

Moro assassination, it was discovered that the leaders of all the military, police, and secret services were member of the secret masonic Propaganda-2 lodge, whose official plan was to dissolve the democratic institutions of the Italian state. P-2 was exposed and its leaders put on trial (the trial started officially Oct. 16), but the power of the outlawed lodge is still intact, as Sen. Sergio Flamigni, an ex-member of the P-2 investigating committee in Parliament told *EIR* (see issue No. 40, Oct. 9). The P-2 has been officially dissolved, but it persists under another name and most of its members still have a lot of power in institutions, parties, media, and business.

In an article in the daily *L'Unità* of Oct. 16, Gianni and Antonio Cipriani recalled that the P-2 was run by a "higher pyramid" whose center is likely to be overseas, since Judge Carlo Palermo, a top investigative magistrate, discovered that P-2 Grand Master Licio Gelli had to ask Alexander Haig and Henry Kissinger for permission to recruit 400 Italian high military officers.

The "institutional government" that Scalfaro is trying so hard to build could finally take on the P-2 secret government. Besides being a devout Catholic, Scalfaro is known for having proposed, when he was interior minister, to ban Freemasons from all public office. The clock is ticking. "We are 30 minutes before midnight," said Leoluca Orlando, the leader of a new party called La Rete, which was formed to free the

Italian institutions from the power of the Mafia and Freemasons. Orlando, whose party colleague Senator Mancuso endorsed Lyndon LaRouche's presidential candidacy in the United States, explains that only if "new people," not belonging to the old system, take the leadership, can the traditional parties succeed in stopping the fascist North League.

The investigations of corruption scandals in northern Italy, targeting especially Christian Democrats and Socialists, have devastated both parties and fed into a pro-League mood among voters. Due to the scandals, the League could get as much as 40% of the vote in December in major industrial centers like Monza and Varese. The point about the scandals is that it was generally known that political officials took kickbacks from businessmen to finance their electoral campaigns; but suddenly, somebody decided to pull the plug and started the investigation, now seven months old, called *mani pulite* ("clean hands").

The protagonist of the ongoing "clean hands" probe is Judge Antonio Di Pietro, who apparently needs help from the FBI to get the job done. Di Pietro is, at this moment of writing, in the United States to take a course on the latest methods used by the American justice system against "political corruption and organized crime," methods which have mostly been used to rid the political and banking establishment of effective opposition voices.

Kissinger called 'war criminal'

The *London Review of Books* has published a rare, truthful profile of Kissinger, which echoes many of the points that *EIR* has made about him over the years.

Senior British commentator Christopher Hitchens, in his review of Walter Isaacson's *Kissinger: A Biography*, compares reading about Kissinger's career to "reading the profile of a serial murderer." Hitchens points to Kissinger's "identification with the sub-Darwinist depravity of those who worshipped only 'strength.'" Kissinger's world view was in large part shaped by his perverted view of how Jews survived the Nazi concentration camps, as he wrote in a late-1940s letter that survival meant "to disregard ordinary standards of morality. One could only survive through lies, tricks."

Hitchens enumerates the wars and/or destabilizations caused and/or encouraged by Kissinger, including Vietnam, Bangladesh (derided by Kissinger as "a basket case"), Chile, Cyprus, Kurdistan, and East Timor: "It goes on and on until one cannot eat enough to vomit

enough." Hitchens also blasts Kissinger's "nuclear pornography" posing as strategic doctrine, and his conflicts of interest in Communist China, where he defended the massacre in Tiananmen Square in 1989, in order to promote his own lucrative business-consultancy.

Hitchens wrote: "Will anyone say what Kissinger's achievement was? Will anyone point to a country, not excluding his own, which is in the slightest degree ameliorated by his attention? And the old 'realists' of Vienna and Locarno and Yalta, though they may have looked at nations and peoples and borders as disposable and dispensable, did not axiomatically confuse crudeness and brutality with strength and (a significant Kissinger favorite) 'will.' They did not reach hungrily for the homicidal, self-destructive solution."

Hitchens has one other plaint: "The masochism of the press in all this has been contemptible. . . . There have been other war criminals, law-breakers, phonies and pathological liars during the long decline of the Empire and the Cold War," but none was treated with such "sychophancy" and "toadying" as Kissinger has been.

Hitchens' ultimate verdict is that "Kissinger was the Albert Speer rather than the Adolf Eichmann of the crimes against humanity that he assisted in perpetrating, but he lacked Speer's readiness to apologize."—Mark Burdman