

Italy Forty Years after Moro's Assassination—The Truth is Beginning to Come Out

by Claudio Celani

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March 16—Forty years ago, on March 16, 1978, the Italian statesman and Christian Democratic leader Aldo Moro was kidnapped by the terrorist Red Brigades, who killed the five policemen in his escort, and eventually killed Moro on May 9, after a 55-day captivity. Moro's assassination was a watershed in Italian politics, but the full truth revealing who was behind it, still has not come out into the open.

Aldo Moro was kidnapped as he was driving to Parliament, where a vote of confidence was expected for the "National Solidarity" government he had masterminded, which was led by Moro's party colleague Giulio Andreotti, and was for the first time based on a coalition including the Italian Communist Party (PCI).

A 2017 parliamentary investigative committee concluded that what we could call "an acceptable truth that was permissible to be uttered," had been established to cover up the Moro operation, by persons including Red Brigade members, and sections of the judiciary, police, and intelligence services. This "utterable truth" insists that no external agency steered or influenced the Red Brigades terrorists, who acted purely on the basis of their ideology alone.

Instead, the parliamentary committee concluded that the Red Brigades had been supported by several external agencies, and that the elimination of Moro must be seen in the strategic context of Italy's role in the Mediterranean and Middle East. Indeed, Andreotti's



Giulio Andreotti (left) with Aldo Moro.

wikipedia

new Grand Coalition government had ensured strong parliamentary support for development policies in the Mediterranean, which crossed a red line for some European powers.

This strategic picture has emerged through the groundbreaking investigative work of journalist and author Giovanni Fasanella, who found documents in British archives proving that the British already considered Moro a "mortal enemy" by 1976, and had decided to stop him by any means necessary. Fasanella has published several books on the Moro case, including the most recent, *The Moro Puzzle*, which hit the bookstands just a few days before the March 16 anniversary.

The "unutterable truth," Fasanella writes in the introduction, "is that Moro's assassination was a real act

of war against Italy, even though carried out by friendly and allied states—an attack against the sovereignty of the nation and its political freedom, led by foreign interests with the complicity of domestic fifth columns.”

Documents Fasanella found in British archives show that Her Majesty’s Government had discussed the option of a coup d’état to stop Aldo Moro in 1976, but rejected it in favor of “another option.” According to Fasanella, one such “other option” was the Red Brigades terrorists.

This is also the opinion of former Socialist Party leader Claudio Signorile, who during Moro’s 55 days of captivity, led negotiations with figures close to the Red Brigades for Moro’s freedom.

In a recent interview, Signorile said that British influence on the Red Brigades started “in 1976, when [British] attention towards what was happening in Italy became much stronger. This is stated in the documents found in British archives, where they talk about a subversive action to be implemented to stop the ongoing process. One of the instruments might have been the Red Brigades.”

It was the LaRouche movement that first pointed the finger at the British as being behind Moro’s assassination. Only a few months after Moro’s murder, in September 1978, LaRouche’s Italian collaborators in the Partito Operaio Europeo (POE) published a special report entitled “[Who Killed Aldo Moro](#)” (*Chi Ha Ucciso Aldo Moro*), eloquently featuring a photomontage showing the British flag on the wall behind a



Aldo Moro being held by the terrorist Red Brigades.

photo of Aldo Moro as prisoner of the Red Brigades.

The political restoration after Moro’s death, and especially after the 1992-93 destruction of the political system through “anti-corruption” investigations, has ensured that the “unutterable truth” remains buried. Today, all the Red Brigades terrorists are free, and some have even become successful authors. Matters have reached such grotesque dimensions that Barbara Balzerani, a member of the Red Brigades commando unit that kidnapped and killed Moro, was permitted to insult the victims in a public conference, after using Facebook to call for a

party (in France) to celebrate the anniversary of March 16, 1978.

However, as the “unutterable truth” comes more and more into the open, the terrorists and their masters may soon stop laughing.



The scene of the Aldo Moro kidnapping, where his five bodyguards were killed.