

## Italian Terrorist Trials Shake IPS, Rockefeller

### ITALY

After years of forced postponement, two major trials have begun in Italy which threaten to dismantle once and for all the Interpol-Institute for Policy Studies destabilization capabilities within that country. The trials — being held against the failed 1970 “Borghese Coup” and the 1969 massacre in Piazza Fontana, Milan — were opened immediately after a Constitutional Court ruling which revoked the so-called “political-military secrets” act invoked most notably by former Premier Aldo Moro to kill all investigations by magistrates at their inception by withholding evidence.

From the information on the two incidents presently available, as the leading defendants have finally been brought to trial, it is clear why Moro, a leader of Italy’s Atlanticist forces, moved so vigorously to suppress information on the affairs.

The Borghese affair in 1970 involved an attempted coup carried out by Prince Junio Borghese — who headed Mussolini’s “death squads” 40 years ago — and his neo-fascist paramilitary organization Avanguardia Nazionale. Behind Borghese, the threads of the investigation have led to General Vito Miceli, former head of the NATO-linked “parallel” division of the military secret services, the SID, and to figures in both the Interior and Foreign Ministries. Notable among these figures is former national chief of police Federico D’Amato, who maintained ties to both the Rockefeller-run Interpol organization and the CIA and was the mentor of present Interior Minister Cossiga.

The Piazza Fontana massacre involves an odd combination of right and leftwing terrorists which is characteristic of the terrorist networks traceable to the Washington, D.C. Institute for Policy Studies. Accused of bombing the Banca Nazionale del Agricoltura office in Milan on Dec. 12, 1969, killing 12 persons, are an extreme leftist-anarchist, ballerina Gianni Valpreda, and an avowed admirer of Adolf Hitler, Franco Freda. Valpreda and Freda were arrested immediately following the bombing, but were not brought to trial until this week.

Swift and vigorous prosecution of the cases has become an urgent matter for the government of Premier Giulio Andreotti, whose hands have been tied both domestically and in foreign policy conduct by Atlanticists around Moro who are seeking to topple his fragile one-party government. The likelihood is that Andreotti will be able to use the trials to clean out his Rockefeller-backed opposition, providing himself with a stable domestic base of support in the coming weeks’ and months’ international economic negotiations.

For the Rockefeller faction, on the other hand, the

Italian developments threaten to unravel their entire nest of Interpol, IPS and intelligence agency terrorist built up painstakingly in some cases as long ago as the Versailles period.

The Constitutional Court — under pressure from the republican forces typified by Italian Prime Minister Andreotti — has now redefined the notion of state secret as that information which, if released, would “endanger national sovereignty and the people’s democratic institutions” and proceeded to grant Andreotti *full powers* to determine what is and what is not to be considered a “state secret.” As stated repeatedly by Andreotti before the Court’s decision, he intends to pursue a no-holds-barred policy against the commingled “right” and “left”-wing terrorist networks of Interpol and the Institute for Policy Studies operating in Italy.

Testifying today before the Chamber of Deputies Special Commission for the Reform of the Secret Services — a reform project drafted by Andreotti himself — the Premier restated those intentions in unequivocal answers to two questions posed to him by his long-time ally in the Socialist Party, Giacomo Mancini. Regarding the question of whether foreign secret services are involved in Italian terrorism, Andreotti stated that “there are well founded reasons to suspect so,” while on the state secrets issue he said that “I will not invoke any secrecy, except for in some specific cases, which we will have to examine.”

The court’s decision was the culmination of years of see-saw struggles and factional fights between Italy’s constitutional forces headed by Andreotti and the Atlanticist forces grouping around Moro. At least since 1972, Andreotti has been the target of destabilization operations by Rockefeller’s Atlanticists as he became increasingly the outspoken leader of a faction committed to end Atlanticist domination and unmask and prosecute the domestic top-level terrorist controllers. In 1974, after previously being unseated as Prime Minister, in his new capacity as Defense Minister, removed and ordered the arrest of SID leader General Miceli for his involvement in the Borghese coup and for being implicated in the Piazza Fontana massacre. Furthermore, Andreotti declassified relevant military secrets, prevented the SID files from being destroyed and handed them out to the judges in charge of the investigations. Then, as now, he was backed by Mancini’s wing of the PSI and the hard-line, pro-Soviet faction within the Communist Party.

The files released by Andreotti at the time threatened to completely bring into the open the relations between the centers of political and economic power in Italy and the Rockefeller’s interests. But then-Premier Aldo Moro removed Andreotti as Defense Minister, blocked all investigations into the Borghese coup and related affairs, and proceeded to direct a cover-up which resulted in the now famous “omissis” (deletions) scandal.

### *Moro's Cover-Up Over*

Now, with the trials underway, the hand behind the Italian terror wave is about to be exposed. As early as January 30, 1976 the leading Milanese daily *Corriere della Sera* identified the common elements of all the trials being blocked by Moro: "The investigation into the bombing of Trento could intervene into this (Piazza Fontana) trial creating within all the judges involved the suspicion that there is a much broader plot — a plot which is not limited to the events of 1969 — and of a scheme which includes even the successive events of the 1970 Borghese coup attempt, the Brescia massacre and the 1974 Sogno coup attempt."

The days of Moro's cover-up in behalf of the Rockefellers are over. Andreotti himself, encouraged by his allies in the PSI and PCI, will take the stand to testify in the Borghese trial because "in this trial he has come to be the representative of a democratic government fighting to defeat fascist subversion," in the words of *Corriere della Sera* two days ago. Yesterday *Corriere's* editor Michele Tito, blasted Moro for being one of the key politicians responsible for allowing the terrorists net-

works to remain intact. Tito charged that Moro's use of the state secrets act was "the beginning of the inevitable terrorist degeneration of Italy." As the trials develop it will be uncovered, as is already clear for Italian traditionalist forces, that the Borghese coup, Piazza Fontana, Trento — in short all terrorist activity either from right or left — are a single operation directed by the "parallel CIA" in coordination with Moro and the "parallel SID."

The Rockefeller-Institute for Policy Studies forces have responded to the likelihood of their being rounded up and jailed in the near future with a redoubled terror spree aimed at creating a state-of-seige mentality within the Italian population at large. June 1, the entire city of Milan was held hostage as a "common criminal" threatened to bomb all schools. The following day, within a period of 12 hours, two leading conservative journalists — Indro Montanelli of *Il Giornale* and Vittorio Bruno of *Secolo 19* were shot and wounded in an obvious attempt to scare Italian journalists away from continuing the press exposés campaign against the Institute's and related terrorist outfits in Italy.

## NSC Takes Another Shot At Toppling West Germany's Schmidt

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### WEST GERMANY

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U.S. President Jimmy Carter and West German opposition leader Walther Leisler Kiep, a fellow member of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, met in Washington May 31 to coordinate strategy to topple the government of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Schmidt has been targeted for removal ever since he began his defense of nuclear energy by supporting the sale of West German nuclear reactors to Brazil last year. Schmidt's coalition government is made up of Schmidt's own Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the tiny Free Democratic Party (FDP), whose chairman is Schmidt's Foreign Minister, Hans Dietrich Genscher.

Kiep, an executive committee member of the opposition Christian Democratic Union (CDU), told the press after his return to West Germany that although he was impressed by Carter, he was much more interested in "discussing what a good Foreign Minister Genscher would make in a CDU government." Kiep added that even if Genscher would not immediately accept this offer to pull out of and thereby sink the Schmidt government, he (Kiep) would still pledge CDU support for certain of the present government's policies — mainly "Genscher's foreign policies" — as proof that a CDU-FDP coalition could work.

Playing Trilateral Commission transmission belt into West German politics is an old role for Kiep. After the Carter vote fraud victory last November, Kiep personally tried to prevent U.S. Labor Party evidence of the fraud from circulating in West Germany. In his present post as Finance Minister of the state of Lower Saxony, Kiep brought in Edward Pestal, a member of the anti-technology Club of Rome, as the Lower Saxony Science Minister, in direct opposition to Chancellor Schmidt's support for nuclear energy.

The FDP has been chosen as the lever to oust Schmidt because even CDU chairman Helmut Kohl fears a frontal attack on Schmidt through the legal method of dismissing a government — a parliamentary vote of no confidence — would split the CDU itself. Both Kohl and fascist Franz Josef Strauss of the CDU's Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, recently tried to make a scandal out of a court decision against Schmidt's use of funds three years ago, but conspicuously avoided calling for a vote.

On May 28 Schmidt challenged this cowardice. "They should call a vote of no confidence, the most powerful weapon the constitution gives — but they don't dare," Schmidt said. "This is because of Kohl's weakness as a leader: Kohl knows that many CDU members would vote against such a vote of no confidence, and that this would end his long-term career as a Chancellor candidate."

On May 31 Friederich Zimmermann, the parliamentary chairman of the CDU-CSU faction admitted that "a vote of no confidence would not be successful at the