

On the basis of policy statements issued thus far by Chung and others, the UNP's program is also "Made in the U.S.A." Chung calls for the government to remove itself from "interference" into the country's economy (the Korean "economic miracle" was achieved by strong government direction). Chung says his party believes strongly in the "free market," although the one exception should be protection of the country's rice market.

President Noh, Chung says, has tried to push Korean reunification too rapidly. After years of effort, the government's bid to improve relations with the North had been a total failure, the *Korea Herald* quotes Chung. Furthermore, the business tycoon-suddenly-turned-politician proposes that South Korea let the United Nations deal with South Korea; that it get out of the ring. "Chung said the government should hand over the task of implementing nuclear inspections on the North to the United Nations-led international efforts," the *Herald* reported March 4. He insisted that the task of reunification "should have never been monopolized by the government."

Effect of trade war pressures

Both Kim Dae-Jung's party and Chung's Unification National Party are thought to have obtained large blocs of votes because of the fact that Korea's economy in recent years has been going steadily downhill. South Korea is very much tied to the United States economically, and is now being battered by U.S. demands for "free trade." South Korean columnists frequently complain that the country's industry may not survive, because the country seems unable to say "no" to America.

The South Korean daily *Tong-a Ilbo* signaled the problem last August: "After the Persian Gulf War, the world entered an era of a single superpower. The world economic order is being restructured, centered on the United States. Under such circumstances, we are in a difficult position to delay an extensive opening of the domestic distribution market that the United States is demanding. . . . The problem is how much can domestic industries, which are weak in competitiveness compared to giant foreign companies, withstand the shock of opening the market. The government's industrial policy has been to protect domestic industries and to help them grow. How can these small businesses compete—they can't."

Reports the *Korea Herald*: "Signs of development are nowhere to be seen. . . . The country is being cornered by untold economic troubles, with inflation galloping and trade deficits rising. Price rises are hovering at 10 percent, the annual deficit in the balance of international payments is near \$10 billion, and foreign debts are topping a record \$50 billion—enough to make Korea a great debtor power."

In the last year, Korea's trade shortfall with the former Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and the former communist countries of eastern Europe rose fourfold to \$2 billion in a year's time.

British make it official: Smash Italy!

by Umberto Pascali

Shortly before the March 16, 1978 kidnap of Italian statesman Aldo Moro, the London *Economist* came out with a chilling cover: Moro and the secretary of the Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer, dressed as puppets in the traditional Commedia dell'Arte. "La Commedia è finita" explained the title in Italian, as if to say: We know your game and now it's over. Moro was under the Damocles' sword of Kissinger, who officially accused him of trying to bring the "Communists" into the government, but who in reality was terrified that the statesman would lead Italy out from under the Yalta yoke. "I have troubles with Washington in the same way Berlinguer has troubles with Moscow," Moro had confided to a friend.

The *Economist*'s cover was taken by many as the final warning coming from circles of the British elite. This is why in the last days of March 1992, just before the April 5 elections, many Italians reacted very strongly when, again, the *Economist* transmitted another of its nasty "warnings." A featured editorial was entitled: "Responsible Italians have a duty next month to vote irresponsibly." The magazine of the City of London stopped short of endorsing the assassination on March 12 of Salvo Lima. Lima, the top political ally of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, was running a part of the electoral machine of the ruling Christian Democracy. His violent death opens the way to an "anti-corruption" campaign able to crush the traditional parties—oriented toward an independent Europe—and replace them with a slew of demagogic and easily controllable localistic parties or "Leagues."

"The Mafia's shooting this month of Salvo Lima, a prominent Sicilian known for his ability to deliver votes by the hundred thousand for the prime minister, Giulio Andreotti, brings new scandal to the Christian Democrats," gloats the *Economist*. Exactly the scenario prepared by the instigators! "Few Italians regard Lima as an innocent victim. Many reckon he was in cahoots with the Mafia. His mistake, probably, was to think he was still free to do as he liked."

The editorial concludes with marching orders for the elections, including the idea of strengthening the International Monetary Fund's man in Italy, Giorgio La Malfa, with the "muscle" of the Leagues. "Any Italian interested in real

change would therefore be wise to cast his vote on April 5 not for a coalition party but for one of the outsiders. Among the plethora, the Republican Party or one of the groups in the Lega Nord would be the *Economist's* choice." This would bring about the necessary "protest vote" that would "send a tremor through the traditional parties that might topple their leaders, strengthen the reformers and hasten the day when Italian elections have something to do with Italian governments."

The conspiracy

In an unusually strong reaction, Prime Minister Andreotti issued a public statement that the British have so many problems of their own that they had better concentrate on them instead of interfering in other countries' elections. Formally, the *Economist* had to apologize.

One week before, the chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Italian Parliament, Flaminio Piccoli, had accused Great Britain and certain French circles of being interested in destabilizing Italy. Writing in *Il Popolo*, the daily of the Christian Democracy, Piccoli argued that behind the assassination of Salvo Lima there is a "strategic design," an interest of someone to "imagine that an Italy turned in on itself, unable to express a real democracy after 50 years of relative stability, can mean a chance to remove it from Europe."

Which forces would be interested in such a plan? Those who want to demonstrate that "Italy is not yet part of Europe." He recalled the reservation "that big western countries like France, but above all England continued to express at the [recent] European Community meeting in Maastricht, jeopardizing in this way a process that we consider fundamental."

"This election and the presidential elections in July, have created the atmosphere of a referendum: two opposing blocs," a Rome insider told *E/R*. "Cossiga doesn't even hide any more his sympathy for the British Masonry, while politicians close to Andreotti are taking a more and more independent, anti-Yalta, and pro-German position."

Francesco Cossiga, the President of Italy, is worshipped by the Leagues and has contributed the most to creating the atmosphere of demagogic, which the Leagues hope to exploit.

KGB and CIA files?

In this charged atmosphere, Luigi De Ficchy, the magistrate leading the investigation into the Moro murder, has announced he will go to Moscow to analyze documents concerning the kidnaping and assassination that are contained in the KGB's File 33. A Russian spokesman, Tatiana Samolis, had stated that in certain KGB files, now partially declassified, the Moro kidnap was categorized as a coup d'état.

In the same context, media sources report that Italian magistrates intend to try again to force Henry Kissinger to testify on that crime. The last time Italian justice tried to do that, in 1983, Kissinger, then in Rome, took refuge in the

American embassy.

In the files of De Ficchy there is another important "piece," an interview with the magazine *Il Sabato* by Francesco Mazzola, former deputy defense minister in charge of the secret services. Mazzola had said that both the KGB and CIA were interested in stopping the political design of Moro.

But what really struck a chord was what he said concerning the "covert" P-2 masonic lodge, the entity that has been involved in the bloody story of Italian terrorism and organized crime. "The most credible consideration is that the P-2 was a point of reference for the American secret services, the part that was most dependable for the U.S. services." Mazzola is scheduled to be interrogated as a witness by De Ficchy shortly.

Masonic war

The fight seems to rage in every circle, even inside the Masonry. On March 21, at the so-called Equinox gathering of the Grand Orient, Grand Master Giuliano Di Bernardo ordered the dissolution of the "covert" Colosseum lodge, formally the "military lodge" of Rome and, according to scholars, one of the most powerful lodges in the world. Though intersecting the infamous P-2, the Colosseum was never touched by that scandal and was not even mentioned. Reportedly the Colosseum was connected to the Masonic lodges active inside the NATO leadership, especially in the Naples base headquarters.

On March 27, forced by the unusually aggressive questions from several journalists, Grand Master Di Bernardo admitted that inside the masonic "family" as well, there are things to clean up. "Strange events are happening: I observe the consequences. Yes, in the east European countries there is someone who intends to create tensions" and to destabilize in order to kill the chances of a future united Europe, Di Bernardo said.

In private, several journalists were told that the real target was Elvio Sciubba, the Italian representative of the U.S. Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, a.k.a. "Black Masonry" historically linked to London and to such 19th-century figures as Giuseppe Mazzini and General Pike.

An article in the daily *L'Unità* of March 25 argues that "the root of the conflict [inside Italian Masonry] is in the counterposition between the Anglo-American and the European souls of Masonry. This battle has been the leitmotiv of political confrontation at least since the fall of 1989. It included the revelations by Prime Minister Andreotti on [the secret paramilitary network] Gladio, the fall of the Berlin Wall and now the present electoral campaign in Italy, the first since the end of the Yalta Pact, . . . What is being discussed is the future of Italy as one of the fundamental elements of international balances. . . . The Black Masonry has forcefully extended its tentacles in eastern Europe trying to implement the economic processes promoted by the economists of the International Monetary Fund."