their younger sister,

is the primary aim of a secret service. So if you tell me, "Ah, so there are Israelis under false identities inside the Palestinian camps," I say that I would be amazed if there weren't, because the Israelis have an efficient secret service. So the first thing they must do is infiltrate agents into the Palestinian camps.

EIR: But doesn't this mean that the Israelis, having so many people infiltrated, would know the terrorist plans of the adversary, and therefore have the greatest possibility of preventing them?

De Carolis: Very good. Look, this brings up another rule of the secret service: all efficient secret services are forced in certain circumstances to leave the initiative to the adversary to create favorable results. That is, to a certain point, I am an agent infiltrated in the Red Brigades. . . .

EIR: Oh, let's hope not!

De Carolis: I find out that the Red Brigades want to kidnap Fanfani (a leader of the Christian Democracy — ed.). It could be the case that the secret service for

which I work thinks it would be useful to the country to let Fanfani be kidnapped. Likewise, let's suppose that the Israelis found out in advance about the last raid on Haifa, for example. It could be that they let it happen. Because sometimes the interests of the nation demand that even if they foresee the death of certain persons, it would be better to let it happen.

EIR: In order to permit reprisals?

De Carolis: For example, if it is in the interest of the country to make reprisals, it could be just to allow some terrorist act. That is, while normal police action should always prevent — that's the job of the police — the job of the secret service is different. The secret service has the job of guarding in the most general sense the interest of the state. Therefore if I am a policeman and I find out that tomorrow a bank is going to be robbed, it is my duty to stop it from being robbed. If I am a counterespionage agent and I find out that tomorrow Fanfani will be kidnapped, it could be in the interest of my secret service to let him be kidnapped. Therefore we cannot judge the secret service by the same criteria as the police.

EIR: Do you think that anyone knew about the kidnapping of Aldo Moro before it happened?

De Carolis: Known by the Italian secret service? I start from the premise that there is no secret service in Italy, therefore that's my answer, and that is enough.

EIR: By the police?

De Carolis: No, no, because the functioning of a good secret service is not possible if there is not a strong political power. If the Italian secret service had known about the kidnapping of Moro, even if they had known about it before — and they didn't know about it because they weren't competent to know it, because they aren't efficient enough to know it — but even if they had known before, they would not have been able to decide to let it happen, for example, because they could then not have withstood the wave of political opposition.

That is, a secret service functions only if there is a political power behind it that covers it, that assumes the responsibility for that which the secret service does, no? Now if I want to send a spy to Moscow, and I am the Italian government, comes the day when it is discovered that I have sent a spy to Moscow, then the government falls. The Communists say, "What, us send a spy to Moscow?" Therefore I cannot make a secret service. . . . In Italy there can not be a secret service because there is no political power.

EIR: But is that the fault of the Communist Party?

De Carolis: The fault? Bah, that is the strength of the Communist Party. The PCI has destabilized the country. Here in Italy we cannot have a president, we can't even nominate a president of a bank, it takes months to pick one person. . . . Figure out if we can

jailed for terrorist murder

Maria, is married to Enzo Caputo, the Maoist "student leader" from the University of Milan.

Italy's Ma Barker

Fulvia Dubini Sebregondi is categorical on the matter of her son Paolo's innocence. She claims she had no idea what his political activities were and has no idea how the keys to a car, used in the murder of Judge Fedele Carvosa two weeks ago, ended up in Paolo's pocket. However, while British-controlled rags such as *La Repubblica* gush over her noble dignity and courage, even *Corriere della Sera* has to admit that Paolo lived in her house and that she was completely up-to-date on her boys' political activities.

Stefano, Paolo's brother, meanwhile, may have fled to Mexico. According to the Mexico City daily *El Sol*, on Nov. 16, Stefano Sebregondi telephoned the Italian press agency ANSA and protested his innocence of charges that he was part of the Moro hit team, and wrote letters to two Mexican newspapers on the subject. Stefano's presence in Mexico makes perfect sense, in that Mexico harbors a branch of the Pallavicini family rotating around Princess Beatriz of Savoy, who keep in touch with their Italian cousins through periodic visits by Amintore Fanfani, the DC head of the Italian Senate and destabilizer of the Andreotti government.