

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.