

# '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.