

and its Lazard Freres link to London in running terrorism in Italy.

On May 4, the Communist daily L'Unita ran a front-page article by PCI Central Committee member Luigi Macaluso that all but openly identified the British-linked banker Enrico Cuccia and his Mediobanca as the principal roadblock to cracking the Red Brigades. What makes the point is the article's title: "The Sanctuaries." "Sanctuary" is the widely known code name for Mediobanca.

Here, excerpts from Macaluso's article:

Why aren't the investigations into Moro's kidnapping making any progress? Why is it that after a month and a half since the Via Fani assault, the investigation passes on to the Attorney General of the Republic under the title of not only massacre and kidnapping but of political conspiracy attempts against the Constitution?

We need to go over these questions. Every day that passes adds new alarming elements which make us think how the undertaking of the so-called Red Brigades overlaps with something different, quite different....

There is indeed a problem of efficiency, capabilities, and material and psychological preparedness of the police apparatus.... But—let's face it—this is not the only problem....

There is a sensation which is becoming increasingly concrete and we want to spell it out: the sensation that what paralyzes the investigations is not located only in the technical insufficiencies, but that the investigations are blocked because they come up against obscure and protected "sanctuaries." Let it be clear, we are not referring only to the restraint which could be represented by embarrassment, a reverential fear for the family. No, we are talking about other "sanctuaries"; we are referring to the fact that after March 16.... certain forces have gone into motion, forces which in order to prevent (the investigations) are ready for any adventure. They are ready to give a fatal blow to the first Republic. We are facing a subversive design maybe more dangerous than the one of 1969, which mobilizes various and different forces: from anti-communism and "left" subversion to old centers of power (in the financial and state apparatus fields) which were hegemonic until some

## Who Is Francesco Cossiga?

Francesco Cossiga would have been better called Italy's Minister of Terror.

His political career has been marked by his cover up of the many destabilization operations launched against the Italian state since the 1964 coup attempt by General De Lorenzo. But the latest operation—the kidnapping and assassination of former Premier Aldo Moro—backfired into his forced resignation May 10.

The irony is that it was Moro who promoted Cossiga to Interior Minister in 1976, precisely because Cossiga, from his post in the Defense Ministry, had proven more than competent in covering up not only the Lorenzo case, but all the events and important investigations which lead to the origins of the "strategy of tension" which has gripped Italy since 1969.

In 1974, Moro and Cossiga found a common enemy in Andreotti, then the Defense Minister, who was about to make public the cover-up scandal. Andreotti was demoted, and Moro made Cossiga Interior Minister in 1976. But when Moro became instrumental in the formation of the present Andreotti government, Moro became expendable, a tool to further destabilize the Italian state, because Cossiga's loyalties are not to Moro or Italy, but to his creators, the British intelligence services.

The Italian magazine Tempo Illustrato published a biographical note on Oct. 10, 1976, outlining Cossiga's meteoric rise to the Italian Interior Ministry.

Having been elected DC deputy in 1963, 1968, and 1972, the magazine notes, Cossiga became "a pupil and advisor for special affairs and secret services to Antonio Segni," president of the republic. For Segni, he did special jobs such as being the "liason between the president, the army's chief of staff, and the head of the SIFAR" (the old secret services dismantled after their involvement in the 1964 coup attempt by General De

Lorenzo-ed). During this period, Cossiga worked closely with General De Lorenzo, head of the SIFAR and also leading organizer of the coup. Protected by Segni, who was "above suspicions," Cossiga was made Undersecretary of Defense in the third Moro government "and was personally in charge of the famous 'omissions' which blocked the investigations" into Lorenzo's coup attempt. The "omissions" were information suddenly classified by Premier Aldo Moro for "state security reasons."

Cossiga remained at the Defense Department throughout the Leone and Rumor governments, in charge of "establishing more omissions to censor as much as possible the work of the parliamentary inquiry commission. A personal friend of De Lorenzo and General Miceli (head of the terrorist wing of the new secret services—the SID—indicted for participation in a 1974 coup attempt — ed.), Cossiga deepened his specialization in the secret services and the strategy of tension." In 1974, he saw a "dangerous enemy in that Andreotti" who had taken over as Defense Minister and who "was ruining the practice of the omissions and about to destroy Cossiga's career."

Andreotti was forced out of the Defense ministry, and in 1976 Moro appointed Cossiga Interior Minister. Tempo summarized Cossiga's work as Interior Minister in the following way: "His project has been to centralize all intelligence activities in the Interior Ministry, . . . to marginalize the Carabinieri . . . and destroy all the competence of military intelligence and counterintelligence in order to centralize it to a new OVRA (Mussolini's gestapo)."

Cossiga's resignation has killed this project, as well as the "omission" policy which has been Cossiga's expertise throughout his career and which he used to cover up every single subversive operation in Italy.