
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.