

# Italy at the crossroads

*The London-centered forces plan a modern version of Italian fascism, without Black Shirts. First of a series by Claudio Celani.*

The question "Is there a fascist danger in today's Italy?" must be answered "No" if the term "fascism" refers to Mussolini's historical model. But if the fact is established, that the Black Shirts were only one of the various kinds of jacobin populism, then the answer to our question is "Yes."

When Margaret Thatcher presented her book *The Downing Street Years* in May 1993 in Paris, she declared that both Italy and Germany could not be considered real nations. In Mrs. Thatcher's statement one finds the whole significance of the so-called Italian revolution which, initiated by London-centered forces after the German reunification, has started a process of demolition of national institutions whose intended outcome should be the reduction of Italy to a mere "geographical expression," as Austria's Prince Metternich characterized it in the 19th century, when the nation was divided into several small states and ruled by an oligarchical system.

Since 1993 Italy has been governed by technocrats coming from the Bank of Italy (first Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, then Lamberto Dini, with the short interlude of TV magnate Silvio Berlusconi) who have no popular mandate, and whose task is to impose the destructive policies ordered by the International Monetary Fund. Such a situation has been possible thanks to the manipulation of public opinion through London-directed scandals, which have imposed the myth that "politicians are corrupt" and that they have transformed the central State into a giant corruption machine. Ergo, government must be put in the hands of "non-politicians" and the presence of the State in the national economic life must be reduced.

In reality, the technocrats' aim is to so drastically weaken the power of the central State as to make possible the physical dismemberment of the Italian nation, helped in this by the newest creation of the "Conservative Revolution," the Northern League (Lega Nord). This article will try to present to an American audience how all this was put into motion. It will necessarily be a simplified picture, but we hope it will supply a key for reading Italian events both for the ordinary reader and for policymakers who otherwise depend for their analyses on the lies and mythologies spread by the international media.

## The two alternatives of the oligarchy

Gianfranco Miglio, a leading spokesman of the Northern League from 1989 to 1994, explained at a business meeting in Cernobbio in September 1993 that the two alternatives for the oligarchy in Italy are: separatism or dictatorship. "The centralized system is the root of corruption," he said, "and if we want to maintain it and clean it up, we should move to an authoritarian State, a State no longer based on law and without a democratic Constitution." The alternative, Miglio said, is "federalism," the division of Italy into cantons, like Switzerland.

The irony is that the destruction of old political parties boosted not only the rise of the Northern League (which became the largest parliamentary bloc in the last political elections), but also of a party called National Alliance (AN), which is also called "post-fascist," since it was born out of the old Movimento Sociale Italiano (MSI), which was inspired by Mussolini's Salò Republic.

Today, AN leader Gianfranco Fini has officially repudiated historical Fascism, in favor of free-market policies. Fini's liberal "centralism" is playing the role of phony opposition to the League's localist thrust, in the typical gang-counter-gang system worked out by the psychological warfare experts at the London Tavistock Institute. After a trip to London early in 1995, Fini and Miglio agreed on a common reform of Italian institutions, combining a "federalist" Constitution with a presidential system. While such a reform sounds like the American constitutional system, the reader should not fall into the trap: Whereas for the United States a federalist Constitution meant a process of unity, for Italy today it would be exactly the opposite, especially because the main idea behind this proposed "federalism" is to take away the power of taxation from the central State.

Miglio's second alternative to federalism, a dictatorship, would play on a chauvinistic "national" model, whose aim would be not to promote economic development but to impose budget cuts, especially in social spending. Such a model is based on the same principle of "territorial identity" pushed by the Northern League separatists, and denies the universal values of the real Italian national identity, born out of the Renaissance.

The debate on the two oligarchical models unfolds in the pages of the geopolitical magazine *Limes*, which can be considered the theoretical laboratory of the Italian "Conservative Revolution." *Limes* is published by Count Carlo Caracciolo, who also publishes the weekly *Espresso* and the daily *La Repubblica*. His father, Prince Filippo Caracciolo, was a British agent during World War II under the codename "Commander Phillips." Caracciolo is allied to the Agnelli family which, in addition to owning the first Italian private financial group, FIAT, also publishes the daily *La Stampa*. Gianni Agnelli's wife, Marella, is Carlo Caracciolo's sister.

The Agnelli siblings, Gianni, Umberto, and Susanna (Italy's present foreign minister) are members of Prince Philip's 1001 Club, which gathers the outer circle of the international oligarchy. If we want to go a step higher, we have to go through Enrico Cuccia, the real manager of Agnelli and Caracciolo's financial interests. Cuccia, 90 years old, is the head of Mediobanca, a merchant bank which controls the largest banking-insurance group in the country, Assicurazioni Generali. A look at Generali's board gives the names of members of the "central committee" of the international oligarchy, the "Club of the Isles."

In this central committee the decision was made in 1993 to launch the Clean Hands anti-corruption investigation, which has been used to foment a jacobin mood and to destroy the traditional parties which took part in Italy's Constitutional Convention in 1946. The "new" forces that emerged thereafter are all conditioned by the jacobin "paradigm shift," and are either deliberate or de facto vehicles of the oligarchical projects.

### **Mrs. Thatcher and the black nobility**

That spring of 1993, Baroness Thatcher thought it inopportune to present her book in Rome, given a few insulting statements which the book contained against former Premier Giulio Andreotti and other Italian politicians. She chose to hold a conference in Milan, where she was introduced by the moderator as "the woman who has initiated the Conservative Revolution in the world." Joining her on the podium was the present European Community Commissioner Mario Monti. In the audience, in the front row, sat former Italian President Francesco Cossiga. Both Monti and Cossiga are leading representatives of the "visible" part of the mercenary troops that have carried the offensive in the anti-State revolution. Cossiga, in fact, when he was still President in 1992, started to attack the Parliament, characterizing the political parties including the Christian Democracy to which he belonged as "Cosa Nostra" (Mafia). He then used his people in the secret government apparatus to start the "anti-corruption" investigation. Mario Monti is a free-market "guru" who has pushed for dismantling welfare and for privatization of State-owned industry.

Two years after the Milan event, Baroness Thatcher went to Rome and gathered her troops on an apparently mundane

occasion, the inauguration of the Eden Hotel, belonging to the Anglo-Italian Charles Forte. Thatcher was accompanied, among others, by Lord William Rees-Mogg, the spokesman for the Club of the Isles, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord and Lady McAlpine, and the present London *Times* editor, Peter Stothard. The strict "right-wing" profile of the British gentlemen did not keep Carlo De Benedetti from being one of the few Italian businessmen seated at Mrs. Thatcher's side. De Benedetti, head of the Olivetti group, is a business partner of Carlo Caracciolo and, like the Caracciolos, belongs to the "progressive" faction of the financial oligarchy.

More important was the delegation of Italy's "black nobility" (the families that, after the Piedmontese troops entered the Pontifical State in 1870, wore black robes as a sign of mourning, and dominated the Vatican Curia until Pope Paul VI expelled them). Among others, there were the Marquis Sacchetti, Baron Salleo (director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and cousin of Antonio Martino, about whom we will speak later), Count and Countess Pecori-Giraldi, and Count and Countess Attolico. The last two names reveal the extraordinary continuity between the present Italian revolution and Fascism.

### **From Mussolini to Thatcher**

- Giacomo Attolico is the Italian ambassador to London. He recently organized, together with his colleague in Rome, Sir Patrick Fairweather, a long list of humiliating visits of Italian political leaders to the City of London, starting in 1994 with leftist leader Achille Occhetto and Northern League spokesmen Maroni and Pagliarini, and in 1995 with Occhetto's successor Massimo d'Alema and post-Fascist leader Gianfranco Fini. Attolico is no diplomat. He is a count whose family played a major role in British geopolitical schemes in both the First and Second World Wars.

Count Bernardo Attolico (1880-1942), Giacomo's father, was the author of the Steel Pact between Mussolini and Hitler. Ambassador in Berlin from 1935 to 1939, he worked along the lines of British strategy in support of the Nazi regime with the perspective of an "only eastward" war. Previously, during World War I, Attolico had started his career in London, first as Italian representative in the committee for food supplies, then as chief of the Italian delegation for war purchases. Afterwards, he joined the War Purchase Executive and the Allied Maritime Transport Executive. Practically, Attolico was the intermediary between the Italian government and the Morgan bank, which financed all members of the Triple Entente (Britain-France-Russia). The payment of that debt dictated afterwards the heavy conditions imposed on Germany with the Versailles Treaty, which ensured the rise of Nazism.

- Galeazzo Pecori-Giraldi, member of an old noble dynasty from Bergamo, is part of the "*Britannia* boys," who met on June 2, 1992, on board Queen Elizabeth's royal yacht to map out Italian privatization. At that meeting, the plan for

privatization was presented by Peter Baring, whose banking "expertise" led to the spectacular bankruptcy of his bank earlier this year, thanks to derivatives speculation.

"*Britannia* boy" Pecori-Giraldi is manager of the Italian branch of Morgan Stanley which, following the British plans, has been named as an adviser for the privatization of the Italian State communications holding STET. It is, together with the planned sale of the electricity company ENEL and the oil company ENI, one of the biggest privatizations, because the value of the holding company is estimated at about 30,000 billion Italian liras (\$18 billion).

The present Count Pecori-Giraldi too, belongs to a family directly involved in the rise of Mussolini's Fascism. Galeazzo's grandfather, Marshal Guglielmo Pecori-Giraldi, was commander of the Rome military district during Mussolini's March on Rome (1922). When King Victor Emmanuel III had to decide whether to sign the decree prepared by the government which would have imposed martial law and blocked the Fascist march, he called Pecori-Giraldi and Commander in Chief Armando Diaz, who said that the Army would obey orders, but that it was advisable not to issue them.

To be members of families that played an active role in Fascism or supported it in some form does not authorize an automatic "hereditary" judgment of them. However, in our case we have families that have acted through successive generations, in a continuity of economic, oligarchical, and especially cultural connections, which must be taken into account in order to understand contemporary history.

### 'Venetian' fascists

For a deeper look, let us take the example of Dino Grandi, a Fascist "Quadrivir" of the March on Rome, who was more reliable than his jacobin peers for running the delicate job of foreign minister. In a precious interview given before his death to Giangiacomo Migone, his diplomatic scion and today "foreign minister" of the post-communist Party of the Democratic Left (PDS), Grandi recounted how he was chosen by Salvatore Contarini, Grand Old Man of the Anglo-Venetian oligarchy and director general of the Foreign Ministry, to run foreign policy for Mussolini's government. Later, in 1943, when the oligarchy decided to overthrow Mussolini to gain better terms of surrender with the Allied powers, Grandi was given the task again.

We ran into the figure of Grandi when we decided to track down the fortunes of a character whose name springs out of the Anglo-American networks involved in the juridical aspect of today's Italian anti-State revolution. In 1941 Grandi was justice minister and carried out a reform of the Civil Code according to Fascist criteria. The man he appointed to do the job was Francesco Carnelutti, whose legal office in Rome handled the famous political trials in the postwar period. One of Carnelutti's protégés was Arpace Mazzoleni, who, 40 years later, became the father-in-law of Antonio Di

Pietro, the Milan prosecutor who in 1993 started the Clean Hands probe into "political corruption." Di Pietro, who resigned from the judiciary in 1994 to start a political career, is the major culprit for having turned the Italian judiciary into an instrument of political persecution. But he has only been a tool.

Among Carnelutti's friends in 1924 was Antonio Segni. Together the two founded the *Rivista di diritto processuale* (a trial law review). Segni, who later served as Italian President, was the political mentor of Francesco Cossiga, who inherited Segni's network at his death. Cossiga, in turn, has been protector of Antonio Di Pietro, both when he was a prosecutor and also later, when Cossiga pushed Di Pietro to start a political career. Carnelutti's friend Segni had a son, Mario Segni, who has made a political career as an institution wrecker. It was Mario Segni who started the "referendum movement" that called on the voters to decide, by referendum, whether Italians need political parties or not to elect their representatives to the Parliament. The referendum, which took place in 1991, was seen as the signal that Italian public opinion was ripe to be manipulated into the radical-populist "Conservative Revolution."

### George Bush's network

The Carnelutti legal firm is run today by Francesco's son, and has offices in New York and London. A member of the New York office is Richard Martin, former FBI agent and former "special representative" in Rome of George Bush's Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, from 1987 to 1990. Martin is the main supplier of Mafia witnesses at the present trial against former Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti. The most powerful politician until 1993, Andreotti represented the unshakable power of the Christian Democratic Party, a party which was based on a coalition of interests from all classes of society.

For some reasons, Andreotti could not be destroyed by the "anti-corruption" investigation, but the job was done through accusations of connections to the Sicilian Mafia. The operation against Andreotti started after the two most experienced anti-Mafia investigators, Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino, were killed in 1992. Richard Martin's Mafia witnesses have destroyed Andreotti and, through Andreotti's destruction, dealt the final blow to the Christian Democratic Party.

Another associate of the Carnelutti law firm, in Rome, is Vincenzo Figus, who, according to reliable sources, organized financing for a pro-League publication, *Padania*, named after the plain along the Po River, in northern Italy.

Even the most skeptical reader will conclude that these are too many coincidences. We are dealing with a political network whose visible representatives (Bush, Thatcher) are identified with precise and known policies, and whose historical origins bear oligarchical footprints.

*To be continued.*