

New proof that Italian industrialist Enrico Mattei was murdered

by Claudio Celani

New evidence in the hands of State prosecutors in Pavia demonstrates that Enrico Mattei, leader of Italy's postwar industrial reconstruction, was deliberately killed by a bomb which blew up his plane on Oct. 27, 1962. Mattei was already a legendary figure, known throughout the world for his fight against the London-centered oil marketing cartel and for his anti-colonial policy. When he died, the world knew that he had been assassinated, but the official version of the investigation into his death credited it to an "accident."

Last June 22, Pavia prosecutor Vincenzo Calia announced that his office had conclusive proof contradicting the "accident" version, and ordered the exhumation of Mattei's body, which is now under examination by experts in Turin. The decision was made after a new examination of some pieces of Mattei's plane demonstrated the presence of explosive.

"We had conclusive evidence that Enrico was killed," Mattei's nephew Angelo declared to a newspaper, "on Dec. 9, 1962, when private experts told us that they found traces of explosive on the plane relics." A colonel from the Italian secret service, Brizzi, had saved a piece of the crashed airplane and delivered it to the family. That piece of evidence was delivered a little over two years ago to Pavia prosecutors by Raffaele Morini, a former member of Mattei's resistance army and representative of his family circles. Mattei's nephew Angelo recently reported to the press that they have waited for more than 30 years to produce the evidence because his father Italo and his uncle Umberto, Enrico's brothers, feared for the lives of their families.

Shortly after having delivered the evidence, Morini participated in a conference organized by *EIR* in Milan, where he informed the audience about the existence of the new evidence. In that conference, Mattei's brother Umberto also participated, along with ENI Chemicals manager Marcello Colitti and Prof. Nico Perrone, who both started their careers at ENI under Mattei. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, one of the speakers, issued a call to Italian authorities, undersigned by all participants, to reopen the investigation of Mattei's death. (Ample selections from the proceedings of that conference appeared in English as the cover feature of the June 11, 1993 issue of *EIR*, translated from the Italian by Nora Hamerman.)

Sources who know Prosecutor Calia report that he is determined to go ahead with the investigation and find out

not only the executors, but also the highest levels which decided on Mattei's assassination. Fulvio Bellini, a journalist who conducted the first published investigation into Mattei's murder, has told *EIR* that both his work and Lyndon LaRouche's analysis of the Mattei case are in Calia's hands.

A public debate has been touched off by Calia's move, which could be of utmost benefit to Italy if it focuses on who had interest in killing Mattei and what Mattei's policy was. Despite the fact that Italy owes its postwar reconstruction and "economic miracle" almost entirely to Mattei's policies, since his death such policies have been progressively abandoned and are now being reversed. The most significant aspect of this reversal is the planned privatization of the national oil company ENI, which Mattei founded, along with the rest of the State-controlled industrial corporations, a scheme which was worked out between British representatives and Italian financial and political figures, on Queen Elizabeth's yacht *Britannia* when it was anchored off the Italian coast near Rome on June 2, 1992.

EIR's role in promoting awareness of the conspiracy that started with the assassination of Mattei and continued with the economic demolition of the country is reflected, among other things, in an article which appeared on June 26 in the Italian daily *L'Unità*. Commenting on Mattei's last trip to Sicily, where probably his plane was sabotaged, author Giovanni Laccabò writes: "The presence, if confirmed, in Sicily of Calogero Minacori, a.k.a. Carlos Marcello, the powerful mafia boss in New Orleans, would allow one to go back, by opening new horizons, to the conspiratorial group linked to organized crime. According to the *Executive Intelligence Review*, those strange pieces of American 'parallel intelligence' were, at the time, strategically conditioned by the British secret service."

The Permindex connection

The "parallel intelligence" is the organization called Permindex (Permanent Industrial Exposition) and its subsidiary Centro Mondiale Commerciale in Rome. This organization comes up both in New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation into Kennedy's assassination and in the Mattei case. As *EIR* readers know, the head of Permindex was Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, who was also adviser to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

Both in Kennedy's and Mattei's assassination, as well as in the failed attempts against Charles de Gaulle, the Perminex apparatus acted under orders from London. Although Kennedy had previously supported the oil cartel policy against Mattei, there is reason to believe that in 1962 the American President was ready to favor the Italian leader, who was planning to meet him in Washington. Mattei's nephew Angelo has stated that the meeting was scheduled for Nov. 4: "Italo Pietra, editor of *Il Giorno* (ENI's daily newspaper) and friend of my uncle, knew about it. There are tapes which demonstrate it. And the secret services knew about it. My uncle was killed to prevent the agreement with Kennedy."

Mattei had fought to break the colonial system imposed by the oil cartel, composed of what he called the "Seven Sisters." Such a system was based on absolute monopoly of oil exploration, drilling, and refineries, and a concession of a 50% royalty on revenues to "oil producing" countries, who were excluded from the production process. With Mattei, a new revolutionary formula was introduced (called the "Mattei formula"): The royalties for ENI are reduced to 25%; exploration is conducted for free; in case oil is found, costs are refunded by the owner country; oil is exploited by a joint-venture composed of ENI and a local company owned by the State, which uses technology provided by the Italians and local manpower trained by ENI. Mattei's first deal with this revolutionary formula was struck with Iran in 1957, involving a minor oil field. When a similar deal was struck that same year with Libya, the oil cartel mobilized all its forces and the Libyan King Idris, under pressure from the U.S. State Department, dismissed the government and cancelled

the deal.

Mattei was coming close to a breakthrough in his strategy when, in 1962, Algeria obtained its independence. Both Mattei and Kennedy had supported the independence movement. ENI had generously financed the independence forces. Although in the Evian peace treaty (1962) the French oil company (the "seventh sister") was explicitly named as a preferential partner for the exploitation of Algeria's oil, the new situation was very favorable to Mattei. France, in fact, had broken dramatically with its colonial past, and Mattei was already working to involve de Gaulle's France, together with Adenauer's Germany, in a project to bring oil directly from Africa and the Mideast, through pipelines built by ENI, to Italy and central Europe. Algeria was at the time believed to have the largest unexploited oil fields and, had Mattei entered a deal with de Gaulle, the oil cartel monopoly would have been definitely broken.

Today, Mattei's enemies are directing the process of privatization of the Italian State and economy. In order to do so, they have completed a process of slander which started by characterizing Mattei as the initiator of political corruption. A book was recently published by Piero Ottone, a former editor of *Corriere della Sera*, which describes Mattei as a "fascist," despite the fact that Mattei was the leader of the Catholic partisan army against Mussolini! Ottone is a board member of *La Repubblica*, a liberal newspaper owned by Count Carlo Caracciolo, son of the Prince Tommaso Caracciolo mentioned by Bellini in his interview. Prince Caracciolo was a British Special Operations Executive agent, known by the codename of "Commander Thompson."

Morini: High stakes in the Mattei investigation

Raffaele Morini is chairman of the Volunteers of Freedom Association in Pavia, Italy. During the liberation war against Fascism, he was the youngest member of the Volunteers of Freedom Corps, whose vice-commander general was Enrico Mattei. Recently, Morini caused the official investigation on Mattei's death in 1962 to be reopened by the Pavia prosecutors.

In an interview with *EIR*'s correspondent in Milan, Claudio Ciccanti, Morini explained: "On Oct. 14, 1992, I went to the Pavia court and obtained copies of two investigations opened and then closed by prosecutors. Somebody heard me shout, 'This is a shame, we will force the investigation to be reopened and this time they will go all the way.' I asked for the name of a ballistics expert to examine some remains." Morini reported that previously

he had contacted Palermo prosecutor Dr. Giacomo Conte. Although Morini does not say so, one has the impression that things were not taken seriously in Palermo. Then, Morini went on, the pieces of Mattei's airplane, which he had kept, "were given in June 1994 to the Forensic Unit of the Pavia court, for those examinations which were supposed to have been done in 1962."

As to who Mattei's enemies were, Morini said: "Against Mattei there were tyrants, fascists, those who had not yet understood the advantages offered by freedom and social peace . . . those who wanted to keep dominating international diplomacy (and arrogance) and promoted destabilization, through intrigues and terrorist acts." On the connections among the assassinations of Mattei, John Kennedy, and Aldo Moro, Morini said: "It could be that the same mind desired their suppression, the same hands enrolled the terrorists. Mattei's assassination could be the thread that unravels all [these] unpunished crimes; that is why the prosecutors will make an all-out effort. The stakes are high, first of all for the image of Justice."