

## Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

### Kissinger and the 'Super S' scandal

"Living dangerously." This was the slogan of the Futurists, the fanatical cultural group that prepared the ground for fascism in Italy. According to well-informed sources in Rome, this must be the *Weltanschauung* of Henry Kissinger.

For the second time, on Oct. 26, he risked acquiring some direct knowledge of Italian justice from the standpoint of the accused. Kissinger arrived in Milan accompanied, according to the press agency Repubblica, by former State Department adviser Michael Ledeen, who has been declared *persona non grata* by Italian authorities.

The first time Kissinger encountered Italian justice was last year when he escaped from prosecution by Judge Ferdinando Imposimato, thanks to the illegal protection granted to him by the U.S. ambassador in Italy, Maxwell Raab, who hosted Kissinger in the embassy and used his prerogative of extraterritoriality.

Imposimato had wanted to interrogate Kissinger on the kidnapping and assassination of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978. The magistracy had received a formal legal brief (*esposto*) documenting the involvement of Kissinger in that crime.

Most probably it was the secretiveness of Kissinger's arrival in Italy this time that saved him from any legal action by Imposimato, a courageous magistrate who paid for his fight against crime and destabilization with the murder of his brother, an "indirect vendetta" organized by the high-level controllers of the mafia.

Kissinger was seen on Oct. 26 at a

concert at the La Scala theater in Milan, accompanied by the president of the Montedison chemical group, Mario Schimberni. Kissinger was portrayed by the press as "special foreign-policy adviser to Reagan." Kissinger was characterized in the same way by the German and the Swedish press when he visited those countries after departing from Italy, to discuss "the problems of worldwide industrial strategy."

It was the press agency Repubblica which revealed that Kissinger had not arrived in Italy alone. "Among the people accompanying Kissinger, someone noted a character who is very prominent in the press these days." The "character" noted was Michael Ledeen, whom most Americans have never heard of but who has indeed been featured quite prominently in the Italian press over the recent period. His name hit the front pages after the arrest of the former director of the Italian military secret services (SISMI) Gen. Pietro Musumeci.

Musumeci was the key person in the so-called "Super S," a parallel and supersecret branch of SISMI that was proven to have been involved in major terrorist actions in Italy, including the 1980 Bologna train-station bombing that left 81 persons dead.

General Musumeci was a member of the Propaganda-2 Freemasonic lodge, broken up within a week of the first attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II after it was proved that the lodge had organized and funded both "left" and "right" terrorism, drug- and gun-running, and coup d'état plots. Musumeci was arrested and indicted for the Bologna bombing.

Michael Ledeen, former official adviser on terrorism to the U.S. State Department under Alexander Haig, was an operative of Super S, and was

declared *persona non grata* by the Italian authorities, who served notice that he was not to set foot in Italy again.

At the time of his operations for Super S, however, Ledeen was also an associate of Kissinger at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington. Moreover, many Italian newspapers have already underlined that not only Ledeen, but another member of the "parallel service," Francesco Pazienza, was closely linked to Kissinger.

Thus, it is cautiously believed that Kissinger's major concern in coming to Italy was not to attend the concert conducted by Carlo Maria Giulini at La Scala, but rather to try to block the spread of the scandal around Super S. That scandal is leading directly to Henry Kissinger!

Besides, Kissinger has every interest in freezing anything that concerns the massacre in Bologna. During the original investigation of that hideous crime of Aug. 2, 1980, Judge Aldo Gentile discovered that the action had been plotted at the Montecarlo Lodge, a secret lodge connected to the P-2 lodge whose membership includes, according to witnesses, Henry Kissinger.

After the arrest of P-2 member Musumeci, Judge Gentile, who was "watergated" and removed from his post immediately after he uncovered the Montecarlo lodge and Kissinger's membership, gave an interview to *La Stampa*, emphasizing that the investigation of Super S confirmed what he had discovered on Montecarlo and P-2 involvement.

Interestingly, Gentile mentioned in the course of the interview: "I have never understood why the PCI [Italy's Communist Party] did not want to support my investigation at that time."