

Strategy of Tension: The Case of Italy Part 1

by Claudio Celani

Part 1

The day of the Madrid bombings, March 11, Lyndon LaRouche issued a statement discarding the idea that the terrorist attacks had been carried out either by the Basque terrorist group ETA or by “Islamic terrorism,” and commented that the modality of the Madrid atrocity reminded him of the 1980 Bologna train station bombing and, in general, of the terrorist “strategy of tension” in Italy in the early seventies. In the following days, several experts interviewed by *EIR*, as well as some newspaper commentators, independently pointed to the same analogy.

The name “strategy of tension” indicates the period roughly from 1969 to 1974, when Italy was hit by a series of terrorist bombings, some of which caused large numbers of civilian deaths. The authors were right-wing extremists maneuvered by intelligence and military structures aiming at provoking a coup d’état, or an authoritarian shift, by inducing the population to believe that the bombs were part of a communist insurgency. The beginning of the strategy of tension is officially marked by the Dec. 12, 1969 bomb that exploded inside the Banca Nazionale dell’ Agricoltura in Milan’s Piazza Fontana, known as “the Piazza Fontana massacre,” in which 16 people were killed and 58 wounded. The end of the strategy of tension, strictly considered, is marked by the bomb on the “Italicus” train (Aug. 4, 1974) in San Benedetto Val di Sambro, which killed 12 and wounded 105. During that period, there were at least four known coup d’état attempts, threats, or plots—one per year!

The largest terrorist massacre, however, was six years later, on Aug. 2, 1980, in Bologna, when a suitcase with over 40 pounds of explosives went off in the train station, killing 85 and wounding more than 200. The responsibility was officially claimed by a right-wing terrorist group called Nuclei Armati Rivoluzionari (NAR). The Bologna bombing, from the standpoint of its timing and the strategy behind it, does not belong, strictly speaking, to the “strategy of tension”; it was not connected to a plan for a military coup, or a government policy change of some sort. However, the terrorist organizations involved were leftovers of the “strategy of tension” period. They had gone underground and reorganized themselves. As in the Piazza Fontana and other cases, a massive cover-up was carried out by certain synarchist networks inside intelligence and military forces.

Today, several judicial and parliamentary investigations have established that a red thread goes through the “strategy of tension,” from Piazza Fontana, to the Italicus bombs, to the 1980 Bologna massacre. The most important ones are the official Bologna investigation, the most recent investigation on Piazza Fontana started by prosecutor Guido Salvini in 1992 in Milan, and the results of the Parliament Committee on the Failed Identification of the Authors of Terrorist Massacres (“Terrorism Committee”), which worked from 1994 to 2001.

The Bologna trial ended with the conviction of neo-fascists Valerio Fioravanti and Francesca Mambro as executors, and of freemasonic puppet-master Licio Gelli, his associate Francesco Pazienza, and several military intelligence officials for cover-up. The Milan trial produced a life sentence for three neo-fascists, Delfo Zorzi, Carlo Maria Maggi, and Carlo Rognoni, which was later overturned on appeal (as if it were a signal, the appeal result was announced the day after the Madrid bombings). The case is now going to the Supreme Court. The parliamentary committee under Chairman Giovanni Pellegrino has done a considerable amount of work, including input from the Bologna and the Milan investigations, in addition to the work of its own experts, taking testimony from important witnesses, etc.

All three bodies have converged in establishing, albeit with slight differentiations of political analysis, a quite truthful picture of the structure controlling and deploying terrorism in Italy, especially as concerns “black” (right-wing) terrorism. Pellegrino’s committee has explored also the other side of the coin, the so-called “red” terrorism, coming to the conclusion that it has been run by the same structures. Remarkably, the committee included in its records a publication issued by the European Labor Party (Partito Operaio Europeo, POE), the LaRouche organization in Italy until 1983, as being on the mark on who killed Aldo Moro, already in September 1978.

The public resurfacing of synarchist puppet-master Licio Gelli last September (see accompanying article); the upgrading of the international coordination of Falangist organizations including Italy’s Forza Nuova, successor to the neo-fascist Third Position disbanded in the aftermath of the Bologna massacre; the deployment of Mussolini’s granddaughter, Alessandra Mussolini, as a “brand name” in support of such networks; these and other signals had suggested a level of alert already before the Madrid bombs were set off. Already last August, Lyndon LaRouche had suggested keeping watch on the “friends of Mussolini’s granddaughter,” in view of U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney’s prediction of new atrocities which would justify an expansion of the “war on terrorism.”

The Madrid atrocity has now dramatically posed the question of a serious intelligence investigation of international terrorism, in order to respond in the adequate way. Terrorism does not pop up in the woods at night, like mushrooms, but it has a background and a history. Looking at the history of the “strategy of tension” will be useful for our readers, in order

to draw the possible parallels and avoid giving naive support to the usual witch-hunts, launched to cover up the real perpetrators.

Piazza Fontana

The technique adopted for the Madrid atrocity, by placing simultaneous bombs on trains, is not new. The 1969 Piazza Fontana massacre was preceded by a series of “demonstrative actions” started during the night of Aug. 8-9, with ten bombs placed on ten different trains. Eight of the bombs, low-potential devices, went off. Those bombs were actually placed by a neo-fascist organization called Ordine Nuovo, but investigators were led to believe that it was left-wing anarchists who did it. More such “demonstrative actions” followed until, on Dec. 12, there was a qualitative jump. A series of high-potential bombs went off—in Milan’s Piazza Fontana, but also in Rome, where three bombs wounded 13 people. Luckily, another bomb in the center of Milan, at Piazza Scala, did not explode.

Immediately, prosecutors were led to look for the perpetrators in the leftist camp. Two known anarchists, Pietro Valpreda and Giuseppe Pinelli, were arrested. Pinelli died that same evening, by jumping out of the window of the police station where he was being interrogated. The official investigation of his death concluded that it was suicide. Valpreda was kept in jail for several years, until he was cleared of all accusations.

The anarchist connection was a cover-up, organized by the occult structure protecting the Ordine Nuovo right-wing terrorists. For instance, they had even arranged to have a “black” extremist, who looked like Valpreda, take a taxi after the bomb exploded, as if fleeing from the scene, in order to manipulate the taxi driver into testifying against Valpreda. The taxi driver, however, was never able to testify in a trial, along with eight other witnesses who died in circumstances that were never clarified.

The cover-up came mainly from the Interior Ministry, which is in command of the police, and precisely from an office called Ufficio Affari Riservati (UAR), a sort of domestic intelligence bureau, whose chief was Federico Umberto D’Amato. D’Amato, as Pellegrino explains, “was an old Anglo-American agent, whose career started soon after the Liberation [from Nazism/Fascism] under James Angleton, the head of the OSS.” Thanks to Angleton’s protecton, “D’Amato became superintendent of the Special Secretary of the Atlantic Pact, the most strategic office of our structures, as it is the connection between NATO and the U.S.A.” At the end of the war, the UAR was stuffed with hundreds of former officials of Mussolini’s Salò Republic, the rump Northern Italian State



Lyndon LaRouche warned last August to keep watch on the new Synarchists, “the friends of Mussolini’s granddaughter,” Alessandra Mussolini. Left to right: Adriano Tilger (leader of the Fronte Nazionale Sociale); Alessandra Mussolini (leader of Liberta d’ Azione); Rafael Lopez-Dieguez (secretary general of Alternativa Nacional); and Roberto Fiore (leader of Forza Nuova).

under virtual Nazi SS control, whose militia was derisively referred to as *repubblichini* by Italian partisans.

Milan prosecutor Guido Salvini had established that Delfo Zorzi, the neo-fascist who was first sentenced, and now acquitted, for having placed the Piazza Fontana bomb, had been recruited by D’Amato as late as 1968. Salvini has found out much more. A witness, Carlo Digilio, decided in 1992 to collaborate in the investigation, and revealed that he had worked as an infiltrator in Zorzi’s group for U.S. military intelligence units within the NATO command in Verona. Digilio’s superiors in such a U.S. structure knew about all terrorist actions the Zorzi group was planning to undertake, from the Aug. 8 to the Dec. 12 bombings. Digilio’s superior, Capt. David Garrett of the U.S. Navy, claimed, however, that the deal was that all actions had to be “demonstrative.” Garrett, Digilio reported, was in contact with Pino Rauti in Rome, the national leader of the neo-fascist Ordine Nuovo (ON), of which Zorzi was a member in the Veneto region.

The second participant in the Piazza Fontana action, Carlo Maria Maggi, was the leader of the Veneto ON cell. The third one, Giancarlo Rognoni, was a member of the Milan ON organization, who provided logistical support.

Already in 1971, two members of Ordine Nuovo, Franco Freda and Giovanni Ventura, had been arrested in the Piazza Fontana investigations, as well as in relation to other minor terrorist actions. However, when the two Milan prosecutors, Gerardo D’Ambrosio and Emilio Alessandrini, were close to discovering the whole network, the investigation was “stolen” from them and moved to the southern Italian city of Catanz-

aro, where both Freda and Ventura were acquitted.

Today, Salvini's investigation has assembled several witnesses demonstrating that it was Freda who bought the timers used for building the bombs, and that it was Ventura who made them. But neither Freda nor Ventura can be tried, because they have been already acquitted once for the same crime.

The Coup Strategy

As we said, it has been established that the strategy of tension aimed at taking control over the government, in a semi-totalitarian way. The best formula, according to the plotters, would be a technocratic Cabinet supported by a public pronouncement of the Armed Forces, South American style; or, as an alternative, a straight military coup. The chances of success for a military coup in Italy have always been low, especially because of the presence of a large militant organization, the Communist Party, which was organized for partisan warfare. However, plans for a military coup were made and almost executed; if anything, they functioned as a threat, to achieve the desired political results. Consider that, in 1969, Italy was the only democratic country in Southern Europe, surrounded by dictatorships in Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia, and Greece. A coup in Greece had just occurred, in 1967.

The plan in 1969, as reported by several witnesses, was to create widespread public tension and fear, which would lend support to the declaration of a state of emergency by Prime Minister Mariano Rumor, who would exclude the Socialists from the government and seek support from the MSI, the official neo-fascist party. However, Rumor did not deliver. He was prevented by Aldo Moro, who was then his Foreign Minister, and who faced State President Giuseppe Saragat, who was in favor of declaring the state of emergency, and finally prevailed. There was a long government crisis, and only three months later was Rumor able to put together another Cabinet.

This was not the first time Moro faced the threat of a coup. In 1964, when he, as Prime Minister, was negotiating his first government with Socialist participation, the threat was carried out by another State President, Antonio Segni. Segni, a right-wing Christian Democrat, was manipulated by an intelligence officer, Col. Renzo Rocca, head of the economic division of SIFAR, the military secret service. Rocca (who, after his stint at SIFAR went to work at the FIAT automaker



The CGIL trade union federation sponsored this demonstration against terrorism in Rome on March 23, 2002. Under the "strategy of tension," dating back to 1969, right-wing fascist networks ran terrorism under a "left-anarchist" cover, and with high-level protection both inside and outside Italy.

in Turin) reported to Segni that the financial and economic establishment predicted a catastrophic economic crisis, if the Socialists were to join the government. In reality, a few large monopolies in the hands of the same families who had provided support to Mussolini's regime, feared that the new government would introduce decisive reforms to break their power in such fields as real estate, energy, finance, and economic planning. Segni, upon advice from Rocca, called the head of SIFAR, General De Lorenzo, and asked him to prepare a list of political leaders to be rounded up in case of serious insurgency or threat to the Constitution. De Lorenzo prepared a plan, which was called "Piano Solo."

Segni then manifested his intention to withdraw the government mandate from Prime Minister Moro, and to give it to a technocrat, Cesare Merzagora. In addition to this, Segni received help from the vice president of the European Commission, Marjolin, who publicly attacked Moro's government program in the name of the European Community. Marjolin, himself a French Socialist, had probably met Segni in Paris, where Segni had been shortly before commissioning the Piano Solo.

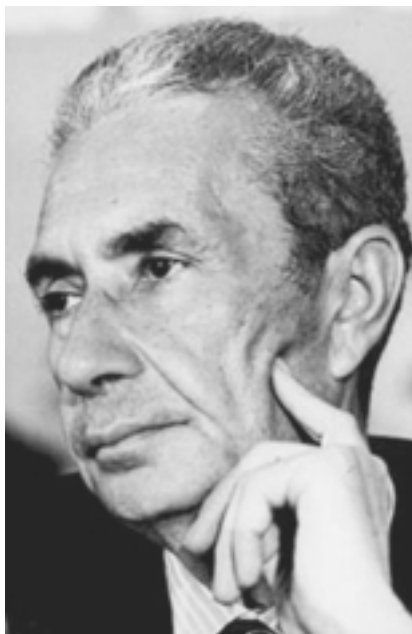
Moro and his allies took Segni's threats seriously, and decided that in order to avoid a constitutional crisis, the new government should drop the "dangerous" elements in its program. Thus, the center-left government, a project started by Moro in 1960 and supported by the Kennedy Administration, was born as a lame duck.

Preparing the Strategy of Tension

Probably, if Enrico Mattei, Italy's powerful economic leader, had been alive, things would have been different. But Mattei had died two years earlier, on Oct. 27, 1962, when a bomb placed in his plane exploded the moment the pilot pulled the landing gear, in proximity to the Milan Airport. Mattei, a former partisan commander, was the founder of Italy's oil concern ENI, a leader of post-war economic reconstruction, and a fighter for Italian independence, both in the energy sector and in foreign policy. Mattei had challenged the energy monopolies abroad and domestically, and had put them on the defensive. In 1960, he threw all his power and influence—and money—behind Moro's project. His assassination was a turning point in Italian history, the beginning of what then became the strategy of tension, and the successive phases of destabilization.

Mattei was killed at the height of the Cuban missile crisis, after an international media campaign which portrayed him as a friend of the Soviets, someone who was making economic deals with Moscow and who would not hesitate to bring Italy into the Communist camp. As documented in various *EIR* publications, Mattei had been targeted by the French terrorist organization OAS and by the same Colonel Rocca we have just met, who was briefing the CIA station chief in Rome, Thomas Karamessines, against Mattei. These are the networks which surface again a few years later, in the deployment of the strategy of tension.¹

On May 3-5, 1965, three years after the death of Mattei, and one year after the "Piano Solo" crisis, a conference took place at the Hotel Parco dei Principi in Rome, organized by the Istituto Alberto Pollio, a think-tank headed by Gen. Giuseppe Aloja, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces. The theme of the conference was "Revolutionary Warfare," and it is considered the planning session of what would become the strategy of tension. The participants discussed various aspects of the alleged Communist threat to Italy, conducted through irregular means, and possible ways to counter it using the same means: counterrevolutionary warfare. Among the speakers were Pino Rauti, founder of the neo-fascist Ordine Nuovo; Mario Merlino, a neo-fascist member of ON who pretended to be an "anarchist" during the Piazza Fontana investigations; fascist journalists Guido Giannettini, Enrico de Boccard, and Edgardo Beltrametti; military officials such as generals Alceste Nulli-Augusti and Adriano Giulio Cesare Magi Braschi²; Salvatore Alagna from the Court of Appeals in



Aldo Moro was a primary target of the strategy of tension, as Foreign Minister in 1969, as Prime Minister in 1964, and finally, when he was kidnapped and murdered by the Red Brigades in 1978.

Milan; and Vittorio De Biase, from one of the most important economic monopolies, Edison. De Biase was the closest advisor to Edison Chairman Giorgio Valerio, an enemy of Mattei and Moro. Before, during, and after Fascism, Edison was the largest component of the energy cartel, together with SADE, led by Fascist minister Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata.

Perpetuation of Power

Edison had about 300,000 shareholders, but it was controlled by a few economic-financial groups, representing the financier-rentier oligarchy: Bastogi, former railway company and now a financial holding, was the main shareholder, followed by Pirelli (Alberto Pirelli had been an enthusiastic minister of Mussolini's); the families Crespi (owners of the newspaper *Corriere della Sera*, and founders of the first Italian ecological association, Italia Nostra, in 1964) and Feltrinelli (Giangiacomo Feltrinelli founded the first left terrorist group, the GAP, in 1970); Assicurazioni Generali; and SADE.

Edison's main shareholder, Bastogi, was also present in the other energy concerns SADE (together with the Venetian aristocratic trio Volpi-Cini-Gaggia), Centrale, and SME. Bastogi was in turn owned in part by FIAT, Generali, Edison, Centrale, and Pirelli.

Bastogi was built as the center of financial power under Fascism, by Alberto Beneduce, the reorganizer of the bankrupted Italian banking system in 1933, architect of Il Duce's deflation policy, and creator of the large state conglomerate IRI.

Beneduce was a freemason and a "socialist" (as Il Duce himself also was formerly), so much that he named his three daughters "Idea Nuova Socialista," "Italia Libera," and "Vittoria Proletaria." Beneduce did not live long enough to see

1. Members of the OAS founded the organization Aginterpress in Portugal, which worked as a logistical support center for the Italian neo-fascists; Colonel Rocca financed, through SIFAR, the Istituto Pollio plotters; and Karamessines was the sponsor of Theodor Shackley, the U.S. intelligence official associated with P-2 puppet-master Licio Gelli.

2. Magi Braschi was head of the Non-Orthodox Warfare office of the Italian secret service SIFAR, and member of a NATO structure. He emerges from the Salvini investigation as the leader of the military faction ready to move publicly in the aftermath of the Piazza Fontana bombing.



Enrico Mattei, the economic leader and nationalist who was killed in October 1962, the same month as the Cuban missile crisis. His assassination was a turning point in Italian history, the beginning of what became the strategy of tension.

the fall of Fascism, but he ensured his succession by marrying his daughter Idea Nuova Socialista to a young promising talent named Enrico Cuccia, a protégé of Mussolini's first Finance Minister, Guido Jung.

Cuccia, who worked at Banca Commerciale Italiana under Beneduce's ally Raffaele Mattioli, in 1942 participated in the foundation of the Partito d'Azione, a party opposed to right-wing fascism, which, however goes back to the same roots of fascism, in Giuseppe Mazzini during the 19th Century. In the middle of the war, the Partito d'Azione sent Cuccia to negotiate a deal with U.S. representative George Kennan, in Portugal. Cuccia was introduced to Kennan by André Meyer, the synarchist banker head of Lazard Frères. The content of the deal has remained secret until today.

At the end of the war, the oligarchical control of the Italian economic system was in danger, because the large state-owned sector—including the banks, IRI (through which Beneduce controlled Bastogi), and the central bank itself (owned by the nationalized banks)—was now under the control of the new political parties, the Christian Democracy and its allies. Cuccia knew that the group around Mattei (whom he knew through Resistance networks) had a precise idea of the state role in the economy, to serve the Common Good instead of private interests.

But, maybe as a result of the deal struck through George Kennan, Cuccia was allowed to find a solution that would guarantee the interests of private monopolies in the new

Italian state, through the invention of Mediobanca, an investment bank that was half public and half privately owned. Mediobanca was founded in 1946, and in 1955, Lazard and Lehman entered as foreign partners. Since the 1936 banking legislation enforced by Beneduce prohibited investment banking in Italy, Mediobanca was the first and only private investment bank, which dominated the scene from 1946 to 1995. Through Mediobanca, Cuccia was always able to provide fresh money (coming from the company's public shareholders) for the needs of his private shareholders, and for the other members of the "club." Among these, of course, was Edison's Giorgio Valerio, who sent his envoy to the Istituto Pollio meeting.

Arming the Foot-Soldiers

After the Istituto Pollio meeting, the marching orders were given to the "troops." In the same year, 1965, Pino Rauti and Guido Giannettini, two participants, published a pamphlet entitled *Red Hands Over the Armed Forces*, aimed at recruiting supporters to the project inside the military.

In 1966, Franco Freda and Giovanni Ventura, the two Ordine Nuovo members who participated in the Piazza Fontana bombings, announced the formation of the Nuclei di Difesa dello Stato, a paramilitary organization composed of military and civilian personnel, overlapping with the secret but official NATO "stay-behind" organization called Gladio.

In Rome, another neo-fascist organization, Avanguardia Nazionale (AN), was active. Its leader, Stefano delle Chiaie, had been seen among the audience at the Istituto Pollio, but he always denied it. In the evening of Dec. 12, AN took care of the bombs in Rome, while Zorzi and the ON people, coordinated from Rome, placed their bombs in Piazza Fontana and Piazza Scala.

According to Salvini, the real "mind" behind the attacks was Guérin Serac, a former OAS member who was running the Aginter Press, a center of logistical support to neo-fascist groups throughout Europe. It was Serac who had developed the strategy of "creating false groups of the extreme left, and infiltrating existing ones, in order to place on them the responsibility for terrorist actions, provoking the intervention of the Armed Forces and excluding the Communist Party from any significant influence on Italian political life."

Serac, a "Catholic" fascist, had participated in the French colonial intervention in 1956 in Suez, in alliance with Britain and Israel, against Egyptian leader Nasser's decision to nationalize the canal. The allied colonial forces were humiliated by U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower, who ordered them to cease the intervention and go home.

As we have seen, the strategy of blaming the "anarchists" for the Piazza Fontana bombs seemed to have successful, at the beginning. Military intelligence helped, by indicating Guérin Serac, but only to say that he was a "Marxist." But Aldo Moro, and his friend Luigi Gui, the Defense Minister, didn't believe it. Gui was receiving honest reports that it

was the neo-fascists who were behind it. And Moro prevented Prime Minister Rumor from declaring the state of emergency.

The strategy of tension continued. On July 22, 1970, a bomb exploded on the train Freccia del Sud, in the Calabrian city of Gioia Tauro, killing 6 persons and wounding 136. In September, the MSI organized a popular uprising in Reggio Calabria. After several days of clashes with police, there were 3 dead, and 190 policemen and 37 civilians wounded.

The Borghese Coup Attempt

On the night of Dec. 7, Junio Valerio Borghese, the Fascist commander whom Angleton had saved from a partisan execution squad, occupied the Interior Ministry with a platoon of militias, in what seemed to be the beginning of a military coup. But at midnight, Borghese's troops left the ministry, after having loaded two trucks with weapons.

According to Pellegrino, Borghese's coup was "a very serious attempt." Sources from the neo-fascist camp say that the plan was to occupy the television station, the State Presidency, the Interior Ministry, and a few more strategic points, after which an anti-insurgency plan was to start, which was ready at the Carabinieri headquarters. The plan included the arrest of trade unionists, political and military leaders, and similar individuals. The plan would have allowed a military dictatorship.

Pellegrino thinks that possibly, "somebody in Italy claimed that they had support overseas. But, once informed of what was going on in Rome, the relevant people immediately blocked Borghese and his people." The seriousness of Borghese's attempt is indicated by the fact that the secret service sent an official report to the prosecutors in 1974, but many key names were not included: among them, Admiral Torrisi, General Miceli, Air Force officials Lovecchio and Casero, all members of the secret freemasonic Propaganda-2 Lodge, as well as the head of the P-2, puppet-master Licio Gelli.

Borghese succeeded in avoiding arrest by escaping to Franco's Spain. In the meantime, the Ordine Nuovo people had not forgiven Prime Minister Rumor for having "betrayed" the cause and not having declared the state of emergency. They prepared a punishment. Gianfranco Bertoli was sent to Israel for the relevant training. When he came back, he was re-tooled as an "anarchist," and, on May 17, 1973, he threw a hand grenade against a crowd coming out of the door of the Police Central Office in Milan. Four persons died, and 52 were wounded. The real target was Rumor, who was visiting the office and who mixed with the crowd, but Rumor was not even injured. For a long time, Bertoli's cover functioned; everybody believed that he was an anarchist.

'Rosa dei Venti'

In October 1973, another plot for a coup attempt was discovered. It was called "Rosa dei Venti" (Point of the Compass), and it was centered in Verona, with Maj. Amos Spiazzi

as one of its leaders.³ Spiazzi, however, as Salvini describes, reported to a higher official, Gen. Adriano Giulio Cesare Magi Braschi, one of the main participants in the Istituto Pollio meeting. Braschi, who must have walked with a constantly curved spine under the weight of his own name, was said to be "connected to OAS representatives such as Jacques Soustelle." Furthermore, he was active in a NATO structure, as reported in a secret service note of 1963, where his "capacity in the field of non-orthodox warfare" was praised, and his role in the "inter-allied cooperation in this particular branch" was emphasized.

One of Salvini's main witnesses, Carlo Digilio, reported about meetings in Verona with Spiazzi, Magi Braschi, and neo-fascist terrorists such as Carlo Maria Maggi and Carlo Fumagalli. Magi Braschi died in 1995. At the beginning of the eighties, he had become Italian leader of the World Anti-Communist League.

A fourth coup d'état was discovered in 1976 in Turin. It had been planned to be pulled off in August 1974. It was called the "White Coup," and its leader was Edgardo Sogno, a former monarchist resistance leader. The list of members of Sogno's plot overlaps with those of the Rosa dei Venti and even with the Borghese coup. Sogno was a member of the P-2, like many of his co-conspirators.

Such overlapping prompted Bologna prosecutor Franco Quadrini, who has reconstructed the history of right-wing terrorism, to state that "the subversive project, connected with the successive 'Borghese,' 'Rosa dei Venti,' 'Sogno' [attempts], was in reality a single one, and, from time to time, commissioned to this or that participating network, specifically prepared."

The Final Phase

According to Pellegrino, 1974 was the end of a phase. Already after the Borghese attempt, it became clear that the strategy was not successful, because the population did not support a coup. Internationally, there were major changes. Portugal first, and Greece after that, got rid of their dictatorships. In the U.S.A., Henry Kissinger left the government. A new strategy was launched, centered around the P-2 freemasonic Lodge. Black terrorism was no longer useful, and what was left of it had to be eliminated, carefully making sure that investigators would not reach the higher level.

In Part 2: the 1974 Brescia bombings, the Italicus train, and the 1980 Bologna train station massacre. The rise of the P-2, and the Moro assassination.

3. Spiazzi played a major role in the aftermath of the 1980 Bologna train station bombing, when, in an interview, he revealed the name of a neo-fascist informant, thus targetting him for assassination. The victim, Francesco Mangiameli, was the treasurer of Roberto Fiore's Third Position group. The "liquidation" of Mangiameli, and not the successive warrant issued by Bologna prosecutors, was the reason for Fiore's escape from Italy, to find refuge in London.