
The Propaganda-2 Exposé

Narcotics, terrorism, and weapons traffic: an East-West conspiracy at the center

by Nora Hamerman

One of the more promising, but less reported, developments of 1982 was the U.S. administration's unleashing of a "war on drugs" policy. On Nov. 17, 1982, President Reagan himself gave a speech at Florida's Homestead Air Force Base. Standing amid tons of illegal drugs and millions of narcotics dollars confiscated by the South Florida Task Force, Reagan paid tribute to the task force's achievement and vowed that his administration's goal is "to break the power of the mob in America" and nothing short of that. He said, "We mean to end their profits, imprison their members, and cripple their organizations."

This publication, the world's leading authority on organized crime, has reason to believe that at least some forces in the Reagan White House are serious about that objective. Exactly a year ago we described 1981 as "the year of the global assassins" and charged that the bullets that had hit Egypt's Sadat, Pope John Paul II, and Ronald Reagan were not the product of "lone assassins" but served a common political aim. That aim is the destruction of all nations and institutions, and all national and world leaders, who would stand in the way of the imposition of a global "post-industrial" order. Drugs, as we have insisted since 1978 when *EIR* coined the term "Dope Inc." for the international illegal-drugs cartel, are merely the most effective means to that end.

Reagan is one of the survivors of the 1981 murder attempts who fought back in 1982; Pope John Paul II is another. At the beginning of the year the Pope gave his support to a "Crusade against the Mafia" declared by the Catholic Church in Sicily. In October, he went to Palermo, the capital of Sicily, to reiterate that policy. And during the course of the year, steps were taken to free Vatican finance from the grip of a network of individuals linked to the outlawed Propaganda-2 (P-2) Freemasonic lodge, a high-level conspiratorial organization deployed by British secret intelligence with coordinating capabilities in "left" and "right" terrorism and in the drugs-weapons traffic that makes terrorism possible. There can be no doubt that the Church's efforts to disentangle itself

from certain operations of the P-2 bank, Banco Ambrosiano, opened the way for one of the crucial developments of this year, the Jan. 25 indictments and the November opening of the trial of more than 75 top "Mafiosi" involved in a Sicily-to-U.S. heroin ring, in Palermo.

In December, Reagan asked the U.S. Congress for more than \$130 million to finance 12 special anti-drug task forces, modeled on the South Florida unit. The President's program is recognized that the drug networks, the terrorist networks, and the mafia are one animal. Although this was not publicly announced, sources in the U.S. Attorney General's office told *EIR* that when Attorney General William French Smith toured Asia and Western Europe this fall, his discussions with his counterparts centered on joint international efforts to combat both drugs *and terrorism*.

The case of Bolivia

Until elections this past fall brought to power President Hernan Siles Zuazo, Bolivia was a haven of avowed Nazi terrorists, many of them fugitives from European justice, who ran the lucrative (and rapidly growing) cocaine trade to Europe and the United States. As his first act in office, Siles Zuazo ordered the arrest of two long-wanted fascist terrorists, Stefano Delle Chiaie and Pier Luigi Pagliai, kingpins of the Bolivian cocaine trade. Although Delle Chiaie is still at large, Pagliai was caught and extradited to Italy. Among the crimes for which the pair is wanted is the August 1980 train-station bombing in Bologna, Italy, which killed more than 80 people. As we go to press, the Bolivian government has purged from the military former President Luis García Meza, who carried out the 1980 "cocaine coup."

The Bolivian cocaine trail leads to some much bigger fish, however. According to testimony given in the Bologna cases to Italian magistrates, Delle Chiaie got his orders for the Bologna massacre from an April 1980 meeting of the "Monte Carlo Lodge" in Monte Carlo, led by Licio Gelli, Grand Master of the outlawed Propaganda-2 Freemasonic

lodge, which was revealed in 1981 to have been involved in every major coup attempt and terrorist atrocity both "left" and "right" that had taken place in the previous decade in Italy. Among the members of the Monte Carlo Lodge of Gelli, according to witnesses, was former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Kissinger's name cropped up in another connection. It was Kissinger who, on Nov. 17, 1981, had chaired a meeting in Rio de Janeiro of the Georgetown Center for International and Strategic Studies to which some of the world's most notorious narcotics bankers were invited. Brazil then emerged rapidly for the first time as a principal outlet for cocaine from landlocked Bolivia to European and U.S. markets.

It is important to underline Kissinger's links to a thug like Stefano Delle Chiaie. Not by accident is Kissinger best known in the developing countries as the enforcer of the debt-collection policies of the London and Swiss bankers, policies now directed toward grabbing the raw materials of the "South." At the same time Siles Zuazo was cracking down on the cocaine mob, he took the initiative to call on the Andean Pact countries to jointly renegotiate their foreign debt. The Andean Pact was founded on the basis of Pope Paul VI's *Populorum Progressio*, a document which insisted that debt payment must never be carried out at the expense of vital economic development.

The test of the Reagan administration's "war on drugs" will be U.S. willingness to give full back-up in cleaning the Nazi-cocaine network in Bolivia, no matter what Henry Kissinger and his influential friends have to say on the matter. The second is that there will not be an effective economic recovery unless governments act on the understanding that Dope, Inc.'s underlying political aim is to block the new world economic order and maintain, at all costs, the power of the oligarchy.

January-March: The Dozier affair

Italian anti-terror squads liberated NATO General James Dozier from his Red Brigades kidnapers Jan. 28 in Padua, turning the tide in a decade-long battle between the state and the terrorists who had claimed the life of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978. Probably more important than the freeing of Dozier, and certainly crucial to its success, was the little-publicized fact that on Jan. 25, three days earlier, Judge Falcone in Palermo, Sicily had handed down 75 indictments against a ring running vast amounts of heroin into the United States via Sicily every year. The ring included Dr. Joseph Miceli-Crimi, an aide to Propaganda-2 lodge chief Licio Gelli.

The same day Dozier was freed, Italian police arrested 40 members of a drug-running gang, part of the "mafia" protecting the Red Brigades in northern Italy. Leader of the gang was a close associate of Italian Socialist Party controller Giacomo Mancini, whom *EIR* has long indicated as a mafia and terrorism boss. It was not until October, however, that

Mancini himself was quietly indicted. The gang arrested Jan. 28 was running drugs from Turkey into northern Italy via *Bulgaria*, another lead with large future implications.

In mid-January, while Dozier was still in the hands of the Red Brigades, Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini called a meeting of his national security council and elaborated a six-point program against organized crime, including investigating particularly the banking side of the drug mafia, putting under severe scrutiny the firms and suspected import-export companies. "Organized crime and terrorism are two inter-linked aspects of the threat against our democratic institutions," Spadolini declared. "We must fight back with intransigent firmness."

On Jan. 9, Italian police captured fugitive Prof. Giovanni Senzani, accused in the Moro murder of 1978. On Jan. 17, Judge Ferdinando Imposimato, the Rome magistrate in charge of the investigation of the Red Brigades, gave a press conference charging that several foreign intelligence agencies, including the Soviet KGB, the Israeli Mossad, and Libyan intelligence, were collaborating with the Red Brigades against Italy.

The Dozier investigation and the Palermo indictments opened up several U.S. leads. One was through P-2 member Francesco Pazienza, who reportedly delivered P-2 funds to State Department adviser Michael Ledeen to promote the rise to power of the Italian Socialists. Another trail led to the Carter administration and the "Billygate" scandal via Socialist lawyer Michele Papa, the point-man in Sicily for various Qaddafi-funded "Sicilian separatist" operations. Papa arranged Billy Carter's trip to Italy in 1977.

Then on Jan. 29 Italian magistrates sued Sterling National Bank of New York City, the bank which handles all financial operations for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, for having financed a \$27 million fraud operation for jailed Sicilian financier Michele Sindona. Sindona was one of the indicted in Palermo for heroin trafficking; he had claimed in his defense in the fraud case around Franklin National Bank in New York, for which he is currently serving time, that he was working with the "CIA" to raise money for a "Sicilian separatist" coup against the Italian state.

In February, one of Italy's top trade-union officials, Luigi Scricciolo, international affairs chief of the UIL labor confederation, was arrested as a Red Brigades member. It turned out that the Italian secret services had received information more than a year earlier that he was supposed to deliver information extracted from General Dozier. Scricciolo had been protected because the heads of the Italian secret services, until May 1981, were members of Licio Gelli's Propaganda-2 lodge. The Scricciolo case highlighted yet another U.S. connection to the P-2/terrorist conspiracy—Scricciolo had been working for years in close collaboration with the International Affairs Department of the AFL-CIO. Witnesses captured in the Dozier rescue testified that Scricciolo, while handling the liaison between Western trade unions and Polish

Soilidarity, was simultaneously functioning as the “public relations” officer of the Red Brigades.

Operation Nightmare

On March 17, Lyndon LaRouche rushed to relevant U.S. government agencies his estimate that the transatlantic “peace movement” was massively complicit in assisting a prepared, Qaddafi-backed revolution in Sicily against U.S. ally Italy. Subsequent information confirmed that the deployment of U.S. and European “peaceniks” against the placing of U.S. missiles in Sicily was a planned cover for the mobilizing of another kind of insurrection within Sicily itself. LaRouche linked this plot to Sindona’s complaint that he had been a faithful asset of U.S. intelligence services “hung out to dry” to take the fall for a dirty operation against the Vatican’s finances in the Franklin National Bank affair. It is very credible that Sindona was indeed shipped back to Sicily, as he claimed, to help organize a Carter administration-sponsored Sicilian insurrection.

LaRouche continued by noting, in his *EIR* article published April 6, that “this is also the crowd that organized the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II” by Turkish assassin Ali Agca, a member of the Grey Wolves fascist heroin-running gang. At the top, this network is run by the literal heirs and survivors of the Nazi regime, the Black International. It was they who backed, from behind the curtains, the meeting of Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi in Vienna during the second week of March with various leaders of the European “green” peace movement to discuss the building of separatist movements.

The Sicilian separatist revolt was code-named Operation Nightmare and, we reported, was being readied under “a truly nightmarish alliance including Qaddafi, British secret intelligence, Soviet military intelligence, and U.S. networks including Secretary of State Alexander Haig.” *EIR*’s intervention, along with the warnings of La Rouche and the European Labor Party in Italy, helped to defuse Operation Nightmare.

Most important in the Spadolini government’s retaliation was the naming of Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, deputy head of the Carabinieri (military police), to the position of “super-prefect” in Palermo to “unleash an attack against the Mafia” and to “investigate the drug traffic, including identifying its political and international links.” Through the month of April, *EIR* documented that “Sicilian separatism” had been a creation, along with the Mafia itself, of British secret intelligence, and that the current P-2 lodge was being backed by Edward, Duke of Kent, cousin of the Queen of England, in a conspiracy to return the Savoy monarchy to power in Italy. In a Special Report published April 20, we detailed the hand of the old Nazi networks and their Swiss banking supporters behind the present-day coup and terror network.

And, in a document published in the July 20 *EIR*, LaRouche warned that this old Nazi network was playing the “Soviet card,” in an effort to lure elements of the Warsaw

Pact into certain limited forms of collaboration with a “world-federalist” project which would envision the shattering of nation states by ethnic separatist movements.

In September, Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, Italy’s leading anti-terrorist police official, was gunned down in Palermo by Mafiosi armed with Soviet-made Kalaschnikov weapons. In November, Italian magistrates following up a three-year investigation cracked the Milan base of a huge East-West drugs-for-weapons ring, with close ties to the Banco Ambrosiano (see article page 40).

LaRouche’s warning has proved prophetic for what is now being pursued as the “Bulgarian track” in three separate investigations in Italy—three different crimes which until late this year, *EIR* was alone in insisting were intimately connected. The three cases are AFL-CIO international affairs associate Luigi Scricciolo, the Red Brigader who has confessed to being a Bulgarian spy; the Milan Stipam company as the Italian end of the East-West drugs-weapons ring; and the attempted assassination of the Pope by Ali Agca.

The Middle East branch of Dope, Inc.

The “separatist” terrorism run by these networks is also the hallmark of the Middle Eastern components of the Dope, Inc. network. As *EIR* highlighted in a Dec. 14 cover story on Egypt, President Mubarak is now fighting for his life against the Alexandria-based drug mafia, which is the local branch of the Mediterranean-based Mafia operating in the Lebanon/Syria region, Israel, Turkey, Egypt, and Italy, and controlled at the top by the Grand Mother Lodge of England. It was the Grand Mother Lodge which the European Labor Party, in a legal brief submitted to a Milan court in August, urged must be investigated in the ritual murder of banker Roberto Calvi, former president of the Banco Ambrosiano who was found hanged in May under Blackfriar’s Bridge in London.

Egypt and Pakistan, which are the source for most of the heroin processed in Sicily and shipped to the U.S., present the challenge of the real “war on drugs” to the Reagan administration in the same stark way as Bolivia. As long as U.S. State Department aides prefer Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller’s “Open Door” policy of collaboration with the drug mafia in Egypt to offering debt relief and economic development, that country will veer dangerously toward destabilization and disintegration. As for Pakistan, the recent warm welcome given to dictator Zia by the administration—even though Zia’s own family and closest associates have been implicated in the world’s biggest heroin trafficking—cannot co-exist with a serious war on drugs.

If the United States, France, Japan, and other industrialized powers fail to support the New World Economic Order in 1983, it is certain that the “war on drugs” will soon be lost. The spectacular achievements of Italian magistrates, the sacrifice of General Dalla Chiesa, the efforts of American drug enforcement officials, and the fight of Mubarak, Siles Zuazo, and other national leaders during 1982 merit a full victory.