

government, especially its prime minister Michel Debré, whom he accused of involvement in an earlier attempt against General Salan's life. Throughout the period of the OAS's effort to start a civil war in France, Mitterrand was in the wings, waiting for the right moment to make his bid for power.

First, he needed a party.

Electoral attempts

The old Socialist Party of France, known as the SFIO, had been thoroughly discredited during the course of the Algerian war, and de Gaulle's enemies came up with a strategy for revamping it around the presidential bid of Gaston Defferre. Defferre's campaign was launched in late 1963 in the pages of *L'Express* magazine, published by Defferre's close friend and political cohort, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber. *L'Express* began a series of articles describing the "ideal" candidate against de Gaulle, a candidate referred to only as "Monsieur X." After this charade went on for some time, it was finally revealed to the expectant public that "Monsieur X" was Gaston Defferre.

Although Defferre's effort hit the rocks, by early 1965 it had set the stage for Mitterrand to become the candidate of the left opposition and to replace the old SFIO with the Socialist Party, which Mitterrand now heads. In the runoff between de Gaulle and Mitterrand, Soustelle called on his followers to vote for the Socialist leader.

Now, in his third and last presidential bid, Mitterrand is the rallying point for those who share the aims of depopulation and economic devolution. At a conference of the Socialist International in Paris last month, the founder of the Club of Rome, Aurelio Peccei, expressed his support for the Socialist candidate because, he said, socialists tend not to think in terms of national interest. In line with this, the Socialist Party has introduced a bill into parliament calling for the decriminalization of marijuana. The SP supports euthanasia as a "fundamental law of socialist society." Mitterrand's candidacy has also been endorsed by Dr. Claude Olivienstein, a strong proponent of decriminalization of all drugs in France.

Chirac supporter Philippe Dechartre, notorious for his involvement in real-estate swindles during his tenure as minister of equipment, is preparing to launch a Mitterrand support committee after the first round of the elections, according to the weekly *L'Express*, together with other nominal Gaullists of the same background. Well-placed sources comment that Chirac himself will have to make at least some gesture of support for Giscard before the runoff, lest a dossier on Libyan financing of the Chirac campaign somehow make its way into the press.



'Criminologists' run radical organizations

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On Monday April 6, Italian police in Milan scored another major breakthrough in their decade-long war against terrorism with the arrests of Red Brigade leaders Mario Moretti, Enrico Fenzi, and Barbara Belzarani. The 35-year-old Moretti was a founder of the Red Brigades. He has been identified as the leader of the "Roman cell" that carried out the kidnapping and execution of former Premier Aldo Moro in 1978.

While the capture of Moretti is in itself a significant step toward the eradication of the terrorist underground in Italy, another aspect of the arrests has potentially far more profound implications for the unraveling of the command structure over the terrorist international. The broader implications center around Enrico Fenzi, the other member of the Red Brigades "strategic leadership" picked up with Moretti at the Milan train station.

Fenzi is a professor of Italian literature at the University of Genoa. He was first arrested in May 1979 by Gen. Alberto Dalla Chiesa's special antiterrorist unit of the Carabinieri. After being released for lack of evidence, Fenzi was re-indicted last year for the kidnapping of Judge Giovanni D'Urso, a magistrate involved in highly classified antiterrorist work. Fenzi's accomplice in the D'Urso kidnapping was another radical professor, Giovanni Senzani. In addition to being Fenzi's brother-in-law, Senzani was a professor of criminology on the law faculty at the University of Florence. Senzani's public career as a leading radical criminologist and his secret life as a "people's judge" in the terrorist underground were closely intertwined. Italian authorities believe that

Red Brigades defendants.

Senzani fingered several top behind-the-scenes antiterrorist investigators for assassination based on his own access to law enforcement and judicial circles, using his credentials as a professor of criminology at one of the most prestigious law schools in Italy.

Far from an isolated case, Senzani now appears to be merely one individual within an international network of radical criminologists trained to be controllers and deployers of terrorists.

The profile of that network begins at the Berkeley campus of the University of California. In 1973, a group of European and American graduate students at the Berkeley School of Criminology established an organization with the innocuous name European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control. Giovanni Senzani, according to a highly placed source in Canada, was among the Berkeley students who founded the Euro-Group.

The project was initiated by a British national, Tony Platt, who was a radical professor on the Berkeley faculty. After receiving \$100,000 from the Ford Foundation to profile black youth gangs on Chicago's South Side, Platt became an early-1970s controller of the Black Panther Party, placing one of his Berkeley criminology graduate students as editor of the Black Panther newspaper.

Deviant sociologists

By the early 1970s, an international collection of radical students had been drawn into the Berkeley criminology school and into its "theoretical journal," *Issues in Criminology*. These include a University of Florence graduate, Margherita Ciacci; a South African now on the faculty of the University of Essex, England, Stanley Cohen; a German national linked to the support networks around the Baader-Meinhof Gang, Karl Schumann; and a University of Florence criminologist, Mario Simondi.

The Berkeley project itself was an outgrowth of a six-year pilot program run in Britain under the direction of the London Tavistock Institute, one of British intelligence's psychological warfare centers. Tavistock author Leslie T. Wilkins, dean of the Berkeley criminology school during the above-cited period, was an initial contributor to the British National Deviancy Conference (NDC). The NDC, like its later Euro-Group and Berkeley spinoffs, sent its legions of radical criminologists into ghetto areas, maximum-security prisons, and university campuses to profile and recruit into terrorist networks. In the case of the National Deviancy Conference, the control relationship with the anarchist left was made explicit by five of the seven founding NDCers publishing their material in the magazine *Anarchy*. The British group, headed by Laurie Taylor, established a string of community fronts in London that would serve as the support apparatus for the Angry Brigades, Brit-

ain's counterpart to the Italian Red Brigades, the American Weathermen, or the West German Baader-Meinhof RAF. Among these NDC fronts are the London Street Commune, a violent squatters' organization; Cas-Con, a revolutionary social workers' group; PROP, a prisoners' union, like the California United Prisoners Union group that spawned the Symbionese Liberation Army; and Red Rat, a group of radical psychiatrists.

'We are all deviants'

This group of radical criminologists initiated the Big Lie that terrorism is a "sociological phenomenon." In their case, the purpose of the lie was to cover up their own involvement in the systematic recruitment and deployment of terrorist groups. More broadly, the textbooks on deviant sociology became recruitment manuals for the university social-science students recruited into the Red Brigades and other terrorist gangs. According to Tony Platt, the Oxford-trained sponsor of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control, "A human rights definition of crime frees us to examine imperialism, racism, sexism, exploitation, and other political economic systems which contribute to human misery. . . . The solution to crime lies in revolutionary transformation of society and elimination of the structural causes of human misery in the world." In other words, terrorism of the sort conducted by the Red Brigades or the Baader-Meinhof Gang, is the only way to stop crime.

Investigative Leads

A twice-monthly intelligence report published by the *Executive Intelligence Review* to provide a flow of dependable information in the fields of terrorism, illegal drugs, and organized crime.

The publication that on January 20, 1981, reported a "yellow alert" on assassination attempts against President Reagan for the first 100 days of his administration.

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