

Report from Italy by Marco Fanini

Bulgarian connection leads to London

It passes through the U.S. State Department and the AFL-CIO as well, Italian investigators have learned.

The French weekly *Le Point* of Feb. 28 writes that Ferdinando Imposimato and Ilario Martella, the Rome magistrates who are investigating the "Bulgarian Connection" to the 1982 assassination attempt against the Pope, received some weeks ago a telephone call from London in which they were threatened with death if they did not cease their work. The fact that the death threats should come from London is no accident: In fact, in the course of the investigation, what is emerging is the coordinating role in terrorism of a Rome think tank, the Istituto per gli Affari Internazionali (IAI), the Italian branch of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) in London. The direction imprinted by Imposimato on the investigations makes it possible that the entire British intelligence apparatus and its allies within the U.S.S.R., which have been identified repeatedly by *EIR* as the apparent controller of terrorism, drug trafficking, and weapons, will be uncovered.

But how did one get to the Italian IAI? On March 2, Judge Imposimato issued seven arrest warrants against individuals for the attempted assassination of the leader of Solidarnosc, Lech Walesa. Named in the warrants were Ali Agca; Luigi Scricciolo of the Socialists' UIL labor confederation; Salvatore Scordo, also of the Socialist Party-linked UIL; the Bulgarian Serge Ivanov Antonov; and three more Bulgarian diplomats in Rome. The warrant is for the crime of "massacre," because the plan was for Lech Walesa to be killed during his trip to Italy in

January 1981 by a TNT explosion under his automobile. The plan was coordinated by the Bulgarians, and Scricciolo and Scordo allegedly supplied the necessary information on Walesa's movements in the Italian capital.

Judge Imposimato also ordered the search of the house of Bona Pozzoli, today the head of the press office of the Labor Minister Scotti, indicting her for "political-military espionage." Both unionist Scricciolo and Pozzoli had worked at the IAI. Pozzoli was the IAI director for 10 years, from 1971 to 1981, and Scricciolo had worked there as a researcher from 1975 to 1977. The history of Scricciolo is amazing: although he is accused by Italian justice of having maintained the contacts between the Red Brigades and the Bulgarians during the kidnapping of U.S. general James Dozier, Scricciolo has an entirely American past.

In 1975, he received a scholarship from an American foundation, he was sent to work at the IAI in Rome. In 1977, he entered the UIL with a group of former militants from the grouplet Democrazia Proletaria, an extreme left group financed by the Bulgarians. In a very short time, Scricciolo became the head of the foreign section of the UIL. He was assigned delicate responsibilities: Lane Kirkland and the U.S. AFL-CIO entrusted Scricciolo and his wife Paola Elia with maintaining the contact with Poland's Solidarnosc. Together with Salvatore Scordo, the head of the foreign office of the UIL before him, Scricciolo also managed U.S. unions' funding of So-

lidarnosc. The Italian judges found in Scordo's house the bank passbooks for hundreds of millions of lire, and they are probing the origin of these funds. Moreover, Scricciolo's wife let it be known that every week her husband visited the U.S. Embassy in Rome, keeping contacts with high-level persons protected by diplomatic immunity.

IAI documents, together with a detailed file on its employees, were found with Red Brigaders Rossi, Morucci, and Faranda (sentenced to life imprisonment for the assassination of Aldo Moro), in their hideout on May 29, 1979. Who gave those documents to the terrorists?

The vice-president of the IAI, Stefano Silvestri (known in Italy for his book *The Southern Flank of NATO*, where he proposes the British strategy of out-of-area deployments in the Mediterranean) was interrogated during the trial of Moro's killers (Hearing #69) because he had told the press that, during Moro's captivity, some documents being kept by the kidnapped Italian statesman in his office had been delivered to the Red Brigades on the latter's request.

During the tragic days of the Moro kidnaping in 1978, Silvestri, together with the U.S. State Department's expert, Pieznick, and others, was part of a special team that worked alongside Interior Minister Cossiga in searching for the Red Brigades' hideout. The IAI recently sent out a communiqué declaring that they have not seen Scricciolo since 1977. But Silvestri himself said recently that Scricciolo's wife, Paola Elia, went to visit him, Silvestri, at the IAI during the Dozier kidnaping, to ask his opinion about the possibility that Dozier might reveal NATO secrets to the Red Brigades. What if the motives for the visit were different from those stated by Silvestri?