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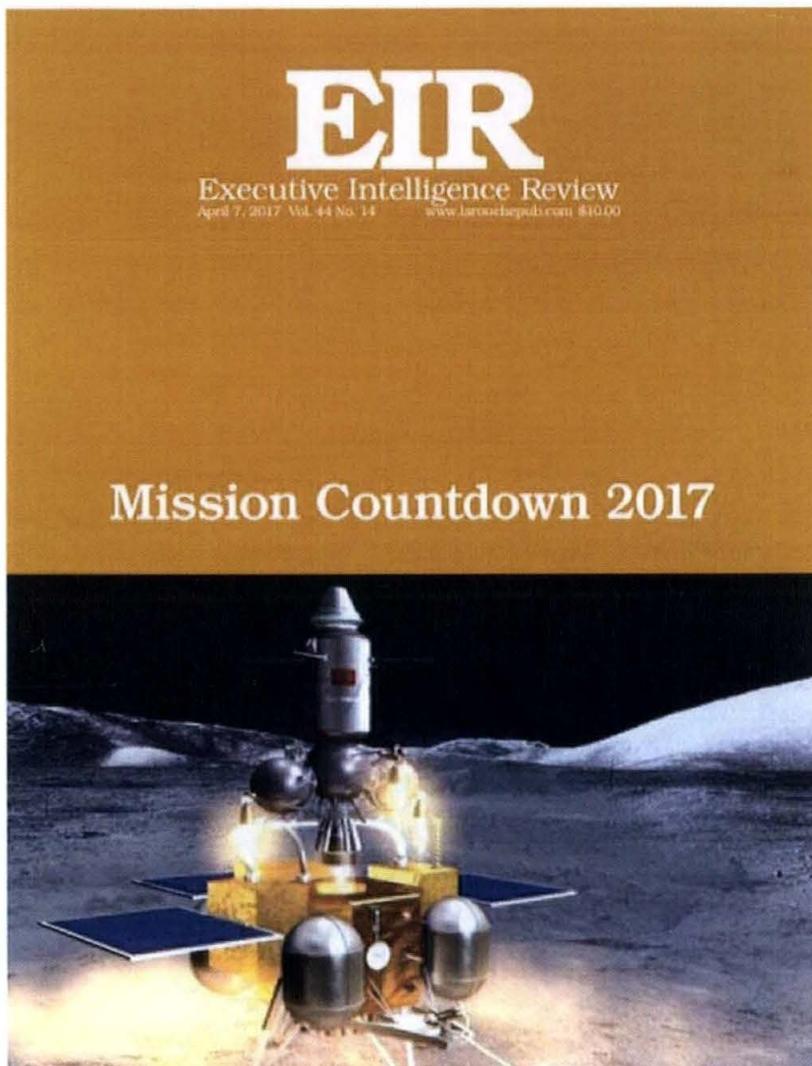
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CAMERA DEI DEPUTATI
COMMISSIONE PERMANENTE
SUL RAPIIMENTO E SULLA
REPUBLICA ITALIANA
INCHIESTA
SULLA FIGURA DI ALDO MORO

26 APR. 2017

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Mission Countdown 2017

I. The New Mission on Earth and in Space

Brits Wanted Military Coup in Italy in 1976

by Claudio Celani

Recently declassified papers in Britain document that the Foreign Office considered the option of a military coup in Italy in 1976, to prevent a government with Communist Party (PCI) participation. Ultimately, the coup option was rejected, but two years later, the architect of the participation of the PCI in the government, former Prime Minister Aldo Moro, was kidnapped and killed by the Red Brigades. That could have been “the substitute hypothesis” for the Foreign Office, historian Giuseppe De Lutiis commented to this author.

A short background: In the early 1970s, Christian Democratic (DC) leader Moro had understood that the solution to Italy’s vulnerability to external interference in its national sovereignty lay in transforming the PCI into a fully pro-West and democratic party. If that occurred, there could be no obstacles to a normal transfer of political power, as in other Western democracies, and no pretext for subjecting Italy to Anglo-American imperial politics under the pretext of anti-communism.

Moro developed therefore the strategy of “parallel convergences,” or the possibility of associating the PCI with government responsibilities, along with the DC, in a “national solidarity” cabinet. In 1974, after the failure of the Popular Front government in Chile and the Pinochet coup, PCI leader Enrico Berlinguer had already proposed a similar strategy of alliance with the DC, calling it the “Historic Compromise.” In 1976, Berlinguer broke with Moscow by publicly stating that the PCI would respect Italy’s membership in NATO.

Moro’s included aim was to defeat the right-wing forces in his own party, those responsible for having blocked the reformist potential of the center-left governments which he had promoted since 1962.

Notwithstanding the evolution of the PCI in the direction set by Moro, London and pro-British forces in Washington and other European capitals, plotted to stop Moro’s policy with all means, including a military coup. This is now documented in papers, published by the Italian daily *La Repubblica* in a two-page article on Jan. 13, which were uncovered in London archives by researcher Mario J. Cereghino. The article includes lengthy quotes from a Foreign Office policy paper, as well as from diplomatic dispatches from Rome and Paris, and minutes of a secret “four powers” meeting on the Italian case. The archives dramatically confirm the role played by London in the Italian destabilization and in the elimination

of Aldo Moro, which had been exposed by the Italian La-Rouche organization as early as 1976-78.

The planning staff of the Foreign Office issued a classified paper dated May 6, 1976, entitled “Italy and the communists: options for the West.” The headline on page 14 reads: “Action in support of a Coup d’état or other subversive action,” and below that: “For its nature, a coup d’état can lead to unpredictable developments. Nevertheless, theoretically, it could be promoted. In one way or another, it could come from right-wing forces, with the support of the army and the police. For a series of reasons, the idea of a bloodless and surgical coup, able to remove the PCI or to prevent its coming into power, could be attractive. But it is an unrealistic idea.” Such reasons are: the PCI strength in the trade union movement, the possibility of a “long and bloody” civil war, a possible intervention by the Soviet Union, and reactions by Western public opinion. Therefore, the option was rejected.

Kissinger Backed the British Plot

However, preventing the PCI from entering the government in Italy remained a high priority for British diplomatic activities, backed by Henry Kissinger’s State Department and NATO. On March 25, 1976, the British Defense Ministry wrote to their Foreign Office colleagues that an Italian government with the PCI would be a “catastrophic” event. The British ambassador to NATO, John Killick, wrote that, “the presence of communist ministers in the Italian government would lead to an immediate security problem inside the Alliance . . . therefore, a net amputation is preferable to an internal paralysis.”

The British ambassador in Rome, Sir Guy Millard, wrote that a PCI participation in the government would mean “the rapid end of the free-market system.” Millard was also hostile to Aldo Moro: “Sometimes, he seems to be rather ambiguous on the Historic Compromise.”

Millard reported of his talks with a leader of the Italian Republican Party (PRI), Giovanni Spadolini, who was agitated because, he said, “Moro’s decision to consult Berlinguer before the meeting of the Council of Ministers is a serious symptom. It means that the Communists are now part of the majority.” The PRI was a pro-British party, ideologically based on Giuseppe Mazzini’s version of liberal fascism, whose members included many freemasons and bankers.

In London, Henry Kissinger warned, in a meeting with the new British Foreign Minister Antony Crosland, that for the West, reformer Berlinguer is “more dangerous than [the Leninist] Portuguese [Álvaro] Cunhal.”

On April 13, a group of specialists from the Western European Department of the Foreign Office issued a dossier whose task was to define an anti-communist operational strategy. The first part is devoted to discussing options to prevent the PCI from entering the government; the second part discusses how to remove the PCI from power. Five scenarios are mooted, from the softer “business as usual,” to “econom-

ic persuasion,” including pressures from the EU and the IMF. Option number four is entitled: “Subversive or military intervention against the PCI” and says: “This option covers a series of possibilities: from low-profile operations to the active support of democratic forces (financially or otherwise) with the aim of directing an intervention in support of a coup d’état encouraged from outside.” The pros and cons are evaluated, and, again, the option is rejected. The fifth option is “expelling Italy from NATO.” This would also be a debacle for the West, the dossier concluded.

Italian Leaders Humiliated

On June 27, 1976, at the G-7 economic summit in Puerto Rico, Italian government leaders Aldo Moro and Mariano Rumor were excluded from a closed-door meeting among U.S. President Gerald Ford, British Prime Minister James Callaghan, German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and French President Valéry Giscard d’Estaing. In a humiliating scene, Moro and Rumor were blocked at the door of the Dorado Beach Hotel by security guards. The other four heads of government decided to organize a second, secret meeting in Paris on July 8, 1976, with Helmut Sonnenfeldt for the U.S. State Department, Yves Carnac for the French government, Gunter Van Well for the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, and Reginald Hibbert for the Foreign Office. There, they discussed strategies for Italy.

The author of *La Repubblica*’s report, journalist Filippo Ceccarelli, remarks that nowhere in the Foreign Office papers, was the phenomenon of terrorism in Italy discussed. Yet, in June 1976, the Red Brigades killed their first victim, Judge Francesco Coco. “Never, in the British papers, is there a reference to the left-wing and right-wing terrorism of that ‘season of lead.’”

Of the four British officials named in the Foreign Office papers, three of them, Hibbert, Campbell, and Killick, were members of the SOE, British intelligence, during World War II. The fourth, Sir Guy Millard, is today 90. He served as the private secretary to British Prime Minister Anthony Eden during the 1956 Suez Crisis, and took part in the secret meetings with representatives of the French government that helped plan the Suez War. He was told by Eden not to take any notes of the meetings. After the war failed, because of the U.S. opposition, Eden resigned and Millard started a diplomatic ca-



Chi ha ucciso Aldo Moro

Dossier speciale del Partito Operaio Europeo sul complotto della Corona Britannica per sovvertire la Repubblica Italiana

DOCUMENTI DEL bollettino internazionale

Lyndon LaRouches’ collaborators in Italy, the POE, issued this exposé, “Who Killed Aldo Moro,” which identified the British role behind Italian terrorism in the 1970s and ‘80s. Henry Kissinger’s threats against Moro, as testified to by his wife, were also included in the dossier.

reer. He is currently a patron of the cult called the “Venice in Peril” Fund, a.k.a. the British Committee to Save Venice, whose chairman is the Viscount of Norwick.

Author Giovanni Fasanella, who exposed the British connection in the Moro assassination in his book *The Mysterious Intermediary*, raised a series of questions on his blog on Jan. 14:

“What authorized the British government to intervene so heavily in Italy’s domestic affairs?”

“Was there a ‘British Party’ in Italy that pushed British interests?”

“Did British intelligence have connections with circles in the Italian insurgency?”

“Once the option of a right-wing coup was rejected, are we sure that the target was not pursued and achieved in another way?”

These are of course rhetorical questions, which themselves suggest the right answer. As concerns the “British Party,” the answer comes from Ambassador Campbell himself. Campbell once said, according

to an obituary published in the London *Telegraph* Sept. 10, 2007, that of all the Italian ministers he encountered, he found Francesco Cossiga to be “one of the few leading Italian politicians with a profound knowledge of English civilisation and culture.”

Cossiga, interior minister during the kidnapping and assassination of Moro, and later prime minister and State President, has indeed been the leader of the “British Party,” at least at the political level. No surprise therefore, that the aging Cossiga reacted to the coup revelations by playing them down. He wrote a letter to the newspaper *Corriere della Sera* (whose editor Paolo Mieli is the son of a World War II uniformed SOE agent), which was published with an answer by former ambassador Sergio Romano, another Anglophile, whose comment was that yes, evidence shows that the British considered supporting a coup d’état in Italy, but they rejected the option, and this demonstrates that they are democratic!

Unfortunately, Italian political circles have not reacted, so far, to the revelations from London. This is all the more regrettable, not only because this year marks the 30th anniversary of Moro’s death, but because the “British Party” is as active as ever, fueling a fascist revolution which is daily gaining ground, with the ultimate aim to overthrow the constitutional system.

ITALIAN EXPERTS INSIST

A Foreign Intelligence Service Killed Aldo Moro

by Claudio Celani

In the small town of Oriolo Romano, on the outskirts of Rome, a conference took place on May 9, entitled “The Moro Case Among Doubts and Truth, 28 Years Later.” In the words of one of the speakers, the conference was aimed at keeping alive the memory of the “gravest terrorist act in Italian post-war history,” and preventing “the game from being called off” on the fight for the truth about the Moro case. To this purpose, the provincial government of Viterbo is sponsoring the establishment of a public library to house the archive of Sen. Sergio Flamigni, a resident of Oriolo Romano, and the top expert on the Moro case.

Flamigni, now 83, was a member of the Italian Parliament from 1968 to 1987, and a member of the secretariat of the Italian Communist Party under Enrico Berlinguer, Prime Minister Aldo Moro’s partner in the 1976-78 National Solidarity policy. A member of the Parliament Investigating Committees on the Moro case and on the secret P2 Freemasonic Lodge, Flamigni has published seven books, which have set the standard on these two issues. The newly launched Flamigni Archive will hold two public events every year, on March 16 and May 9, the dates, respectively, of the kidnapping and the assassination of Aldo Moro by the so-called Red Brigades terrorists.

This year, the Archive was inaugurated on March 16, with a photographic exhibit, and on May 9, with a conference featuring the most prominent experts on the Moro case, and on terrorism in general. In addition to Flamigni, speakers included State Prosecutor Rosario Priore, who has worked on the Moro case and on other famous cases such as the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, and Prof. Giuseppe De Lutiis, an author and expert on the history of terrorism and

secret services in Italy. Two other prestigious speakers were invited, but excused themselves for reasons related to the ongoing parliamentary election of the new Italian State President: former Sen. Giovanni Pellegrino, who recently chaired a Parliamentary investigating committee on terrorism; and Pellegrino’s collaborator and author, Giovanni Fasanella.

Intervening from the audience were two prominent personalities: former Senator and Adm. Falco Accame (ret.), who chairs the association of police victims of terrorism, and movie director Giuseppe Ferrara, who produced a well-known film, “Il caso Moro,” on the Moro assassination, with Gian Maria Volontè.

The conference took place in a crowded room in the historic Palazzo Altieri, and was opened by the chairman of the Viterbo provincial government, Alessandro Mazzoli, and by the Oriolo Romano mayor, Italo Carones. All speakers began with the hard fact that none of the five judiciary investigations and trials concerning the Moro case has succeeded in establishing the truth. Only one thing is sure: The version of the murder supplied by the Red Brigades terrorists is false.

28 Years Later, No Closer to Truth

It is still not known today who physically killed Moro, where Moro was kept prisoner, and, most important, who was giving orders to the Red Brigades. However, enough evidence has come to light to indicate that several foreign intelligence services were at work, and in a concerted action steered the Moro operation to its conclusion: to eliminate the Christian Democratic leader and stop his “national solidarity” policy.

On March 16, 1978, the day he was kidnapped, Christian Democratic chairman Moro was heading to the Parliament,



Twenty-eight years later, the truth is still not known about who kidnapped and murdered Aldo Moro, former Italian Prime Minister and leader of the Christian Democrats. The evidence points to foreign intelligence agencies, which directed the alleged perpetrators, the terrorist Red Brigades, to prevent Moro from forming a grand coalition government with the Italian Communist Party.

where the government, of which he was the main architect, was to be voted up. For the first time in Italian politics, a cabinet led by Moro's party colleague, Giulio Andreotti, was formed, with the external support of the Italian Communist Party (PCI). Moro's aim was to associate the PCI with government responsibilities, to test its loyalty both to the democratic system and to Italy's membership in the Western Alliance. This was necessary, because the PCI, in the last general elections, had won 33% of the votes, and was only two points behind the Christian Democracy; therefore, a solution had to be found in case the PCI should win the next election, and claim on constitutional grounds, to take over the government.

State Prosecutor Priore addressed this issue, recalling that because of the East-West division of the world, and the conflict between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, Western capitals looked with "horror" at the possibility that a communist Minister of Defense could eventually deliver military secrets to Moscow.

The participation of the PCI in the Italian government was enough of a *casus belli*, he said, to justify a reaction not only from Western intelligence, but also from Moscow, because PCI leader Enrico Berlinguer had openly criticized Soviet

Communism and had launched his own brand of democratic communism—"euro-communism"—together with Spanish Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo and French Communist Party leader George Marchais.

Another *casus belli* for the Moro assassination originated during Moro's imprisonment: the fact that Moro, under interrogation by the "Red Brigades," revealed information and delivered documents pertaining to the existence of the secret NATO "Stay Behind" fascist network dominating the Gladio group. Evidence collected by investigators over the years and, more recently by Senator Pellegrino's committee, indicates that Western and Soviet intelligence networks acted in concert to steer the Red Brigades terrorists to execute Aldo Moro.

Senator Flamigni focussed, in particular, on the role of the Israeli secret service, the Mossad. Flamigni reported that, "on the basis of particular information, Pellegrino has pushed the proposition that in a certain phase of [Moro's] kidnapping, a secret service from an allied country intervened in the case, taking on itself the double task of rescuing the tapes [of Moro's interrogations] and freeing the prisoner. 'But eventually, it accomplished only the first task and let Moro be killed in order to settle an old account,' " Flamigni quotes Pellegrino.

In 2005, Pellegrino revealed that the allied secret service which entered the game was the Mossad. The source for this revelation, Pellegrino said, is Francesco Cossiga, the former State President who, in 1978, was Interior Minister and coordinator of the police and intelligence efforts to find and rescue Moro.

Witness accounts supply evidence to corroborate this report: On the morning of May 9, Flamigni said, in the presence of Socialist parliamentarian Claudio Signorile, Cossiga reacted to the news that Moro's corpse had been found, by turning pale and murmuring: "They had promised me that they would save him." Signorile adds that Cossiga had kept him in his office in the expectation of a "good news," that is, the liberation of Moro.

Also, Rome police chief Emanuele De Francesco, a few days earlier, "had said that, according to his information, Moro would be released alive on Tuesday," May 9, according to records of a recent trial related to the Moro case. "That the Mossad had played a role in the case," Flamigni stated, "had already emerged out of the investigations made, on behalf of the Parliament Committee, by police officer Massimo Gi-raudo, who, from an old object found in Via Gradoli [one of the Red Brigades hideouts], a car key belonging to a Jewish [intelligence agent], and out of old classified documents in the Carabinieri and SISMI [military intelligence] archives, had traced back to the area of the Jewish Ghetto in Rome, and an investigation made by SISMI on Palazzo Caetani."

The Role of Palazzo Caetani

Flamigni refers to an investigation done by SISMI in 1978, during the Moro kidnapping, of people living on the

same street, Via Caetani, where Moro's corpse was delivered inside the trunk of a red Renault. SISMI had apparently received a clue, which focussed on one member of the aristocratic Caetani family, a musician named Igor Markevich, who had married one of the two Caetani princesses, Topazia. Markevich had a background which led them to suspect that he might be a double or a triple agent: for the British MI6, the KGB, and the Mossad.

More important than Markevich, however, was another figure: Hubert Howard, a British Psychological War Branch officer in World War II, who had married the other Caetani sister, Lelia. Howard is among the founders of the Italian proto-fascist environmentalist movement and belongs to one of the oldest British aristocratic families. He was part of the elite of the Anglo-American military and intelligence establishment, which oversaw political and cultural life in Italy after World War II, including the recycling of old fascists into police and intelligence structures. However, the results of the 1978 SISMI investigation on Palazzo Caetani are not known; there is no written report on that investigation, which indicates that the report has been destroyed.

The Italian LaRouche movement had pointed to the Palazzo Caetani as early as September 1978, in a pamphlet titled "Chi ha ucciso Aldo Moro?" (Who Killed Aldo Moro?), published by the European Labor Party. Unaware of the SISMI investigation, the Labor Party had received information, during work on the dossier, that Moro's prison could be found in the Palazzo Caetani. The same source had indicated the name of Johannes Schwarzenberg, an Austrian aristocrat who lived in that palace and who, in his capacity as ambassador to the Sovereign Order of Malta, enjoyed diplomatic immunity and the ability to protect a terrorist hideout from police intrusion.

Another person named in the Labor Party dossier, who eventually emerged as very close to Hubert Howard, was Count Francesco Malfatti di Montetretto, director general of the Italian Foreign Ministry. This individual was described as an intimate of the Caetani family, and especially of Howard, in a 2001 book authored by Giovanni Fasanella and Giovanni Rocca. Fasanella is a collaborator of Senator Pellegrino, with whom he wrote two books.

Italy's Mideast Policy Key

At the May 9 conference, State Prosecutor Priore stated that although the judicial truth in the Moro case has never been determined, we should nevertheless develop an historical-political judgment. "What strikes me the most," Priore said, "when I turn back to those events, is those very heavy words pronounced by Renato Curcio, one of the founders of the Red Brigades, together with Alberto Franceschini. He insists that there has been a pact, a disgraced pact between the terrorists and institutions which know how certain crimes and terrorist attacks took place, but do not speak about it."

"What took place in 1978," Priore said, "perhaps occurred because of what we have always called the '*conventio ad excludendum*,' that is, the exclusion of the Italian Communist

Party" from the government. "I must, however, stress that today's May 9 is a date as relevant as well for our history, as today we will probably see elected as State President a man who has for decades been a member of the Italian Communist Party." Priore was referring to Giorgio Napolitano, an old PCI leader and now a member of the PCI successor party, DS, who has just been elected President of Italy.

As for the secrets that Moro might have revealed to the Red Brigades, Priore said, "I do not think that Moro possessed state secrets." Moro did not even know exactly what "Stay Behind" was, but he knew where the documents were, and in effect, documents disappeared both from Moro's office and from a safe in the Ministry of Defense, Priore said. But Moro, as a former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, and through his close connections to Colonel Giovannone, the head of the Italian intelligence in the Middle East, knew a lot of things concerning, for instance, to which Palestinian faction money from Washington went; or what was being prepared in Egypt where, in that period, Anwar Sadat was beginning a strategic about-face, breaking his alliance with the Soviet Union and allowing the United States to build a strategically key base in Egypt.

Moro "was the continuer of the Italian pro-Arab policy, which he did not invent; it is a tradition inaugurated by Francesco Crispi" in 1887. Pursuing the pro-Arab cause, "Moro put himself necessarily on a collision course with Israel, and this is a fundamental issue. Between Italy and Israel," Priore said, "there has always been a 'noble duel,' because each country tried to present itself to Washington as the best ally of the United States in the Mediterranean. Therefore, they pulled every sort of trick against each other. If I make a list of all the Israeli attempts to implement terrorist attacks on our territory, which we have discovered, you would be shocked."

Then, there is another player, which one of the Red Brigades leader, Giovanni Senzani, calls "the third player," and this is France. One of the papers found in Senzani's house, was a 1981 report on a meeting of all "revolutionary" forces in the world, in which Senzani writes that "the last three attacks" must be attributed to this "third player." These three last attacks are indicated as TS (Trieste), BO (Bologna), and "Synagogue." "Therefore, let us take into account that there are not only the two big players, the United States and the Soviet Union, but there is also a third player, and I say, as Senator Flamigni insisted, that there is for sure a fourth player, which is Israel. Therefore I invite everyone who wants to deal with this matter to look at the deep history of nations, their national interests, the guidelines that sometimes last much longer than governments. We have seen how the Soviet Union has continued the foreign policy of Czarist Russia, and how Churchill's England has continued in the same policy with Labour governments after World War II."

Speaking next, Professor De Lutiis agreed that there has been a "convergence of interests" of several powers in the decision to kill Moro. "I believe that 99% of the Red Brigades members were in good faith," De Lutiis said, "But I still

hypothesize that at the top, there were persons in contact with other circles.”

As one example, De Lutiis mentioned statements delivered by Carabinieri General Bozzo, who was a close collaborator of Red Brigades hunter, Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, in 1977, and again, after the Moro assassination. “Bozzo reported that Dalla Chiesa gave him a working hypothesis, based on the fact that in earlier minor terrorist acts in Savona 1974 and 1975, connections had emerged among right-wing circles, freemasonic networks, organized crime, and intelligence structures. Dalla Chiesa told Bozzo that he was reminded of a similar structure formed during the war, with “Stay Behind” functions, called “Organizzazione Franchi.” The leader of this group was a young aristocratic officer, Edgardo Sogno, who had

fought in the Spanish Civil War against the Republicans, and then later on turned “anti-fascist” in the liberation war in Italy.

In 1973, a conspiracy for a *coup d'état* involving Sogno was discovered in Turin, and Sogno was arrested and investigated. Eventually, he was acquitted. In his autobiography, published post-mortem in 2001, Sogno revealed that he indeed had plotted a serious *coup d'état*. Reading that biography, first-generation Red Brigades leader Alberto Franceschini recognized that Sogno had penetrated to the very top of the Red Brigades with his agent. Franceschini is convinced that the second-generation leadership of the Red Brigades, the one that planned and performed the Moro operation, was steered by the Sogno group. Sogno had key connections to Washington and to NATO headquarters, from the time of his close association with NATO Secretary General Manlio Brosio.

The Sogno-steered Red Brigades leadership was centered on a language school in Paris called Hyperion. “We do not know yet what Hyperion really was,” De Lutiis said. Some sources have characterized Hyperion as a “CIA” center, others as a crossroad of several intelligence networks.

A Pattern of Assassinations

Moro’s assassination is part of an international pattern of major assassinations that started in 1962, De Lutiis said. Today we know with certainty that the death of Italian industrialist Enrico Mattei, in October 1962, was an assassination. Thanks to the 1992 investigation, using advanced forensic techniques, prosecutors were able to find traces of explosives on Mattei’s ring. “Maybe that crime had international string-pullers; maybe it was the Seven Sisters [the major oil compa-



EIRNS/Claudio Celani

The conference in Oriolo Romano on “The Moro Case Among Doubts and Truth, 28 Years Later.” Left to right: chairman of the Viterbo provincial government, Alessandro Mazzoli; Rosario Priore; Mayor of Oriolo, Italo Carones; Sergio Flamigni; and Prof. Giuseppe De Lutiis. Flamigni has donated his vast files on the Moro case to a public archive, to keep the evidence intact and the case open, until the murder is fully solved.

nies]. In any case, it is high-level forces which were able to prevent justice from being done.”

Mattei was the first in a long list, which includes John F. Kennedy, his brother Robert, Martin Luther King, Olof Palme, Anwar Sadat, and Patrice Lumumba, De Lutiis said. “All these persons had reached a level of government or of influence that could have shifted the policy of major countries in the direction of national autonomy and favoring the rights of poorer countries,” De Lutiis said.

The conference then heard contributions from two distinguished members of the audience: movie director Giuseppe Ferrara and Adm. Falco Accame (ret.). Ferrara delivered a piece of evidence to the Flamigni Archive, a videotaped interview with witnesses in Via Fani, the street where the ambush against Moro’s car occurred.

Accame raised the issue of what he calls the “Gladio Abroad” network, that is, a parallel network to the official NATO “Stay Behind” networks, which was composed of professional military personnel who were deployed behind “enemy” lines abroad, that is, Soviet or Soviet-allied countries. One member of such a network, Antonino Arconte, claims that his superiors knew about the Moro kidnapping before it occurred. Accame, who has recently addressed this issue in an interview with *EIR* (Nov. 4, 2005) insists that Arconte’s reports must be investigated in order to establish whether they are true and, in case they are not, to establish who has deployed Arconte and why.

In private discussions after the conference, this author was informed that the U.S. Ambassador to Italy during the Moro kidnapping, Richard Gardner, in his 2004 autobiography had attacked Lyndon LaRouche.

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.

Amihai 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

Italy Takes On The Terrorists

An International Cleanup Is Launched Following The Moro Murder

Former Italian Premier Aldo Moro's murder at the hands of Red Brigades terrorists has failed in its declared aim of disrupting Italy's governing alliance of Christian Democrats and Communists. Instead of the anarchy and civil war hopefully predicted for Italy by Henry spokesmen for the City of London "crisis managers," the ruling coalition is more solid than ever before. Moreover, it is moving against the networks that run terror in Italy with unprecedented thoroughness and the full support of the Italian population.

The antiterror measures being taken by the Italian government and its allies demonstrate for the first time the sort of applied knowledge of how terrorism really works (as opposed to the "left-right," "sociological phenomena" fictions routinely presented in the press) that is required to successfully combat not just the Red Brigades, but their highest-level controllers.

Important to Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti's success in taking on the terrorist networks in his own government, which includes the dismissal of over 500 members of military intelligence and related services, are the simultaneous, internationally coordinated counterterror operations involving the Soviets, the French, the West Germans, and the Arabs.

On May 17, the Italian Parliament voted approval of an antiterrorist policy jointly proposed by the ruling Christian Democracy and its Communist Party allies. This policy, known as Plan 3, was originally blocked last week in the first voting session by a coalition of the Socialist Party, the neofascist MSI party, and the British-spawned Radical party, prompting a scathing attack by the Communists against the Socialists whom they correctly labeled as saboteurs of national self-interest and as fascist collaborators.

The parliamentary vote for a strong antiterrorist policy followed local elections this past weekend which showed a net gain for the Christian Democratic Party and a slight loss for the Communist Party. "The election results, while a victory for the DC, are not a catastrophe for the Communist Party," said DC leader Flaminio Piccoli on West German television yesterday. "The Communist Party has taken an important step on the road to democracy, and the electors and party must realize this. The election results give strong support for the current government."

Andreotti's Cleanup

As part of Plan 3, which includes total reform of the secret services and police, the Andreotti government is cleaning its own house.

First, Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga resigned his post on May 10, reportedly at Andreotti's insistence.

On May 15, the Italian government announced the dismissal of some 500 agents, including high-level

officials from the Italian secret services.

The official Communist Party daily, L'Unita, commented on May 16:

A communique from the Ministry of Defense . . . states that the measures adopted derive from . . . "the necessity for a scrupulous actuation of the norms and the spirit of the law" . . .

...Some hundreds of officials and sub-officials . . . are being reintegrated into the ranks of the three armed forces and the Carabinieri. One part of these . . . because of specific activities they engaged in in the old secret service—have been, or will be fired.

The "movement of personnel" . . . regards principally the much discussed "D" Service (internal defense) . . . on which the various counter-espionage centers depended . . .

A large part of the activity up to now performed by the "D" Service will be transferred to the SISDE.... The functions attributed to the "D" service... include personnel selection, civilian and military, and must be able to give—as the reform law requires—absolute assurance of scrupulous loyalty to the values of the republican and antifascist Constitution.

The Milan daily Corriere della Sera said on May 16:

On May 22, within a week, the SISMI and the SISDE "must become functional"...because the law will take effect. But will they "be able to function"?

"The killing of Moro has shown that the police are blind without the intelligence services," said Communist Senator Ugo Pecchioli, vice president of the Control Commission....A high official stated, "The reconstitution of the forces will bring tranquility behind the front lines. One cannot ask the Red Brigades to lay low for several months. The Red Brigades have profited by the collapse of the services."

At CESIS, control center for the SISMI and SISDE, there was an "underground earthquake" provoked by the resignation of the secretary, Gaetano Napolitano..."Napolitano knew he was unprepared, and resigned as an act of conscience."

...A high official (of the SISMI) said, "Whoever leaves, sub-official or general, will not leave a vacuum. He will be replaced....We are talking about a transfusion. The oldest, the least efficient, and anyone suffering from judicial boredom will leave."...

A SISDE spokesman observed, "If one can actuate a reform, giving room for young personnel, a war is won. Up to now, we have only taken up the issue of terrorists..."

Communists Target London's Cuccia

Simultaneous to the Middle East crackdowns, attacks have surfaced from the Italian Communist Party pointing to the role of the financier center of Mediobanca

and its Lazard Freres link to London in running terrorism in Italy.

On May 4, the Communist daily L'Unita ran a front-page article by PCI Central Committee member Luigi Macaluso that all but openly identified the British-linked banker Enrico Cuccia and his Mediobanca as the principal roadblock to cracking the Red Brigades. What makes the point is the article's title: "The Sanctuaries." "Sanctuary" is the widely known code name for Mediobanca.

Here, excerpts from Macaluso's article:

Why aren't the investigations into Moro's kidnapping making any progress? Why is it that after a month and a half since the Via Fani assault, the investigation passes on to the Attorney General of the Republic under the title of not only massacre and kidnapping but of political conspiracy attempts against the Constitution?

We need to go over these questions. Every day that passes adds new alarming elements which make us think how the undertaking of the so-called Red Brigades overlaps with something different, quite different....

There is indeed a problem of efficiency, capabilities, and material and psychological preparedness of the police apparatus.... But—let's face it—this is not the only problem....

There is a sensation which is becoming increasingly concrete and we want to spell it out: the sensation that what paralyzes the investigations is not located only in the technical insufficiencies, but that the investigations are blocked because they come up against obscure and protected "sanctuaries." Let it be clear, we are not referring only to the restraint which could be represented by embarrassment, a reverential fear for the family. No, we are talking about other "sanctuaries"; we are referring to the fact that after March 16.... certain forces have gone into motion, forces which in order to prevent (the investigations) are ready for any adventure. They are ready to give a fatal blow to the first Republic. We are facing a subversive design maybe more dangerous than the one of 1969, which mobilizes various and different forces: from anti-communism and "left" subversion to old centers of power (in the financial and state apparatus fields) which were hegemonic until some

Who Is Francesco Cossiga?

Francesco Cossiga would have been better called Italy's Minister of Terror.

His political career has been marked by his cover up of the many destabilization operations launched against the Italian state since the 1964 coup attempt by General De Lorenzo. But the latest operation—the kidnapping and assassination of former Premier Aldo Moro—backfired into his forced resignation May 10.

The irony is that it was Moro who promoted Cossiga to Interior Minister in 1976, precisely because Cossiga, from his post in the Defense Ministry, had proven more than competent in covering up not only the Lorenzo case, but all the events and important investigations which lead to the origins of the "strategy of tension" which has gripped Italy since 1969.

In 1974, Moro and Cossiga found a common enemy in Andreotti, then the Defense Minister, who was about to make public the cover-up scandal. Andreotti was demoted, and Moro made Cossiga Interior Minister in 1976. But when Moro became instrumental in the formation of the present Andreotti government, Moro became expendable, a tool to further destabilize the Italian state, because Cossiga's loyalties are not to Moro or Italy, but to his creators, the British intelligence services.

The Italian magazine Tempo Illustrato published a biographical note on Oct. 10, 1976, outlining Cossiga's meteoric rise to the Italian Interior Ministry.

Having been elected DC deputy in 1963, 1968, and 1972, the magazine notes, Cossiga became "a pupil and advisor for special affairs and secret services to Antonio Segni," president of the republic. For Segni, he did special jobs such as being the "liason between the president, the army's chief of staff, and the head of the SIFAR" (the old secret services dismantled after their involvement in the 1964 coup attempt by General De

Lorenzo-ed). During this period, Cossiga worked closely with General De Lorenzo, head of the SIFAR and also leading organizer of the coup. Protected by Segni, who was "above suspicions," Cossiga was made Undersecretary of Defense in the third Moro government "and was personally in charge of the famous 'omissions' which blocked the investigations" into Lorenzo's coup attempt. The "omissions" were information suddenly classified by Premier Aldo Moro for "state security reasons."

Cossiga remained at the Defense Department throughout the Leone and Rumor governments, in charge of "establishing more omissions to censor as much as possible the work of the parliamentary inquiry commission. A personal friend of De Lorenzo and General Miceli (head of the terrorist wing of the new secret services—the SID—indicted for participation in a 1974 coup attempt — ed.), Cossiga deepened his specialization in the secret services and the strategy of tension." In 1974, he saw a "dangerous enemy in that Andreotti" who had taken over as Defense Minister and who "was ruining the practice of the omissions and about to destroy Cossiga's career."

Andreotti was forced out of the Defense ministry, and in 1976 Moro appointed Cossiga Interior Minister. Tempo summarized Cossiga's work as Interior Minister in the following way: "His project has been to centralize all intelligence activities in the Interior Ministry, . . . to marginalize the Carabinieri . . . and destroy all the competence of military intelligence and counterintelligence in order to centralize it to a new OVRA (Mussolini's gestapo)."

Cossiga's resignation has killed this project, as well as the "omission" policy which has been Cossiga's expertise throughout his career and which he used to cover up every single subversive operation in Italy.

years ago, but who feel they are in danger of perishing and who still hold a blackmail capability.

Everyone has realized that... the terrorists' political design has undergone a profound modification. From the attempt to plunge the country's life into a wave of attempts that could provoke reactionary countercoups, it has developed into a more subtle and insidious maneuver which aims at destabilization by taking advantage of Moro's dramatic human condition as an instrument to break the DC and the democratic forces...

Everyone has become aware of this new strategy by the Red Brigades. What has not been said yet is that this new twist has occurred because forces much more powerful than the terrorist organization have hooked up with the maneuver. Forces which, by the way, are not very difficult to locate in the realm of the interests hit by the new political framework, between men and groups who have seen themselves pulled away from the leverage of financial and economic power; who fear that they might be called upon to answer for their wrongdoing. Forces who oppose any prospective of recovery and renovation, who are not resigned to the idea of the country coming out of the crisis under the guidance of a coalition with Communist participation...

The International War on Terror

At the very moment that Moro's body was discovered, U.S. Armed Forces Radio was reporting that a Red Brigades-linked terrorist, arrested May 9 in Beirut, had confessed to being an agent of Israeli intelligence. The woman was identified as a member of the Zurich-based "Palestinian Solidarity Committee" — a group recently described by the Egyptian government as a control point between the Wadi Haddad-led terrorist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (including "Carlos"), the Red Brigades, and the West German Baader-Meinhof gang. A 30-member terrorist cell, including several Zurich-based terrorists, was rounded up last month in Cairo where it was plotting a series of bombings and assassinations of Egyptian and Western European political leaders.

German-Egyptian Cooperation

Immediately following the historic Schmidt-Brezhnev meeting in Bonn the weekend of May 6, West German Justice Minister Vogel visited Cairo, Egypt for a series of meetings with his Egyptian counterpart on collaboration against the international terrorists. Out of that meeting came a joint communiqué that stated in part: "Both nations agree that the threat of terrorism to the civilized democracies has to be met with the utmost decisiveness, and that there should be no giving in to terrorist blackmail."

Vogel's Bonn office announced that an official of the West German Embassy in Ethiopia had been recalled and charged with conspiring with a British Embassy official to run drugs and guns into Ethiopia.

All of these developments paint an unmistakable

picture of highly coordinated counterterror actions — based on the kind of sophisticated understanding of "how terrorism works" that has been previously shown only in the U.S. and European Labor Parties' approach and in the virtually buried 1974 "Dossier San Marco" (authored by French intelligence agent Giannettini and recently published in the *Executive Intelligence Review* April 25 and May 2, 1978, Vol. V, Nos. 16 and 17). That "dossier" established a chain of evidence linking Willy Brandt's Second International faction, and British and Israeli intelligence to the deployment of both "left" and "right" terrorist gangs in the Mediterranean region during the 1969-73 period, as a direct political deployment against the Nixon Administration's "Rogers Plan" for Mideast peace.

The "dossier" has, in fact, been significantly updated as a result of the recent terrorist crackdown in Egypt and the subsequent interrogations of the 30 jailed terrorists. A Cairo-Beirut-Zurich-Rome terrorist "underground railroad" has been exposed by Egyptian Prosecutor General Ibrahim Kaliubi and documented, in part, in the Milan daily *Corriere della Sera* of April 29.

In an interview in *Corriere*, Egyptian Attorney General Ibrahim Kaliubi gave details of the arrest of one Sergio Mantovani, a student at Cairo American University, one of four European students apprehended for complicity with the Red Brigades and with Palestinian terrorists connected to the late Wadi Haddad.

According to Kaliubi, Mantovani was a Swiss journalist up to 1975, when he met Doris and Gianni Bachetta, also Swiss, and Elvira Guenther, a West German. He came to Egypt as a result of his interest in the "Palestinian cause," through contacts with Al Fatah.

In July 1977, Mantovani met Giorgio Bellini from Zurich, a "Marxist" who proposed collaboration with the Red Brigades to Mantovani. The Red Brigades were to furnish money and arms for a plot to undermine the Egyptian government and to overthrow President Sadat, in retaliation against his Mideast peace initiative.

At the same time, Wadi Haddad, according to Egyptian security officials sent \$80,000 to Mantovani who admitted receiving part of the sum.

The European students reportedly maintained contact with the Red Brigades through a post office box in Rome, and acted as couriers to Palestinians in Aswan, Khartoum, and Baghdad.

Bellini and a companion, Elena Egli, who has since disappeared, reportedly planned to blow up a hotel near the Tahra palace where the Begin-Sadat peace talks took place, but did not carry out their plans.

The four Europeans and 19 Palestinians arrested with them face trial by a special Egyptian security tribunal, and possible death sentences.

The woman arrested two days ago in Beirut—the woman now identified as a confessed agent of Israeli intelligence—was part of the same Zurich organization as Bellini.

New Openings In Italy's Moro Case

Simultaneous with the formation three weeks ago of a special Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry to investigate the assassination of former Italian premier and president of the Christian Democratic Party, Aldo Moro, security service officers in charge of the case are actively following up the "international links" of the Red Brigades into West Germany and Egypt. The officers have established that clues leading to an international network of terrorists were known to the Interior Ministry two days after Moro was kidnapped. The clues were found by the police in the headquarters and logistics center of the operation against Moro in via Gradoli, Rome. The paper of the Italian Communist Party, L'Unità, and Italy's paper of record Corriere della Sera gave broad coverage of this new development in the Moro case:

L'Unità, Aug. 10:

Behind the assassination of Aldo Moro there is a plot that goes beyond our borders. The suspicion is old...but now the investigators are sure: they are not working on a hypothesis but on concrete elements already gathered. Two judges working on the case — Ferdinando Imposimato and Rosario Priore — have gone to Wiesbaden (West Germany) to collect (more evidence)....Some of the decisive evidence was collected in the Rome apartment of via Gradoli, considered to be the Red Brigade

operational center for the Moro kidnapping. Among the many mistakes committed around the via Gradoli hideout, there is one that is most disconcerting: once the base was discovered March 18 (two days after the kidnapping — ed.) the deputy attorney general directing the investigation at the time ordered that all the material be confiscated and taken to the offices of Criminalpol (the Italian branch of Interpol — ed.) where it was "frozen" for many weeks....A qualitative shift in the investigation is expected in light of the new evidence....

Corriere della Sera, Aug. 13:

Rome has already asked for an official meeting with Cairo's attorney general, Ibrahim El Kaliubi. Late last April some 20 terrorists were arrested in Cairo, among them four Europeans charged with belonging to a terrorist central command center which links up with the Red Brigades and the Red Army fraction (the Baader-Meinhof — ed.)...There are talks about imminent arrests....Following cooperation requested from the West German police and magistrature...the judges want to personally check the (Cairo) clue....

The judges were very surprised to learn that less than 48 hours after Moro's kidnapping a clear clue had reached the chief of police (regarding the via Gradoli hideout — ed.)....On March 18 the police went to via Gradoli but only knocked at the door.

These networks are allowed to remain in place and operate with freedom through contamination of the official police apparatus. Indicative is the Hesselbach network, already cited, which conduits the funding for Cohn-Bendit's operation. The link-up in this case runs through the von Opel family, a band of drug-runners who are family friends of Hesselbach. Frauline von Opel is a close friend of both Cohn-Bendit and Rudi Dutschke.

Hesselbach is chairman of the Administrative Council of the Deutsche Bundespost, and the leading conduit for terrorism against the European Labor Party. He is a member of the Jerusalem Foundation, although according to the Foundation's West German director Hesselbach is not listed in the official rolls of the organization because he is so personally exposed as to endanger the position of the Foundation itself. The Jerusalem Foundation in turn is one of the leading international Jewish terror arms of the London-based Knights of Malta.

Recently, intelligence sources in Italy provided this newsservice with evidence linking Israeli intelligence and Zionist circles to the "black nobility" of Europe in the terrorist command. The evidence, which has already been substantially corroborated by this

magazine and by western intelligence services, centers around a Romanian Jew, George Mandel (alias Mantello) in the employ of Prince Umberto of Savoy. Mandel is reportedly a partner in a dummy firm in Switzerland named Cappocetto which launders money from the Israeli labor organization Histadrut into both overt terrorist operations and B'nai B'rith organizations in Europe and North America. Among Mandel's closest collaborators in this effort are Dr. Erlich, who heads the Basel quarters of B'nai B'rith, and J.P. Bloch, a Paris-based Rothschild family agent who runs the LICA. The LICA is a Zionist organization which, in its capacity as a subsidiary of the Jerusalem Foundation, has been behind a recent campaign of slanders and violence against the European Labor Party.

It was Mandel who safely smuggled out of the U.S. and into Italy one Colonel Shaw, who was involved in the Kennedy assassination. This was accomplished through the good offices of the Bank of Montreal, a bank operated by the Canadian machine of Edgar Bronfman, himself a member of the Jerusalem Foundation and a Knight of Malta with the closest historical ties to the British Montefiore-Samuel family, founders of Royal Dutch Shell, and a dozen

2. The Battle Over Terror In Europe

Aug. 1: Christian Democratic Minister President Albrecht of Lower Saxony announced he is in possession of a terrorist hit list which he will not make available to the authorities.

— *Muenchner Merkur*, newspaper of Bavarian neo-Nazi Franz Josef Strauss predicted Arab terrorism all over Europe.

— *Bayern Kurier*, similarly controlled by Strauss, alleged Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has a Nazi past.

Aug. 7: Hans Filbinger, Minister President of the state of Baden-Wurttemberg, was forced to resign for alleged past Nazi activity. Filbinger is one of the most outspoken supporters of Schmidt's economic policies in the German Christian Democracy.

— *Der Spiegel* interviewed Joaquim Klein, cofounder of the Baader-Meinhoff terror gang, who is in hiding at an undisclosed location. The article attempted to whitewash Klein who is portrayed as a "reformed" terrorist. Klein was subsequently exposed as a continuing Israeli terror operative.

Aug. 10: Franz Josef Strauss and others in his Christian Social Union party (Voss, Zimmerman) called a parliamentary question on the constitutionality of aspects of the Bremen summit economic program in West Germany.

Aug. 11: The Soviet military daily *Red Star* reviewed "Black Orchestra," a book recently published in Paris, which discusses the role of Western intelligence services in neofascist activities.

The spiritual closeness of neofascism and Zionism is noted in the book. The militarism of Israel and its brazen expansionist policy in particular command the respect of the neofascists, writes the author. In "the spiritual arsenal" of neo-Nazism there is a place for the ideas of the "Great Helmsman" (Mao Tse-tung — ed.).

Aug. 15: Guido Giannettini, Italian intelligence agent linked to Premier Andreotti of Italy, held a press conference after being allowed to return to Italy from exile. In 1974 key agent Giannettini had authored the "Dossier San Marco" (subsequently published in translation by the *Executive Intelligence Review*) which detailed the Israeli control, through the Mossad, of European terrorism and its links to Kissinger and the Watergate scandal.

Aug. 16: *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent Paul Wohl cited articles from the important Soviet weekly publications *Nedelya*, the Sunday supplement of *Izvestia*, and *Ogonyok*, reported to be an "unprecedented offensive against 'Jewish controlled

The Press Battle . . .

Last week the press was one of the most important battlegrounds in the fight over international terror. Here, several of the key articles:

London: Terror Is Soviets' "Covert War"

London Times, "The Intelligence War: Moscow Plan to Sabotage West," by Robert Moss (known to be directly tied to British intelligence), Aug. 21:

...A number of Soviet bloc defectors have testified that the secret departments of the KGB and the GRU (Soviet military intelligence) responsible for sabotage have detailed plans to orchestrate strike action, demonstrations, and physical destruction in a period of tension, short of armed conflict, to paralyze West European countries.

...But the most dramatic insights into Soviet plans for industrial sabotage came from Oleg Lyalin, the man who defected to Britain in 1971, bringing with him the darkest secrets of the KGB's Department V.

...Lyalin told his British debriefers in great detail about the KGB's preparations for the sabotage of vital services, industrial centres, communications and

computer facilities.

The Soviet interest in sabotage reveals a willingness to use terrorist methods to bring about the triumph of world "socialism" — and therefore casts doubts on Moscow's denials of any involvement with international terrorist groups that are currently active.

Western governments have a duty to make as much public as can be disclosed without compromising intelligence methods or sources.

The facts give the lie to those who persist in making out that any attempt to describe the reality of the Soviet threat is an effort to revive the "Cold War."

Covert warfare is being waged against the West by the KGB day by day, inside our borders...

"Moro Case Was Not a Simple Case of Terrorism"

Il Giorno (Italian daily), interview with Flaminio Piccoli, the new president of the ruling Christian Democratic (DC) Party, Aug. 22:

The pact (between the DC and Italian Communist Party, PCI — ed.) we are initiating now originated out of the national and international situation of crisis. Think of the fluctuations of the international currencies, which are indications of

capitalism' and 'Zionist terror'. As reported by the *Monitor*, the articles published a study dealing "with an alleged Jewish stranglehold over the world's multi-billion weapons trade, 'the most Zionist of businesses which pays the dividends of blood collected by the cosmopolites of the lord of hosts.'" The articles also "deal particularly with (Lazard Freres)... 'one of the world's principal financial empires, founded and controlled by Jewish bankers, Kuhn Loeb, the Rothschilds, etc.... Tell me who your banker is and I shall tell you who you are...'"

Aug. 17: Italian General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa interviewed by the French daily *l'Aurore* cited terrorist Joachim Klein as being under control of the Israeli Mossad intelligence organization.

Aug. 18: Italian Socialist Party General Secretary Craxi authored an editorial in *Avanti*, the party paper, denying that Klein is an Israeli agent and charging that he is instead under the control of the East bloc.

Aug. 18: The Italian daily *Il Giornale* independently corroborated Dalla Chiesa's charge about Klein and his Mossad employers.

Aug. 19: The Soviet journal *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya*, in an article titled "The Zionists Are the Gun Runners," said that the same capital that created Zionism today runs two-thirds of the international illegal gun traffic; international Zionism does not want a settlement to the Mideast crisis.

Aug. 21: *Spiegel* magazine reveals a coming wave of anti-German terrorism from Croatian, Baader-Meinhof, and other terrorist networks.

Aug. 21: *Der Spiegel*, together with *Die Welt* and others, covered the meeting of Cohn-Bendit, Rudi Dutschke, and others in the Social Democratic (SPD) machine of West Germany to "re-found the SPD" through collaboration between terrorist and environmental circles.

Aug. 22: Italian magistrate Galluci announced an upcoming trip to Cairo to follow the tracks of exposed Israeli terrorist Joachim Klein.

Aug. 22: *L'Unita*, official daily of the Italian Communist Party, charged that London appears to function as an international center of terrorism.

Aug. 23: Two days after the appearance of Robert Moss's column in the *London Times* attempting to divert investigations into terrorist control to the East bloc (see box), the Italian *Il Messaggero* published an article attacking top DC foreign affairs advisor Granelli for refusing to admit in an earlier interview that terrorism does indeed originate from the socialist countries. Instead *Messaggero* counterposes Socialist Party secretary Bettino Craxi to Granelli, championing Craxi for being the only one who openly points to Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries as the terrorist deployers.

... Three Examples

economic and political contrasts... We must learn from the lessons of the Weimar Republic.... The attitude of the PCI has contributed a lot to the democratic order... and in particular in connection with the response we must give to the armed party (terrorists).... We are on the road of violence, of local wars and of terrorism. This is not the beginning, but is the climate of a world conflict.

(Asked about the attacks to which he has been subjected by some members of the press for "knowing and not saying" what he knows about the networks involved in the murder of ex-Premier Aldo Moro, Piccoli responds:)

The Moro case was not a simple case of terrorism. In him they wanted to strike at the autonomous Italian policy... I feel that the truth will come out, and think that (Christian Democrat General Secretary) Zaccagnini was very right to impose on the DC the effort to reach the truth at all costs.

"Terrorism: The Respite Is Over"

Der Spiegel, lead article, Aug. 21:

After the attack on the Consulate General in Chicago, Bonn fears an escalation of violence on

German territory. The signs are mounting that terrorists are becoming active once again. This could stymie Federal Chancellor Schmidt's idea of influencing the state elections in Hesse and Bavaria through concrete initiatives....

Nothing's over yet. On the contrary, much points to the assumption that the respite since the Schleyer kidnapping is coming to an end. For quite a while there have been an increasing number of signs that Red Army Fraction anarchists are planning new actions in the Federal Republic.... New kidnappings are considered just as probable as ambush murders or well-aimed bullets destined for prominent politicians, top officials or influential economic leaders....

(Schmidt's) plan for September is to begin an environmental protection offensive against the "greenies," and to have the government give a glowing report about itself during the budget debate, in order to warm up the memory of Schmidt's successful summer diplomacy and his tax relief decisions.

But the hostage-taking in Chicago has shown the people in Bonn once again how little their political calculations are worth when terrorists strike.

Italy: Phase two of the Moro case

Italy is currently immersed in what its Communist Party has dubbed "Phase II" of the destabilization operation initiated last spring with the terrorist kidnapping of its former Prime Minister, Aldo Moro. Conversely, however, never have the Italian government and its political allies been so close to publicly exposing the international conspiratorial networks responsible for launching these and many other operations against the nation's progressive leaders.

A stunning indication of the latter point was given on Sept. 15 by Italian Communist Party (PCI) directorate member Adalberto Minnucci. Interviewed by the newspaper *La Repubblica*, Minnucci stated: "I am convinced that we can never know the truth of the Moro case until we thoroughly investigate the terrorist phenomena of the last 20 years," for instance, "the Kennedy assassination. . . . If those who assassinated Kennedy were discovered, it would clear up many things, including those closest to us."

Minnucci's words were the latest rebuttal to the prevalent "theory" that the Red Brigades terrorist gang that kidnapped Moro was a purely internal Italian phenomenon unconnected to any foreign networks and hence not part of an explicitly politically aimed operation against the country.

The Moro letters

The day following Minnucci's interview, the PCI daily *Unita* reported on charges leveled by the Sicilian newspaper *Gazzetta del Sud* that West German press czar Axel Springer negotiated directly with and paid \$3.3 million to the Red Brigades for copies of Moro's last letters written while he was in the hands of the terrorists. Springer is a major financial backer of the Jerusalem Foundation, a leading conduit for Zionist-directed terrorist and related operations.

The publication of these letters marked the beginning of Phase II of the destabilization of Italy. The letters charged that the ruling Christian Democratic Party (DC) wanted Moro murdered at the hand of the Red Brigade terrorists. On the same day that the published letters hit the newsstands, French Socialist Party secretary Francois Mitterrand published excerpts from his diary which he claimed contained certain "confidences" related to him by his Italian counterpart, Italian Socialist Party (PSI) secretary Bettino Craxi. The confidences purported to date from the period during which Moro was being held captive

by the Red Brigades. In them, Craxi complained that the leaders of the DC and the PCI were motivated by questionable political motives when they refused to negotiate with the terrorists for Moro's life.

As the *Executive Intelligence Review* has reported in detail over the past month, Axel Springer and his Jerusalem Foundation, together with Mitterrand and Craxi, all form part of an international British-Zionist intelligence and financial network which was indeed responsible for the Kennedy murder as well as all major acts of terrorism being committed today. The material published in this magazine came in part from information received from Italian sources investigating the Moro kidnapping. These sources, as Minnucci's words indicated, know the nature of these networks. Included also among those responsible Italian leaders who, like the PCI, are attempting to guide the Moro investigation along these channels are top Christian Democrats such as DC president Flaminio Piccoli. It was Piccoli who initiated the public concern with the "international networks" behind the Moro murder in a series of statements issued this summer.

The newspaper *La Repubblica* is currently leading the press campaign to use the combined Moro "letters" and the Mitterrand diary to force the collapse of the government. *La Repubblica*, it is well known, is controlled by Fiat magnate Gianni Agnelli and his brother-in-law, aristocrat Count Carlo Caracciolo. The names of both these individuals will be found to head or direct all the major institutions spawned by the British Round Table, International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), and other notorious British controller institutions of international terrorism, drug-running, and the like. In Italy these include the Institute for International Affairs (set up by the Round Table), the Agnelli Foundation, Il Mulino, the Federalist movement, etc. Both Agnelli and Caracciolo are furthermore members of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Knights of Malta), the international organization of what is commonly known as the "black nobility."

La Repubblica on Sept. 16 headlined on its front page "The Future of the Government Is Tied to the Moro Case," an article playing up the potential destabilizing possibilities of the Moro letters. *Repubblica*, together with the Agnelli-owned *La Stampa*, is continuing to bring press pressure to bear to force a

deviation of the Moro investigations away from the cited direction to one of the Christian Democrats' motivations during the kidnapping period. The battered DC government of Premier Andreotti has as a result been put under enormous pressure.

An 'ideological' attack

An even more significant aspect of the "Phase II" attack on Italy, however, is centering on the PCI. Socialist Party secretary Bettino Craxi is also engaged in spearheading an "ideological" attack against the Communists geared to disrupting the latter's alliance with the Christian Democrats — an alliance without which the minority DC government would immediately collapse.

Craxi and older "historic" leaders of the party such as Riccardo Lombardi (of thorough British political pedigree) have initiated a campaign against the PCI-DC "historic compromise" profiled on the Communists' predictable Achilles heel: that close collaboration with the DC "capitalists" blatantly contradicts the PCI's communist ideology.

What the PSI is proposing is two-fold: that the PCI break with the DC (and incidentally collapse the government) and simultaneously break with the Soviet Union in order to then form an appropriate alliance with the Socialists capable of giving the country a "left alternative" to the DC's 30-year rule.

The most recently authoritative response to this tactic was issued on Sept. 15 by PCI secretary Enrico

Berlinguer in his Genoa speech to a crowd of hundreds of thousands. The exclusive subject of the speech was a hard-line response to Craxi and the Socialists, with an included defense of the DC-PCI "historic compromise." Said Berlinguer, "There is today an offensive, denigratory and confusionary attack being launched against the PCI. . . . Their objective is to weaken the PCI, slandering it and its strategy and thereby trying to force it to go backward in its policies (i.e., break the historic compromise —ed.). This objective, no matter how it is masked, if it were reached would provoke only one result: pushing the political climate toward the right." Berlinguer characterized the campaign as one of positing "ideological ultimata," an unmistakable allusion to Craxi and the PSI.

Although, as the speech indicates, Berlinguer is not yet backing down to the Socialist profiled assault, nonetheless the almost "Stalinist" (to quote *Repubblica*) "hard-line" nature of his defensive speech has already begun to initiate strains in PCI-DC relations. Such a process, if allowed to continue, would certainly collapse the government in time. The only sure counterattack to "Phase II" is thus to proceed rapidly with what the operation was launched to prevent in the first place: exposing the international Zionist-British networks responsible for the Moro murder and other terrorism.

—Vivian Zoakos

Business Week caught 'in flagrante delicto'

"In flagrante delicto" was the phrase one influential New York figure used this past week, in the course of remarking on *Business Week's* open collaboration with a notorious proterrorist, Harvey Kahn.

The remarks were volunteered by a discussion of a three-page, illustrated lead article appearing in the "Economics" section of the magazine's Oct. 2 issue. The article, "The U.S. Labor Party's Radical Crusade," was prepared largely in collaboration with Harvey Kahn, a point emphasized by Kahn himself. Kahn's remarks to that effect, made in advance of the article's publication, accurately forecast the line which appeared in the published version.

Later during the same week, Kahn was a featured speaker at a Michigan conference of Morton Halperin's Committee to Stop Government Spying. The two principal items of the conference's agenda

were the Halperin group's attacks on the U.S. Labor Party and the prestigious national police-intelligence organization, the LIEU. Kahn presented the Halperin group's line on the Labor Party, using the line featured in the *Business Week* article as the basis for proposed disruptive actions against the Party.

The character of that conference is underlined by the side-show events. These included Afeni Shakur of the "Black Liberation Army" (BLA), and Attorney William Kunstler's current defense of Baader-Meinhof terrorist Kristina Berster.

Business Week has, indeed, placed itself in most unsavory company.

Labor Party Reaction

"Shocking, but not properly astonishing," remarked Labor Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

review (see *Executive Intelligence Review*, Oct. 31-Nov. 6, Vol. V, No. 42).

Every present lead on the attack, according to French police, points to Israeli-intelligence controlled groups, specifically the BETAR, the equivalent of the paramilitary Jewish Defense League in the U.S. The context for the attacks had been set up the week before by the Nov. 1 publication in *L'Express* magazine (owned by the British financier Jimmy Goldsmith) of a vicious interview with Darquier de Pellepoix, formerly Commissar for Jewish Affairs (responsible for deportations) in the Vichy government, and now a senile cripple in exile in Madrid. The publication of the raving Nazi interview set the stage for what was intended to be billed as a revival of "Zionist"- "anti-Semitic" confrontations in France.

On Nov. 13, at the daily press briefing held by an aide to the Mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, a leader of the Gaullist party, reporters were briefed on the attack and the results of the preliminary investigations, which are still continuing. Despite numerous reports sent from the briefing into the major press agencies, the story has been blacked out, specifically by Agence France Presse.

Three days later, NSIPS's Paris bureau received a telephone bomb threat, in which the caller stated: "We are the Zionists you have been attacking. In 35 minutes a bomb is going to go off, it is filled with TNT." Police investigators summoned to the office found no device.

Threats in Italy

Simultaneously in Italy, the press networks that had been identified in the widely circulated European Labor Party dossier on the assassination of Italian leader Aldo Moro as merely branches of the British intelligence's psychological

warfare bureau have also begun to react. The first signals came with the publication Nov. 15 and 16 of attacks on the European Labor Party in *La Repubblica*, a newspaper controlled by Count Carocciolo, an in-law of the Agnelli family, who represents the "left-wing" environmentalist side of Italy's nobility and who was identified as a central figure in the Labor Party's Moro dossier.

The *Repubblica* articles try to discredit the Labor Party exposé by simultaneously reporting on the "rumors of conspiracy" involving the House of Windsor (the British

Crown), the British Secret Service, the Knights of Malta, and others, while claiming that the European Labor Party is in an "anti-communist" alliance with Italian Industry Minister Donat-Cattin, in hopes of isolating the Labor Party from potential collaborators among the Italian Communists, to whom Donat-Cattin is *persona non grata*. That the situation could move beyond the level of slander is indicated by a series of murders and shootings that have taken place in the vicinity of the party's Milan office. ■

The Shah pulls the plug on the BBC

The newly appointed military government in Iran is presently jamming the British Broadcasting Corporation's Persian language programs beamed into Iran. According to the Nov. 16 *Washington Post*, the Iranian government has charged the BBC with transmitting reports deliberately slanted to provoke further anti-government unrest.

The *Post* reports that Tehran has cautioned the BBC that continued provocative reporting could force Iran to impose an economic boycott against British businesses operating in Iran. The *Post* adds that not only Iran but other governments have been concerned about some of the BBC's distorted news coverage. The crackdown on the British propaganda outlet may portend that the Shah's government is contemplating nationalization of British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell, the City of London's on-the-scene power centers in destabilizing Iran's modernization program (See *EIR's* Nov. 14-20 issue).

The Tehran government has also threatened to expel BBC

correspondents in Iran for submitting reportage with a definable anti-Shah tone. Since the imposition of the military government earlier this month, foreign correspondents have been warned to comply with the rules of press censorship. Following his appointment, Prime Minister Azhari said that the press was in part responsible for fueling discontent.

Just prior to the appointment of Iran's new military government a UPI correspondent was expelled to London, after he had filed a report that Shah Riza Pahlevi had been assassinated. Shortly thereafter a former official of Iran's official Information Agency was exiled to London on grounds of circulating false information.

Over the past 18 months the Iranian Foreign Ministry has issued several sanctions against both the BBC and even British Foreign Secretary David Owen for publicly expressing anti-Shah sentiments. Iran's Information Minister Tehrani accused the BBC of inciting the oilworkers strike which cost Iran \$750 million. ■

The truth about the Moro murder breaks into Italy's press

European Labor Party book is also scrutinized by Italian government

"The Queen is responsible," headlined last weekend's *Panorama*, considered to be Italy's equivalent of *Time* magazine. "The Queen didn't work all alone: helping her were the English Secret Services, the Israeli Shin Beth, the Sovereign (Military) Order of Malta, the Socialist International, the aristocracy in general," *Panorama* flatly announced in a review of "Who Killed Aldo Moro," the drug-terrorism exposé produced by the European Labor Party (ELP).

The *Panorama* coverage coincides with both a Milan European Labor Party round table discussion held to pass on further intelligence of the drug-terrorism network in Italy, and the worst wave of terror since the events leading up to the January collapse of the former Andreotti government and the subsequent kidnapping of Moro three months later.

Those knowledgeable of the *Panorama* editorial policy, as well as its financial backing in the circles of FIAT magnate Gianni Agnelli, were no doubt shocked to see the magazine detail the documentation by the ELP of the British-Zionist dope-peddling circles which carried out the attack on Moro. However, *Panorama's* worry that the Italian authorities are actually acting on the ELP evidence was expressed in their version of the exposé, edited to read as assertions with no proof.

Nevertheless, it is well known among relevant circles that the ELP's Moro brief is under close scrutiny inside the Interior and Justice Ministries and the security services, who snatched up all available copies at the nationally attended press conference where the brief was first presented to the public earlier this year.

Drugs and murder

The European Labor Party recently sponsored a highly successful round table discussion on the drug problem in Milan, Italy with the participation of Italian Communist Party members, the Milan and Veneto antidrug centers, a magistrate, various newspapers including the Catholic *Studi Cattolici*, and others.

Speakers at the discussion laid out in detail the British-controlled international drug network and its interface with international — including Italian — terrorism, targeting those institutions and individuals

who must be exposed if the nation is to rid itself of the source of funding for the gigantic terror wave and accompanying destabilizations which now threaten the stability of the government. As leading individuals investigating Italian terrorism corroborated to the ELP just prior to the Milan round table discussion, drugs lie at the heart of the terrorist problems: it is the dope-peddling networks which fund terrorism, and drugs are the basis for recruitment into terrorist gangs.

Not surprisingly, therefore, the noted Italian Communist Party (PCI) judicial expert and journalist Mauro Brutto was murdered in the classical Italian-staged car accident the day before the ELP's round table discussion, after he had phoned the ELP to report that he was following terrorist leads into the Italian Mafia. Brutto's death was only the latest in a series of well-targeted murders of Italian investigators, including judges, responsible for unraveling the source of current, absolutely massive, destabilization operations including terrorism.

At press time the situation shapes up as follows: the "right-wing" side of the destabilization is being coordinated by Christian Democratic Senator Massimo De Carolis, noted subaltern of the Council on Foreign Relations, who earlier this month predicted an "Iran-style" wave of chaos to occur in Italy. De Carolis is currently touring Italy in the company of Enrico Pruner, secretary of the South Tyrol (Alpian) party who emerged victorious in last week's regional elections on a platform of creating a central "Europe of the regions" through the cooperation of the Alpian states under the leadership of the noted Bavarian neo-fascist, Franz-Josef Strauss.

De Carolis, in an interview Nov. 26 with *La Repubblica*, offered Strauss as his model, while announcing his Italian tour to organize the "mass of discontented supporters" of the Christian Democracy (DC). In fact, De Carolis will be activating throughout the peninsula the avowedly fascist networks of the convicted former head of Italian military intelligence, Miceli, who was responsible for orchestrating the attempted coup d'état of 1974. Miceli's fascist intelligence-terrorist networks are run by the noted Luzzatto family of Venice, according to highly placed

terrorist sources who should know: this is the same Strauss-allied Luzzatto family which helped finance the victory of the fascist parties in Italy's northern Alpien regions earlier this month and whose representative will be traveling with De Carolis.

That the wife of current U.S. Ambassador to Italy Gardner is a Luzzatto should be no surprise, given the often-documented role which the Italian ambassador has played in current and earlier destabilizations against the government of Premier Andreotti.

On the 'left'

On the "left-wing" side of this terrorist scenario stands the Italian Socialist Party (PSI), and the PSI-controlled Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI), and the Radical Party of gay rights activist Pannella. All three are now openly calling for a government collapse *before* Dec. 4, the date on which the European heads of state will meet to finalize arrangements for the Jan. 1 creation of the European Monetary System (EMS). PSDI Secretary General Pietro Longo is demanding a meeting of party chiefs with the Prime Minister to discuss the issue of Italian entry into the new monetary system, while PSI Secretary Craxi is openly calling for a new government which would abolish the current cooperation between the Christian Democrats and the Italian Communist Party.

Meanwhile "left-wing" terrorism operating out of the PSI, Pannella's radicals, and the interfaced Red Brigades gang continues unabated, escalating daily under the direction of the noble Pallavicini family, one of whose members is charged with the kidnapping of Aldo Moro.

Thus far the government has, however, managed to remain firm against this onslaught. As happened during the Moro affair, significant credit must be given to the government's decisive supporter, the PCI. Communist General Secretary Berlinguer has responded to targeted attacks on the cabinet's support for the European Monetary System by releasing an interview on Nov. 25 which for the first time grants the EMS unconditional support. The interview connects the need for the creation of a new world monetary system to the need for securing world peace and disarmament.

Berlinguer denounces the current international monetary system for preventing development and threatening peace, at the same time extolling the "intensive" role which Italy and the rest of Europe must play "to favor development of collaboration with the Third World, disarmament, the safeguarding of peace, (and) the transformation of the present international economic order which condemns more than one-third of humanity to hunger, underdevelopment, endemic diseases, and illiteracy."

'The Queen is responsible'

Reflecting the enormous impact of the European Labor Party's book, "Chi ha ucciso Aldo Moro," Panorama of Nov. 28 ran the following coverage:

Heading the plot was Elizabeth II of England. The British Crown, together with all of the world's monarchies (including the House of Savoy), have been attempting to destabilize the Italian situation for a long time. The ELP (European Labor Party), (a strange group, well-funded, self-defined as leftist, but suspected of being linked in reality to American conservative circles) is sure of it. In a book tantalizingly entitled "Who Killed Aldo Moro?", the ELP runs a 110-page story of the conspiracy. First of all the general organization and its commanders. The Queen didn't work all alone: helping her were the English Secret

The monarchy, the left, and the right

As shown in this chart taken from *Chi ha ucciso Aldo Moro*, the European Labor Party's explosive expose on Italian drug-running and terrorism networks, the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, under the British Crown, sits directly on top of Italy's "left-versus-right" terrorist confrontation — "Strategia della Tensione" — and ties into both the right and left of the political life of the country, both the Socialist International (left) and the Black International (right), both Zionists (left) and the "Golpisti," or coup-makers (right).

In addition to identifying many personalities named here, the Nov. 28 *Panorama* coverage of the ELP book also identifies Indro Montanelli, editor of *Il Giornale*, Stefano Rodata, and Red Brigades "expert" for *L'Espresso*, Mario Scialoja as prominent press supporters for this the British "empire" in Italy.

Others highlighted here and mentioned in *Panorama* are Amintore Fanfani, right-wing Christian Democrat Senator, former fascist, and a member of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta (SMOM); Giorgio Amendola, member of the Directorate of the Italian Communist Party (PCI); Ugo La Malfa, President of the Italian Republican Party (PRI); and Bettino Craxi, present Secretary General of the Italian Socialist Party.

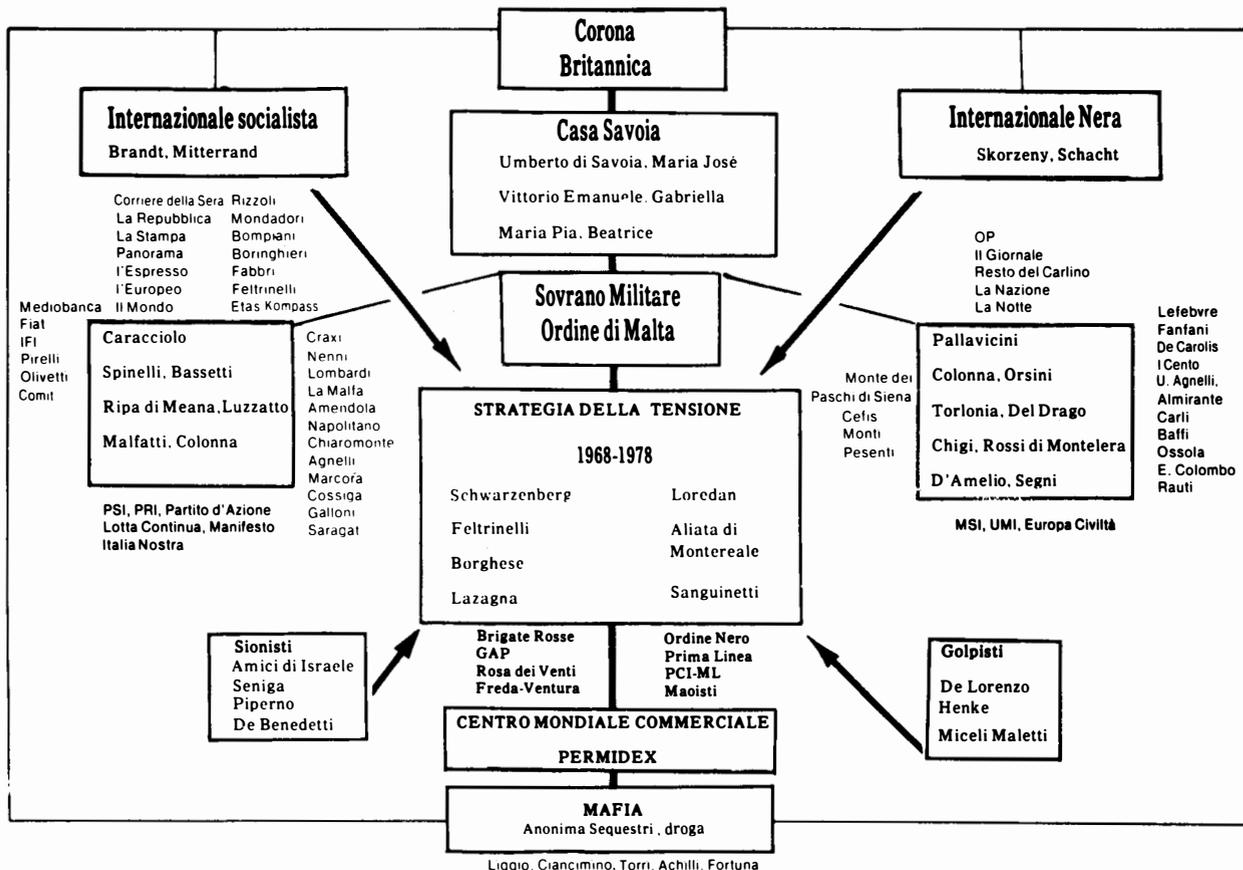
Services, the Israeli Shin Beth, the Sovereign (Military) Order of Malta, the Socialist International, the aristocracy in general.

Then come the supporters: the Nazi-British Mitterrand, the head of the Marseilles clan, the Socialist Michele Achilli, the organizer of the Mazzotti kidnapping, monarchist Indro Montanelli, all the members of the Caracciolo, Pallavicini, and Colonna families, Ripa di Meana, N. Bassetti, then Amintore Fanfani, Umberto Agnelli, Massimo De Carolis, Giorgio Amendola, Giorgio Napolitano, Ugo La Malfa, the inciter of prison upsurges Stefano Rodota, ENI's Mafioso Francesco Forte, the creator of the Red Brigades Francesco Alberoni, the Brigades' head Mario Scialoja, the terrorist-supporter and environmentalist Pannella, hoodlum and heir to the throne Charles of England, the Israeli agent Francesco Cossiga, the originator of red and black terrorism Giacomo Mancini, the notorious arms smuggler Victor Emmanuel, and finally the man who left his own calling cards in the Via Gradoli office, Bettino Craxi.

All these people, according to the ELP, form a perfectly meshed, trained organization. They have

already killed Martin Luther King, John and Robert Kennedy, and Enrico Mattei. On their hit-list are three other important entries: assassinate Helmut Schmidt, Giulio Andreotti and especially the half-known President of the U.S. Labor Party Lyndon LaRouche, the ideologue of the ELP and discoverer of the plot. But why did they kidnap and kill Aldo Moro? The ELP reveals the answer to this as well. Because Moro, along with the sane forces of Italy (Michele Sindona, Giulio Andreotti, Enrico Berlinguer, Luigi Granelli, Flaminio Piccoli, Giovanni Leone) and of the world (Pope Paul VI, Brezhnev, the Shah of Persia, Giscard D'Estaing, Helmut Schmidt, Takeo Fukuda), was attempting to realize the grand design for economic and cultural development, which he knew to be the only solution for Italy.

The order to kidnap Aldo Moro, according to the ELP, was given by British agent Piazzesi, the political editor of *Il Corriere della Sera*. On March 12, Piazzesi wrote a long article concluding with the following phrase: "Moro is one of those fatalists who accept death stoically — but only on one condition: that it come as late as possible." The ELP comments that this article was more than a death-knell, this was



the marching-order. In any case Piazzesi, according to the ELP, is one of those British agents who require major attention. Thus when he wrote on August 1 that Andreotti is "a man devoted to sacrifice, who demonstrates a reassuring vitality and energy despite the fact that he is sometimes pictured as almost dead or about to die," for the ELP this means that Piazzesi has fingered the next victim.

But why is it that the destabilization plot, the attempted coup d'etat of April to bring Fanfani (the representative of the Savoy wing within the D.C.) into power didn't succeed? In sum, the ELP says it was the firm position taken by the Vatican, the government and the PCI to outflank and foil the plot, despite the Anglophile press (Panorama, L'Espresso, La Repubblica, La Stampa, Il Messaggero), which did everything to create a favorable environment.

The ELP editors precisely point out the place where Moro was kept prisoner. It is probable that the apartment in question is the one owned by Prince Johannes Schwartzberg, Ambassador of the Knights of Malta. The Palazzo Schwartzberg, which has territorial immunity, stands at the corner between the Via delle Botteghe Oscure and Via Caetani. And why wasn't the Prince questioned about it? The plot thickens. The Prince himself, says the ELP, was surprised by the fact that nobody asked him about it. Why not ask him now? Too late: the conclusion by the ELP is typical of the classic mystery thriller. Prince Schwartzberg died, in a car accident, a few days after Moro's body was found.

Berlinguer on Italy's world development role

Enrico Berlinguer, Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party, recently provided his endorsement for the new European Monetary Fund. Here, we present his views on a particular problem which faces the new EMF as it begins operation Jan. 1, from an interview published in the Italian Communist Party's daily Unità on Nov. 24.

Q: Do you think that the support by the European workers' movement and democratic forces for the people of southern Africa has been or is sufficient?

A: No, it's still not enough. International solidarity cannot live only by indignant demonstrations and protests against the horrors of racism and apartheid. . . . There is a role that we think Italy could play in Europe to initiate a policy of cooperation with the countries of Africa: and there is an irreplaceable role that Europe should play in favor of developing world collaboration for disarmament, safeguarding of the peace, the transformation of the present unjust international economic order, which condemns more than one third of humanity to underdevelopment, hunger, endemic diseases, and illiteracy.

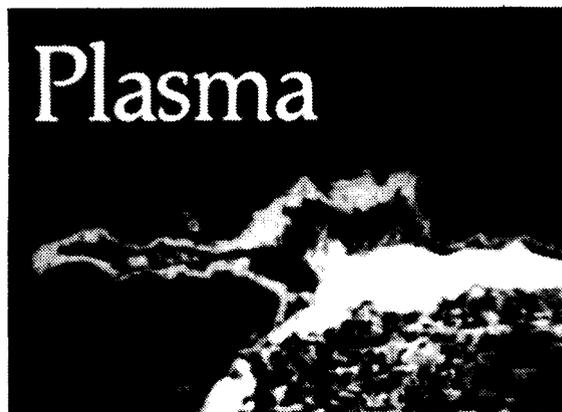
. . . The same reasons for the civil and economic growth of the "metropolitan" countries (including

Italy) — a growth that however must realize itself in different ways than currently — require a serious acceptance of the reasons for development and justice of the "Third World" countries, and the initiation with them of a policy of cooperation on the basis of equality. But that means, in Western Europe, a profound transformation of the economic structure and the social order, a change of the ruling class and the affirmation of a new system of values. It is only in these terms that it is no longer rhetorical to speak, as we do, of a more articulated conception of international solidarity, of common action for the overcoming of counterposed military blocs, and to prevent their logic from extending itself to other continents.

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The British hand behind world terror

If the governments of France, Italy, and the Federal Republic of Germany continues to stalk the European terrorist command using the "political method" elaborated in the European Labor Party's dossier *Who Killed Aldo Moro*, the British Isles will soon be exposed and recognized as the nerve center of world terrorism. Evidence already in the hands of European authorities, significant portions of which have been released to the media, establishes an airtight case that all "terrorist roads" lead to the doorsteps of the late Bertrand Russell, his British heirs grouped around the Tavistock Institute, the International Institute of Strategic Studies, and the British Secret Intelligence Service.

Contrary to the vast majority of published accounts, Lord Russell (1872-1970) was emphatically not the leader of a worldwide peace movement. Throughout his career, Russell was the leading public spokesman for a faction of the British oligarchy that was committed to realizing a "geopolitical" one-world rule—through the suppression of all science and technology and the application of sophisticated mind-destroying techniques, including psychedelic and other drugs.

It is ironical that the only point in his life when Russell advocated the use of even existing advanced technologies was his collaboration with Sir Winston Churchill at the close of World War II in an attempt to manipulate the United States to launch a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union. When that project failed, Russell immediately returned to his antitechnology "Dark Ages" effort, employing the linguistic ruse of equating "peace" with shutting down all nuclear energy and weapons programs.

During this 1950s period, Russell reactivated his Peace Pledge Union project of the World War II period (an organization based on resistance to fighting in the war against Hitler, an effort which once again placed him in the camp of Churchill and the pro-Nazi "Cliveden Set") as a counter to the "Atoms for Peace" initiatives of the Eisenhower Administration in the United States. This project evolved in 1962 into the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, which was the coordinating point and principal funding conduit for what became the "student movement," the "antiwar movement," the "draft resistance movement," and the more contemporary "antinuclear -environmentalist movement" worldwide.

Every branch of the New Left tree, including the Fourth International (Trotskyists), the Maoists, the anarchist-terrorists, the "Eurocommunists" and the left wing of the Second International (Socialist parties) grew out of the same Russellite soil.

Linguistics

In addition to the direct application of large amounts of drugs and the introduction of rock music (both direct throwbacks to the pagan cult rituals of the fifth millennium BC) the principal new mind-control "technology" introduced through the Russellite circle was linguistics/artificial intelligence and the computer application of that method.

Modern linguistics was developed during the 1920s through a project at Cambridge University and other locations, one that was directed by Lord Russell. Its stated objective was to disprove the existence of creative scientific mental activity and catalogue all human language (ie., all human thought) into fixed categories of formal-logical association. The holder of the key to the fixed, immediate linguistic structure of a given individual presumably has the capacity to "program" the individual to carry out any action desired by the controller—including terrorist actions.

With ongoing input from Russell and a circle of collaborators at Oxford-Cambridge, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Frankfurt Institute for Social Research (the Frankfurt School) and elsewhere, this effort was centralized by the end of World War II in the London-based Tavistock Institute. Tavistock served, and still serves, as the central training ground and command point for a worldwide network of what Tavistock founder and Russell collaborator Dr. John Rawlings Rees referred to as "psychiatric shocktroops" deployed into mental "health" programs, university anthropology and sociology departments, and political institutions.

Negri's controllers

Three names have been recently cited by French and Italian security services investigating the summer 1978 kidnapping and assassination of Aldo Moro. They best serve to demonstrate the British hand behind University of Padua Professor Antonio Negri and the Red Brigades-Autonomi terrorists that he managed. These individuals, all confirmed to be the mentors and controllers of Negri and his circle, are Louis Althusser, Norberto Bobbio and Giangiacomo Feltrinelli.

Louis Althusser, a self-described Marxist philosopher and former mental patient, has been identified in *Corriere della Sera* as the individual who commissioned Antonio Negri to Paris and directed Negri's activities through the duration of the Moro kidnapping. An associate of Tavistock Institute fellows Michel Foucault and Michel Crozier (as well as OAS terrorist controller Jacques Soustelle) at the EPHE 6 (Practical School of

Higher Studies) in Paris, Althusser has made a long career out of applying linguistic-structuralist techniques to the recruitment of terrorists. It was Althusser, along with Jacques Lacan, who conducted a linguistics project at the Psychiatric Laboratory near the Sorbonne that served as the command center for the 1968 Paris events that destroyed the government of General Charles de Gaulle. Prior to that, Althusser had been the principal responsible individual in the creation of the French Maoist movement and the Italian Manifesto group, a support and feeder organization to the Red Brigades.

Norberto Bobbio, a central committee member of the Second International's Italian Socialist Party, has been identified by such diverse sources as former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Amnesty International, and the U.S.-based Russellite *Telos* magazine as the "individual most on top of the Negri situation."

A self-identified linguistics expert, applying those techniques to "democratic socialist institutions," Bobbio was the on-the-scene overseer of every step in the development of an Italian terrorist sewer since the 1930s when he led the Turin cell of the British-created anarchist-terrorist "Justice and Liberty" group, later to merge with the Action Party. From this early period, Bobbio worked in the service of the Einaudi family, as well as the Agnelli family. Bobbio presently sits on the board of both the Agnelli and Einaudi Foundations and joins members of both of those families of the Italian Black Nobility on the London International Institute of International Affairs—a Tavistock-affiliated branch of British intelligence. A former "resident philosopher" at the Johns Hopkins University-linked Cattaneo Institute in Bologna and the University of Trento (a known recruiting ground and safehouse for the Red Brigades), Bobbio runs a Socialist Party journal called *Mondo Operaio* which houses the leading known "academic" controllers of the Italian terrorists—including Trento Sociology Professor Alberoni and Dark Age advocate Roberto Vacca.

Giangancomo Feltrinelli died in 1972 when a bomb that he and a fellow Red Brigades terrorist were constructing detonated in his hands. Prior to that untimely exposé as a terrorist, Feltrinelli had enjoyed the sort of reputation shared by Althusser and Bobbio up until recent weeks—that of an "intellectual" unaccountable for the applications of his theories. A close personal associate of Bertrand Russell and the head of the Russell Peace Union in Italy, Feltrinelli had been expelled from the Communist Party of Italy in the 1950s for smuggling out and publishing the first Western translations of *Dr. Zhivago*. Through that effort, Feltrinelli maintained close associations with East bloc dissident circles up until his sudden death.

The independently wealthy offspring of an Italian family, Feltrinelli set up a radical publishing house which, to this day, serves as the principal distributor of radical linguistic works (including those of Althusser

Terrorism and the coming Dark Ages

The networks targeted in the antiterror effort are explicitly Italy's "Dark Age" faction, which has dominated state university instruction for a decade. Among the other protégées of Toni Negri's mentor Norberto Bobbio are "engaged science fiction writer" Roberto Vacca, linguist Umberto Eco, and sociologist Francesco Alberoni. All three have penned scenarios for the breakdown of today's massive communication and industrial systems to lead into a New Dark Age, provoking the reduction of the world's population by 1 to 2 billion. The focus is how to control the people who remain.

Vacca's 1971 book *Medioevo prossimo futuro* (translated in 1973 as *The Coming Dark Age*) favored a New York City power blackout to start the spiral of chaos, bubonic plague, and finally the inrush of "barbarian hordes." In 1973 Eco and Alberoni contributed to a followup book, *Documents on the New Dark Age*. Alberoni implemented his ideas by creating the original Red Brigades nucleus at Trento University in 1968. Eco became the guru of the Autonomi using his "semiotics" classes as brainwashing sessions for environmentalist terrorism.

Now, the tide is turning.

and Bobbio) and proterrorist tracts in Italy. Through his work with the Russell Peace Foundation, Feltrinelli became the Mediterranean contact point between West German terrorists Ulrike Meinhof and Andreas Baader and the British-Israeli intelligence-run radical Palestinian terrorist circles. It was through Feltrinelli and Russell Peace Foundation associate and French Socialist Regis Debray that the Baader-Meinhof Red Army was connected into the terrorist networks of the Mediterranean area.

Will the "London Bridge" fall?

Should any one of the three above-cited individuals be conclusively shown to be in control of the Italian terrorist networks, sufficient prima facie evidence would exist to investigate and indict the heirs of Russell and the directors of the Tavistock Institute before an international tribunal. The intersection of British agents Althusser, Bobbio, and Feltrinelli in the case against Tony Negri constitutes an overwhelming evidentiary mandate for immediate action.

—Jeffrey Steinberg

'A different terrorism'

In the Italian Communist Party daily L'Unita of April 10, Michele Sartori investigated the relation between the Autonomi and the Red Brigades in an article entitled "Padua: A Different Terrorism to Conceal the Heart of the Red Brigades?" which is excerpted below.

... The arrest of the Paduan professor (Toni Negri—ed.) seems to confirm at least that the magistrates, in particular the public prosecutor Pietro Calogero, must have accumulated sufficient evidence to prove what up to a few months ago was just an "impression" of theirs: that the Red Brigades and the Autonomi were two sides of the same coin, linked to a single political brain center. And that particularly in the Veneto (the province surrounding Venice—ed.) there was a common center of leadership.

... Is it possible that there is truly a single thread, beginning in Padua, that unites organizationally, or at least utilizes in a coordinated way, the clandestine armed struggle with the armed autonomous territorial movement? To outline an answer to this question, ... we must consider various elements.

In 1978, in Italy, there were 2,365 terrorist assaults and incidents, with 37 dead and 412 wounded in attacks, with an increasing tendency away from the bloodless, demonstrative act toward "execution"-like phenomena. In the Veneto ... in 1978, terrorist episodes amounted to over 500, a little less than one quarter of the national total ... but with only one victim dead ... and four wounded in the legs.

There is in the Veneto, therefore, a different type of subversion, tending to the construction of an "armed movement" rather than an "armed party," experimenting with diffused terrorism, sabotage and mass lawlessness, destabilizing the basis of the state. And Padua, in particular, is a privileged zone for experimentation in this tendency. Therefore, facts and figures seem to indicate a difference ... between the Red Brigades and the Autonomi. But other facts, other public admissions indicate instead that ... behind the apparent split, there is a precise complementarity; at least, the Autonomi is perfectly aware that "difference" is not inequality, that the subversive plan exists in common and must be brought forward by agreement in common.

Homogeneity

This tendency appeared in the Paduan Autonomi before it became widespread in the rest of the Autonomi. See the recent writing of one of the arrested national

leaders, Oreste Scalzone. ... After the kidnapping of (Aldo) Moro, he criticized the Red Brigades from a technical point of view, but he wrote (in April of 1978 in *Rosso*, a review edited by the arrested Emilio Vesce and inspired and proofread by Prof. Negri): "If the unpredictable insanity of the Red Brigades has raised the political level of struggle, good, we will demonstrate that we know how to take this new territory." Fine. Padua was the only Italian city in which during the entire period of the Moro kidnapping and immediately after his assassination, the terrorist attacks stayed on the same level as during the two preceding months, while in the whole rest of the country, in the same period, terrorist activity fell radically.

"Complementary" tendencies

Also recently, the Autonomi wrote in its own review of the same name, that the essential element is "in the choice of field of the armed struggle." Certainly, there is still being put forward the line of "mass illegality," but while before this tendency was presented as an "alternative" to the elitist theory of the Red Brigades, now the two are theoretically "complementary." *Autonomi* writes: "To us it is no longer acceptable for a correct equilibrium of positions between the two principal components of the revolutionary movement to be broken; that is, between the clandestine communists and the communists of the workers' Autonomi.

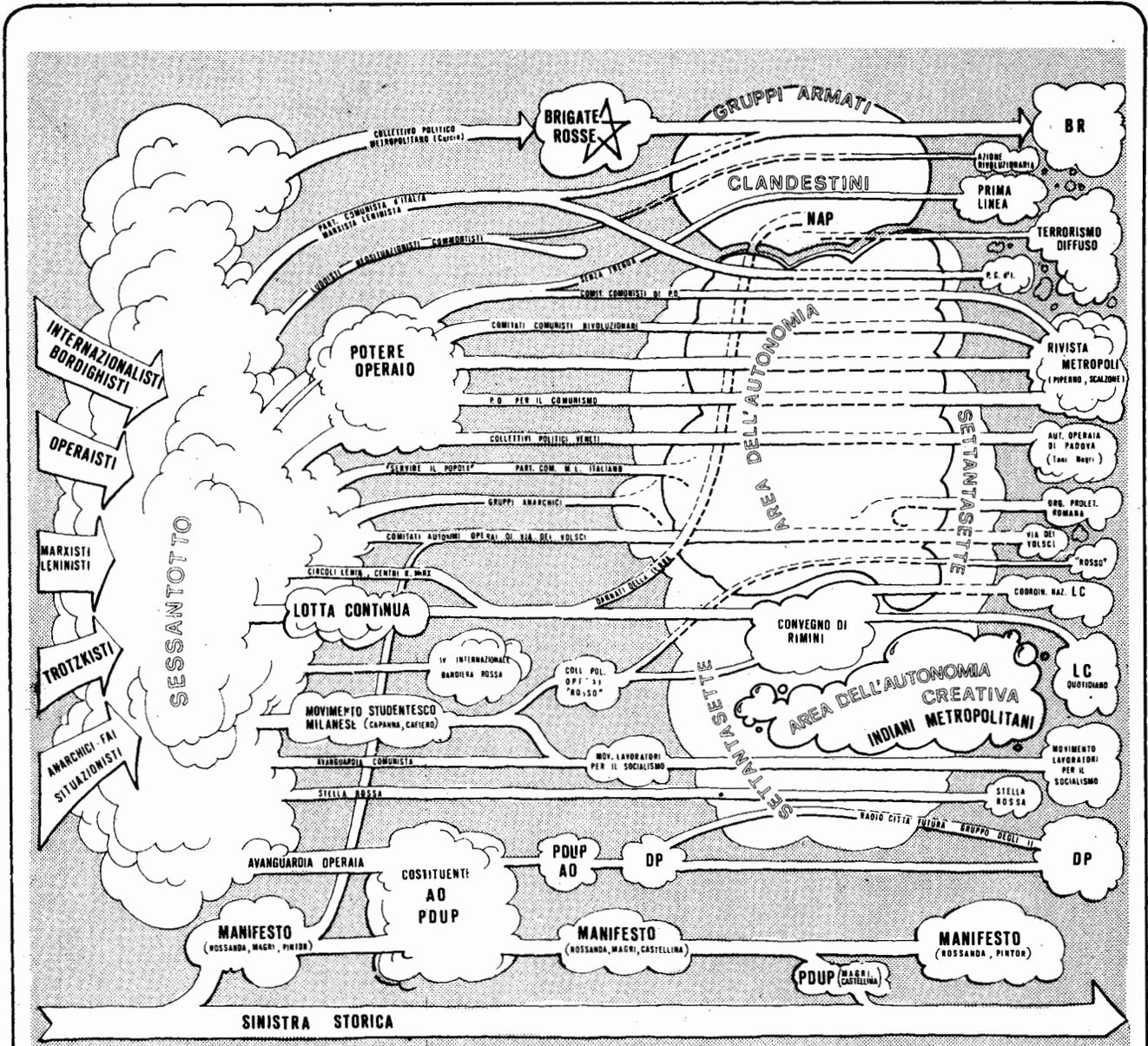
....
"We must discipline ourselves within a difficult and complex effort for unity, to construct the organization and the program. Homogeneity, comrades, is stubbornly fought for."

Autonomist hegemony?

These same Autonomist admissions indicate, therefore, the existence of these same elements, and it is not possible that similar connections could be maintained purely through spontaneity, by chance, by a political debate that rebounds from the columns of the Red Brigades flyers to those of the Autonomist papers, without at least more than sporadic relations and contacts—which indicates coordination if not actually a common leadership.

... (In 1974) Padua was chosen as a tranquil refuge in which to prepare a terrorist plan applied successively in other cities, while today it is chosen by the Autonomi to experiment directly, openly, with a strategy which would perhaps be utilizable in other areas.

Both considerations, however, leave room for a nagging doubt: is it possible that the disappearance of the Red Brigades—operative disappearance at least—is a precise choice, to concentrate in one area, apparently not hit by the Red Brigades phenomenon, the apparatus of real direction and important logistical services of the clandestine organization?



Two maps—and two methods—on Italian terrorism

Particularly alarming, from the standpoint of the international controllers of terrorism, is the fact that the Italian magistrates responsible for the current wave of arrests have shifted the parameters of investigation from the paranoid map of the bottom-level terrorist activists to a larger view that encompasses the "intellectual" command-and-control structure behind terrorism. In the process, Judge Calogero and Judge Fais of Padua are taking direct aim at the controlled Italian press, which over the years has cultivated the image of a spontaneously generated "sociological" terrorist phenomenon purely within the borders of Italy.

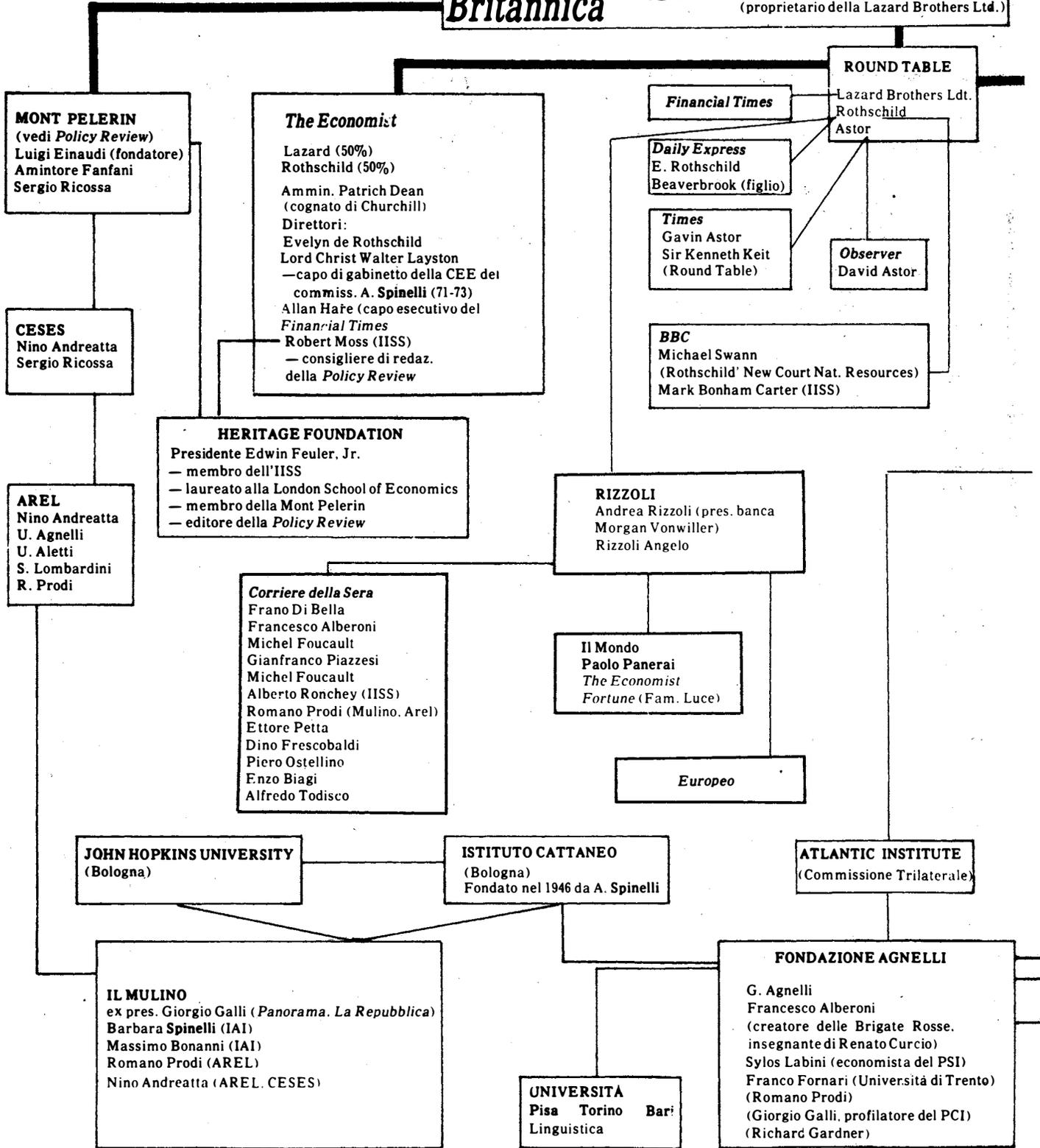
The above "map" of the Italian ultraleft, encompassing Autonomists, Red Brigades, and assorted Maoist groups, was recently published by the Rome daily newspaper *La Repubblica*. *La Repubblica*, together with the slick weekly magazine *L'Espresso*, is owned by Count Carlo Caracciolo. Its editors are closely associated with—in many cases overlap—the leadership of the Italian Socialist Party. *La Repubblica's* version shows a series of (exclusively Italian) "inputs" from the "Bordighists," "Marxist-Leninists," and other left grouplets leading into the spontaneous explosion of 1968. Entirely omitted is the fact that nearly all of the groups "inputting" on the far left were generated in the early 1960s out of the cultural section of the Socialist Party itself! Furthermore, the eruption of such anarchoid environmentalist groups as the "Metropolitan Indians" and the various "Autonomies" are shown as sudden meteorological explosions at various points in the 1970s.

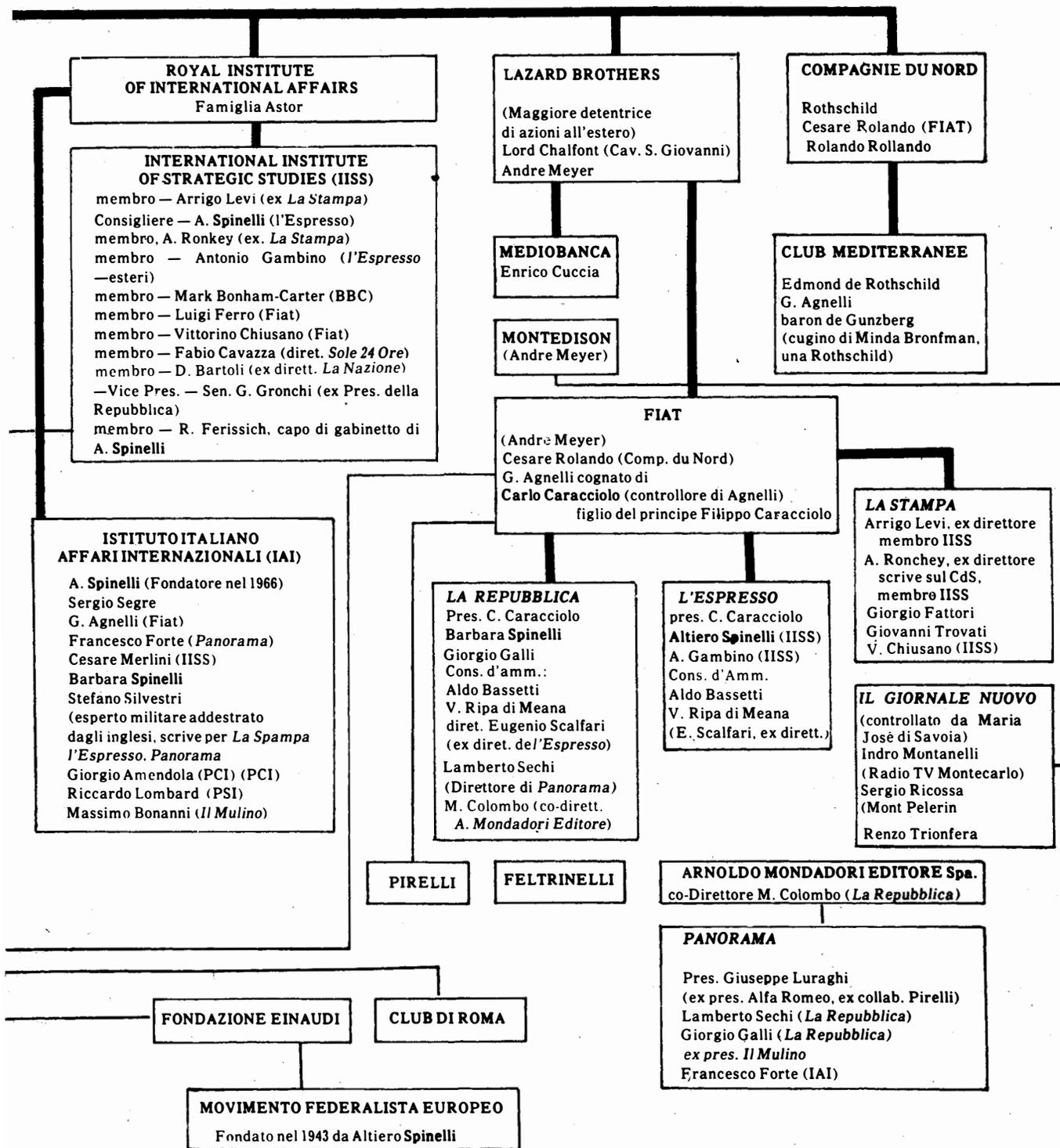
The chart published on the overleaf is taken from the European Labor Party's *Who Killed Aldo Moro*, which appeared in the fall of 1978, was disseminated among the Italian government and law enforcement community, and is now in its second printing.

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Time's up for terrorists

*Question Socialist Party
leaders in Moro murder*

The Italian Socialist Party, a leading component of the Socialist International led by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, is now under police investigation for its ties to some of the most notorious international terrorists: the Red Brigades gang which last year kidnapped and murdered former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro after holding him hostage for 55 days.

PSI General Secretary Bettino Craxi, a friend of Senator Edward Kennedy and recently endorsed by the *New York Times* to head Italy's new government, was questioned by the magistracy together with his deputy secretary, Claudio Signorile, on June 27. As events unraveled in succeeding days, the entire Socialist Party leadership has come under suspicion of strong terrorist collaboration and collusion. Leading Italian industrialists such as Gianni Agnelli of Fiat and top politicians

Wtion is beginning to be answered by the recent developments in Italy. Leading members of the Italian Socialist Party are being brought before the Italian magistrates for interrogation, bringing to light who, in fact, benefits from terrorism. With the collaborative input of the U.S. Labor Party and European Labor Party, the Italian security forces have been able to determine with precision the origins of terrorism, how it was put together, and how the political networks of the the British-controlled Second International, the Israeli-Zionist intelligence networks and the Italian black nobility formed the command and control structure for running terrorism internationally.

Although there has been minimal press coverage throughout Europe and the United States concerning the dramatic developments in Italy, a major battle is taking shape over whether the results of the Italian crackdown will be applied to those countries where terrorism remains a scourge. The very existence of terrorism as a political weapon to be wielded against sovereign governments hinges not only on the outcome of the Italian investigations, but more fundamentally on whether the security organizations of France, West Germany, and Spain crackdown in a similar manner.

According to both French intelligence and former West German security officials, one of the continuing difficulties in clearing out the terrorist organization

in the ruling Christian Democratic Party (DC) have also been implicated.

In short, the uppermost levels of Italian terrorist controllers—long identified as such by the European Labor Party (ELP) in two special dossiers—have now come under judicial scrutiny.

As the investigation continues, the Italian police will inevitably be led to the international centers of terrorist control and deployment. One of the leading magistrates in the case, Padua Judge Calogero, had said at a press conference two months ago that information then in his possession already indicated that Italian terrorism was but one phenomenon centered in the Middle East and North America, particularly Canada. Information made available to the magistrates by the European Labor Party—which has worked closely with them in the course of

the antiterrorist campaign—has pinpointed that further, naming as responsible Israeli intelligence and British intelligence working in part through in-place networks located in North America.

The PSI-terrorist interface

The investigation into the Socialist Party leadership was first made public June 23, when the judges in charge of the Moro murder disclosed that PSI Deputy Secretary Signorile was known to have met with "Autonomist" leader Piperno. Piperno is head of that Autonomist movement identified by the police as the above-ground support organization of the Red Brigades and related terrorist cells. Signorile's meetings with Piperno—who is now in hiding from the police after being charged with helping to direct the Moro kidnapping—took

facet

The significance of the crackdown on terrorism

is the political protection that is afforded the terrorists by leading public officials. Last week, in West Germany, Social Democratic Party Chairman Willy Brandt, announced that the environmentalist movement, a known center of terrorist activity, is welcome to join the SPD. Brandt went further in his avowed proterrorist stance by stating that, like the student movement of the 1960's, today's environmentalists represent a necessary political force in society requiring a broader political voice.

Such declarations should come as no surprise as Brandt has been one of the leading spokesmen in the British-controlled wing of the Second International supporting terrorists and supporting the electoral efforts of PSI Central Committee member Bettino Craxi (now being interrogated) before Craxi became too hot to handle.

Basque terror

Across the European map, as a counter to the events in Italy, the clearest point of escalation of terrorism is Spain. The Basque terrorist organizations have been on the rampage there for over a month. One

French intelligence official reported to European correspondents for *Executive Intelligence Review* that the Basque terror represents the greatest threat to both Spain and France, since the French have been intimately involved in aiding the Spanish in their fight against the terrorists.

According to a Spanish journalist, the problem for Spain's security services is not who stands behind the terrorist deployments, but how to piece together the proof that the black nobility, the Second International, and the Israelis work together to foment terrorism. It is a generally well-known fact that the Spanish black nobility runs terrorism—the question remains how to effectively move on it.

Over the coming weeks, what track the Italian investigators take will determine to a great extent how effectively terrorism will be eliminated. If they continue along the lines of investigation already being pursued, then many leading political figures in Italy will be behind bars. The whole structure of the Italian terrorism apparatus will find itself under the threat of or actual investigation by the magistrates.

Then the Israeli intelligence service and many of Europe's leading black nobility families will be exposed for their terrorist operations, bringing the investigation to the top: the British monarchy which currently keeps its distance from the terrorists it in fact has created and controls.

—Paul Goldstein

FACTS BEHIND TERRORISM

'Twisting slowly, in the wind'

Several weeks ago this column warned that the installation of Francisco Cossiga as Prime Minister might devastate Italy's anti-terror program, rescuing, in particular, the unworthy political careers of the leaders of the Italian Socialist Party who, as we and others have documented, were instrumental in fostering the terrorist Red Brigades and allied Autonomi movement. It was under Cossiga's tenure as Interior Minister, it will be recalled, that terrorism flourished to the point of successfully murdering a former Prime Minister, Aldo Moro.

Our fears have so far proved groundless: the tough Italian antiterror apparatus headed by General Carlo Dalla Chiesa continues to tighten the evidentiary noose around such PSI leaders as the party's general secretary Bettino Craxi, who was endorsed for the Italian premiership by the *New York Times* this summer, and southern chieftain Giacomo Mancini.

In the latest development, Franco Piperno, a protégé of Mancini who was arrested in Paris last month and is currently fighting extradition back to Italy, said Sept. 19 that he was innocent, but that if he were extradited for what he described as an effort to mediate with the Red Brigades during the Moro kidnapping, then Craxi must be named as an accomplice. It was Craxi, Piperno declared, who ordered him to seek out Red Brigade members and explore with them the possibilities of freeing Moro.

As with previous revelations concerning the PSI's role in the Red Brigades, Piperno's statement

has confirmed charges documented in two publications issued by the European Labor Party in Italy, "Who Killed Aldo Moro," and, unable to deflect the police investigation, the frantic PSI has decided to sue the ELP for slander, according to a two paragraph item in the Milan daily *Corriere della Sera* of Sept. 19. The Socialists' decision to sue, said PSI Milan spokesman Ugo Finetti, was made because of the ELP's "maneuver of presenting these vulgar attacks as never denied."

Among other items, the ELP documentation of the Socialists' support for terrorists had focused on the case of Piperno.

ELP evidence publicized

The Socialists made their move less than a week after the ELP made news in 20 daily papers all over Italy. Labor Party spokesmen had intervened in a Paris press conference held to generate sympathy for exiled Italian terrorists. The press conference boomeranged: three hours after it ended, one of the speakers, wanted fugitive Lanfranco Pace, was arrested by French police.

Pace shared the press conference podium with Marco Pannella, whose Radical Party espouses the cause of every imaginable social deviant in Italy; and Bernardo-Henri Levy, a former student leader in the 1968 Paris uprisings, who is now part of the French so-called new philosophers, a group of terrorist supporters around Jean Paul Sartre.

Pace called the press conference to announce that he intended to seek "political asylum" in France from the repression

against him by the Italian "police state." During the question period, the ELP asked Pace: "Who are the people in the Italian Socialist Party who are backing you and Piperno?"

Instead of answering the question, Pace froze, and then started screaming that the questioner was from the European Labor Party, and had been sent by Judge Gallucci, one of the Rome judges investigating the Moro case who has actively sought Piperno's extradition. The disoriented Pace even charged, incredibly, that Gallucci was a member of the ELP, and that the ELP were agents of the CIA.

The next ELP question was addressed to Bernard-Henri Levy. "Can you tell us whether during your personal meeting with Henry Kissinger, what kind of orders you received regarding the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro?"

According to the *New York Times* of May 13, 1978, Levy was visiting New York on that date and boasted that he had had breakfast with his "old enemy" Henry Kissinger and told him to his face what an enemy of the people he was.

Levy's response was: "I have no relations with Henry Kissinger. ... I can tell you about my relations with Marco Pannella, but I don't know Kissinger."

The European Labor Party then released a leaflet on the events, warning that Pace's slanders and lies were part of an assassination set-up against both members of the ELP and Judge Gallucci. Recently Gallucci further outraged the philoterrorist camp by refusing to release on bail three editors of *Metropoli* magazine (linked to Piperno and the Red Brigades) on grounds that they are being held on suspicion of fomenting "armed struggle against the state."

—Mary Sonnenblick

Italy: Aldo Moro's enemies take over the government

by Muriel Mirak, Milan Bureau Chief



EIR Milan Bureau Chief, Muriel Mirak, has written the following report one week after "the most disgraceful government coalition of the post-war period" assumed power in Italy.

The government formed April 2 under Francesco Cossiga, whose Christian Democratic faction invited the Italian Socialist Party to staff one-third of all cabinet positions, makes Italy a virtual client-state of the British and American governments. It has no policies independent of those dictated to it by the Thatcher and Carter administrations.

Massive, direct intervention into Italian affairs was required to put Cossiga, whose first government collapsed, back in power. This included personal action by both President Carter and Britain's foreign minister, Lord Carrington. The Anglo-American takeover that made possible Cossiga's success in forming a coalition with the Socialists not only leaves Italy's future sovereignty as a nation in doubt, but poses a direct threat to world peace. Combined indications from London, Washington and Rome already establish that Italy, a traditional "bridge" between Europe and much of the Third World, will now be employed as a battering ram against the European Monetary System nations and those Arab governments so recently allied to Europe in the cause of world peace.

How the Italians could have allowed themselves to be reduced to this status is the subject of Muriel Mirak's report.

At this time two years ago, Aldo Moro, the former premier who was among Italy's most respected statesmen, was a captive of the Red Brigades terrorists who were to brutally assassinate him only weeks later. The purpose of that crime was to force the "national unity" government of Italy to its knees. The government of Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti, struggling to represent Italy's nationalist, development-oriented forces

with the support of the Italian Communist Party in parliament, was to be forced to recognize the "armed party" of terrorists, by negotiating for Moro's life. By thus demoralizing the "national unity" forces, and causing their alliance to disintegrate, it was the purpose of Henry Kissinger and other Anglo-American figures behind the terrorist deployment to punish the Italians for daring to place national self-interest above obedience to those British-centered interests who have aborted Italian development for centuries.

The Italian "banana republic," struggling to become a nation, was to be crushed, and as a result, the emerging European Monetary System was to be crippled.

Acting in close coordination with the terrorist kidnapping of Moro were the representatives of the so-called "negotiation party" (Partito delle Trattative) in parliament. This was the wing of the Christian Democracy under Amintore Fanfani, and the Italian Socialist Party, whose sympathies for terrorism have never been a secret. Both elements in the "negotiation party" are controlled by the Hapsburg-centered "black nobility," their Mont Pelerin Society, and the Jesuits. As Socialist leaders Bettino Craxi, Giacomo Mancini, Signorile and others conducted high-level consultations with the "Autonomists"—the "above-ground" element of the Red Brigades networks—and with the Red Brigades terrorists themselves to monitor their moods and plans, the would-be strong-man Fanfani prepared his own ascent to power, calculated to take effect as soon as the Andreotti-PCI government forces capitulated to the Red Brigades demands.

But two years ago, it did not work according to plan. Contrary to Anglo-American predictions and profiles, then prime minister Andreotti, with unconditional backing from the Communist Party leadership under Enrico Berlinguer, stood intransigent. Pope Paul VI threw the



June 1977: The murdered Aldo Moro (right), principal architect of the "national unity" policy of collaborative policy making with the Communist Party pursued by Andreotti's government, greets Communist Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer.

entire moral and political weight of the Vatican into the balance on Andreotti and Berlinguer's side. The Pope even personally intervened with Christian Democratic leader Flaminio Piccoli to guarantee that his followers would not preach capitulation to terrorist demands or advise negotiation.

The resistance was strengthened by New Solidarity International Press Service (NSIPS), which uncovered and published the facts of Kissinger-circle involvement, the complicity of U.S. Ambassador Gardner, and of direct involvement by U.S., British, and Israeli intelligence agencies in the Moro affair. These published exposés were widely distributed in Italy by the European Labor Party.

The months-long tug-of-war ended in Moro's brutal murder, but the sovereignty of the Italian nation was safeguarded. Italy was torn, traumatized and exhausted, but not destroyed.

How Cossiga 'won'

The weakness of this national-unity government of 1978-79 lay principally in the fact that, although it had defeated the political forces behind the Red Brigades and the Socialist Party temporarily, the Andreotti Christian Democrats and his allies in the Communist Party leadership did not address the task of cleaning out the enemy within the ranks of their own parties.

At the end of 1978, it was a British-aligned faction within the Communist Party that compelled the party's leaders to withdraw support for the European Monetary System, therefore precipitating a government crisis. In the turbulent electoral campaign that followed in spring 1979, the real issues of the EMS and East-West détente were obscured, in favor of petty Communist vs. Christian Democrat, "left" vs. "right" posturing. Both the Christian Democrats and the Italian Communists suffered

serious political losses. No real clarification of the issues inside either party occurred.

The only real sign of fight in the Christian Democrat-Communist Party forces was to be seen in the massive offensive initiated in early 1979 against the terrorist networks. On April 7, 1979, arrests of Tony Negri and his entire circle of Red Brigades controllers sounded a serious danger signal to the Italian Socialist Party leadership which had harbored and financed many of Negri's front-enterprises. Each such high-level arrest led to the unearthing of yet more compromising evidence of Socialist complicity with terrorists. It was principally such incriminating evidence, turned up in the spring and summer of 1979, and published by *EIR* in both regular-weekly and pamphlet form, that prevented Socialist secretary-general Bettino Craxi from succeeding in his attempt to form a government in the summer of 1979.

But as the advent of the first Cossiga government indicated, an anti-terrorist offensive in itself was not sufficient. No serious thrashing out of fundamental policy differences *within* both the Communist and Christian Democratic parties was undertaken, so that a principled, programmatically defined new coalition could be formed without the internal weaknesses that had undermined the earlier effort.

A kind of internal reorganization confirming secretary-general Berlinguer's hold on the party apparatus did occur inside the Communist Party. At the same time, Andreotti prepared for a political showdown at the February congress of the Christian Democracy. Months of careful organizing preceded the conference, and all informed analysts were predicting an overwhelming victory for the Andreotti-Zaccagnini faction with promised support from the faction led by Flaminio Piccoli—together, a strong majority in the party. In that eventuality, Italy could look forward to a new Christian Democratic-

Communist coalition government that would join the Franco-German peace offensive against the Anglo-American "arc of crisis" policy centered around Iran and Afghanistan.

It was in the pre-conference period that the Anglo-American elite began to intervene in Italy on a major scale. Blatant interference, conducted personally by U.S. officials, "bought" Flaminio Piccoli and rigged the Christian Democratic congress in favor of the anti-Communist alliance around Fanfani and the treacherous Piccoli. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and U.S. Ambassador Richard Gardner acted in person in Italy to ensure that Andreotti would be defeated. That crucial interference, accompanied by a spate of "Watergate"-style scandals and a new terrorist outbreak of unprecedented intensity, shifted the balance against Andreotti and his Communist allies.

The Christian Democratic congress closed with 42 percent of the party aligned with Andreotti in favor of a national-unity coalition to include the Communists, and a European economic development policy aligned with Schmidt and Giscard. The remainder of the party, the majority thanks to turncoat Piccoli (who was paid-off with the powerful post of party secretary-general), emerged committed to tying Italy hand-and-foot to Mr. Carter's insanely "incalculable" foreign policy.

Since the congress, hell has broken loose throughout Italy. Terrorism has claimed one victim per day from among Christian Democratic ranks—judges, theoreticians and leading politicians. Carter bought Piccoli, and then unleashed the wolves. And at that very point, at the end of March, the President of the United States personally telephoned Prime Minister designate Cossiga—hampered in his ability to form a government by Andreotti's refusal to compromise—and according to press reports, Carter told him to form a new government with the Socialists immediately, so that Italy would be ready to play the role the U.S. had designed for Italy in a planned new Middle East crisis.

Cossiga obeyed, and the most disgraceful government coalition of the post-war period came into being.

The government itself

It is useful to recall that Cossiga, the man now heading the Italian government, was Interior Minister during the Moro kidnapping. At that time, Cossiga invited British and Israeli secret services to "collaborate" in the antiterrorist operations, even though these services were being widely identified as complicit in the Red Brigades terrorism. Cossiga was in fact forced to resign after Moro's dead body was found for his failure to effectively pursue the terrorists holding his party's president captive.

Cossiga's new foreign minister, Emilio Colombo, belongs to the European aristocratic circles around the

Princess Pallavicini's family and the Hapsburgs, who control the Fanfani wing of the Christian Democracy. Colombo can be counted on to follow every foreign policy directive issued to him from the Carter and Thatcher cabinets; he has already promptly lent support to the discredited "Camp David" Middle East agreement.

Cossiga's new defense secretary, Lelio Lagorio of the Socialist Party, is a creature of American circles in Florence. He is best known for his support for the policy of stationing Pershing missiles on European soil.

Beniamino Andreatta, special minister without portfolio, is "the Henry Reuss of Italy," who can be counted on to implement a harshly anti-European Monetary System policy and domestic deindustrialization and deflation. Andreatta was among the founders of Trento University, from whose Sociology Department, the first Red Brigades terrorists came.

At the Agriculture Ministry is another minister firmly opposed to the EMS, Giovanni Marcora, whose principal function is to sever economic and political ties between Italy and France. All of the ministries controlling the economy are securely in the grip of anti-EMS spokesmen. Republican Party leader Giorgio LaMalfa, son of Ugo LaMalfa, the "theoretician" of Italian austerity, is the budget minister. Franco Reviglio, an independent from the Socialist Party, is finance minister. Christian Democrat Filippo Pandolfi is the treasury minister, Socialist Enrico Manca is the minister for foreign trade. The minister of industry remains Antonio Saglia of Piccoli's faction, and the powerful state industries ministry passes into the hands of Socialist Gianni de Michelis, the man from Padua University who was instrumental in promoting the career of jailed terrorist Tony Negri. De Michelis comes from the aristocratic Venetian circles that provided Negri with his wife Meo.

The powerful porkbarrel called the Cassa per Il Mezzogiorno (development of southern Italy) has been assigned to Nicola Capta, an ally of terrorist-connected Socialist Giacomo Mancini. Scientific research has been given to another Mancini ally, Vincenzo Balzamo, whose party attacks science. Transportation is in the hands of Salvatore Formica of the Socialist Party, and the health ministry has gone to former mayor of Milan Aldo Anasi of the Mancini faction. He is rumored to have been elected to parliament with the support of the notorious Calabrian mafia. While Milan's mayor, Anasi backed legalization of hard drugs; he currently supports a Socialist bill for drug legalization (including controlled distribution of heroin through Italy's hospitals under the health ministry).

Communications belongs to Fanfani colleague Lelio Darida, who now controls national television and radio. Another Fanfanian, Bernardo d'Arezzo, is minister for tourism and entertainment. D'Arezzo recently chaired a

conference on prostitution in Florence, and supported the reopening of closed brothels and the legalization of prostitution.

The few ministries still manned by Christian Democrats sympathetic to Andreotti, the Merchant Marine under Signorello, European Economic Community relations under Scotti and Interior Minister Rognoni, with the exception of the latter, are insignificant in foreign and domestic policymaking. All the key ministries are in the hands of the enemies of Aldo Moro, men who labored during his kidnapping to bring down the Italian republic.

Where are the Communists?

There can be no doubt that the new Italian government has been shaped as a battering ram against Europe, against the Giscard-Schmidt design for a Euro-Arab dialogue, against the European Monetary System, against international détente. It is a government whose principal spokesmen are all on record against the national interests of the Italian nation-state. They are on record against the elementary norms of morality, against human dignity.

The Socialist Party which occupies one third of all cabinet posts, is publicly identified with the terrorist networks that are shooting down leading citizens daily. In its policy-commitments over recent years, the Socialist Party has consistently defended every evil afflicting Italian society, from drugs to terrorism to pornography. It has demanded deindustrialization and de-schooling. It is such a party that controls a large part of the government's foreign and domestic policymaking.

Where are the Communists, one must ask? What will the second largest party in the nation do to change the situation? How will this most powerfully organized formation in the country intervene to rebuild a programmatic alliance with Andreotti, those forces in the Christian Democracy that demonstrated their willingness to sacrifice short-term political gains for the sake of a principled alliance with the Communists. Surely the Communists are now orienting toward those principled forces.

Tragically, the answer is no. The Communists are acting out their weaknesses almost as if reading a script. Despite the party's enormous membership of 1.7 million, its powerful parliamentary representation and extensive organizational structure, in the current crisis, it is behaving like a dumb giant. Party secretary general Berlinguer is reacting to the Andreotti faction's defeat by trying to appease the enemy, terrified by the implications of a classical Christian Democratic "right turn" engineered by the Fanfani-Piccoli faction. Aghast at the Socialists' readiness to ally with Fanfani's faction, the Communists are not waging a principled battle but are trying to ingratiate themselves with the enemy. Berlinguer is touring Europe in search of every British-allied leader of the

Second International to "prove" to them and to the nasty Americans and their representatives that the Communist Party is "democratic" enough to be given a piece of the government.

Berlinguer is even willing to go to China. He has announced that his party will not participate in the European Communist Party conference on disarmament.

Predictably and lawfully, such unprincipled and opportunistic behavior is provoking the ire not only of the Soviet leadership, which is concerned about the strategic implications of the internal Italian developments, but also of the party's rank and file. The more Berlinguer pursues his appeasement policy toward the Socialists and their friends internationally, the weaker his own position will become within the party.

If Berlinguer loses his hold over the party apparatus, the way will be clear for a worse-than-Piccoli-style takeover of the Communist Party, which would then be prepared to walk into a government coalition of the type Henry Kissinger experimented with in Chile.

Ironically, it is Piccoli himself, the turncoat of the Christian Democracy, who has been advising Berlinguer on what course of action he should pursue. In an interview carried in the daily *Repubblica*, Piccoli applauds Berlinguer's appeasement—but it is not yet enough! The Communists must act as did Luther, Piccoli said, and provoke total schism with the Soviet Union, declaring that the socialist system as such was responsible for Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Afghanistan. He must engineer an Italian *Bad Godesberg* and renege the very principles that makes the Communist Party a communist party. It must even become a bastion against détente.

This is what Henry Kissinger, Jimmy Carter, and Ambassador Richard Gardner have apparently communicated to Piccoli. That is the option being posed to the Communists, in exchange for a brief, and suicidal term in office as part of a Chile-style coalition.

Yet, the Communists, were they following another policy, have the international connections, including relations with Giscard and Schmidt whose policies they recently endorsed, with forces in the developing nations, and of course, the Comecon nations, to exert powerful influence in Italy on behalf of détente and a development policy. Were its commitment clear, it could easily mobilize the weight of the labor movement, and win vast support from industrial and agricultural sectors, to force a change in domestic and foreign policy. Were it to behave as it did during the period of the Moro kidnapping—with the result that the nation was saved—Andreotti's defeat could prove only temporary.

Otherwise, it is difficult to see how Andreotti, from a minority position, targeted by scandal-mongers and terrorists, can effect an internal shift. The nation is perhaps doomed, and possibly, along with Italy, so is Europe.

Italy

Will Cossiga survive new terror scandal?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

A political civil war has broken out in Italy following public revelations that the "godfather" of the present Cossiga government is linked to the terrorist assassination of a leading Italian judge and possibly to the kidnapping-assassination of former Premier Aldo Moro. While it is impossible to predict at this time what the outcome of this series of startling revelations will be, or what arrests and counter-arrests will be made, it is now firmly established that the evidence published in the November 1978 European Labor Party dossier, *Who killed Aldo Moro*, is true.

That dossier, which has shaped the efforts of anti-terrorist forces in Italy since its publication, showed that it was the Italian black nobility, acting through its kept servants in the Christian Democracy and the leadership of the Socialist Party, linked as well to Anglo-American and Israeli intelligence services, who ordered and carried out the Moro assassination.

Last week, police in Turin revealed that Marco Donat Cattin, the son of DC Vice-Secretary Senator Carlo Donat Cattin, was a leading member of the terrorist underground in Italy, responsible for the assassination in January 1979 of Milan-based Judge Alessandrini. At the time of his assassination, Alessandrini was about to name the names of the black nobility (those feudalists who trace their lineage back to the Roman Empire) behind the Moro killing.

The Turin police revealed that they were in possession of tape recorded evidence of the role of the young Donat Cattin in the Alessandrini assassination and the earlier murder of Milan University Professor Galuzzi. Three of those tape recordings were of telephone calls that Marco Donat Cattin made from the office and the apartment of his father! Two calls made from the Senator's apartment during the March 1978 period leading into the Moro kidnapping came well over a year after the DC official had "repudiated" his son's terrorist activities by claiming that Marco had gone underground and had not been seen by the family for over a year. The taped evidence shows that Senator Donat Cattin was lying.

The recent Donat Cattin revelations add further weight to the charges—carried frequently in the pages of

EIR—that the Cossiga government is a coalition of terrorists. Senator Donat Cattin, more than perhaps any other Italian political figure, was responsible for putting Cossiga back in power, in coalition with the Socialists. At the February 1980 DC Congress, Donat Cattin blocked with the Cossiga forces in the party to muscle the faction led by Giulio Andreotti out of power. The Andreotti group had led Italy into a close political alliance with Chancellor Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany and President Giscard d'Estaing of France in creating the new gold-backed European Monetary System and in conducting a coordinated international crackdown against the "citizens above suspicion" who run terrorism in the NATO countries.

Senator Donat Cattin's actions at the DC Congress were backed up by the Trilateral Commission-owned Carter administration. According to one highly placed source in the DC, former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived in Rome on the eve of the Congress with "a suitcase full of money and a gun"—with orders to see a Cossiga-PSI coalition installed in power. For Vance, it was a quieter version of the more bloody coup d'etat that he ran in Greece in 1967.

What was the ruling coalition that Vance ushered into power? A government of terrorists:

- Prime Minister Cossiga was the Interior Minister during the Moro kidnapping. Following the discovery of Moro's corpse, then Prime Minister Andreotti fired Cossiga. The not-so-secret motive behind Cossiga's dumping was the fact that the Interior Ministry had been a pipeline of information into the Red Brigades on the state of the Moro investigation. More recent revelations published in *L'Unita* and *L'Espresso* indicate that the Interior Ministry had evidence of Marco Donat Cattin's role in the terrorist Primo Linea ("Front Line") group by no later than March 1977 and suppressed the evidence.

- The Italian Socialist Party, presently holding one-third of the ministerial seats in the Cossiga government, is the principal recruiting and control point over the Red Brigades, Front Line, the Autonomi and every other left-radical terrorist cell in Italy. According to testimony recently taken from Front Line "military commander" Patrizio Peci, following the arrests of professors Negri and Piperno on charges that they masterminded the Moro assassination, Piperno was visited in jail by Giacomo Mancini, a leading PSI mafiosi, and ordered to keep his mouth shut. According to Peci, it was three top leaders of the PSI who ordered the Moro hit and oversaw its execution.

This band of terrorists now ruling Italy through the combined efforts of Cyrus Vance and terrorist papa Senator Donat Cattin is the government that U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown described last week as "America's most reliable ally in Western Europe!"

The battle for Italy

A see-saw battle for power has erupted in Italy over the past week, centered around the long-suppressed revelations of the Donat Cattin-terrorist connection. It had been the intention of the Cossiga-PSI government since it entered office to bury once and for all the trail of evidence leading to its collective hand in carrying out the Moro murder (Moro at the time of his murder had been the prime mover behind an Andreotti-led "historic compromise" coalition with the Communist Party of Italy) and other terrorist acts.

Toward that end, Cossiga, et al. launched a campaign to "prove" that Italian terrorism was purely a local, sociological phenomenon, born of social conditions rather than through conscious, top-down design. Last month, the Cossiga-linked intelligence services released a 70-page dossier-confession by Primo Linea leader Peci. Peci claimed that the Red Brigades, et al. were purely Italian in origin, with no foreign links. He further claimed that professors Negri and Piperno were innocent of all involvement in the Moro killing. On the basis of these fabrications, an Italian judge is presently considering the release of Messrs Negri and Piperno—despite the existence of powerful contradictory evidence including taped telephone conversations between Negri and the Moro family during the "ransom" phase of the kidnaping-assassination.

The Peci "revelations" themselves took a startling turn during the first week of May when Judge Calogero, one of the most aggressive prosecutors of the forces

behind the Red Brigades took over the Peci interrogations. Immediately, information came pouring out of Peci's mouth that contradicted his 70-page "confession." Peci revealed the Marco Donat Cattin role as an important regional coordinator of Autonomi, Red Brigade and Front Line activities in the provinces of Piedmont, Lombard and Tuscany. He further revealed that the Israeli Shin Beth agency had made contact with the Red Brigades seeking cooperation.

Far from being successfully suppressed by the Cossiga government, these latest revelations have become front-page news throughout Italy—particularly the exposure of the Donat Cattin hand in terrorism.

As the result of these leaked interrogations, Cossiga-linked police on May 14 arrested one of the most respected and powerful secret service investigators in Rome, Russomano, for leaking government secrets.

As the result of these moves and countermoves, the issue of who really runs terrorism against the Italian state is now before the entire nation. No longer are byzantine maneuverings and backroom deals determining the plight of Italy. In this respect, the facts first published in *Who Killed Aldo Moro* now move center stage. Over the next weeks, the outcome of this now-raging fight will determine for all to know whether a band of Trilateral Commission and black nobility backed terrorists including Cossiga and Donat Cattin will continue to rule Italy; or whether an Andreotti-centered government committed to an alliance with Schmidt and Giscard will be restored to power.

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PART I

Italian Socialist role in terrorism confirmed by the Moro trial

by Fiorella Operto

The Secretary-General of Italy's European Labor Party (Partito Operaio Europeo) filed this eyewitness report from the ongoing trial of Aldo Moro's killers in Rome. A collaborator of EIR founder Lyndon LaRouche, Fiorella Operto and her party have earned the respect of Italy's anti-terrorist magistrates and law enforcement community for their precisely targeted investigations of terrorism since the mid-1970s.

“‘Honorable,’ you had better stop pursuing your political plan of bringing together all the forces of your country in direct collaboration. See to it that you stop, or you will pay dearly. You will see how you want to understand this.”

These words, reported by Aldo Moro's widow Eleonora Moro, were hissed by a very famous American political figure to the Christian Democratic Party president during Moro's last trip to the United States. There is no doubt that this political figure was Henry Kissinger.

A few months later, on March 16, 1978, Moro was kidnapped by the terrorist Red Brigades and his bodyguards assassinated. Aldo Moro was put on “trial” and finally, after 52 days of captivity, assassinated atrociously. All this occurred on the eve of consolidation of that government of “national unity” which Moro and others had projected, to reinforce the Italian State in the face of a series of international threats and the great, urgent task of development the Mediterranean region.

These and other crucial bits of information and evidence are today among the thousands of pages of acts and documents that make up the trial record of the “Moro Trial” which opened in April in the gymnasium converted into a courtroom in the Foro Italico of Rome. For Italy, it is the trial of the century. There have been other major terrorism trials in recent years, the trials that brought up the bombers of Piazza Fontana in Milan in 1969, which inaugurated the “strategy of tension”; or the promoters of the 1974 coup attempt of the “Black Prince” Junius Borghese; or the perpetrators of the Bologna train station bombing which claimed 80 victims. But *this* trial should bring to light the truth about the strategy that shook Italy and all Europe in spring 1978.

We are convinced that out of the papers and testimony of the Moro Trial must emerge the truth about those days: not only the revelations, always partial and “internal,” of the so-called repentant terrorists turned informers—although these are always useful and interesting—but the Truth with capital T, which can explain why and how international centers with supranational structures and capabilities and complex networks should have targeted Italy. The Truth that will explain why they chose, with great political intuition (certainly more acute than many politicians around at the time) their victim in Aldo Moro, the “political personnel” who would have responded not to the narrow interests of cliques and factions, but to those of the State, in the words of the State's star witness, “repentant” terrorist Antonio Savasta.

We are convinced of this not only because terrorism has by no means been vanquished, even though some of its networks have been severely damaged, but also because, while the republics and nations of the world are quivering under the blows of the economic crisis or the “mass terrorism” represented by Khomeini's human hordé, or are threatened by the resurgence of British colonialism, the Italian government, magistrates, law enforcement officials, and intelligence services have a unique opportunity to denounce those centers and forces that planned that “attack on the heart of the State” which was intended to be fatal.

Through their courage and competence, Italy's magistrates and police have already contributed decisively toward cutting off many tentacles of the terrorist monster. We can mention the exposure of the Propaganda-2 lodge, Judge Imposimato's revelations on the role of Israeli intelligence in the international terrorist network last January; Judge Calogero's probe of the “Autonomy,” the above-ground arm of the Red Brigades, in Padua, Italy; Judge Pierluigi Dell'Osso's investigation of the drug trafficking networks and P-2 dirty-money operations; and so many other cases, conducted by magistrates and police who often, themselves, became victims of terrorism.

Not only have these operations resulted in the freeing of General Dozier (Savasta confirmed that Moro would

still be alive had the same actions been taken in 1978) but in a partial defeat for the centers of "destabilization" in the world. Now we must aim higher, lift more of the veils that cover the structure of terrorism, and as we shall try to indicate, completely master the "LaRouche method" against terrorism, the method that enabled the American political leader to know precisely, without ever having witnessed the "scene of the crime," what has since been confirmed by the investigations and the revelations of the terrorists who have turned state's evidence.

Why Kissinger hated Aldo Moro

At the time of his death Aldo Moro was working on an effort sponsored by Pope Paul VI to stabilize Italian politics after nearly a decade of upheaval. He proposed a relaunching of the Christian Democracy, the party which had ruled Italy for 30 years but was wracked by scandal and internal factionalization, and a progressive democratization away from Marxism of the Italian Communist Party, the largest in the West. It would have been a historical precedent of the greatest importance.

Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. Secretary of State, had already made it clear he did not approve.

Kissinger is not known for his subtlety in communicating disapproval. In 1976 he had warned Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the President of Pakistan, that he would "make a horrible example of him" if Bhutto persisted in developing Pakistan's independent nuclear capability. Bhutto was overthrown in 1977, and judicially murdered in April 1979 by the military dictatorship that took his place. It was in this same period that Moro and others, among them the Prime Minister who was inaugurated the day Moro was kidnapped, Giulio Andreotti, began public preparations for gradually bringing the Communists into a responsible role in the Italian government. During the Moro Trial, Eleonora Moro has specified that it was her husband's determination to include the Communist Party that led to his ordeal at the hands of the Red Brigades.

When Henry Kissinger boasted to a London audience on May 10, 1982 that he had been an agent of British interests throughout his career as a U.S. public official, he was confirming the charges made by the European Labor Party (POE) during and immediately after the Moro kidnap and murder. Four years earlier, while Moro was still languishing in the hands of his Red Brigades captors, POE members carried a banner in the May Day parades of Milan and Rome charging that Kissinger and Gardner (then the U.S. ambassador to Rome) had kidnapped Aldo Moro. Later, the POE's dossier on the crime pointed to the British monarchy as the controller of Kissinger, Gardner, and the terrorists. Kissinger's self-incrimination, delivered almost simultaneously with the testimony of Eleonora Moro here in

Rome, closes the investigative circle.

Moro's project for a government of national unity would also have ended the illusions of taking power of London's chief political asset in Italy, the Italian Socialist Party (PSI), which scraped by each election with a scant 10 percent of the vote. The PSI banked on parlaying the U.S. prohibition on the Communist Party into a revolution in which PSI leader Bettino Craxi would seize the reins of an "ungovernable" Italy from the weakened, disoriented Christian Democrats.

No sooner had Moro been kidnaped on March 16, 1978 than Franco Piperno, a radical protégé of the PSI, wrote an editorial hailing the "geometric perfection" of the ambush in *Metropoli*, a magazine founded with money from the Socialist Party's Senate leader, Sen. Antonio Landolfi. During the long months of Moro's captivity, the Socialist Party leaders, including Secretary-General Bettino Craxi personally, had been in constant touch with Piperno and the *Metropoli* group.

This only came out after Moro was already dead. Craxi asserted that he had tried to mediate with the terrorists for "humanitarian" motives, and accused those Christian Democrats who opposed negotiations of "insensitivity." The Red Brigades demanded that the State surrender and free imprisoned terrorists in exchange for Moro's release. But a surrender would have signaled internationally that "terrorism pays," setting off new acts of violence. For this reason, Pope Paul VI himself opposed negotiations.

The accused at the bar

Among the 58 defendants at the Foro Italico are not only the 23 who must answer for the slaughter in Via Fani, when Moro was taken, but all those accused of the crimes committed by the Red Brigades' "Rome Column" since 1977. These crimes include the assassination of Judge Riccardo Palma and magistrate Girolamo Tartaglione; the assault on Christian Democratic Party headquarters in Piazza Nicosia, where two policemen were killed; the murders of police Colonel Varisco, and of magistrates Vittorio Bachelet and Girolamo Minervini. Two days before the trial opened, a commando squad of the Red Brigades attacked the bunker-like courtroom set up in the stadium.

Seated in white cages on the left side of the court, until they are ejected by presiding magistrate Severino Santiapichi, are the "Executive Committee" of the Red Brigades. They are Moretti, Micalotto, Azzolini, and Bonisoli, who according to Antonio Savasta—the terrorist turned state's evidence after he was captured in the liberation of NATO Gen. James Dozier last January—selected their victim by the principle of "democratic centralism." There are Prospero Gallinari and Barbara Balzarini, the actual killers of Moro. There are Valerio Morucci and Adriana Faranda, who "left" the

Red Brigades after the Christian Democratic Party president was kidnapped, and whose position as “dis-senters” allowed them to function as an indispensable link in the chain of negotiations; there are Bruno Seghetti and Luca Nicolotti of the “Naples Column,” and others.

The Moro trial had been long awaited and opened in a climate of tension, owing to the assault on the courtroom that preceded it. Meanwhile, on April 27, the city commissioner of Naples, Raffaele de Cogliano, was assassinated, and defendant Luca Nicolotti claimed the hit in the name of the “Hards” of the Red Brigades military wing. On April 30 in Sicily Pio La Torre, parliamentary deputy and leader of the region’s Communist Party, who had spearheaded the anti-Mafia offensive, was killed together with his bodyguard.

The words shouted by Luca Nicolotti, who had hurled dark threats days before the murder, made it clear that the fight against terrorism was by no means over, even though the “chiefs” of the Brigades were sitting in the dock of the accused, inside cages and behind bulletproof glass.

Moro trial confirms POE dossier

How many in that courtroom and outside it must have thought back to the POE dossier, *Who Killed Aldo Moro*, as they listened to the monotonous sequences of the informer Savasta, phrases scanned with the tones of a being that has ceased to be human? They must have been thinking of it, not only, I believe, because of Savasta’s facts and references which confirmed in large part the POE’s analysis, but above all because out of Savasta’s colorless phrases emerged confirmation of the hypotheses which Lyndon LaRouche and the POE were the first to elaborate on the how and why of the Moro affair.

The POE dossier, published in October 1978, with more than 100 pages of text, maps, and organizational charts of the terrorist networks, was the result of a summer’s intense work by a group of party investigators led by Leonardo Servadio. The dossier had taken its point of departure from Lyndon LaRouche’s leaflet, “Now Is the Time for Justice,” dedicated to the memory of Aldo Moro and issued the day Moro’s body was found. LaRouche had outlined the method of combating terrorism at every level; the dossier backed up LaRouche’s detailed outline with facts, leads, and suggestions related to the Moro case. This dossier sent tremors through the various “forests,” from self-styled terrorism expert Claire Sterling to the Italian journalist Mario Scialoja of *Espresso* weekly (could he be the contact between the Red Brigades and *Espresso* cited by another terrorist-turned-informer, Cianfanelli, in the trial?), to the oligarchical Pallavicini family, and many other “interested persons” who read it with suspense.

Often in these four years of war against terrorism in Italy, it has been proven to me that without the POE dossier, the POE campaigns, and LaRouche’s international political operations, the discoveries and revelations which have enabled Italy to make progress against its enemies in these past two years would not have been possible.

Why Moro?

The question which the presiding judge, Severino Santiapichi, kept putting to Savasta was: Why the Christian Democrats? And why Moro? At first, Savasta answered. Then, as the judge’s questions became more precise, he stonewalled. Either he knows no more, or he does not want to say. But what he said is already very useful: “The Christian Democracy retains political and economic power. It is the party that forms the State. This party must face a great crisis which would call into question the nature and form of its power: Only a certain type of political personnel, typified by Moro, could respond not to the particular interests of the various cliques but the higher ones of the imperialist State of the Multinationals.”

The language is contorted, not unlike the style of many contemporary journalists; the tone of voice expresses not the slightest emotion. It is the voice of someone so “programmed” that the “decoding” process does not make a dent. But in Savasta’s words resound the echoes of the U.S. political figure, Henry Kissinger, who threatened Aldo Moro that he should not carry out any function which would go beyond the “cliques.”

Moro was killed, as the POE dossier said, because he was the author of a design of national harmony for Italy’s development.

Who opposed it? *The Red Brigades?*

Hearing Savasta in this courtroom fortified to the teeth, and reflecting on his colorless confession full of bloodcurdling references, no one could maintain that “those” Red Brigades projected the plan for kidnapping Moro, the negotiations, and the complicated game of terror which held Italy for 52 days on the brink of the abyss as a nation, to then feed the remains of the nation-state to the very same party—eminently the PSI—which had woven the “political” threads of that game of terror in a complex and elaborate scenario.

Neither Savasta, a member of the leadership of the Roman column who did not join the action against Moro, nor those who participated, Balzarini, Gallinari, or the so-called stage director Moretti, are the authors of this plan. As Eleonora Moro said, we must find the true “stage director” behind the “strategic leadership,” the Red Brigades “executive.” The investigation must go beyond the creatures in the cages.

To be continued.

and financially supports "ethnic minorities" and separatist terrorists such as the Basque ETA, the IRA, the Croatian Otpor, Armenians, and the separatist American Indian movement.

Likewise, **Dr. Dov Ronen**, a social scientist at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs, has recently become a widely known advocate of the "small-is-beautiful" cantonization doctrine through his new book *The Quest for Self-Determination*.

Terrorism in the name of human rights

Carrying out this mission was the IRA's double-bomb carnage on July 20 in London. Eight people were killed and 53 injured. The Provisional IRA, which took responsibility for the bombing, issued a communiqué justifying its murders by invoking Article 51 of the United Nations statutes on the right to self-determination.

Besides the IRA attack in London, the new terrorist offensive included 36 more bombings in a 48-hour period in mid-July in Europe:

- **West Germany:** eight bombs exploded in Frankfurt and one in Mannheim. All were targeted against construction firms involved in building an airport extension at Frankfurt-am-Main, a project opposed by the "greenies." Environmentalists and their terrorist allies have regularly organized violent demonstrations and occupations opposing the extension.

- **France:** on July 26, the sixth bomb exploded in Paris in as many days. An Armenian terrorist group, Orly, the French-based arm of the separatist Armenian Secret Army, claimed responsibility.

A bomb exploded in front of an apartment vacated three days earlier by former terrorist, and now Mitterrand government adviser, Régis Debray. This bombing was claimed by the French Revolutionary Brigades.

The French terror wave targeted two Israeli-connected enterprises, including the Bank Leumi, and also a PLO leader, Fadl Aldhari, who was killed in the attack. This terror wave intersects a violent factional situation among rival elements of organized crime and the Socialist government. In recent weeks, **Nick Venturi**, an associate of Interior Minister Gaston Defferre from the notorious drug-entrepôt of Marseilles, was jailed on a variety of charges. **Justice Minister Robert Badiner**, who works closely with the international "criminology" network that runs the terrorist support apparatus, is known to be an enemy of Defferre in the government. Defferre himself claimed, in response to the latest bombings, that the terrorist wave is directed against him to suggest he is an incompetent minister.

- **Holland:** two gunmen unsuccessfully attempted to assassinate the Turkish consul in Rotterdam.

- **Spain:** Twenty-two bombs were detonated in the Basque region by the ETA.

PART II

Henry Kissinger, Italy's and the assassination of

by Nora Hamerman, Editor

Before his kidnap-murder by the Red Brigades in the spring of 1978, Aldo Moro, the former long-time prime minister of Italy and president of its ruling party, the Christian Democracy, had been working on a plan to bring all the democratic forces in Italy together in governmental collaboration. This plan, dubbed the "Historical Compromise" because it would have included Italy's Communist Party (PCI) in the government for the first time since 1945, was, in the words of *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, "a stroke of genius."

LaRouche notes in his forthcoming book, *The Toynbee Factor in British Grand Strategy*, that "The problem inside the Christian Democratic Party is the powerful faction of black oligarchs; the problem in the Communist Party, the other mass-based party of Italy, is a current most conveniently identified as linked to that one-time supporter of Benito Mussolini's fascist coup, Benedetto Croce. If, however, the DC and PCI are *en bloc*, the result is that the non-oligarchical Catholics of the DC and the 'Catho-Communists' [in Italian, *Cattocomunisti*] of the PCI effectively dominate the government of Italy."

Testimony in the ongoing trial of Moro's killers by Moro's widow, Eleonora, and his two children—56 Red Brigades members are defendants at the Foro Italoico in Rome—has pointed strongly to the fact that Moro was killed for sponsoring this project. His widow testified that a "very famous American political figure" warned Moro that he would "pay dearly" for carrying through the Historical Compromise. The warning, delivered most probably (according to the testimony of Moro's daughter) during a visit by Moro to the United States in 1975, undoubtedly came from the man who was then U.S. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger—who had made no secret of his opposition to Communist participation in the Italian government.

Kissinger's (and later, Cyrus Vance and Alexander Haig's) notorious partners in the plan to block the government of national unity were the heads of the Italian Socialist Party, led by its ambitious Secretary-General, Bettino Craxi. Craxi's party polled about 10 percent of the vote in national elections. The Communists and Christian Democrats, with a combined total of over 70 percent of the electorate, would constitute an

Socialists and the Aldo Moro

overwhelming majority with no need of Socialist support, even if fractions of both large parties broke away in protest against the national unity project.

According to Eleonora Moro, it was Moro's insistence on preparing for Communist participation in the government that led to escalating threats against him from 1977 onward. Oreste Leonardi, Moro's security chief who was killed instantly in the ambush that captured the statesman on March 16, 1978, had literally begged police and governmental authorities for additional protection for Moro in the weeks leading up to the incident, after learning that Red Brigaders from all over Italy were flooding into Rome. But no help was forthcoming.

Some explanation of this obstruction came only in May 1981 when it was revealed that the chiefs of Italy's security services were members of the conspiratorial Propaganda-2 Masonic lodge, an outfit which, as *EIR* reported at the time, was at the command of nearly every major terrorist incident of "left" or "right" and every branch of organized crime activity that has hit Italy over the past decade and more.

Reporting on the trial on July 21, 1982, the Rome daily paper *Paese Sera* had this comment: "The observer finds himself forced to admit that the hypothesis of a conspiracy (perhaps at the international level), of which the Red Brigades would have been only the 'armed branch,' is becoming more and more substantiated." The conspiracy hypothesis was put forward, first and solely, by Lyndon LaRouche and his collaborators in the European Labor Party (POE) of Fiorella Operto in Italy.

In a series of dossiers, beginning with LaRouche's "Now Is the Time for Justice" in May, 1978, then "Who Killed Aldo Moro?" in October 1978, and followed by "Socialist Area—The Party of Terrorism" in the spring of 1979, the POE had elaborated the monstrous apparatus that had carried out the "attack on the heart of the State" that was the Moro kidnaping of 1978. The POE noted that only one level of this apparatus is defined by the "hard-core" Red Brigaders who captured and killed Moro, undoubtedly with the aid of organized-crime elements; crucial roles are played by the terrorist-sympathizing "left"; the mass media; the corrupt, oligarchi-

cal wing of the Christian Democrats around Amintore Fanfani; and finally the international oligarchical networks leading all the way to the Royal Family of Britain.

In their testimony, Moro's widow and children expressed bitterness at the fact that the state, vigorously backed by the Communist Party and the Christian Democrats alike, had refused "negotiations" with the terrorists. Although the family's rancor is understandable, the trial record makes clear what was already apparent: no "negotiations" would have saved Moro's life, except, perhaps, at the cost of everything he had ever lived for. This is not to say that Moro could not have been saved. The one chance of doing that would have been to proceed, as the Italian authorities did in the case of General Dozier, by attacking the top international political protectors of the terrorists and cutting off the tentacles of the illegal-drug-running criminals who gave the Red Brigaders indispensable tactical support. Failure to denounce the Henry Kissingers and their proprietors, not unwillingness to deal with thugs, was the only omission which can rightfully be charged to the Italian government in the spring of 1978.

The double-tiered Red Brigades

by Fiorella Operto from Rome

The conspicuous absentees among the caged defendants at the Moro Trial in Rome are Franco Piperno and Lanfranco Pace, the leaders of the terrorist "Autonomy" group. Extradited from France at the request of Judge Pietro Calogero of Padua, who had uncovered their role in the "political management" of the Moro crime in 1979, when his investigation revealed the identity between the clandestine Red Brigades and its above-ground branch, Autonomy, Piperno and Pace were later absolved by the "confession" of a Red Brigader turned state's evidence, Patrizio Peci. Giacomo Mancini, the Socialist Party leader who had been Piperno's patron, even threw a party to celebrate his release, attended by members of some of the oldest Venetian noble families.

Now Piperno and Pace have been fingered again by Antonio Savasta, the star witness of the Moro Trial, as "leaders" of the Red Brigades. Their story, as we shall see, is of great interest because it leads us to elements in the Italian Socialist Party (PSI).

Piperno and Pace had been crucial links in the "negotiations" between the State and the terrorists fostered by the Socialists, a topic which came up at various points

in the trial. In one hearing Savasta, who had been the jailer of another kidnap victim—NATO Gen. James Dozier—specified the horrible fraud behind the “negotiations” issue. Moro, he said, was condemned to death at the very moment of his capture, condemned for his “service” rendered to the State, for the “function” he was fulfilling.

We briefly take our readers to the scene of the hearing:

The presiding judge, Severino Santiapichi, asks Savasta: But how can one conceive of a “trial in which the accused is already condemned to die? Savasta pulls his thoughts together. He alludes to the tradition of “people’s tribunals,” and defines the trial to which the Red Brigades subjected Moro as a “political dialogue” between a slave of the system and the armed representatives of the proletariat. The judge asks Savasta if any exchange between the state and the Brigades could have led to the prisoner’s release.

Savasta answers: Neither a ransom nor anything else could have assured Moro’s release, except, perhaps, the freeing of the prisoners named in the terrorists’ communiqués. The judge asks: Why had you accepted exchanges on other occasions?

Savasta matches the iciness of his voice to the answer. Any exchange, he states, represents a further unraveling of the state. It was never a question in Moro’s case or in others, of freeing the prisoner, who was in any case already condemned, but of *the unraveling process which all negotiations would set into motion in the system.*

The entire strategy of negotiations, which Craxi put forward as a “humanitarian” effort to save Moro’s life, turns out to have been based on assumptions which were dismantled in the first hearings of the Moro trial.

The letters Aldo Moro supposedly wrote from his captivity, in which he besought talks with the terrorists, were written, corrected, and retouched by the Red Brigades. “The problem of the letters is a political problem,” Savasta explained. “The letters are the equivalent of a Red Brigade communiqué and must have political content. This political content must also contain the thought of the Red Brigades.” Aldo Moro never actually desired any “talks”; it was the Red Brigades that forced him to write those letters, which were nothing but the terrorists’ communiqués.

How much Judas’s ink was spilled by the “party of negotiations” during the kidnapping to interpret, comment upon, speculate over, and manipulate the words and “will” of Aldo Moro, who died because he did not accept collaboration with his torturers.

The role of the media

One entire chapter of the European Labor Party’s 1978 Moro Dossier had been dedicated to the press and

the role it played in furthering the Red Brigades’ designs of “unraveling the state.” We singled out the press empire of Count Carlo Caracciolo for its ferocious attacks on the state; and we specifically identified the journalist Mario Scialoja of the weekly *L’Espresso*, as a tie between the Red Brigades and the media. Scialoja, writing from New York, libeled the POE.

At the trial in Rome, another repentant terrorist, Massimo Cianfanelli, revealed that there was a link between the parties to the “negotiations”—the Morucci-Faranda couple, who claimed to have “split” out of the Red Brigades but were completely involved in the organization’s leadership; Socialist Party protégés Piperno, Pace, and Scalzone, who were also “Red Brigades leaders”; and *L’Espresso*, the weekly magazine published by the luridly environmentalist Caracciolo family.

It was probably Franco Piperno and Lanfranco Pace, formerly linked to the magazine *Metropoli*, who maintained relations with the media at the time of the kidnapping and manipulated the course of the “talks” through articles, releases, and messages. “Morucci and Piperno,” Massimo Cianfanelli confessed, “used to discuss this project . . . about how to use the magazine.”

In Savasta’s testimony these two, both currently fugitives from justice (Piperno is seeking permanent “political asylum” in that disguised colony of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Canada, which has twice refused the Italian government’s request to extradite him for this trial), are termed without qualification “Red Brigades leaders.”

“Pace joined the Red Brigades in 1977 and was briefly part of the service brigade,” says Savasta. Cianfanelli, the other state’s witness, recounts that “Morucci and Faranda were very close to journalists from *L’Espresso*. . . It is possible that information traveled the route Morucci, Faranda, Piperno, Pace, Scalzone, *L’Espresso*.”

This testimony gives a very different picture, of course, from what was presented through *L’Espresso* and Bettino Craxi’s Socialist Party at the time and afterward. The mediators, Piperno et al., were supposedly members of the “movement” but not of the terrorists; Morucci and Faranda were “former” Red Brigaders who split away in horror at the decision to kill Moro; Scialoja was an enterprising investigative journalist who somehow managed to get hold of exclusive interviews with fugitives.

Obviously, one of the reasons for the so-called splits in the Brigades must have been *the need to supply covers* for the irregulars who, like the arrested Red Brigader Prof. Giovanni Senzani, the criminologist (and who knows how many others, still walking around free) maintained high-level contacts with the outside world



Henry Kissinger with Aldo Moro

(cabinet ministers, political parties, secret services). Pace and Piperno had to be “covered” for a certain period, given the role they played, for the negotiations.

The Red Brigades used the “hard-cop, soft-cop” method against the Italian government. Various forces push on “humanitarian” grounds for the state to surrender, while the Red Brigades harden their tone, organize psychological warfare, and threaten to kill the hostage. The methods of the Tavistock Institute—well known to Senzani, who had been trained in them through the EuroGroup—prescribe that such conditioning will make the victim collapse more quickly and fully than simple torture alone.

If the role of “soft-cops” Piperno and Pace enjoyed adequate cover in the Socialist Party, what was the Socialist Party’s cover? What role did Senator Landolfi, who had financed *Metropoli*, play? Or former PSI Secretary-General Giacomo Mancini, or his lieutenant, Hon. Claudio Signorile, or the prime ministerial aspirant Bettino Craxi?

“Were the PSI’s negotiations limited to occasional meetings of more or less self-styled mediators, or, even unwittingly, had they reached the jailers of Moro?” The question is raised by Hon. Violante, the Communist Party deputy and former magistrate from Turin. And further: “In the letters which the jailers had Moro write . . . is there information they should not have known? . . . Did there exist a ‘secret channel’ between the Red Brigades and the outside world?”

Referring to the Red Brigades “executive committee members” now on trial in Rome, Savasta then adds, “Concerning the Moro affair, Seghetti, Balzarani, Gallinari, Moretti, and I myself did not have any doubt about the fact that Morucci and Faranda were the extension of Piperno and Pace in the Red Brigades circles.” Balzarani and Gallinari were Moro’s executors, who fired the fatal bullets into his body in the trunk of the car where it was found. The so-called dissidents Morucci and Faranda were so much a part of the Brigades that at the end of Moro’s captivity, they argued in internal meetings (Savasta recalls) for the need to support the magazine *Metropoli* as a “synthesis with the various revolutionary impulses, which surely would not assume a position contrary to the Red Brigades’ line.” The support to which Savasta alludes was given, and was confirmed by other statements of the same “repentant” terrorist, showing that relations between *Metropoli* and the Red Brigades were extremely close.

As *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche wrote in his May 1978 pamphlet, “Now Is the Time For Justice,” a terrorist group is a closed system, insofar as the stage-manager of terrorism devises the terrorist structure, as in a computer, on the basis of ideological tracks (false trails that lead, for example, to defining terrorism as KGB or CIA, as “red” or “black”), chosen by the profile of the population or of those elites which are terrorism’s victims, or a logistical profile. From this

standpoint, as LaRouche insisted, the relations between Mafia and terrorism are “organic” relations and not merely logistical, or a temporary alliance, although it may appear that way. The announcement July 20 by the Naples column of the Red Brigades that it is officially unifying with the local Mafia, the Camorra, corroborates this.

The controller of blind terrorism looks down from above at the apparatus he has created over decades: he arrives at the point of shameless boldness in “predicting” future developments, as occurred last October, when Craxi “predicted” that the terrorist wave of the summer should reach a new crest at the end of autumn (the Dozier kidnap occurred punctually on Dec. 17).

These predictions serve to condition the range of political choices of the victims and to manipulate the targeted population.

Through the declarations of the repentant terrorists, which while obviously not entirely truthful or precise are broadly plausible, we begin to get a glimpse of the inner workings of terrorism at a level which, in Savasta’s case, is that of the “regular” or the manual laborer of terrorism. The discussion may shift slightly for the Executive Committee of the Red Brigades, but their testimony gives us a very limited picture. The case of Morucci and Faranda, Piperno and Pace represents a slightly higher level; it leads us to a fuller comprehension of the confessions of the state’s witnesses. It could, moreover, lead to a reopening of the investigations into the involvement of Prof. Antonio Negri and Autonomy—exonerated from the Moro crime when terrorist-turned-informer Peci testified that the famous “voice” of the kidnapers’ phone calls to Eleonora Moro was not Negri as had been supposed.

If, in fact, Piperno and Pace were always part of the Brigades leadership, but denied this until Savasta’s testimony and played the role of “pinch-hitters” during the negotiations period, feeding into Craxi’s game-plan to capture the prime ministership after a devastating capitulation of the State to the terrorists, who knew that Piperno and Pace did *not* negotiate for a humanitarian wing of the movement but for the Brigades themselves? What “director” was observing the unfolding of events, from a more complete point of view, from a higher position? We believe that one “higher level” of the Red Brigades strategy can be located among those politicians of the PSI who throughout the entire period maintained relations with Piperno, Pace, and Scalzone. We believe that precisely this chain of relations between the Red Brigades and “outside” is the knot to be untied in order to definitively understand how terrorism works, and how to defeat it. And we believe firmly that the Truth with a capital T is the most needed homage to the memory of Aldo Moro and dozens of other heroes, victims of terrorism who did not negotiate.

Profile: Part I

Mexico’s insurgent PAN the Inquisition networks

by Timothy Rush

The Mexican government’s claims that 80 percent of the electorate voted in the July 4 national elections, and that 75 percent voted for the ruling PRI party’s candidate, Miguel de la Madrid, has served to stabilize the political environment in the country for a short while.

The time has come to appreciate the real watershed the elections represented, however. As the National Action Party (PAN) continues violent actions such as the blockade of the Pan-American highway south of Nogales July 26, the emergence of the PAN as the “second force” in the country must be examined and understood for what it is.

The PAN party is not a “right-wing Catholic” domestic force, as many in Mexico believe it to be. It is emphatically not “a free-enterprise party, something like the Republican Party in the United States,” as State Department officials are informing callers. It is the direct product of 80 years of proselytizing in Mexico by the same European monarchists who created the fascist movements in Europe. The PAN is the spearhead of mass “left” and “right” disruption in Mexico, designed to flourish in the environment of economic strangulation of the country now being overseen by the Wall Street, London, and Swiss banking circles who brought Hitler to power in Germany by the same means two generations ago. The PAN incarnates the revenge of the feudalists in Europe, today grouped around Otto von Hapsburg’s Pan-European Union, who have never forgiven Mexico’s *republicanos* for executing the Hapsburg emperor of Mexico, Maximilian, in 1867.

It is Mexico’s new Inquisition.

In the July elections, the PAN received an official 16 percent of the vote. Its 4 million votes were concentrated in the middle-class districts of the large cities—Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Puebla—and in the northern border states. Reliable though unofficial counts place the PAN vote in the 20-25 percent range. The next-largest vote, by official as well as unofficial estimates, was the Unified Socialist Party’s (PSUM) 6 percent. In the state of Sonora, all qualified observers admit the PAN received some 70 percent of the vote; the party virtually controls the state, in the continuing rampage of violence and intimidation which it dubs “the mobiliza-

is a creation of in Central Europe

tion for national insurgency.”

Buckleyite networks in the FBI and in the U.S. State Department were instrumental in promoting the PAN vote. An intimate of the U.S. embassy staff in Mexico City told *EIR* that the embassy was “definitely” working to build the PAN vote and had been committed to this “for at least the past four to five years.” Leading personnel for the project were drawn from the U.S. International Communications Agency (USICA). In Sonora, every PAN move was closely coordinated with the U.S. consular office in the state capital of Hermosillo. On the day of voting, July 4, the PAN mayoral candidate of the city, Casimiro Navarro, even spent the duration of the balloting in the U.S. consulate until the voting was completed.

Unless the PAN is undercut through coordinated international action, Mexico will soon cease to exist as a sovereign, republican nation-state. It will become a horror of Jacobin Iran-style disintegration. The problems posed for the United States will make current hotspots throughout the world pale in comparison.

Year of the Anti-Christ

“This is the year of the three '60s' for Mexico: 60 percent inflation, 60 percent interest rates, and 60 pesos to the dollar. Everyone is afraid that these three 60s will represent a disaster for the country. '666'—that is the anti-Christ.”

These are the words used in a private interview in the third week of July by José Angel Conchello, president of the PAN from 1972-75, and the PAN's senatorial candidate this year in Mexico City. He was referring to the Satanic cult among Christian fundamentalists around numerological representations in the Book of Revelations.

He knew what he was talking about. In his own electoral district in Mexico City, the PAN campaigned with leaflets calculated to prepare the population for an economic and political apocalypse, using the same religious imagery. “1982 is the year of martyrdom. 1983 is the year of the Redeemer,” the PAN leaflets proclaimed. It was a pitch to the superstitious fears of frightened housewives, poor workers, and newly arrived rural families, drawing on the methods the Dominican

Inquisition has practiced since it was officially installed in Mexico in the 16th century.

Conchello invoked the spirit of the “anti-Christ” in an interview while attending the fourth World Futures Congress in Washington, D.C. It was the same milieu of “futurists” which played such a prominent role in bringing Mussolini to power in Italy in the 1920s. In his own writings, Conchello prefers to highlight his support for Nazi models (see page 43).

The solidarist roots of Nazism and the PAN

The common lineage of the PAN and of the Nazi movement traces back to those European circles who at the turn of the century seized upon the *Rerum Novarum* encyclical of 1891, reaffirmed later in the *Quadragesimo Anno* encyclical of 1931, to elaborate a series of doctrines known at the time as “Catholic Action.”

These doctrines were termed *democratic corporativism*; in some Catholic circles they were and are known as *solidarism*; in England they took the name of *Fabian socialism*, of *guild socialism*; and through the Strasser wing of the Nazi movement, they gave the name *national socialism* to the Nazi cult.

A neo-feudalist order was counterposed to the “twin materialisms, atheistic communism, and laissez-faire capitalism.” All segments of the population must be given their “basic needs”, no one “left out in the cold.” Workers should participate in the profits and management of the factories, under a corporatist system involving workers, employers, the Church, and the state. Above all, decision-making “must be returned to the people,” through what was later called local control, maximum decentralization of power. It was a prescription for the elimination of the modern nation-state.

Think of the program of the “Solidarity” movement of Poland. That is a pure-bred example of the doctrine.

In March 1982, PAN presidential candidate Pablo Emilio Madero called together the press to announce that the PAN was “neither capitalist nor socialist. It is solidarist.” The leading theoretical magazine of the PAN inner circles, edited by the brother of PAN president Jesús González Schmall, is called *Solidarism*.

Madero's statement summarized an 80-year period of European oligarchic deployment into Mexico to create such a movement. The Catholic Action doctrines, brought by Jesuits into Mexico starting at the turn of the century, were used as the basis for a university movement and then a mass peasant movement in the backward central-west region of the country.

In 1926-29, under the leadership of many men who later were instrumental in the founding of the PAN party, superstitious peasants were led in a bloody crusade against the secular, modernizing Mexican state, a crusade known as the Cristero Rebellion. Tens of thousands died; in 1929, when the Cristeros surren-

New evidence of Kissinger's role in Aldo Moro murder

by Umberto Pascali from Rome

Some of the blood on Henry Kissinger's hands is at last seeping through to the pages of the international press.

The Italian newsmagazine *Panorama* has finally published what the European Labor Party and this news service asserted four years ago—that Henry Kissinger was the man behind the 1978 kidnapping and murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

Within days after *Panorama* identified Kissinger as the “symbol” of the conspirators who brought about Moro's death at the hands of Red Brigades terrorists, Kissinger's name surfaced last month in Italian court testimony as a member of the Comité Monte Carlo, a super-secret freemasonic lodge set up by Grand Master Licio Gelli. Gelli was, once upon a time, a torturer for Mussolini's secret police. More recently, he became the organizer of the Propaganda-2 (P-2) Lodge outlawed by the Italian government for plotting a fascist coup. Gelli's and Kissinger's Monte Carlo lodge has now been identified as behind the terrorist bombing of the Bologna train station which claimed the lives of more than 80 people on Aug. 2, 1980, among its other crimes.

You are about to learn what has become common knowledge to citizens of the Italian republic, but is banned from news media in the U.S.A.—two documented homicidal episodes in the career of Henry Kissinger.

The Moro case

In 1978, former Prime Minister Aldo Moro, then the elected leader of the Christian Democracy (DC), Italy's largest political party, was trying to stabilize what had become a very shaky Italian republican system (40 governments in 35 years) by effecting a government

enjoying the support of both the DC and Italy's second largest party, the Communists, who are supported by a plurality of Italian workers. Under this plan, called by Moro a national unity government, more than three decades of instability and “class war” in Italian political life were to be brought to an end. Leading sections of the Communist Party, including its General Secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, were agreed on this perspective. (Berlinguer called it the “historic compromise.”)

Then Moro, the architect of the plan, was kidnapped by the Red Brigades, and after being held for 52 days during which the Socialist Party and others carried out “negotiations” with the terrorists over the opposition of the government, Moro was killed and his bloody remains left in the trunk of a car in Rome.

During the trial of Aldo Moro's terrorist captors and assassins, Moro's widow Eleonora testified. “Both my husband and other persons told me,” said Eleonora Moro, “that from 1975 on, Moro had been told that his attempt to have all the Italian political forces collaborating at a governmental level was not appreciated. He was warned not to pursue this policy. . . . Otherwise he would pay dearly for his stubbornness.”

Previously, on April 13, in an interview in the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera*, Eleonora Moro stressed that these threats came from an important international personality. “I am trying to remember how the threat was formulated,” she said. “You must stop pursuing your political plan to establish a political collaboration among all the political forces of your country. You either stop it now or you will pay dearly for it. You must decide how you wish to take this advice.”

A Christian Democratic parliamentarian, Cervone, a close friend of Moro, has reported that shortly before Moro was kidnapped, the DC leader told him, "You will see, they will make us pay for our political line. My situation is similar to that of Berlinguer," the Communist leader, said Moro. "He doesn't find understanding in the Soviet Union; I don't find it in the U.S.A. and parts of Germany." (Cervone commented that by "part of Germany," Moro meant Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian ally of Kissinger.) "Now," said Cervone, "we have reached this conclusion: the Red Brigades were used as a cover by the ones who organized the kidnapping and the assassination."

Last month at the trial of Moro's killers, Moro's daughter Agnese reported recalling how Moro had been threatened during a reception at the Italian embassy in New York in 1975.

Who threatened Moro? Henry Kissinger, *Panorama* magazine answered in its recent issue. Referring to the testimony of one of Moro's Red Brigades "jailers," Antonio Marini, the magazine reports that Moro told his kidnapers that Kissinger was the one who had threatened him.

"This name, Kissinger," *Panorama* concluded, "is the symbol of those circles that prepared the violent interruption of the political line of Moro."

Why Moro was killed

Of course, it is a matter of public knowledge—even in the United States—that Henry Kissinger publicly opposed Moro's proposed national unity government "on anti-Communist grounds." But the notion that Kissinger ordered the kidnapping and assassination of Moro "to keep Communists out of the Italian government" is laughable. Kissinger wanted Moro out of the way because he opposed the policy of stability Moro represented.

Kissinger's oligarchical masters hate the Italian republic and wish to shatter its institutions and to return it to the direct control of the old oligarchical families who ran it as a collection of satrapies. Revival of the House of Savoy, Italy's 19th-century monarchy, is part of this process.

On Aug. 17, 1978, after the killing of Moro, DC Senator Granelli, in charge of the party's foreign office, was asked by *La Repubblica* newspaper what he thought of the possible involvement of "the Americans" in the Moro kidnapping.

"The Americans?" Granelli replied. "This expression is too general. It was well known that Kissinger and Moro did not understand each other. I remember an unpleasant toast in Rome at the end of a long meeting with Moro. Kissinger said: 'We discussed the Italian situation at length; until 1947 I understood

everything, then I didn't understand anything any more.' Moro was enraged."

The year 1947 was the year Italy voted in a referendum to free itself of the Savoy monarchy.

Revival of the Savoy monarchy was the explicit goal of P-2 Lodge Grand Master Licio Gelli, which brings us to the two-year-old murder of 80 people in the Bologna railway station massacre.

The Monte Carlo Lodge

In 1969, as is well known in Italy, White House aide Henry Kissinger and his underling Alexander Haig shoved their snouts into Italy to "restructure and strengthen" Gelli's P-2 lodge on behalf of the British royal family and Italian oligarchs. Then began the now famous "strategy of tension": terrorism, coup attempts, assault after assault on the institutions of the Italian nation-state. Gelli was in constant contact with ex-King Umberto of Savoy, whom he hoped to return when demands for "order" had been sufficiently orchestrated.

What surfaced last month was new knowledge concerning the P-2's "wetworks" operations, and the existence of the supersecret Comité Monte Carlo.

Italian prosecutors investigating the Bologna train station bombing have in their hands today a confession from one of Gelli's close collaborators, Celso Ciolini. The Comité Monte Carlo, said Ciolini, included several internationally renowned personalities, mentioning in particular the name of Henry Kissinger.

It is Comité Monte Carlo, with Kissinger in its midst, that controls both right and left terrorism. The Monte Carlo lodge had elaborated a detailed plan to wreck Italy, with the participation of parts of the trade union leadership and key political and financial leaders.

The Bologna bombing, according to confessions taken by the prosecutors, was planned at a meeting of the Monte Carlo lodge on April 11, 1980. A month later at the Hotel Sheraton in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Gelli and Ciolini met one of the top operatives of the Black Fascist International, Stefano della Chiaie, the terrorist boss linked to the "Madrid Center" and reportedly in contact with the infamous Center for Documentation organized in 1951 in the Spanish capital by the pretender to the throne of Austria-Hungary, Otto von Hapsburg. The Madrid Center included [behind Gelli] Hjalmar Schacht's son-in-law Otto Skorzeny of Hitler's SS, rescuer of Mussolini and head of certain postwar Nazi networks. Libya's Muammar Qaddafi was in contact with the center well before he organized his so-called coup in 1969—the year the strategy of tension was launched in Italy, and the year Henry Kissinger moved into the White House under Richard Nixon.

In the fall of 1982 a new wave of terrorism is expected throughout Europe and the United States.

Kissinger makes a drug deal over the corpse of the Lebanese nation

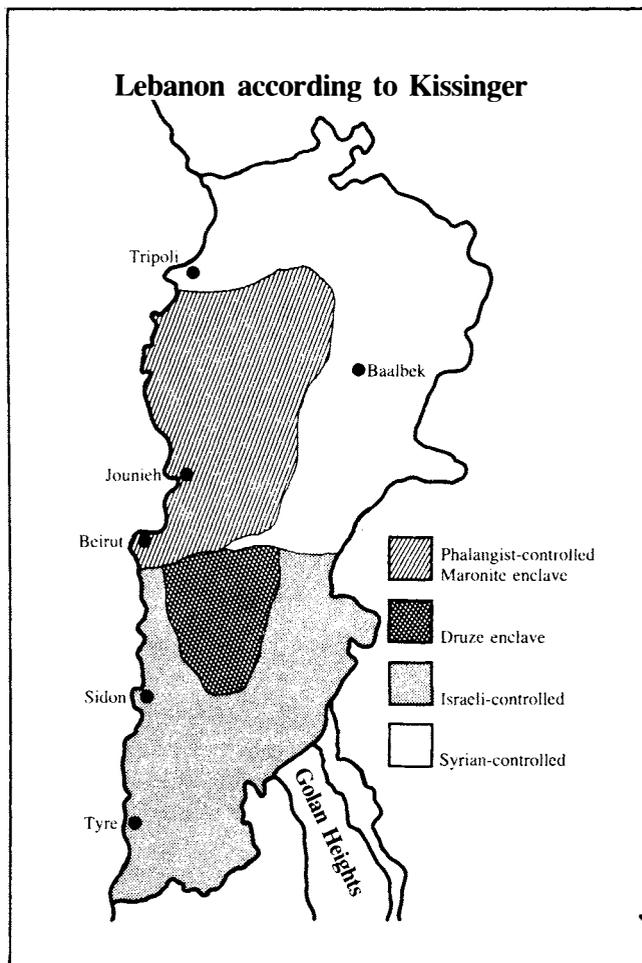
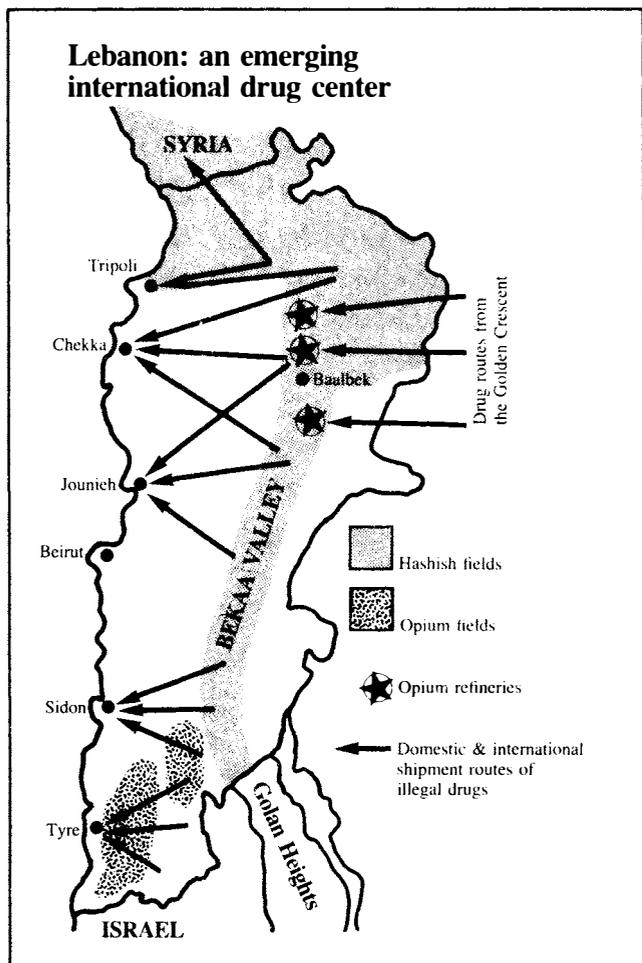
by Judith Wyer

As the architect and crisis manager of the 1976 Lebanese civil war, then U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger drew up a plan to partition Lebanon. If Kissinger now has his way, Lebanon will soon be divided between Israel, Syria, and the Falangist gang. This chop-up of Lebanon will make it the hub of a drug and organized crime operation reaching from Pakistan to the Mediterranean.

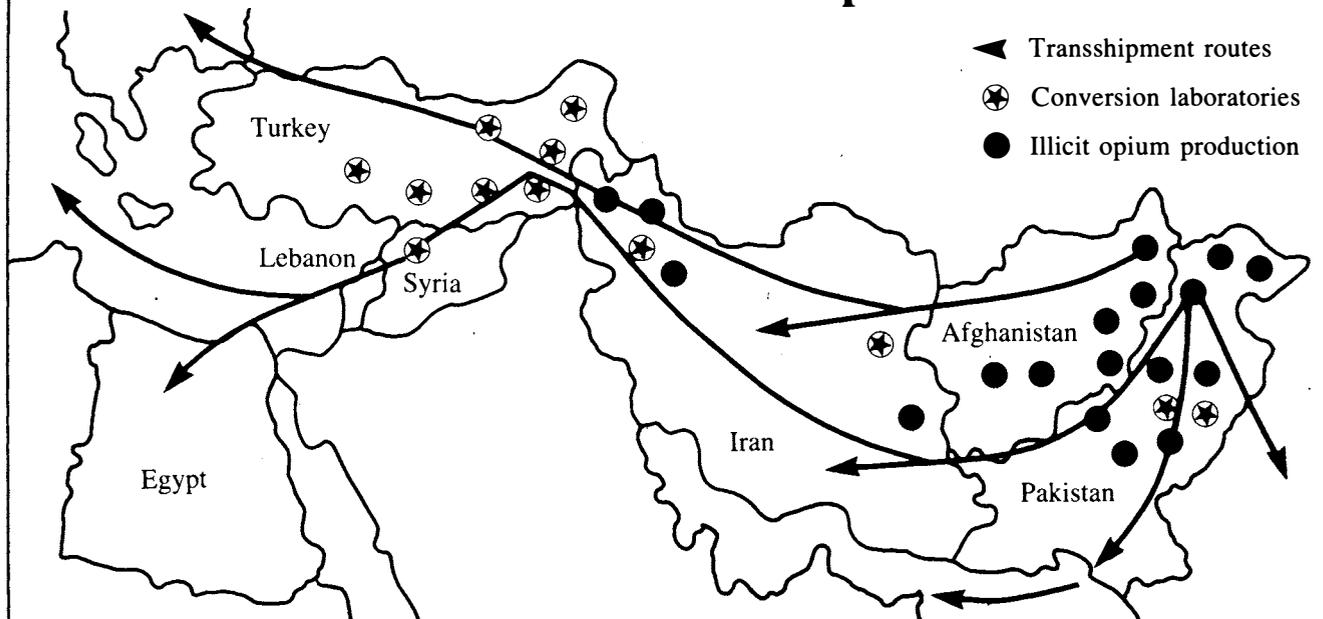
An unspoken element in the Middle East policy doctrine drawn up by Kissinger in 1972, the so-called step-by-step approach which led to the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel, is the transformation of the region into a

haven for what Kissinger and his backers like to call "free enterprise." As a result of this policy, both Egypt and Israel have been turned into havens for "Dope, Inc." over the past ten years.

It is no exaggeration to state that criminal activity is the definition of "free enterprise" for the Kissinger network. The prototype of the enterprise zone policy was imposed on Egypt in 1974 by Kissinger and his traveling piggybank, David Rockefeller, under the name of the Open Door. President Anwar Sadat was offered plenty of credit from private banks, as long as the Egyptian government did not ask too



The Golden Crescent: illicit sources of opiates



many questions about what the money was being used for. Soon after Sadat finally began to crack down on the "enterprise zones" around Alexandria, where warehouses full of illegal opium and hashish were discovered and major arrests made in September 1981, he became the victim of terrorist bullets.

Central to the Rockefeller-Kissinger policy is the spread of unregulated offshore banks as repositories of "hot money" from shady enterprises. With 120 such banks already in Lebanon, operating according to the Swiss numbered-account model, Lebanon has been designated as the financial center for illicit opiates originating in the Golden Crescent (Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan) as well as Lebanon's traditional crop, the potent cannabis drug hashish.

Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, a tool of the powerful Israeli Mafia run by David Rockefeller's business partner Meyer Lansky, has shown himself to be prepared to cut Israel into Lebanon's lucrative drug trade. Israeli sources report that shortly after Sharon's invasion of Lebanon 40 tons of Lebanese hashish were confiscated by Israel to be sold on the open market. This is, presumably, one of the financial benefits of Israel's occupation of south Lebanon to which the Israeli Finance Ministry has referred.

Since Israel's first invasion of south Lebanon in 1978, Israel has cultivated a close alliance with the Shiite Muslim minorities in the region. These Shiites are allies of both the fanatical Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran and the ruling Assad gang in Syria. This alliance serves to conduit the drugs produced by Iran and Syria that are moved via south Lebanon through the port towns of Sidon and Tyre.

Guiding Kissinger's longstanding design to carve up Lebanon is a plan authored by British intelligence agent, Prin-

cton University's Professor Bernard Lewis, to undermine the sovereignty of all the states in the region, transforming them into lawless tribal fiefdoms of organized crime and its British and Venetian oligarchical controllers.

In the decade that Kissinger has dominated the American policy toward the Middle East, a series of catastrophes have swept it and Southwest Asia, contributing to the massive increase in illegal drug exports.

- The 1975-76 Lebanese civil war began the slow disintegration of Lebanon as a state and claimed well over 100,000 lives.

- In July 1977 a coup d'état in Pakistan installed General Zia ul-Haq as dictator. The episode brought to power a regime that has been proven complicit in heroin running, including Zia's own family. Zia's predecessor, the legally elected President Bhutto, testified that shortly before his overthrow Kissinger promised to "make a horrible example of you" because of Bhutto's commitment to developing an independent nuclear energy capability for Pakistan.

- In 1978 the Israelis invaded south Lebanon, transforming that once-prosperous agricultural region into a lawless territory in which illegal drugs, notably opium, and international illegal drug transshipments proliferated.

- In February 1979 the so-called Islamic Revolution brought mass murderer Ayatollah Khomeini to power in Iran.

U.S. drug enforcement authorities report that as of 1981, Pakistan had become the world's largest opium exporter. Though it is difficult to quantify, Khomeini's Iran is thought to have become another major exporter, as well as consumer, of opium and heroin. It is known that since 1978 a growing portion of heroin consumed in the United States and Europe has come from the Golden Crescent. It is also known that the

Muslim rebels fighting Soviet occupation of Afghanistan are an important component of the Golden Crescent drug trade, swapping opium for arms.

Since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980, Israel has made no secret of its alliance with the murderous Khomeini regime, supplying millions of dollars in arms to Iran. Zia maintains secret relations with Israel through various military and intelligence channels, the most important being the Canadian based Space Research concern.

The transformation of Lebanon

According to the Italian weekly, *Panorama*, since 1978 Lebanon, too, has become an up-and-coming opium, hashish, and now heroin exporting center. *Panorama* estimates that at least 30 percent of Lebanon annual income is earned through illegal drugs. The funds for such trade ends up in Lebanon's unregulated banks, Lebanon's largest industry.

The process of transforming Lebanon into a vast drug plantation began immediately after the 1976 civil war when destitute farmers in the Mermel region of northern Lebanon converted their fields from cash crops to hashish, under the tutelage of the Syrian occupying troops. Today the Hermel and the remaining territory occupied by Syria in the Eastern Bekaa Valley constitutes one of the most profitable hashish-exporting enterprises in the world.

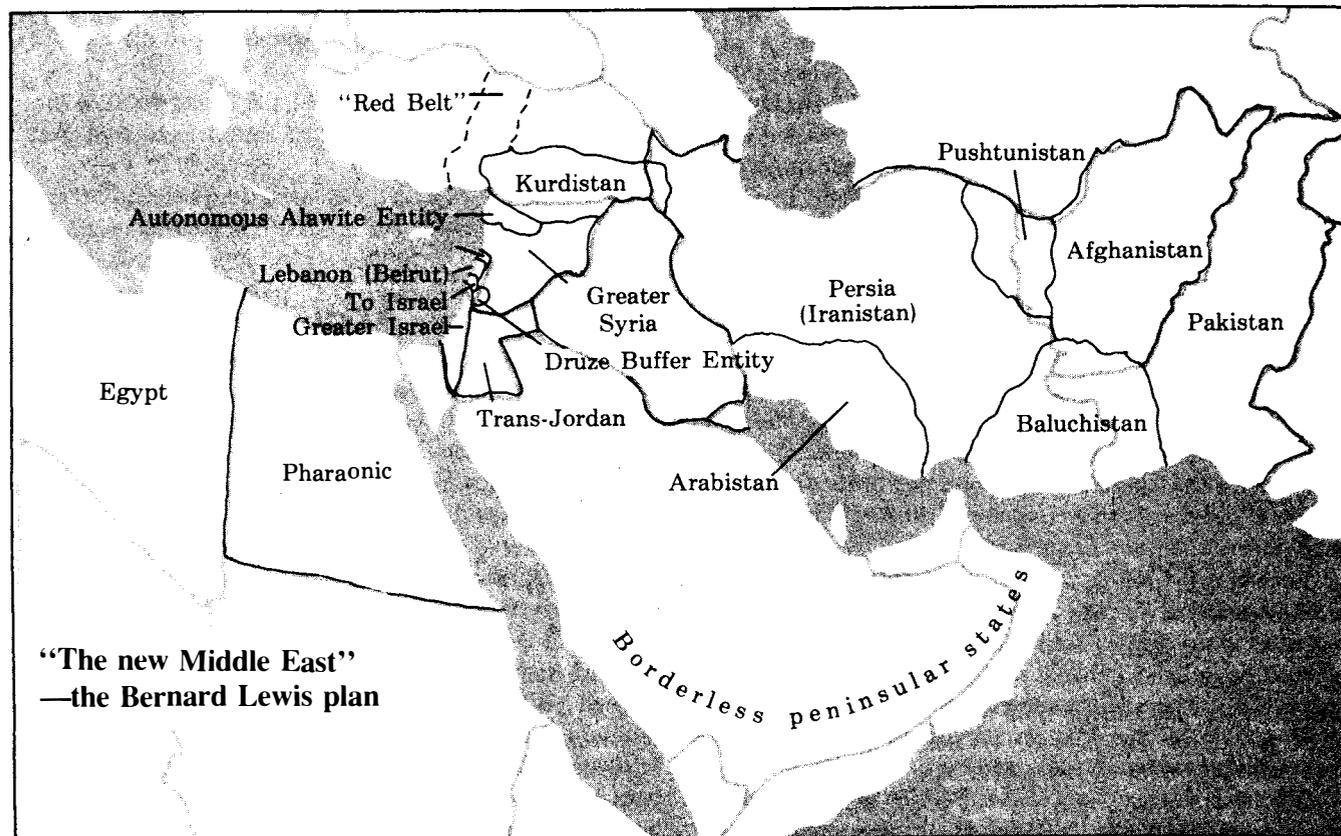
Late last year during the investigations by Italian authorities of the terrorist kidnapping of the U.S. Gen. James Do-

zier, it was revealed that the Italian Red Brigades, some of whom were trained in Lebanon, are also a part of the Lebanese drug pushing syndicate through their ties to the Sicilian Mafia. Days before the rescue of Dozier, the Italian government tried to extradite a Syrian drug merchant, Salah ad Din al Bakhsh, from Greece. He was reported to have conducted drug transactions with Italian terrorist Rafael Reggio, who was arrested in connection with the Dozier affair. European terrorists are reported to be an outlet for drugs grown in the Mideast, from which they generate funds to buy guns.

The Italian trail also reveals the smelly pawprints of Henry Kissinger. Testimony in the trial this summer of the Red Brigaders who kidnapped and assassinated Italian Christian Democratic statesman Aldo Moro revealed that a "prominent international figure" (Kissinger) threatened Moro that he would "pay dearly" for his political plan for a national unity government. Moro himself believed that Kissinger hated him for his role in the Euro-Arab dialogue, a policy which could have led to a sound peace settlement between the Arabs and Israelis, jettisoning the Dope, Inc. partition scheme.

Israel's free enterprise zone in south Lebanon

Israel's successive invasions have made south Lebanon a lawless, virtually ungoverned territory, and provoked a demographic shift in which the Shiites have become dominant. These Shiites, in combination with the followers of Col. Saad Haddad, the mercenary militia leader in Israel's pay, are



destined to become the gauleiter in Israel's occupation of the south.

Since the June 6 Israeli invasion under Sharon's orders, the occupying army has begun to carve out an entity in south Lebanon making Israeli-allied Shiites Israel's colonial governors. In early August, the Israeli Tourist Minister announced that south Lebanon will become a tourist and casino center which will benefit Israeli's economy.

Detailed plans drawn up by the Israeli foreign intelligence service, Mossad, *well in advance of this year's invasion*, called for Lebanon's freewheeling Swiss-modeled banking system (an entrepôt since the 1950s for international organized crime), to become Israel's offshore banking center. On cue, the first Israeli government delegations to visit the southern Lebanon ports of Sidon and Tyre after Israeli troops occupied them were led by the Israeli Finance Minister and the governor of the central bank.

Like Tyre and Sidon in the south, the major ports north of Beirut in the Maronite enclave have become prime outlets for illegal drugs and other contraband. As early as 1976 Bashir Gemayel began to cultivate his relationship with Israel, sealing their support for his bid to succeed Elias Sarkis as President of Lebanon. Since then, Israel is reported to have delivered up to \$100 million worth of arms to the Bashir Gemayel-led Falangist militia.

Israeli support was the key to Gemayel's victory over the Maronites during a series of blood feuds in 1979 and 1980 which destroyed the power of the contending Maronite clans led by former President Camille Chamoun and Suleiman Franjeh. Bashir Gemayel is personally responsible for the atrocious murder of Franjeh's son Tony.

Immediately after Gemayel took control of the Maronite enclave he seized the ports previously controlled by his Maronite adversaries. According to an exiled Lebanese banker, the ports and the lucrative casinos in the Maronite capital of Junieh have already netted the Gemayel clan tremendous returns.

A Maronite supporter of Gemayel revealed recently that once the "smoke clears" in Lebanon, it will become the dominant banking center in the Mideast functioning exactly like Switzerland. Despite six years of civil strife and foreign occupation, the central bank still is reported to have several billion dollars in gold in its coffers. And despite the chaos, the decentralized Lebanese banking system has continued to function.

Another piece of the picture is the notorious gold bullion market in Dubai, which is reported to have been resuscitated earlier this year. Besides being the Persian Gulf headquarters of British intelligence, Dubai is ruled by Sheikh Rashid, whose regime is the closest in the Gulf to Ariel Sharon's drug-running Muslim allies Zia and Khomeini, and who is a known funder of the British intelligence-created Muslim Brotherhood. The gold, which originates in Zurich and London, is important because it is a universal currency for opium transshipped through southern Iran.

The Assad Mafia and the Middle East crisis

by Thierry Lalevée, Middle East Editor

The recent Lebanese war was not fought over drugs, but there was definitely a "drug connection" to it which will be the basis for a most cynical, dirty deal in the coming weeks between Syria and Israel. This will most likely be concretized in the shape of a partition of Lebanon between Syria and Israel, as we document above, leaving a token "independent" Lebanon under the rule of some Israeli-controlled puppet à la Bashir Gemayel, who will control a "greater Beirut" whose territory will extend no farther than to Khalde or the Mount Lebanon region.

Underlining this drug aspect of the war was the Israeli army's behavior in Lebanon, acting under the orders of the plenipotentiary representative of the Israeli Mafia, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon. Entering the destroyed cities of Tyre and Sidon, the Israeli Defense Force took two steps; first to load hundreds of trucks with seized Palestinians weapons which, as the Vienna *Kurier* revealed Aug. 21, were sold afterward for hard currency to willing arms dealers who transported them to Iran, then in the midst of its offensive against Iraq. Secondly, dozens of other trucks were loaded with the local hashish crop, evidently not to be burned in Israel, but rather sold through Sharon's American Mafia connections, represented by Meshulem Riklis of the Rapid American Corporation. Hence, a few weeks after the beginning of the war the Paris daily *Le Monde* could quote Israeli officials as saying that "the war has been a good war; we have made a lot of benefits."

But the Israelis cannot be really totally blamed for this state of affairs, as they were merely emulating Israel's supposed "enemy," Hafez al Assad of Syria, who since 1972 has based his regime on creating a "greater Syria" by partitioning Lebanon with Israel, a rationale to include that country in his mafia activities.

Indeed, if Lebanon is partitioned into three spheres of influence—at least—the prime object will be control of drugs, production and trade, and the recycling of dirty money. Israel is expected to retain control over southern Lebanon where "Major" Haddad has for years been using the production of hashish by the local Shiite community to buy the weapons he needed from the Israelis. Syria, on the contrary, will try to retain its control over northern Lebanon and the key city of Baalbeck, the real revolving door of the drug market where, especially in the last few years, the first refineries for the

Reopening the Kissinger file

by EIR's Counterintelligence Staff

Although Ronald Reagan built his political career on opposition to the policies of Henry Kissinger, and would probably not be in the White House today but for his overall campaign pledge to the American people that he would keep Kissinger's influence out of the government, the former Secretary of State is manifestly making a comeback in Washington. Despite strong resistance to according Kissinger any official position, a cold coup by Kissinger has been in progress since the United States betrayed its Ibero-American allies during the Falklands war, at the behest of Kissinger's business partner Lord Carrington. The coup has accelerated since Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the appointment of Kissinger's friend and fellow crisis manager George Shultz as Secretary of State.

The British dimension

The *Executive Intelligence Review* has served as an authoritative source on Kissinger's policies and practices. In our last Special Report on the subject, "Henry Kissinger Boasts of Three Decades of Treason," published on June 1, 1982, *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche (in addition to describing Kissinger's personal vendetta against himself since 1975) revealed how Kissinger took advantage of the U.S.-Soviet adversary relationship again and again to humiliate, isolate, or undermine the United States, at the behest of the British and with the connivance of certain Soviet officials. We published Kissinger's May 10 address to the Royal Institute for International Affairs in London, in which, boasting of the array of secret Anglo-American agreements since World War II, Kissinger stated that "in my period in office, the British drafted various U.S. documents regarding the U.S.S.R. and the Third World, and asserted, "In my White House incarnation then [as National Security Adviser], I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department."

The Moro case

Below we present new evidence warranting official investigation of Kissinger as a sponsor of assassinations and a threat to national security. We have translated



Kissinger with his good friend José Martínez de Hoz of Argentina last December. The monetarist de Hoz, former Finance Minister, and a flagrant anglophile, had done more than any other single individual to savage Argentine industry.

a legal brief, or *esposto*, submitted to the Italian authorities by Fiorella Operto, Secretary-General of the European Labor Party in Italy, and a collaborator of *EIR* founder LaRouche. The brief makes a case for Kissinger's implication in the 1978 kidnapping and murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro, the trial of whose Red Brigades assassins preoccupied Italians this summer. In the course of that trial, the Italian press reported that Moro himself believed that an international conspiracy had targeted him, that there is a great deal of evidence to back up that belief, and that the name of Henry Kissinger comes up repeatedly in this connection, not least through his reputed membership in the Comité Monte Carlo, the parent body coordinating the coup planners in the outlawed Propaganda-2 Freemasonic group. *EIR*'s thesis from the beginning had been that such an international operation instigated the Moro murder and the terrorist upsurge as a whole. Every aspect of that operation leads back to a network in which Henry Kissinger is a prominent personality.

There were broad strategic issues at stake in the Moro murder, as there are today in Kissinger's collusion with mob lawyer Roy Cohn and others to politically or physically eliminate LaRouche and other international spokesmen for the New World Economic Order.

The efforts of Kissinger and his networks throughout the 1970s were devoted to 1) destroying the momentum for a New World Economic Order, which, if consummated, would have averted the present industrial depression and financial crisis; and 2) expanding NATO as an "out-of-area" gendarme for debt-collection enforcement, resource looting, and mass depopulation.

Aldo Moro had repeatedly indicated that his effort to achieve national unity through an alliance between his Christian Democracy and the Italian Communist Party (much of whose base consists of labor unionists, businessmen, and Roman Catholics) was being countered by elements in both West and East. Moro had also indicated that Kissinger's personal vendetta against him had to do with his denial of the use of Italian military bases for resupply of Israeli forces during the 1973 Yom Kippur War, and his promotion of a "Euro-Arab dialogue."

Preliminary conclusions

Kissinger's plans for the Middle East did not aim at a genuine peace, but at the "NATO-ization" of the region, as the secret clauses of the Camp David agreement attest, and the "Khomeini-ization" of the Arab world as a wedge for enforcing the backwardness of the underdeveloped sector and the de-industrialization of the advanced sector.

Thus, Moro concluded, Kissinger's slanders of himself as "soft on communism" and willing to reach a deal with the PCI at any price (Moro was in fact very cautious and cagy in his dealings with his communist counterparts) did not stem from Kissinger's phobias about Reds, but from a fundamental policy drive.

There is accordingly a pattern behind the seemingly arbitrary string of coups and assassinations and destabilizations Kissinger has arranged. Kissinger did not represent the U.S. government, nor his own ambitions, but a private network whose scope Moro intuitively sensed, and whose roots and goals are outlined below.

The case against Kissinger for the murder of Aldo Moro

In a legal brief, or esposto, submitted to the Rome office of the Prosecutor of the Republic on Aug. 14, Fiorella Operto, chairman of the European Labor Party (POE) in Italy, documented evidence implicating Henry Kissinger in the ten years of terrorism aimed at destroying Italy's republican institutions, and, on the basis of that evidence, demanded that the Italian courts subpoena the former Secretary of State to answer charges.

The brief, excerpted below, details Kissinger's involvement in the kidnaping and murder of former Premier Aldo Moro and in the 1980 bombing of the Bologna train station that killed 80 people, as incidents within a scheme known as "the strategy of tension," designed to undermine Italian democracy.

The legal brief is also being submitted to the prosecutor's office in Milan, and to the parliamentary commission delegated to investigate the subversive activities of the P-2 Freemasonic lodge, which has been implicated in terrorist coordination and coup plots.

Fiorella Operto, Secretary-General of the Partito Operaio Europeo (POE), brings to the attention of the State's Attorney of Rome certain facts and considerations regarding the investigations into the Masonic Lodge Propaganda 2 (P-2), the kidnaping and assassination of the leader of the Christian Democracy, Aldo Moro, and the dynamiting of the station in Bologna on Aug. 2, 1980. We also append, among other things, a brief presented by ourselves to the state's attorney and the district attorney of Rome, relating to the investigation into the violent death of banker Roberto Calvi.

On the basis of the facts we shall lay out here, we intend to demonstrate that both in regard to the kidnap and murder of Aldo Moro, and for the Bologna bombing, we

find ourselves confronting not isolated episodes, but a destabilization project of international significance, a project that is still going on, with the aim of subverting the institutions of the Italian Republic. In particular we single out the role, at the highest levels of this project, of the American citizen Henry Kissinger. The POE therefore demands that a court proceeding on the activities of Henry Kissinger be opened. The POE maintains that it is urgent to issue a subpoena for the appearance of the above-named Kissinger so that he can be called to respond on the points of crucial importance in order to ascertain the truth about the destabilization project of which our country has been the victim for many years. To motivate such a demand, the POE enumerates:

1) In the course of the investigations into the bombing of Aug. 2, 1980 in Bologna, the magistrates in charge of the investigation, Aldo Gentile, Giorgio Florida, and Claudio Nunziata, discovered elements which proved the direct implication of the Masonic lodge of Monte Carlo, alias Masonic Executive Committee, alias Comité Monte Carlo, in the orchestration of the bombing.

Celso Elio Ciolini, an individual closely linked to the head of P-2 and presented by the press as the "lieutenant of Gelli" (*La Repubblica*, July 31, 1982), confessed to the Bolognese judges that the decision to set off a bomb in Bologna was taken by the Comité Monte Carlo during a meeting at the Hotel de Paris in Monaco by the Comité itself on April 11, 1980. The same Licio Gelli took charge of the implementation of the criminal plan. The following May, Gelli traveled to the Hotel Sheraton of Buenos Aires accompanied by Ciolini [who has since "disappeared"; see box]. There he met the noted terrorist Stefano Delle Chiaie. The subject of discussion was "how to set up the mechanism that will lead to the Bologna massacre" (*La*

Repubblica, art. cit.).

Carlo has been confirmed by many witnesses heard both by the Bolognese magistrates and by the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into P-2. In particular, the Pisan entrepreneur Remo Antonucci confirmed the meeting at the Hotel de Paris April 11.

2) Henry Kissinger is a member of the Comité Monte Carlo. Ciolini in fact supplied a list of 400 names of persons belonging to the lodge. "Among the members [are] party secretaries, big industrialists, important politicians and so forth, along with personalities of the Trilateral Commission [Ciolini mentions also Kissinger] and of the Masonry."

Kissinger's membership in the new Masonic lodge organized by Gelli in Monte Carlo is, as we shall see, coherent with the activities of the ex-Secretary of State of the United States and above all with his relations with the P-2 lodge. According to American sources, reported in press articles, it was the U.S. National Security Council directed by Henry Kissinger that "relaunched" in 1969 the activities of the P-2 lodge. On June 16, 1981, the Rome daily *Paese Sera* published an article by U.S. correspondent John Cappelli in which among other things, one reads: "1969 would have been the year in which, at least according to good New York sources, the decision was taken by functionaries of the U.S. National Security Council staff to protect, with a Masonic cover, an association which in substance was really to carry out a subversive shift in Italian politics. This role was then entrusted to a P-2 which was already active in the field of business and investments. Number Two man at the NSC was, it's worth recalling, at that time Alexander Haig." The Number One man at the NSC, the man to whom Haig owed his career, was Henry Kissinger. "The future generalissimo and Secretary of State Alexander Haig launched at that time a series of contacts with Italian 'businessmen' It should be said that the decade from 1970 to 1980, saw in Italy the launching and unfolding of the coup-makers' Strategy of Tension. . . ." (John Cappelli, art. cit.)

3) The Masonic lodge, Comité Monte Carlo, appears to be the direct continuation of the P-2 lodge. Corrado Inverti wrote in the weekly *Panorama* on Aug. 9, 1982: "That year, 1979, Gelli's P-2 was in difficulty: the court inquests of Florence and Bologna [*Italicus* massacre—a train bombing] had rendered less impenetrable and more uncertain that center of business and political-financial plots. Gelli decided to create a new lodge, in Monte Carlo." Here Gelli founds the "Masonic Executive Committee."

persons formerly enrolled in the P-2 and enrolls others who do not appear in the lists found a year and a half ago in his offices at Castiglione Fibocchi. . . . Important names in the Italian political-economic world must be kept secret.

"Participating in the formation of the Monte Carlo committee were Ezio Giunchiglia, the lawyer Federici,

William Rosati, and Enrico Frittoli, who works in Monte Carlo for the Locadi Import-Export Company. The headquarters of this company, in Rue Saint Charles 5, becomes the mailing address of the committee."

4) The Comité Monte Carlo had worked out a project for a coup d'état commonly defined by the press with the name, "cold coup," that is, a strategy for taking power consisting of conquering the institutions from within, and attracting persons of positions of power into the lodge. "The persons of the committee"—reads its statute—"must hold already the greatest power possible in some sector of political, economic and cultural life. . . . We must conquer, exercise, increase and ever reinforce our power." Writes Corrado Incerti in the above-cited article: "After having embraced the idea of a military coup d'état [the Borghese case, 12 years ago], Gelli has now developed with Monte Carlo a political project of moderate-reactionary imprint, a type of 'cold coup' based on conquering power by means of billions [of dollars] and on the replacement of a few politicians in the main Italian parties. . . ."

To realize these plans Gelli used terrorism, as is demonstrated by the testimony of Elio Ciolini. Gelli was and is in close contact with the top terrorists, such as Stefano Delle Chiaie. Against him and against some of his accomplices, the Bolognese judges issued arrest warrants on the 15th of April of this year. A judicial summons for the crime of massacre was also issued against lawyer Federico Federici [also "vanished"], a member of the Monte Carlo lodge. Sandra Bonsanti wrote in *La Repubblica* of July 31, 1982: "The meeting takes place April 11, 1980 at the Hotel de Paris of Monte Carlo. Reportedly present are Calvi [murdered in London, July 17, 1982—ed.], Gelli, Ortolani, Federici Ciolini [also "disappeared"], plus a bigwig from the Grand Orient, plus an industrialist. . . . They talk about the financial problem. It is Gelli who launches the idea of covering the operation with a bombing. . . . At the end of June [terrorist Stefano] Delle Chiaie sends two of his men to Italy to prepare for the action."

5) which Gelli fielded, and still fields, all the resources to which he and his powerful patrons have access (it is appropriate to recall that various media have reported that many members of the Comité are also members of the Trilateral Commission of which Kissinger himself is a member, and other members of the lodge are important Swiss, American, and English personages) of installing a government in Italy based on "national unity," that is, a stable government based on the alliance between the biggest Italian parties. It was against this political possibility, for which Aldo Moro had become the spokesman, that Licio Gelli on the one hand and Henry Kissinger at a higher level, unleashed the means at their disposal. It is not superfluous to note, and we shall see this point better later, that both Gelli and Kissinger have tried with all means to impede the entry into government power

of precisely those communist parties which are taking their distance from the "Soviet model" in the most determined way. This was a reflection, as we shall report below, that Moro made several times. It is to be noted that while Gelli said he was ready to consider the immediate possibility of a coup d'état in the case of a "clerico-communist" alliance, at the same time he maintained relations with regimes in the East.

In the course of a meeting of the P-2 lodge which took place March 5, 1971 in Rome (hence, a year after the decision made by Kissinger's NSC to use the P-2 to cause a "subversive shift in Italian politics"), Gelli harangued members of the lodge on the "danger" of a clerico-communist alliance, foreseeing the need to resort to any means whatever, including the use of "emergency plans," to prevent this.

As was also reported in the book by Roberto Fabiani (*I Massoni in Italia*, Milan, 1978), the watchword of the secret meeting centered on the point: "The threat of the Italian Communist Party, working in accord with clericalism, and determined to take power." Gelli said among other things at this meeting: "And despite the fact that everybody knows this to be an immediate danger, no one has felt the need to oppose it with protests and demonstrations: Today a state of public apathy registers in all the classes of the Italian population, passively favoring the implementation of these plans, which are projected with the most blatant premeditation to grab and retain the levers of power. Many have asked how we should act if *one morning* upon getting up we should find that the clerico-communists had taken power: if we should retreat into passive acquiescence, or assume certain positions and take emergency measures based on them." [emphasis added]

From this statement and from the analysis of the behavior of Gelli and his protectors it is clear that from their point of view the "morning" of the seizure of power by the "clerico-communists" arrived on March 16, 1978, the day of the launching of the government of national unity and of the kidnaping of the author of that government, Aldo Moro.

6) In testimony given at the Moro trial, and in statements to the press in the context of the trial, the widow of the statesman, Mrs. Eleonora Moro, and his children, Giovanni and Agnese, said they were convinced that Aldo Moro was the victim of an international conspiracy to "punish him" and keep him from carrying forward his political line. The members of Moro's family said that to understand who organized the statesman's assassination, it is necessary to go back to the threats that he received from an American political personality from 1975—it was in 1975 that Moro began the "strategy of attention" toward the Italian Communist Party (PCI)—until the day he was kidnaped. From many witnesses, it emerges clearly and without any possibility of doubt that the person who threatened Moro is Henry Kissinger.

Among the statements by Moro's family, other than the documentation appended, we wish to report:

a) In an interview given by Eleonora Moro to *Corriere della Sera* on Apr. 13, 1982 at the beginning of the Moro trial, the following question was posed to the widow: "Moro was 'fully conscious' of the risks he was running. What were the threats, the warnings, and hence the worries of the DC leader? Where did they start?"

Mrs. Moro answered: "At first I don't think he took it very seriously; but little by little, he had to realize that it was not a generalized threat. . . . I heard that, even at the international level, some people had told him point-blank that if he did not quit this idea of his, if he did not stop this attempt of his of implementing his political line—that is, the idea that all the political forces should collaborate and participate directly in the life of the country—he would pay dearly for it."

Mrs. Moro explained that Aldo Moro was perfectly aware of the danger of the threats he had received and equally aware that such threats could have cost him his life. Given the consciousness of the international political world that Moro had, he necessarily had to know that the source of the threats was extremely "credible." Mrs. Moro continues: "I am asked if my husband had had, shall we say, friendly advice, that he should desist from this thing which could be dangerous for him, or if it was said to him point-blank: 'Look, if you persist in this thing, this thing will get you into trouble.' It is one of the few times in which my husband told me precisely what they had said to him, without telling me the person's name. Now I shall try to repeat as I recall it: 'Honorable (said in another language), you must stop pursuing your political plan of bringing all the forces of your country into direct collaboration. Either you stop this thing here or you will pay dearly. It is up to you how you want to understand this.' The sentence was like that. It's something that frightened me a great deal. . . ."

b) In a deposition in court during the Moro trial, July 20, 1982, Moro's daughter Agnese declared: "My father was very shaken and worried because of the strong pressures he received to abandon his political project. . . . I later came to know that such discussions were held with my father in the summer of 1975 when he went to the United States and participated in a reception at the Italian Embassy."

And Giovanni Moro, whose deposition was taken the same day, said: "There have been reports of threats, related to his political line, which were received in the United States, it seems to me, at an official reception even: somebody came up and advised him to switch tracks." Aldo Moro spoke again of threats he had received, a few weeks before he was kidnaped: "He was aware of the fact,"

continued, "that he was concretizing a form of government on a line he had sustained for ten years, and he was heavily preoccupied that there might be a lot of forces converging abroad so that the constitution of this government would never

arrive.”

c) In September 1978 (cfr. also *L'Avvenire* of April 16, 1982), Hon. Vittorio Cervone, a Christian Democrat who is very close to Moro, reported to an Italian weekly what the statesman had said to him before his kidnaping: “He told me: You will see that they will make us pay for our political line. It happens to me as it does to Berlinguer. He does not find comprehension in the Soviet Union, and I in the United States and in part of Germany. By that ‘part’ he meant Strauss. . . . Now we have arrived at this conclusion: the BR [Red Brigades—ed.] kidnap and the murder.”

7) The threats against Moro were proffered by Henry Kissinger. Such threats fit into the picture of a precise strategy. The testimonies and statements in this sense have been numerous, and many others can be obtained by Italian justice using the approach followed by Moro’s family.

a) In an interview released to the daily paper, *La Repubblica*, on Aug. 17, 1978, Senator Luigi Granelli, who was at the time head of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Christian Democracy, referring to the kidnaping of the statesman and responding to a question on the threats Moro had received from the “Americans,” stated:

“The ‘Americans’? The term is too generic. It is known that there was not much understanding from Kissinger, and that’s not surprising. . . . I recall an unpleasant toast by Kissinger in Rome, at the end of a dinner and a very long official discussion with Moro. We have spoken at length of the Italian situation, said Kissinger, and up to 1947 I understand everything very well, but then after that I don’t understand anything. . . . Moro was very angry.”

In the same interview Senator Granelli explains why he was convinced that Moro had been kidnaped and killed precisely to keep him from carrying forward his political line, and he also explains why the threats against the statesman are to be linked directly to his kidnaping. “From the beginning we were convinced that we had to face not only a human situation, however dramatic, but a political situation. . . . The Moro crime cannot be isolated from the overall strategy of tension. . . . surely, from Piazza Fontana [December 1969 bombing in Milan that claimed 16 lives and was first major terrorist act since the war—ed.]

this strategy appear diverse, but how can one rule out a linkage, a single design? It is also true that these episodes did not achieve their objective:

“From the political standpoint we had continued to press forward. So then they hit the author of this ‘pressing forward’. . . . That was not the first time that Moro had felt himself in danger. . . . Certainly he underwent pressures and threats in the period when he preceded and accompanied the Opening to the Left [first inclusion of Socialist Party in government, in 1962-63, under Moro’s premiership—ed.]. true that in those years many politicians were forced to sleep away from their homes from time to time. But it was Moro himself who taught us then that the only positive response to

the destabilization attempts was to be sought and found in a broadening of the consensus. . . . Surely pressure was put on him to abandon his policy. . . .”

interview that Granelli made the above-cited reference to Henry Kissinger.

b) Parliamentarian Stefano Rodotà, in an article which appeared in *Panorama* on Aug. 2, 1982 writing under the headline: “So Many Great Old Men,” specifically fingers Henry Kissinger as the one who “symbolizes at least one of the circles that had planned the violent interruption of Moro’s policy” and as the text evinces, as the possible giver of the order to kidnap and assassinate Aldo Moro. Rodotà writes: “From Henry Kissinger to Raffaeli Cutolo: Are these by now the extremes of the parabola traced by the Red Brigades, from the assassination of Aldo Moro to that of the head of Digos in Naples? The question is not merely rhetorical, but it focuses the hot issue which can no longer be evaded since, in recent days, two extremely significant events have occurred.

“First, in depositions before the Roman court, Moro’s family once again emphatically underlined an element upon which they had insisted in the past. Nora, Agnese, and Giovanni [Moro] trip to the United States, heavy and explicit threats were made to Aldo Moro. In substance, the Christian Democratic political leader was invited to abandon his policy of cautious opening toward the PCI, or else face grave consequences including personal ones. And in the same hearing as Mrs. Moro’s deposition, one of the accused Red Brigaders, Antonio Marini, revealed that, during his ‘interrogation’ by part of the BR, Moro had indicated three occasions on which he had been threatened, the last of these linked in fact to the phase of political conflicts with Kissinger. This name, therefore, symbolizes at least one of those circles which, according to the family’s hypothesis, had planned a violent interruption of Aldo Moro’s policy.”

Hon. Rodotà concludes by establishing a link between what he had written regarding the role played by Kissinger in the kidnap and the role played in the context of the “plot” against Moro by the P-2 lodge. “This means that the plot was not merely international. . . . The political assassination of Moro becomes, in this light, the first move of that gameplan among secret powers that later unfolded through affairs like the P-2 affair and the Banco Ambrosiano affair. [It is] a gameplan in full operation and one upon which, more than upon any other, the destiny of democracy in Italy depends.”

c) Ambassador Roberto Ducci, former head of the Political Affairs Section of the Italian Foreign Ministry, in his book, *I Capi in Testa*, reports episodes which are extremely significant for understanding the campaign of threats unleashed by Kissinger against Moro. Ambassador Roberto Ducci is a source of crucial importance given the fact that he personally participated in most of the discussions between Kissinger and Moro.

On page 73 of the book, the Ambassador reports on a discussion between Kissinger and Moro at the end of which

Kissinger threatened, almost explicitly, a coup d'état in Italy. "Moro invited Kissinger to lunch at Villa Madama [Foreign Ministry in Rome—ed.]. . . . Kissinger got up and said, 'As I sat down I asked my friend Moro to explain the Italian political situation to me, and he did it. . . . But when he got up he had only gotten as far as 1947, and therefore I must postpone the continuation of my education on this subject until a future meeting. In the meantime I cannot be concerned about the Italian internal situation as I understand it and as my advisers present it to me. It is a situation that no one, I believe, could describe with optimism and which seems to me to have worsened notably since my last visit. I am sure that Sr. Moro and the other Italian ministers are as worried about it as I, and I don't doubt that they will want to commit themselves totally to improve things. . . . Otherwise the day will have to come in which I shall be obliged to call in Ambassador Volpe [John Volpe, then U.S. Ambassador to Rome] and tell him: 'Dear Volpe, has the time come to send a general in place of you? I don't believe so. . . .' Every one of us remained frozen,"

In other parts of his book Ambassador Ducci describes another meeting between Kissinger and Moro in the United States. "Kissinger allowed Moro to come to the 24th floor of the Hotel Hilton to have breakfast with him at eight in the morning. Sonnenfeldt met him at the door. . . . At a certain point in walked Kissinger and said hello while continuing to stir a soft-boiled egg he had in a cup. He quickly interrupted Moro's first words . . . and he threw himself into a merry-go-round of jokes, barbs, condescending remarks, threats, and compliments, all equally directed at Moro and at some of his advisers. . . . After these brief and sudden words, Kissinger at a certain point disappeared from the room and did not come back . . . Moro felt the affront was personally against him. . . ."

d) The journalist Rodolfo Brancoli, in his book, *Spettatori Interessanti*, reports part of the "confessions" extorted by the Red Brigades from Moro during his imprisonment, from which there emerge certain details which are crucial for understanding Kissinger's particular hatred for Moro.

"Moro speaks several times in his 'confessions' of Kissinger's hostility to him, when he recalls his having been excluded from receptions at the Embassy by directive of the then Secretary of State, and the preference shown 'with extreme simplicity and a certain dose of rudeness for the DC [Christian Democracy] younger set, which would set aside 'the more traditional and unsophisticated group to which I belonged' . . . Moro himself mentioned a more specific recent motive for contrasts with Kissinger, in his 'confessions,' where he brings up the question of landing bases on Italian soil for American resupply to Israel during the Yom Kippur [1973] War. Moro says: 'We, although risking friction with our powerful ally, explained that, above all given the lack of forewarning and an adequate explanation of the reasons and purposes that could be considered a NATO crisis, we therefore refused the bases that were requested. The new pro-Arab

or at least more balanced orientation of Europe and Italy continued to be badly digested by the Americans who continue to interfere in the existence, the modalities, the limits and the presuppositions of the Euro-Arab dialogue, with the effect of somewhat slowing down the pace of the operation and partially emptying it of its content. This was in large part the position of Kissinger who, besides, made no mystery of it and cultivated an animosity for the Italian position and for me personally. As it was explained to me by objective sources and as some very unpleasant episodes showed to be true, I was portrayed as bent on an indiscriminate accord with the Italian Communist Party, whereas it is well known that my attitude is a carefully thought-out and measured political evaluation. . . ."

8) In a book published by the Partito Operaio Europeo in October 1978 (which we attach to this brief), *Who Killed Aldo Moro?*, the POE detailed both certain previously unpublished facts and the strategic context in which the kidnap of Aldo Moro was situated. In particular the book referred to an operation for which Kissinger was one of the main movers, known as the "Ninety Days Strategy," of that year with various destabilization maneuvers against Italy, which led to the kidnap and killing of Aldo Moro.

9) We maintain that it is of crucial importance for the purposes of the investigation of the activities of Henry Kissinger in relation to the Moro crime to underline that Kissinger and his strategy must not be identified with the United States government or with the United States. Kissinger represents an international force, a private "network." From the appended material it will become clear that Kissinger declared explicitly that he has followed from the outset a foreign policy aimed at bringing about the triumph of the strategic interests of British power groups.

10) Kissinger is well known in international political circles for his capacity to put the threats he proffers into action. This is proven by the case of the President of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a political leader dedicated to the development of his country whose government was overturned by a coup d'état on July 4, 1977, who was imprisoned and then killed. As the White Paper written by Bhutto himself at the beginning of 1977 reports (see appended, "The Pakistan Papers," *Executive Intelligence Review*, January 1979), in a statement that is on the court record of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, Bhutto was perfectly aware even before the coup against him that Kissinger had signed a "death sentence against his person,"

had not wanted to accede to threats and pressures on him by Kissinger himself.

"Dr. Kissinger," Bhutto wrote, "told me that I should not insult the intelligence of the United States by saying that Pakistan needs uranium processing plants to satisfy its energy needs. I replied that I do not intend to insult the intelligence of the United States by discussing the energy needs of Pakistan, but at the same time, he should not insult the sovereignty and self-respect of Pakistan by discussing the plant in any

way. Thus I received my death sentence.”

We further maintain that it is crucially important to obtain material on the assassination of the Spanish Prime Minister Carrero Blanco, of the coup d'état against and murder of President of Chile, Salvador Allende, and the murder of the Saudi monarch, King Faisal.

In particular regarding the assassination of Carrero Blanco, it is important to note that he, like Moro, had opposed the concession of military bases repeatedly demanded by Henry Kissinger in relation to the Arab-Israeli war in October 1973. Kissinger held talks on this point in Madrid Dec. 18 and 19 and found himself faced with a firm reaction by Carrero Blanco. On Dec. 20, Carrero Blanco was assassinated.

11) In the context of our request for urgent investigations into Henry Kissinger, we also maintain that it is urgent to open investigations into one of the men who is most linked to Kissinger and whose interface with the P-2 lodge has been spoken of several times by the press. In particular we maintain that the investigative dossier must include the “Alexander Haig File” seized among the papers of Licio Gelli in his villa at Castiglion Fibocchi, of which *Paese Sera*, among other things, spoke in its June 7, 1981 issue in an article titled, “In Gelli’s Safe, There Was Also a File on Haig,” and signed by Sergio Baraldi. The article reads, in part: “Rumors are circulating in Rome that the Milanese judges have sent the document to Palazzo Chigi [Interior Ministry—ed.]

extraordinary importance, above all in relation to what we reported in point (2) of this brief.

12) We also maintain it urgent to open immediate probes into a series of threats launched in the direction of Mrs. Moro after her deposition. In particular the journalist Indro Montanelli wrote in the weekly *Oggi* an article asking that Mrs. Moro be incriminated and concluding: “All of this reinforces in me my old idea that public officials should take their widows to their graves with them. Widows are very dangerous.” Montanelli, who is linked to TV Monte Carlo, is famous for the series of threatening articles he wrote against the then-President of ENI [Italy’s National Hydrocarbons Agency, which pursued a policy of independence from the oil multinationals—ed.], died in an air accident which many considered sabotage.

Considerations

We realize the difficulties of pursuing an investigation of this kind, but besides the duty of doing justice to Aldo Moro, the necessity of the investigation of Henry Kissinger, beginning with the presentation of a warrant for his appearance to Kissinger himself, is imposed by the fact that, as many political figures have stressed, the peril of destabilization of which Moro was the victim is still very much alive and operational. Therefore the Italian republican state must be made capable of safeguarding its institutions.

Respectfully submitted,
Fiorella Operto

Two key witnesses have disappeared

Two witnesses in the Italian magistracy’s ongoing investigation into the terrorist spree which began in Italy around the 1978 kidnapping and murder of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro, have disappeared. A third witness has been murdered in his cell in the maximum security prison of Novaro. What the three witnesses shared was the possession of knowledge linking Henry Kissinger to the secret Freemasonic lodge in Monte Carlo, the Monte Carlo Committee.

Italian press reports, including those published in the widely read news magazine *Panorama* have revealed that the Monte Carlo Committee, which itself oversaw the activities of the Propaganda-2 (P-2) lodge which caused the government scandal of May 1981, directed both the kidnapping and murder of Moro, and the Aug. 2, 1980 terrorist bombing of the Bologna railroad station, in which 83 persons were killed.

The most important of the “disappearing witnesses” against Henry Kissinger is Celso Ciolini, who had begun to testify in April in a Bolognese court as to the details of the Bologna massacre—which was ordered by P-2 chief Licio Gelli. Ciolini had also “named the names” of members of the Monte Carlo Committee.

Ciolini had been held in a Swiss prison until late in August, when it was suddenly reported by Swiss authorities that he had “disappeared.” No further explanation has been given by authorities.

Journalistic sources have revealed that when the Italian magistrates investigating the Bologna massacre received Ciolini’s list of names, they became quite terrified; the list included high-level international figures, including members of the Trilateral Commission. Ciolini had mentioned Kissinger in particular. Once the magistrates heard Ciolini’s testimony in April, they began searching for witnesses to confirm his story. One was a known neo-fascist terrorist, Palladino, who knew everything concerning the link between the Monte Carlo Lodge and the terrorist Black International.

Palladino was recently found murdered in his cell in the Novaro prison. Insiders suspect that he was assassinated by fellow prisoner Pier Luigi Concutelli, the assassin of Judge Vittorio Occorsio, a leader in the terrorist investigation.

A third witness, Federico Federici, who was put under judicial summons by the courts for the crime of massacre in connection with the Bologna bombing, has also disappeared despite close police surveillance. Federici is the attorney of the P-2 Freemasonic lodge.

Witness fingers Kissinger in the Moro murder trial

by Nora Hamerman, Editor

This journal's charges that Henry Kissinger was behind the murder of Italian statesman Aldo Moro in 1978 have received startling corroboration in sworn testimony in an Italian court.

Testifying Nov. 10 at the ongoing Rome trial of the Red Brigades members who kidnapped and killed former Italian Prime Minister Moro, Moro's press aide Corrado Guerzoni named Henry Kissinger as the "important American politician" who tried to intimidate Moro and make him change his political line. Guerzoni also said that Aldo Moro, before his death, had discovered that Kissinger's networks in the U.S. State Department tried to spread false rumors to the Italian media implicating Moro in the Lockheed payoff scandal that rocked world politics and toppled governments in the middle 1970s.

Guerzoni's testimony was front-page news in every Italian paper and a leading item on radio and television newscasts. It confirms charges made in a legal brief submitted last August to the Rome tribunal by Fiorella Operto, head of the European Labor Party in Italy and a close collaborator of *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. In that brief (translated in full in the Oct. 19, 1982 issue of *EIR*), Operto arrayed massive evidence that Henry Kissinger, operating on behalf of a private oligarchical network hostile to the interests of the United States and every allied sovereign government, had the motive, means and capability to order the murder of Aldo Moro. Operto asked the court to open an investigation of Kissinger.

The exposure of Kissinger's relationship to the "crime of the century"—the Moro murder—could blow the lid off a

carefully contrived plan by Kissinger and the British oligarchical circles behind him to make millions in speculative dollars off the Israeli takeover of the occupied West Bank, and simultaneously carve up the Middle East between the resurgent British Empire and certain cooperative circles in the Soviet Union after driving out the United States. Although Kissinger persistently has disguised his brutal methods of implementing policy as necessary to the crusade against communism and particularly the Soviet Union, it is clear that the international conspiracy against Aldo Moro brought together the ultra "left" Red Brigades with their documented ties to Eastern European intelligence services as well as the U.S. AFL-CIO leadership, and the intimates of the "ultra-right" Black International with whom Dr. K. openly consorts. Moro himself understood this.

Operto, in the cited legal brief, said that Henry Kissinger must have been the "important American politician" who, according to the testimony of Moro's widow, told Moro on a trip to the United States that he must "either change his political line or pay dearly for it." According to Eleonora Moro, the politician whose name she did not know added, "See for yourself how you want to understand this advice."

Asked in court Nov. 10 who had made the threats, Corrado Guerzoni, one of Moro's closest political collaborators, said "Henry Kissinger, who at the time was U.S. Secretary of State."

Guerzoni said that following the threats, made in 1974, Moro became suddenly ill, cut short his visit to the U.S.A., and considered leaving public life. He then decided not to

give in to the Kissinger diktat, but tried to take measures to assure the security of his wife and children against terrorist attacks.

In March of 1978, after an escalating series of threats to his life, Aldo Moro was kidnapped in an ambush on a Rome street and his five bodyguards instantly murdered. Moro was held and tortured nearly two months by the Red Brigades, and then was atrociously murdered himself.

Guerzoni's courageous testimony adds another name to the list of leading statesmen from among America's most valuable allies who were threatened by Henry Kissinger—and against whom the threats were brutally carried out. In 1977, Pakistan's last legally elected Prime Minister Z. A. Bhutto was overthrown and replaced by the military dictatorship of Zia ul-Haq, which judicially murdered Bhutto in 1979 on the same kind of trumped-up "corruption" charges Kissinger tried to use against Moro.

Before he died, Bhutto wrote a White Paper in his defense. He wrote that Kissinger had told him "I will make a horrible example of you" if Bhutto continued his independent nation-building efforts. Reporting on a conversation with Kissinger over Pakistan's nuclear energy program, which Kissinger opposed, Bhutto wrote, "Thus I received my death sentence."

Middle East was the issue

At the time of his death, Aldo Moro, then the president of Italy's Christian Democratic Party, was working closely with Pope Paul VI on a plan to create a "national unity" government in Italy, bringing into some government role the Italian Communist Party, Italy's second largest party. It was this plan that Kissinger openly and vehemently opposed.

As reported in court by Guerzoni, Kissinger told Moro in 1974, "I am not a Catholic, I do not believe in dogmas, and I cannot believe in your political line which I consider a strongly negative element."

But Moro himself was not deceived into believing that Kissinger's opposition had anything to do with "anti-communism." Moro's son testified last summer that Moro perceived that a certain network in the Soviet Union agreed with the Kissinger forces in the United States and Britain in opposing the "national unity" plan, for broader strategic reasons. According to published reports of the "confessions" extracted from Moro by his Red Brigades captors, Moro dated Kissinger's personal hostility to him from 1973, when as Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro had denied the United States permission to land on Italian bases to resupply Israel in the Yom Kippur war. Moro noted that Kissinger could not digest the European effort to open a dialogue with the Arab countries as well. It was then that Kissinger opened up the slander campaign depicting Moro as soft on communism.

In the murdered statesman's own words, "I was portrayed as bent on an indiscriminate accord with the Italian Communist Party, whereas it is well known that my attitude is a

carefully thought-out and measured political evaluation. . . ."

The West Bank real-state scam

A scandal that began to surface days before Guerzoni's Rome testimony makes clear what kind of interests Henry is protecting in the Middle East. The Kuwaiti daily newspaper *As-Siyassah* of Nov. 6 ran a six-column article exposing Henry Kissinger's planned Nov. 15 meeting in London with former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, now a member of "Kissinger Associates, Inc.," former U.K. Ambassador to Washington Lord Harlech, and others to coordinate land speculation on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. A press release published by the Kuwaiti News Agency the same day stated:

"According to well-informed French political sources quoted today in the daily newspaper *As-Siyassah*, a major scandal is about to erupt that could lead to the dismissal of both Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon. It has been revealed that there will be a series of secret meetings in London Nov. 14-15 involving Dr. Kissinger, Alexander Haig, Lord Carrington, and various British personalities such as Lord Harlech and Julian Amery as well as Miles Copeland, a former CIA agent in Egypt, living in London for the last 15 years."

"The meeting will aim at establishing a \$10 million fund to buy land in the West Bank and Gaza. In the recent period the Israeli government has been increasing its economic and political pressures on Palestinian families to leave their lands. These lands are then sold to pro-Israeli Palestinians, who are then selling them to dummy companies in France and Britain, which are exploiting them on behalf of the Israelis. According to French sources, this is the same operation as was done at the turn of the century by the Rothschild family.

"The London meetings will aim at gathering the necessary money for such investments in the West Bank and Gaza, and their exploitation for real estate speculation. The sources have pointed out that the early release of the news of the meeting may lead to its cancellation, as it also establishes a direct link with Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who, it should be remembered, is responsible for the massacre in Lebanon."

Investigation of the reported real estate "scam" shows that in addition to Henry Kissinger and Lord Harlech, it involves former World Bank director Robert McNamara; two leading members of the Trilateral Commission, Ireland's Garrett Fitzgerald and Roy Jenkins, head of the British Social Democratic Party; and Copeland, who recently admitted to a close associate his involvement in the assassination in September of Lebanese President Bashir Gemayel, the incident that "triggered" the Beirut massacre. These individuals are operating through Lord Harlech's "Trust for International Development," a business front with operations in many parts of the globe. Heading the Trust is George Assoussa, former director of the now defunct Foundation for Arab-Israeli Reconciliation.

According to one intelligence source close to Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, large combines based in the United States, Israel and France have been formed to buy huge tracts of privately owned Arab land in the West Bank. The lands are then being unloaded in one-dunum and five-dunum plots for Israeli buyers at 100 percent mark-up.

It is estimated that 60 percent of privately owned land in the West Bank will be in Jewish hands in three years.

While agencies such as the Jewish National Fund and the Jewish Agency are refraining from direct involvement in the deals, other groups, such as the fanatical Gush Emunim, are conduiting millions of dollars into West Bank real estate. Organizations like the Jewish National Fund are putting money into land reclamation once the land is purchased. In one combine described to *EIR* investigators, the minimum investment is a quarter of a million dollars.

Complicit in the real-estate scheme are a number of leading West Bank Arab families, many of whom, such as the Husseinis and Nuseibehs, maintain extensive connections to British intelligence. The Israeli-sponsored West Bank Village Leagues under the titular leadership of Mustafa Dudin are operating as an Israeli-controlled "Palestinian movement" to convince West Bank Palestinians to emigrate.

An anti-U.S. plot

In explaining Kissinger's involvement in West Bank real estate speculation, one insider explained, "It's simple. Kissinger likes money, and this is a damn good way to make it. Secondly, if Israel owns the West Bank, it means the West Bank problem is effectively settled—to the detriment of the United States."

Sharon and most of the Begin government are firmly behind the real-estate operation, which coheres with recently publicized government plans to settle 100,000 Jews on the West Bank by 1985. Such "Israeli expansionism" was roundly condemned by the U.S. administration in an unusually strong statement issued on Nov. 5. There can be no question in anyone's mind but that playing Sharon's "Greater Israel" game will undermine all remaining U.S. influence and credibility in the Arab world.

The Kissinger itinerary

This leads to the broader strategic goals of Henry Kissinger and the men behind him. *EIR* has discovered that Kissinger is slated to travel to London in the middle of November to put the finishing touches on an Anglo-Soviet sponsored plan to eliminate American influence in the Middle East. Kissinger's trip is the follow-up to a session he held with senior British aristocrats in London last May, when he was assigned the task of redirecting U.S. foreign policy to discredit the United States in the Middle East. He was given advance information of Israel's invasion of Lebanon at that time.

EIR learned of several high-level secret meetings recently

convened or scheduled to occur, with the involvement of Henry Kissinger and his associates:

1) On Nov. 15 in London, Henry Kissinger is scheduled to meet with Lord Harlech (David Ormsby-Gore) and others to discuss, among other things, "financial investments into the West Bank," according to one inside source. Those slated to attend the meeting include Ariel Sharon; Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis; former Secretary of State Alexander Haig; Lord Carrington, former British foreign secretary and a principal of Kissinger Associates; British parliamentarian Julian Amery, a top-level Freemason and a member of the secret Le Cercle group; Swiss intelligence operative Ernst Kux of the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, also reputed to be a member of Le Cercle; Robert Moss of the *Daily Telegraph* and British intelligence; Sir Edmund Peck, a British intelligence operative from World War II days when he was active in the Balkan theater, currently a visiting professor at Aberdeen University; Armin Gutowski, director of the Hamburg World Economic Archives; and Nicholas Elliott, former British intelligence station chief in the Middle East and currently a senior official in MI6.

2) In mid-October, Sharon held a private meeting in the village of Dir-el-Kamar in the Chouf Mountains in Lebanon with Charles Chamoun, a relative of Camille Chamoun. Present at this meeting were: Rupert Murdoch, owner of the *New York Post* and long-time British intelligence operative; Charles Douglas-Home, editor of the *London Times*; *New York Post* foreign editor Bruce Rothwell; Uri Dan, formerly of the *New York Post*, official biographer (and apologist) for underworld crime figure Meyer Lansky, and currently official spokesman for Ariel Sharon; Israeli Consul-General to New York, Naf-tali Lavi; and Lebanon's ambassador to China, A. Bustani.

The purpose of the meeting, sources report, was to discuss building up Chamoun's Chouf Mountain headquarters in Dir-el-Kamar and the Chamoun clan as a battering ram against the presidency of Amin Gemayel. Chamoun is known in Lebanon for his strong British intelligence connections as well as for his strong East bloc banking connections. Other topics included the West Bank, the importance of keeping the Lebanon-Israel border open, and real estate and water diversion schemes for southern Lebanon. The meeting was followed by a helicopter tour of the West Bank (reportedly to survey the premises); meetings with Prime Minister Begin and other government and opposition leaders; and a party at Sharon's ranch, hosted by Rupert Murdoch. Joining the festivities was American Jewish Congress head Howard Squadron, Rupert Murdoch's lawyer.

3) British parliamentarian and intelligence operative Julian Amery arrived in Israel in early November for one week on the pretext of attending celebrations commemorating Balfour Day. The real purpose of the visit, sources report, was to meet secretly with Israeli intelligence, Mossad. (See article, page 31.)

The Kissinger scandal the American press refuses to cover

by Vivian Freyre Zoakos, European Editor

On Nov. 10, Corrado Guerzoni, an associate of the murdered former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro, testified in court that Henry Kissinger had repeatedly threatened Moro with grave retaliation should Moro refuse to change his policies. At that time, Moro was leading the negotiations on behalf of the ruling Christian Democrats to bring the Italian Communist Party (PCI) into closer cooperation with the government and provide the chronically crisis-ridden country with a stable government and productive labor-industrial relations. He was subsequently kidnapped and assassinated after a two-month ordeal spanning March through May 1978, in an action which was carried out by the Red Brigades terrorist gang.

Years of investigation by the Italian authorities had established that the Red Brigades, together with the rest of the Italian terrorist movement, were not independent agents but the political tool of some international conspiracy.

Then, last summer, Moro's wife and son gave official testimony that Aldo Moro had been repeatedly threatened while on visits to the United States. They specifically cited a 1977 dinner given at the Italian embassy in Washington, where leading American government representatives and leading U. S. political figures were present, including Henry Kissinger.

Moro's associate Guerzoni has now given the courts the bombshell information that it had indeed been Kissinger who repeatedly threatened Moro unless the Christian Democrat abandoned what Kissinger alleged to be his dangerous policy toward the PCI.

On the day following this testimony, the Italian press was filled with headlines about the Kissinger role in the most dramatic Italian terrorist act in the post-war period. Unable to ignore the publicity, Henry Kissinger attempted to deny Guerzoni's information in a statement published by *La Repubblica* on Nov. 17. Here Kissinger insisted that Guerzoni was merely part of a plot hatched by *Executive Intelligence Review* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., to defame his, Kissinger's, good name.

Neither LaRouche nor any of his representatives had ever met or even heard of Mr. Guerzoni prior to his appearance at

court.

Other information began to be leaked to the press. The Nov. 17 issue of the well-known newspaper *Il Giorno* reported that the Soviet KGB was in possession of information about Henry Kissinger's sexual proclivities, information whose obvious blackmail potential had once led the Central Intelligence Agency to suspect that Kissinger might be acting as a KGB mole.

Kissinger's rather pathetic attempt at self-defense, citing LaRouche, has now led to a new rash of articles in the Italian press, including the *Il Giorno* commentary we reprint here, following excerpts from earlier coverage of the Guerzoni revelations.

The November 10 court testimony of Corrado Guerzoni, a close aide to former Italian prime minister Aldo Moro who was murdered by the Red Brigades in 1978, produced banner headlines throughout the Italian press and elsewhere in the world. Despite the fact that Guerzoni confirmed that Henry Kissinger had threatened Moro in an attempt to change his policies, this news service remains the only source of that information in the United States. Excerpts from the press coverage follow.

La Repubblica, (Rome), Nov. 11, page 1: "Kissinger intimidated Moro, 'You must not open to the PCI,' " by Luca Villosi:

ROME—Clamorous deposition before the Court of Assizes in Rome by the ex-press attaché of Moro, Corrado Guerzoni. . . . The Christian Democratic party president, Guerzoni reported, had a stormy discussion in 1974 with Henry Kissinger. The American Secretary of State said, without mincing his words, that he did not care for the rapprochement of the Communists to the government. Moro was so shaken by that encounter that, after having returned to Italy early because of illness, he even considered abandoning political life. Also according to Guerzoni, the U. S. State Department moreover tried to ruin the image of the DC [Christian Democratic] leader letting it be understood that he himself was

the "Antelope Cobbler" of the Lockheed scandal. The journalist will return to the witness stand Monday to be interrogated by the defense attorneys. . . .

The hearing seems like one of the normal routine ones. Few lawyers, few journalists. It starts out with Stefano Silvestri, one of those "eggheads" who in the days of the Moro kidnaping collaborated with the Viminal [Interior Ministry—ed.] in mapping out anti-terrorism strategy. It ends, surprisingly, in a vague atmosphere of international intrigue, evoking a stormy conversation about which, given the death of one of the two protagonists, the Christian Democratic leader killed by the Red Brigades, only Henry Kissinger, the ex-U.S. Secretary of State, could now report.

Kissinger—Guerzoni tells the judges at the Court of Assizes—had a tense conversation with the then Italian Foreign Minister, in 1974. The United States did not like the policy of rapprochement with the PCI. Nixon's collaborator said it in extremely clear terms, moreover reinforcing his thesis with arguments so crude and realistic that Moro was shaken to the point of being stricken with illness shortly afterward and, leaving early to return to Italy, even arrived at considering abandoning politics. . . . Guerzoni tells about Moro's habit of always carrying with him, in one of the bags robbed by the terrorists in Via Fani [scene of the kidnaping—ed.], the documents, including secret ones, which were needed for his daily activities. Which were they exactly? Perhaps the ones related to the Lockheed scandal. . . . since it was precisely in those days that the High Court of Justice had issued a decree on the affair.

And from Lockheed he arrives at speaking of Kissinger. "Moro," Guerzoni reports, "returned very shaken from the trip he made in 1974 to the U.S.A. together with President Leone. The reason was a private conversation, very bitter, which he had with the man in charge of U.S. foreign policy, during a reception at the Italian Embassy. The next day after that conversation the president [Moro] felt ill in the Church of St. Patrick. And, when he had returned to Italy, he went so far as to think about abandoning political activity for at least two or three years."

"Kissinger," the witness continues, "had expressed an extremely negative opinion about Moro's policy, which he considered harmful. Moro, in any case, was depicted in American circles as pro-communist: they used to say he was a person who, even without being part of it, favored corruption to weaken the DC and force it into coming to terms with the Italian Communist Party. . . . I learned the terms of the conversation with Kissinger, partly from Nino Valentino, at the time the head of Leone's press office, and in part from other collaborators of the president. Moro from then on started to worry, even without explicitly saying it, about what might happen."

"The president was not very cautious in his judgments about American politics. He complained that all of our decisions, including the most delicate and painstaking, were evaluated in the U.S.A. on the basis of bad, 30-line intelligence

briefings. He wrote for *Il Giorno* a quite tough article, which was then not published precisely for reasons of political convenience."

Guerzoni spoke on the problem of relations with the Americans with Moro for the last time the evening of March 15, 1978, the day before the kidnaping. "The newspapers in those days were making a few hints at Moro as a person who might become entangled in the Lockheed scandal. We feared a big flareup after the decree of the High Court which was closing the affair. And we knew that, in order to discredit the president [Moro], the U.S. State Department had launched an attempt to identify him as Antelope Cobbler." Antelope Cobbler was the code name of the principal beneficiary of the commissions paid for the sales of Lockheed aircraft.

"A functionary close to Kissinger had showed some journalists a daily with his photo and had hinted: The Antelope is he," the witness continues. "We had been talking about exactly this for a couple of hours the evening of the 15th. And we had remained agreed that if any other mention were to come out in the press we would have clearly said how things really were. And that was that there was a whole political story coming out of the U.S.A. and intended to hit Moro." The morning of the 16th, Guerzoni telephoned Moro's house. But the DC leader had already left the house, heading toward Via Fani.

Il Mattino (Rome), Nov. 11, page 1: "Guerzoni confirms yesterday at trial: Kissinger and Moro had a bitter clash in 1974":

ROME—One evening in September 1974, at the Italian Embassy in the United States, there was a meeting between Secretary of State Kissinger and Foreign Minister Moro, who was accompanying President of the Republic Leone on a state visit to Washington. The witness Corrado Guerzoni, at the time Moro's press attaché, is recounting to the judges. At a certain moment, Kissinger turned to Moro and said, "I do not believe in dogmas, I am not a Catholic. Therefore, I do not believe in your political line because I consider it a strongly negative element." . . . Returning to Italy, Moro confided in Guerzoni that he would not carry out political activity for at least two to three years, and would not have accepted becoming Prime Minister. "He was very scared." . . . The witness adds that the President of the DC did not consider Kissinger capable of understanding the Italian political situation through the thirty lines of intelligence notes that reached him by diplomatic channels. . . . In February 1978, Moro prepared an article for *Il Giorno*. It was an article very critical against the U.S. policy toward our country. "I myself was the one who advised him not to publish that manuscript to not make an old polemic more bitter." The article in question was published by *L'Unità*, on the eve of the 1979 political elections.

Moro's widow had already spoken of the trip to the U.S.A. Signora Eleonora [Moro] mentioned in the courtroom her husband's worries and his intention of leaving politics for

some time. Mrs. Moro also referred to *threats*, not specified, and to *intimidations*, of which her husband would have been the object, during the state visit to the U.S. A. with Leone. . . .

What does Guerzoni know about the two briefcases that ended up in the hands of Moro's kidnapers. . . ? The witness recalls that the evening before he telephoned Moro. The conversation slipped into the possibility that the next day, the day of the presentation to the Houses of Parliament of the government of national solidarity, presided over by Andreotti, that some newspaper might go back to the Lockheed question, given that the acts of the inquest were about to be deposed. Someone might point to him as the mysterious "Antelope Cobbler." This character, Guerzoni says, was pulled out by someone of Kissinger's State Department. In one of the two bags, Moro had the "Lockheed case" documents. "I have logical certainty of this."

Corriere della Sera (Milan), Nov. 11, page 7: "Guerzoni told judges of differences between Moro and Kissinger":

ROME—At least five witnesses have talked of it, but without supplying a single detail. Not even Eleonora Moro could say the name of the person who threatened her husband during a reception in Washington. Now here today is Corrado Guerzoni, one of the closest collaborators of the DC president, who tells: "There was a very bitter discussion between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Moro. Kissinger said to Moro: 'I don't believe in dogmas, I am not Catholic, and I cannot believe in your political line because I consider it a strongly negative element.' It was a strong clash, full of resentments. And the next day, at the Cathedral of St. Patrick, the president felt downright ill."

Guerzoni has a calm, dry tone. He goes on: "In the circles of the American Secretary of State, Moro was widely described as an anti-party, pro-communist man who favored corruption in Italy; he was not part of it, but he favored it to make the DC weak and therefore force it to come to terms with the communists."

. . . Guerzoni specifies, "In December 1974, when certain conditions had ripened through which the possibility of his candidacy to the prime ministership arose, he seemed to me to be decided to refuse such a proposal at all costs." Fear of the "threats" and "intimidations" of which Eleonora Moro and the children Giovanni and Agnese have spoken?

In February of 1978, Aldo Moro decided to break definitively with Kissinger. And he wrote a "furious article" against him. Guerzoni says: "I was the one who advised him not to publish that manuscript, to not make an old polemic more bitter. I filed it and gave it to Mrs. Moro only after the killing of her husband. But it is still a mystery to me how *L'Unità* managed to publish it on the eve of the political elections of 1979."

There's more. Behind the scenes of this seventieth hearing in the trial against the Red Brigades, reappears the ghost of "Antelope Cobbler," the mysterious intermediary for the Lockheed affair, perhaps the most lacerating scandal in the

history of the Republic.

Two days before the slaughter in Via Fani the acts of the inquest had been deposed. Moro had had a copy for some time and was preoccupied that the papers might take up the old rumor that identified himself with Antelope Cobbler. The evening of March 15, 1978, that is a few hours before the kidnaping, Guerzoni spoke about it with Moro on the phone.

"If something of that kind should be repeated, I said to the president, I will be the first to reveal how things actually went. That is, to recount that it was Kissinger's man who accused you of being Antelope Cobbler, pointing casually to a photo of you. And then we will orient the press in that direction," Guerzoni recalls.

. . . In Kissinger's memoirs there is no trace of this verbal clash.

Il Tempo, Nov. 11, page 1: "Guerzoni: Moro considered withdrawing after an abrasive conversation with Kissinger":

. . . Corrado Guerzoni, one of the closest collaborators of Aldo Moro and present director of Channel Two of the radio, seems to offer the exact key to read those "threats" and "intimidations" to which Mrs. Eleonora Moro and the Moro children had drawn attention of the judges of the Court of Assizes, and even earlier, of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry.

. . . Evidently, outside the circle of his family members, with whom he was, to say the least, nebulous (he had not revealed, for example, from whom the pressures came, even though he had specified on what occasion he had received them and where), Aldo Moro had confided only with his closest collaborators, but not with his party colleagues and government colleagues who, called to witness, have always said they were in the dark about the American episode.

Corrado Guerzoni added that the Kissinger-Moro conversation was confirmed to him by the then press attaché of President of the Republic Giovanni Leone, Dr. Nino Valentino. The latter however said in the evening that it was limited to speaking about the difficulties Kissinger had in understanding Moro's views, which he called "involved," and added: "The declarations of Guerzoni attributed to me are totally false and a product of fantasy." The American Secretary of State's negative appreciation of the policy pursued by Aldo Moro are not news, as the recently published memoirs of Kissinger also attest to this, but do not, however, speak of this specific episode.

Yesterday morning Corrado Guerzoni reconstructed before the judges the whole picture of American hostility to the statesman. . . .

Il Messaggero (Rome), Nov. 11, page 15:

. . . The testimony of Corrado Guerzoni offered points of notable interest, above all because it served to put into better focus some disconcerting declarations of the widow of the statesman. The episode of the conversation came up when the presiding judge turned to the witness with this question:

"Tell us about the trip to the United States which Hon. Moro made as a foreign minister."

Guerzoni, after having recollected the discussion between Moro and Kissinger at the Italian Embassy, added that he had learned the judgment that was circulating in the environs of the U.S. Secretary of State about the Italian DC leader. . . . The testimony of Franco Tritto, Moro's assistant at the University of Rome, was shorter; he was the recipient of five phone calls from the Red Brigades. He declared, in substance, that the statesman never manifested preoccupations for his own safety, but rather for that of his family.

L'Unità (Milan), Nov. 11, page 1: "In 1974 Kissinger ordered Moro to change policy":

ROMA—It was directly the American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, from the fall of 1974 on, who ordered Aldo Moro to abandon his policy of opening to the Communists. The intransigent opposition of the U.S.A. government to the line followed by the DC leader was expressed for the first time by Kissinger in the most brutal and threatening terms in a dramatic face-to-face with Moro, visiting the United States in the entourage of Leone. It was Corrado Guerzoni, ex-close collaborator of the DC statesman and present director of the second radio channel, who revealed the upsetting details of this episode in the courtroom.

The revelation on the Moro-Kissinger encounter arrives almost suddenly, unexpectedly, in a room which slowly gets more tense and silent. Guerzoni replies to a question of the presiding judge on the threats of which Moro was said to have been the object and recounts: "During a reception at the Italian Embassy in Washington, in September 1974, there was a very bitter conversation between Secretary of State Kissinger and the Christian Democratic leader. . . ."

Il Giornale (Milan), Nov. 11, page 7: "Denied before the judges the widow's suspicions on an international plot; Guerzoni, right-hand man of Moro, speaks: Kissinger criticized him, but did not threaten him":

ROME, Nov. 10—Everything, by now, seems quite clear even though, for prudence's sake, the judges intend to deepen their investigation of the question: Moro was not threatened in the United States over his political program and, therefore, he was not the victim of an international plot. The insinuations and suspicions of the widow must have been only the consequence of a clamorous mistake: the story of Corrado Guerzoni in the courtroom at Foro Italico, today, leaves in fact little room for doubt.

Corrado Guerzoni . . . 52 years old and for almost 20 years close to Moro as public relations adviser, journalist, and director of the second channel of RAI (Italian Radio-Television)—was very precise: Aldo Moro never enjoyed the sympathies of the White House and above all Kissinger always criticized his intention of bringing the Communists into the majority.

. . . We must recall the version and thesis of Mrs. Moro.

"My husband," she has always maintained, "told me that, during a reception in New York, he was threatened if he should have insisted on carrying all the political forces into the government and said that he was considering the possibility of leaving political life." The wife had already told the parliamentary commission investigating Moro's death that she believed in the existence of higher ups who gave the orders behind the Red Brigades.

Corrado Guerzoni's story refers to a confidence he had from Moro but checked afterwards with others including Nino Valentino, former press office head at the Quirinal with Leone, who however immediately denied the circumstance. . . .

(Editor's Note: *Il Giornale* is directed by Indro Montanelli, who in an article in the weekly magazine *Oggi* earlier this year asked that Mrs. Moro be incriminated and concluded, "All of this reinforces in me my old idea that public officials should take their widows to their graves with them. Widows are very dangerous.")

La Repubblica (Rome), Nov. 12: "Here is the U.S. plan that confirms Guerzoni's charges":

. . . Completely different is the opinion of Franco Fedeli, director of *Nuova polizia*. The magazine will publish in its next issue an unpublished and top-secret document elaborated by the Intelligence Board, the liaison entity between the U.S. secret services (CIA, FBI, DIA and NSA).

The document contains an in-depth analysis of the Italian reality in terms surprisingly similar—Fedeli maintains—to those expounded by Guerzoni and indicates directives of intervention which can supply a key to reading successive and dramatic events.

The document concerns 20 countries, and as far as Italy is concerned, is not limited to the Moro-Zaccagnini case [Benigno Zaccagnini was secretary-general of the Christian Democratic Party while Moro was its president and shared his policies—ed.], but goes into the trade union situation and contains directives pointed to a very high level. Hence not a simple theoretical analysis, but a package of precise operational indications to intervene and modify the Italian political picture.

What *Nuova polizia* published (the document goes back to the same period as Moro's trip to the United States) therefore reinforces what Guerzoni stated, refuting the refutations.

El Universal (Caracas), Nov. 12: "Henry Kissinger intimidated Aldo Moro":

ROME, Nov. 11 (EFE)—Henry Kissinger, in a stormy discussion held in 1974, in the U.S.A., intimidated Aldo Moro, president of the Italian Christian Democracy, calling him a "negative man" for his policy of rapprochement to the Italian Communist Party.

Moro, who afterwards, in 1978, was kidnaped and assassinated by the Red Brigades, felt "ill" after the bitter conversation with the North American Secretary of State.

He returned "frightened" to Italy before he had planned to, and even considered abandoning his political career.

This is the version of Corrado Guerzoni, Moro's press aide, recounted Wednesday in front of the judges who are judging the terrorists who participated in the kidnap and murder of Aldo Moro.

Il Giorno, Nov. 18: An Esposto [Legal Brief] Against Kissinger:

From the outset, a number of theories have been brought forward as to who was behind the kidnaping and lurid assassination of [former Italian Prime Minister] Moro. Among those cited for the crime have been the CIA, the KGB, the secret services of Eastern Europe, and even domestic political factions. What was lacking was the hypothesis that those pulling the strings actually consisted of a globally interrelated network. The person to advance the latter was Miss Fiorella Operto, a Milanese and a former teacher who is now general secretary of the POE, whose characteristics are still somewhat mysterious. She has presented a denunciation of Kissinger, accusing him of being the black hand behind this plot.

According to the magazine *EIR—Executive Intelligence Review*, published in the United States and linked to the POE—Kissinger is involved in a sordid gang involving a "homosexual international" which is a sort of "gay confraternity." Neither Kissinger nor the British secret services nor the KGB are strangers to this, the KGB being continually in search of sexual secrets in order to carry out complex black-mail schemes.

This is a rather complicated story, therefore, with certain fantastic overtones. Nonetheless, Miss Fiorella Operto has taken it forward to the point of presenting a legal brief to the magistracy. This denunciation is currently in the hands of Judge Leonard Agueci in Rome, who has opened an investigation on the basis of the 16-page legal brief submitted by Miss Operto.

La Repubblica, Nov. 19, from an interview with Henry Kissinger: U.S. Ex-Secretary Contradicts Guerzoni. . . Kissinger: 'I had no discussion with Moro'

New York, Nov. 16—"It is an atrocious and repugnant lie which does not have the least basis in fact and for which there is no documentation." With this declaration, Henry Kissinger denied the story told by [close Moro associate] Corrado Guerzoni before the judges of the Criminal Court, according to which Moro and the U.S. ex-Secretary of State had a conversation in 1974 so strained and harsh that the Italian statesman became ill and considered abandoning his political life. In circles close to Kissinger, it is maintained that Guerzoni's "lie" could have originated with a campaign against the ex-Secretary of State, orchestrated for some time by an American political group, the so-called Labor Party of Lyndon LaRouche, who accuse Kissinger of being at the center of many "international conspiracies," not excluding the kidnaping of Moro.

Interview: Dr. Ghulam Hussein

Pakistani opposition's pillars of strength have

Dr. Ghulam Hussein is the Secretary General of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), the party founded by former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and led since his murder by the Zia regime in 1979, by Bhutto's wife, Begum Bhutto.

EIR correspondent Mary Lalevée interviewed Dr. Hussein in Bonn, West Germany on November 11, the day before General Zia's government was forced to announce that Mrs. Bhutto was free to leave Pakistan for medical treatment. The announcement came just hours after Dr. Hussein and other PPP members had joined the Club of Life in a series of simultaneous demonstrations organized worldwide. Excerpts from the interview follow.

Lalevée: Could you explain what happened to you personally, and what your previous posts in Pakistan were?

Dr. Hussein: I was twice elected to the National Assembly, in the 1970 and 1977 elections. I held various political posts in the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and in the government. In 1970 I was appointed advisor to the governor of the Punjab. At that time I was also deputy secretary general of the PPP in the Punjab. When I was re-elected in 1977, I was appointed Railway Minister of Pakistan in Mr. Ali Bhutto's government. I was also made secretary general of the PPP. When martial law was imposed on July 5, 1977 I, along with many other leaders and workers, was sent to jail.

I was kept in jail for three-and-a-half years, under different charges, without trial. In March 1981 I was forcibly exiled to Syria, on the demand of hijackers of a Pakistan International Airlines plane. I had nothing to do with the hijacking, and when the authorities asked me and my friends if we wanted to leave the country, we said—and in writing too—that we had nothing to do with the hijacking, and that we were against it. We said that we wanted to face our trials, to answer the charges under which we had been kept in jail. . . .

We applied through the United Nations for political asylum, to western democratic countries. After one full year of verifications and investigations, the United Nations organization for rehabilitation declared us political refugees, and innocent. They recommended that we be granted political asylum in various western democratic countries.

I was granted political asylum in Sweden, along with three or four other friends. So, after one year in confinement

expert in "corporatist economics," the swindle by which the Mussolini regime forced labor and industry to undersign austerity after their independent institutions were destroyed. Miraculously transformed during the war into an "anti-Fascist," Fanfani's 1950s career as leader of the radical anti-industrial wing of the Christian Democracy was fostered by Clare Boothe Luce, then U.S. Ambassador to Italy.

The newly "anti-Fascist" Amintore Fanfani became a member of the Dossetti wing of the Christian Democracy, the dominant political party, which quickly emerged as the major opposition to the mainstream current led by postwar Prime Minister Alcide DeGasperi. The Dossettians postured as "Christian" ascetics, and on the basis of sacrifice offered a common front, from time to time, with the Italian Communist Party. In 1949, Pope Pius XII ordered Dossetti out of politics, and the leadership of his faction was taken over by Fanfani. It was Fanfani who in the mid-1950s became prime minister to lead the transition away from DeGasperi's pro-industrial reconstruction policies into the alliance with the Italian Socialist Party which gave birth to the first center-left coalition in 1963.

Fanfani's profile is that of a Catholic "integralist." Fanfani is closely linked to the oligarchic faction of the College of Cardinals; his major protector was the recently deceased Cardinal Benelli. He is also close to the Lefebvrist anti-Vatican movement, headed in Italy by Fanfani's protector, Princess Elvira Pallavicini. This powerful faction has never accepted the concept of the *Populorum Progressio*, Pope Paul VI's mandate that "development is the new name for peace."

Put diplomatically but incisively, French President Charles de Gaulle's evaluation of Amintore Fanfani as a British deputy holds true today. Fanfani is a member of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, which provides ex-King Umberto of Italy with his passport. In its document titled *Who Killed Aldo Moro*, the European Labor Party in 1978 documented that Fanfani was deeply involved in a plot to return the British-backed Savoy monarchy to power.

Fanfani is also a member of the Mont Pelerin Society, the secretive oligarchist "economics" groups which conspires to impose neo-Fascist economics in the name of British liberalism. Mont Pelerin's model project is the Chile of Pinochet, now on the brink of total financial as well as economic collapse.

Two of Fanfani's other assets include his connections to the Mafia through the notorious mayor of Palermo, Vito Ciancimino, head of the Sicilian Fanfanians, and the backing of the Jesuits internationally. In the early 1970s, Fanfani worked closely with the Society of Jesus to force the Christian Democratic Party into all-out opposition against a bill authorizing civil divorce in Italy. It was a typical "integralist" attempt to force the social teachings of the Catholic Church on Italian society as a whole, and it led to a major weakening of the Christian Democratic party itself, as activists left the party in droves.

But then, Amintore Fanfani was never a party man.

Fat Henry seems to be on the way out

by Mark Burdman

It was another rough week for Henry Kissinger—so rough that the Venetian-London oligarchy that controls him is beginning to consider its creation a liability which will soon have to be dumped.

They especially cannot tolerate that Fat Henry is showing signs of clinical paranoia. This threatens to upset many of the oligarchy's own plans at this highly sensitive moment of history.

Count Volpi di Misurata, the self-identified "Doge" of Venice, stated this week that indeed "it was possible" that Henry Kissinger's career is about to end. Publicly, the cautious Count, artful in the Venetian methods of intrigue and manipulation, would say no more. But the message was clear.

Similarly, Mrs. Elma Dangerfield, the artful London gossip who runs the influential Euro-Atlantic group, stated that "Henry Kissinger has become too expensive for us." Informed of reports that Kissinger's career is about to come crashing down, she chirped, "I'm sure, I'm sure. I've gathered that." Mrs. Dangerfield is in constant touch with London's influentials.

These influentials are trying to ride the current world depression in the direction of a fascist order, in the face of growing international obstacles. Kissinger has up to now been their up-front hit man for putting this order into effect. But Kissinger is cracking. This may jeopardize the whole operation. Kissinger cannot be tolerated.

Following the scandals in the international press earlier this month implicating Fat Henry in mafia real estate scams in the West Bank and in the murder of Aldo Moro, former Italian Prime Minister kidnapped by the Red Brigades in 1978, the pace of attacks on the homicidal pederast have stepped up.

The unthinkable has also begun happening. The international press is identifying American politician Lyndon La-

Rouche as Kissinger's main opponent. This reality is something the Venetian-London crowd never wanted to get out.

On Nov. 14, the major news media of Venezuela ran banner-headline stories stating that the recent Moro trial testimony in Rome implicating Kissinger in the murder of Moro "confirmed the charges of Lyndon LaRouche that Henry Kissinger was the intellectual author" of the murder of Moro. The popular daily *El Mundo* covered the Kissinger story on their criminal page—next to photos of scurrilous common criminals!

Not surprisingly, the international press began to smell blood. The leading Italian daily *Il Giorno* ran a Nov. 14 story revealing the shocking news that Yuri Andropov, former KGB chief and now General-Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, has a secret file on Kissinger's "nocturnal sexual escapades" that could be brought out at any moment to "blackmail" Fat Henry. The article then reported that Andropov maintains an international school of "homosexuals and prostitutes" who collect files and dossiers from famous people.

Kissinger-watchers will draw the appropriate conclusions.

Kissinger vs. LaRouche in the press

By Nov. 16, Kissinger's state of clinical paranoia about the wave of revelations was reaching the public eye. Italy's *La Repubblica* newspaper, in a story datelined New York, quoted Kissinger calling the testimony of Corrado Guerzoni, an associate of Moro, against him in the Moro trial "an atrocious and repugnant lie." The article continued: "In circles close to Kissinger, it is maintained that Guerzoni's 'lie' could have originated with a campaign against the ex-Secretary of State, orchestrated for some time by an American political group, the so-called Labor Party of Lyndon LaRouche, who accuse Kissinger of being at the center of many 'international conspiracies', not excluding the kidnapping of Moro."

Kissinger was now attributing to LaRouche the power to float a witness against him in an Italian court! The battle had been joined in a way the London-Venice crowd never wanted!

The Kissinger-LaRouche fight became a hot story in all the Italian press by Nov. 17. The most forthright account was in *Il Giorno*, which reported that "according to the magazine *Executive Intelligence Review* [founded by LaRouche], published in New York and linked to the Partito Operaio Europeo, Kissinger is involved in a sordid gang involving a 'homosexual international' that is a sort of 'gay' brotherhood. Neither Kissinger, nor the British Secret Services, nor the KGB are strangers to this."

Il Giorno reported that the POE's brief on Kissinger's responsibility for the murder of Moro was being studied by an Italian magistrate in Rome. With that, the "homintern" issue was out of the bag.

Yet more worrisome for Kissinger is that the story of his crimes is being reported in places where the fat homosexual thought he had a full black-out.

In the United States, the widely-listened-to radio station

KPFK in California ran a midweek item reporting the evidence surfacing in Italy that Kissinger, while U.S. Secretary of State, "made cruel and brutal remarks which made Moro physically ill."

In Israel, the 40,000 circulation anti-crime monthly *Meir* hit the newstands on Nov. 19 with a bombshell story quoting from *EIR* about Kissinger's responsibility for the targeting of Moro. More revelations about Kissinger are likely to appear in Israel in the next days.

"Who are you going to murder next?"

Kissinger's appearances at events in New York and Washington have become the subject of intense controversy. On Nov. 16, Kissinger appeared at the podium at the World Council of Churches' so-called Family of Man Awards. The 1,000-person audience was thrown into an uproar by an impromptu speech documenting Kissinger's murderous activities and homosexual exploits, delivered by the noted New York politician Fernando Oliver, a leader of the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), the mass-based political action committee founded and headed by LaRouche.

Following this, an NDPC spokesman took Kissinger aside and asked him confidentially, "these stories on the murder of Aldo Moro are a terrible way to end a career, aren't they?" A second NDPC representative called out to Fat Henry, who turned around smiling. She demanded, "you murdered Moro, you murdered Bhutto [former leader of Pakistan]. Who are you going to murder next?"

Two days later, Kissinger was due to speak at a conference of the American Jewish Congress in New York. With passersby in the street outside fascinated by a giant sign reading, "LaRouche says: Kissinger is a faggot," and with much anti-Kissinger sentiment being expressed by New Yorkers, Kissinger decided to show up three hours later than expected.

One day later, in Washington, D.C., a planned secret meeting of bankers at Georgetown University was greeted by a boisterous anti-Kissinger demonstration. One passer-by, a doctor, exclaimed: "If I call Kissinger a faggot, will his wife strangle me?" The attendees at the Georgetown meeting were highly embarrassed to be in the same room with Fat Henry.

German press haven't gotten the word

There are still some uninformed people who haven't grasped the lesson of the demise of Kissinger.

Documenting that the West German press is every bit as bad as the American press, the Munich-based *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* Nov. 12 ran a story from Rome claiming that the stories about Kissinger at the Moro trial were "nonsensical".

Really nonsensical was the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. When asked recently whether he had reevaluated his chummy relations with the proven-murderer Kissinger, Shultz mumbled at a State Department briefing: "Dr. Kissinger is a man of tremendous capability and proven intellect. I am privileged to call him a friend."

previously exposed by this news service. According to *Quotidien*, "There are certain frequentings attributed to Ben Bella, notably meetings with the neo-Nazi banker Genoud, a man close to certain Palestinian circles. He helped in the liberation from Israeli prisons of [convicted terrorists] Bruno Breguet and Magdalena Kopp. Sources also attribute to Ben Bella the intention to help in the translation and re-publication of certain Nazi works into Arabic."

Privately, it is said in France that Ben Bella and his Islamic networks have the intention of "recovering for Islam" the area of southern Spain known in earlier times as Andalusia, as well as much of southern France. These are areas of high concentrations of workers of North African descent, from whom Ben Bella draws his base of support. Islamic fundamentalist ideology is spreading among these workers, although French sources also report considerable resistance to Ben Bella's preachings among immigrants.

Then there are Ben Bella's Libyan and Pakistani connections. For months now, Ben Bella, who receives Libyan financing, has been acting as the go-between for the German "Die Grünen" (the environmentalist-terrorist "Greenies") and Libyan dictator Qaddafi. The two share a common outlook.

Qaddafi to *Le Matin*: "As for the massacre of the Jews, Hitler had understood that the Zionists wanted to dominate Germany. I have said that Hitler realized the danger of the Jews of Germany, and decided to sacrifice them before they sacrificed Germany."

Ben Bella to *Politique Internationale*: "If there is no other solution, let's have a nuclear war and be finished with the problem of Israel."

Ben Bella also maintains connections to the Islamic fundamentalist networks in Pakistan who are presently mobilizing to increase tensions with India as a means of sabotaging the upcoming March Non-Aligned nations summit in New Delhi.

It is hardly a coincidence, then, that Ben Bella is fundamentally opposed to the policies of industrial development necessary to forge a new world economic order. Indeed, Ben Bella is not his own master, but the pawn of two related institutions, Aurelio Peccei's Club of Rome and the North-South Commission of Willy Brandt and Olof Palme, both committed to neo-Malthusian perspectives envisioning the elimination of 50 percent of the world's present population in the next two decades.

The Brandt Commission's main mouthpiece in West Germany, the daily *Frankfurter Rundschau*, leapt to Ben Bella's defense in a Feb. 3 article reporting on the police raid. The *Rundschau* claimed that Ben Bella was the "victim of a political deal between France and Algeria," and that Ben Bella fears that if he returns to France he will be assassinated by Algerian agents. But the *Rundschau's* actual target was revealed when it mentioned that the Ben Bella affair occurs in the context of French President Mitterrand's attempt to improve relations with the Maghreb North African states.

Kissinger's exoneration fuels European anger

by Umberto Pascali in Rome

Last Jan. 24, after nine months, 99 sessions, and 300 interrogatories, the trial for the kidnapping and assassination of Italy's Christian Democratic Party President Aldo Moro (killed in 1978) concluded by sentencing 32 of the 63 accused to life imprisonment, and the rest to a total of 1,245 years in jail.

Although the sentences could be considered tough according to usual standards, it appears clear that justice remains to be done in the case of Aldo Moro. The key instigator, the real culprit responsible for the most ferocious political assassination of Italian post-war history, was named on the front page of every Italian newspaper following the dramatic testimony of Moro's widow, sons, and the even more courageous declarations of Moro's press secretary, Corrado Guerzoni. That person, named in the news but not in the court's sentence, is: Henry Kissinger. Kissinger, an individual whose personal responsibility for multiple murders and other obscenities has rightly earned him the title of the worst degenerate of the 20th century—an individual comparable to Tiberius, Nero, and Caligula—had openly threatened Aldo Moro to stop his policy of "National Unity" or face the consequences. All this is well known both inside and outside Italy. The Rome magistracy has in its hands a dossier, presented by the European Labor Party's (POE) secretary, which details Kissinger's deep involvement in the Moro assassination.

Despite all this, Kissinger's name was not even mentioned in the final sentencing. Why? Insiders know that, once again, enormous pressures stemming from London—in particular from the environs of the Royal Household and from the British-controlled apparatus in the United States—were directly brought to bear to save Kissinger's wretched hide. It is exactly these acts of wild interference by Anglo-American circles into European affairs that are provoking an increasing estrangement of Europe from the United States. America's leadership must consider that this situation cannot go on much longer. At this point, they must answer the question: Are they ready to sacrifice their vital interests and, in fact, play into the hands of Soviet propaganda in order to cover up the culpability of a gangster such as Henry Kissinger?

The question becomes even more urgent now, as the Italian magistracy's investigations into the "Bulgarian Connection" produce evidence against the Grand Lodge of Lon-

in Aldo Moro affair against the U.S.

don—Kissinger's puppet-masters. On which side do the Americans want to be in this war?

Despite the court's decision, an entire spectrum of Italian press and politicians, together with media spokesmen from other European countries, made a public outcry against the blatant whitewash of Kissinger's role. On Jan. 27, the most important Italian Catholic newspaper, *L'Avvenire*, published an article that quoted the Soviet *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. "Kissinger is a 'macabre figure' involved in the murder of Aldo Moro, Spanish Prime Minister Carrero Blanco, and Chilean President Salvador Allende. . . . Numerous assassinations were organized on Italian soil and in other countries with the green light of the bosses of the White House and of this same Kissinger."

Other international outcries against the sentence included the French Paper *Le Monde*. In an article by Philippe Pons datelined Jan. 26, *Le Monde* noted, "The last question concerns the 'threats' that Moro received at the hands of the Americans while he was Foreign Minister. Mrs. Moro and Moro's press aide recalled the stormy conversation that Moro had with Kissinger in 1974: the policy of rapprochement with



A new dossier published by the European Labor Party in Italy: "Behind the Bulgarian Connection to Terrorism is the Lodge of Kissinger and Andropov."

the Italian Communist Party was not liked by the Americans, and Nixon's collaborator Kissinger made this clear in so rude a way that Moro got sick immediately afterward."

An editorial in *La Repubblica* written by Stefano Rodotà on January 20 reads: "The hostility of the United States [to Aldo Moro] was more than obvious. No matter the 'operational' dimension of the threat Kissinger addressed to Moro: it is certain that the threat indicated a determination to interfere which cannot be considered as secondary." Similarly, the newspaper *Paese Sera* wrote on Jan. 21: "The Red Brigades made clear that their goals coincided with secret plans of certain political circles," recalling in this context the threats issued by Kissinger. The Soviet party daily *Pravda*, on Jan. 21, also referenced declarations issued by Red Brigades leader Prospero Gallinari before the Moro trial. Gallinari said: "We kidnapped Moro to destroy the national unity project. Moro was the crucial strategist of the national unity project."

The Grand Lodge of London behind Arsan

Ironically, just when the Anglo-Americans are doing all they can to save Kissinger, the Italian magistracy is amassing evidence of the involvement of the Kissinger's puppet masters in the immense drug/weapons traffic discovered recently by Trento Judge Carlo Palermo. Palermo has not decided to concentrate his efforts on the investigation into the "P-2 connection," a connection that leads directly to the Lodge's leadership, led by the Duke of Kent. *

A large part of the weapons smuggled by Henry Arsan (the Bulgarian connection), it has now been found, had been passing through the Tuscany region, in particular through the port of Leghorn. Involved were persons like Maurizio Bruni, and above all, Alessandro Del Bene, both members of the Propaganda-2 Freemasonic lodge (P-2), and both closely linked to P-2 leader Licio Gelli. It was the P-2 umbrella that was really running the weapons traffic. Del Bene had been able to smuggle highly sophisticated weapons, using a British company, the Independent Trading Company, based in Jersey. The area of Leghorn and the Tuscany region is one of the most tightly controlled Masonic areas, an area in which British Masonry planted its roots very early. The first Italian lodge was created in Florence in 1733. But the whole apparatus in Tuscany was reorganized in 1973, after the Grand Lodge of England recognized the Italian Grand Orient. In 1973 the Grand Secretary and the President of the Grand Lodge, James Stubbs and Jeremy Pemberton, made a journey to Tuscany, and had meetings with the most important politicians there (who were also, in large part, Masons). In particular, they met Socialist leaders, foremost of whom was the Socialist president of Tuscany and present Defense Minister, Lelio Lagorio.

The two bosses of the Grand Lodge of England had been guests of an important P-2 Mason, Alessandro Del Bene. A few days ago Florence magistrate Pier Luigi Vigna delivered a warrant for weapons smuggling to Licio Gelli, Gelli's son Raffaele, and Alessandro Del Bene!

oligarchic banking families who actively promoted Hitler's rise to power and assisted their relative, Allen Dulles, in orchestrating the post-World War II reorganization of the Nazi international now controlled by such figures as Genoud.

Jean de Menil was also a board member of the Permindex Corporation that wove together British, Swiss, Israeli, and Nazi international figures into an international "Murder, Inc." Among these were such figures as British Special Operations Executive veteran, Maj. Louis M. Bloomfield, King Farouk, a close ally of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem's fascist "Green Shirts;" and, Prince Gutierrez Spadafora, the former Mussolini Undersecretary of Agriculture, who became an adviser for the post-war activities of François Genoud and SS Col. Otto "Scarface" Skorzeny in Egypt and other sectors of the Mideast.

In 1969 New Orleans D. A. Jim Garrison indicted members of Permindex for their role in the November 1963 assassination of President Kennedy, while French intelligence named Permindex responsible for dozens of assassination attempts in the early 1960s against French President Charles de Gaulle carried out by OAS personnel linked to Genoud.

The process that participants at the Georgetown conference are part of represents an oligarchic campaign to disintegrate civilization under conditions of deep economic depression that threatens to plunge the world into a New Dark Age unprecedented since the 14th century.

In a recent interview made available to *EIR*, Mahmoud Ayoub, an acquaintance of Ben Bella, describes how such a collapse of civilization might occur in Saudi Arabia:

"The problem with the Saudi royal family is that they are saddled with an ideology that they cannot live up to, but they feel that it is the only wall behind which the regime can exist. So, I say that the Saudi regime lives not with the enthusiastic voice of its founder, Abdul Wahabi, but rather with its oil wells as did the regime of the Shah of Iran. . . . The same power that brought the Saudis on the scene will eventually destroy them. . . . What happened at the Al Haram Mosque two years ago was not really the work of a starry-eyed group; it was a genuine revolution that failed. But, I don't think that every revolution will fail."

What Ayoub refers to as the Haram Revolution was an effort to split the fanatic Wahabites from the Saudi Royal family by showing that they could not protect the most sacred of Islamic shrines, the Al Haram Mosque in Mecca. Leading this revolution was the Muslim Brotherhood-trained leader Juhaiman who drew together religious fundamentalist brotherhoods in Pakistan, the Muslim Brotherhoods of Egypt, the Sudan, Kuwait, the Teghlibi brotherhood of India, and even Black Muslims from the United States into a Kuwaiti-based movement, Jamiat al Islah (Call of the Brethren).

Mansour Farhang, the Ghotbzadeh-linked Iranian Ambassador to the United Nations, is today at the Princeton Center for International Studies where Bernard Lewis first authored the plan adopted by the Carter administration in

tandem with the British Foreign Office to revive Islamic fundamentalism and tribalism to redraw the map of the Middle East. In an interview made available to *EIR*, Farhang stated he was also a party to meetings between Bani Sadr, Ghotbzadeh, and Ben Bella in which the latter's rebirth as an Islamic fundamentalist was first discussed. Farhang sees Egypt as the next target for an Iranian-style revolution:

"From my personal value perspective as a participant in the Iranian Revolution, it was a tremendous force that will have dramatic consequences upon the region. . . . If there is anywhere that Iran may serve as a model it is in Egypt, where the Muslim Brotherhood remains strong and where many of the same conditions of mass poverty among a large urban population exist. The same process that occurred in Iran is now underway there, but it cannot be spoken of because it is an underground movement."

Cherif Bassiouni stated in an interview made available to *EIR* that the main catalyst for Islamic fundamentalist revolutions may well be the attempt by an Israeli faction that includes Yigal Yadin and Yuval Ne'eman to rebuild the Temple on the Mount in Jerusalem that is now the site of the second most holy Islamic shrine, the Dome of the Rock: "If the Dome of the Rock is damaged, the next day you are going to see the Islamic world in flames. I wouldn't want to be in an American embassy on that day, I'll tell you that much. And, any regime that would continue to have any relations with Israel or not use its entire capabilities to put pressure upon the United States to again put pressure upon Israel would certainly be in a very difficult circumstance."

Documentation

François Genoud, terrorist controller

by Paul Goldstein in Wiesbaden

Profile: François Genoud

Born: Oct. 26, 1915 in Lausanne.

Parents: François and Marie Henriette Charlotte Breithaupt.

Married: First to Elisabeth Peeters, divorced; second to Liliane Moru de LaCotte, three children.

Residences: Lausanne—until 1946

Tangiers—until 1955

Cairo—until 1956

Frankfurt—until May 30, 1958,

Friedlehenstrasse 36;

Lausanne—25 Fontanettaz

I. Personal history

At the age of 21, Genoud joined the National Front of Switzerland (NFS). NFS was a fascist group associated with **Georges Oltramaire's** National Union. Oltramaire's family comes from a leading Swiss banking family who have sat for generations on the board of directors of the Lombard Odier Bank of Geneva. This bank became famous for its involvement with the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, dating from **Allen Dulles's** assignment in Berne, Switzerland. Its facilities were used by Dulles to facilitate the surrender of **SS Gen. Karl Wolff**, head of the German army in northern Italy. Genoud was used as a personal intermediary between Dulles and SS General Wolff.

In 1940, Genoud set up a night club, Oasis, in Lausanne as a covert operation for the Abwehr in Lausanne. This Oasis Club was a joint venture with a Lebanese operative named **Daoud**, a nephew of an important figure in Lebanon named **Omar Bey**. Prior to his operation in Lausanne, Genoud traveled extensively in the Mideast and met with the **Grand Mufti** of Jerusalem in 1936. His Abwehr cover enabled him to set up a spy nest throughout the Mideast. His recruiting officer was an operative named **Guimann**, the Mayor of Tiengen. Under these conditions, Genoud became one of the key go-betweens for spy-running operations and drug-smuggling activity in the Middle East and North Africa, especially in Tangiers.

By 1943, Genoud began using his banking connections to set in motion the networks which later became known as the Odessa. The transfer of millions of marks from German into Swiss banks, and the evacuation of key SS and Nazi leaders into Morocco, Spain, and Latin America were the principal aspects of this operation. For this purpose a firm known as **Deithelm Brothers** was established in Lausanne under the personal sponsorship of Adolf Hitler's personal secretary **Martin Bormann**, and functioned until the end of the 1940s, transporting out of Europe thousands of Nazi leaders.

Genoud befriended SS General Wolff, **SS Captain Reichenberg**, **Luftwaffe Gen. Hans Rudel**, **General Ramcke**, and countless others, including **Otto Skorzeny** and Hitler's economics minister, **Hjalmar Schacht**. It appears that Genoud was arrested some time after the war, but freed due to the pressures of former Gestapo official and later Interpol chief **Paul Dickopf**. In 1955, Genoud was in Tangiers with General Wolff and General Ramcke. In 1956, he met with Hjalmar Schacht in Cairo, along with **Dr. Hans Reichenberg**, where several financial investments into Morocco were created. During this time he met with **Ben Barka** and an operative named **Skalli**, both members of the opposition party in Morocco. While in Cairo, Genoud was introduced to the **Algerian Front for National Liberation (FLN** in

French), led by **Ahmed Ben Bella** and his treasurer **Mohammed Khidder**. Genoud officially becomes a courier between Tangiers and Cairo, setting up the financial support operations for the FLN.

Over the course of these years many new Nazi International operations were arranged through and into Argentina, a process Genoud aided. In Argentina, Hans Rudel, now deceased, was given the financing to create the Europe-Argentina Association. It was through this apparatus that SS Obersturmführer **Klaus Barbie's** operations in Latin America were arranged. In the postwar period, the huge transfer of Nazi funds was conducted under the patronage and protection of OSS-CIA chief Allen Dulles under the code-name "Operation Land of Fire," and later the State Department's covert policy arm until 1951, the Office of Policy Coordination.

After the war, Genoud and the **Diethelm brothers**, operating through the Diethelm export-import company, financed a Nazi publication called *Der Weg* in 1948-49. Run by SS officers and based in Buenos Aires, this publication was one of the first post-war attempts to regroup the Nazi apparatus internationally.

In 1959, Genoud created the International Association of the Friends of the Arab World, along with **Benoist-Mechin**. In September 1960, Genoud established relations with **El-Wakhil el Kabbani**, the head of the **Arab Information Center** in Geneva. His other business ventures included the creation of a Munich-based export-import firm, **Arabo-Afrika**, in conjunction with the old Nazi Reichenberg, who later became an economic adviser to **President Houari Boumedienne** of Algeria. Genoud's other contacts included the Egyptian ambassador to Berne, reputed to have been head of the Egyptian intelligence service, **Fathy el Dib Mohammed**. The International Association of the Friends of the Arab World's officer in Geneva was **Ibrahim Haeid**, a Tunisian formerly of the Abwehr, located at 8 Chemin des Epinettes in Lausanne.

Genoud's connection to Benoist-Mechin is extremely significant in light of the fact that Benoist-Mechin wrote an entire profile of the **Ibn Saud** family, a fact which places him in the British intelligence operation through the St.-John Philby apparatus. According to one source, Benoist-Mechin was an Abwehr agent working with the fundamentalist **Muslim Brotherhood**.

Genoud's Arab contacts expanded during this period of the late 1950s and 1960s. One contact, **Youssef Abderrahman**, a member of the National Union of Popular Forces of Morocco (**Polisario**), was a key Genoud connection to the opposition. Operating through Cairo, Genoud financed not only the Algerian FLN operations, but the "liberation forces" throughout the Maghreb. He remained in contact with a top Muslim Brother named **Boudgemline Mohammed** of the **Jamiat al Islam**.

In July 1960, Genoud was secretary of the administrative

council of the **Society Interlogin S.A.**, a Freiburg-based export-import company. It became one of Genoud's main activities. With his old-Nazi funds, new revenue from arms- and drug-running, and the FLN treasury provided by Mohammed Khidder, Genoud established the **Banque Commerciale Arabe** in Lausanne. According to reports, Genoud's "new" bank became a model for Swiss banking; nothing but multiple signatures were legally required to establish a banking institution.

At this point Lausanne became the center of FLN financing of numerous arms deals, usually made in Germany by former Nazis who had been recycled as arms merchants. **Otto Skorzeny**, based in Madrid, was part of the arms-smuggling operations which financed the anti-de Gaulle Secret Army Organization (OAS) and the FLN. Genoud, during the mid-1960s, financed a major arms-drugs deal between the Lebanese drug-smuggling operation known as **Casino de Liban** and a "French organization." The go-between was an "old friend," **Jeanmarie Tine**, one of the leaders of the SAC covert intelligence unit which was created during the Algerian war to fight the FLN and OAS. The SAC-Genoud deal was arranged through Genoud's client **Dr. Alfred Ziegler, a.k.a. Muhammed Saleh** of Cairo.

Genoud also set up contacts between the old Nazi networks and the Palestinians. In April 1969, in Barcelona, at the "Europäische Neue Ordnung," a special delegation of Al-Fatah spoke on the issue of the "Palestinian Revolution." Genoud arranged for the training of Al-Fatah troops by former Nazis such as **Karl van de Put** of Belgium, formerly of the Afrika Corps, and **Johann N. Schuller**, presently living in Rome. According to one lead, Schuller may have been linked to the assassination of Aldo Moro. It appears that one of Schuller's employees in his export-import firm was arrested by police after the assassination; he had used the office of the "Heraldic Society," which was adjacent to Moro's office, and part of the business of this export-import firm was electronic bugging equipment. The employee, Moreno, was later released without explanation.

In September 1969, Genoud was involved as lawyer for two Palestinian terrorists who were members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). At this point, he was integrated into the "**Arab Union of Lawyers**," led by his old Moroccan friend Youssef. Another important link to Palestinian terrorism was **François Duprat**, the French fascist leader assassinated in 1979, who ran the **Franco-Palestinian Association** and helped set up the **Breton liberation movement**.

In the 1970s, Genoud expanded his banking operations and financing of the Nazi International. In 1971, his arms-smuggling operations into Lebanon expanded as well. Through his front-man **Guy Amaudruz**, Genoud ran huge shipments of arms into the Mideast via Lebanon. At this time, Genoud, through Mohammed Khidder's lawyer **Louis Bosquet**, arranged via **Sylvain Dayan, a.k.a. Saadi Behhamou**, and **Antoine Kamouh** from **Intrabank-Beidas**, a major

arms-drugs deal. In 1977, Genoud negotiated the release of the terrorist **Bruno Breguet** from an Israeli prison.

II. Banking connections

In December 1979, a Swiss federal court ruled that Genoud's **Banque Commerciale Arabe (BCA)** was rightfully owned by the Algerian government. Thus ended a 14-year controversy that embroiled François Genoud and the Algerian government over the ownership of the BCA. Although it appears that Genoud lost control over BCA, nonetheless, out of the 14-year court battle, which left in its wake several dead, including Mohammed Khidder, treasurer of the FLN, the BCA was reorganized by the Algerian government as the **Banque Algerien de Commerce Extérieur**.

In 1958, BCA was organized in Lausanne by **Martial Gaffiot; Gerard-Charles Borguin; Max Mosher**, a Geneva lawyer; **Zouhair Mardam Bey**, and others. Hjalmar Schacht was a financial adviser.

Mardam Bey is one of the keys to the whole Genoud banking nexus. The Syrian father of Zouhair Mardam Bey was an intimate friend of Ibn Saud, of the royal family of Saudi Arabia. Zouhair and Genoud ran the BCA up until the Algerian government takeover. Zouhair is now working with or through a bank in Geneva called the **Saudi-Swiss Finance Company**. This may be one of the key links into the whole **Islam and the West** financing operation, run through **Prince Mohammed al-Faisal's Dar al-Maal al-Islami (DMI)**, which is targeted by French authorities for investigation. Reinforcing this link is the fact that Zouhair saved a character named **Akram Ojje**, a top broker for the Saudi royal family along with **Fuad Rizg, Adnan Khassogi, Zouhair Mardam**, and **Gaith Pharaon**. Fuad Rizg comes from a Lebanese family which became central for the marketing of Saudi oil.

Regarding the Mardam Bey family itself, the father of Zouhair was Syrian foreign minister during 1946-47, and died in the 1960s. The father, Kahlil Mardam Bey, was an intimate of Otto Skorzeny. During the course of 1983, Skorzeny's wife has been meeting with Mardam Bey and François Genoud. There have been meetings in Paris among Genoud, **Mme. Otto Skorzeny**, and Mardam Bey. The major areas of activity are banking and business ventures in Germany, Morocco, the Mideast, Brazil, and Argentina. According to a source, the Swiss-Saudi bank is the vehicle for their transactions. Most of the financial operations are capital flight activity out of Morocco, Mexico, and other nations.

Another, perhaps unwitting, vehicle involved in these black market operations is **Guy Tennart**, of the Société du Promotion de Resource Hospitalier. He apparently serves as a go-between for investments in real estate in Cannes and Nice, France.

Key to the entire Swiss banking operation in conjunction with Genoud is **Dr. Alfred Schaeffer**, the former chairman of the **Union Bank of Switzerland** and close confidante of Hjalmar Schacht. Now 80 years old, Schaeffer has been in

the center of pre- and postwar financial arrangements with Nazi-related financial matters, including the I. G. Farben financial holding company **Interhandel A.G.**, a "dummy" corporation of which Schaeffer was chairman.

This Interhandel A. G. was set up in 1938 by **I. G. Farben**, with Schaeffer pursuing a 20-year litigation against the U. S. government on behalf of Farben to unfreeze assets seized in 1942.

Schaeffer's relationship with Schacht provides the key overlapping lead into the development with Genoud of the whole Muslim Brotherhood financing operation identified earlier. In the 1950s, Schaeffer set up oil exploration operations in Egypt which were arranged by Schacht and other former Abwehr agents, through the Industrie und Handelsbank. One of these agents presently living in Berne, Switzerland, **Ahmed Huber**, set up many of these operations. Huber arranged for Genoud to meet with then-Egyptian President Gamel Nasser. Along with **Hans Ellenberger**, Huber set up the Swiss-Arab Society in 1965. The former Swiss ambassador to Cairo, a certain Herr **Parodi**, currently with Islam and the West in Geneva, operates closely with Huber and Ellenberger.

The Schlumberger banking complex completely overlaps with Genoud's operation. With Prince Mohammed al-Faisal's DMI bank, the **Schlumberger, Neufize and Mallet** bank finances Islamic fundamentalist activity throughout the West. It is under the rubric Islam and the West that most of the old Abwehr-Nazi International operations are being conducted.

Included in this apparatus is the **Schlumberger Oil Corporation**, headed by **Jean Riboud**, which recruits key Arab engineers as part of the network. Within this nexus is Dutch-born banker **Nicholas Krul**, a top banker in the Lombard Odier Bank of the Oltramare family, the same bank with which Genoud has collaborated since 1941. Krul left Lombard Odier in 1977 and established the **Gulf and Occidental Bank** in Geneva. This bank was financed by **Crédit Commercial de France** of the **Inter-Alpha group**. Krul maintains financial consultancy positions with the Syrian government, while backing the Islam and the West organization.

There are three other banks which are possibly part of the same apparatus: the **Arab-American Bank**, the **Algerian central bank**, and **Crédit Commercial de France (Montreal)**. According to one source, the Arab-American Bank interfaces with Genoud's smuggling operations out of Switzerland.

III. Genoud, Ben Bella, and terrorism

Genoud's terrorist operations intersect various structures set up through the Nazi war funds financing scheme, utilizing the Abwehr II Minorities Division, Walter Schellenberg's SS-SD unit Amt VI, and the Anglo-American intelligence apparatus of the postwar period. As a keeper of the Nazi funds, Genoud has been instrumental in arranging many terrorist operations.

The recruitment by the Genoud-Abwehr apparatus of **Ahmed Ben Bella** demonstrates the method by which the old Nazi-Abwehr apparatus set up the Middle East fundamentalist operations. Ben Bella's relative, who operated a radio transmitter in North Africa for the Abwehr, recruited **Ahmed** into the Mufti-Abwehr network.

However, according to a French source, the Genoud-Ben Bella connection is further understood from the standpoint of the career and international terrorist role of **Michel Pablo (né Raptis)**.

Pablo was born in Alexandria, Egypt in 1911, arrived in Paris in 1938, and spent two years operating underground. What is most important to pin down is how Pablo managed to escape from a prison on the island of Crete and wound up in Paris without "any visible means of support." This could mean that Pablo was an Abwehr agent from the beginning, working for British intelligence. If this is the case, we have the solution to the question of how the historical links between left- and right-wing terrorism have really worked.

His activity during the war remains relatively unknown. However, immediately after the war, Pablo emerged as the secretary general of the British intelligence-controlled **Fourth International**. Out of this operation the logistical infrastructure of what became known as the Terrorist International was established.

Pablo was instrumental, along with Genoud, in setting up the support apparatus for the FLN. In particular, two workshops, printing and forging money and documents, are part of the overall operation. Networks in Sicily, Germany, and Sweden were established for future terrorist operations. In 1962, Pablo became an adviser to Ben Bella.

During the Algerian war, Pablo was arrested by the French authorities. His attorney was **Jacques Verges**, who later, with Genoud's assistance, was the lawyer who defended Bruno Breguet and Magdalena Kopp. Verges, who was also a member of the FLN, had been indicted in France, fleeing to Switzerland with **Michel Zavrian and Maurice Courige**, both lawyers in the same circle.

Verges converted to Islam in 1962, adopting the name **Jacques Mansour** and married a leading Algerian political figure, **Djamila Bouhired**. By 1963, Verges broke with Ben Bella and started his own "revolutionary" journal. At this time, Pablo was recruiting **Regis Debray** as his asset for future terrorist operations. In 1965, Verges defended a Palestinian terrorist in Israel, and later, in March 1966, a Jordanian named **Hedjazi**. Following this trial, Verges disappeared for 15 years, only to emerge as the attorney for Baader-Meinhof terrorist-lawyer **Klaus Croissant**. In 1982, Verges defended Bruno Breguet and Kopp, along with **Eric Moreau** of Action Directe.

The other key figure in this apparatus is **Slimane Hoffman**, who remains a key figure in the Algerian interior ministry and is one of the military officers who put Boumedienne in power after the decision to dump Ben Bella was taken. Hoffman represents a crucial interface for the espionage-

terror apparatus **Amical des Algerians** and ETA separatist terrorists. Genoud's relationship to this particular aspect of the terrorist international is financial. However, in historical terms, Genoud backed both the Boumedienne faction and Ben Bella. This duplicity landed him in jail, from which he was only rescued by the efforts of a group of fellow Swiss bankers and intelligence officers.

The Islamic fundamentalist terrorist operations which Genoud finances along with Prince Mohammed Al-Faisal's D.M.I. bank are linked to their support for the **Groupement Islamique**, based in Paris; **Ali Kattani**, head of the **Islamic Foundation for Science and Technology**, which is involved in separatist-terrorist projects in Barcelona, Spain; the **Islamic League for Human Rights**, a key coordination point of Muslim fundamentalism; **Maarouf Dawalihi**, head of the **World Muslim League**, founder of the Geneva-based Islam and the West organization, and a former member of the pro-Nazi **Syrian Popular Party (PPS)** in Syria. Genoud's long association with **Dr. Said Ramadhan**, head of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, who is based in Geneva, set up a secret operation with the head of the **Islamic Council of Europe**, **Alem Azzam**, to overthrow several governments of the Middle East.

IV. The post-war Nazi International: universal fascism

The key lead in establishing the continuity of the Nazi apparatus before, during, and after the war is not only the Anglo-American protection operation, but the British intelligence-run **European Center for the Study of Fascism** directed by **Strachey Barnes**. Based in Lausanne, the home of Genoud, Barnes's operation served as a mediation point for Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Mussolini, and leading German Nazis. Immediately after the war, Barnes turned over the operation to a close associate of Genoud, Gaston Armand Guy Amaudruz. During the 1940s, Amaudruz established the **Courier du Continent** and the **New European Order** organizations. In 1946, Amaudruz took over the European Center for the Study of Fascism.

In setting up the New European Order organization, the "universal fascists" created an intelligence operation under the protection of the Anglo-American intelligence agencies. Working with Amaudruz was a Nazi youth leader, **Gunther Schwab**, whose book *Dance with the Devil* created the core ideological base by which today's new fascist party, the **Green Party** of West Germany, was formed. Schwab's coordinator for intelligence was another SS officer named **Theodor Soucek**, who ran from Vienna the **Weltbund-schutz des Leben** organization. It is this grouping which became the ideological center for the Nazi International.

Establishing the international networks became the work of the Amaudruz-run **Malmö International**. In 1950, at the first meeting in Rome, all the old luminaries of the war

gathered to pull together the preparations for a new fascist order. In attendance were **Sir Oswald Mosely**, who was being financed by a Venetian-based foundation, according to U.S. Army counterintelligence records; **Count Lordean**, a Venetian nobleman who organized the **Italian Social Movement (MSI)**, as well as leading former Nazis and SS officers such as **Heinz Priester** and **Fritz Richter, a.k.a. Roessler**. In 1951, the second meeting of the Nazi International was held in Malmö, Sweden.

Officially, the Malmö International was dissolved in 1956; however, the organizational infrastructure is maintained through covert networks. The ostensible issue which split the Malmö International was the dispute between the German and Italian delegations on the issue of South Tyrol. However, the differences centered upon the question of combining rabid anti-Sovietism and anti-Semitism, or concentrating upon joining the British intelligence-controlled "Cold War."

The present profile of the neo-Nazi International is understood through the network of publications and institutions which is again propagandizing the "racial purity" line: the **Mankind Quarterly**, run by Scottish Rite and British intelligence operative **Sir Robert Gayre**; **Armin Mohler** of the **Siemens Foundation**; the **Ecole Nouvelle** of **Alain de Benoist**; and **Ties Christophersen's Gesellschaft für Biologische Anthropologie**.

Genoud's publication last year of the "Political Testament of Hitler" is now to be followed by "The Last Political Notes of Martin Bormann," representing the renewed campaign for reorganizing the old Nazi apparatus.

Operationally, this neo-Nazi apparatus functions through **Scottish Rite Freemasonic lodges**: in Italy, **Propaganda-2**; Monaco, **Monte Carlo Lodge**; Geneva, **Alpina Lodge**; and London, the **United Mother Grand Lodge** run by the **Duke of Kent**. Separatist organizations such as the Basque ETA and its Corsican, Armenian, Breton, Alsatian, and Tyrolean counterparts are considered assets in place, along with the **Society for Endangered Peoples**, run by professed fascist **Per Engdahl** with the backing of Hermann Goering's niece, **Frau Birgitta Wolf**. Frau Wolf, born a member of the oligarchic **von Rosens** family of Sweden, which promoted the display of the swastika, has extensive ties to the **Beck** family of Great Britain.

One of the top law firms of the Nazi apparatus, **Poncet, Turetini, Amaudruz, and Neyrod**, is based in Geneva. The Amaudruz in question is Gaston Guy Amaudruz, and the firm is utilized by François Genoud in handling many of his publishing lawsuits.

It should be underscored that Genoud's publishing rights to Hitler's last political testament were arranged through the help of Nazi propaganda minister Josef Goebbels's widow, a close friend of François Genoud.

In terms of the Anglo-American intelligence services, the key protected asset of British intelligence and its junior part-

ner the OSS-CIA was SS Colonel Otto Skorzeny, head of all special paramilitary operations for Hitler. Skorzeny married the niece of Hjalmar Schacht, who as noted above is now one of the closest of Genoud's associates.

Skorzeny, in all likelihood, was a British agent-of-influence through most of the war, and brought Abwehr and SS officers into the Anglo-American camp after the war. According to one source, he had extensive holdings of land in Ireland and Spain which were protected by the British as a hedge against future collaboration with Skorzeny after the war. Skorzeny not only saved Mussolini's life, but was probably responsible for preventing the partisans in Italy from seizing the secret papers of Benito Mussolini and his correspondence with Churchill, a favor which Churchill never forgot.

Skorzeny was close to the number-two man at the Abwehr, **Lahousen-Wemint**, and was able to bring this grouping into the post-war Anglo-American operations. One unconfirmed story is that immediately following the war, Skorzeny was paid by the General Fire and Insurance Company of Scotland, a company owned by the Royal Bank of Scotland. Skorzeny's Middle East apparatus, protected by Allen Dulles, intersected three areas: 1) Farouk's Egypt, 2) the King of Libya (a Senussi), and 3) the Kalil family of Kuwait.

According to a former U.S. intelligence officer, Skorzeny's ties into the Kalil family enable him to finance many of the projects for the Middle East. The Kalils had old Ottoman Empire ties, and one of the sons was trained at Berlin University when Skorzeny had been a student there. Both were engineers and Arabologists. After the war they combined their talents for setting up the Egyptian missile program and carried out innumerable special operations. One of Skorzeny's deputies, an operative named **Wermuth**, also an engineer by training, set up many of the banking-logistical operations around which François Genoud later turned up. Using his Madrid-based company **Adsap**, Skorzeny established smuggling, arms, and drug operations in Vienna and Paris.

This established the operational capabilities for the Vienna-Swiss smuggling operations such as **WEFA**, based in Basel, which is under investigation by French judicial authorities. The key neo-Nazi smuggling operations to finance destabilizations are handled by an Austrian neo-Nazi named **Horst Grillmayer**; **Stefano dalle Chiaie** of P-2 1980 Bologna bombing fame; Klaus Barbie's Bolivian connection; and **Klaus Fiebelkorn**, who was recently arrested in West Germany. It also intersects the neo-Nazi Turkish **Grey Wolves** organizations which deployed would-be papal assassin **Mehmet Ali Agca** on behalf of this network.

The career of the Nazi Amt VI's **Walter Schellenberg** raises the key question: how were most of the SS, Gestapo, and Abwehr networks turned over to the Anglo Americans? Schellenberg, according to a recent book on the sub-

ject by William Stevenson, was absorbed into a British secret service network and spent five post-war years in what had been a lunatic asylum outside London. This asylum provided the perfect cover for the long-term interrogation of men like Schellenberg.

Schellenberg, who had taken over Heydrich's position after the latter's assassination during the war, was Abwehr director over Admiral Canaris and also in charge of the Gehlen Organization. It is not well known that after the war, **Reinhard Gehlen** and his circle confiscated Schellenberg's file system with an international list of all informants, agents, etc. A reconciliation between Schellenberg and Gehlen occurred in 1950, at a meeting in Madrid, where Skorzeny opened his office and received both men.

It is through the ideological and operational centers of the neo-Nazi International that both left-wing and right-wing assassination and terrorist operations come together. The overlap of the Abwehr-SS and Trotskyite Fourth International is, in a sense, the Terrorist International. In France the **Nouvelle Droit Le Pen**, in Germany the neo-Nazis, in Spain **Nueva Fuerza**, and in Britain **Column 88**, are all basically under control of the **League of St. George**, based in Britain—which also controls the Regis Debray Fourth International via Michel Pablo.

V. Protectors and collaborators

Genoud's circle of protectors include the sister of the present Swiss defense minister Chevallaz, Madeleine Chevallaz, and one of his closest business associates is the widow of Otto Skorzeny. Mme. Skorzeny is presently directing capital flight operations out of Mexico and Morocco with the help of Dr. Alfred Schaeffer's Union Bank of Switzerland, **Crédit Suisse**, and the **Swiss Bank Corporation**. These bankers were key in the Schacht apparatus during and after the war. Mme. Chevallaz is involved in directing and coordinating key separatist movements in India, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan, and is working in conjunction with **Lord Carrington's** Mideast apparatus.

A key protector of Genoud is **Gilbert Baechtold**, who is a socialist working with Genoud on selling "soft technologies" to the Third World and involved in some business deals with Guy Tennart, identified earlier. Presently, Genoud is on a tour of the Middle East, focusing on Morocco and Tunisia. Using Mme. Skorzeny's base of operations in Madrid, Genoud and his Swiss banker backers at the Alpina Freemasonic Lodge are out to send the Mideast up in flames, utilizing their key assets, the terrorists of the Muslim Brotherhood. According to one recently received report, Ahmed Ben Bella is presently living in Genoud's challet in Lausanne, which is where many of the present destabilization plans are being directed. Whether the Swiss defense minister or central bank chief **Fritz Leutwiler** are protecting Genoud remains to be seen.

Kissinger a fugitive from Italian justice

by Umberto Pascali in Rome

At the Hotel Gallia in Milan on April 18, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was asked by a journalist, "Mr. Kissinger, given the testimony of your having threatened Aldo Moro before his kidnapping and assassination, don't you feel something on your conscience regarding the late Christian Democratic leader?"

Kissinger, shaking and red in the face, exploded. "Nonsense, nonsense! It is LaRouche that persecutes me! Moro was killed by the Red Brigades. You should ask the PCI; the Red Brigades is an offspring of the PCI [Italian Communist Party]. . . . No, I am not a member of the P-2 lodge. No, I am not a member of the Comité Montecarlo. . . ."

Such was the public conclusion (reported by the Italian press the next day) of what has been called "the last adventure of Kissinger" in Italy. A short time later, Kissinger left the country precipitously, followed by a warrant issued by Italian Magistrates Ferdinando Imposimato and Rosario Priore, who intended to interrogate him to clarify the role he played in the Moro affair.

The brief Kissinger visit to Italy had seemed to begin triumphantly, before turning into one of the worst nightmares the quondam American official has ever experienced. Kissinger had arrived on April 16 to participate in an international conference of the Trilateral Commission to be held in Rome from April 17 to 19 at the Hilton Hotel. The aim of the conference was to organize an offensive against Ronald Reagan and in particular against the U.S. President's beam weapons defense project. The whole operation had to be organized

in a delphic way, in order to make it appear that the Trilateralists represent Mr. Reagan's "new line."

The conference was also supposed to be the stage for the return of the great Kissinger to active political life. On April 17, the newspaper *La Stampa*, owned by Giovanni Agnelli, one of the most prominent Trilateral members in Italy, welcomed Kissinger: "The Kissinger we saw yesterday in Rome seems to be completely out of the darkness in which he ended up in recent years, depressed by lack of power. . . . The Kissinger we saw is revitalized and considers possible his return to active politics. . . ." But a day later, the Rome press agency Repubblica reported about the decision of the magistrates to interrogate Kissinger, commenting, "A small possibility still remains that Kissinger will escape the interrogation. Why did Kissinger, contrary to the other 340 delegates of the Trilateral conference, and despite the fact that he doesn't have any diplomatic status, not want to stay in the Hilton Hotel but preferred the extraterritoriality of the U. S. Embassy, as guest of his great admirer Ambassador Rabb?. . . Kissinger is taking a rather defensive position. At this point we believe that it would be really unbecoming to escape the interrogation. At the Trilateral Commission conference, Kissinger tried to present himself as ready to accept an official role in the Reagan administration. . . . But an 'official' character who escapes the Rome magistrates is really embarrassing."

Kissinger's arrival at the Trilateral meeting, which included, among others, David Rockefeller, Paul Volcker,

Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Robert McNamara, was preceded by a sweeping campaign organized above all by the Partito Operaio Europeo (POE), informing press, parliamentarians, the diplomatic community, the Vatican, and political parties about the real aim of the Trilateral meeting: to launch an unprecedented destabilization of the Mediterranean region and in particular Italy, to be followed by a series of coups d'état (something very similar to last summer's Operation Nightmare attempt).

A special team of "Kissinger watchers" had followed his moves in the period immediately before his arrival in Italy. Kissinger visited the whole Middle East; after a short stop at the Rome airport April 13, he was in Gedda, Saudi Arabia to attend a special reception together with members of the Royal House and Baroness Von Thyssen, of the family that did so much to bring Adolf Hitler to power. At the same time he traveled to Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, and, most probably, to Israel. Some observers wondered, "What is he up to? A new war in the Middle East?" On April 14 he was in Paris, and then on to Strasbourg by private Swiss jet, to meet the president of the Syrian National Assembly, Mohmmud Al Zubi. Finally he flew to West Germany, first to Solingen and then Bavaria. When the Beirut embassy bombing took place, many connected the terrorist massacre to the activities of Kissinger and the Trilateral meeting. As soon as news of the attack reached the Trilateraloids in Rome, Brzezinski shouted, "The Reagan plan is dead!" Also to be noted is that on April 17 the Italian press had carried front-page reports that President Reagan, the day before, had fallen victim to an assassination attempt.

In Italy itself, the day before the conference, Piero Bassetti, who with Agnelli is the best known Italian Trilateral member, released an interview claiming that the party system established in Italy after the fascist period is now dead. He also praised the economic experience of Fascism, that he noted "is now being re-evaluated." At the same time, characters linked to the Trilateral clan like the political scientist Giorgio Galli wrote that the only party retaining credibility with the Italian public is the neo-Fascist MSI; all the others are discredited and finished. The project for the "end of democracies" launched by the Trilateral in 1975 with a report by Harvard professor Samuel Huntington seems to be operative.

'Kissinger killed Moro'

The POE launched its campaign one week before the beginning of the Trilateral Conference. Several press releases and special reports on Kissinger and his friends were delivered to Italian leaders.

A year ago, the POE had supplied magistrates and law enforcement agencies with the Esposto, presented by the party's secretary Fiorella Operto, requesting investigations on Kissinger's role in the assassination of Aldo Moro, organizing the P-2 lodge and super secret lodge known as Comité Montecarlo. Several demonstrations took place in Rome and

Milan, with citizens holding gigantic posters reading "Kissinger Wanted for the Assassination of Moro" and "The Assassin Always Returns to the Scene of his Crime." Shortly after the demonstration, rumors began to spread about the arrival in Italy of a relative of a young waiter killed approximately 10 years ago in Acapulco, the helpless victim of the homosexual violence of Kissinger. Press conferences were held by the POE in Rome, Milan, Paris, and Stockholm, and several thousand leaflets were distributed. During the night someone painted on all the most "strategically placed" walls of Rome the slogan: "Kissinger killed Aldo Moro." On April 18, a 20-meter banner carried by hundreds of balloons flew above the Milan Fair, where it was viewed by hundreds of thousands. The banner read: "Kissinger Killed Moro."

The same day, a large demonstration led by the POE waited for Kissinger in front of the Hotel Gallia in Milan. A roast pig dressed with glasses, overcoat, and neck tie, and carried on a long stick and labeled "Henry," was displayed, and received the attention of 50 journalists and photographers. The porcine guest was heavily photographed, and even gave an interview to a private radio station, answering every question with a cryptic "gnorf, gnorf."

When Kissinger finally arrived, demonstrators also shouted "killer, assassin." Many citizens who joined the demonstration insisted on screaming "faggot!" Newspapers reported on the event the following day. *Corriere della Sera* focused its article on "a puppet made in the image of Kissinger" carried by various demonstrators.

Kissinger arrived in Paris, on April 19, reportedly rather shocked. He had just escaped a warrant and hoped to find a calmer atmosphere there, but in front of the Palais du Congrès where his conference was scheduled, he was confronted with the words "Kissinger killed Moro" portrayed in large letters. At the same time in Rome, in front of the Palazzo Barberini where the Trilaterals had organized a big reception, a gigantic banner was displayed by yet other protesters saying "Kissinger in the Asinara!" (Asinara being the jail for particularly dangerous terrorists and mafiosi). Back in Paris, Kissinger entered the conference room quite nervous. "I will not accept oral questions," he said. Immediately a journalist stood up and stated: "Kissinger, you are an assassin!"

'Kissinger to be interrogated,' declares the Italian press

Below are excerpts from Italian press coverage of Henry Kissinger's battle with the law over his involvement in the murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

Unità, April 19

"To Be Interrogated Tomorrow: Kissinger Testifies for the Judges in the Moro Trial": [The Italian Communist Party newspaper accompanies its article with a picture of Kissinger with fist raised.] The Roman judges who are continuing to deal with the Moro trial have decided to interrogate Henry

Kissinger before he leaves for the United States. The former American secretary of state is supposed to testify on the famous meeting that he had with the president of the DC [Christian Democracy] in 1974 in Washington, during which—as was stated during the trial last year—Aldo Moro was bombarded with threatening suggestions to abandon his political line of openness to the Italian Communist Party. For some time Judges Ferdinando Imposimato and Rosario Priore, who have been conducting the so-called Moro investigation, have been intending to take into account Kissinger's testimony on one of the most obscure and worrisome aspects of the Moro affair: the pressures and threats that had been addressed to the statesman in the last years of his life, which were serious enough to lead Moro to consider abandoning political activity altogether. When Judge Imposimato went to the United States for the Sindona investigation, he thought about taking advantage of the situation to deal with the Moro case as well, but it was not possible for him to meet with the former secretary of state.

Now the opportunity has presented itself: since last Sunday Kissinger has been in Italy to participate in the Trilateral Commission conference at the Hilton Hotel in Rome, scheduled to conclude today. Yesterday Kissinger flew to Milan to meet the members of the Executive Club. His return [to Rome] was expected this evening. Unlike all the other important American celebrities of the Trilateral, the former secretary of state is not staying at the Hilton, but at the American embassy in Via Veneto, with his wife. His being interrogated as a witness, however, should not encounter procedural difficulties, since he has no diplomatic accreditation in Italy and therefore does not enjoy special immunity. What remains to be established is where and when the deposition should take place: the two magistrates have not announced anything and, in fact, in order to elude journalists' questions, have made themselves unavailable. Kissinger's name was mentioned last year in the courtroom where the Moro trial was taking place by Corrado Guerzoni, who was one of the statesman's [Moro's] closest collaborators.

"Moro," he said to the judges, "was described in American State Department circles as an anti-party pro-communist, who was trying to weaken the DC to force it to come to terms with the PCI. During a reception held at the Italian Embassy in Washington in 1974, there was a conversation," continued Guerzoni, "which was very sharp and bitter, between Kissinger and the DC leader. Kissinger told Moro: 'I don't believe in dogmas, I'm not Catholic, and I cannot share your political approach, which I consider strongly negative.' Moro was deeply shaken by this. The day after the conversation, he fell ill in the Church of St. Patrick and later told me that he wanted to abandon political activity for at least three years."

Guerzoni stated that he had been informed of the dramatic terms of that meeting by the former press attaché of [former President] Leone. Nino Valentino; the latter, however, publicly denied everything. Not more than two days ago, Kissinger himself denied Guerzoni's testimony, in an interview

given to national television. "I respected Moro," he said, among other things, "even if I was not always in agreement with him. And anyway," he added, "during that meeting, we did not talk to each other: he did not know English and I knew no Italian, and there was no interpreter."

L'Avvenire, April 20

"Kissinger Leaves and Snubs the Magistrate:" It was a good opportunity; the presence of Kissinger in Rome could have clarified once and for all all the mysteries around the Moro case. But Kissinger left Rome and the desire of Judge Imposimato couldn't be realized. . . . Corrado Guerzoni, Moro's secretary had testified that Moro came back quite shocked from a visit in the United States after a stormy meeting with Kissinger.

Il Giornale d'Italia, April 19

"Boos and Insults for Kissinger:" At the entrance of the hotel where the press conference was held, a dozen members of the Partito Operaio Europeo [European Labor Party] greeted Kissinger with boos and insults. The police sequestered the signboards, in which Kissinger was identified as the mastermind behind the kidnaping and assassination of Aldo Moro.

Paese Sera, April 19

"Kissinger Doesn't Understand Much about Italy:" Kissinger said [at the Gallia Hotel], "I have difficulties in understanding Italian internal policy." One journalist asked: "Don't you feel something on your conscience for the Moro's kidnaping, given that every time someone speaks about that, your threats to Moro come up?" "Nonsense," said Kissinger, "it's just LaRouche that persecutes me."

Repubblica Press Agency, April 15

"A Trilateral Without Kissinger?:" The first Italian meeting of the Trilateral, the super-lodge of the super-rich, risks beginning without Kissinger, who is the *deus ex machina* and the prototype of the Trilateral. Someone advised Kissinger to keep away from Italian territory and the advice seems to have come from the staff of U.S. Ambassador Rabb in Rome, who remains an admirer of Kissinger. . . . There is the suspicion that some Italian magistrates are curious to learn from Kissinger himself what happened during the famous meeting between Moro and Kissinger. . . . It is reported that the advice hit Kissinger like a blast out of a laser cannon (one of those beam weapons Reagan is talking about that the former Secretary of State is unable to digest). . . . U.S. and Italian friends are doing all they can to ascertain if some judges in Rome or Milan are curious about this. It seems that Prime Minister Fanfani (who will participate in the opening of the conference) and Justice Minister Darida been consulted in a discreet way. They didn't know anything. But which statesman, these days, can read the mind of a magistrate? . . . On the other hand, if Kissinger cuts short his visit, this could be interpreted as a suicide, a laser suicide.

Italy's War on Crime by Marco Fanini

The P-2 Lodge killed Moro

Clamorous warnings about a coup by Tina Anselmi, of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry on the P-2 Lodge.

The Propaganda 2 masonic lodge is by no means dead, it still has power. When there is a hidden power parallel to the official one, this is already a potential coup." This statement, made to the weekly *Panorama* by Hon. Tina Anselmi, who chairs the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry on the P-2 Lodge, confirms that behind the early elections in Italy, coming up June 26, are hidden plans for a coup. Both Anselmi and the vice-president of the commission, Hon. Alberto Cecchi, who issued a similar statement, have fingered the international P-2 apparatus. Anselmi said: "Let us recall that P-2 has its power centers fully functioning abroad, in South America, for example. . . . We also know that relations with foreign powers have been established through the P-2."

To whom is Anselmi referring, and what new revelations will come out in the final report of the inquiry by the commission she presides over when it is presented to parliament next Oct. 8?

I would predict that the report will focus above all on the links between the United Grand Lodge of Great Britain, directed by the Duke of Kent, and Licio Gelli, Grand Master of the illegal P-2 lodge first exposed in May 1981. Such relations were discovered in the investigation of the assassination of banker Roberto Calvi at the hands of P-2's hired killers in London. The second international link likely to appear in the Anselmi report will be Licio Gelli's relations with the former U.S. Secretary of State Henry

Kissinger and with Gen. Alexander Haig. It was during the search of Gelli's Villa Wanda near Arezzo that a "Haig dossier" was found, in which Licio Gelli's encounters with Kissinger and Haig in Washington in 1969 were described.

As Mrs. Anselmi testifies, 1969 was the year of Licio Gelli's investiture: "We have discovered that in 1969 Licio Gelli had already received from the heads of the masonry the task of supervising and organizing secret lodges, at the pinnacle of which was the P-2." Such tasks were entrusted to Gelli not by the various Grand Masters of the Grand Orient in Italy, subsequently revealed to be all Gelli's own men, but by the Duke of Kent himself and the American heads of the Scottish Rite. It will be interesting, too, to read the chapter of the report of the Commission of Inquiry on P-2 regarding the Moro killing in 1978: In fact, Mrs. Anselmi imputed to P-2 the responsibility of the murder of the former Italian prime minister and political control over "red" and "black" terrorism.

"There are still unresolved questions in the political life of this country, starting with the death of Aldo Moro. We still do not know where he was being hid and we do not know on whose orders he was killed. That the P-2 had a political project is proven, on the record, and that it certainly had among its objectives that of 'getting rid of the Christian Democracy of Zaccagnini and Moro,' as one reads

verbatim in a well-known document. . . . I do not believe that the fact that the top levels of the secret services during the years of terrorism were in the hands of the P-2 is without significance." These statements of Mrs. Anselmi ended up on the front pages of the Italian press because they represent a clear accusation against those forces which took advantage of the death of Moro and the ensuing fall of the government of national solidarity. What we have here are very tough charges against the "new Christian Democracy," appropriately represented by its number one candidate, former Governor of the Bank of Italy Guido Carli, that is, by the right-hand man of Gianni Agnelli and hence point-man of the Trilateral Commission in Italy.

FIAT magnate Agnelli and Carli, like Kissinger and the Trilateral, are pulling out all the stops against the policy of the American government and openly plotting to hinder President Reagan's reelection. Not only do the Trilateraloids attack Reagan's defense doctrine but his entire foreign policy as well. In the Italian political spectrum, the American government will find few true allies: The Christian Democracy is in Trilateral hands and is in fact allied to the "Europeanist" policy of Andropov. Prime Minister Fanfani himself is supported by the Communists and has had godfathers in Moscow since the days of the Mayor of Florence, La Pira. The Socialist Party is an instrument in the hands of Kissinger, whose meetings with Socialist chief Craxi have been public for some time.

The European Labor Party's pro-American electoral campaign in favor of Reagan's ABM defense, space colonization, and against Moscow's "Third Rome" imperialism, is the only certain American card.

Religion by Augustinus

Behind the ouster of Virgilio Levi

Was Levi fired for writing that the Pope ordered Lech Walesa out of politics—or was it merely the last straw?

When on June 26 we heard the news that Virgilio Levi had been fired from his post as deputy director of *L'Osservatore Romano*, we were delighted, both because we had looked forward to such a decision by the Vatican and because we hoped this may open a new chapter in the editorial life of the newspaper which is supposedly the voice of the Holy See.

All those who read *L'Osservatore Romano* for reasons of duty or faith know that its cultural pages are more decadent than those of the ultimate "liberal-socialist" newspaper in Italy, *La Repubblica*. Articles that comment favorably on Freud's ideas alternate with essays on the degenerate John Ruskin and the 19th century Pre-Raphaelite School he founded, which proposed to destroy the scientific and humanistic values introduced into art by Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci.

And through all emerges raving neo-Hegelianism as the overall worldview of the paper, mixed with a hearty dose of appreciation for Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and their heavy Russian peasant fundamentalism.

If we pass on to the news, political information, and current events, the situation hardly improves. Imitating the lying editorial policy of the Soviets, *L'Osservatore Romano* was the only Western paper that never quoted a single word from the speech given by President Reagan last March 23, announcing the new strategic doctrine of defensive beam weapons.

So, in our view, the head of Virgilio Levi should not be the only one

to roll. The Pope must organize an actual control commission, not only to probe the newspaper (as was already done by the prefect of the Vatican Library, Mons. Adolf Stickler) but above all to reestablish an editorial line more consonant with the tradition of the Church Fathers and the protagonists of the mid-15th century Council of Florence, who strenuously defended the doctrine of the *Filioque*, the keystone of Western civilization.

The ousting of Father Levi, who recently spread rumors he was about to be named editor-in-chief of *L'Osservatore Romano*, may open the classic Pandora's box of the Pope's enemies in the Vatican and outside. Father Levi never hid his close links with neo-Malthusian organizations such as the Trilateral Commission, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Club of Rome, nor his personal friendship with Henry Kissinger, notoriously implicated in the assassination of Christian Democratic Party leader Aldo Moro.

But perhaps less known to the general public is the "journalistic" collaboration Levi maintained with *Acciaio*, the magazine of the unsavory extra-parliamentary group Stella Rossa ("Red Star"). It is well known that Stella Rossa has long been foddered by the leader of the Socialist Party-linked UIL labor confederation, Giorgio Benvenuto, and by that union's international office, headed for years by Luigi Scricciolo, now jailed as a Red Brigades terrorist.

This begs the question: Why did Father Levi write for *Acciaio*? Could

he have not known that the Bulgarian network to which Scricciolo was linked was organizing the attempt on the life of Lech Walesa—the same Lech Walesa who was the classic "banana peel" on which Father Levi slipped?

One thing is certain. The gist of the "incriminating" article by Father Levi on the relations between the Vatican and Poland was certainly not an interpretation of the state of these relations in the light of the Holy Father's recent visit to Poland, but represented an overt torpedo against the moderate and realistic line of the Primate of Poland, Cardinal Glemp.

Appealing to a potential opposition to the Cardinal's policy in extremist fringes linked to the Solidarnosc union, Father Levi fanned the flames by maintaining that the agreement between the Polish Church and government would sacrifice Walesa.

Cui bono—who benefits? Certainly not the very difficult operation Cardinal Glemp was already working on before the Pope's second visit to Poland. Certainly not those Polish government spokesmen who recently requested, and implemented, an eight-year debt moratorium, incurring the wrath of the Swiss bankers allied to the new Czar of the Kremlin, Yuri Andropov.

The cooperation between Levi and Stella Rossa opens another query. The group's magazine's big financial angel is Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi, who is also totally involved in the "Bulgarian Connection" and the current Libyan oil scandal, in which many top figures in the Italian secret services and Church face charges. One of the three areas being scrutinized by magistrates in this latest scandal is Como, where the oil, weapons, and money to be recycled were exchanged.

It was from Como that Father Levi was catapulted to Rome.

Ledeen again named in uproar over ten-year-old Moro crime in Italy

by EIR's Rome Bureau

Aldo Moro, the president of the Christian Democratic Party and a former Italian prime minister, was found dead in a car trunk ten years ago this June, in Rome, after a 55-day captivity by the terrorist Red Brigades. Now, an uproar has broken out in Italy over who was responsible for Moro's death. In the flurry of charges and countercharges, everything points to the same American and Soviet circles now feverishly engaged in making a "New Yalta" redivision of the world, at the expense of all sovereign nations.

The uproar in the media and political and law enforcement circles centers around a polemic kindled by a former Communist senator, Sergio Flamigni, on the security committee which ran the investigations into the 55 days of the tragedy. Ex-Senator Flamigni had been on the parliamentary committees probing the Moro Case and the Propaganda 2 (P-2) lodge, the illegal freemasonic lodge headed by Venerable Grand Master Licio Gelli, which was tied to nearly every major terrorist incident which has occurred in Italy since 1969. Gelli himself was arrested and imprisoned.

In his book *La tela del ragno (The Spider's Web)*, Flamigni charged that all the men who led the investigation into the Moro kidnaping were members of P-2, i.e., the head of SISMI (foreign intelligence), Giuseppe Santovito; the head of SISDE (domestic intelligence), Giulio Grassini; the general commander of the Tax Police, Raffaele Giudice; as well as a restricted committee of consultants convened by Francesco Cossiga, then interior minister, and now President of Italy. It also included the criminologist Franco Ferracuti.

After the book came out, a group of Communist senators put a parliamentary question to the prime minister to ascertain the "role of P-2 lodge members" in the Moro affair. Everyone wondered why such a well-known fact was suddenly being played up by the Italian Communist Party. Do the Communists perhaps want to attack President Cossiga and through him, Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita?

The Communists' aims are not clear, but they surely have nothing to do with truth-seeking. Certain masonic circles and their U.S. associates had a role in the kidnap-murder of Aldo

Moro, but it is with just those circles that the Communists have long flirted, and the individuals they are now denouncing took those important posts *with the Communists' blessing*, as parliamentarian Costantino Belluscio reveals in the interview we publish below.

Ledeen's role

The Communists were therefore in the group that decided to disastrously bungle the investigation into the Moro kidnaping. It remains to be seen what the role of the American "advisers" was. An interview given by Ferracuti to an Italian weekly may shed some light on the issue. Asked about his job at SISDE, Ferracuti answered, "I was in charge of relations with the American embassy, and therefore, I encountered both CIA and FBI agents, as well as Mossad agents."

Ferracuti names a key U.S. figure who is under scrutiny for having protected Israeli Mossad spy Jonathan Jay Pollard, now in jail for having stolen U.S. military secrets of critical interest to the Soviets. "In that period, Michael Ledeen showed up and offered to help me in the investigation into the Red Brigades. He now denies that detail, but I remember full well that I said to General Grassini not to accept the collaboration of Ledeen, because Alexander Haig and Henry Kissinger, members of the U.S. Republican Party, were part of Georgetown University at the time. . . . [Democrat] Jimmy Carter was then in power, and it seemed to me that to accept the collaboration of Ledeen on such a delicate theme as the Red Brigades, could put us on a collision course with the American government."

"How did it end up?" asked the interviewer. "Ledeen talked about it directly with our prime minister [Giulio Andreotti]. . . . Ledeen was on very good terms with some of our politicians. He was on a first name basis with Cossiga, I heard him." Was Ledeen able to intervene directly to sabotage the investigation? If so, why, and who was behind him? Kissinger? Haig? These, and many other questions are now being raised by the spate of publications anniversary of the Moro murder.

Knights of Malta launch a crusade in America

by Scott Thompson

On Jan. 13, the Sovereign Military Order of Malta presented its highest honor, the Collar of the Order of Merit, to President Ronald Reagan at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. This was the first time that an American President had been offered and accepted an award from the Knights. It was also the first visit of the Knights' Grand Master, who holds the rank of Prince and Cardinal of the Catholic Church, to the United States in the 900 years of the Order's history. The award dinner was sponsored by the American Association of the Knights of Malta, which is the oldest and largest of three associations of the Catholic branch of the Knights of Malta in the United States, headed by J. Peter Grace.

His Most Eminent Highness Fra Andrew W.N. Bertie, the new Grand Master, presented President Reagan the award, stating: "You have defended the rights of the unborn, and the importance of moral spiritual values, at great political risk to yourself. The Order of Malta was and is an aristocracy of service, and you have personified this ideal in your service as President."

Fra Bertie, who became Grand Master of the Knights last year, is the first British Grand Master since Hugh de Revel (1258-77). In his speech, Fra Bertie stressed the potential importance of the Knights of Malta establishing closer ties with the United States, as symbolized by the award to President Reagan. Informed analysts believe that Fra Bertie is attempting to play the Anglo-American "special relationship" through the Knights of Malta.

Fra Bertie's appointment was widely regarded as a special favor to Queen Elizabeth II, who reportedly used her visit to meet Pope John Paul II to help save the Knights of Malta, which various Cardinals had decided should be disbanded as an anachronism and center of Gnosticism within the Church. Fra Bertie is the son of the Earl of Lindsey and Abington, who was a broker on the London Stock Exchange.

Otherwise, Fra Andrew Willoughby Ninian Bertie is a strange choice for the post of Grand Master. Born in London on May 15, 1929, he studied at Oxford and the School of Oriental Studies at London University. For 23 years, he taught modern languages at Worth School of the Benedictine Order, which was responsible for founding what became the Knights of Malta during the Crusades. Fra Bertie is considered one of the world's leading scholars on Tibet.

In his brief remarks on the first visit of a Grand Master to

the U.S., Fra Bertie spoke of the importance of closer ties between the Order (recognized as sovereign under international law) and the United States. The only earlier official contact between the Order and America had been when the Grand Master, after Napoleon's conquest of Malta, suggested to the American President that a portion of the United States be set aside so that the Knights could form a sovereign principality within the young republic.

Rejected in the United States, the Knights of Malta found refuge in Russia, under the insane Czar Paul I, who adopted the title of Grand Master and affiliated the Knights with the Russian Orthodox Church. Since the Bolshevik Revolution, the Kremlin has maintained a special office to keep tabs on the Knights, at least one faction of whom have remained a back-channel with Soviet intelligence, seeking to have Jerusalem made into an international city under the auspices of the Knights of Malta.

The real story of Irangate

President Reagan stressed in his speech to the Knights that private charity should become the principal means to supplant the welfare state. President Reagan was apparently unaware that the hospice movement, advocates that those with terminal illnesses or "more will than wallet" are permitted to "die with dignity," while being stupefied by painkillers. But there is another story underlying the Knights of Malta's version of charity. Under the cover of establishing hospitals for the poor, the Knights of Malta have become, according to U.S. intelligence sources, among the biggest arms-traffickers in the world.

Exemplary is the hospital maintained by the Knights of Malta under Prince Lobkowitz in the Syrian-occupied Bekaa Valley of Lebanon, the major breeding ground for international terrorism. The Knights are known to provide services to the terrorists, who fund their activities partly by having turned the Bekaa Valley into a major narcotics production spot.

When the Irangate scandal broke, U.S. intelligence sources informed *EIR* that finally the real story of the Knights of Malta might break through. Irangate Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh was allegedly investigating them. Among those members of the Knights of Malta who had a role in Irangate were: 1) Director of Central Intelligence William

Casey, a member of Grace's American Association of the Knights of Malta, who ran whole sections of the Irangate policy as a "vest pocket" operation; 2) Alexander Haig, who had a hand as NATO commander in toppling the Shah of Iran, also in 1982 initiated the strategic "Memorandum of Understanding" with Israel, under whose terms Israel supplied arms to Iran; 3) Cyrus Hashemi, the Iranian arms-trafficker and Savama paymaster, who was arrested in 1980 bearing a Knights of Malta passport; 4) Ibrahim Yazdi, the former foreign minister of Iran, who traveled to the U.S. secretly in June 1986 at the height of the arms-for-hostages deal, when he met with Oliver North; he now travels on a Knights of Malta passport.

This curious relationship of the Knights of Malta, who were always a private intelligence network in the Middle East for the old European nobility, with Iranian leaders and arms-traffickers, had been furthered when, shortly before the toppling of the Shah of Iran, the Knights of Malta opened an embassy in Teheran. The Knights reportedly also worked closely with the Shi'ite fundamentalist clergy led by Ruhollah Khomeini. Many awards similar to that given President Reagan and passports were handed out to Iranians on both sides of the conflict.

The Knights and the Narcontras

J. Peter Grace's branch of the Knights of Malta has been the primary distributor of at least \$50 million in aid to the Contras in Central America, raised by the New Canaan, Connecticut-based Americares Foundation. Some \$14 million was distributed in 1983 and another \$20 million in 1984. Figures for more recent years are not available, but the program is known to have continued apace.

This is not all private charity. Both Americares and the Knights of Malta have each, separately, become Private Volunteer Organizations (PVO) receiving grants and credits from the U.S. Agency for International Development, which has historically been employed for covert operations by the Central Intelligence Agency.

While there is no evidence that this aid was other than humanitarian, Robert Macauley of Americares has been quoted as saying that he would have also shipped weapons, if he were asked to do so by President Reagan. The Salvadoran Association of the Knights of Malta is also registered as a PVO, and it received \$178,500 for a project to build a "model town," which is believed to have been modeled upon the strategic hamlet program in Vietnam.

The chief Knight involved in distribution of the Americares aid is Roberto Alejos Arzu, who is president of the Guatemalan Association of the Knights of Malta and the Order's former ambassador to Honduras. He is a strong Contra supporter, who earlier lent his Guatemalan coffee estate for use by the CIA to train the Bay of Pigs invasion force. In interviews, Alejos Arzu admitted knowing well not only Alexander Haig, but also rogue CIA official Theodore Shack-

ley, who was the *éminence grise* in Irangate.

There is some question as to just how good a Catholic Alejos Arzu might be. In February 1968, Roberto Alejos Arzu was arrested and charged with kidnaping the Archbishop of Guatemala, Msgr. Mario Casariego (now a Cardinal).

Alejos Arzu has given interviews in which he claims to have helped create Vietnam-style strategic hamlets along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. It is suspected that Americares aid was used in this project, which included major emigration from Nicaragua in 1982, and created bases for Contra operations. Moreover, Alejos Arzu has been an outspoken advocate of drug legalization at a time when factions of the Contras have been accused of drug-and-gun running to fund their operations.

Communists and Freemasons

The Kremlin has maintained a back-channel to the Knights of Malta since the Bolshevik Revolution. Stalin offered to restore the Knights' Russian and Polish Commanderies in exchange for the Knights' opening a legation in Moscow. This involved intricate negotiations over the status of Jerusalem, which Stalin believed the Knights might become the mandatory power over. A faction of the Knights liked Stalin's offer. At present, the Kremlin is again considering diplomatic recognition of the Knights, whose sovereign state encompasses one small building on the Via Condotti in Rome.

J. Peter Grace, head of the American Association that entertained President Reagan, comes from a family with an equally long history of dealing with the Bolsheviks. His father, Joseph Grace, whose family concern started as junior partners of the British in Peru, was on the board of the American International Corporation at 120 Broadway that traded extensively with Russia, before and after the Bolshevik Revolution. A Grace-Russia corporation was formed that stayed in business with the Bolsheviks.

Under the Reagan administration, J. Peter Grace headed the President's Private Sector Survey, which, while it viewed debt payments as sacrosanct, recommended massive budget cuts in national defense, as well as the "privatization" of critical areas of the military.

The Knights of Malta have also been scandalously close to the Satanic currents of Freemasonry since the 18th century, when Joseph, Count Cagliostro (a reputed bastard son of the Grand Master) entrapped Marie Antoinette in the "necklace scandal," which helped create the Jacobin French Revolution, which had been organized through Scottish Rite Freemasonic networks. Count Cagliostro, who was inducted into Freemasonry in London, founded his own "Egyptian Lodge" in Rome, which led to his imprisonment by the Holy Inquisition, as well as a secret lodge among English Knights on the island of Malta.

Several leading Knights have also been Freemasons in the 20th century. According to French author Jacques Peyrefitte, the same Comte de Pierredon (descended from an

Ottoman Pasha) who received Stalin's offer to the Order to become partners in the division of Jerusalem after World War II, was receiving funds to advance his factions power within the Order from the Grand Orient of France. Also, then Grand Master De Mojana—allegedly imposed upon the Knights of Malta by British intelligence MI-6—was a member of the Palazzo Giustiniani Lodge, a branch of Scottish Rite, while simultaneously holding the rank of Cardinal of the Catholic Church.

Even more recently, the Knights of Malta were involved in a major Freemasonic scandal. Within days after the May 13, 1981 attempt to murder Pope John Paul II by the assassin Ali Agca, Italian carabinieri raided the villa of former Mussolini secret police (OVRA) official Licio Gelli, where they discovered a 1,000 person membership list of the secret Propaganda 2 Masonic Lodge.

As it turned out a number of prominent Knights of Malta—including the top Italian military and intelligence officers—were also secret members of the P-2 Lodge, including: Defense Chief of Staff Giovanni Torisi; Gen. Giulio Grassini, chief of the SISDE (“FBI”); and Gen. Giuseppe Santovito, chief of the SISMI (“CIA”).

Likewise, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti was later said to have held simultaneous membership in the Knights and in Gelli's P-2 Lodge, which had directed slush funds to parties ranging from the Communists to Christian Democracy.

The P-2 Lodge was further discovered to have been involved in a series of coup d'état attempts in Italy, which started with the Dec. 7, 1970 aborted coup attempt of Prince Junio Borghese, a member of both the Knights and Gelli's Lodge. It was also the P-2 Lodge that was behind a wave of “red” and “black” terrorism, which began in the 1960s in Italy as part of a “strategy of tension” that culminated in the bombing of the Bologna train station by the neo-fascist Ordine Nuovo.

According to extensive Italian court testimony, when Henry Kissinger was National Security Adviser to President Richard Nixon, Kissinger (whose name has been linked to Gelli's Monte Carlo Lodge) directed “crocodile” funds to the P-2 Lodge for destabilizing Italy. Other testimony has charged that Kissinger personally threatened Italian Christian Democratic Party president Aldo Moro, who was later killed by terrorists. Kissinger's accomplice in these NSC-coordinated operations was Gen. Alexander Haig, a member of Peter Grace's American Association.

Licio Gelli himself, who formed this arcane association with the Knights of Malta, is what the U.S. Counterintelligence Corps during World War II would call a “Nazi-Communist.” Saved by Communist partisans he had worked covertly with during the war, Gelli established elaborate connections with the same Bulgarian and related East bloc intelligence services, which were used by the KGB for the 1981 attempt to murder Pope John Paul II.

‘Wiseguy’ says he LaRouche for the

by Herbert Quinde

A series of articles in the *Buffalo News* during early February revealed the previously undisclosed activities of a government informant who for 10 years illegally spied on Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and associates.

Ronald M. Fino, the former president of Buffalo Laborers Union Local 210, has been a Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency informant for two decades, primarily reporting on organized crime activity in the labor movement. But, Fino told the *News*, “He had infiltrated the organization of Lyndon H. LaRouche for the CIA.” Although FBI officials have denied it, Fino was reporting to the Bureau about LaRouche's political activities as recently as December 1988.

The revelation, coming on the heels of the jailing of LaRouche and six associates, on trumped-up conspiracy charges, again confirms the claims made by defense attorneys that government agencies have directed a COINTELPRO-style operation of political harassment against the American political figure and his associates for two decades.

During the 1960s and 1970s, COINTELPRO (counterintelligence program) was the codename for a broad FBI program of harassing political organizations under the guise of protecting U.S. national security.

The revelations of Ronald Fino could be the basis for reopening the LaRouche case in Alexandria, Virginia. Daniel S. Alcorn, a LaRouche defense lawyer, is quoted by the *News* saying that the Fino revelations “might be a break in the criminal case, if there was government misconduct.” Judge Albert V. Bryan, who presided over the Alexandria railroad, denied the defense much of the information sought by LaRouche attorneys. “There were hundreds of pages deleted for national security reasons,” Alcorn told the *Buffalo News*. “We don't know what's behind that shield.”

The earlier Boston trial against LaRouche and associates ended in a mistrial, in part due to the illegal activities of Ryan Quade Emerson, another FBI informant unearthed during the six-month trial. The Boston jury informally polled itself after the mistrial and told the media that it would have acquitted all of the defendants because of government misconduct against the former presidential candidate.

Fino, who had posed as a sympathetic supporter of LaRouche's presidential bids, is currently in hiding, his life threatened under a contract put out by the Buffalo mob. The FBI is trying to force Fino to join the Federal Witness

The bloody hand of a geopolitical gangster

During Henry Kissinger's last term in the U.S. government, he was suspected of having engineered the assassination of at least three foreign leaders. The dossier includes:

- **Aldo Moro**, the president of Italy's ruling Christian Democratic party and former prime minister, was kidnaped by the Italian Red Brigades, and his body was found on May 9, 1978. Subsequent investigations by Italian authorities—corroborated by the testimony of Moro's wife, his daughter Agnese, and his son Giovanni—led from the Red Brigades first to the Propaganda-2 Freemasonic Lodge of Nazi/Communist Licio Gelli, which had mounted a decade-long campaign of coup d'état attempts and "red" and "black" terrorism throughout Italy, thence to such higher-ups in control of the P-2 Lodge as Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig. Mrs. Moro and her children stated during the Moro trial, that to understand the international conspiracy behind her husband's kidnaping and murder, it is necessary to go back to the threats he received from Kissinger in 1975, when Moro began his policy to woo the Italian Communist Party (PCI) toward support of the Italian state, rather than the terrorist-linked radicals. According to the statements of Aldo Moro's family, Kissinger warned Moro that unless he ceased pursuing "the idea that all the political forces should collaborate and participate directly in the life of the country—he would pay dearly for it." Several other leading Italian politicians who were present at meetings between Kissinger and Moro confirmed this pattern.

In 1982, Celso Elio Ciolini, an individual closely linked to the head of P-2 Lodge, Licio Gelli, presented to the press evidence of the existence of a Comité Monte Carlo, which was the elite body governing the Lodge. Ciolini named Henry Kissinger as being a prominent name on the list of 400 persons belonging to the Comité Monte Carlo. Earlier, British press sources had stated that when he was President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, assisted by Gen. Alexander Haig, had conveyed "crocodile funds" to Gelli's P-2 Lodge for a series of aborted coup attempts. Ciolini elaborated in courtroom testimony in Bologna that it was through the Comité Monte Carlo, in a meeting at the Hotel de Paris in Monaco on April 11, 1980, that Gelli planned the Aug. 2, 1980 bombing of the Bologna train station.

After the meeting, Gelli traveled to the Hotel Sheraton in Buenos Aires, where he met with the notorious neo-fascist

terrorist Stefano Delle Chiaie, who carried out the bombing before joining up with Nazi SS officer Klaus Barbie, who was providing paramilitary support to the "cocaine colonels" in Bolivia. It is also notable that Henry Kissinger's U.S. Army Counterintelligence Corps unit was the first unit to recruit Klaus Barbie for U.S. intelligence (when Barbie was already an agent of the Soviet Union), before shipping Barbie to Latin America, with the assistance of Licio Gelli.

Thus, Kissinger not only directly threatened Moro according to unimpeachable sources, but he funded the P-2 Lodge which killed Moro and carried out terrorism and coup attempts in Italy.

- **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**, the prime minister of Pakistan, was overturned by a coup d'état on July 5, 1977, imprisoned, and then hanged in early 1979. In 1977 from prison, Bhutto wrote a response to a concocted government White Paper which *EIR* published in January 1979 under the title, "The Pakistan Papers," where Bhutto charged that he was overthrown because of his conflict with Henry Kissinger, who had signed "a death sentence against his person." The reason that Kissinger threatened Bhutto was, according to Bhutto, that he had refused to accede to threats and pressures from Kissinger to the effect that Bhutto must stop the development of "uranium-processing plants to satisfy Pakistan's energy needs." No doubt Bhutto's daughter Benazir, the current prime minister of Pakistan, recalls vividly her father's charge that it was Henry Kissinger who was responsible for his judicial murder.

- **Luis Carrero Blanco**, the Spanish prime minister, like Moro, had opposed the concession of military bases repeatedly demanded by Henry Kissinger during the Arab-Israeli war in October 1973. Kissinger traveled to Spain to confront Carrero Blanco directly, holding talks with him on this point in Madrid on Dec. 18 and 19. Carrero Blanco held firm. The following day, Dec. 20, Carrero Blanco was assassinated, when a powerful bomb placed under the road exploded, throwing the car carrying Carrero Blanco onto the roof of a nearby church.

Coups and murders

The record does not stop here. Henry Kissinger's role in the coup d'état against and murder of the President of Chile, **Salvador Allende**, has been extensively documented by others, including the former U.S. ambassador to Chile who found himself completely by-passed in Kissinger's "two-track" diplomacy that prepared the coup. Similarly, informed Arab sources believe that Kissinger had a role in the murder of Saudi **King Faisal**, whose assassin had been systematically brainwashed for this purpose in the United States. Finally, there are the crimes that arise from Kissinger's penchant, reported by multiple sources, for sodomic, homosexual rape. Among those whom Kissinger is alleged to have killed under such circumstances, eyewitnesses report, was a Romanian busboy in Acapulco, Mexico.

'Operation Gladio' reveals that Kissinger ordered Moro murder

by Umberto Pascali

After the first confirmation of the existence of "Operation Gladio"—the supersecret NATO structure created to fight communism, but which turned out to be the center of destabilization in Italy—three other countries have already denounced the secret network: Belgium, Greece, France. The names of the top controllers of Gladio are coming out now. At the top of the list is Henry Kissinger.

The first to officially describe "Gladio" was Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. On Oct. 17 he delivered a dossier on the matter to the Italian Parliament, and after four days of red-hot polemics announced the decision of the government to demand its dismantling.

On the same day, from Brussels, Belgian Defense Minister Guy Côme declared, in a dramatic interview to the state radio, "I have ordered the General Staff of the Defense to do an investigation in order to ascertain whether this organization is connected to the wave of gangsterism and terrorism that have hit Belgium in the 1980s." Côme confirmed that Gladio does exist and is operative in Belgium. Not only does it turn out that Brussels is currently controlling the chairmanship of the secret organization, whose leadership meets regularly, but its most recent meeting was held there just this past October.

One week before, Iannis Haralambopoulos, the former deputy prime minister and defense minister of Greece, denounced the Greek counterpart of Gladio, "Operation Red Sheepskin." It was "a strong arm for illegal activities against democracy and our national independence."

Finally, on Nov. 13, France took its turn. Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement declared that the "French portion" of the secret network had been dismantled. Chevènement did not say when, but a source quoted by Agence France Presse said that President François Mitterrand had dissolved the organization "quite recently." There is speculation in Italy that the next country will be Germany.

In the meantime, the "war of the revelations" is escalating in Italy. Behind the superficial mystique of complicated byzantine maneuvering as perceived by most foreign observers, is a dramatic and bloody game to decide where Europe will

go. Two diametrically opposite tendencies have emerged: On one side there is an attempt by Anglo-American assets to totally destabilize Italy with partial revelations, targeting the present leadership (such as Prime Minister Andreotti or President Francesco Cossiga), labeling them as "traitors" because they knew about Gladio. This would come exactly at the moment when, for the first time, these leaders seem to be resisting some of the diktats coming from London and Washington.

On the other side, the public is beginning to get the truth on the real scandal, the controllers of Gladio. Although some are attempting to portray the story as a petty fight among local mafioso politicians, in fact it opens up a possibility of understanding how the country has been controlled by foreign forces ever since the 1945 Yalta agreement.

LaRouche was right

"In Moro's opinion, Henry Kissinger was the expression, perhaps not voluntarily, of American hegemonism, which tended not to leave to his allies more freedom than Soviet hegemonism left to its own allies." The statement is from Ambassador Roberto Ducci, former head of the political affairs section of the Foreign Ministry and a onetime close collaborator of the Christian Democratic leader Aldo Moro. In 1978, Moro was kidnaped and killed by the Red Brigades terrorists after having been threatened by Kissinger on more than one occasion because the U.S. secretary of state was angered at Moro's efforts to create a stable government coalition, one able to resist destabilization and capable of pursuing an independent economic, energy, and foreign policy, especially regarding the development of North Africa and the Middle East.

Shortly after the assassination, U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche and his Italian associates not only denounced Kissinger's role in the affair, but later presented a legal brief to the Italian courts urgently requesting an investigation into Kissinger's sinister activities against Italy.

The courageous stand taken by LaRouche 12 years ago was vindicated at the end of October 1990, when two Roman magistrates, Franco Jonta and Francesco Nitto Palma, finally

opened a preliminary investigation into the role of Operation Gladio in the Moro case. The prime focus of that inquiry, according to the numerous sources, is the witchhunt organized by Kissinger against the Italian statesman.

The idea that the Red Brigades terrorists were an instrument of the Anglo-American policy decided by Kissinger and company and implemented through the mediation of Gladio, is considered, at this point, by leading Italian political circles, to be the strongest hypothesis.

Gladio and the Propaganda-2 lodge

On July 2, the prime-time Italian news station TG1 broadcast an interview with former CIA agent Richard Brenneke, who explained, from his personal knowledge, how the Central Intelligence Agency had destabilized Italy through the secret Propaganda-2 Freemasonic lodge, led by its "Venerable Master" Licio Gelli. Now it is known that P-2 is just another name for Gladio. It was that program which opened up, step by step, the explosive revelations on Gladio. It had been put together by Ennio Remondino, a young journalist who was able to follow the leads up to the end, thanks to the editor of TG1, Nuccio Fava. Fava soon paid for his honesty by losing his job (his head was reportedly demanded by the U.S. embassy), but before leaving he issued a public statement reminding everybody about the event that changed his life and gave him the determination to fight, as a journalist, for the truth: the murder of Moro.

Recently, Remondino was asked to appear as a guest on a "Sammarcanda" television show exclusively dedicated to Operation Gladio. He declined, because of the opposition of his new editor, but Nuccio Fava took his place. "Let's not forget, when talking about Gladio, the hate which Kissinger felt against Moro," Fava stressed.

Indeed, the evidence is beginning to pile up. Documents written by Aldo Moro during his captivity in the hands of the Red Brigades refer not only to Operation Gladio, but to Kissinger personally.

Panorama magazine published a few passages that are being carefully studied by magistrates Jonta and Nitto Palma. "The serious conflicting point with the Americans and Henry Kissinger, was the linkage of the [political] crisis with the political-military line of NATO. They [Kissinger and the "Americans"] believe that I wanted an indiscriminate agreement with the Communist Party, whereas I favor a carefully considered and measured political evaluation."

Kissinger had spent many years in trying to break Moro, who was doubtless the most prestigious political leader of his time. Moro held the post of prime minister and foreign minister several times, and enjoyed the personal support and friendship of Pope Paul VI; he was considered impossible to corrupt, and was most surely going to be elected President. But Kissinger had his own men spread the "leak" that Moro was involved in the Lockheed scandal, and caused CIA reports to be written which characterized the Italian statesman

as a "communist, corruptor, aimed at weakening his own Christian Democratic party, and opening the way to the Communists."

It was in reaction to this testimony that Kissinger exploded in front of reporters in Milan on April 17, 1983: "I have nothing to do with Moro's kidnaping. It is LaRouche who is behind this story, LaRouche is persecuting me!" Moro's widow Eleonora and his private secretary Corrado Guerzoni were the most direct in denouncing Kissinger. "I am not Catholic. I do not believe in dogmas," Kissinger had told Moro, according to Guerzoni. "I do not accept your political line."

Kissinger delivers the threat

Ambassador Ducci himself remembered a toast in Villa Madama in Rome in which Kissinger, in the form of a cynical joke, threatened a coup d'état. "The situation has worsened notably since my last visit. I am sure Signor Moro and the other ministers want to commit themselves totally to improve things. . . . Or should the day come when I will have to say to the ambassador, 'The time has come to send a general in your place?'"

But why did Kissinger push the "Moro is a communist" line so hard? Today the reason is clear: That was the way to activate the Gladio network. The threat of communist takeover was the key trigger condition under which the secret organization could be unleashed without any possibility of calling it back.

As for Gladio's implementation, attacking a man like Moro was not out of reach for a structure like Gladio, which in 1964, under the then-chief of the secret services, Gen. Giovanni De Lorenzo, had collected more than 150,000 personal dossiers on politicians, trade unionists, intellectuals, bishops, cardinals, and had even placed microphones in the private rooms of the Pope and the President.

On Nov. 9, *La Repubblica* published a memorandum prepared in 1983 by the Italian secret services for a magistrate, Carlo Palermo, who was investigating a CIA-KGB connection trading weapons and drugs via the Balkan nations—the so-called "Bulgarian connection." The memo talks about Kissinger, Gelli, Alexander Haig, and Theodore G. Shackley, an associate of George Bush from the CIA. Shackley was CIA deputy station chief in Rome in the 1960s, and was CIA director for covert operations in the 1970s. The document reads in part: "It was Ted Shackley who introduced the head of the Masonic lodge, Licio Gelli, to Alexander Haig. It was with the imprimatur of Haig and Kissinger [Haig was Kissinger's deputy as national security adviser] that in the fall of 1969 Gelli recruited 400 top Italian and NATO officers to his lodge." The pretext? To stop the growth of the Communist Party. Needless to say, the party's growth was not slowed down, but that very autumn, Italy was plunged into the "strategy of tension," a continuous escalation of right-wing and left-wing terrorism.

The 'Italian face' of JFK: from Permindex to the Moro murder

by Sandro Mitromaco

On Feb. 24, *Unità*, the daily newspaper of the Italian PDS (Democratic Party of the Left) carried the following five-column page one headline: "Moro Like JFK: A Case Still Open," subtitled, "The state does not want the truth on the kidnaping—the Red Brigades were directed from the outside." Days later, *Il Sabato*, the conservative Catholic weekly said to be close to Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, carried on its cover the same title: "Moro Like Kennedy," with a huge picture of the slain statesman, Aldo Moro, gazing pensively at the picture of President Kennedy. A kicker reads: "In the U.S. a movie accuses the CIA of the Dallas murder. In Italy, Senator Mazzola, deputy defense minister at the time of Moro's assassination, speaks for the first time of the mysteries of that case. And after 13 years admits that the case is not closed."

A third Italian daily, *La Stampa*, owned by the powerful Agnelli family of Fiat, published prominently the same equation: "Moro Like Kennedy"!

Aldo Moro, as *EIR* readers know, was the Christian Democratic statesman who was kidnaped by the Red Brigades on March 16, 1978 in downtown Rome and held for a hundred days until his bullet-riddled body was found in the trunk of a car, a few minutes away from the national office of the ruling Christian Democracy.

Moro, the most important Italian political leader at that time, had been the architect of a "Government of National Solidarity," inaugurated on the day of the kidnaping. This formula was aimed at stabilizing the country after 10 years of subversion, terrorism, and violence. It was a formula that Henry Kissinger and the Anglo-American elite opposed with all their might. Moro personally was threatened repeatedly by Kissinger, and had abandoned political life. The new government, inaugurated on March 16, 1978, was his first big political undertaking after a period of inactivity provoked by his fear of exposing his family to danger.

The role of Kissinger in the killing of Moro became the focus of investigations that started with a legal petition presented to the Tribunal of Rome by Italian associates of Lyndon LaRouche. Italian magistrates tried to interrogate Kissinger, in vain. After several judicial inquiries, journalistic investigations, and a series of revelations, it now appears inconceivable that the most powerful politician in Italy could have been kidnaped in Rome by a gang of student-terrorists

and held for three months despite the biggest police dragnet in Italy's modern history, and then found dead under the nose of the investigators.

A national coalition

"It is amazing that a right-wing Catholic publication like *Il Sabato* and a daily like *Unità*, the paper of the PDS, both came out with the same title: 'Moro Like Kennedy.' It is astonishing that Agnelli's paper pops up with the same line. What is happening? Are we going back to the National Coalition?" a Roman insider recently said to *EIR*.

Both *Unità* and *Il Sabato* point the finger at Kissinger. The first article was written by Gianni Cipriani, co-author, with his brother Antonio, of the book *Limited Sovereignty: History of Atlantic Subversion in Italy*. It described the report presented on Feb. 23 to the Parliamentary Investigating Committee on Massacres and Terrorism. The report was prepared by a group of lawmakers including Francesco Macis of the PDS and Luigi Granelli of the Christian Democrats, and stressed that the Moro case is "still open." In 41 pages, the congressmen underline that important evidence and records on terrorism are missing—including records on the Moro case—and that the Red Brigades, far from being an independent terrorist organization, was just a tool. A few days earlier, the chairman of the committee, Senator Gualtieri, had publicly denounced NATO's Gladio network as "illegal."

Gladio, a supersecret organization created after World War II, was supposed to be a "stay behind" paramilitary network able to unleash irregular warfare in case of Soviet invasion of western Europe. But the organization was used to create terrorist gangs, according to many accounts, both right-wing and left-wing, aimed at destabilizing countries to keep them under control. Aldo Moro, according to these accounts, was threatening to establish a government solid enough to be independent politically and, especially, financially, from the Anglo-Americans and from Moscow. In a different situation, Kennedy had represented the same "danger."

Permindex and the Dulles brothers

On Feb. 19, Antonio Cipriani had published in *Unità* an original review of director Oliver Stone's film "JFK." In a

long feature, the investigative journalist brought back to light the story of Permindex and its Italian affiliate, Centro Mondiale Commerciale (CMC). The only defendant in the New Orleans trial for conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy was Clay Shaw, a high official of both Permindex and CMC, as the film mentions. Cipriani went back to the Rome connection and dug into it.

The article sparked an electrifying response from many sides of the Italian political spectrum. According to reliable reports, several different researchers began looking for a trail that would link the old Permindex to more recent destabilization capabilities, including drugs, mafia, and terrorism.

"There was also an Italian connection in the only trial for the Kennedy murder," Antonio Cipriani wrote. "By accusing Clay Shaw of New Orleans, District Attorney Jim Garrison pointed his accusing finger against the man who, from 1958 to 1962, represented the CIA in Rome. Not only that: Shaw was a boss in two international companies, Permindex and CMC, that were managing the Rome Fair in those years. Looking into the names of the members of the board, one discovers a network of agents of the British, American, and Italian secret services, tied to the representatives of royal families. And de Gaulle stated: They financed the OAS in order to kill me."

In his information-packed article, Cipriani publishes a secret document, signed "Dulles," that "shut down any investigation [by U.S. personnel at any level] of Permindex." The Dulles brothers Allen and John Foster were respectively the director of the CIA and U.S. secretary of state. "What did Dulles write? That U.S. diplomatic offices abroad should help Permindex, because it operated in harmony with the department, in other words, people should stop investigating these economic groups."

Cipriani describes the charges by French President Charles de Gaulle, who accused Permindex of being a tool of the Anglo-American intelligence agency to kill him (this was why de Gaulle took France out of the NATO military alliance), and also the implications for the October 1962 assassination of Enrico Mattei, the president of AGIP, the Italian oil company.

Oil war against the Seven Sisters

When Mattei died—his plane was sabotaged and crashed near Milan—his independent oil company was engaged in a deadly fight with the Seven Sisters (the Anglo-Dutch-American companies) all over the Third World. Mattei was explicit about his aim: to give Italy an adequate source of cheap energy. For him this was the *sine qua non* condition, if Italy wanted to be independent and prosperous. His challenge had broken the monopoly of the Seven Sisters, to establish direct contacts with several Third World countries, and to use the growing power of his company to invest in modern technology in the oil-producing countries and to train thousands of Third World scientists and technicians.

The "oil war" is also the center of the interview given by Christian Democrat Sen. Francesco Mazzola to *Il Sabato*, published under the headline "Moro Like Kennedy."

When Mazzola, the vice chairman of the Christian Democratic caucus in the Senate, was asked whether the "differences between Moro and Kissinger concerned above all the independent policy of the Italian leaders toward the Arab countries," he stated: "Yes, for sure that was a point of difference. Also because at the end, at the center of the discussion, there was the question of oil supplies for our country. And to have an independent policy in this field would have meant to establish links with the Arab countries. . . . Kissinger surely did not look with favor on the strengthening of our policy toward the Arab countries. Besides, in the United States the pro-Israeli lobby has always had a dominating position. . . . I believe that this has been the issue that prompted the U.S. decision to obstruct Moro's political design. Even more: In my opinion, the key to many mysteries can be found in the battle for oil."

Which mysteries? "I came up with no logical explanation for the massacres that happened in Italy." Senator Mazzola ventures to state that both the United States and U.S.S.R. were determined to keep Moro's plan from implementation, and that both the KGB and CIA are responsible for the terrorism that hit Italy. "I always thought that terrorism was the result of the coincidence between these terrorist groups that conceived of making the communist revolution and those of the fourth directorate of the KGB, the section of the Soviet secret services in charge of the destabilization of the West. . . . Terrorism was born for its own reasons, that were different from country to country, but for sure its birth and its activities were encouraged and helped in this plan of destabilization that the KGB implemented in those years."

So the East was to blame for terrorism? "Certainly, but not alone. I am convinced that the United States watched and let it happen. In a second phase, the help has been overwhelming."

Mazzola, who as deputy defense minister in charge of the Navy took part in the key meetings of the "crisis committee" set up to coordinate the search for Moro, wrote detailed notes on those discussions. The senator makes a point of stating that twice, unknown thieves had broken into his office "without stealing anything. Maybe looking for papers."

One of the issues in Mazzola's papers could be the story of Steve Pieczenik, a "Kissinger man," according to *Il Sabato*, a deputy assistant secretary of state sent to Italy on April 7, 1978, just 22 days after Moro was abducted. He was chief of the State Department's anti-terrorist unit. Pieczenik, probably on the basis of secret clauses dating back to Yalta, took charge of the investigations. Days before the martyred body of Moro was found in the center of Rome, Pieczenik left Italy. Today the State Department apparently doesn't have any public record on him, and not a clue as to his whereabouts.

British involvement in JFK assassination covered up

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Plausible Denial: Was the CIA Involved in the Assassination of JFK?

by Mark Lane

Thunder's Mouth Press, New York, 1991
384 pages, hardbound, \$22.95

There are several things that must be said right off the bat about attorney Mark Lane's new book, which has graced the *New York Times* bestseller list during the past month due to a groundswell of renewed interest in the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy. First, despite the provocative title, it has virtually nothing to do with Kennedy's assassination. It is an interesting and at times informative book—about a 1985 libel suit brought by former CIA official E. Howard Hunt against Liberty Lobby, the publishers of the national weekly newspaper *Spotlight*, and another ex-CIA official, Victor Marchetti.

Anyone reading the book with the expectation of learning something about the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy would do better to read former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's 1988 book, *On the Trail of the Assassins*, or go see Oliver Stone's movie "JFK."

Second, the book is an ego massage for Mark Lane. This reviewer has had the opportunity to speak with a number of people who were directly involved in the events described in the book, including in the libel suit brought by E. Howard

Hunt against *Spotlight*. To read *Plausible Denial*, one would think that Mark Lane is the only person on the face of the Earth who was definitely not involved in the plot to kill President Kennedy. One would also come away with the impression that Lane single-handedly punctured the CIA's veil of secrecy and won the only standing federal court verdict that says John Kennedy was assassinated as the result of a conspiracy.

In point of fact, Lane received a great deal of help in defending Liberty Lobby against Hunt's multimillion-dollar libel suit. Victor Marchetti, for one, who was the author of the article upon which the libel suit was based, and was an experienced intelligence officer who ostensibly broke from the CIA and wrote one of the earliest of the exposés of the agency's misdeeds (*The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*), was instrumental in the development of the defense strategy (which was, to his credit, brilliantly executed by attorney Lane). From reading the Lane book, one gets the impression that Marchetti was at best a bit player in the case and at worst a hindrance.

Initially, Marchetti was slated to co-author the book with Lane. Reportedly, Marchetti walked away from the project when Lane's views about the case and the JFK affair became clear.

The 'Hunt v. Liberty Lobby' case

On Aug. 14, 1978, *Spotlight* published an article by Marchetti, titled "CIA to Admit Hunt Involvement in Kennedy Slaying." The article alleged that former CIA covert operative and Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt would be ex-

posed in the upcoming House Select Committee on Assassinations probe as a participant in the Kennedy assassination. Marchetti reported that in March 1978, senior CIA officials had met at Langley and decided that they would “hang out” Hunt, in order to defend the agency against further implication in the JFK murder, and that evidence would surface proving that Hunt had been in Dallas, Texas on Nov. 22, 1963, the day Kennedy was shot. The article also predicted that the House probe would find that there were more than three shots fired, making it impossible for Lee Harvey Oswald to have been the lone assassin (that forecast proved to be accurate). The March CIA meeting was memorialized in an agency internal memo that both Marchetti and another journalist, Joe Trento, described in autumn 1978 articles.

Hunt sued *Spotlight* and initially won a \$650,000 judgment. But an Appellate Court ruled that the presiding judge at the trial in U.S. Federal District Court in Miami had made a serious error in his instructions to the jury, and ordered a retrial. That trial took place beginning in January 1985, with Mark Lane representing the defendant, Liberty Lobby. On Feb. 6, after less than two hours of deliberation, the jury overturned the earlier verdict and found in favor of the newspaper. Leslie Armstrong, the jury foreman, told reporters at the close of the trial that the jury had not merely concluded that the *Spotlight* story by Marchetti was not willfully malicious—the minimal grounds for dismissing a libel action. The jury was also convinced that President Kennedy had been killed as the result of a conspiracy, and that E. Howard Hunt and the CIA had been involved.

Indeed, the evidence presented at trial by Hunt’s attorneys went over like a lead balloon with the jury. Hunt claimed that he had been closeted at his home with his wife and four children from the early afternoon of Nov. 22, 1963 until Nov. 26. Hunt’s wife was dead, and none of his children would appear in court to testify on his behalf. (In fact, Hunt refused to call his children as witnesses.) The Chinese grocery store in downtown Washington that Hunt claimed he had visited with his wife just before coming home, did not open until three years after the JFK assassination. And none of his fellow employees at the CIA who testified at the trial could convincingly corroborate his alibi.

One former CIA operative who gave a deposition for the defense claimed that she had driven to Dallas, Texas with Hunt and three other CIA operatives, including another Watergate burglar and Bay of Pigs veteran, Frank Sturgis, just days before the Kennedy murder. Marita Lorenz, the daughter of a German luxury ship captain who had been stranded in Havana when Castro seized power and became the Cuban dictator’s mistress (until she escaped with the aid of the CIA), provided the shocking testimony placing Hunt in Dallas 24 hours before the President’s assassination. In her deposition, she claimed that she, Hunt, Sturgis, and the others had met at Jack Ruby’s Carousel Club on Nov. 21 with Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald. Hunt’s lawyers failed to either break

Lorenz’s story or produce any rebuttal witnesses to successfully discredit her. Hunt’s efforts to establish his alibi had focused exclusively on establishing his whereabouts on Nov. 22. No CIA witnesses or records could place Hunt in Washington, D.C. on Nov. 21.

Hunt’s case was not helped either by the deposition of former CIA director Richard Helms. In 1967, at the time of the Garrison prosecution of New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw, Victor Marchetti had been the executive assistant to the deputy director of the CIA, Adm. Rufus Taylor. In that capacity, Marchetti attended the daily executive meetings in Helms’s office, often taking notes. In a 1975 article published by *True* magazine, Marchetti had reported that Helms had asked about the Shaw trial at one of these meetings, wanting to know whether the agency was giving Shaw “all the help” he needed. By the time the final phase of the *Hunt v. Liberty Lobby* case began, the CIA had acknowledged that Shaw had worked for the agency.

What about the British?

The Lane account of the *Hunt v. Liberty Lobby* case does make for fascinating reading, despite the author’s flights of egomania. As a skilled trial lawyer, Lane provides the patient reader with a useful and at times moving insight into the judicial process.

But it was whenever Lane delved into the substantive issues of the Kennedy assassination that this reviewer’s hairs stood on end. At the very beginning of the book, on a page titled, “In Gratitude,” among the people whom Lane cites as “treasured friends” and “old allies” in the struggle to unearth the truth about the JFK assassination are Bertrand Russell, Arnold Toynbee, and Hugh Trevor-Roper—all senior figures in the British intelligence establishment. Although Lane neglected to mention it once in his 384-page exposition on the Hunt trial, when he first surfaced as an investigator of the Kennedy assassination plot, he was sponsored by an outfit with the unlikely name: the British Who Killed Kennedy Committee. Bertrand Russell and Hugh Trevor-Roper were two of the group’s sponsors. As Lane does report in *Plausible Denial*, Trevor-Roper wrote the introduction to the British edition of his 1965 book, *Rush to Judgment*, one of the earliest swipes at the Warren Commission coverup.

Bertrand Russell, perhaps more than anyone else, personified the Anglo-American grouping that hated JFK and benefited the most from his assassination.

From the close of World War II, Russell advocated a world socialist order based on radical malthusian population reduction programs, especially targeted against the Third World. Although in 1946, in a famous article published in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, Russell advocated a preemptive nuclear strike against Russia, once Moscow obtained the hydrogen bomb, he pushed for a Moscow-London-Washington “world federalist” axis to referee all global conflicts. Russell stood for the end of national sovereignty and

the nation state.

Through the Pugwash Conferences, where he was a leading participant (along with Henry Kissinger), Russell peddled the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), and advocated limited wars and multinational cartel control over raw materials, as instruments for exercising these global controls. At the 1958 Pugwash meeting, attended by both Russell and Kissinger, Dr. Leo Szilard spelled out the MAD strategy. A group of leading Soviet officials attended that meeting and signaled that Soviet Communist Party chief Nikita Khrushchov was willing to accept those rules of global engagement.

Russell abhorred scientific and technological progress, fearing that it would lead to the emergence of the nations of the South as equal partners to the white nations of the North in world affairs.

It was this doctrine and this outlook that JFK threatened to overturn.

- In a spring 1963 speech at American University, Kennedy announced his intention to pursue a new cooperative relationship with the Soviet Union. Based on America's proven military supremacy following the Cuban missile crisis, Kennedy proposed to help the U.S.S.R. overcome its economic backwardness, and proposed that the two great nuclear powers agree to abandon the Russellite MAD doctrine and develop a ballistic missile defense regime. Close aides to Kennedy called the speech a turning point in his presidency.

- Also in the spring of 1963, Kennedy signed an Executive Order authorizing the U.S. Treasury to begin printing billions of dollars in Treasury notes as part of a plan to crack down on the Federal Reserve System and the runaway power of the private international banks. Attorney General Robert Kennedy told close aides that following his brother's expected reelection in 1964, the administration would move to shut down all the offshore banking havens and force the big banks to comply with American law.

- Shortly before his assassination, Kennedy had signed an Executive Order bringing the first 1,000 American troops home from Vietnam before Christmas 1963. In that order, which is on file at the National Archive, Kennedy declared that all U.S. forces would be withdrawn permanently from Vietnam by the end of 1965. Kennedy had been swayed by the views of Gen. Douglas MacArthur (ret.), among others, against any protracted land war in Southeast Asia.

These and other measures either initiated or planned by Kennedy threatened to overturn the entire Versailles System that had governed world affairs since the close of World War I under British, and later Anglo-American, rules of engagement.

It was because of Kennedy's threat to break from these Versailles arrangements that he was killed. While Kennedy's decision to terminate American involvement in the Vietnamese conflict was unquestionably an important factor in the



President John F. Kennedy in his historic speech to a joint session of Congress, where he launched the Apollo space mission. JFK threatened to overturn the British oligarchy's policy of preventing technological and scientific optimism.

decision to kill him, it was Vietnam as a crucial cog in the Pugwash arrangements that made Kennedy's planned disengagement so important—not the issue of the war in itself.

Whether Lane is wittingly an agent of the Russellites who conspired to kill JFK or not, the influence of those British patrons led him to place undue emphasis on the so-called U.S. military-industrial complex and the CIA in his treatment of the Kennedy assassination tragedy (one close colleague of the lawyer suggested that perhaps Lane's own 1940s socialist background rendered him vulnerable to this Russellite "spin").

Critical evidence which was readily available to careful followers of the Warren Commission investigation and the more important Garrison investigation pointed toward an important British involvement in the JFK hit. (The Garrison investigation itself became infected with this narrow view that a "right-wing CIA" cabal killed President Kennedy, in part through inputs from Lane and Ralph Schoenmann, a longtime aide to Russell.)

There is no doubt that the CIA played an important role in the Kennedy assassination and coverup. There is also no doubt that former CIA director Allan Dulles, a member of the Warren Commission, was one of the major figures in the

coverup, as well as in the assassination plot itself. There is also, however, no doubt that precisely the British intelligence circles associated with Russell, Trevor-Roper, and Toynbee, the grand master of 20th-century British geopolitics, were also decision makers in the JFK execution.

The Permindex angle

The most direct piece of “police blotter” evidence of the active British hand in the JFK assassination comes from the Garrison probe, in the prosecution of Clay Shaw. Shaw, the only man ever criminally prosecuted for the conspiracy to murder John Kennedy, was a board member of the Montreal-based international trading company Permindex (PERmanent INDUSTRIAL EXpositions). Shaw was an Office of Special Services (OSS) operative during World War II, who served in London and developed deep ties to all things British. His chairman at Permindex was Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, a former member of British Special Operations Executive (SOE), who served as its liaison to J. Edgar Hoover’s FBI. Bloomfield was a recruiting officer for the Bureau’s Division Five, the foreign counterespionage unit. Division Five was the FBI’s interface to British MI-5 intelligence. Guy Bannister, who avoided indictment by Garrison’s grand jury only because he died shortly before the indictments were handed down, had been the Division Five chief in Chicago, before moving to New Orleans in the 1950s and infiltrating the local police department. Bannister was a close associate of Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald, and other primary players in the killing of Kennedy.

Bloomfield, Shaw’s boss at Permindex, was a member of Montreal’s most prestigious Anglo-Zionist law firm, a firm that counted the Bronfman family of Seagrams among its clients. The Bronfman family had earned its initial fortune during the period of Prohibition by running illegal whiskey across the border into the United States. The Bronfmans were sponsored in Canada by the Hudson’s Bay Company.

Later in his career, Bloomfield emerged as a leading figure in the International Law Association (ILA), an agency associated with Bertrand Russell’s beloved United Nations Organization. Through his U.N. activity, Bloomfield’s career increasingly converged on that of Henry Kissinger.

Curiously, Bloomfield’s nephew and successor, Harry Bloomfield, showed up in 1982 as a participant in a secret gathering at the Negev Desert ranch of Israel’s Ariel Sharon, which planned an elaborate scheme to steal Palestinian land in Jerusalem and in the Israeli Occupied Territories, as part of what is today known as the Temple Mount project. Among the other guests at the event were: Lord Harlech (David Ormsby-Gore), who was British ambassador to Washington during the Kennedy presidency; Henry A. Kissinger; and Peter Lord Carrington.

The Negev event occurred shortly after Kissinger delivered a speech at London’s Royal Institute of International Affairs on May 10, 1982, in which he declared his longstand-

ing loyalty to the British Crown and boasted that he had often consulted first with the British Foreign Office on crucial policy matters while he was U.S. secretary of state.

The joint assassination bureau

The convergence of Kissinger and the crowd earlier associated with Permindex brings up another essential aspect of the Kennedy assassination that is missing from both of author Lane’s two published accounts of the JFK murder: the involvement of the Permindex apparatus in the 1962 assassination of Italian national oil company chairman Enrico Mattei, and in the numerous unsuccessful attempts to assassinate French President Charles de Gaulle.

The Garrison probe turned up hard evidence linking Permindex and its Italian affiliate Centro Mondiale Commerciale (CMC) to the financing of the Secret Army Organization (OAS) assassination attempts against de Gaulle. De Gaulle expelled Permindex from France as the result of French police tracking of those leads.

The involvement of the same circles in the European actions should have dispelled any efforts to pin the JFK murder solely on disgruntled Cubans or Pentagon brass furious at the prospect of an early end to the Vietnam War. De Gaulle, Kennedy, and Mattei were engaged in either cooperative or parallel policy initiatives that threatened the Versailles-Pugwash arrangements. Another policy ally in the anti-Versailles combination, West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, was driven from office during the same period.

Later, in 1978, when former Italian Premier Aldo Moro threatened to disrupt the Versailles policy arrangements, he, too, was murdered. Subsequent Italian investigations turned up strong circumstantial evidence linking Kissinger to the Moro kidnaping and assassination.

Knowledgeable investigators of the Kennedy assassination and other political murders of the 20th century have come to the conclusion that a joint assassination bureau exists to carry out the executions deemed necessary by the predominantly Anglo-American apparatus that stands to lose the most by the disruption of the Versailles system. Col. Fletcher Prouty referred to this as a “Murder, Inc. operating in perpetuity,” in a recent interview with *EIR* (Feb. 7, 1992).

Indeed, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche discussed in *EIR*’s issue of April 3, 1992 (“New Evidence Emerges in the Herrhausen Assassination Case”), recent history is replete with cases of others who have fallen victim to this apparatus.

Lyndon LaRouche has underlined that it is impossible to understand the political struggle that has unfolded since the JFK assassination without understanding the disintegration of the Versailles System. Mark Lane has no fundamental grasp of this pivotal concept, and, as a result, he is at best a victim of the successful coverup of the Kennedy assassination. At worst, he is one of the more insidious perpetrators of the myths that have served to protect the joint assassination bureau.

New Italian government may be a rerun of 1978

by Claudio Celani

Destabilizations of Italy, in recent history, have come in many forms: terrorism, the mafia, economic warfare, and even certain labor conflicts. But nobody could imagine that the most serious shock to the political system would come from a magistrate, i.e., from the law itself. Yet, the investigation started by Milanese Judge Antonio di Pietro on the kickback system regulating relationships between politics and business, is shaking Italian politics so much that it threatens the very existence of political parties.

Milan, the industrial capital of the country, has been renamed *Tangentopoli*, "Kickback City" (*tangente* means kickback). True, the corruption cases are real and the judge is doing his job, but the trial against single individuals has become a trial against the political system as such, in a climate of Jacobin frenzy.

Observers are drawing a parallel to the pre-fascist period, pointing out the danger that the system of constituency-based parties may collapse under the corruption scandals, and a new system emerge, similar to what we see in the United States, based on "opinion parties," i.e., parties with two wings.

Observers are also pointing to the fact that there may be a secret agenda, since the hardest hit by the scandals is the Socialist Party, and in particular its leader Bettino Craxi (his son-in-law has been indicted) just when he was supposed to become prime minister. Is it a coincidence that the Carabinieri, the military police, who for 40 years have been unable to collect any evidence for the judges, suddenly started to collect more than they were asked for?

To be sure, the magistrate who is leading the investigation in Milan, Antonio di Pietro, is arresting corrupt people and does not seem to be politically motivated, but he was assigned to that job by his superior, a former communist who is now flirting with the separatist Lombard League. And if there were elections today in Milan, the League would probably win an absolute majority.

"Parts of the Italian secret services, in agreement with the Americans, have started to work on a new kind of 'strategy of tension.' The target? Destabilize the Italian political system and hit Craxi," writes the Catholic weekly *Il Sabato*, pointing to former Finance Minister Rino Formica as a supporter of this theory.

Another Socialist leader, Arturo Bianco, explains: "One thing is sure: If Italy and other European countries like Spain, France, and Germany are destabilized, they cannot rush to conquer the eastern markets. Other countries would take advantage. First of all, the United States."

Craxi, the former ally

It is ironic that the Anglo-Americans, after having promoted Craxi for many years—just to erode the power of the Christian Democracy in Italian politics—are now dumping him. Maybe they have never forgiven him for what happened in Sigonella, when President Ronald Reagan sent a U.S. military team to the Italian airport to storm the Egyptian plane carrying the *Achille Lauro* kidnapers, but Craxi deployed the Italian Army to prevent it. But there is a broader reason.

A cornerstone of the economic "reforms" which Italy should undergo, according to the Anglo-Americans, is the privatization of the huge public sector of the economy, plus the virtual elimination of the pension and health systems. To do that, means the end of parties like the Christian Democrats and Socialists (plus other minor parties), who get votes by guaranteeing the system of public employment. In other words, they would lose their constituencies.

On the basis of this common interest, the Christian Democrats and Socialists have renewed a government alliance with the idea of also involving the PDS, the former Communist Party, in the majority coalition. This operation would be led by Giuliano Amato, Craxi's lieutenant, who has been appointed the new prime minister in place of his boss, who is blocked by the scandals.

Amato in a minefield

It is too early to say whether Amato will succeed in his enterprise. He needs the support from the PDS for the simple reason that his present majority of Christian Democrats, Socialists, and the tiny Liberal and Social Democratic parties, is too fragile. His first step, though—an austerity program—is not exactly what could bring him support from the left.

In reality, the Italian economy needs anything but an austerity program. True, the ratio of public debt to Gross National Product has reached dangerous levels, but this is

due to two main factors: 1) a loss of traditional export markets, due to the insolvency of Third World and eastern European countries, and the depression in the United States; and 2) the interest rate burden, which is 20% of the whole public debt.

A cut in the debt service and an investment program, supported by trade agreements, would turn the situation around in a few months. Amato's advisers know this, but the Italian prime minister has been forced to do exactly the opposite by a combination of political ultimatums and financial warfare.

The ultimatum came from the European Community (EC). In May, the EC finance ministers practically ordered Italy to cut at least 30 trillion liras (\$25 billion) from the budget to respect the Maastricht agreement on European union.

Furthermore, as soon as the Amato government was inaugurated, the lira underwent a tremendous attack, unleashed by the false rumor, circulated by Goldman-Sachs (an Anglo-American banking house), that the new government would devalue the currency. Nothing could have been further from the truth, but that rumor was enough to provoke a capital flight and force the Bank of Italy to massively intervene on the market to defend the lira.

Speculation was fueled also by the decision by Moody's to downgrade the Italian economy: an unexpected move, given that the British company acknowledged a trend which has gone on for two years. The official responsible for that decision, a former employee of Morgan Bank, was actually removed after the Italian protests. But too late. In the meantime, the Italian authorities had used up 10% of their reserves to defend the currency, and only when Amato announced an increase in the interest rate (up to 14%) and his austerity program on the eve of the Munich Group of Seven summit, did the attack cease.

In reality, the Italian government has calculated that one point in the interest rate means a 15 trillion liras (\$12.5 billion) increase or decrease in the public debt. That is, through the increase of the interest rate, the Italian state will pay 15 trillion liras more to international purchasers of treasury bonds. That is why Amato has tried, unsuccessfully, to convince German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to coordinate a common policy of low interest rates.

Where, now, will the \$12.5 billion come from? Mainly from tax increases: an increase in the house tax (\$200 for an average family), plus a general tax on bank accounts are the main measures. It will not inflict great suffering, but will not solve anything either.

Strategic policy

Amato has gained a consensus for other aspects of his policy. For example, he drastically reduced the number of ministers and undersecretaries, and filled positions with a lot of new faces. The operation, in which President Oscar

Scalfaro participated directly, is not only cosmetic. "The biggest news in the Amato government is the absence of Gianni De Michelis," commented a Rome insider.

Under Venetian socialist De Michelis, Italian diplomacy so far has played the British game of sabotaging all attempts, especially by Germany, to develop an independent European foreign policy. In the case of Yugoslavia, for example, De Michelis was so pro-Serbian that he has been strongly criticized inside his own party. For another example, when Bonn and Paris announced the formation of the Euro-Corps, De Michelis quickly arranged an Italian-British entente, as a clearly hostile answer.

De Michelis's place has now been taken by Vincenzo Scotti, a Christian Democrat, who was interior minister in the former government. Scotti's views in foreign policy are not known, but he has shown courage in denouncing the existence of an "international connection" behind the murder of anti-mafia Judge Giovanni Falcone this past spring. Scotti has not gone so far as naming the CIA or the Anglo-American establishment as being behind the murder, but other representatives of his party did say so.

The new defense minister is another socialist, Salvo Andò. He replaces Christian Democrat Virginio Rognoni, who was an enthusiastic supporter of the NATO "out of area" deployment policy. Andò is said to be, contrary to his comrade De Michelis, more favorable to the French-German army.

'La commedia è finita'

Such is the headline, in Italian, of an editorial published in the London *Financial Times* on July 13. It means: "The comedy has ended." Putting aside the typical racist overtones, the meaning of that article is not so much what it says—a reminder to the Italian political class that it has to apply the "Thatcher recipe" of brutal austerity—but rather lies in the fact that the same exact headline had been published by another mouthpiece of the British establishment, the *Economist*, in another stormy period of recent Italian history: In 1978, a few weeks before Aldo Moro, the president of the Christian Democracy, was kidnaped and then killed by the Red Brigades. The Rothschilds' magazine ran that same headline, in Italian, on its front page, above pictures of Moro and Enrico Berlinguer, (head of the main opposition party, the Communist Party), dressed up as puppets.

History is repeating itself. Amato is attempting to do what Aldo Moro tried to do in 1978, i.e., form a government majority with the three main mass-based parties: the Christian Democracy, the Socialist Party, and the former Communist Party, today the PDS. Moro was first threatened by Henry Kissinger, and then killed by terrorists—the punishment for having dared to create a policy in the national interest, which was not allowed by the Yalta agreement. The message of the *Financial Times*, which repeats what the *Economist* said 14 years ago, to Amato is: Do not dare to do that, or else.

Malthusian elites fume at Iraq's construction of 'Third River' project

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

In a release issued to the press on Jan. 26, the Iraqi government categorically denied American allegations that defensive radar and missile launching pads had prompted the renewed U.S. air strikes in the northern and southern "no-fly zones" which have been imposed on the country by the United States, Britain, and France. "The Iraqi Army has neither installed radar or missile bases near the city of Mosul in the north, nor has it attacked American planes in the south."

If not military installations, what, then, did the U.S. air strikes aim to destroy? The war propaganda has been churning out stories of threatened Kurds in the north; it was allegedly for them that a "safe haven" was created complete with air exclusion zone. In the south, according to the British press in particular, it is the Marsh Arabs whom Iraq's President Saddam Hussein aims to eliminate—not through gunfire, but through what has been called a "diabolical plan": to dry out their swamps and set them up for capture. The means which were to be used to dry swamps out, was a massive irrigation project known as the "Third River."

This, indeed, is the target of U.S. policy. As *EIR* reported last summer, at the time when a showdown was under way between U.N. inspectors and the Iraqi Agriculture Ministry (responsible for the water projects), the target of American aggression, since the beginning of the war, has been Iraq's economic development. Now, two years after the war, the target continues to be Iraq's reconstruction effort.

A new granary for Iraq

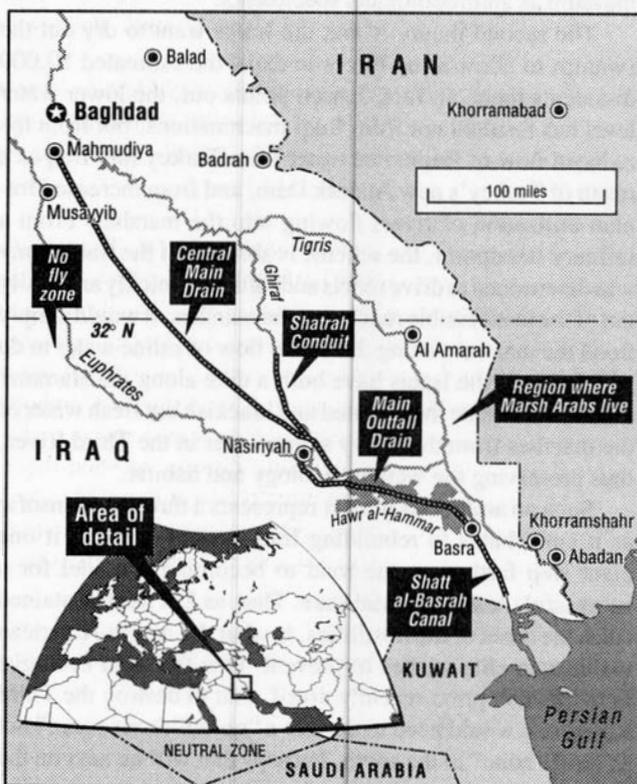
Precious little has been written in the western press about the Third River project, whose completion was celebrated on Dec. 7. A refreshing exception is an article released by Gemini News Service, by Michael Jansen, who presents concrete facts to refute the West's charges that the project was "designed to destroy the 6,000-year-old way of life of the tribal people who live in Iraq's southern marshlands."

Jansen explains that the project, first proposed by an American 40 years ago, aimed at reclaiming to cultivation the area between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, "once the granary of Babylonia," but which "had become barren or unproductive through salination." "For the land to become productive again it must be washed with sweet water from the Tigris and Euphrates, in a process known as leaching, for five to ten years, and the saline water carried away." Hence

the effort to build the Third River, "a drainage canal, 90 meters wide at the surface, eight meters deep, and 36 meters wide at the base." It runs from Mahmudiya, south of Baghdad, "to skirt the al-Hammar marshland and discharge into another drainage project, al-Is-Haqi, at the northern end of the man-made Basra river, which was built during the Iran-Iraq war to replace the Shatt-al-Arab as a shipping lane. Feeding into the Third River is an elaborate network of drainage pipes and channels."

The project was begun in 1953, and, with Dutch, Soviet, and German contractors, was 85% completed by 1992, though most foreign firms had to leave after sanctions were declared in 1990. The Iraqis had no choice but to complete the work themselves, which they did beginning in June 1992,

Iraq's 'Third River' project



“employing 4,500 laborers and 3,000 machines, worth \$2 billion, seized from Russian, East European, Chinese, and Korean firms” who “have been promised compensation.” The project had been given priority, due to its promise of increasing agricultural production, to overcome the dependency on food imports.

The results so far are encouraging: Some 300,000 hectares out of 1.5 million have been reclaimed, and 300,000 more are being treated. Furthermore, the project will open the area up for development and exploitation of its vast oil reserves, reckoned to account for one-third of Iraq’s total reserves, capable of increasing output by 2.5 million barrels per day.

Big Lies about the project

Two conspiracy theories have been presented to damn the project. One, by Max Van der Stoel, the Dutch U.N. official responsible for investigating Iraqi human rights violations, claims that the river “would drain the marshes and deprive the Marsh Arabs of their natural habitat.” Jansen comments appropriately that this is “an ironic charge from a Dutchman whose country is built on reclaimed land.” Van der Stoel reportedly issued his charges without having even visited the area; he said he “did not have time” to go there.

The same charge is being trumpeted by British press organs, which have launched a virtual crusade to “save the Marsh Arabs.” As Jansen comments, the project will allow the Marsh Arabs to be treated “as human beings who have a place in modern Iraq rather than relegate them to a marshland museum as anthropological specimens.”

The second theory is that the Iraqis want to dry out the swamps to allow army forces to expel the estimated 10,000 dissidents there. In fact, Jansen points out, the lower water level has resulted not from Iraqi machinations, but from the reduced flow of Euphrates water from Turkey into Iraq as a result of Turkey’s new Ataturk Dam, and from increased Iranian utilization of rivers flowing into the marshes. From a military standpoint, the scheme is absurd: “If the Iraqi Army was determined to drive rebels and refugees quickly and easily out of the inaccessible reaches of the marshes, it would simply flood the marshes, using the heavy flow of saline water to do so.” Instead, the Iraqis have built a dike along the Hammar marsh, “to isolate the polluted and brackish but fresh water of the marshes from the heavy saline water in the Third River, thus preserving the wetland ecology and habitat.”

Such an ambitious project represents a threat only insofar as it contributes to rebuilding Iraq, and to bringing it one giant step farther on the road to becoming a model for a successful, Arab industrial state. That, as *EIR* has maintained since the onset of the hostilities, is what the Anglo-American malthusian elite wishes to prevent. One fanatical ecologist in the British press recently noted, that to destroy the Third River, one would need to declare a “no-bulldozer zone,” not a “no-fly zone” in the south. Perhaps that will be next on the U.N. Security Council’s agenda.

Italy

‘Corruption scandals’ steered from abroad

by Claudio Celani

On Monday, Jan. 25, the doors of the Milan San Vittore prison swung open to let out Mario Moretti, leader of the Red Brigades, the terrorist organization responsible for murdering tens of Italian institutional leaders in the 1970s. Moretti coordinated the 1978 abduction and assassination of Aldo Moro, the famous Christian Democratic leader whom Moretti personally interrogated for 55 days and ultimately shot. For that and other crimes, Moretti had been sentenced to life in prison; but instead, although he never collaborated with justice and never repented or dissociated himself from his terrorist past, Moretti has been allowed by a court ruling to begin his “reintegration” into society as a free man.

Almost at the same time, while Aldo Moro’s assassin was walking around Milan a free man, the press reported that Moro’s daughter, Maria Fida, a former member of Parliament, has lost her job and is having a hard time finding a new one.

These two images symbolize the dramatic crisis the Italian nation is living through: a country whose institutions are rewarding the assassin of one among its greatest statesmen, while the victim’s children are suffering as outcasts of society.

Aldo Moro was killed because he was pursuing an independent policy for Italy. The Red Brigades commando that killed him was steered from outside, by the same people who today are rewarding Moretti because through all these years he has kept the secret of who really gave the orders to kill Moro.

A lawyer, Nino Marazzita, has pointed out that “Moretti’s privilege is the price of silence.” Marazzita, who was counsel to the Moro family, has stated: “In the Moro case an intervention took place from the Italian, Soviet, and American foreign secret services.” The terrorists, Marazzita says, “never wanted to talk about it, but they must know.”

Who gave the orders to kidnap and kill Moro? Back in 1978 almost all Italian institutions were controlled by people who belonged to a secret lodge, Propaganda 2. P-2 included the heads of the secret services, police, and *carabinieri* (military police) who “could not find” Aldo Moro during his 55-day captivity. The lodge was built by Licio Gelli, a businessman who took orders from Alexander Haig and Henry Kis-

Half-truths on Moro kidnap on German TV

by Paolo Raimondi

On Feb. 19, German television viewers watching a program on the 1978 kidnapping and assassination of Italian Christian Democratic party chairman Aldo Moro must have been stunned to hear that the statesman might have been eliminated by a "conspiracy," ranging from Henry Kissinger to "parallel" networks of the secret services. Everybody seeing this program on the Hesse 3 channel must have asked: If this is true for the Moro case, might it also be valid for prominent German assassination victims Hanns-Martin Schleyer and Alfred Herrhausen?

The program, which was produced by a Westdeutsche Rundfunk team and aired by the WDR network on Nov. 28, 1993, opened by reporting that Kissinger had made repeated threats against Moro and his policy. Moro's widow, Eleonora, testifying in court in 1983, reported the fears that her husband had confided to her after his meeting in Washington with Secretary of State Kissinger. Kissinger told Moro, who was then Italian foreign minister: "Sir, it is better that you cease carrying out your political plan to involve all the political forces of your country in a direct collaboration. Either you stop it, or you are going to pay dearly. It is up to you."

Moro was so shocked by this exchange that he felt sick and, uncharacteristically, he reported the incident to his wife and told his personal secretary that he was considering leaving politics for a few years. In September 1974, a week before Moro's visit to the United States, Kissinger advised President Gerald Ford to admit that the United States had intervened in Chile over 1970-73 to overthrow Salvador Allende. "We have done what the United States does to defend its interest abroad," Kissinger said. In his memoirs, Kissinger did not hide his dislike for Moro and his policy of national unity. He caustically wrote in his book *The White House Years*, that "the powerful Moro was preparing in his indirect, almost imperceptible manner the fundamental changes that were to bring the Communist Party close to the seats of power while the Christian Democrats were seeking to pull its revolutionary sting."

Moro's national unity plan

Aldo Moro's "national unity" policy envisaged the creation of a government in Italy which involved all the mass-

based parties around a policy to protect national sovereignty and independence. This implied the involvement of Italy's second-largest electoral force, the Italian Communist Party (PCI) of Enrico Berlinguer, who was leading the party out of Moscow's sphere of influence. The plan was a continuation of the policy for national independence of Enrico Mattei, the head of the Italian state oil firm ENI who was killed in 1962 because he had challenged the interests of the Anglo-American oil companies, the infamous "Seven Sisters," and the post-War World II Yalta division of the world.

Moro's plan was strongly supported by the Vatican. Pope Paul VI's 1967 encyclical *Populorum Progressio* had laid the basis for overcoming the division of the world into two blocs and for the development of the Third World. Moro's policy cohered with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's vision of an alliance of sovereign European states "from the Atlantic to the Urals."

Thus, the realization of Moro's national unity government would have shaken the grip of the Yalta agreement, and may have anticipated the 1989 fall of the Iron Curtain by a decade, in the context of a renewed policy of economic development and cooperation in Europe and with the developing sector.

Kissinger, the Anglo-American establishment, and their Moscow counterparts hysterically opposed this possibility. Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher boasted in her memoirs that she had done everything possible with her friends in the West and East before 1989 to maintain the Iron Curtain and the cynical carving up of the world which Churchill and Stalin had carried out with the compliance of the deathly ill Franklin Roosevelt in 1944 at Yalta. One result of this British policy is the ongoing war in the Balkans and the destabilization of Europe. Kissinger confessed his support for this British policy in a speech he delivered on May 10, 1982 at Chatham House, the headquarters of Royal Institute for International Affairs.

This is why Moro had to be stopped at all costs. On March 16, 1978, shortly before 9 a.m. in Via Fani in Rome, a team of assassins from the Red Brigades attacked the two cars which Moro and his five bodyguards were riding in, and carried out an incredibly sophisticated terrorist attack. The five policemen were killed immediately, while Moro, miraculously unwounded, was whisked away. Moro was on his way to the Chamber of Deputies, where a new Andreotti government, which had emerged from a programmatic agreement between the Christian Democracy (Moro and Andreotti's party) and the Italian Communists, the leading opposition party, was to be voted on that morning. It was the moment for which he had worked for many years.

Moro was held for 55 days in a "people's prison" and interrogated till his murder on May 9. Symbolically, his body was left in a car in Via Caetani in downtown Rome, between the headquarters of the two parties. With Moro died his "national unity" policy.

Lapses . . .

Unfortunately, the WDR film does not follow up on the international networks behind the terrorist operation, though it does identify some important elements. First, the attack was carried out with military precision, as in the cases of industrialist Schleyer in 1975 and Deutsche Bank head Herrhausen in 1989—which could not have been performed by the pumped-up sociology students who formed the Red Brigades cadres. If these students and civilians were involved, they received professional training of a level that can only be provided by some military or secret service. The training of the Red Brigades has never been clarified.

Second, all the various investigations and trials of the Moro assassination have revealed a staggering mountain of evidence and circumstances which indicates that there was no intention to track down the terrorists and free Moro. A few examples: The photos taken by a local resident a few minutes after the attack vanished (it is said that they may have revealed the presence of key eyewitnesses who could have put the investigation immediately on the right track); the terrorist safehouse on Via Gradoli in Rome, where the “head” of the Red Brigades lived, was known, but the lead was never pursued; the Red Brigades’ printing press used to produce all the communiqués during Moro’s imprisonment was previously owned and operated by the secret service (special “Rus” units) of the Defense Ministry. The Gladio networks—the special units of the “Stay Behind” plan in case of military attack, invasion from the Warsaw Pact, or takeover by the communist parties, which came to light in the late 1980s—were under the Rus. There are indications that Gladio-linked individuals may have played a negative role during the Moro kidnapping.

Immediately after the kidnapping, a “Technical-Operational Committee” was created to coordinate the investigation. The members of this committee were: Adm. Giovanni Torrisi, chief of staff of defense; Gen. Giuseppe Santovito, head of military intelligence (SISMI); Gen. Giulio Grassini, head of civilian intelligence (SISDE); and Generals Raffaele Giudice and Donato Lo Prete, who were in command of the tax police (Guardia di Finanza). Later, in 1981, all of these persons were discovered to be members of the secret Propaganda-2 freemasonic lodge of the Scottish Rite, directed by Grand Master Licio Gelli. The P-2, which was involved in vast corruption operations, came under the Grand Lodge of London, i.e., the English royal house, and was connected with Kissinger, Alexander Haig, and sections of the Pentagon and U.S. intelligence community, in what was labeled as the U.S. “secret government” during the Iran-Contra scandal.

This is the Yalta faction which opposed Moro, who was fraudulently labeled the “Italian Allende.” Gelli and his P-2 were operating along the lines of his 1975 “Plan for Democratic Rebirth,” aimed at some kind of coup against Moro’s project. It is not surprising that the committee did nothing

useful to secure Moro’s freedom.

A second “Parallel Committee” was created in the Interior Ministry to “advise” the psychologically confused Francesco Cossiga, then minister of interior and later President of Italy. A key adviser was Steve Pieczenik, an undersecretary in the U.S. State Department, head of its anti-terrorism office, and a close friend and associate of Kissinger. His main advice was that in that moment of destabilization one should demonstrate that “nobody is indispensable to the life of the state.” This line was echoed by the *Washington Post* in a March 17, 1978 editorial calling for “a very different style of government” to emerge from the crisis in Italy.

. . . and false leads

The WDR program also implied that Pope Paul VI may have abandoned Moro to his death. Quite apart from the close friendship between the two, this is not only proven false by any careful examination of events, but the innuendo suggests a possible masonic contamination of the reportage, with a clear intent to sling mud at the Catholic Church. The WDR film’s fixation on implicating only the Italian secret services in the sabotage and coverup is also misleading, because it leaves out the “international conspiracy” aspect that is the motor of the terrorist operation.

Italian journalist and secret service confidant Pecorelli, who knew too much and was later killed, put it this way: “Yalta decided the operation of Via Fani.” WDR should know better, especially given the recent revelations of the links between the Red Army Faction—Germany’s counterpart, and also coworkers, of the Red Brigades—and the Stasi, the dreaded secret services of communist East Germany.

WDR alleged that the current scandals which are destroying the Italian Christian Democracy are the result of the role the party played during the Moro kidnapping. On the contrary, it is well documented that months before Moro was seized, the U.S. State Department had begun to circulate the lie that Moro, under the code name of “Antelope Cobbler,” had received a \$1 million bribe from Lockheed to sell 18 Hercules airplanes to Italy. After the State Department’s dirty role was exposed, the Italian Constitutional Court cleared Moro from any wrongdoing in the Lockheed affair.

Thirteen days later, the Red Brigades kidnapped him. If the operation had fully succeeded then, Italy’s entire postwar political leadership would have been wiped out in 1978, not 15 years later.

While the existence of corruption in the Italian political system is indisputable, one should not be too naive in accepting all the political reasoning and maneuvering which have liquidated in less than two years the entire political leadership that emerged from World War II. Like the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in the United States, the Moro killing leaves questions that must be posed persistently all the way to the highest levels “above suspicion,” in order for a nation to regain its national sovereignty.

How LaRouche unearthed the truth about international terrorism

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Scott Thompson

In 1986, the German professor of natural law and military historian Friedrich August von der Heydte gave exclusive permission to the New Benjamin Franklin House, publisher of the writings of Lyndon LaRouche, to republish his 1972 work, *Modern Irregular Warfare*. When the book was published in English and German, it featured an introduction by LaRouche. The book was subsequently published in Spanish by *EIR* and then republished by the Peruvian Navy and the Brazilian Army.

It was telling that Lyndon LaRouche played a pivotal role in reviving and recirculating one of the great works on the subject of irregular warfare, at a critical juncture in the East-West conflict. Although largely known for his work as a political economist and as the head of an influential worldwide political-cultural association, LaRouche is also one of the world's most accomplished specialists in irregular warfare and the subsidiary field of international terrorism.

No other institution comes close to LaRouche and *EIR*'s track record in analyzing modern irregular warfare. The LaRouche method is to approach the problem of terrorism from a top-down *global* standpoint that axiomatically rejects the absurd, but widespread fraud that international terrorism is a "sociological phenomenon."

What follows is a chronological account of the most important breakthroughs in the fight against international terrorism accomplished by LaRouche and *EIR*.

I. Bundy joins the Weatherunderground, spring 1968

In the spring of 1968, Lyndon LaRouche intervened into the middle of the student protests on the campus of Columbia University, in New York City. From spring 1966 through spring 1973, LaRouche taught a one-semester course presenting and criticizing Marx's economics. By June 1968, in a study published under the title of "The New Left, Social Control, and Fascism," he warned that the strong countercultural bent of the anti-war movement carried the seeds of a new, irrationalist fascist movement.

His personal intervention as a teacher into the campus ferment was aimed at combatting the counterculture and preempting the emergence of a left-wing shocktroop formation that echoed the early-1930s Nazi youth movement under the

leadership of Gregor Strasser.

This effort drew LaRouche and his student collaborators into a head-on conflict with the man known as "the unofficial dean of the Eastern Establishment," McGeorge Bundy. As the Columbia University student protests evolved into a campus-wide strike, and eventually a city-wide protest, a power struggle developed between LaRouche's supporters and a proto-terrorist group led by Mark Rudd, Bernadine Dohrn, John Jacobs, and other future founders of the Weatherunderground.

The political-philosophical fight was tilted by a substantial and shocking infusion of funds—a virtually bottomless checking account—that helped launch the Weatherunderground. LaRouche's allies at Columbia learned that the funds had been passed into the Rudd organization, "Up Against the Wall, Motherf—kers," from the East Side Service Organization, a New York City poverty program run by Tom Neumann, the nephew of New Left ideologue and Frankfurt School social engineer Herbert Marcuse. Neumann's source of funds? The Ford Foundation, whose president was McGeorge Bundy.

Bundy had served from 1961 to 1966 as the national security adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He was the undisputed architect of the Vietnam War, who abruptly left the government to take charge of the \$3 billion a year Ford Foundation. Under Bundy's direction, Ford bankrolled the creation of the anti-war movement.

Confronted with the "check stub" proof of this apparent anomaly—Bundy's bankrolling of the creation of the terrorist Weatherunderground at Columbia University—LaRouche quickly recognized that factions at the highest levels of the national security apparatus and the eastern liberal establishment were engineering the "New Left" project, including its hard-core terrorist wing.

LaRouche and his associates' late-1960s discovery of Bundy's orchestration of the New Left, and their subsequent battle against it during the 1969 New York City teachers strike, when the New Left legions were deployed as union-busters and race war agitators, undermined the project and forced the premature dismantling of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). It was a partial victory for LaRouche and his emerging association. It was a crucial discovery.

II. East-West skullduggery, winter 1973-74

During summer 1973, LaRouche's political association established roots on European soil, in Britain and West Germany. This sparked great interest among intelligence services on both sides of the Cold War divide. Britain's Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) branch MI-6 and the East German State Security Service (Stasi) launched simultaneous aggressive probes of the LaRouche organization. LaRouche associates in West Germany and England were targeted for drugging and other mischief.

These efforts reached a fever pitch at the end of 1973, when several European-based associates of LaRouche landed in New York City to attend an international conference, the victims of clandestine psychedelic drugging. In the scramble to debrief the victims and provide them with competent medical treatment, evidence surfaced of a plot on the life of LaRouche. The planned assault implicated the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) and terrorist cells associated with a Puerto Rican group, MIRA, with known links to Cuba. Other fragments of information pointed to FBI collusion in the plot.

Attempting to sort out this convoluted puzzle involving intelligence services from East and West, terrorist cells, and sections of the U.S. national security apparatus, LaRouche issued a widely circulated series of press releases, accusing the Stasi, Britain's MI-5, and the FBI of conducting a joint campaign against his association. At a public event in New York City in January 1974, LaRouche spelled out the evidence of East-West collusion in deploying and protecting terrorists. LaRouche and his associates had unearthed one of the best-kept secrets of the Cold War era.

Later, under the Freedom of Information Act, LaRouche received confirmation of his January 1974 discovery. A series of FBI cables revealed that the Bureau, using its agents inside the leadership of the CPUSA, had solicited the assassination of LaRouche in autumn 1973!

III. The 'Tavistock Grin,' spring 1974

If the concept of terrorism as a form of irregular warfare had not yet fully crystalized in the minds of LaRouche and associates, the point had been driven home that terrorism was an instrument of psychological warfare.

In spring 1974, a task force of investigators under the direction of LaRouche launched a study of British intelligence's psychological warfare apparatus. Researchers in Newark, New Jersey, probing the role of the Prudential Life Insurance Co. in bankrolling violent black nationalist gangs, had stumbled upon the name of Dr. John Rawlings Rees. A quick probe of Rees led to the London Tavistock Institute.

The findings of the larger investigation that the Rees-Tavistock discovery triggered, were published in *The Campaigner*, a monthly journal of LaRouche's philosophical association, in spring 1974, under the headline "The Tavistock Grin." Tavistock had developed a rich arsenal of mass psychological warfare techniques, first during World War II,

when the Tavistock Clinic staffed the British Army's Psychiatric Division, and later, during Britain's counterinsurgency campaigns against national liberation movements in its African and Southeast Asian colonies, and in Northern Ireland. LaRouche investigators discovered a series of counterinsurgency primers by Tavistock's Gen. Frank Kitson, "spilling the beans" on how British SIS created synthetic terrorist gangs through torture and behavior modification techniques, and then exploited violence by their controlled "countergangs" to impose martial rule.

Tavistock Director John Rawlings Rees, the founder of the United Nations' World Federation of Mental Health, advocated the deployment of "mobile teams of psychiatric shock troops" into every community, to implement an ambitious social control blueprint. In summer 1967, Tavistock hosted its own indoctrination session for future leaders of the terrorist movement in the advanced sector, attended by Angela Davis and Stokely Carmichael, leaders of the violent wing of the "Black Liberation" movement.

IV. A shooting in the Bronx, autumn 1974

During the peak of the MI-6/Stasi chaos operations in early 1974, a LaRouche associate finishing his medical internship at the Albert Einstein Medical Center in the Bronx, New York, reported an amazing incident. While working at the Lincoln Hospital drug detoxification center in the South Bronx ghetto, the intern discovered that the "security staff" of the clinic included several fugitive members of the Black Liberation Army. The BLA had murdered several policemen in New York City and was considered one of the most dangerous of the terrorist gangs to have been spawned out of the student and Black Liberation movements of the late 1960s.

Counterintelligence investigators for New Solidarity International Press Service (NSIPS), the precursor to EIR News Service, launched a quiet, cautious probe of the BLA-Lincoln Detox story, well aware of the dangers involved in pursuing the story. Even New York police were under orders to stay out of the neighborhood.

The NSIPS team discovered that the Lincoln Detox Center was not only a safehouse for BLA killers. True to the Tavistock dictum of creating "psychiatric shocktroops" in every neighborhood, the detox center was staffed by medical doctors, psychiatrists, and social workers who were all veterans of the Weathermen and RYM II factions of the defunct SDS. One of the key players in the Lincoln Detox operation was Dr. Steven Levin, a member of the Revolutionary Union (RU), a violent Maoist group sponsored by Communist China's intelligence services, but also supported by American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) socialist and U.S. State Department consultant William Hinton (Hinton served as a back-channel for Henry Kissinger's secret diplomacy with Beijing).

Dr. Levin and other "barefoot doctors" (after Mao's Cultural Revolution) at Lincoln took hardened drug addicts and

street criminals and forced them to sit through all-day political indoctrination and behavior modification sessions, administering the synthetic form of heroin developed by Nazi scientists, methadone. The addicts and criminals were taught that they were "victims" of discrimination by "the ruling class" and transformed from petty thieves into cop-killers, through the techniques perfected by General Kitson and other Tavistock specialists in "gang-counter-gang warfare."

As the Lincoln Detox investigation progressed, it generated further probes. The Episcopal Archdiocese of New York, headquartered at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, was discovered to be a safehouse and indoctrination center for the Puerto Rican terrorist group FALN, which, like the BLA, carried out acts of terrorism in the mid-1970s. The cathedral was a gathering place of the upper crust Anglophile families in New York, and was a hotbed of New Age mysticism and freemasonry.

With the evidence of the Lincoln Detox terror laboratory in hand, NSIPS called a press conference outside the clinic to release the evidence. A gang of gun- and club-wielding thugs—clinic staff and patients—stormed the press conference. One LaRouche associate, Tom Ascher, was shot and wounded. An eyewitness described the assailants as glassy-eyed zombies, right off the set of the Hollywood 1950s horror film, "The Night of the Living Dead."

In the wake of the press conference and the assault, the New York Police Department's Arson and Explosives Unit finally got the green light to shut down the clinic. Shortly thereafter, Dr. Steven Levin, the RU Maoist who ran the operation, was found dead in the clinic basement, the apparent victim of a drug overdose. FALN support networks were also rolled up in New York City by the NYPD, following the NSIPS exposé.

V. Ponto, Schleyer, and LaRouche are targeted, spring-summer 1977

By 1975, LaRouche had further infuriated London and Wall Street financial circles by launching an initiative to replace the International Monetary Fund and World Bank with a new International Development Bank (IDB) to issue gold-backed, low-interest, long-term credits to modernize the Third World, following global debt cancellation and restructuring. When several Arab governments, led by Iraq, expressed interest in the LaRouche plan (along with senior Israeli diplomats), Henry Kissinger personally interceded to shut down the governments' dialogue with LaRouche, flying to Paris to deliver an ultimatum. A year earlier, *EIR* researchers had published a profile of Kissinger labeling him a British agent and pinning the Watergate assault on the Nixon presidency on Kissinger and his British patrons.

On May 10, 1982, in a speech at London's Chatham House, headquarters of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Kissinger admitted his British agency and his treachery against the two U.S. Presidents he had served as national

security adviser and secretary of state.

When some prominent western Europeans began pushing policies sympathetic to LaRouche's IDB, a wave of assassinations occurred. In spring 1977, Jürgen Ponto, president of West Germany's Dresdner Bank, was assassinated in his home by Red Army Faction terrorists. RAF member Susan Albrecht, a school friend of Ponto's daughter, was part of the hit squad.

Right after the Ponto assassination, American and West German security officials alerted LaRouche that he was on the same RAF hit-list as Ponto and other leading German industrialists and bankers. LaRouche commissioned a comprehensive study of the support structure for international terrorism.

The study not only revived earlier LaRouche evaluations of the East-West secret service complicity and collusion in terrorism. It also highlighted the role played by an "invisible" command structure involving radical-liberal university professors, above-ground protest groups, radical environmentalists, lawyers, and tax-exempt charities—as well as organized crime rings—in providing support to the terrorist underground. Without the aid of ostensibly "law-abiding" circles, no terrorist cell could survive for very long, LaRouche concluded.

European colleagues of LaRouche, working from the profile of Tavistock operations, found that many members of the "second generation RAF" had been part of the Heidelberg Mental Patients' Collective, a radical commune that recruited mentally ill youth and brainwashed them as terrorists.

The public exposé of the broader terrorist command structure, combined with a tightened security screen around LaRouche, who was then residing in West Germany, kept LaRouche safe during those years of the "strategy of tension." Others were not as fortunate. In late summer 1977, Hanns-Martin Schleyer, head of the German Industrialists Association, was assassinated by the RAF.

Even before the 1977 "summer of assassinations," LaRouche's credentials as a counter-terror specialist had been enhanced by his warnings of an imminent major terrorist incident. LaRouche had warned about a spectacular terrorist incident coinciding with the American bicentennial celebration.

LaRouche's European colleagues had been tracking a fugitive RAF terrorist, Wilfred Böse, who had been released from a French prison under suspicious circumstances, and had then entered Germany without hindrance from Federal Republic security forces. Böse entered the area of the Frankfurt left-wing scene, where reported sightings of him ended. LaRouche's published assessment of these developments was that Böse would turn up relatively soon as part of a major international terrorist operation.

Shortly afterwards, RAF terrorists hijacked an aircraft and landed it at the airport at Entebbe, Uganda. Israeli commandos stormed the aircraft, ending the hostage siege. Al-

though news accounts suggested that all the terrorists had been either killed or captured, it later was revealed that Böse had been present at Entebbe, yet he was listed among neither the captured nor the dead. LaRouche cited this case as further proof of the top-down nature of international terrorism and the shadowy role of certain intelligence services in carrying out terrorism as a kind of psychological warfare “living theater,” directed as much against the populations of the advanced sector, who were inundated with propaganda about the imminent danger of “blind” terrorism, as against the immediate victims.

VI. Kissinger versus Moro, May 1978

Another prominent European figure who dared to buck Kissinger and the International Monetary Fund—and paid with his life—was former Italian Premier Aldo Moro. When Moro moved in the mid-1970s to forge an “historical compromise” unity government between his own Christian Democracy and the mass-based Italian Communist Party (PCI), to break the stranglehold of both London and Moscow over Italian politics, he was kidnapped and eventually killed by Italian Red Brigades terrorists.

This time, Italian security services sought out LaRouche to provide leads on the spectacular kidnapping-murder of one of Italy’s most important postwar politicians. An *EIR* research team under LaRouche’s guidance, prepared and eventually published a series of detailed counterintelligence memos drawing upon the profile developed over a decade of investigative work.

The memos identified a network of university-based radical sociologists—protected by a section of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI)—who had profiled and indoctrinated a generation of students. Some of those “students,” including Renato Curcio and Francisco Piperno, had founded the Red Brigades. The *EIR* memos singled out University of Padua Prof. Tony Negri as a suspected mastermind of the Moro plot, and urged Italian police to avoid the pitfalls of normal “police methods” that would have investigators start with the leads discovered at the scene of the crime. Rather, LaRouche urged a more sophisticated political approach, targeting the support environment without which the kidnap-murder could never have occurred.

On April 7, 1979, nearly a year after Aldo Moro’s kidnapping, Italian police arrested Negri and his entire circle of Red Brigade controllers. The police probe, based on the LaRouche method, produced hard evidence that Negri had masterminded the Moro murder.

Negri had been part of a transatlantic network of “radical criminologists” and “action anthropologists,” with ties to Tavistock, who used their standing as academics and, in some instances, consultants to police agencies and interior ministries, to fine tune the actions of the terror cells under their direction.

The *EIR* Moro probe went further, linking the kidnap-

murder to a “strategy of tension” directed against Italy by the circles of Dr. Kissinger.

It would later emerge in public testimony by Moro’s widow, son, and personal secretary at the Negri trial, that months before Moro’s kidnapping, Kissinger had delivered a personal threat to the Italian Christian Democratic leader, warning him against the move to create the DC-PCI unity government.

VII. Assassination attempt against President Reagan, March 30, 1981

On Jan. 20, 1981, the day Ronald Reagan was inaugurated as President of the United States, *EIR* published a warning: that there would be an attempted assassination of the new President within the first 90 days of his term. The assessment was not based on detailed “clues” about a specific plot. Rather, it was based on the fact that Reagan was the first President since John F. Kennedy to have been elected without the endorsement of London and Wall Street.

The strategic assessment by LaRouche was buttressed by a series of security breaches that occurred shortly after the Reagan inauguration. The most serious was when the President traveled to Canada.

On March 30, 1981, Ronald Reagan was shot while leaving the Washington Hilton Hotel. The assailant, John W. Hinckley, Jr., had been under psychiatric care in Colorado just prior to the shooting.

As soon as Hinckley’s name was made public, along with scant details of his recent history of psychiatric treatment, *EIR* investigators initiated an investigation. They tracked down the clinic and psychiatrists handling Hinckley, even before such data were released publicly by government agencies, by tracing leads found in Marilyn Ferguson’s New Age propaganda tract *The Aquarian Conspiracy*.

While the establishment media in the United States were peddling the line that Hinckley was a “deranged lone assassin” obsessed with actress Jody Foster, *EIR* focused its investigation upon the “psychiatric shock-troop” networks that had been working for decades to perfect behavior modification techniques that could produce “Manchurian Candidate” assassins. The *EIR* investigation concluded that Hinckley’s attempt on the President’s life had come very close to succeeding. Not until the beginning of 1995 was the medical evidence released corroborating the LaRouche assessment.

However, Secret Service agents injured in the Hinckley attack eventually sued Hinckley’s psychiatrists, charging that they were responsible for the shooting.

VIII. The Bulgarian Connection and the attempt to kill the pope, May 1981

Less than two months after the shooting of President Reagan, Pope John Paul II was shot and nearly killed by Mehmet Ali Agca. The trail of the would-be assassin turned up intelligence ties on both sides of the East-West divide.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in New York City, 1981. After his murder, EIR investigators found a trail that led to the circles behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

EIR once again cut through the efforts to cover up the crime by focusing on the East-West collusion, which, in this case, centered around the “Bulgarian Connection”—Soviet intelligence’s main point of contact with western drug- and arms-trafficking cartels. Agca, a professional assassin, was in Sofia, Bulgaria in the months before the assassination attempt.

Although *EIR* singled out the East-West collusion in the attempt to kill the Pope within weeks of the shooting, the papal assassination plot did not crack open until Nov. 23, 1982, when Italian police raided the Milan offices of the shipping company Stipam International Trading, headed up by Syrian national and longtime “French Connection” heroin smuggler Henri Arsan. Arsan worked with the Bulgarian government trading agency Kintex, running heroin and arms.

Evidence gathered during the raid on Stipam’s Milan headquarters tied the firm to the Turkish and Bulgarian networks that financed the attempt to kill the pope. The Stipam raid went largely unreported in the international press, but *EIR* recognized the significance of the discovery. While the “Bulgarian Connection” revelations were used by cold warriors among western intelligence services and political circles to pin a “made in Moscow” label on the papal assassination attempt, *EIR* insisted that the real authorship involved East-West oligarchical collusion—with the British Crown serving

as the central convergence point.

A year before these details came to light, LaRouche had pointed toward the Anglican hierarchy as the authors of the plot to kill the pope, based on a strategic assessment of *cui bono*—“who benefits”—from such an assassination. In June 1981, LaRouche drew the parallel between the recent period of attempted assassinations and the early 1960s, when the British Crown’s assassination bureau killed President Kennedy and attempted repeatedly to assassinate France’s Charles de Gaulle. LaRouche labeled 1981 “The Year of the Jackal,” and warned of threats against Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other world leaders.

IX. Britain’s Muslim Brotherhood kills President Sadat, Oct. 6, 1981

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was assassinated by members of the Muslim Brotherhood, who had been infiltrated into the Egyptian Army. In a statement released the day after the assassination, LaRouche warned: “Every one of the world’s political leaders who is not a complete idiot heard the shots of Sarajevo echoing yesterday on the streets of Cairo. If Egypt and Sudan are destabilized to the effect the killers of President Sadat intend, a chain-reaction of escalating strategic instabilities will be unleashed which no existing major power’s government presently has the moral and intellectual resources to understand or control.” LaRouche again singled out the British Crown, which had created the Muslim Brotherhood as a tool in its “Great Game” in Central Asia, and more recently promulgated the so-called Bernard Lewis Plan to turn the Persian Gulf into an “arc of crisis.”

EIR investigators proceeded to establish that the Schlumberger-de Menil family of Houston, Texas, which was deeply implicated in the assassination of President Kennedy, was up to its neck in the Sadat assassination as well. *EIR* exposed the fact that Mme. Dominique de Menil, the heiress to the Swiss-French Schlumberger fortune, had been the hostess of a secret Muslim Brotherhood gathering at the Houston Rothko Chapel just weeks after the Sadat murder. Virtually her entire family—including her daughter and son-in-law—were prominent figures in the “action anthropology” networks fostering separatist-terrorist destabilizations all over Ibero-America.

X. Action anthropology, the Nazi International, and indigenous terrorism, 1982

Further investigation of the worldwide network of “action anthropologists” by *EIR* eventually led back to the Swiss-based Nazi International, an amalgam of wartime Nazis, communists, and credentialed anthropologists who were running a global terrorist apparatus under the guise of supporting “endangered peoples” and “indigenous movements.” The Mont Pelerin Society and the Pan-European Union, sponsored by the Hapsburg family, were identified as key components of this feudalist insurgency.

EIR investigators found that these separatist gangs were operating on every continent and functioned as an integrated global network targeting the sovereign nation-state for destruction. The Hamburg-based Society for Endangered Peoples and the Boston-based Cultural Survival U.S.A. coordinated the activities of hundreds of indigenous guerrilla gangs, often drawing in the environmentalist movement as support for the insurgencies.

Despite the well-documented Nazi ties of some of the leading figures in this “action anthropology” international, *EIR* investigators found that these insurgent gangs were often functioning under Soviet intelligence direction as well. LaRouche, in a 1982 *EIR* study, singled out Prince Philip’s World Wildlife Fund as the controller of this global indigenist destabilization.

XI. Anglo-Soviet assassination of Indira Gandhi, Oct. 31, 1984

When Sikh separatists assassinated India’s Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, LaRouche again honed in on British and Soviet intelligence. For years, *EIR* researchers had been tracking British intelligence’s creation and control over a worldwide syncretic cult of Sikh separatists, headquartered in London. In the months leading up to the Gandhi assassination (which LaRouche had begun warning about in 1981), British and Soviet press outlets had run a coordinated smear campaign against the prime minister. The same agencies joined after the assassination in blaming her murder on the Reagan administration.

To counter this, LaRouche commissioned a book-length exposé of the Gandhi murder, contributing a theoretical introduction identifying her murder as a “derivative assassination” run through networks tying London and Moscow to certain U.S.-based Zionist and British Fabian circles. The LaRouche exposé identified both the Heritage Foundation and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) as assets of the Anglo-Soviet “derivative assassination” cabal.

XII. The Olof Palme assassination, Feb. 28, 1986

The assassination of Sweden’s Prime Minister Olof Palme, and its subsequent coverup, provided the most dramatic confirmation of LaRouche’s crucial discovery about the East-West “derivative” nature of modern international terrorism.

Within hours of the Palme execution, a concert of Soviet propagandists, the ADL, and NBC-TV planted the disinformation line that “LaRouche killed Palme.” Following the fall of the Berlin Wall and the dismantling of the East German secret police apparatus, a Stasi officer admitted that the foreign covert operations branch of the Stasi had manufactured the disinformation about LaRouche to divert investigators away from the East bloc.

As LaRouche and *EIR* alone documented, the Palme assassination was a classic “derivative assassination.” Shortly



Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme in Gothenburg, Sweden, 1982. His assassination in 1986 has been the subject of extraordinary disinformation and coverup down to the present day.

before his death, Palme had unearthed a major scandal implicating Sweden’s industrial giant Bofors-Nobel with the George Bush-Oliver North Iran-Contra apparatus, with Israeli intelligence, and with the Soviet and East German secret police, in running a global arms- and drug-smuggling operation, fueling wars on three continents. The prospect of Palme blowing the lid off this East-West arms and drugs bazaar made his execution an urgent matter for irregular warfare planners in Moscow, London, and among the Bush crowd in Washington.

XIII. The British plot to kill another American President, 1993-95

Shortly after Bill Clinton’s inauguration, British propaganda organs, led by the Hollinger Corp.’s London *Sunday Telegraph*, launched an all-out effort to destroy his presidency. Using tried-and-tested U.S. media conduits, Hollinger manufactured the Whitewater affair, to tear apart the presidency.

LaRouche understood that the media climate of hate did not constitute an end in itself. Like the early 1960s, the purpose of the propaganda was to create the climate for political violence. Over the next several months, President Clinton was the target of 17 attempts and threats on his life.

RIP: The myth that RAF terrorists killed banker Alfred Herrhausen

by Rainer Apel

The official myth created about the unsolved assassination of German banker Alfred Herrhausen on Nov. 30, 1989 has now finally been buried, thanks to the contribution of four public radio stations in Germany. A special report compiled by Deutschlandradio Köln (DLR), WDR, Saarländischen Rundfunk, and Radio Free Berlin, was broadcast on Jan. 7, which consisted of a review of the many noteworthy peculiarities of the case over the past seven years. The forensic investigations immediately after the assassination of Herrhausen were already overloaded with serious mistakes. In the course of the ensuing investigation, the most remarkable developments concerned “state witness” Siegfried Nonne. The circus orchestrated around Nonne’s testimony that “RAF terrorists did it,” illustrates the methods of the official cover-up most drastically.

EIR, almost uniquely among the international news media, has insisted from the start that the Red Army Faction (Baader-Meinhof Gang) did *not* assassinate Herrhausen. Instead, we have pointed to the geopolitical stakes that made the Deutsche Bank chairman’s policies, and especially his idea of East-West cooperation for industrial development, *very dangerous* for the British oligarchy. Lyndon LaRouche has often pointed to the assassination of Herrhausen, as a crucial inflection-point in Germany’s history, ensuring that the reunified nation would do nothing to buck the controls of the City of London.

Holes in the ‘official’ story

The “Nonne case” first became public in July 1991, when Nonne testified to police that Red Army Faction terrorists had based themselves in his apartment in Bad Homburg at the end of 1989, and that they had prepared the Herrhausen assassination from that position over a period of weeks. One of the alleged terrorists cited by Nonne, whose names then appeared in August 1991 on the most-wanted posters, was one Christoph Seidler, who, in November 1996, went public with the surprising revelation that he had nothing to do with the RAF, and nothing at all to do with the assassination of Herrhausen. As Deutschlandradio reported, Seidler had turned himself in to German security authorities, and he was interrogated by an investigative magistrate for 10 hours on Nov. 22. Seidler’s name was removed from the most-wanted listings. Another most-wanted “terrorist” on the list, Andrea Klump, now living

in Peru, will probably also soon present herself to the authorities, as the DLR report implied, and her name will also have to be scratched off the list.

The claim that the RAF had carried out the hit on Herrhausen stood on clay feet from the beginning. The terrorist letter, which claimed responsibility for the assassination, did not pass muster for authenticity, nor did the text itself appear genuine. At that time, even the head of the Chancellor’s office, Wolfgang Schäuble, declared that he had doubts about the presumed responsibility of the RAF.

Later, an unnamed “ex”-official of the German Federal Criminal Office (BKA) told the editors of the television documentary program “Monitor,” after a broadcast on the issue in July 1992, that there had been a meeting of experts from several anti-terror authorities on Dec. 4, 1989, during which a certain official of the Hesse State Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Verfassungsschutz), whose code name was “Nordmann,” was instructed to ask his “ex”-informant in the radical networks, alias “Polker,” to find out something about the assassination of Herrhausen. This “Polker” was Siegfried Nonne, who had been put on ice as an informant since 1986 because the Hesse Verfassungsschutz considered his cover among the terrorist demimonde to be “blown.” Still, in 1989, this same Nonne was celebrated as a source with good contacts to the hard-core RAF. In any case, it took until June 1991 before “Nordmann” finally spoke with Nonne, and Nonne was offered DM 100,000 if he testified, as requested, about the role of the RAF. Nonne initially refused; after pressure was put on him, however, in July 1991, Nonne finally agreed to sign a prepared “confession,” according to which the indicated RAF terrorists had planned the assassination of Herrhausen from Nonne’s apartment.

In the course of their journalistic investigations, the “Monitor” team soon found out, among other things, that Nonne’s neighbors had never seen anyone frequenting his apartment at the end of 1989, except for Nonne’s half-brother, Hugo Foeller, who registered the apartment as his legal residence. None of the police investigators had ever questioned Foeller. In January 1992, Foeller lay in a hospital with a serious illness. It was only then that the first interrogation of Foeller took place, on Jan. 21, 1992—the very same day that the authorities presented their “state witness,” Nonne, together with his phony confession to the press. Foeller died on

What EIR said about the Herrhausen killing

In our April 3, 1992 issue ("New Evidence Emerges in the Herrhausen Assassination Case," Helga Zepp LaRouche analyzed the evidence provided by former Pentagon official Col. L. Fletcher Prouty, in an interview with Italian journalist Antonio Cipriani in *Unità*. She wrote: "The key to the motive behind Herrhausen's assassination lies in 11 pages of a speech he delivered in the United States only four days before he was ambushed. The speech contained Herrhausen's vision of a new kind of relationship between eastern and western Europe which would have fundamentally altered the world's future course.

"Colonel Prouty . . . said in the interview that Herrhausen, Kennedy,

former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro, Italian industrialist Enrico Mattei, and Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme had all been killed for the same reason: They had not been willing to accept world domination by the Yalta condominium."

On July 17, 1992 ("Was Herrhausen Killed by Western Intelligence?"), we looked into the first German TV exposé on Siegfried Nonne. Colonel Prouty told us, "People like Alfred Herrhausen are killed for big reasons. The people that order such executions, at the highest levels, feel sanctified and justified when they order such an act. . . . Herrhausen . . . was not under the thumb of the City [of London]."



Alfred Herrhausen

Our Oct. 2, 1992 issue ("What Went Wrong with East Germany's Economy?") reported that the architect of much of Helmut Kohl's strategy toward the East in 1989 was Kohl's most trusted adviser on economic policy issues, Alfred Herrhausen. That strategy fell to dust when Germany's leaders caved in to the ferocious opposition from Britain and France, backed up by the terror killings.

Jan. 23.

Under the pretext of providing protective custody, Nonne was kept hidden in various psychiatric clinics. One "Monitor" reporter, nevertheless, managed to track him down. Nonne told him that his entire confession was a lie, and that it had been extorted from him. These facts were then reported by "Monitor" in a documentary on July 1, 1992, whereupon our "ex"-BKA official appeared, with the diary notes on the secret BKA meeting at the end of 1989.

In December 1992, a book-length exposé, *The RAF Phantom: Why Politics and Economics Needs Terrorists*, was published, containing plenty of unpleasant revelations. Reviewing all the other murder cases ascribed to the "RAF third generation," and analyzing them from the standpoint of both the motive and the forensically analyzable evidence of alleged proof, the authors showed that there is *no* proof that the perpetrators were an ideologically disoriented group of RAF terrorists who survived underground for 10 years, only to surface for the murder of banker Alfred Herrhausen. German authorities took no action on the *RAF Phantom* revelations, until, suddenly, in March 1994, the authorities searched the offices and homes of the three authors, Ekkehard Sieker, Gerhard Wisnewski, and Wolfgang Landgräber: They were indicted on charges of "revealing state secrets." The "secret," as it turned out, was the attempt of certain investigatory authorities to invent the "state witness" Nonne, and in the same breath, the alleged perpetrators as well.

In August 1994, the "state's witness" charade with Nonne, which had run its course to nowhere, was called off, and by September the indictment of the three authors for revealing secrets was also dropped.

The end of a phantom

Hardly anything happened in the "Herrhausen case" for the next two years, until Nov. 4, 1996, when Christoph Seidler showed up, in an interview with the DLR TV magazine "Der Spiegel," with even more embarrassing revelations for the investigators. Toward the end of the documentary, DLR reporter Paul Kohl posed the question, with which our readers have been quite familiar since December 1989: *If the RAF was not responsible for the assassination of Alfred Herrhausen, who was?*

The DLR documentary provided no answers, but did offer three hypotheses:

1. Herrhausen, the head of Germany's prestigious Deutsche Bank, had wanted a debt moratorium for the Third World, which would have caused problems for American banks, in particular, because they were very exposed, while Deutsche Bank had largely written these debts off, making it less vulnerable. At that point, the DLR claimed that some people have the hypothesis, that Herrhausen planned to ruin the American banks and then buy them up cheap. In any case, Herrhausen had made himself an enemy of American banks.

2. Even before the fall of the Iron Curtain, in the summer

of 1989, Herrhausen wanted to establish a Development Bank for eastern Europe in Warsaw, Poland, and that would have stepped on the toes of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and the Anglo-American banks, which were hoping to loot eastern Europe's industry as it became privatized. In this respect also, Herrhausen had made himself into an enemy of Anglo-American banking circles.

3. Herrhausen was killed three days after signing the purchase-contract for Deutsche Bank to take over the London investment bank Morgan Grenfell. With that move, Deutsche Bank was penetrating the world investment market, previously dominated by the Americans and Japanese, and threatened to achieve a dominant position in that market.

The beginning of the real debate

The three hypotheses presented by the DLR journalists finally situate the discussion about what truly lies behind the Herrhausen murder, the way it ought have been discussed, before the banker's body was cold, back in 1989. Since the mid-1980s, and especially in the weeks of the first large stock market crash in October 1987, Herrhausen had, in fact, argued for a broad debt moratorium for developing countries. Herrhausen's motivation for proposing such a policy would hardly have been the "free market competition" stratagems insinuated by DLR, for buying up bankrupt American banks. It was obvious, for an intelligent banker like Herrhausen, to warn against continuing unbridled financial speculation, with its utterly unreal demands for debt repayments. Such warnings were voiced at that time by other prominent bankers, including Roland Leuschel.

The crucial point at which Herrhausen was no longer "tolerable" for the Anglo-American world of financial speculation, was not the takeover of Morgan Grenfell by Deutsche Bank, as such; it was the proposal he launched in the summer of 1989 for an East European development bank, dedicated to the real economic reconstruction and infrastructural investment in eastern Europe. A number of Herrhausen's ideas at that time also appeared in a remarkable speech by Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Nov. 28, 1989, on the "10 Point Plan," a speech fiercely attacked by monetarists, free marketeers, and neo-liberals of all colors. That was the threat to the dominant world financial system, which has no interest in real physical investments or appropriate new financial institutions for such investments, and stakes its claim on every penny, which previously flowed into the real economy, for its speculative deals. The battle over money continues down to this day.

But, fortunately, there are apparently also those among the German elites who see no other way out of the global economic depression than to return to the year of optimism, 1989, and to the ideas Herrhausen had at that time. That is the explanation for the fact that the four public radio stations, which are all under tight political control, were given a green light to broadcast this special report.

India, Bangladesh lay basis to integrate East Asia

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

Indian Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda was in Bangladesh for two days on Jan. 5-6, to lay the foundation for a developmental hub which will encompass Bangladesh, northeast India, Nepal, and Bhutan, and work toward integrating South-east Asia with the subcontinent through a rail and road transportation network.

Prime Minister Deve Gowda's visit to Bangladesh, his first bilateral state visit since he became premier last July, was of vital importance strategically for the region and politically for Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wazed.

The Bangladesh prime minister just concluded a 30-year agreement on the thorny Ganga River water-sharing with India (see box). Earlier, Indian Minister for External Affairs Inder K. Gujral, who played an important role in bringing about the agreement, had announced that India's relations with its smaller neighbors will not be based upon "reciprocity," but on "New Delhi's generosity." The signing of the water agreement with Bangladesh—which opened the sluice gates to the Farakka barrage on the Ganga River, a step long demanded by Bangladesh—is acknowledged as a major success of the new-found "Gujral doctrine."

Even so, forces in Bangladesh hostile to India were in the process of orchestrating political unrest against her government, in the wake of the water agreement. Deve Gowda's visit assured a large section of Bangladeshis that the water-sharing agreement was signed by Delhi not simply as a sop to Dhaka, but as part of an overall economic development in the region which includes Bangladesh, northeast India, Nepal, and Bhutan.

Subsequent to the signing of the water-sharing agreement between Dhaka and New Delhi, the king of Bhutan has responded positively to the Indian proposal to join a sub-regional plan for sharing river water and power with India and Bangladesh. The sub-regional approach, Sheikh Hasina said, is "necessary to achieve faster cooperation in areas such as trade and commerce, production and transmission of power, and harnessing vast natural resources."

Aside from the water dispute, the relationship between Bangladesh and India has been severely impaired by the geopolitical manipulations of major powers in the area. As a result, a hostile Bangladesh, financially and economically de-

International Intelligence

Soros in hot water in former East bloc

Charging that the Soros Foundation in Belarus has "made big profits through sales on the currency exchange, due to inflation and changes in exchange rates," the State Tax Committee of Belarus slapped the organization with \$2.9 million in fines earlier this month. The Soros Foundation has operated as a tax-exempt entity in Belarus since 1995, and says that it has spent \$13 million on "educational, ecological, and cultural programs" during the past four years. (See *EIR's Special Report*, "The True Story of Soros the Golem," for the content of such programs.) In March, Belarus barred the director of the Soros Foundation, a U.S. citizen, from the country.

The extensive activity of the Soros foundations in Central Asia has also drawn fire. In late April, George Soros, the arch-speculator and drug-legalization sugar-daddy himself, wrote to Kyrgyzstan's President Askar Akayev to complain about press criticism of the Soros Foundation there. In the letter, leaked to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Soros touted his "activities in education, culture, pluralistic mass media, civil society, and economic reform," and objected to published articles that alleged a misuse of funds by his hand-picked local director, Chinara Jakipova. On April 30, President Akayev issued a statement that he will not get involved in "an internal affair of the Kyrgyz media"—i.e., its conflict with the Soros Foundation.

London's Osama Bin Laden threatens to kill Clinton

British terrorist financier Osama Bin Laden threatened to have U.S. President Bill Clinton assassinated, and also threatened further actions against U.S. soldiers and civilians, in an interview with Ted Turner's Cable News Network, broadcast May 11. Bin Laden spoke from his headquarters in Afghanistan, where, in his first interview broadcast in the United States, he again took credit for the terrorist acts against U.S. citizens in Saudi

Arabia. "The hearts of Muslims are filled with hatred towards the American President," he growled. "The President has a heart that knows no words. A heart that kills hundreds of children definitely knows no words. Our people in the Arabian Peninsula will send him messages with no words."

Bin Laden continued: "We declared *ji-had* against the U.S. government. We have focused our declaration on striking at the soldiers in the country of the Two Holy Places," referring to Saudi Arabia. The two bombings in 1995 and 1996 at U.S. military installations in Riyadh and Khobar, Saudi Arabia, left 21 U.S. servicemen dead. He also threatened blind terrorism against U.S. civilians, "because they chose this government and voted for it, despite their knowledge of its crimes."

Meanwhile, another London-based gang of cutthroats, Al-Jamma Al-Islamia, vowed in a communiqué published on May 5, to kill any Americans, including the President, it deems responsible for jailing Sheikh Omar Rahman, should he die in prison. The elderly sheikh's health is said to be deteriorating.

Tamil Tigers, JKLF hail Blair's election

The Sri Lankan Tamil Tiger separatists and their confreres in India's Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front are reportedly jubilant over the victory of Prime Minister Tony Blair in Britain. Both terrorist groups, which are responsible for tens of thousands of deaths, are headquartered in London. According to India's semi-official *Hindu* on May 6, Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, sent congratulations to Blair. He called for "an activist British role" in the current Tamil Tiger war in Sri Lanka, which has killed thousands.

Meanwhile, "Kashmiri separatist circles are jubilant over the Labour Party's stupendous victory in the British elections," according to India's *Pioneer* on May 3. The separatists praised the statements of two Labour MPs, Max Madden and Claire Short, before the House of Commons in July 1996, in which they voiced their concern over the situation in Kashmir. Short has just been

named to replace the bloodthirsty Baroness Lynda Chalker at the Overseas Development Administration (which Blair has re-named as the Department for International Development).

It is noteworthy that Cook, Short, and Labour Party foreign policy guru Alistair Lamb, are all considered experts on Kashmir. The detonation of Kashmir remains the optimal way to provoke Indo-Pakistani conflict.

Iranians launch May election campaign

The official campaign for the May 23 national election that will replace Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani started on May 10. The leading candidates are Nateq Nouri, currently Speaker of the Majlis (parliament); Hojjatoleslam Seyed Mohammad Khatami, an independent who reportedly has the support of the Rafsanjani Combatants of Reconstruction group; Hojjatoleslam Mohammad Mohahhadi-Reyshahri; and, Seyed Reza Zavarei, a lawyer, former parliamentarian, deputy head of the judiciary, and head of the Real Estate and Document Registration Organization. The results of the May 23 vote will be made public two weeks after the vote, and, if necessary, there will be a run-off within a month after that. By July 23, Iran will announce who its fifth Iranian President will be.

Seyed Mohammed Khatami told a group of teachers "that one of the principles he upheld was that a system should tolerate differing views, thoughts, and ideas, and should provide a suitable atmosphere where people are free to air their opinions and views and which are treated with respect as means to arrive at sound decisions."

Seyed Reza Zavarei, speaking to the *Tehran Times*, appeared to be more cautious about the ambitious development projects which have characterized the Rafsanjani Presidency, and pointed to their cost. To combat inflation, wrote the *Times*, Zavarei proposed measures "including the increase of economic security which paves the way for further investments in the production sector, directing the cash-flow into produc-

tion and greater privatization. He called for well-formulated programs, particularly in the industrial, agricultural, and mining sectors."

Book blames Kissinger in Aldo Moro kidnap-murder

Sergio Flamigni, an expert on the 1978 kidnapping and murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro, has written a second book on the subject, overtly pointing the finger of responsibility at Henry Kissinger, who, as Nixon's secretary of state, had threatened Moro because of his plan for a unity government of the Communists (PCI) and Christian Democrats (DC).

Reviewed in *Corriere della Sera* on May 9, Flamigni's book, *My Blood Will Be on Their Hands*, charges that the Red Brigades kidnapping of Moro was "a plot that began with the U.S. Secretary of State opposed to the government of national solidarity. . . . According to Flamigni, the 'Grand Old Man' in the Moro case has a first name and a family name: Henry Kissinger, at that time American Secretary of State. . . . The conflict between Moro and Kissinger is an old story. But in his book, the former MP [Flamigni] reports Giovanni Moro's version of a discussion with his father, soon after a Red Brigades action: 'He told me that in his opinion, the unity process which was ongoing in Italy among very different political forces, such as the DC and the PCI, and among the popular blocs which were represented by such forces . . . was disliked by the two superpowers which had split the world and kept it divided—as if to say, that there was a political connection between . . . the superpowers' desire [to keep the world divided] and terrorism, which aimed at stopping the process of renewal of political life, at that time taking place in Italy.' "

Flamigni, a former partisan leader and leading member the PCI, has been a member of all Parliamentary investigating committees on the Moro case and on the P-2 masonic lodge. The title from this, his second book on the Moro case, is taken from a charge that Moro made while imprisoned by the Red Brigade front men. Flamigni's work was in-

spired by the first-ever dossier on the Moro case, published in 1978 by the European Labor Party, co-thinkers of Lyndon LaRouche, which broke the controlled environment around the "terrorist action," and pointed to the higher level intellectual authors and political interests that wanted Moro—and his program for Italy—dead. Flamigni has given an interview to *EIR*, which will appear in a future issue.

Pope makes historic first visit to Lebanon

"*Salaam aleikum!* Peace be with you!" Pope John Paul II called out the traditional Arabic greeting on May 11 to over 500,000 Lebanese who attended the Mass he celebrated in Lebanon's capital Beirut, at a seaside landfill of levelled garbage and debris from the 1975-90 war.

It was the last event of the historic 32-hour trip to Lebanon by the Pope, the first visit he has ever paid to the Middle East. The Pope's arrival at Beirut Airport on May 10 was marked by a positive outpouring all over the country. At the moment his plane landed, church bells rang out across the country.

The Pope drove past the Shiite Muslim suburbs controlled by the Hezbollah, whose spiritual leader, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, had warmly welcomed the visit. "Lebanon's Shiites are waiting for the Pope with hearts filled with love. . . . We have been waiting for the Holy Father for a long time . . . [the visit] will help us to find here in Lebanon a better way for Muslims and Christians to live side by side," the Sheikh said.

The Pope also presented his Apostolic Exhortation, a 200-page document calling for the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon (the south is occupied by Israel, and 35,000 Syrian soldiers are deployed throughout the rest of the country). The papal document is an elaboration of the 1995 Special Synod of Lebanon, which called for the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli troops alike. "I came to Lebanon," the Pope said, to encourage "its sons and daughters so desirous of independence and freedom," whose territory is "recognized and respected by all."

Briefly

GERMANY should call early elections, Christian Democratic member of parliament Herbert Lattmann told the *Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung* on May 7. Crucial legislation is deadlocked between the government-dominated lower house and the opposition-dominated upper house, he said. It would be disastrous for Germany to wait for the October 1998 elections, to break this logjam.

NORTH KOREA'S deteriorating situation was described late last month by Dean Hirsch of World Vision International, who reported that the country may be only 90 days away from starvation. The catastrophe is exemplified by the fact that some peasants burying their dead until the corpses have putrefied, so as to the bodies from being disinterred and cannibalized.

TAJIKISTAN'S President Imomali Rakhmonov was wounded in an assassination attempt on April 30. A grenade was thrown at him as he was visiting a university in Khujand, killing two and injuring another 20. Russian television reported that suspects were detained immediately. Rakhmonov has been attempting to broker peaceful relations among the ethnic clans in the country.

TARIQ AZIZ, Iraq's deputy prime minister and foreign minister called for UN sanctions against his country to be lifted on May 9, after meeting with Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov. Aziz stopped off in Moscow on his way back from China. One week earlier, the UN Security Council voted to renew the murderous sanctions, on the recommendation of UN disarmament strongman Rolf Ekeus.

TONY BLAIR'S Northern Ireland Secretary Dr. Mo Mowlam will not finalize her "mission statement" regarding the Northern Ireland peace process, until after the May 14 "Queen's Speech . . . [which] will set out the program for Britain's new Labour government."

Controversy breaks out in Italy over British role in Moro assassination

by Claudio Celani

Twenty years ago, on March 16, 1978, a terrorist commando squad kidnapped Italian political leader Aldo Moro, chairman of the Christian Democracy (DC); he was killed after 55 days' imprisonment. The assassination is the most dramatic political murder in Italy's recent history; but, although the Red Brigades terrorists who carried out the kidnapping and murder were arrested, tried, and sentenced, the case is still unsolved. An animated debate has now broken out, over the question of who pulled the strings of the assassins, and why. Not by chance, Lyndon LaRouche's views on the case have been prominently featured.

Aldo Moro was the architect of a "national solidarity" government for Italy: a project that was supposed to include Italy's largest opposition party, the Italian Communist Party (PCI), on the condition that it split from Moscow. Cooperation between the pro-industrial factions of the PCI and the DC would have enabled Italy to become a bridge for the development of the Middle East and Africa, as envisioned by industrialist Enrico Mattei in the 1950s and '60s.

Such a shift, however, was anathema to the British oligarchy, which deployed what was referred to as a "strategy of tension," using both left- and right-wing terrorism to destabilize the Italian nation.

The LaRouche movement, including its representatives in Italy (known at that time as the European Labor Party, POE) ran a campaign to expose the role of the British and their assets. In October 1978, the POE published a book, *Who Killed Aldo Moro*, which charged: "The backbone of Italian destabilization is the feudal and oligarchical aristocracy, which shares a common worldview and an identification with the British Crown and other monarchies. It is a faction that has never accepted industrial capitalism, hates scientific progress, and aims to establish a world system in which they will be allowed to express all their bestiality. They look at the United States and the U.S.S.R. as temporary agencies, destined to be balkanized and taken over."

The British geopolitical destabilization made use of an intricate web of intelligence agents and political assets, including former U.S. Secretary of State and National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger and a motley assortment of Italian freemasons.

For example, an effective police search of Moro's prison was sabotaged by Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga, a Brit-

ish agent, who had put in place a "crisis committee" which made sure that all clues that could have led to Moro's liberation, were suppressed or disregarded. In 1981, it was discovered that the "crisis committee" was controlled by the Propaganda-2 (P-2) freemasonic lodge, affiliated with the Scottish Rite.

Moro's policy collapsed with the elimination of its author. Although a "national solidarity" government, led by Giulio Andreotti, lasted for two more years, without Moro, factional struggles and external manipulation prevailed over higher national interests.

'Limited sovereignty'

With that historical background in mind, consider the fact that on March 17, 1998, the Milan daily *Il Giornale*, owned by opposition leader Silvio Berlusconi, ran a front-page article by Renato Farina, citing the POE's 20-year-old book on the Moro assassination. The author, who disagrees with analysis in the book, uses it to attack the views expressed only two days earlier by the current chairman of the Italian Parliament, Luciano Violante, a former prosecutor and influential member of the PDS party, the post-communist successor to the PCI and a member of the current ruling coalition.

Violante, in an interview with the Turin daily *La Stampa*, had stated that the real truth about the Moro case has never come out, because the convicted terrorists always refused to collaborate with investigators. However, Violante is convinced that the Moro murder and other terrorist acts have to be considered a "case of surrogate warfare among states." Violante added that "all the conditions existed" for a role of foreign secret services in the Moro case. "Italy was a country with limited sovereignty, with slight legitimacy on an international level. In that phase, many international analysts thought that terrorism could be 'surrogate warfare.' "

By "limited sovereignty," Violante was referring to the veto, often imposed by the British through NATO or American channels, against the participation of a party such as the PCI, a co-drafter of Italy's Constitution, in any government coalition. Violante asked, "Who was sovereign at that time, politics or the bureaucracy? I do not know whether somebody, in the institutions, said: 'Moro must die'; I do know that a successful drive to free Moro was not put into motion."

The fact, Violante said, that the heads of the secret ser-

Interview: Sergio Flamigni

The 'spider web' behind the assassination of Aldo Moro

*Sergio Flamigni started his political career as a young fighter in the Liberation war against Fascism. He served many terms in the Italian Parliament and was a member of the secretariat of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), under pro-Western leader Enrico Berlinguer (1922-84). As a collaborator of Berlinguer, Flamigni was one of the participants in the project of Christian Democracy (DC) chairman Aldo Moro for a national unity government, in 1976-78, a project which was crushed by Moro's kidnapping and murder by the terrorist Red Brigades (March 16-May 8, 1978). As a witness and protagonist during those years, Flamigni took upon himself the mission of finding the truth about those tragic events, and bringing it to the light of day. It was through his groundbreaking work *The Spider Web*, published in 1988, that the "secret government" apparatus, complicit in Moro's murder, was conclusively exposed. Among other things, Flamigni was inspired by the dossier published by the LaRouche movement in October 1978, *Who killed Aldo Moro*, which exposed the role of Henry Kissinger and pro-British networks in Italy and in the United States, in the conspiracy to kill Moro. Flamigni was interviewed by Claudio Celani on March 16; the interview was translated from Italian.*

EIR: Senator Flamigni, exactly 20 years ago, Aldo Moro was kidnapped by the Red Brigades, who killed him after 55 days' imprisonment. In these 20 years, there have been five official trials, and a sixth investigation is going on in Rome. The Red Brigades members have been arrested and sentenced. Has the full truth come to the surface?

Flamigni: Absolutely not. As an example, I will tell you that yesterday, an Italian TV broadcast released an opinion poll, according to which 98% of Italians believe that "no," the truth has not been revealed. Only 2% answered "yes," they think that everything is known.

Indeed, many aspects remain in full darkness, although discussion in all these years has never ceased. It is a fact, that those terrorist leaders who know the full truth, have consistently refused to come forward with the truth. And, especially the two Red Brigades leaders, Moretti and Gallinari, who are the only ones who had personal access to Moro during Moro's imprisonment, absolutely refuse to speak. They do not want to tell the truth.

EIR: What are the most important issues still to be clarified?

Flamigni: First of all, how could the terrorist commando know that Aldo Moro was going to drive through Via Fani, that morning? It is known that Marshal Leonardi, the head of Moro's security detail, who was killed with all members of the escort, changed the route every day. Leonardi knew that Moro was under threat. Moro himself, as is shown in an interview he gave to journalist Di Bella shortly before his kidnapping, lived in a state of anxiety because of this threat. A series of events had indicated that Moro was being followed, and this had prompted his security staff to file a request for an armored car for Moro's safety. The request was denied, under the pretext that there was no car available. This is a lie. I myself witnessed, on March 16, when I entered Parliament, a state undersecretary coming to Parliament with an armored car. And like this guy, many other politicians or government officials, who were all risking much less than Moro, received more protection than Moro.

EIR: Who was responsible for assigning armored cars?

Flamigni: Two persons, the chief of police and the Interior Minister.

EIR: Before we talk about them, what other issues have not yet been clarified in the trials?

Flamigni: Who was the sharp-shooter who, with extreme skill, fired 49 shots, the most deadly ones, that killed Moro's security team? The only security agent who even succeeds in drawing his weapon and firing two shots, is blown away by this mysterious figure. From the expert analysis of the bullets, it is clear that this figure killed Leonardi and his colleague Ricci. A witness, a gasoline dealer who watched the scene from a distance of 80 meters, saw one person firing at Moro's car from a short distance. Then, he jumps back, with extreme agility, broadens his fire and shoots at the security car. The witness is a weapons expert: He served in the military Corps of Engineers, where he was responsible for repairing weapons.

Neither this person nor the weapon used has ever been found. The Brigade members who were arrested, claimed that this person did not exist; but they were absolutely not able to act in such a professional, military way.

Furthermore, during the trial, one Brigade member, Valerio Morucci, called on a very ambiguous figure to support his version of events. Morucci called on a weapons expert, Morin, to help him try to demonstrate that the Scorpion submachine gun found in the safehouse where he was arrested, was not the same one used in the Via Fani assault. Of course, during the trial, it was demonstrated that it *was* the same weapon. But Morucci's "expert," Morin, was afterwards revealed to be a member of the clandestine NATO "Stay Behind" structure, known as "Gladio."

Another mystery is the presence, that morning in Via Fani, of Colonel Guglielmi, a member of the secret service. This fact was revealed by a witness, a secret service officer named Ravasio, who had been part of a Gladio training camp in Sardinia, in Capo Marrongiu. Ravasio furthermore revealed that the secret services had infiltrated an agent into the Red Brigades, who revealed the Brigades' plans to kidnap Moro!

Guglielmi appeared in court and explained that he was at Via Fani, because he was going to have dinner with a friend and colleague, Colonel D'Ambrosio. At 9 o'clock in the morning!

D'Ambrosio confirmed that Guglielmi appeared at his house that morning, shortly after 9:00 a.m.; but D'Ambrosio had not invited him.

EIR: What about the famous Via Gradoli story, maybe the most extraordinary sabotage of police operations to find Moro?

Flamigni: Yes, this is the most astounding case. Via Gradoli, a street in Rome, was a safehouse where Mario Moretti, a leader of the Red Brigades military command, was hiding. It was later discovered that the police had been there *several times* during that period, and had searched the building, but did not enter that apartment. All this came out later, in a sort of circus routine.

It is now confirmed that on March 18, that is, two days after Moro's kidnapping, the chief of police, Zanda Loi, was informed about a possible terrorist safehouse on the Via Gradoli. The police were sent to the place, and a report was written by Brigadier Merola, after the operation. Merola's report says that the police went to a building at 96 Via Gradoli, at 7:30 a.m. There are two buildings at that number, and the police went directly to the right one (this means that they had precise information). They were in front of the door of the flat rented by Brigade member Moretti, under the false name of Borghi. They knocked at the door. Nobody answered. The police left.

Do you understand? *A police team was in front of the flat where, according to information, Aldo Moro's kidnappers could be hiding. And they left, after knocking on the door!*

Before leaving, the police were approached by a young woman, living on the same floor as "Mr. Borghi." The woman revealed that, during the night, she heard somebody

transmitting in Morse code from the neighboring flat. The woman is the daughter of a Navy officer and has familiarity with Morse transmissions. She heard somebody transmitting and receiving from 2:30 to 3:00 a.m. She would go that day to report to the police, but since the police were there now, she begged them to file her information with Commissioner Cioppa, the head of the local police station. Brigadier Merola promised that yes, he would report to Cioppa.

The police claimed that they never received a report on the strange Morse code transmissions. Furthermore, Merola's report about the Via Gradoli search disappears.

Several days later, police authorities were again informed about Via Gradoli. This time, it is none other than Romano Prodi, currently the Italian Prime Minister. He reported to the government that, during a media briefing, the name "Gradoli" popped out. It is of course a cover, to protect the source of their information. But nevertheless, it is another indication. At that point, the police are sent to—Gradoli, which is a village outside Rome!

Despite this, Moro's wife, Eleonora, suggested to the police that it might be a street with that name. She was told that such a street does not exist. Later, in court, the police officer defended himself by saying that they looked in an old street directory and did not find it.

A few weeks ago, former state President Francesco Cossiga, who, as I said, was police minister at that time, testified before the investigating committee on terrorism of the Italian Parliament. He was confronted with this question, and he asked to be questioned in secret. I was told that he went on a rampage against Mrs. Moro, basically saying that she lied when she insists that she had indicated that "Via Gradoli" had to be searched. Cossiga has no critical words about the police operations during that 55-day period.

EIR: Luciano Violante, current chairman of the Parliament, stated in an interview a few days ago that, on this issue, he believes Mrs. Moro and not Cossiga.

Flamigni: I agree with Violante. It is not clear who was the go-between between Mrs. Moro and Cossiga (some say Tina Anselmi, who has been an influential member of Parliament); however, I believe Mrs. Moro.

When they finally "discovered" the Via Gradoli safehouse, it was April 18. The same day, there was the famous circus of the Lago della Duchessa search, which I will discuss in a second. But two days later, on April 20, the Brigades issued the death sentence against Moro. It was predictable, and there is a connection between the two facts.

The Via Gradoli flat was discovered because, after the Brigades had abandoned it, "somebody" left the shower running, and even turned it so that the water would soon drop from the ceiling of the flat beneath.

When the police opened the flat, they "discovered" that this had been Moro's safehouse. I believe that this occurred because somebody wanted to put pressure on the terrorists.

The message was: “You see, we are after you, we will get you. Now, make it short, make an end to it!” Keep in mind that the only terrorist safehouse discovered during the period of Moro’s kidnapping was exactly the one where Moretti, the head of the commando, was.

That same day, the police were sent to the Lago della Duchessa, a lake in the Appennine Mountains, because a so-called Red Brigades release announced that Moro had been killed and his body thrown in that lake. This was an incredible circus, which Cossiga set up. It was clear that the release was false. Domenico Spinella, head of the Rome investigative police, refused to act on the basis of it. Cossiga sent there Emilio Santillo, national head of the police, together with Rome state attorney De Matteo. As soon as they got to the lake, Santillo also realized that this was clearly a fake. It had been snowing for days, there were no footprints, the lake was covered with a thick layer of ice. But despite that, the circus went on for two days, with divers breaking the ice and looking for Moro’s corpse in the lake.

EIR: This brings us to Cossiga’s role in the Moro affair. Is he responsible for sabotaging police operations?

Flamigni: Cossiga was not the head of the police, he was the minister. But he appointed all the persons who were responsible for police operations, and the anti-terrorism fight in particular. Later, it was discovered that they all belonged to a secret masonic lodge, called P2 [Propaganda 2], which a parliamentary committee has found guilty of a plan to overthrow republican institutions.

Cossiga had an entire apparatus, with personnel, skills, and experience in the fight against terrorism, but he hardly used it. He created three committees to manage the crisis, and filled them with personnel from outside the administration. They were mostly members of the P2. I can name Grassini, Santovito (heads of military intelligence), and Pelosi (head of internal intelligence). In particular, he preferred Grassini, a Carabinieri general, to Emilio Santillo, who was really the only police officer with a professional anti-terrorist background. Santillo had successfully led the national police anti-terrorism squad, with brilliant results. He had practically eliminated a whole terrorist organization, the NAP. But in January 1978, two months before the Moro kidnapping, Cossiga dissolved Santillo’s team, created a new one, called UCIGOS, and appointed a provincial head of the police, Fariello, as its director. Fariello was a man whom Cossiga could totally control, who came from Sassari, Cossiga’s hometown. But Fariello was totally incompetent in terrorism matters.

Cossiga had a pretext for this reorganization: the new bill which reformed Italy’s secret services, splitting the existing SID into two branches: a military one, called SISMI, and a civilian one, called SISDE. But, while the SISMI is practically the old SID with a new name, the civilian SISDE is totally new. And, he invented UCIGOS, a section of the

police, with new personnel. This is the background to a new revelation, concerning a plan that Cossiga made in those days, and which allegedly was rejected by the government. Reportedly, Cossiga drafted a plan for establishing a special military corps on the model of the British SAS. This, he said, would be an efficient instrument to look for terrorists. It was called the Pater plan. In the polemics surrounding this newest revelation, the litany has been repeated that law enforcement agencies were unprepared for the kind of threat which unfolded with Moro’s kidnapping.

How can you say that? Terrorism had been targeting Italy for years, taking hundreds of victims: politicians, businessmen, law enforcement officers, and even trade unionists. And you, Mr. Cossiga, say that the state was unprepared? But then, it is entirely your responsibility, if you are unprepared. At least you should have had a preventive plan!

In a release issued by the “Strategic Command of the Red Brigades” in December 1977, their strategy was officially announced: They celebrated the assassination of German business leader Hanns-Martin Schleyer, and the “European role” played by the German RAF [Red Army Fraction] terrorists, and they announced that they would “hit the Christian Democratic Party, starting at its central levels.” And Moro was the most central figure of the DC!

But despite this, on March 16, when the news of Moro’s kidnapping and the assassination of his bodyguards reached the authorities, Fariello ordered the implementation of the “Zero Plan.” It really was a “zero” plan: nothing! It was a plan developed and adopted for kidnappings in Sardinia, common criminality. But nobody could find the plan. It had been left in Sardinia!

EIR: Can you tell us who Cossiga is, what his background is?

Flamigni: Cossiga was originally a political opponent of Moro within his own party, the Christian Democracy. He is a protégé of Antonio Segni, an old Notable who represents Italy’s traditional landowning class. Segni, a former Prime Minister and state President, appointed Cossiga as liaison between his office and the secret service. Cossiga kept up this liaison during a cabinet chaired by Moro in 1966. When the truth about a coup d’état plan, called “Piano Solo,” which Segni had supported, was revealed, Cossiga was the person who guaranteed the secrecy of key parts of those documents, which will never be known to Parliament.

The Solo plan was supported by Segni and then-Chief of Secret Services General Di Lorenzo. It contained a list of prominent politicians and trade unionists to be jailed in case a state of emergency were to be declared, in which key constitutional guarantees would be suspended.

EIR: Aldo Moro’s son has recently declared that his father’s name was probably on that list.

Flamigni: Yes. But the documents have disappeared. It is

thought that the list of persons to be jailed concerned not only opposition figures, but also Moro and his followers. That is Cossiga's political background.

EIR: What is the role of London in the whole story?

Flamigni: Cossiga bases himself a lot on the British. His reference point is the SAS, and the SAS praises Cossiga's plans, such as the "Pater" plan. I discern a British presence in the secret part, whose records have disappeared. But Cossiga covers also for other elements, for instance, Steve Pieczenik, a man who worked under Henry Kissinger at the State Department. He was sent to Italy at Cossiga's pressing request, to "help" in the Moro case. The Carter administration had decided that the CIA would be activated in the Moro case only if U.S. security were directly threatened. But Cossiga insisted, and the State Department sent Pieczenik, Kissinger's man (remember that Moro had been threatened by Kissinger, who did not like his policy).

Parliament learned about Pieczenik only years later, when Minister Scotti informed us about him. Cossiga says that he covered for him, because he believed this was a state secret.

As for London, again, if we consider the role of Freemasonry, then we learn a lot. As I said, the secret P2 masonic lodge had tight control on law enforcement during the Moro imprisonment. And, certain P2 members had been directly affiliated with London.

I remember that I was impressed, when I read the dossier published by the LaRouche people in 1978, *Who Killed Aldo Moro*, where Britain is indicated as responsible for Moro's murder. I picked up a sentence by Cossiga reported in that dossier: "We will have to get accustomed to living with terrorism." I traced back the original text and I saved it.

EIR: Why was Moro murdered? What was his policy?

Flamigni: The idea of "national solidarity" was the matrix of all of Moro's policy. He comes from a region, Apulia, where he witnessed the widespread poverty among peasants. His mission in politics was to put an end to that poverty. Moro represented what is otherwise called the "social doctrine of the Church." In his life and political career, his early friendship with Cardinal Montini, later Pope Paul VI, counts for a lot.

He first applied his idea of "national solidarity" in the center-left governments, in 1964. This was the government alliance between the Christian Democracy and the Socialist Party, on a clear pro-Western orientation. He was the mastermind of that project, but let somebody else, [Amintore] Fanfani, lead the government. At the same time, Moro's desire for Italy's independence showed itself in his foreign policy: During the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, Moro denied Henry Kissinger the use of military bases on Italian territory. Kissinger was furious about that.

In the new phase that opened in 1976, Moro developed

his solidarity concept to include all constitutional forces for an independent policy. The new center-left would include, this time, Berlinguer's PCI. Again, he was the mastermind of the project, but had somebody else, [Giulio] Andreotti, lead the government.

EIR: Did Moro's center-left project intersect Kennedy's policy?

Flamigni: I would say, yes. In 1961-62, Kennedy sent advisers to Rome and gave the okay, on the condition that the center-left would stay clearly in the pro-Western camp. The real shift occurred after the Cuba crisis. Moro's foreign policy was a development of Kennedy's; Moro's policy is also the same as that of Enrico Mattei, the founder of Italy's national oil industry, who was murdered in 1962, shortly before he was to meet with Kennedy.

EIR: Kennedy, Mattei, and Moro were assassinated. Is there a single thread linking the murders?

Flamigni: I have examined the question. I have compared Moro's murder to the Mattei and the Kennedy cases. Why did they not do with Moro what they did with Mattei and Kennedy? I mean, a "simple" murder. No, they kidnapped him and kept him such a long time in prison, knowing well that, in the end, they would have him killed anyway. Well, with Mattei, everything went through his person. Eliminate him, and you eliminate his policy.

But had they killed Moro on the Via Fani, he would have become a martyr and his policy, his "historical compromise," would have been strengthened. But the aim was to dismantle all the work Moro had done. His work was dismantled in 55 days of national suffering. During those days, the national solidarity was broken. A split occurred among the political parties on how to deal with the terrorists, who posed unacceptable demands to the state, and promised, in exchange, to free Moro.

They would not have freed him, of course; Moro's sentence was written from the first day. But they succeeded in destroying his policy.

I think that the final aim of the forces that deployed the Red Brigades terrorism was to destroy Italian institutions. The terrorists proclaimed that they wanted to destroy the heart of the state. At that moment, the DC and the PCI were the largest forces among those that had written the Italian Constitution, at the end of the war. In the Constitutional Congress, the PCI, in particular, made fundamental choices, accepting a democratic order, something that the Red Brigades characterized as "betrayal." In writing the key passages of the Constitution, Moro had played a key role, through his direct collaboration with PCI leader Togliatti. So, I think that there is a "parallel convergence," to use an expression invented by Moro for other purposes, between terrorism and the old oligarchy that has never accepted that Constitution.

Both B.J. Habibie, who became President when Suharto was forced to resign in 1998, and the new President, Abdurrahman Wahid, have taken measures to withdraw army forces from Aceh and to establish formal investigations into the criminal measures of the past. However, in addition to the relatively peaceful demonstrations calling for a referendum, violent provocations by Free Aceh forces have continued.

According to the Dow Jones-owned *Far Eastern Economic Review*, whose reporters know diTiro and the Free Aceh terrorists quite well, the weapons for the new Free Aceh operations came from the stockpiles of Cambodia's now-defunct Khmer Rouge, through Thailand and Malaysia—the same route earlier identified as a major arms trail for the Sri Lankan separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and other terrorist networks in India and the Philippines. Australian scholar Herbert Feith, an Indonesia expert now teaching in Yogyakarta, emphasizes the similarities between diTiro's GAM and the Tamil Tigers, Peru's Shining Path, and the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), all extremely violent, with little popular support. What Feith does not mention is London's well-documented control over all these terrorist movements.

The *Far Eastern Economic Review* estimates the Free Aceh troop strength at about 800, more than in the early 1990s uprising. The press coverage of the Free Aceh has entirely blacked out its well-known drug connections, while reporting that diTiro has broken his ties with Libya. The *Far Eastern Economic Review* admits, however, through interviews with diTiro in Sweden and with other rebel leaders on the ground in Aceh, that their strategy is to create conditions to "justify international intervention," on the East Timor model. More than 100,000 villagers have been driven out of their homes by the Free Aceh, supposedly to escape the Indonesian military, and into one of 61 refugee sites set up in the north. The camps are either directly or indirectly run by the Free Aceh or their foreign sponsors among non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The army is trying to persuade the refugees to return home, but the Free Aceh prevents them from leaving the camps, while bringing in NGOs and the press to play up the "humanitarian crisis," entirely of their own making.

More than 300 people have been killed this year, including dozens of ambushed police and soldiers, and many civilians, including in several incidents in which the military opened fire on demonstrating crowds threatening to seize military or police buildings. The rebels have torched hundreds of buildings, including many schools.

Over the summer, Jakarta moved troops back into Aceh for a six-month operation aimed at ending the terrorist resurgence by January. However, the developments in East Timor led to the current ferment for a referendum, as we explained in the preceding article. The new government has again withdrawn the military and is attempting to negotiate a peaceful solution, granting autonomy, but preserving national unity and sovereignty.

Italy's Romano Prodi, the puppet of the 'invisible government'

by Claudio Celani

March 1978: The chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, Aldo Moro, is being held prisoner by the Red Brigades, who have threatened to kill him. Rome is inundated by huge numbers of police and Army forces, who are searching night and day for the location in which Moro is being held prisoner. For some reason, somebody from the terrorist inner circle decides to reveal where the hideout is. In order not to betray the source, a person above suspicion, a respected professor, will be the "ambassador." The professor will report that, during a seance session, the word "Gradoli" was mentioned as the place where Moro's kidnappers are hiding him. There is a street with that name in Rome, but the police minister decides to deploy outside Rome, to the village of Gradoli. After several days, the police will find the real safehouse, on the Via Gradoli, Gradoli Street—empty. The terrorists have moved to a new safehouse. On May 9, they will release Moro's dead body. Twenty years later, no court has seriously challenged the professor's story.

July 1993: Italy is swept by the political tornado known as "Clean Hands." Hundreds of politicians and businessmen are arrested, on allegations of being part of an illegal party-financing system. Entire political parties disintegrate. The professor is interrogated by the Clean Hands super-prosecutor, because the professor has been chairman of the largest state conglomerate, which was the major conduit for political bribes. The super-prosecutor is known for using rough methods. He holds people in jail until they confess and hand over the names of other people. But, strangely enough, the professor goes free. He is not even indicted. One year later, the super-prosecutor decides to start a political career. A Parliament seat is open, and the super-prosecutor is elected. In 1996, he gets a ministerial job with the professor, who in the meantime has become head of the government. A few years later, in 1999, the professor, no longer head of government, founds a new political movement, together with the super-prosecutor who had investigated him. The movement runs on a populist platform, in opposition to all parties, and wins 10% in the European Parliament elections, the prelude to a march toward the conquest of power.

These two stories challenge the fantasy of the most audacious writer of political fiction; however, they are true. The name of the professor is Romano Prodi, currently chairman

of the European Union (EU). The name of the prosecutor is Antonio Di Pietro. The stories involving Prodi are discussed in two books recently published in Italy: the first, by former Sen. Sergio Flamigni (*Il Covo di Stato—Via Gradoli 96 e Il Delitto Moro; The State Safehouse—96 Via Gradoli and the Moro Murder*); the second, by former prosecutor Ferdinando Imposimato (*Corruzione Ad Alta Velocità: Viaggio nel Governo Invisibile; High-Speed Corruption: Travel in the Invisible Government*). Dedicated to apparently different themes—the former to terrorism, the latter to political corruption—the two books are like pieces of a puzzle, in which the two issues become the weapons used by a permanent oligarchy, an “invisible government,” to achieve its political goals.

Prodi, together with his buddy Di Pietro, are puppets of this oligarchy. The man who was called by British Prime Minister Tony Blair to head the EU Commission, supposedly to restore confidence in an institution whose image had been tarnished by episodes of small-scale nepotism, is now accused of acts which make his predecessors’ sins appear like a joke. That could be the reason that Prodi was called to EU headquarters at Brussels: London could find no better tool than a man who could be destroyed the minute that Her Majesty’s MI6 decides to publish what they know about his past.

For European citizens, that should be enough of a reason to end his political career, since he is bound by his nature and his record to comply with policies designed to destroy continental European economies. In doing that, let us use the occasion to radically downsize the supranational powers of the European Commission.

High-speed corruption

Ferdinando Imposimato is no sensational journalist, but one of Italy’s best-known and most serious investigators. For many years a prosecutor in Rome, he has worked on major cases like the Aldo Moro murder, the assassination attempt against the Pope, and many other terrorism and Mafia cases. In 1987, he was elected to the Senate; in 1992, to the Chamber of Deputies; and in 1994, to the Senate again. Throughout those years, he worked on the anti-Mafia committees in both houses of Parliament.

The story Imposimato tells us starts in 1994, when the committee decides to investigate possible Mafia involvement in the contracts to build the Rome-Naples track of the TAV high-speed railway, the Treno ad Alta Velocità. In collaboration with officials of the special investigative center of the police, Imposimato discovers that the general contractor for the TAV, the state conglomerate IRI, has given out several subcontracts to firms that are either owned by the Neapolitan Mafia, the Camorra, or are connected to it. IRI, when the contracts were signed, was chaired by Romano Prodi, who had been called in and given the mandate to start privatizing IRI (Prodi had already been IRI chairman during 1982-89). At the same time, police reports indicate that “clean” firms had been forced to drop out of the bidding under threat from



At the intersection of the two most important political events in the past two decades of Italian history—the assassination of Aldo Moro and Operation Clean Hands—we find Romano Prodi, “the professor,” with a very strange story to tell, should he be forced to tell it.

the Camorra, including the use of bombs against workplaces.

This is, for many reasons, a very sad story: mostly, however, because it shows how a vitally necessary infrastructure project, such as the high-speed rail lines which could integrate Italy into the Eurasian Land-Bridge, can be sabotaged by the fact that private interests, and not the state, are basically running the operation. It was, in fact, the “semi-privatization” regime of IRI and of the other formally state-owned companies, that eliminated the possibility for the government and other public institutions to have the necessary controls that would prevent organized crime from getting its hands on the project and on the money.

Imposimato writes that not only “the selection of firms to receive contracts and subcontracts was made following choices and orders from organized crime,” but also the dramatic increase of the power of organized crime in the economy was the result of the so-called “Clean Hands” investigation. In other words, a jacobin “anti-corruption” crusade resulted in the increase of corruption. Thanks to Clean Hands, which created a populist-jacobin mood against allegedly corrupt political parties and public servants, privatization has been implemented not only at the economic, but also at the political and judicial level.

In the book’s introduction, Imposimato writes that Clean Hands did not actually aim at fighting corruption. Since the system of illegal party-financing involved all parties and virtually all significant firms, “why have only some political parties been destroyed, and why have only some firms been made extinct or thrown into very serious trouble? . . . This has a very obvious answer: They wanted to establish a restructured political system . . . and a symmetrical restructuring of the business system aimed at favoring the so-called ‘strong powers,’ i.e., big capital and financial speculation, to the dis-

advantage of . . . the small and medium-sized enterprises.

“Clean Hands offered a solution to the problem of political and institutional transition, in the context of the new European asset and of the globalization of markets, in the presence of only one superpower, politically and economically hegemonic.”

Thanks to Clean Hands, Imposimato writes, “the financial and technocratic oligarchies . . . have succeeded in diminishing the presence of political parties, becoming exclusive arbiters of the system of sharing public money, with a systematic violation of domestic and international rules for contract bids. Other competitor financial groups have chosen direct agreements with Cosa Nostra. . . . The discrediting of political parties has not eliminated, but rather strengthened corruption, inefficiency, waste, and patronage jobs. . . . Economic potentates have become themselves *parties*, able to influence government choices. They use the mass media, bought with revenues gained by corruption, to play a function of collective narcosis and pure propaganda. . . . The truth is: The Power that bases itself on a principle of self-conservation and self-expansion, has remained unchanged.”

Prodi and the Camorra

In 1994, Imposimato presents the conclusions of his investigation to the anti-Mafia committee. He calls on the Parliament to ask the government to revoke contracts to the ongoing TAV works between Rome and Naples, because of the evident presence of Camorra-controlled firms. Imposimato shows that only 10% of the public money disbursed for the project is actually received by real firms, down the line, to physically build the infrastructure. In between, 90% of the money goes partly to the Camorra, and partly for bribes. Moreover, since contracted firms have to put up 10% of the investment money at the beginning as a guarantee to the general contractor, Imposimato shows that in this way, the Camorra can recycle huge amounts of illicit revenues, possibly from drug trafficking.

The parliamentary committee decides to convoke a meeting of all managers involved, from the TAV to Icla, the best-known among the firms controlled by the Camorra. But, when it is time to call in Romano Prodi, who had authorized the contracts in 1993 as chairman of the general contractor IRI, Parliament dissolves for early elections (spring 1996). Prodi is elected Prime Minister. Imposimato does not seek reelection: He has received death threats from the Camorra and must abandon his city, Caserta.

Nevertheless, believing in Prodi’s good faith, Imposimato decides to pay a visit to the Prime Minister-elect and inform him of his discoveries. His description of the meeting is extraordinary:

“As soon as I started to speak, the climate of cordiality and courtesy rapidly changed. While I was speaking . . . I saw him getting worried. Parisi [Prodi’s Cabinet Minister] nodded, Prodi did not. The more time passed, and the more I

watched a scene I could not believe: Sunk in his chair, red as a red pepper, Prodi looked silently at me. . . . I spoke for half an hour, and during the whole time Prodi never interrupted me, never opened his mouth, never said one word. . . . I was shocked, astonished, almost confused by that reaction. I could not understand whether Prodi was worried because of the descriptions I was giving about the Camorra infiltration. I was close to finishing my presentation, when somebody knocked at the door, and Beniamino Andreatta, the Defense Minister, came in. . . . Prodi reacted as if he were waking up. I had the impression that he took the interruption as a lifeboat, he jumped up, rushed to Andreatta and pulled him into the room. . . . Prodi turned to us only to say good-bye, adding a quick thanks for the visit. Not one word of comment about what I had reported. Not the slightest mention. And in the coldest silence, we left his room.”

The reasons for Prodi’s behavior are clarified by other events which occur in 1993. That is the year, as we saw at the beginning, when the professor is investigated by the super-prosecutor. On July 4 of that year, Di Pietro wants to know from Prodi about the role of IRI in the system of illegal party-financing. “It is a heavy interrogation, so much so that one could hear shouting in the corridors of the prosecutor’s office,” Imposimato writes. Prodi does not collaborate, but he is not indicted, he is not jailed like most of Di Pietro’s victims. He is set free.

That same year, a Rome prosecutor investigating the bribery system discovers that the whole system is organized by a Swiss banker, Pierfrancesco Pacini Battaglia. Through his bank Karfinco, in Geneva, Pacini Battaglia runs a system involving state-owned conglomerates including IRI and ENI, the State Railway, and a cartel of construction companies. These firms, often connected with financial and oligarchical interests, control the Italian construction market, establish arbitrary prices so that a significant share of public money goes into Pacini Battaglia’s accounts, and from there back into private pockets. A later investigation will discover that Pacini Battaglia’s accounts also recycle organized crime money. This is the structure run by the “invisible government.”

But the Clean Hands people move in to keep the lid on the investigation. Di Pietro personally tells his Rome colleagues that this is not a matter within their jurisdiction, and they should keep out of the way. Then, Di Pietro stages a fake interrogation of Pacini Battaglia. Contrary to all the evidence he has from other witnesses on Pacini Battaglia’s criminal activities (he denies the allegations), Di Pietro decides to believe him and lets him go free. Is it a coincidence that Pacini Battaglia’s attorney is Giuseppe Lucibello, Di Pietro’s closest friend? And that, as will be revealed later, Lucibello’s and Di Pietro’s bills, including for an apartment, a car, and expensive clothes, were paid by a businessman who was on Pacini Battaglia’s payroll?

When, finally, in 1996, prosecutors in La Spezia decide

to go after Pacini Battaglia, the case explodes. In a wiretapped conversation, Pacini Battaglia says: "We came out of Clean Hands because we paid." Pacini Battaglia is finally arrested, along with, among others, the powerful chairman of the State Railway, Lorenzo Necci. As we said, the State Railway was an integral part of Pacini Battaglia's bribe system. And Prodi played an important role. Already in 1992, he was appointed by Necci to head the "guarantor committee" for the TAV project. That same year, Prodi had been commissioned, and well paid, by Necci to conduct a feasibility study. The study, issued by Prodi's private firm Nomisma, contained high-powered analysis, such as the following gems: "The benefit of high speed is speed," and, "speed is very much appreciated because it allows one to save time." Officially, 1.6 billion liras (roughly \$1 million) has been paid for the Nomisma study, but in one of the wiretapped conversations, Pacini Battaglia is heard saying that Prodi's Nomisma got 3.8 billion liras.

Death threats against the prosecutor

At this point, the "invisible government" mobilizes all its forces to try to stop the La Spezia investigation. Given that there are some Rome magistrates who are accused of complicity with Pacini Battaglia, the investigation has to be moved, to Perugia. But, in Rome, there is another prosecutor, a woman, Giuseppa Geremia, who is already working on another mysterious case involving Prodi: the privatization of Cirio-Bertolli-De Luca (CBR), the food division of IRI. Starting in 1992, Italy implemented the largest privatization program in the Western world, involving about one-third of its economy. A reconstruction of how this led to the takeover of banks and industries by foreign financial interests, is worth a book in itself. In such a book, the case of the CBR sale would probably be the most spectacular among several cases of sell-out of a productive firm, by highly dubious procedures, to a foreign cartel.

The Anglo-Dutch cartel Unilever was interested in buying CBR, but only because of its high-quality cooking oil producer, Bertolli. It was clear that, had they won the bid, they would have sold the other two firms belonging to the group. This was against the stated interests of the seller, the Italian state, the owner of CBR through IRI. Nevertheless, Unilever is today the owner of Bertolli. Prodi was advisory director of Unilever during 1990-93. A coincidence? It was Prodi, with a surprise decision, to sell CBR to a just-created Southern Italian consortium, FISVI, for the cheap price of 310 billion liras. FISVI had no money: It paid most of the price by selling Bertolli to Unilever, and then dissolved. It is clear that FISVI was a front for Unilever. Did Prodi, a former adviser to Unilever, know it from the beginning?

Prosecutor Geremia started to investigate the CBR case in 1996. She was not intimidated by the fact that Prodi had in the meantime become head of the government, after winning the elections as leader of a Tony Blair-like "Third Way" coalition. In November 1996, Geremia issued an indictment of

Prodi and the members of the IRI board. Imposimato writes: "Geremia starts to receive a series of intimidations: telephone insults, warnings, threats. . . . It is the first time in a corruption case, that such heavy intimidations are made. . . . Threats and insults intensify. The origin is unknown, but the reason seems to lie in that hot investigation into the CBR sale. . . . [Geremia's] perception is that she has touched powerful interests, of that invisible government acting, with all means, to reach its target. . . . One evening, going home, she finds an envelope in the mailbox, containing her photo (a press clipping) and a small knife."

Despite the threats, Geremia continues. But when it comes to the judge who has to decide whether to start a trial, the decision is: acquittal. Geremia is ready to appeal the case, but she needs the written sentence, which comes too late: The sentence is published two days after Geremia has been removed to Cagliari.

The oligarchy

Imposimato is right: Geremia had touched the interests of the "invisible government." Let us try to give a face to this expression, helped by Flamigni's newest book on the Moro case. But before doing that, let us report the following episode.

At the beginning of November 1995, an elderly countess living in London, Malvina Borletti, announced that she was giving a huge fortune, 6 billion liras, as a donation to Prodi and Di Pietro, so that the two of them could get together and found a party. Nobody yet knew that the professor and the super-prosecutor intended to do exactly that. "I know about their intentions," said the countess, "and they are neither unpredictable nor unforeseen." The old aristocrat had anticipated what occurred four years later, in 1999.

This introduces us to the higher level of the "invisible government," of which Countess Borletti is certainly a marginal, but somehow representative, figure. The inner core of the invisible government is in fact represented by the oligarchy, whose economic interests consist of financial property titles and raw materials and land ownership, and whose international center is the City of London. Occasionally, this oligarchy runs industrial activity, but organized in such a way that technological progress is de facto banned and the market is controlled by cartel agreements. These are the groups that invented, and are running, globalization policies.

Let us go back 20 years, to an episode that occurred in 1978, and is discussed in Flamigni's book, among other locations.

In 1978, Di Pietro is an obscure employee in a Milanese firm producing electronic weapons components. Prodi is already a renowned professor, coming from the London School of Economics and running a prestigious private think-tank in Bologna. He is close to the left wing of the Christian Democracy, but he is not a member of the party. On April 2, 1978, seventeen days after Aldo Moro had been kidnapped by the Red Brigades, the professor travels from his home city, Bolo-



The Italian daily *Il Giornale* features a book issued by the *LaRouche* movement in 1978, titled *Who Killed Aldo Moro*, in which the role of Henry Kissinger and the British oligarchy was investigated.



gna, to Rome, with an extraordinarily important piece of information: “Gradoli” is the place where the terrorists are hiding. The professor gives the information to the General Secretary of the Christian Democracy, Benigno Zaccagnini, who immediately informs Police Minister Francesco Cossiga.

The name Gradoli is well known to the police. A few days after the kidnapping, a police informant had already pointed to “Via Gradoli,” and there had even been a search. Politely, the police rang the bell at the door of the terrorist safehouse, an apartment at 96 Via Gradoli, but having received no answer, left.

There was another reason for the police to know the address 96 Via Gradoli very well: In that same building, the secret services owned 24 apartments. And in the front of the building, there was even an office of the secret services—undercover, of course. In 1980, it was discovered that the heads of both the military and the internal secret services, as well as of the police and the Army, were members of the secret masonic Propaganda-2 (P-2) Lodge.

Despite the fact that Via Gradoli is a familiar name in security circles, a huge contingent of police and Army forces, followed by TV camera teams and journalists, is deployed to the small village of Gradoli, 130 km from Rome. The terrorists, thus warned, have plenty of time to leave the safehouse. Who had informed the professor? Prodi alleged that the name Gradoli came out during a seance. It is clear that he wanted to cover the source, possibly because it was close to the Red Brigades. Flamigni writes:

“As concerns the fantastic ‘seance’ out of which the name Gradoli came, Senator Andreotti [Giulio Andreotti, who in 1978 was Prime Minister], many years ago, stated: ‘I never believed the seance story. Probably it was somebody from the

Autonomist milieu [radical left groups] in Bologna, who gave the information. . . .’ Police Minister Cossiga, instead, gave immediate credibility to the seance story, so much that he twice sent Police Commissioner Augusto Belisario to Holland, on a mission to consult the extrasensory capacities of the well-known seer, Gerard Croiset.”

Quite different is the conclusion reached by Rosario Priore, one of the prosecutors who investigated the case, as quoted by Flamigni:

“This is a most spectacular episode. I often mention the Via Gradoli case because, had we gotten there at the beginning, maybe the history of the Moro kidnapping and of the Red Brigades themselves would be totally different. In a certain sense, Italian history would be different. . . . The whole Gradoli episode has been an enormous defeat, from the beginning, because there was, for sure, knowledge about Via Gradoli. . . . Via Gradoli was the center, the heart of the Red Brigades, the operational center of the kidnapping; therefore, had we located and managed Via Gradoli well (it was not necessary to intervene and arrest people), we would have obtained results.”

Of course, Prodi’s source knew that it was Via Gradoli, and not Gradoli the village. Had Prodi, therefore, revealed his source, the police could have interrogated him or her and maybe saved Moro’s life. The current Committee on Terrorism of the Italian Parliament has shown new interest in the case, and invited Prodi to testify. But the professor is very busy in Brussels and cannot go.

Palazzo Caetani

The red thread connecting the 1978 Moro case and the 1992-93 Clean Hands operation, in both of which Prodi

played more than a dubious role, is the policy and the role of the oligarchy. By eliminating Moro in 1978, the London-connected Italian oligarchy successfully sabotaged the last noble attempt to bring together otherwise squabbling Italian political factions in a design to somehow defend national interests. The European Labor Party (POE), the party founded by supporters of Lyndon LaRouche in 1974, had exposed this already in 1978, pointing explicitly to the role of former U.S. Secretary of State Sir Henry Kissinger, and of the Italian black oligarchy. As Flamigni acknowledges in his book:

“On Oct. 7, 1978, the POE presented in Milan, during a press conference, a special dossier entitled ‘Who Killed Aldo Moro.’ According to the POE, the DC [Christian Democratic party] president was the victim of an international conspiracy, led by, among others, Henry Kissinger. In the dossier, among the other things, it was alleged that the Renault R4 used to deliver Moro’s corpse, had been ‘kept also inside a palazzo near [Via Caetani, where it was found].’ In this light, ‘it is more than probable that the flat was the one belonging to Prince Johannes Schwarzenberg. . . . A fascinating detail concerning the house is that, given Schwarzenberg’s position in the Order of the Knights of Malta, his palace enjoyed territorial immunity. Moreover, the Prince himself, speaking by telephone soon after the discovery of Moro’s corpse, said he was surprised that the police had not even tried to interrogate him. . . . Prince Schwarzenberg died in a car accident together with his wife, in May [1978],’ ” a few weeks after Moro.

The POE exposure of the oligarchy, of which Schwarzenberg was a representative, corresponded to other elements which investigators had already started to collect in 1978. For instance, a SISMI (military secret service) informant had indicated that a member of the Caetani family was probably the person who interrogated Moro when Moro was prisoner of the Red Brigades. Markevitch, a famous musician, had married Princess Topazia Caetani, from the old and powerful aristocratic family that owned many buildings on the Via Caetani, where Moro’s corpse was found. The figure of Markevitch is highly interesting, because he collaborated with British intelligence during World War II, and after the war maintained a close relationship with British Psychological Warfare Branch (PWB) officers, one of whom married another member of the Caetani family.

Another clue showing the close connection among the terrorist Red Brigades, intelligence factions, and the black aristocracy, was found in the Via Gradoli safehouse, when this was finally discovered, on March 18, 1978, in a round-about sort of way. Some notes were found, connecting the leader of the Red Brigades, Mario Moretti, and Marquesa Rossi di Montelera, an aristocratic dame living in Geneva, owner of a real estate holding called Savellia. Savellia’s real administrator, however, was an accountant who also worked for the secret service firms owning the apartments on the Via Gradoli. It is ironic to our subject, that one of the two prosecutors who tried to find out more about this connection,

was Ferdinando Imposimato. Imposimato went so far as to issue a warrant to interrogate Henry Kissinger, which Kissinger, of course, ignored. The investigation ended, because it was impossible to interrogate the Marquesa, who lived abroad.

“The noblewoman was cousin of Rep. Luigi Rossi di Montelera,” Flamigni writes, “a member of the DC right wing and one of the fiercest internal opponents of Moro’s policies. But Rossi di Montelera was also affiliated with the Knights of Malta, one of the sanctuaries that, like the Freemasonic P-2 Lodge, brought together people from the secret service.”

Conclusion

Coming back to the current situation, two conclusions should be drawn: First, that there is ample material to justify a fair, honest, and thorough investigation into allegations against the current European Commission President, Romano Prodi. Such an investigation should also include his partner Antonio Di Pietro, and could be conducted by Italian authorities, as well as by other European institutions. The second conclusion should involve a radical re-thinking of European policies, reversing the tendency toward privatization and globalization, and reestablishing the sovereign powers of the nation-state, the only powers able to guarantee the general welfare, justice, and protection of the individual citizen.

LAROUCHE ON THE NEW BRETTON WOODS

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The Major Omissions in Hitchens's Indictment of Henry Kissinger

by Scott Thompson and Michael Billington

The February and March issues of *Harper's* magazine carry features by British author Christopher Hitchens, entitled "The Case Against Henry Kissinger: The Making of a War Criminal." While Hitchens claims that his criterion was to choose only those instances which would qualify as courtroom evidence, there are numerous, major cases that he must have known about, yet overlooked. And, most importantly, Hitchens argues that since the chance of a U.S. court indicting Kissinger for war crimes is "a fantastically remote one," he endorses the flip side of the Thornburgh Doctrine (the British model for an international court of law to override U.S. national sovereignty), by calling for Kissinger to be tried for his crimes before an international court.

It was during the first Bush Administration that Attorney General Richard Thornburgh asserted the extra-territorial reach of American criminal law, to justify the invasion of Panama and the "arrest" of Gen. Manuel Noriega, on phony drug-trafficking charges. Thousands died in that American military action, which set the "Thornburgh Doctrine," a vicious assault on the principle of national sovereignty, in stone. Today, a similar assault is being carried out under the banner of Transparency International and other international "human rights" groups, which have pressed for the permanent institutionalization of the Thornburgh Doctrine—but this time, under the rubric of a Bertrand Russell-inspired, world government-run World Criminal Court. At a recent "tribunal" in Washington, D.C., Hitchens advanced the Kissinger case, and the pending case against Chile's former military dictator, Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, as precedents for instituting the World Court scheme, gutting national sovereignty for all states—including, most emphatically, the United States.

There is no question that Kissinger, like his genocidalist mentor Russell, committed heinous crimes against humanity. Most of those crimes were committed on behalf of a drive to establish a British-dominated world empire/world government. It would therefore be the height of insanity to take Kissinger's criminality, and use it as a weapon in service of the permanent destruction of the nation-state. It is on this crucial point that *EIR* parts company with Hitchens and those who would use Kissinger's crimes to further Kissinger's own agenda.

The importance of putting Kissinger's crimes against hu-

manity before the world, is not to be undermined in any way. In fact, far from being an historical "artifact," Kissinger, his genocidal policies, and his network of agents-in-place in American policymaking institutions, are alive and well, and working at the edges of the new Bush Administration. Ironically, as the Kissinger "tribunal" was taking place in Washington last month, Kissinger was making a personal appearance at the Wehrkunde annual military strategy conference in Munich, Germany, where he sought to exacerbate the already serious diplomatic tensions between Washington and Moscow, by asserting that the U.S. National Missile Defense program is directed against Russia and China.

British Agent

Hitchens blames Kissinger's crimes entirely on the United States, despite the fact that, during a speech on May 10, 1982, on the 200th anniversary of the British Foreign Office (which, Kissinger notes, had been formed immediately after Britain's loss of the American colonies) at the Royal Institute for International Affairs ("Chatham House"), Kissinger himself admitted that he had been a *British agent against* the United States throughout his tenure in office. Kissinger said: "After Roosevelt died . . . the British were so matter-of-factly helpful that they became a participant in internal American deliberations, to a degree probably never before practiced between sovereign nations. . . . In my White House incarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department."

After stating that he used British government documents as the blueprint for U.S. foreign policy, Kissinger sided with Sir Winston Churchill on the "significant differences in philosophy" between the Prime Minister and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The British, Kissinger noted, "drew upon two centuries of experience with the European balance of power, America on two centuries of rejecting it." Further, Kissinger said that FDR "toyed with the idea of nonalignment between a balance-of-power-oriented colonialist Britain and an ideologically obstreperous Soviet Union." He said that FDR had been mistaken when he swore to roll back all European colonialism after World War II.

In September 1995, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, with

British author Christopher Hitchens omits evidence in his indictment of Henry Kissinger (right) as a war criminal, including Kissinger's role in the government attacks on Lyndon LaRouche, and the murders of Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (left) and Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro.



the full support of the royal consort, His Royal Highness Prince Philip, awarded Kissinger an “Honorary” Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, an award reserved normally for only the most important people in the British Foreign Office. As the British Honor’s Committee informed *EIR*, “Sir” Henry had achieved this award for “a lifetime of service on behalf of the British Empire.”

So much for Hitchens’s “American guilt.”

The ‘Get LaRouche’ Task Force

Hitchens also omits Kissinger’s abuse of power in his persecution of Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. This attack on LaRouche had two phases. The first, for which *EIR* has received Freedom of Information Act documents, started in the early-1970s while Kissinger was both National Security Adviser and Secretary of State. During this phase, he encouraged foreign governments to raid offices associated with *EIR* and to arrest *EIR* staff on bogus charges, and encouraged the dissemination of a wild fabrication to foreign governments through U.S. Embassies that LaRouche and his associates were very dangerous.

Also, for example, in Spring 1975, after LaRouche issued his International Development Bank proposal for a new, gold reserve-backed monetary system, Kissinger flew to Paris to scotch LaRouche’s ongoing talks with prominent Middle East government officials, both Arab and Israeli. One Arab state

was threatened with immediate cut-off of American food aid unless it dropped plans to host LaRouche at a diplomatic reception.

The second phase, which consisted of a seven-year campaign against LaRouche and top assistants, began after LaRouche had begun working with President Ronald Reagan’s National Security Council staff in back-channel negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, discussing plans to end Kissinger’s policy of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), and replace it with LaRouche’s proposal for mutual development of relativistic beam weapon systems, which President Reagan later called, in his March 23, 1983 speech, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

Beginning in August 1982—within days of LaRouche’s return from Mexico City, where he had met with President José López Portillo to discuss his solution to the Third World debt crisis—Kissinger launched a crusade to force the Justice Department and the FBI to frame up LaRouche.

On Aug. 19, 1982, Kissinger wrote his now infamous “Dear Bill” letter to then-FBI Director William Webster: “Because these people have been getting increasingly obnoxious, I have taken the liberty of asking my lawyer, Bill Rogers, to get in touch with you to ask your advice, especially with respect to security. . . . It was good seeing you at the [Bohemian] Grove, and I look forward to the chance to visit again when I am next in Washington. Warm regards.”

Just days before the Kissinger letter, on Aug. 14, the European Labor Party (POE) Italian associates of LaRouche had also submitted an investigative dossier to the Italian Attorney General, presenting evidence of Kissinger's involvement in the 1978 kidnapping and assassination of Italy's President Aldo Moro (see below).

When the FBI informed Kissinger that it did not yet have a case against LaRouche, Kissinger wrote a more formal letter to "Dear Judge Webster," on Nov. 25, 1982. Kissinger wrote that LaRouche "accusations that I am responsible for the murder of leading political figures around the world coupled with other charges (for example the purchase by me of Arab land on the West Bank)—[are] likely to appeal to groups with a high potential for violence, thus risking my personal safety. . . . We may be witnessing here not normal radical political action but a systematic disinformation campaign supported by some foreign intelligence service."

That theme was picked up by Kissinger's friends at a rump meeting of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, which included former Center for Strategic and International Studies president David Abshire and the late Democratic Party powerbroker and attorney Edward Bennett Williams. In a Jan. 12, 1983 memorandum from Webster to FBI number-two official Oliver "Buck" Revell, Webster stated: "At the PFIAB meeting today David Abshire raised the subject of the activities of the U.S. Labor Party [defunct after LaRouche ran for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination in 1980] and Lyndon LaRoche [sic]. . . . A number of the members present, including Edward Bennett Williams, raised the question of sources of funding for these U.S. Labor Party activities. In view of the large amounts obviously being expended worldwide, the question was raised whether the U.S. Labor Party might be funded by hostile intelligence agencies."

Thus began a seven-year "investigation" by the Justice Department and FBI, that eventually led to the railroad conviction of LaRouche and close political associates on trumped-up conspiracy charges by a rigged Federal jury in Alexandria, Virginia. On Jan. 27, 1989, LaRouche was sentenced to an unprecedented 15 years in jail, and was immediately taken off to prison without bail pending appeal—a practice not even imposed on many convicted murderers.

A Policy of Genocide

Hitchens, in his argument that Kissinger is a "war criminal," correctly cites "body counts" from the war against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. But he omits something even more striking: That on Dec. 10, 1974, Kissinger had the National Security Council staff draft a policy document "National Security Study Memorandum 200: Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security Overseas Interests" (NSSM 200), *which would make genocide the official national security policy of the U.S. government.*

Later declassified, NSSM 200 calls for holding world

population at 8 billion, rather than the 22 billion then projected for 2075. Arguing that population growth of this dimension would cause "wars and revolutions," NSSM 200 calls for the use of "food control" to stop rapid population growth—i.e., food as a weapon to create famine—and argues that modern, intensive agricultural methods, that might feed the growth of populations otherwise, would require "too much capital expenditure." NSSM 200 argues that should the populations of the less-developed countries grow, as, absent intervention, had been projected, then they would consume fuel and raw materials needed by the advanced sector.

NSSM 200 selected 13 countries which, it said, accounted for 47% of the population growth outside China, for special treatment: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Mexico, Indonesia, Brazil, the Philippines, Thailand, Egypt, Turkey, Ethiopia, and Colombia.

Implementation of these genocidal policies was placed under the control of the National Security Council, when Kissinger's former deputy, Gen. "Sir" Brent Scowcroft, wrote a follow-on Presidential Decision Directive, that was signed by President Ford.

Two Murders

Then, there are two murders that Hitchens omits.

As part of the dossier that the POE supplied to the Italian Attorney General, there were statements from Italian Prime Minister Moro's wife, his daughter Agnese, and son Giovanni, that in 1975 Kissinger had threatened the Moro's for his effort, as chairman of the Christian Democrats, to create a stable, national unity government with the Italian Communist Party.

Throughout the period leading up to Moro's kidnapping (ostensibly by the "Red Brigades") and subsequent murder (his body was found on May 9, 1978), NATO had been running a "Strategy of Tension" against Italy and Moro, using both "red" and "black" terrorism, as well as abortive coup attempts.

Celso Elio Ciolini, who was a chief lieutenant of Freemasonic leader Licio Gelli of the Propaganda 2 (P-2) Lodge, a Freemasonic group that was involved in "black terrorism," such as the 1969 Bologna train station bombing in which 82 people were killed, testified in 1982 in a Bologna courtroom investigating the matter, that Kissinger and his deputy, Gen. Alexander Haig, had conducted "crocodile funds" to P-2 for several aborted coup attempts.

When Kissinger later revisited Italy, he had the U.S. Embassy secretly convey him out of the country, because Italian magistrates investigating the Moro assassination and related matters had a subpoena for him to testify.

Then there is the case of Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who had been overthrown by a coup d'état on July 5, 1977, imprisoned, and then hanged on April 4, 1979. Shortly before his death, Bhutto wrote a response to a concocted government White Paper justifying his overthrow,

which *EIR* published in January 1979 under the title “The Pakistan Papers.” Bhutto charged that he had been overthrown because of his conflict with Kissinger, who had signed “a death sentence against his person.” The reason for Kissinger’s threats, according to Bhutto, was that he had refused to accede to Kissinger’s insistence that he stop the development of “uranium-processing plants to satisfy Pakistan’s energy needs.” Pakistan is one of the 13 nations specifically cited in NSSM 200 as a target for Kissinger’s policy of genocide.

The Real Story of Cambodia

Over the past two years, there has been an international clamor for the right of “extra-territoriality” in the case of Cambodia’s plan to put on trial the leaders of the genocidal Khmer Rouge regime, which slaughtered a huge portion of the nation’s population during its 1975-79 reign of terror.

The United Nations bureaucracy, self-appointed “human rights” non-governmental organizations, and international financial institutions have demanded the right to hold an *international* trial, with foreign judges and prosecutors, and for foreigners to determine who is, and who is not, indicted—despite the fact that the Khmer Rouge were Cambodians, their victims were Cambodians, and their crimes were carried out within the sovereign territory of Cambodia.

The question is: Why are certain political interests so frantic to ensure that any trial of the Khmer Rouge *not* be held within Cambodia, or under the auspices of the Cambodians themselves? Would not the people of Cambodia, who suffered the worst genocide of the last half of the 20th Century, and the political party (the current government party) which fought the Khmer Rouge for 20 years and brought about their demise, be the best situated to judge the crimes committed against them?

EIR addressed this question in “Cambodia Genocide: Kissinger and Brzezinski in the Dock” (*EIR*, Dec. 24, 1999). Under any just criteria of prosecution, Kissinger and his “twin,” Zbigniew Brzezinski, would be indicted as responsible for the Cambodian genocide. Not only was Kissinger responsible for the secret, illegal bombing of Cambodia which, as Hitchens reported, killed several hundred thousand Cambodian peasants, but it was the bombing itself which drove the peasantry into the arms of the Khmer Rouge, leading to the death of millions more. Even more damning is the fact that this was the *intended result*, in a London-designed geopolitical game which used Cambodia as a pawn to prolong the Cold War.

The fact is, the demand for an *international tribunal* rather than a sovereign, national trial, was an attempt to *prevent the most important of the guilty parties from ever being indicted*. Kissinger could, and should, be tried for his crimes in any of those nations that have a *bona fide* extradition treaty with the United States, but the attempt to create an international tribunal can only serve to obfuscate the truth, by moving the trial outside the reach of sovereign, elected governments.

GOP Plans Worse Than ‘Contract on America’

by Carl Osgood

The Bush Administration, aided and abetted by Congressional Republicans, has launched an all-out assault on the general welfare with a combination of initiatives, including the fiscal year 2002 budget plan, George W. Bush’s \$1.6 trillion tax cut, bankruptcy reform, and Medicare and Social Security reform. This assault comes in the context of the onrushing collapse of the global financial system, evidenced in the U.S. economy by the wave of layoffs in manufacturing and the energy price crisis. The Bush Administration, along with the Congressional GOP leadership, is responding by gutting those safety-net programs and other protections, that are absolutely essential to defending the health and welfare of the general public.

The Bush Administration budget plan, submitted the day after Bush’s speech to a joint session of Congress on Feb. 27, is based on the assumption, provided by the Congressional Budget Office, that, absent any change in policy, there will be a budget surplus of \$5.6 trillion between 2002 and 2011. This projection is offered despite a chorus of warnings, including even from the usually incomprehensible Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, that the economy is slowing down. In addition to the tax cut, the budget calls for paying down \$1 trillion of the national debt over the next four years; a \$1.4 trillion reserve fund over ten years, to be available for “additional needs such as defense spending, debt service, unforeseen disasters, and other contingencies”; \$153 billion for Medicare reform; \$310 billion in defense spending, about the same as recommended by President Clinton just before he left office; and an 11.5% boost in education funding.

The budget plan also includes policy recommendations, including partial privatization of Social Security, to allow workers to put some of their payroll tax into “personal retirement accounts” which would be invested in the private equity markets. The increase in defense spending would be put toward a military pay raise, housing, and health-care needs, with national missile defense being the only weapons system to receive a funding boost. The plan also calls for an increase in funding for the National Institutes of Health, but cuts programs for the Departments of Agriculture, Justice, and Transportation. Significantly, Bush has asked for no emergency funds for agriculture, even though Congress

EIR Strategy of Tension

Terror's Legacy: Schacht, Skorzeny, Allen Dulles

by Michael Liebig

Part 1

In response to the March 11 Madrid train bombings, Lyndon LaRouche stated that widely trumpeted assertions that the Basque separatist ETA or “Islamic terrorists” were responsible for the attack, were utterly groundless, and noted that instead, there are parallels to the train station bombing in Bologna, Italy in 1980, which was the high point of the “Strategy of Tension” aimed at Italy during the 1969-82 period.

Years of criminal investigations conducted by Italian authorities have proven conclusively, that neo-fascist terrorist cells were in fact responsible for the “blind terrorism” in Bologna during the “Strategy of Tension” days, and that behind these cells were Licio Gelli’s Synarchist Propaganda Due (P2) Lodge networks, along with elements operating within Italian and Anglo-American intelligence services (see *EIR*, March 26 and April 2, and following article).

A Three-Dimensional Problem

This “Strategy of Tension,” however, cannot be understood “two-dimensionally”—i.e., neo-fascist terrorist groups, and intelligence services—because to this we must add a third dimension: the Synarchist financial oligarchy, which, under conditions of grave economic and financial crisis, intends to establish a permanent “state of emergency” managed by authoritarian, or even outright fascist, forms of government. “Normal,” more or less republican-democratic forms of government could, in the view of this Synarchist oligarchy, never be induced to permit the depressing of living standards to the degree and duration necessary to prop up the current tottering system.

It was just those considerations, which prompted the establishment of a series of ever more brutal, fascist dictatorships beginning in 1922 and up through 1945. The formal legal groundwork for this Synarchist agenda was established by Carl Schmitt, and its economic policy paradigms were articulated by Adolf Hitler’s Economics Minister, Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht. And thus, the terrorist side of the “Strategy of Tension” is intended as a catalyst for the establishment of a “state of emergency” under conditions of systemic financial and economic crisis.

The neo-fascist terrorist cells, and above them, their Synarchist controllers who are responsible for the “Strategy of Tension,” did not just come out of nowhere in the 1960s. They were the result of a process that began during World War II, a symbiosis of Synarchist financial interests and their influence within the Anglo-American secret intelligence milieu, with the hard core of the Nazi SS and its non-German fascist collaborators.

After the war, Anglo-American intelligence circles took over and maintained the old SS structures as a useful tool in the fight against Soviet communism. In the event of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe, they were to be deployed as underground guerrillas and secret partisans (code-name: “Gladio”) operating within Communist-occupied Europe. The key figure in this strategy was Allen Dulles, a man who uniquely embodied this overlap between Synarchist financial interests and political secret-intelligence operations.

Over the course of the past 60 years, out of this web of Synarchist interests and extended former SS networks, there emerged what is probably the most important terrorist infrastructure of all—and not only in Europe, but internationally. This has included some seemingly strange liaisons, such as with the intelligence services of some communist countries.

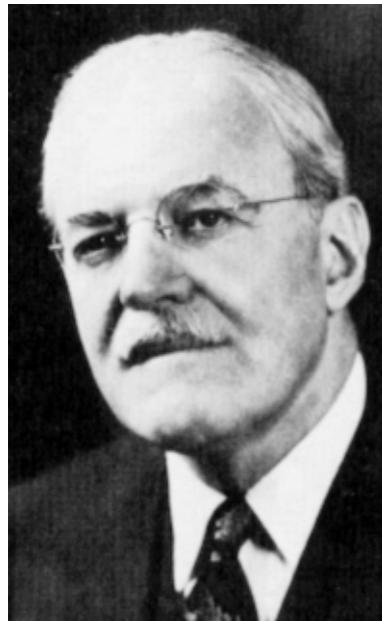


Hjalmar Schacht, one of terrorism's "grandfathers," epitomized the Synarchist financier circles who have always been "at the top" of the triple interlink of fascist terrorist forces, intelligence services, and banking circles. After World War II, Schacht was "acquitted" at Nuremberg under great Synarchist pressure, and then put in charge of reorganizing the financial assets of the Nazi SS.

Within Europe, Spain and Italy have been the main bases of this Synarchist-neo-fascist terrorist infrastructure. This terrorist milieu should not be thought of as a conspiracy with a quasi-military organizational structure, but rather as a flexible network, each of whose components can be deployed separately for particular aims, under specific circumstances. The Bologna bombers can be thought of as the "sons" of this symbiosis, and the Madrid bombers as their "grandchildren" or "great-grandchildren."

A Discussion in Zhitomir

In the early days of August 1942, a remarkable discussion took place in Zhitomir in Ukraine (then part of the Soviet Union). Participants included Reichsführer SS Heinrich Himmler, and the head of Office IV of the Reich Central Security



Wall Street lawyer and financier Allen Dulles was negotiating directly with the Nazi SS leaders during the World War II years from Bern, in neutral Switzerland, looking to the use of the vast financial and "manpower" assets of the SS. After the war, he was a key re-organizer of American intelligence agencies, "bringing over" Schacht and Nazi military figures like Skorzeny to the U.S. sphere of influence.

Administration (RSHA), Standartenführer Walter Schellenberg, who later, in 1944, was to rise to chief of the SS Security Service (SD). At this meeting, Himmler, who was second only in power (and criminality) to Hitler himself, was discussing Nazi Germany's political and military situation in the third year of war, with Schellenberg, a 32-year-old "rising star" in the SS hierarchy.

They came to the conclusion that Nazi Germany's strategic situation was rapidly deteriorating. Even before the defeats of Stalingrad and El Alamein, they recognized that with the entry of the United States into the war, Nazi Germany no longer had even a chance of victory. Moreover, the battle of Midway Island in June 1942 had demonstrated that Japan would no longer be able to tie down the bulk of U.S. forces in the Pacific theater. Himmler and Schellenberg agreed that Nazi Germany lacked the necessary forces to successfully conduct a two-front war. Therefore, an "alternative solution" had to be considered: A "compromise peace" was to be sought with Great Britain and the United States, in order to be able to pursue the war against Soviet Russia with some prospect of success. Himmler assigned Schellenberg to make secret overtures to the Western powers to that end, extending an offer that in exchange for peace, Nazi Germany would agree to relinquish the territories it had conquered in Western Europe. As a "token of goodwill," Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop was to be dismissed from his post at the end of 1942. And even though in his memoirs, where he reported at length on his Zhitomir discussion, Schellenberg does not go into one final aspect, we can presume that both men envisioned the removal of Hitler, because they knew all too well that as long as he remained in power, no separate peace with the Western Powers would be possible.

Allen Dulles and the SS

In November 1942, Allen Dulles, acting as representative of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the wartime predecessor of the Central Intelligence Agency, arrived in Bern, Switzerland. This diplomat, intelligence expert, attorney, financier, and brother of John Foster Dulles was the prototypical representative of the Synarchist Wall Street financial oligarchy. Between 1916 and 1926, he had held diplomatic posts in Vienna, Bern, and Berlin. Later he joined his brother's New York law firm, which began his years-long close contact with leading Germans, including with Reichsbank president Hjalmar Schacht.

Dulles's official 1942 assignment in Bern was to sound out the situation within Nazi Germany, since neutral Switzerland was the most suitable listening-post. But Dulles also had his own agenda: ascertain how Nazi Germany's strategic—and especially its economic—potential, along with all its conquered territories, could be brought under Anglo-American control with the least possible military outlay. (It should also be noted that despite the state of war, the Nazi leadership had never carried out a thorough expropriation of the substantial financial and physical assets held by Anglo-American interests inside Nazi Germany and in the occupied territories.) At the same time, not only was Soviet Russia's access to the Axis powers' potential to be blocked, but Russia itself was to be weakened as much as possible, Dulles thought, in order to erase Bolshevism and Pan-Slavism from the world's political map.

On Jan. 15, 1943, Prince Max von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, acting as first emissary of Himmler and Schellenberg, met with Dulles. Hohenlohe already knew Dulles personally from the latter's stay in Vienna in 1916. They met twice more during the following two months. Hohenlohe later assured his superiors that the talks with Dulles had been constructive, and that Dulles had told him that he preferred such dialogs with representatives of real German power (in other words, with the SS), over those with "deposed politicians, emigrés, and biased Jews." During that time, Dulles also held numerous meetings with Reinhard Spitzky, the SS officer attached to the Foreign Ministry. Himmler's personal attorney Carl Langbehn likewise made contact with Dulles.

For understandable reasons, the SS leadership's contacts with Dulles remain largely shrouded in mystery to the present day. Efforts have been made to make it appear as if Dulles had been taking steps to strengthen the resolve of the resistance groupings within Germany. But a closer examination reveals that Dulles clearly preferred to negotiate with the "real power-brokers"—the SS—over representatives of the anti-Hitler resistance conspiracy. Dulles's negotiations with SS representatives occurred at precisely the same time as the SS was carrying out the most monstrous phases of its extermination and terror measures—and Dulles was by no means unaware of that fact. We can also presume that during this stay in Bern, Dulles was in contact with Hjalmar Schacht via middlemen; ever since 1943, Schacht, as Nazi Minister Without Portfolio,

not only knew Dulles, but also continued to maintain his far-flung network of contacts within the British and American financial oligarchy.

By that time, the SS had become the head of a huge economic empire. Not only did it run a gigantic "labor-lending service" with concentration camp prisoners and forced laborers, all the while enriching itself with the seized assets of persecuted Jews; but the SS empire also had enormous financial and industrial assets at its disposal. This included extensive intersecting stock holdings with private financial and economic interests. Leading bankers and economic managers constituted a veritable "advisory council" for the SS economic empire, in the guise of advisory boards, "circles of friends," and through membership in the Allgemeine SS. This latter practice meant that bankers, economic managers, academics, aristocrats, and other members of Germany's "elite," could hold high-ranking positions in the SS, while still continuing their business activities.

The SS was therefore much more than a police-state institution *par excellence*. It was not only a monstrous apparatus for oppression and a mass-murder machine; but at the same time, it was a huge corporation. And as such, as far as the Synarchist financial circles in the United States and Great Britain were concerned, it was an altogether acceptable partner which one could "do business" with.

The Conference at the 'Red House'

On Aug. 10, 1944—as the German People's Court was summarily convicting and executing the leaders of the German Resistance in the aftermath of the failed assassination attempt on Hitler—Schellenberg's SD organized a conference in the Red House Hotel in occupied Strasbourg, attended by leading bankers and economic managers. Nazi Germany's military defeat was imminent. And what was the SS leadership discussing with the top bankers and economic bosses?

The topic of the Strasbourg SD conference was how to transfer the greatest possible quantity of financial assets held by the SS, into neutral countries abroad, before Nazi Germany collapsed altogether. This prospect, of course, could be expected to strike a resonant chord with the Synarchist financial circles in the United States and Great Britain. Recall that the Nazi leadership had never carried out a thorough expropriation of the huge Anglo-American financial and physical assets in Nazi Germany and in the occupied territories. That was where Hjalmar Schacht's influence had prevailed—and the SS had played along with it.

It was therefore no surprise that the key figure in the megatransfer of SS assets agreed upon at the Strasbourg SD conference, was none other than Hjalmar Schacht himself, with his unparalleled array of foreign connections, not only with neutral countries, but also with the Western powers. And indeed, Schacht's mentor for many years was Montagu Norman, who until 1944 headed the Bank of England.

Yet another key figure in the transfer of SS assets was Swiss financier and Nazi activist François Genoud, who had

an extensive network of contacts in the Arab world. Genoud had been in contact with Allen Dulles since 1943. Large chunks of SS assets were transferred via Switzerland into Spain and Portugal, and from there to Turkey, Sweden, and Argentina, where they were invested.

We can presume that Dulles was well informed about this transfer of SS assets abroad, since it was also Dulles who made sure that after the war, Schacht was appointed as the so-called “trustee” of the SS funds. Preceding this, Schacht had been acquitted of war crimes by the Nuremberg Tribunal.

Another participant in the Strasbourg SD conference was Otto Skorzeny, head of Office VI S (“S” for sabotage) of the RSHA. Skorzeny was head of the SD Jagdkommando, the SS’s “special operations” unit. He became world-reknowned for allegedly freeing Mussolini in July 1944, from the Gran Sasso in the Appennines Mountains where he was imprisoned. And in the following post-war period, Skorzeny played a central role in the web of right-wing financial interests, neo-fascist organizations, paramilitary groups, and secret intelligence networks—the true “grandmother” of modern terrorism.

—to be continued

Strategy of Tension: The Case of Italy

by Claudio Celani

Part 3

The Synarchist strategy of tension ripped Italy apart beginning in the 1960s, as Parts 1 and 2 of this series have shown. The combination of neo-Nazi, banking, and terrorist networks active in the Italian case, is paradigmatic of the Synarchist capability, which resurfaced in Europe with the Madrid bombings of March 2004.

Enter Gladio

During his captivity, former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro was “interrogated” by the Red Brigades, who aimed at achieving a confession of Christian Democratic party (DC) involvement in “capitalist corruption” and “imperialist exploitation.” Tapes of the interrogations were made, and the Red Brigades announced that they would publish the interrogations, to advance the cause of the “anti-imperialist struggle.” But they didn’t. Today, the tapes have not yet been found.

Moro wrote also a “memorandum,” which partially surfaced only after the terrorists had been arrested, and only in photocopied or typewritten form. Moro’s handwritten origi-

nals have never been found. Similarly, the originals of the many letters he wrote to his party colleagues and his family were never found. According to one interpretation, this is because Moro had started to reveal the existence of the NATO secret “stay behind” organization, called Gladio.

Parts of the memorandum, in a typewritten version, were found in October 1978, when the newly appointed special anti-terrorism Carabinieri team under Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa¹ discovered a Red Brigades hideout in Milan. (In that apartment, on the via Montenevoso, Dalla Chiesa’s men found also 15 letters written by Moro, other than those which the terrorists had delivered to politicians and to members of Moro’s family during Moro’s captivity.²) However, the larger bulk of the memorandum was found much later in the same apartment, in 1990, in a badly concealed hole in the wall, discovered by carpenters who were renovating the premises. This time, 53 photocopied pages of Moro’s original handwritten memo, plus 114 pages of letters and last wills, never delivered, were found, together with weapons, ammunition, and a bag full of money.

The via Montenevoso papers constitute one of the many unsolved mysteries of the Moro case. It is evident that the papers were brought into the apartment, both in 1978 and in 1990, from the outside, and surely not by the Red Brigades terrorists. In fact, in 1978, Dalla Chiesa’s men searched the flat for three hours, before the prosecutor could get there, and in the absence of the residents (the terrorists), who strangely enough renounced their right to be present at the search. Once the magistrate came, the apartment was turned upside down, so that it would have been impossible not to find the hole, covered by a thin wooden panel, nailed to the wall under the window.

All this adds a further element to the picture of a structure, external to the Red Brigades, which ran the Moro operation, which took possession of Moro’s papers—and still has them.

1. Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, on Aug 30, 1978, was appointed Italian anti-terrorism czar with the power of coordinating all police bodies. Dalla Chiesa, who had already performed well in capturing the first-generation Red Brigades’ leaders in 1974 (except for Mario Moretti), was himself a member of the P2. Testifying before the Parliamentary Investigating Committee on the P2, he justified his membership by saying that he had joined it in order to investigate it. Dalla Chiesa captured all Red Brigaders involved in the Moro operation, and became the repository of many secrets involving both infiltration of the terrorist group and the whereabouts of Moro’s papers. He was killed on Sept. 3, 1982, in Palermo, by a Mafia commando. A few hours after his death, investigators found Dalla Chiesa’s safe open and empty.

2. Moro wrote those letters under pressure, as the terrorists pursued their strategy of dismantling the political unity he had so arduously built. However, Moro was well aware of that purpose, and he would have never written them, had he not thought he could somehow control the process. Moro’s letters were addressed to Interior Minister Cossiga, party secretary Zaccagnini, and others, including his friend Pope Paul VI, to convince them to “negotiate” for his liberation. The “Experts Committee” established by Cossiga, under P2 member Franco Ferracuti, imposed the line that Moro’s personality had been annihilated by the “Stockholm syndrome,” and therefore his letters should be simply disregarded. Moro’s letters to his family found in 1990 demonstrate that Ferracuti’s analysis was wrong.

Counterintelligence

Italicus Train Bombing: Was Aldo Moro the Target?

by Paolo Cucchiarelli

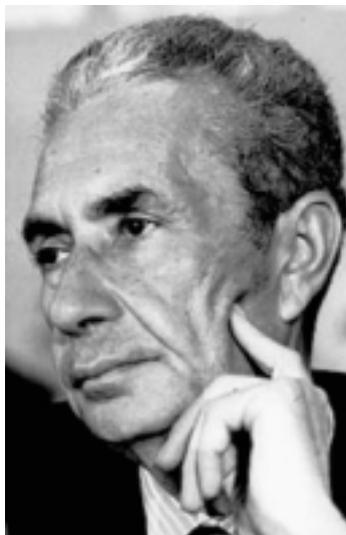
Following the warnings of Lyndon LaRouche and EIR about the danger of a new, global “strategy of tension” by the international synarchist networks, such as the bombs placed aboard of several Spanish trains all destined to come into Madrid at the same time on March 11, our correspondents have sought the expertise of anti-terrorist experts, historians, and political leaders in Italy, which was a major target of the original “strategy of tension” in the 1970s and ’80s.

*Paolo Raimondi, the leader of the LaRouche movement in Italy, has met on several occasions with Paolo Cucchiarelli, with the Italian national press agency ANSA, a renowned author of books on these matters, including *Lo Stato Parallelo* (The Parallel State) co-authored in 1997 with Prof. Aldo Giannuli, a consultant for the Parliamentary Commission on Massacres (Commissione Stragi), and in 2003 *La Strage con i Capelli Bianchi: La Sentenza per Piazza Fontana* (The Massacre by the White Hats: The Piazza Fontana Findings) on the Milan bomb attack of Dec. 12, 1969.*

As a result of these conversations, Paolo Cucchiarelli is making available to EIR some of his reflections and research on the Italy’s experience with the “strategy of tension” blind political terrorism of the 1970s and 1980s.

Aldo Moro was the head and leading statesman of Italy’s Christian Democracy, and served as Prime Minister five times, as well as in many other cabinet posts. He sought to create a government of the nation’s two majority parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communist Party of Enrico Berlinguer. For this reason, he made himself a target of the those whose interest lay in keeping the Cold War hot. He was kidnapped on March 16, 1978, by the “Red Brigades,” and after a highly publicized captivity which traumatized the nation, he was murdered on May 9.

Aldo Moro was leaving Rome to join his family for a short vacation on the mountains of Bellamonte near Trento, on Aug. 3, 1974. He was aboard the train *Italicus* which was bombed; 12 died, and 48 were wounded. At 1 a.m. on Aug. 4, the fifth car of the train exploded, while inside a tunnel under the Apennines, and caught fire. The bomb exploded when the car was only 50 meters from the end of the 18 km tunnel. Had it gone off earlier, and deeper inside the tunnel, the death toll would have been far higher. The train was carry-



Aldo Moro was Italy’s Foreign Minister and head of the Christian Democratic Party, when what is now revealed to have been a series of attempts began in 1974, to kill him or force him to change his policy of bringing the Communist Party into government. The right-wing synarchists disguised these terrorist acts as “left anarchist”; they ended in Moro’s murder.

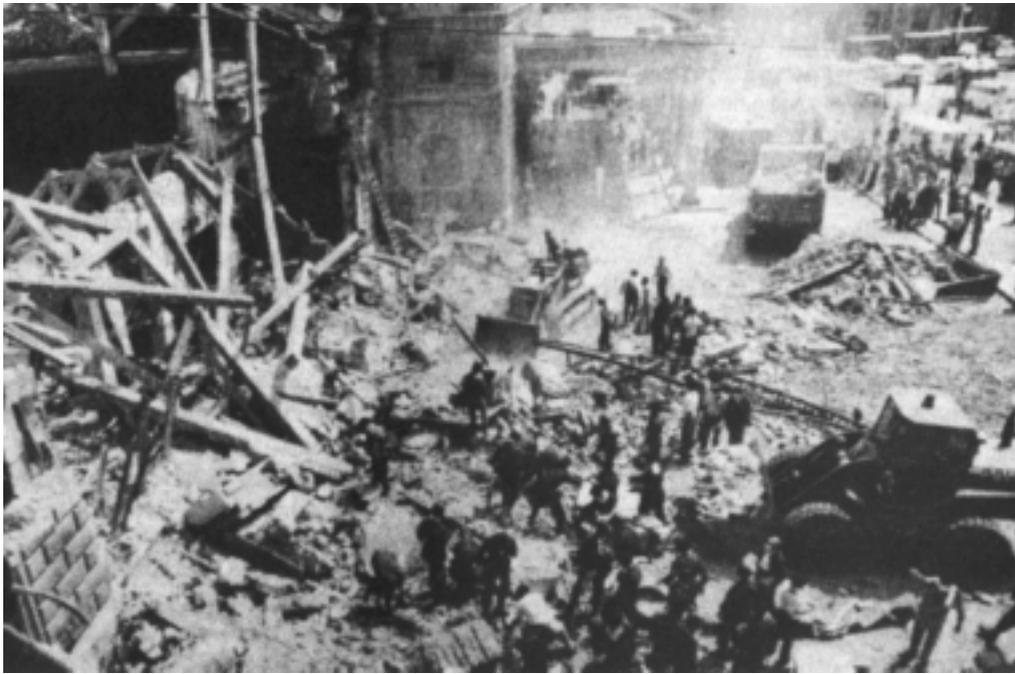
ing 400 people, but Moro had gotten off and had to return to Rome, when he was called back to his office at the last moment to sign some urgent documents. This dramatic episode has been unknown until now. It was revealed by the statesman’s daughter Maria Fida Moro, who also made public some confidential thoughts of her mother, Eleonora, on this event which she has kept as a jealously guarded secret, because it was considered “exemplary” of the type of intimidation Moro was subjected to for his policy of national unity and dialogue with the Italian Communist Party (PCI) of Enrico Berlinguer.

That Aug. 4 was the last working day before the traditional Summer recess of what had been a terrible year for Italy: the referendum on divorce (May 12); the bombing in Brescia’s Piazza della Loggia (May 28); rumors of a so-called “liberal coup” planned for mid-August; the arrest of Gen. Vito Miceli, the head of the civilian secret service (SID) as part of the inquiry into the “Rosa dei Venti,” or “Compass Rose” (which is also the symbol of NATO); the coup structure with military protection, which involved businessmen and secret service layers who aimed to infiltrate terrorist groups and steer them towards specific operations.

In September that year, Foreign Minister Moro, visiting the United States together with President Giovanni Leone, received a threatening warning [from Henry Kissinger—ed.] not to continue on his slow but steady policy of dialogue with the PCI. Because of these threats, Moro became ill and returned immediately to Italy. Also in September, SID head Gen. Vito Miceli told the investigative Judge Tamburino: “Now you will no longer be hearing any mention of the black [fascist] terrorists. You will only be hearing about the others” (i.e., the “left-wing” or “red” terrorists).

The ‘Red’ Phase Gets the Green Light

Was this the green light for the second phase of the “strategy of tension?”



The 1980 bombing of the Bologna central train station was notorious; but six years earlier bombs hit the Italicus train Moro had just gotten off, as his daughter has just revealed. The March 2004 Madrid bombings had the same profile, despite the 'al-Qaeda' label hurriedly stuck on.

During August also, the resignation of President Richard Nixon, because of the Watergate scandal, had closed an epoch.

That was also when the red terrorism phase started, with the same aim as the black: Red Brigades leader Alberto Franceschini came to Rome and began preparations for an spectacular kidnapping. The target was Giulio Andreotti, who was supposed to be kidnapped and kept in the area of Maccarese, near Rome. Shortly thereafter, though, Franceschini and Renato Curcio, the two long-time Red Brigades leaders, were arrested, thanks to intelligence provided by an infiltrator named Silvano Girotto. A few years later, Franceschini, testifying to the Parliamentary Commission on Massacres, exposed the existence of a sort of “remote control” by men in Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa’s anti-terrorism department in the Carabinieri—“they could arrest us whenever they wanted,” he said—and by the Israeli Mossad, that had had contacts via emissaries with the Red Brigades from some time.

Mario Moretti took over the new terrorist leadership from that time on.

Moro had been telling his immediate collaborators for some time, that he wanted to retire from politics. Maybe now we can better understand the reasons for his fear. In 1976 the Red Brigades built up the Roman column and began preparations for an attack at the heart of the state: The original targets were Moro, and two other DC statesmen who had also served as Prime Minister, Amintore Fanfani and Giulio Andreotti. But from the Summer of that year, the Red Brigades’ only target was Moro, and his kidnapping was carried out on March 16, 1978.

‘The Bombs Are Ready, Stay Calm’

Now back to the *Italicus* train. It had to leave Rome’s Tiburtina Station at 9:30 p.m., but the train was assembled beginning at 5:30 at Termini, the main station in Rome. The bomb exploded in the middle of the night, near the end of the tunnel outside San Benedetto Val di Sambro, between Florence and Bologna. It had been delayed leaving Florence, which stroke of luck meant the massacre was not of bigger dimensions.

No one claimed responsibility for this terrorist act, which Interior Minister Emilio Taviani indicated was one of the most mysterious aspects. Further, the original suspect group, the neo-Nazi terrorist cell in Tuscany, which was also suspected of having connections to Licio Gelli’s Propaganda 2 freemasonic lodge, was let go.

But, now that we know that Moro was the target of the *Italicus* bombing, many other episodes assume a new meaning. For example, a possible relevant fact has to do with an SID employee named Claudia Ajello, who was initially implicated by the investigation, because she had been overheard making a suspicious telephone call on July 31, from a shop in Aureliana St., very close to the SID headquarters. Two people testified that they overheard Mrs. Ajello saying, “the bombs are ready” and speaking of trains and borders. According to the investigative records, she told the person on the other of the phone: “The bombs are ready. From Bologna there is a train to Mestre. There you can find a car to cross the border. Be calm, the passports are ready. Be calm.” Mestre, near Venice, was also a center of the Ordine Nuovo black terrorists, which came out in the investigation into the Dec. 12, 1969 Piazza Fontana bombing in Milan. On that day, Moro had

told to his family: “We are at war.”

Mrs. Ajello was a Greek-language translator, who was used as an informant, and also to infiltrate the Greek emigré opponents of the military junta in Athens. Whereas the SID stated that they had not probed the *Italicus* massacre, Mrs. Ajello’s defense was that she had been phoning her mother, and what was overheard as “bomb” was the word “blond,” and that she had used the term “sex bomb” because she was planning a tourist vacation. When she was questioned, two months after the fact, Ajello was accompanied by SID’s Captain Lo Strumpo, who was present for the entire interrogation. At the end, after incredible and almost comical situations, Mrs. Ajello was sentenced to two years in jail, “because one cannot in any way presume that Mrs. Ajello, who for eight years has proven capable of delinquent intentions, will be able to abstain in the future from committing crimes.”

At the same time, another incident occurred, which should now be reconsidered in a different way. A Francesco Sgrò told a lawyer, Mr. Basile—who, in turn, reported the story to Giorgio Almirante, the head of the neo-Fascist party MSI-DN; who, in July, informed Dr. Santillo, the head of the anti-terrorist department—that explosives were hidden in the basement of the University of Rome’s Physics Department, destined for use against the *Palatino* train inside Tiburtina station. The explosives were alleged to be in the hands of extreme left students, under the supervision of Communist Party member Prof. Davide Ajò. This attempt to implicate the left parties collapsed within hours, but the role played by Sgrò remained unclarified. At the time, there were many rumors about terrorist actions. This warning came on July 18; the telephone call of Mrs. Ajello took place on July 31. But afterwards, the tension relaxed a bit, although the newspapers continually reported rumors about the coup attempt.

After the *Italicus* bombing, on Aug. 12, Sgrò went to the leftist paper *Paese Sera* and reported that he invented the story just to get some money from the MSI. What is important and interesting about this, is that the *Palatino* train was scheduled to leave Rome at 5:30 p.m., the same hour that *Italicus* was being readied at Termini Station to depart at 9:30 p.m. from the Tiburtina station. The coincidence permits us to reasonably suppose that Mr. Sgrò has been in some form informed of the preparation to bomb the *Italicus*.

The ‘Cavallaro Case’ and the ‘Super SID’

Another significant event to better analyze the *Italicus* bombing is the so-called “Cavallaro case,” after an officer in the military justice system, who revealed the existence of the “Compass Rose” structure in March 1974. As a 23-year-old officer with the right covers, he was able to enter all the Italian military bases. A coup, planned for April 1973, had been postponed until May 1974. But in March, Cavallaro, then under arrest, began to talk, and revealed that there were members of both the Italian and American secret services inside

the organization’s leadership, as well as some powerful multinationals. This network, through intermediaries, “managed” both black and red terrorist groups. It was the so-called “Super SID,” whose existence was known already. The question: Is Super SID the same thing as Gladio, or are they close but different entities?

Many began to speak about the “secret of the *Italicus*.” Ermanno Buzzi, a black terrorist, was killed in Novara prison because he was ready to make revelations on the *Italicus* and other massacres.

Other Attempts on Moro

Furthermore, Aldo Moro had been the target of strange car accidents and curious medical treatments that undermined his health instead of improving it.

In two separate incidents while he was Prime Minister, two tires on his official car blew out simultaneously. After the first, the Prime Minister’s office explained that they were Winter tires that could not be driven at high speed. But the incident took place while Moro was en route to San Pellegrino, at the time of the birth of the center-left government, and when physical threats had been made against him in certain right-wing papers (but not only these). The second time, both tires exploded while Moro was travelling to Apulia.

Many other threats and warnings against Moro and his policy have still to be told.

In 1976, an important CIA agent named Philip Agee was asked if there had been “infiltrations into the Communist parties and into right and left extremist organizations?” He replied: “These infiltrations happen in various ways, above all through the recruitment of militants who could be blackmailed over their legal problems, or who have been pushed into criminal situations. There are also many ‘volunteers.’ These agents are used to collect intelligence, but also for provocations and in organizing spectacular acts of violence, such as in those exemplary acts of the *Italicus* and of Piazza Fontana.”

Another of Moro’s daughters, Maria Agnese, during the first “Moro Trial” on July 20, 1982, reported on a dialogue she had with her father after the *Italicus* massacre. This is what one can hear from the tapes: “The only episode I remember, in which he spoke in a precise manner of the phenomenon of terrorism, was not related to the Red Brigades, but to the *Italicus* massacre. We did not talk about it immediately after the bombing, but some time later. He said that there are similar interests between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, and he thought that the *Italicus* was part of these interests. Even if they are different in their implementation, but in Italy are similar. He made an observation, starting from the tragedy of the *Italicus*, and told me: The Soviet Union and the U.S.A. have a coincidence of interests on what has to happen in Italy.”

Was this “coincidence,” that Moro and his policy had to be stopped at all costs?

Book Review

The Sphinx and the Gladiators: How Neo-Fascists Steered the Red Brigades

by Claudio Celani

La Sfinge delle Brigate Rosse (The Sphinx of the Red Brigades)

by Sergio Flamigni

Milan: KAOS Edizioni, 2004

362 pages, paperback, 19 euros (\$23.18)

Former Senator and anti-terrorist expert Sergio Flamigni's latest book reveals new evidence that the Red Brigades terrorist group, which was responsible for assassination of Christian Democratic leader Aldo Moro in 1978, and other murderous acts, was directly steered by Gladio-NATO circles. These circles were headed by the late Edgardo Sogno, an agent of the Anglo-American intelligence and special operations network, which was put together in Europe after World War II, by Allen Dulles, director of the OSS (Office of Strategic Services) and the CIA.

Sogno (Count Edgardo Sogno Rata del Vallino) was an aristocrat from Piedmont, a member of the P2 secret Masonic lodge who, like P2 Grandmaster Licio Gelli, fought in the Spanish Civil War on the side of fascist dictator Francisco Franco. In 1943, shortly before Mussolini's fall, Sogno went over to British Special Operations Executive head McCaffery, under whose supervision he built a Stay Behind (resistance) organization called the "Franchi Brigade." McCaffery introduced him to OSS head Allen Dulles, who, when Sogno was captured by the Wehrmacht, intervened personally with SS General Karl Wolff to have Sogno released. This occurred in the context of the Dulles-Wolff negotiations, which gave birth to the famous "Ratline" rescue of former Nazi SS members, and their recruitment into post-war NATO intelligence and special operation forces.

In the postwar period, Sogno had a diplomatic career as attaché and ambassador in several countries, including Argentina, France, and the United States. He was a close friend of NATO Secretary General Manlio Brosio. In 1950, Sogno began to build a paramilitary anti-communist organization called "Atlantici d'Italia," under the mandate of Interior Minister Mario Scelba, which is considered to have been an em-

bryo of the future Gladio. In 1953, after attending a program on psychological warfare at the NATO Defense College in Paris, Sogno built a public anti-communist organization called "Pace e Libertà," on the model of the French "Paix et Liberté," founded by former collaborationists in Paris, with the support of the French government.

In 1970, the year of the birth of the Red Brigades, Sogno founded another organization, called "Comitati di Resistenza Democratica" (CRD). Members of CRD and the NATO Stay Behind organization, Gladio, overlap. As Sogno himself revealed in a later interview, CRD members took an oath that they would physically eliminate political leaders who compromised with the Italian Communist Party.

In 1974, Sogno attempted a coup d'état, which was discovered and prevented by then Defense Minister Giulio Andreotti, who removed several military commanders. Eventually, Sogno was prosecuted and acquitted. He died in 2000. In his autobiography, published after his death, he confessed that the coup attempt was a real one.

Sogno's Enemy, Aldo Moro

Sergio Flamigni has written seven books on the Moro case. In his capacity as former Senator and member of several Parliamentary investigating committees, he has access to classified material and police sources. Additionally, he has personally interviewed several former terrorists and witnesses. Flamigni, who during the 1978 events was a member of the secretariat of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) under Enrico Berlinguer, Moro's main partner in the policy of "national solidarity," has made it his life's mission to search for the truth of the Moro case.

In his previous books, Flamigni reconstructed the history of how Moro's policy was opposed by an Anglo-American faction represented by then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and how a NATO-controlled secret organization, the P2 freemasonic lodge, controlled all the police and intelligence structures which were in charge of finding Moro's kidnappers and the location of his prison. He has insisted that the so-called "Red Brigades" were in reality a front for such Anglo-American circles, which found allies in a strong Italian network that was centered on the oligarchical and financial cir-



Former Senator Flamigni's book documents how Red Brigades head Mario Moretti, whom he calls the "sphinx" for his silence on the matter, was an agent of the fascist Gladio-NATO circles.

cles which had promoted and supported Mussolini's fascist regime.

In his 1999 book, *Il Covo di Stato*, Flamigni recognized what the LaRouche organization had already, in September 1978, singled out: an oligarchical connection around the Caetani family, a fact that investigators picked up only 20 years later. Aldo Moro was kidnapped on Feb. 16, 1978, the day when the fruit of his political work, a government of "national solidarity," with the active support of the PCI, was supposed to be voted in Parliament. Moro's strategy was to help the PCI break off completely with Moscow and recognize the Atlantic Alliance (actually what the PCI did). In this way, Italy would gain full sovereignty over its political system, free from blackmail attempts alleging that any reform policies were "pro-communist." The Red Brigades commando that kidnapped Moro, led by Mario Moretti, kept him a prisoner for 55 days, and ultimately killed him on May 9, 1978.

Sogno and the Red Brigades

In his latest book, Flamigni reconstructs how the "hard-liner" faction which took control of the "leftist" Red Brigades in 1974, was, in reality, steered by the NATO-controlled Sogno organization. In particular, Mario Moretti, the man who organized and led the kidnapping and assassination of Aldo Moro, was part of a group, headed by one Corrado Simioni, which was under control of the Sogno-NATO organization. As early as 1970, when the Red Brigades were founded, this group pushed for immediate murderous actions. The Moretti-Simioni group was initially defeated by the faction led by Renato Curcio and Alberto Franceschini, who rejected murderous actions. Eventually, Simioni and others split the Curcio-led Red Brigades and founded their own clandestine organization, "Superclan" (an abbreviation of "Super-clan-

destine"), which was conceived to take over the Red Brigades from the outside, leaving Moretti as their puppet in the Red Brigades.

In 1974, the entire leadership of the Red Brigades was arrested—except Moretti. Moretti was supposed to be at the Red Brigades meeting place, but apparently someone informed him of the police operation. From that moment on, Moretti became the head of the Red Brigades, and started to plan the Moro operation, under strict Superclan-NATO directions.

Moretti was arrested in 1981, apparently by accident. The police official who conducted the operation has been persecuted. Moretti got six life sentences for murder, and never cooperated with investigators, but was paroled after less than 15 years. Former State President Francesco Cossiga, among others, has pushed for a pardon. Today, Moretti is a free man and has a job in a firm owned by the Lombardy region.

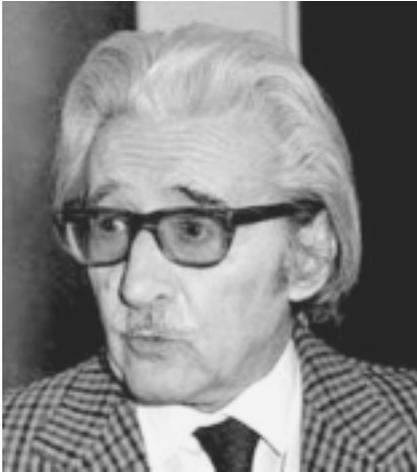
The Superclan and the Sogno Organization

In 1974, shortly before the Red Brigades leaders (minus Moretti) were arrested, somebody inside the group had discovered the connection between Simioni and the Sogno organization. On May 2 of that year, a Red Brigades commando broke into Sogno's CRD offices in Milan, and seized files and important documents. By looking through those papers, Renato Curcio's wife, Mara Cagol, and Franceschini found a reference to one Roberto Dotti, a founding member of the CRD who had died in 1971. At that point, Cagol remembered that in the early phase of the Red Brigades, Simioni had introduced her to a person with the same name, and was told that this man should keep files on all members of the newborn "revolutionary" organization. It then became vital for Cagol and Franceschini, who already suspected that some agency had infiltrated the Red Brigades, to cross-check that information.

Franceschini decided to look for a photo of Dotti, in order to establish whether the man whom Simioni introduced to Cagol was the same as the member of Sogno's CRD anti-communist brigades. Franceschini stole the funerary photograph on the grave of Roberto Dotti and showed it to Cagol, who had no doubts: It was one and the same person.

Since Cagol is dead, Franceschini is the only source for such a report today. As a bona fide witness, Franceschini is credible, contrary to Moretti and other Red Brigades members who still hide the truth about their terrorist past. Also, the fact that investigators found Dotti's grave photo in a Red Brigades hideout confirms part of his report. Nevertheless, an independent and conclusive confirmation of his report was needed.

It was Edgardo Sogno himself who came to help—from the afterworld! In the year 2000, soon after Sogno's death, an autobiographical interview was published, entitled "Biography of an Anti-communist," in which Sogno speaks about Roberto Dotti as co-founder of the CRD organization. Sogno then adds a detail, which had been independently supplied to Franceschini by Mara Cagol: Dotti was working as manager



Count Edgardo Sogno Rata del Vallino ran the political operation that kidnapped and killed his enemy, Christian Democratic leader Aldo Moro.

of a restaurant in Milan, called Terrazza Martini. It was in the Terrazza Martini, Franceschini had reported, that Cagol was introduced to Dotti by Simioni. Simioni introduced Dotti as the manager of the restaurant and as “a former communist partisan.” From Sogno, and from police reports produced by Flamigni, we know that Dotti had been, indeed, a member of the Resistance in the Communist Party in Turin, but had left the party in 1952.

In light of such a reconstruction, a series of other “coincidences” acquire a dramatic significance: In 1970, Moretti moved out of the commune where he lived in Milan, and rented a flat in the same street where Roberto Dotti lived. His immediate neighbor was the head of Milan’s political police, Antonino Allegra, a member of the P2. His wife’s parents lived around the corner, in a building where another leading member of the CRD, Luigi Cavallo, ran the CRD political activities.

When Moretti moved to Rome in 1975, to plan the Moro operation, he rented a flat at 96 Via Gradoli, a building where half of the flats were owned by the secret service. His immediate neighbor was a police informant; and right in front of the building lived a police officer, who not only was a member of the military intelligence services, but came from the same birthplace as Moretti, the small central Italian town of Porto San Giorgio, where everybody knows everybody else. During the Moro kidnapping, despite the fact that Moretti’s identity as a terrorist was known to the police, he succeeded in escaping the attention of this density of police and intelligence structures. Two times, investigators knocked at the door of his flat, but, strangely enough, they did not break in.

Finally, police broke into Moretti’s hideout in Via Gradoli—but someone had taken care that the break-in was adequately broadcast in the media, in order to warn Moretti, and he was not there.

Ultimately, Moretti has cleverly protected the real truth of the Moro operation. Since his arrest in 1981, he has refused to take the stand in six trials; in 1994, he supplied a fake

version of the events in an interview, which was part of a strategy for granting him parole.

Moretti the Neo-Fascist

Was Moretti an intelligence operative from the beginning? This question, originally raised by “older generation” Red Brigades leader Franceschini, is answered with the astonishing evidence presented in Flamigni’s book. Investigating Moretti’s early life, Flamigni has discovered that the future “communist revolutionary” was, in his youth, a militant neofascist! Former school comrades, as well as Moretti’s teachers, have independently confirmed that Moretti was such a fanatic neofascist that he would wear the fascist hat, the Fez, during schooltime.

Digging more into Moretti’s past, Flamigni has discovered a key connection to an important aristocratic family, the Casati Stampa, which was part of Sogno’s political faction. It was the Marchesa Annamaria Casati Stampa who paid for Moretti’s high school education in a boarding school in Fermo, near Moretti’s home town, Porto San Giorgio, and who recommended Moretti for a job in a Milan firm, Sit Siemens. The reason for the Marchesa’s interest in Moretti is probably explained by the Marchesa’s perverse sexual habits: She used to hire young boys, usually from the neo-fascist milieu, to satisfy her sexual appetites in the presence of her husband. The story had a brutal end on Aug. 30, 1970, when Marquis Camillo, in a rapture, shot both his wife and her last sex toy, the young neofascist Massimo Minorenti, and then shot himself.

It is to be presumed that Moretti had been part of the Marchesa’s sex toy box, the first step in his initiation to become a hit man.

The Casati Stampa family is a typical representative of the “slime mold,” the oligarchical power system where, as Lyndon LaRouche says, you can be a liberal on Sunday and a fascist on Monday. Marquis Camillo’s uncle, Alessandro, had been Education Minister in the first Mussolini government, in 1924, a coalition government in which Casati represented the Liberal Party. In 1943, Alessandro Casati was part of the Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale, the leadership body of the armed Resistance; and in 1944, he was War Minister in the Bonomi cabinet, the first non-military government under the Monarchy and after the ousting of Mussolini. Historically, the Casati Stampa family is part of the Milanese liberal aristocracy, but in Rome, they are associated with the so-called “Black Nobility,” the reactionary element in the Vatican.

The closest friend of the Casati Stampa family, the man who became tutor of the young Marchesina Anna after the dramatic death of her parents, was one Giorgio Bergamasco, a Liberal Party Senator who was among the founders of Sogno’s Comitati di Resistenza Democratica. Bergamasco performed his tutor obligations in a singular way: Together with the family lawyer, Cesare Previti, he organized the sale of the

family residence, the Villa San Martino in Arcore (Milan), for a fraction of its market price, to another client of Previti, media magnate and future Prime Minister, Silvio Berlusconi. Previti would become Defense Minister in Berlusconi's first cabinet in 1994. In 2004 he was sentenced to 11 years for bribery. In 1970, when Sogno founded the CRD organization, together with Casati Stampa's tutor, Senator Bergamasco, Casati Stampa's protégé Moretti became a leftist and attended the founding meetings of the Red Brigades.

NATO and Terrorism

As stated at the outset, the Italian "slime mold" oligarchy is integral to an international pro-fascist network, which was activated in a new form as part of the Cold War "anti-communist" apparatus, under the direction of the Dulles faction of Anglo-American power circles, through NATO structures. Sogno himself reports how in 1953, after attending a program on psychological warfare at the NATO Defense College in Paris, he founded the organization "Pace e Libertà" on the model of the French one, which was led by Jean Paul David and fascist collaborationist Georges Albertini. Sogno then picks up his old contact with Allen Dulles, as he describes it:

"He [Dulles] had been introduced to me by McCaffery during the war, in Lausanne. Dulles was then head of OSS, Office of Strategic Studies, responsible for U.S. intelligence in Europe. . . . I then send the message to the CIA, and inform [Manlio] Brosio, who was Italian Ambassador in Washington. Dulles calls Brosio: 'What does Sogno want?' 'He did not say, but I believe he wants money.' 'Send him to me.' Thus, I go to Dulles. . . . Fifteen days later, Pizzoni, head of the Credito Italiano bank, calls me up and tells me: 'There is an envelope for you' . . . five or six millions, which then became ten per month and kept coming until 1958, when Pace e Libertà was terminated."

Manlio Brosio, the Ambassador to Washington, became NATO Secretary General in 1964. During his mandate at NATO, one of his secretaries participated with Simioni at the founding meeting of the Red Brigades. As Franceschini reports, "Among those who came to the meeting with him [Simioni], was one Sabina Longhi, whom Simioni introduced as his secretary, adding that she was a collaborator of NATO Secretary General Manlio Brosio, as if to say, we have our infiltrators too. The thing made me suspicious, but I calmed down thinking that it was a joke. Instead, it was true." In fact, many years later, prosecutors found out that Longhi had indeed been an aide to Brosio and had a NATO security pass.

One of the most striking aspects of the Moro case is that Aldo Moro, during his 55-day captivity, was interrogated by his kidnappers, and he revealed the existence of Gladio, the Nato "Stay-Behind" network. However, those revelations, which were a political bombshell in the hands of a self-professed "revolutionary" organization, were jealously kept secret by Moretti and company! Moro's writings on Gladio were discovered much later, in September 1990, one week

after Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti had revealed the existence of Gladio. Moretti's explanation ("We did not have the key to interpret those revelations") is ridiculous.

Investigators like Giovanni Pellegrino, chairman of the Parliamentary Investigating Committee on Terrorist Massacres from 1994 to 2000, are convinced that those Moro revelations were fatal, and tilted the balance in favor of the decision to kill him.

However, the death sentence against Moro had already been pronounced years in advance. In a 1990 interview with a journalist from the weekly magazine *Panorama*, Edgardo Sogno explains the oath taken in 1971 by the CRD organization: "We had taken the commitment of hitting those Italian traitors who would make a government with the communists. . . . we took the commitment to shoot against those who would make the government with the communists." The journalist asks, "Did you say shoot, Ambassador, shoot?" Sogno's answer, "Yes, shoot." End of the interview.

And in 1976, during a visit to Washington, Moro was personally threatened by Kissinger, who warned him that if he did not drop his "national solidarity" policy, he would come to a bad end.

One Matrix: Gladio and Sogno's Organization

Was the Moro operation run by Gladio? Was Moretti a member of Gladio? Was Gladio the same thing as the old Sogno organization?

Flamigni has little doubt on this issue. "Gladio and Sogno's organization have the same matrix," he told this author, pointing to the overlapping of membership of the two organizations and its nature. For instance, among the CRD members who signed the famous obituary for Roberto Dotti published in 1971, there is one Francesco Girona, who is today the official spokesman of the Association of former Gladio members. Like Sogno and most Gladio members, Girona has been trained in psychological warfare.

And then, Flamigni continued, "a very strange thing": "Since the beginning of his political activities, Sogno has always kept a high profile. He has been very frequently in the media, made public statements, and so on. But during the 55 days of Moro's captivity, he did not utter one word. In that period, everyone, not just institutional or party leaders, released statements, gave interviews, said something, but Sogno kept silent. . . . I have studied the figure in depth. I read classified papers, still in the archives of the Parliament Committees. I have read intelligence and police reports on him. Among the CRD people there was somebody who reported everything to police agencies. He is a real 'golpista,' a reactionary. Maybe that is the reason why he ultimately wanted to tell the truth, in his biography, and confessed that his 1974 coup attempt was a real one."

In 2000, when he died, Sogno was buried with a state ceremony, decided by a center-left government run by Giuliano Amato.

Was There a Foreign Hand In the Moro Assassination?

An Interview With Giovanni Galloni

Hon. Giovanni Galloni participated in the Resistance movement against Nazism and Fascism during World War II, and became a leader of the majority party of the Italian post-war period, the Christian Democracy (DC). He was a very close collaborator of former Italian Prime Minister and DC leader, Aldo Moro, who was kidnapped on March 16, 1978 and eventually assassinated.



Galloni is a jurist and university professor, specializing in juridical aspects of agriculture-related issues. He was a Member of Parliament; Minister of Education in the center-left governments of 1987-89; and editor of the DC's daily newspaper, Il Popolo, in 1984-85. In 1991, he was appointed president of the state institution that supervises the entire Italian legal and magistracy system. EIR published an interview with him on Dec 12, 2003, titled "The Theory of Preventive Wars Has Always Been Groundless."

Paoli Raimondi conducted this interview, which has been translated from Italian.

EIR: Recently you gave an interview to the national TV program "Rainews," in which you focussed attention on certain issues related to the kidnapping and assassination of Aldo Moro. You said that the Red Brigades were infiltrated by sections of the American and Israeli intelligence services, but that those intelligence services did not provide their Italian counterparts with the information necessary to intervene.

Galloni: Yes, I had already said these things in 1998, when

I was questioned by the official Commission on Terrorist Massacres of the Italian Parliament, which held hearings on the Moro assassination. I also spoke about it on various other occasions at conferences, seminars, and in interviews with various national and international papers.

EIR: But this time, differently than in the past, your revelations drew extraordinary media coverage and provoked debate throughout the country. Could it be that your statement was used by certain sectors of the Italian institutions to issue an international warning about the possibility of a new "strategy of tension"?¹

Galloni: This is possible, because, on the one hand, Francesco Cossiga, who was Interior Minister at the time, came out very strongly against me, accusing me of inventing everything; but on the other hand, I accused some people of having violated Italian sovereignty. We agree that there are some parts of the Bush Administration that are against certain policies of the present government, and particularly against the center-left opposition and its policies; I hope the center-left

1. The events of the 1970s show how a "global strategy of tension" functioned, and still functions. At that time, orchestrated terrorist actions were used by covert intelligence networks to justify constitutional changes, restrictions of civil liberties, and other political decisions intended to usher in a dictatorial process. At that time, the majority of the Italian population and political institutions did not fall into the trap, and defended the Constitution—unlike what happened in Greece some years before, where sectors of the army took over, with the pretext that democracy was threatened.

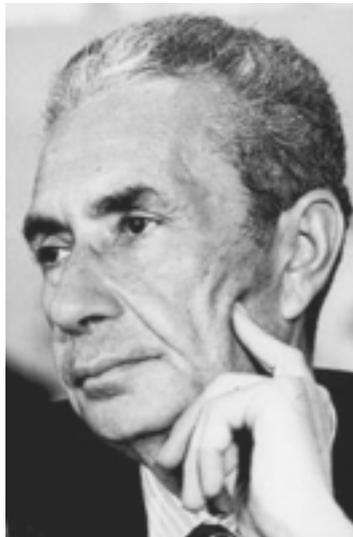
With 9/11, a gigantic "strategy of tension" has exploded in the United States and globally, as Dick Cheney's neo-con networks have launched an assault against the Constitution. This strategic situation brings into focus the importance of the earlier Italian experience. See also the LaRouche in 2004 campaign Special Report, "The Synarchist Resurgence Behind the Madrid Train Bombing of March 11, 2004," available at www.larouchepac.com.

wins the coming elections in April 2006 and is able to form a new government.

Originally, the Moro issue was not the main focus of the interview. Actually, it focussed on recent developments in which American authorities kidnapped a person of Islamic religion in Milan, who was allegedly under investigation for possible involvement in terrorism; this action was in clear violation of Italian independence and sovereignty. The Italian government has demanded an explanation from the American Ambassador, who has only provided answers whose contents have not yet been made public. This subject reminded me of another situation that was somewhat similar: something Aldo Moro said to me about 6-8 weeks before he was kidnapped. The two of us, he as president and I as vice-secretary of the Christian Democracy party (DC), spoke about the continuous attacks of the Red Brigades, who used kidnappings, assassinations of magistrates, “knee-capping” of political leaders, etc., and the difficulties our intelligence services had in finding the terrorist hideouts where the attacks originated.

Moro uttered a statement which surprised me a little bit. He said, our countermoves would be more efficient if the American and Israeli intelligence services, which have more information than we do, shared their information and knowledge with us, because then we could more easily discover and dismantle the terrorist hideouts. I did not insist on knowing how he found out about these things; I was a bit perplexed, because if Moro said such things, then he definitely must have had specific sources. Moro was not a person to say such things without any basis.

This is not the first time I have dealt with these things. I mentioned them for the first time on July 22, 1998, when I was questioned by the Special Parliamentary Commission on Massacres, chaired by Sen. [Giovanni] Pellegrino. On that occasion, I reported on what Moro had said. So I was surprised that Senator Pellegrino, reacting to my recent interview, asked why I had not reported this before, during the hearings of the Parliamentary Commission. I told him that if he reads the transcript of the meeting he chaired, he'll find my statements on that discussion with Moro. Maybe the terminology was a bit different, because now I am speaking not only of information but also of infiltration of the Red Brigades by the intelligence services. . . . But as we know, intelligence services do not have any other means to get information except by infiltrating these groups. I am surprised that someone could be surprised by my statements. My statements are not too late



Aldo Moro (left), Italy's former Prime Minister, was kidnapped and assassinated by the Red Brigades in 1978. Several weeks before the kidnapping, he told Galloni that the American and Israeli intelligence services had information about the terrorists that they were not sharing with the Italian government. On the right is Communist Party chairman Enrico Berlinguer, with whom Moro was in a dialogue about how to govern Italy in the national interest. Berlinguer wanted to distance himself from Moscow—but Galloni's CIA interlocutors didn't believe it.

in coming. I do not have any way to further investigate these matters, and it is not my task to do so; I have given some indications, but other authorities should be in charge, and have the task to investigate further.

Contradictions in the Official Story

After my recent statements, there was some follow-up. First of all, Hon. Falco Accame, former president of the Defense Commission of the Chamber of Deputies and president of the National Association of Armed Forces Victims, contacted me. For many years, Accame has been investigating on behalf of the five policemen who were escorting Moro, who were killed during the kidnapping of March 16, 1978. Accame just sent me an impressive amount of material he has collected, which I gave to the Carabinieri of the ROS department [Special Operations Unit], who are still investigating Moro's assassination, under the authority of the Italian magistracy. Apart from these contacts and the documents received from Accame though, there were inconsistencies in the declarations of the so-called repentant terrorists during the four “Moro trials.”

There are many obvious contradictions. These terrorists, even when they made their statements so that their sentences would be reduced, never made clear who really participated in the Moro kidnapping of March 16. These Red Brigaders have often contradicted themselves, because they reported that their members did not have serious military and firearms training; but persons with expert training definitely took part in the March 16 attack, because to be able to hit and kill five

policemen who were very close to Moro without wounding Moro himself, can only be done by highly trained professionals. None of the Red Brigades terrorists had such capabilities.

Secondly, although the magistrates did not further investigate this, a high-level member of the Italian intelligence services was apparently on the scene on March 16, with the excuse that he was visiting some friends. He was there at 9:00 that morning, and said he was there because he had been invited to lunch; but as far as I know, nobody gets invited to lunch at 9:00 A.M. He was on the scene and followed the event and knew about it.

There are other suspicious aspects which Aldo Moro's brother looked into; he is a magistrate and also wrote a book in which he challenged the story that Moro was kept in the prison indicated by the terrorists during the trials. He uses very strong arguments to reject this version of the story, saying that if his brother had been kept in a very small room for over 50 days, then the corpse would not have been found in such good condition. Aldo Moro was used to walking over two miles each day. Additionally, sand was found in Moro's trousers; the same type of sand was also found on the tires of the car in which Moro was found. According to Moro's brother, the terrorists never revealed the real location of the prison.

Another aspect: The center of all the terrorist operations in the Moro kidnapping turned out to be in Florence, where there was a house used for meetings of the Red Brigades' leaders. So far, nobody has identified the house or its owner. In this house, there was certainly a person who was in command of the entire operation and who has never been identified. The terrorist Moretti, who received orders from this individual, never gave the name to the investigators. DC leader Flaminio Piccoli made some allusions to these questions during hearings of the Commission on Massacres. Piccoli said that the "brains" of the Red Brigades was in Florence and this person must have had high-level capabilities. Who is this person? We do not know him yet.

Then, again from the Commission on Massacres chaired by Senator Pellegrino, it turns out there were contacts between the Mossad and the Red Brigades. This emerged in the hearings of March 18, 1999. It also came out in the interrogations of repentant terrorist Fabrizio Peci, who said that the Red Brigades had contacts with the Mossad from the very beginning.

Operation Gladio and the Moro Case

So there were grounds for what Moro told me. But the most astonishing things were provided by Falco Accame. He showed me this letter I have in my hands, which is an order from the Defense Ministry, General Directorate for Military Personnel of the Navy. According to Accame, Giulio Andreotti did not tell the full truth about Gladio.² What Andreotti

2. Operation Gladio was the Italian name for Stay Behind, an underground network of military people and civilians created by NATO immediately after

said was true, and it's true that Gladio was created throughout Europe after 1951, but it was created for internal aims. I was provided with evidence about the origin of Gladio during my trips to the United States: Gladio was based on the Pentagon's fear that the Soviet Union could start World War III, and since the Soviets had strategic superiority in Europe, they could occupy Europe in about one month, the way Hitler did. Gladio was therefore to be the instrument used to organize resistance in case of Soviet military occupation. Originally, Gladio drew on elements from the Catholic-inspired partisan movement, but also took people directly from the fascist organizations. However, this type of Gladio organization was practically inoperational.

In reality, there was also a second Gladio involved in operations abroad and more directly in contact with the CIA. This second Gladio was formed by three columns: the first one included elements of the Army, particularly from the Folgore division and the fascist Decima Mas of Valerio Borghese, who also was involved in an attempted coup d'état; the second was called the Wolves, with elements of the Navy, which had a point of reference in the Ministry of the Navy here in Rome; the third formation, called the Doves, consisted of civilians.

One of these individuals, who was a member of the Wolves, Antonino Arconte, number G-71, was called to the operational center in the city of La Spezia on March 2, 1978, and was told to leave for Beirut with a letter, a copy of which I have here with me. In this letter, Arconte "was authorized to obtain information of the third degree or higher, if useful for operations to contact Middle East terrorist groups with the aim of obtaining collaboration and information useful for freeing Aldo Moro." In Beirut, he was to make contact with Col. Stefano Giovannone, who was responsible for the Italian intelligence services in the region. This was at the very beginning of March, while the kidnapping of Moro took place on March 16; this man left for Beirut, where he arrived about six days before the terrorist assault against Moro, and delivered this document to a person named Ferraro, who gave it to Giovannone.

All this was before the kidnapping, so it is evident that the kidnapping had been already planned and that this section of the intelligence services was already informed of the coming event. Why did they not inform Moro, his security, and the

World War II, with the aim to prepare for resistance and guerrilla warfare in case of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe. Stay Behind networks existed in all European countries, and were coordinated by secret service sections that responded, not to the elected governments and Constitutions, but to parallel intelligence forces under the command of NATO or sections of the CIA. But these Gladio networks turned into political operations for internal and external "insurgency and counterinsurgency" on behalf of specific political groups and interests involved in coups d'état, assassinations of political leaders, and a variety of other dirty tricks that had nothing to do with the Soviet threat. These networks became instruments of what was known as the "strategy of tension."

Italian intelligence services? Not the “Italian” ones that took orders from the CIA, but the true Italian, patriotic services.

Arconte did not destroy the paper, but later, to protect his life, he gave it to a notary. Now, either this is a fake document—and if this is demonstrated, then those responsible must be convicted—or it is not fake, and then we must start all the investigations into the Moro kidnapping over again, from the very beginning. Because the statements Moro made to me in 1978 had a real basis.

We also do not know where Moro’s bag ended up. It contained highly classified documents, and was taken by the terrorists. Moro always had three bags: one with his medicine, one with his university papers, and a third with very sensitive and classified documents which he always had with him. The terrorists said there was nothing important in this third bag and that they destroyed it.

These are some of the issues and problems that arose after my recent interview. I have already told the Carabinieri about these questions.

EIR: What about Francesco Cossiga?

Galloni: Francesco Cossiga made very direct accusations against me. He claimed that I invented everything; that Moro was against me, and that Moro would never have said such things to me. To the contrary, I can say that at that time Moro intended to name me head of the DC Secretariat to replace [Benigno] Zaccagnini. I was very close to Moro’s political line, because others in his faction tended to isolate themselves, while I tried to establish dialogue and cooperation with other factions of the party. I got this ferocious reaction from Cossiga, who also said many things which were not true and groundless. . . .

EIR: Let us come back to the new “strategy of tension.”

Galloni: In my view, the conditions for a repeat of the strategy of tension are no longer present. The strategy of tension, as I realized during my visits in the U.S.A., was implemented as a function of the danger that the Italian Communists could enter the Italian government. I remember what representatives of the Pentagon told me very clearly, and which was also very clearly repeated in three subsequent discussions I had at the State Department—the first with the Italian desk, then with the European desk, and finally with the Western World desk. Everyone repeated their total opposition to the entry of the Communists into the Italian government, for ideological reasons. They completely rejected this possibility, as they had done in France. In the end, they were less disturbed with France, because there was a very large Socialist party in France that could limit the Communist influence; but they said they were very disturbed by similar developments in Italy.

They told me very serious things: “We are troubled, because this is a question of life and death for us.” I remember these words; this expression remained in my head. “Because once the Communists are in the government, they will move

to prevent the installation of military bases. And without these bases in Italy, we lack the means to react in the event of a Soviet land offensive.” For us, they said, it is a question of life or death. This made me shiver, because I then made the direct connection between the strategy of tension and this problem, which was managed then, as today, by the Pentagon. The way that the operation in Iraq is totally managed by the Pentagon today; it was the same then, in regard to the possibility of World War III.

I then became aware that the entire strategy of tension was aimed in this direction, a direction that the Soviet Union also foresaw. This was a strategy of tension that was born of the necessity, in the event that there were a government with Communist participation in Italy, to turn Italy into a new Greece: that is, a coup d’état. The strategy of tension was functional for a coup d’état.

When I was Deputy in the Chamber of Deputies and I saw all the papers related to the failed coup by Valerio Borghese, I realized that it was a serious operation and not a joke. The putschists even had a written declaration to read to the public after the occupation of the television headquarters. I read it: It said, among other things, that we finally put an end to this system of political parties, etc. When I had contacts with the Washington CSIS [Center for Strategic and International Studies], I realized that all the coups d’état carried out in South and Central America, etc., had been prepared first with a policy of a strategy of tension, to create tensions and fear in public opinion; a true military takeover came later. In Italy, the atmosphere was different, because the Italian people reacted better to this strategy of tension. With this strategy of tension, they succeeded in establishing contacts with extreme right and extreme left groups.

EIR: I was speaking of a new “strategy of tension,” which is not related to the Soviet question. Let me explain: In the U.S. Administration there is presently a group of so-called neo-cons around Dick Cheney in particular, who say, “With us or against us.” And all the other countries, including Italy, are told to get in line with their policy, now and in the future. We know—and there are ongoing investigations on this—that false stories and lies were fabricated ad hoc to justify the military attack against Iraq—

Galloni: Yes, I agree.

EIR: —such as the story of the uranium from Niger supposedly used for an Iraqi nuclear bomb. Rome—not coincidentally—played a role in this story. There is currently a big debate and an investigation into these matters in the United States. Recently there was also what we might call a “white coup” led by Cheney, to destroy the Constitution and the special role of “checks and balances” played by the U.S. Senate; the coup was defeated. There are also indications that a new imperial strategy is being implemented by these neo-con groups through wars and destabilization operations—

Galloni: I am presently not in a position to say if behind all this, there is also a maneuver, here in Italy for example, to save the Berlusconi government, which is actually in serious difficulty, if for these American interests it is essential to keep the Berlusconi government alive. It could be that a new strategy of tension in Italy could have these aims.

EIR: I believe that today there is a growing necessity to understand the “strategy of tension” of the past decades, to explain it more thoroughly, because it has not been fully understood, as the Moro assassination has not been yet fully understood and explained.

Galloni: I understood it very well. Because the hostility of certain American sectors against Moro’s policy was in this context. When I would go to the U.S.A., I would say that the discussions with the Communists were being carried out in agreement with Enrico Berlinguer, who wanted to distance himself from Moscow. They told me that this was an illusion. “Moscow also says the same thing, because it wants to facilitate the entry of the Communists into the government.” I said that my impression was the contrary: that Moscow was strongly against Berlinguer’s policy. Those American forces were convinced that it was Moscow that was actually pushing Berlinguer to act as a sort of submarine, to get into the Italian government and stop the military bases.

This was the great difference that came out in the three meetings I mentioned before. There I realized that from the standpoint of *thinking*, they were really weak. I have to admit that from an organizational standpoint they were greatly superior. I had these three meetings, and each of the people knew exactly what I had discussed with the others, down to the last word. And then all the discussions had to be summarized for a briefing to the President. We in Italy cannot imagine being organized in this manner. I admired their organizational capability, but not their intelligence. They were not able to carry out intelligent reasoning. In the end, they always said, “No, no, no.”

And after a few years, they had the same attitude toward Andreotti. I saw some people close to Ray Cline, who was working with the CIA or something similar, who came to me in 1985 and told me that they had the sense that Andreotti was moving to the other side, Moscow’s side. At that time, Andreotti was beginning a dialogue with Gorbachov. They abruptly took the same attitude against Andreotti as they had taken with Moro earlier. In my view, the organization of the trial against Andreotti, which originated from the American mafia, with false statements, etc., was started for that reason, around 1985-86.

I remember very well that when I was a government minister, there was a government meeting in which we discussed removing our ambassador in Moscow, who did not follow our policy but openly represented the American line. He continuously gave us reports saying that Gorbachov was still following the old Soviet line.

EIR: Today, this intellectual smallness in the present Administration—

Galloni: It is the same. What the U.S. President has done, inspired by these groups, is clearly wrong. They follow that same line. We have to shake up America starting from the universities, from the intellectual layers.

EIR: That is what *EIR* and the LaRouche movement are doing.

Galloni: This is what my son Nino³ tells me, and I fully agree with this effort. This is the direction to pursue. It is very difficult, but it is the only way.

EIR: On the present strategy of a “clash of civilizations,” of preventive wars—

Galloni: It is a clear manifestation of intellectual smallness, because there is no clash of civilizations. The real problem is to gradually lead the Arab world and Islamic religion to overcome fundamentalist tendencies, and for this we need dialogue, not animosity.

EIR: Next year, an important election will take place here in Italy, which will be decisive both in terms of programmatic content and in terms of the new alliances that will be responsible for formulating and implementing the programs.

Galloni: We must go back to a proportional electoral system, similar to what Alcide De Gasperi conceived. He suggested that before elections, parties should decide on their alliances, within the proportional system. Ten years ago, we made a mistake in moving from a proportional to a majority system. It is true that the way the proportional system was used during the period of [Bettino] Craxi’s leadership provoked a crisis in the Italian political system. This came after the death of Moro, whose idea was to reach what he called “full democracy,” which Italy never experienced. Until then, one could not imagine a government led by those who were in the opposition; that is, a government led by the Communists. This was not possible; both Palmiro Togliatti and Stalin knew it. [Pietro] Nenni told me that when he went to Moscow to receive a peace prize, he was told that on the eve of the elections of April 18, 1948, Stalin personally told Togliatti: Don’t be so crazy as to believe you can win the elections in Italy, because I will not fight World War III over Italy. You have some freedom and power in the trade unions and other institutions, and you should be satisfied with that. Togliatti answered that he had no such intentions.

Moro wanted to reach a “full democracy,” in which “alter-

3. Dr. Nino Galloni is an economist who has served in several Italian government ministries, and is currently the auditor of INPDAP, the main institute coordinating pension funds for public-sector retirees. An interview with him appeared in *EIR*, Feb. 18, 2005. A staunch advocate of Lyndon LaRouche’s proposal for a New Bretton Woods system, he has been a participant in numerous *EIR* conferences and seminars.

nation” was possible; a situation possible only with a deep change in both the DC and the Communist Party [PCI]. The DC, with Zaccagnini, would become more and more open to social questions, and the PCI would break with Moscow. Moro wanted to have a step-by-step process without dramatic breaks on either side. And he once told me that we should do everything to win the elections, but in the event that we lost, we should be ready to accept the results in a democratic way. It is not true that Moro wanted to have an “historical compromise”; you cannot find one sentence of his in this direction. Once Moro was killed, Fanfani also told me that the project was no longer possible, and that the only possibility was a deal with the Socialists. At that point, Craxi no longer accepted a simple center-left coalition, but said that he first wanted to see the results of the election, and then he would make the decision about which coalition he wanted to build. Italy has followed this sort of opportunism right down to the present time. The Socialists claimed the rights of the majority, like the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (the Prime Minister), even if they had just 10% of the vote. The Socialist [Giuliano] Amato, on behalf of Craxi, even presented this concept at one of the CSIS conferences in which I took part. They wanted to become the determining factor with just 10%. The Americans laughed at this. This attitude has ruined democracy in Italy.

EIR: Italy in the international arena: What treaties and alliances should be promoted?

Galloni: I am for a great commitment to Europe, to make it able to represent a point of autonomy. India and China are asking us to strengthen Europe in order to create a better strategic equilibrium. Not in an anti-American way, but friendship with America in a new dialectical relationship. It is the strategy implicit in Article 11 of the Italian Constitution, which nobody has really analyzed in depth yet.⁴

Article 11 represents a real modern revolution, because it implies that to abolish war as a means of settling international disputes is not simply a question of discussing just or unjust wars, as has been done in the past. Abolishing war means creating international communities: the UN, Europe, etc., such that all the problems that arise among states must be resolved by these communities. These communities must have their own army, as every country has its own police force, to repress potential conflicts. That is, no war anymore, but police actions. This is the strategy. We will certainly need decades to reach this objective.

4. Article 11 reads: “Italy repudiates war as an instrument offending the liberty of peoples and as a means for settling disputes; it agrees to limitations of sovereignty where they are necessary to allow for a legal system of peace and justice between nations, provided the principle of reciprocity is guaranteed; it promotes and encourages international organizations furthering such ends.”

The Bologna Bombing

‘Strategy of Tension’ 25 Years Ago, and Now

by Claudio Celani

Twenty-five years ago, on Aug. 2, 1980, a bomb went off in the Bologna central train station, provoking the largest massacre of innocent civilians in the history of Italian post-war terrorism. Along with terror incidents in Piazza Fontana (1969), Brescia, and the Italicus train (1974), Bologna has become the symbol of the so-called “Strategy of Tension”—the use of blind terrorism to create conditions for a reactionary shift in the government.

Investigations of the Bologna massacre have identified the perpetrators, neo-fascists Giusva Fioravanti and Francesca Mambro, and some of the higher circles involved in the coverup of the terror act. This has led to a conviction against Licio Gelli, grandmaster of the conspiratorial P-2 freemasonic Lodge, his buddy Francesco Pazienza, and three top officers of the Italian military secret police (SISMI), all members of P-2.

The investigations and the numerous trials concerning the Bologna massacre have cast light on how the secret P-2 association, a product of Anglo-American synarchist circles, has played a role in the coverup of the massacre, and in the destabilization of Italy. However, as Bologna mayor Sergio Cofferati stated in his speech for the 25th anniversary, “the string-pullers are still in the dark.”

On Aug. 2, 2005, thousands of citizens of Bologna gathered in a public ceremony to commemorate the victims, as they have every year since 1980. And as in every other year, the head of the association of families of the victims, and the Bologna mayor gave speeches calling for truth and justice, interrupted several times by applause. As every other year, the government representative was met by boos, usually directed by radical leftists.

But it is not only the radicals protesting. Informed Italians see that a powerful faction in government circles represents a continuity with those conspiratorial forces which have been involved in the coverup of the Bologna investigation. In this context, former Italian President Francesco Cossiga, as spokesman of that cover-up faction, intervened on the eve of the commemoration, to propose reopening the Bologna trials. “New evidence,” he said, would suggest that it was not Italian neo-fascists, but “Palestinian radical organizations” which planted the Bologna bomb in 1980.

This suggestion was rejected. The central issue of the

during the hot phases of the post-war period, which still need to be investigated, such as the Moro assassination. Indeed, recently former Christian Democracy leader Hon. Giovanni Galloni spoke of American and Israeli infiltration into the Red Brigades around the time of the kidnapping and assassination of Moro.² These intelligence services did not collaborate with their Italian counterparts. Galloni's statements have raised new discussions and doubts, and reopened old wounds, because there is still a very urgent and strong demand to know the truth behind what happened at that time.

One thing which emerged very clearly in the later investigations, was the involvement of networks connected to what was known as Gladio or "Stay Behind" operations. During the early Cold War period, these networks were trained to prepare for guerrilla warfare in regions of Western Europe in case of a Soviet invasion. Later, some of them were used for political destabilizations in the West, on behalf of certain Western political interests—the so-called "parallel Gladio."

On these matters, Admiral Accame has spent much time and energy in search of the truth, and his investigation has revealed some dramatic aspects. "Regarding the Moro case, Gladio may have had a marginal role from an operational standpoint, but an extremely important role in terms of the

2. See interview, "Was There a Foreign Hand in the Moro Assassination?" *EIR*, Aug. 26, 2005.

knowledge of Moro's history, and in particular the kidnapping on the Via Fani. Indeed, Antonino Arconte, a member of this Gladio, was apparently sent on a mission by the Defense Ministry-Navy Department, in collaboration with Consubin, the command structure of the underwater commandos centered in the harbor of La Spezia, to deliver a message in Beirut—a copy of which is published in Arconte's book. In this message, our head of intelligence in the region, Col. Stefano Giovannone, was asked to take initiatives with the PLO and the PFLP to open a channel to be able to communicate with the Red Brigades in order to help free Aldo Moro. The order to deliver this message was given on March 2, 1978, fourteen days *before* the Moro kidnapping! This implies that somebody inside the state institutions had knowledge of the likely attack. . . . Moro was to be kidnapped and then freed, because he was to be turned into a pawn against the government structures, after a number of interrogations carried out by the Red Brigades. . . . I checked this story personally, I believe it is credible, and I officially demanded that new investigations on these allegations be opened."

On Gladio, Accame said he shared the evaluation of Senator Pellegrino, president of the Investigating Commission on Massacres, who wrote a few years ago: "I cannot say if a parallel Gladio existed. I can say with certainty that the Gladio I learned about is not sufficient to explain all of this underground world. On the contrary, the more we continue our

Moro Assassination Needs More Investigation

The Italian government has been called on to respond to several parliamentary interrogations on the case of Antonino Arconte, a former military intelligence agent, who claims that he has evidence showing that intelligence circles had foreknowledge of the planned kidnapping of Italian statesman Aldo Moro in 1978.

The parliamentary interrogations, promoted by, among others, former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, demand that a serious investigation be carried out to determine whether Arconte's allegations are true, or false. In either case, the implications are enormous.

Many serious experts look skeptically at Arconte's revelations, citing the following reasons:

1. No intelligence service in the world would transmit such orders, as reported by Arconte, in a written form, let alone with the prescription: "Destroy after reading," as Arconte reports; furthermore, the paper with the order would remain with its recipient, and not with Arconte;

2. The SISMI station chief in Beirut was Col. Stefano

Giovannone, the most trusted collaborator of Moro's in the intelligence community. The first thing Giovannone would do upon receipt of such an order, would be to pick up the phone and call up Moro. The kidnapping plan would be disrupted.

3. Arconte claims that Moro's kidnapping was organized by the KGB, with the participation of international terrorist Carlos; Arconte, fearing for his life, went to hide in the United States, and there he decided to come out with the truth only in 1998, as a sort of "life insurance."

4. Arconte's revelations occur in the midst of a campaign, carried out by right-wing political forces in Italy, with the help of neo-con "experts" from the U.S.A., blaming only the "KGB connection" behind Moro's kidnapping and assassination. The same sources, produce "evidence" that the story according to which Henry Kissinger was behind the Moro assassination, was a KGB disinformation operation.

Thus, as prominent personalities interviewed by *EIR* have insisted, it is all the more urgent that the government respond on the case, and that a new investigation on the Moro case be opened; if Arconte's story is false, then it should be found out who is pushing Arconte and for what reasons.—*Claudio Celani*