

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 Castiglione 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.