



YOUR KINDLE NOTES FOR:

JFK and the Unspeakable Secret: Part One

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The consequences of Angleton's abnormal fixation had already become visible when, in the final phase of WWII, he worked as an agent for the Office of Strategic Services, which was the predecessor of the CIA. To oppose the Soviet Union, Angleton used his position as the head of the Italian branch of the OSS to covertly advocate for the formation of a permanent alliance between the United States and a group of German Nazis and Italian fascists who had opportunistically switched sides toward the end of Hitler and Mussolini's dictatorships. This shocking collaboration eventually became the foundation of the stay-behind network of NATO. At the same time, James Angleton promoted and protected another permanent and unsettling partnership between those same Germans and Italians and Israeli intelligence, which should have been avoided for obvious reasons. Angleton himself later directed the special section at the CIA headquarters responsible for joint US-Israeli spy operations, known as the Israeli desk. Angleton always tried to pose as a hero, but his behaviour is inexcusable. During a recently declassified hearing before the Church Committee, he had to admit that one of the first and most awful outcomes of this malicious alliance had been the bombing of the British Embassy in Rome on October 31, 1946. ³ As confirmed years later by Italian historians, the 40 kilos of TNT used for this attempt by the Jewish assailants had actually been obtained from the neofascist terrorist group FAR. ⁴ This attack was carried out in retaliation for the British opposition to the establishment of Israel. In addition to causing severe injuries to an Italian soldier who happened to be walking by and the Embassy concierge, the detonation also caused irreparable damage to the diplomatic building. My research will demonstrate that the same combination of individuals and organisations safeguarded by Angleton was present within Clay Shaw's Centro Mondiale Commerciale. The CMC documents provide evidence that among the members of this company there were far-right Freemasons and CIA assets, along with leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation stay-behind network and high-ranking Mossad agents. Additionally, my research will reveal how this amalgam of Mossad, Central Intelligence Agency, NATO, and far-right extremists was unfortunately later perceived as the successful strategy to overcome John Kennedy's strong opposition to Israel's development of nuclear weapons at the Negev Nuclear Research Centre, commonly known as Dimona. JFK's excellent reason was that this development jeopardized his passionate attempts to ban nuclear weapons worldwide. ⁵ Therefore, the CMC papers confirm that Shaw was blatantly lying in his interview with Penthouse magazine in September 1969, when he described the CMC as being filled with

“responsible people” who had no connection to secretive groups or the Dallas ambush. But the CMC papers also confirm that Jim

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The answer can be found in a video interview from 2020 between Robert Kennedy, Jr. and Ron Paul. You can read the relevant part in a few pages here. I mention in advance that RFK, Jr., who is currently running for US president, reveals that the CIA director Allen Dulles hated the Kennedys since the 1950s. This was because Joseph Kennedy, John Kennedy’s father, led a large-scale offensive against the Central Intelligence Agency. RFK, Jr. describes the extent of this hatred with a concise and yet powerful statement: Allen Dulles never forgave him —never forgave my family— for that.

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The anti-JFK pact was indeed signed in Italy on July 7, 1960, thanks to the efforts made by the aforementioned trusty man of James Angleton, Frank Gigliotti. As we have already explained, the latter was at the same time a CIA agent and a main Freemason. The involvement of the CMC is demonstrated by the fact that Frank Gigliotti’s accomplice was, as we shall see, Giuseppe Pièche, who was a member of the Centro Mondiale Commerciale. However, there is also substantial evidence that the CMC was involved in the conspiracy throughout JFK’s presidency. For instance, there is a well-documented connection between the Centro Mondiale Commerciale and David H. Byrd, the owner of the building from where Lee Oswald was accused of firing shots on November 22, 1963. Another well-documented connection regards the infamous Carcano. The rifle conveniently placed in the same building to frame Lee Oswald was linked to an accomplice of Licio Gelli, the fascist leader of an Italian subversive Freemasonic Lodge called P2. This is significant because two key allies of Licio Gelli, Roberto Ascarelli and Virgilio Gaito, were also members of the CMC, as we will see.

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occupied and emphasised the word ‘partly’ in this case because there is another factor at play here, which is their fear of being labelled antisemitic for simply mentioning this extreme attrition and tension. This terror is the only explanation for the abundance of books about the assassination of JFK that suggest the CIA agent Frank Sturgis as a likely culprit, but always fail to mention that Sturgis was also an agent of Israeli espionage. It is also why the militancy of the Nazi Otto Skorzeny with the Mossad is consistently omitted in many books by other authors. In summary, it applies here what Josh Paul, a former senior staffer at the Department of State, bitterly denounced as a concerning unresolved issue after resigning in 2023 in protest against US policy toward

Israel's war crimes: Any criticism of Israel is still widely seen as a taboo in US society. This is to the extent that many officials across the US government, including several highly ranked elected officials, are very hesitant or even unwilling to publicly acknowledge the fact that Israel does not comply with international laws. They behave in this manner, even though they could perfectly demonstrate that it is true. 7 To complicate matters further, in US society there is a complementary taboo ingrained with the same strength: Never publicly talk about the existence of an Israeli nuclear arsenal. R. Jeffrey Smith, a journalist and a leading member of the Center for Public Integrity, describes this pervasive reticence as largely unwavering. 8 Paul Pillar, a former US intelligence officer for the Middle East, refers to it as living a lie. 9 However, one of the comments that more closely resembles John Kennedy's vision on this topic comes from Victor Gilinsky, a Jewish physicist who served as a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. In his chapter for the collective essay *Moving Beyond Pretense: Nuclear Power and Nonproliferation*, he states that the evident bias of the US in favour of Israel's atomic arsenal seriously undermines any global effort to control nuclear weapons proliferation.

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The alleged reason for wanting to prevent John Kennedy from becoming president because he was a Catholic is, quite frankly, more of an excuse than something to be taken seriously. The sincere point in the attacks against JFK summed up in this letter is that where it is stressed that the powers that be abhorred John Kennedy and considered him a deep menace because he was not a Freemason.

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Equally important is the content of a second letter by Milone, which was sent to another member of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, Mario Riccio. In this additional message, Milone specifies that Gigliotti's secret mission in Italy was also carried out in collaboration with the US Department of State. It is true that this second letter was sent during Christian Herter's leadership of the Department of State, who succeeded Foster Dulles. However, there are three factors that indicate that Milone was referring not only to Herter but also to the beloved brother of Allen Dulles, the daring, impulsive, and highly unethical CIA director. Let us list these reasons. Throughout Foster Dulles' time in office, Herter served as his completely loyal Under Secretary. Additionally, Herter held the position of Secretary of State for a brief period of 9 months, from April 22, 1959, when Foster Dulles resigned due to cancer, to January 20, 1961, when JFK became president. Most importantly, a document personally signed by Foster Dulles strongly, if not muscularly, advocates for the questionable activities of the CMC. The details of this document will be

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The OPC was created in 1948 as the CIA's covert operations wing. As a now declassified document explains, Bedell Smith "was perplexed if not dumbfounded by the wide-ranging responsibilities" of the OPC under Wisner. ¹³ Actually, Wisner was a visceral anticommunist with a disturbing proclivity to abuse his power. Bedell Smith was sure that Frank Wisner's political warfare and paramilitary activities were severely damaging both the CIA and the country. In the opinion of Bedell Smith, if policymakers consider an operation crucial, the military should undertake it. ¹⁴ As we shall see, it was a position very close to that of JFK as POTUS.

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Bedell Smith was actually fired, and it was precisely because of this that Allen Dulles became the head of the Central Intelligence Agency in February 1953. The shift in power was the perfect realisation of Gigliotti's wildest dreams. Allen Dulles was the ideal supporter and ally for Wisner and Gigliotti's less avowable aspirations. From that moment on, Gigliotti had total freedom of action. It is not a coincidence that Bedell Smith considered the appointment of Allen Dulles as his successor a huge mistake, as we now know from a memorandum of conversation dated October 1954. In that memo, Bedell Smith describes Allen Dulles as "too emotional to be in this critical spot," because Dulles' emotional state was even worse than it seemed on the surface. ¹⁶ Smith did certainly bear in mind how Wisner and Dulles, along with William Donovan and another person, the aforementioned James Angleton, had prevented the Italian Communist Party from winning the Italian parliamentary elections. Although he had returned to Washington in November 1947 to assist in the creation of the Soviet Division in the Office of Special Operations, Angleton was assigned to oversee the Italian task. He worked closely with Raymond G. Rocca throughout the campaign, and Donovan, Allen Dulles, and Frank Wisner were instrumental in securing the necessary funding. ¹⁷

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Additional evidence of the strong unity among Freemasons in their opposition against JFK is seen on July 2, 1960, when John Kennedy was criticised as an immature candidate who was only running for President of the United States to satisfy his overly ambitious ego. The point to grasp is that the person responsible for this attack is not a Republican, but rather President Truman, the aforementioned main Freemason who was also a confidante of Frank Gigliotti. Objectively making a huge gift to both Nixon and Gigliotti, Truman boldly asked JFK to step aside—a shameful request that was

immediately rejected, of course. Some revealing statements about that episode came during a conversation that Harold M. Slater, a journalist who was one of Truman's closest friends, held on June 2, 1982, with the historian Niel M. Johnson. 27 On that occasion, after widely underlining that he was aware of every detail of that clash because Harry Truman always "talked to him very freely about everything," Harold Slater added that Truman's desire to undermine JFK went so far that he did resign as a delegate to the 1960 Democratic Party National Convention on the ground that manipulatory people close to John Kennedy were buying delegates. Remembrances that in this interview are sealed thus:

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It is certainly of the utmost interest to note that the text of this document states that Giuseppe Spataro was a high-ranking member of the Scottish Rite branch of Freemasonry. This is remarkable for a series of excellent reasons. Firstly, because Truman was also a member of this branch. And the same applies to another archenemy of John Kennedy, General Lyman Lemnitzer. Lastly, but not less relevant, the US Freemasonic lodges in Italy in charge of ensuring that the Grande Oriente actually blindly obeyed any Central Intelligence Agency and NATO orders, including that to boycott JFK, were all part of a NATO Freemasonic arm called the Orient of American Military Scottish Rite Bodies (AMSRB). 29 In

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Actually, as we will later see in detail, Giuseppe Spataro was one of the Italian politicians more closely associated with the CIA, and another was Fernando Tambroni. Tambroni's son-in-law, Franco Micucci Cecchi, was a member of the CMC. After considering all of the circumstances mentioned above, we can conclude that the political opposition in the United States between Republicans and Democrats is ultimately not genuine. At least not at the highest level. Truman, a Democratic president, did not hesitate to criticize John Kennedy's presidential campaign. In other words, there exists a secretive group, not bound by political party affiliation but by membership in Freemasonry. It is not a coincidence that Gelli promoted what he called Plan of Democratic Rebirth. Its goal was the introduction in Italy of a two-party system, which would be controlled by his secret organization, P2. One party would appear to be liberal-labour oriented, while the other would openly embrace conservatism. This arrangement was designed to ensure what can certainly be described as the perfect dictatorship. Whoever wins, you win.

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Interestingly, one of the most prominent figures in the spread of bipartisanship was Foster Dulles, the brother of Allen Dulles. We have already exposed Foster's staunch support for Frank Gigliotti's anti-JFK scheme and the questionable activities of the Centro Mondiale Commerciale. In 1944, during the presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a Democrat, Foster Dulles became a sort of duplicate of FDR's Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, who was another blind advocate of the doctrine that partisanship should stop at US borders. This situation did not change when Harry Truman succeeded FDR. In 1945, Truman's Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, nominated Foster Dulles to serve as an advisor to the United States delegation at the San Francisco Conference, where the United Nations Charter was drafted. This marked the beginning of a long series of international meetings where Foster Dulles, a Republican, attended, even though the Administration was still under Democratic leadership with President Truman. In 1945, Foster Dulles served as an advisor to the Democratic Secretary of State, Byrnes. When Truman replaced Byrnes with General Marshall, Foster Dulles became Marshall's advisor. Foster Dulles then served as Acheson's advisor when Marshall resigned and Acheson took his place. Similarly, Foster Dulles represented Truman as a delegate at the UN General Assembly sessions in 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950. 31 Actually, during a press conference on November 16, 1954, Foster Dulles, who had meanwhile become the new Secretary of State under Eisenhower, declared: 32 There has been a great deal of discussion about bipartisanship in foreign policy. This is a principle to which I am dedicated. Modern bipartisanship began at a meeting which I had with Secretary Hull 10 years ago. Almost continuously since then, I have practiced it. I am profoundly convinced that, under the dangerous conditions of our time, our nation cannot be safe unless there is substantial unity on the fundamentals of our foreign policy. It should be added that a prominent opponent of bipartisanship, Robert A. Taft, not only was praised in JFK's book *Profiles in Courage*, but his portrait now hangs in the Senate reception room of the US Capitol due to a decision made by a committee led in 1957 by Senator John Kennedy. Taft, a Republican senator, had expressed his views on this matter as early as 1939. These are his words: 33 There are some who say that politics should stop at the water's edge, and that the Nation must present a united front. I do not at all agree. I do not believe that any position of the Republican Party should be dictated by partisanship, whether in foreign or domestic policy for that matter, but if the President should advocate a policy, for instance, which leads this country toward war, I would feel it not only my right but my duty to oppose it as energetically, and as publicly, as possible. There is no principle of subjection to the Executive in foreign policy....

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How could the powers that be do not think that having in the Oval Office an admirer of Taft and Schlesinger was something to avoid at all costs because it could endanger the very existence of NATO? As a matter of fact, one of the main accomplices in Gigliotti's

plot against JFK was a member of the Stay-Behind network, a secret force specifically formed to protect NATO. This co-conspirator's name is Giuseppe Pièche, and his involvement further demonstrates that the CMC played a role in the assassination of the 35th President of the United States. This is because Pièche was a member of the CMC, as reveal in the same papers of the Centro Mondiale Commerciale. To properly recount this aspect, let us refer to L'Espresso, a well-known Italian magazine that on January 24, 2011, published an interview with a member of P2, Bruno Rozera. It was at that opportunity that Rozera exposed Pièche as the one who helped organise Gigliotti's mission in Italy against John Kennedy. 40 Pièche was a Freemason, which is not surprising. He belonged to the Lodge of Piazza del Gesù (Jesus Square). Elvio Sciubba, who was also one of Pièche's closest friends, was the head of that Lodge. In greater detail, the Italian Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry on P2 discovered that the conspiracy against JFK involving Italian and US Freemasonry began with communication between the Piazza del Gesù Lodge and the Central Intelligence Agency, facilitated by the CIA Gigliotti. Furthermore, Bruno Rozera himself admitted that in addition to being part of P2, he was also a member of the Colosseum Lodge. The Anselmi Commission of Enquiry provided conclusive evidence that Colosseum was one of the aforementioned Freemasonic lodges in Italy responsible for verifying that the Grande Oriente followed any orders from the CIA and NATO. The lodge was named Colosseum because it was located in Rome, and it had connections to the US Embassy there. The man who led that embassy at the time of the agreement against John Kennedy was none other than James Zellerbach. Lastly, the Anselmi Commission revealed that another member of the Colosseum Lodge was precisely the ally of Pièche, Elvio Sciubba.

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Giuseppe Pièche, a general who was closely aligned with Mussolini during the Italian dictatorship, after World War II managed to save himself from the consequences of his past due to influential connections. This way, under the support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the CIA, Pièche rose to prominence in the Unorthodox Warfare against communism. To achieve this purpose, Giuseppe Pièche created and directed what was called Servizio Antincendi (Firefighting Organisation). This structure, although it might seem harmless or even beneficial due to its name, actually concealed a Stay-Behind branch. Pièche's Antincendi was successful thanks to the aid of Edgardo Sogno, an individual with excellent connections to NATO and the CIA. It is not a coincidence that Sogno later joined Gelli's subversive Freemasonic lodge, P2. In the final phase of his life, Sogno made the decision to publicly disclose the actions he had undertaken in secret for NATO. As a result, he eventually revealed that Antincendi was, in fact, a Stay-Behind organization. 41 Furthermore, there is ample documentary evidence, including a letter dated August 20, 1950, in which Sogno portrays Antincendi as an anticommunist and pro-NATO body with the objective of monitoring and

aggressively targeting individuals who adhere to Marxist beliefs. 42 In addition, there is the 1958 edition of Who's Who in Italy. In that volume, it is mentioned that Giuseppe Pièche was the Italian member of the NATO Civil Protection Committee (CPC). The information that Pièche was part of the CPC is corroborated by a NATO document, the NATO SECRET SUMMARY RECORD AC/25 (CD)3/1. Today, NATO itself provides the following clarification: 43

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The establishment on November 19, 1952, of the CPC as a special branch of the North Atlantic Council was, in fact, the implementation of a proposal by the Working Group of Civil Organization in Time of War. It is certainly of the utmost importance that a zealous champion of the idea of the CPC as an arm of the Stay-Behind network was Randolfo Pacciardi, as revealed in documents used by two experts in this field, Casarrubea and Cereghino, to write their book *La scomparsa di Salvatore Giuliano*. Pacciardi was an Italian politician closely associated with both Pièche and Gigliotti. In a document from the United Kingdom's Foreign Office, it is stated that Pacciardi was the ideal candidate to support the strong anticommunist objectives of Pièche's Antincendi. 44 The closeness of Gigliotti to Randolfo Pacciardi is instead evident, first of all, from an entry in the diaries of the CIA's first director, Roscoe Henry Hillenkoetter. 45 Equally relevant is a document that we have already mentioned. Dated July 7, 1947, and written by Walter C. Dowling, 46 then a member of the US State Department, Division of South European Affairs, it reports as follows:

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However, there is another important aspect to understand from the passage above. In the last line, Frank Gigliotti mentions Pacciardi alongside Publio Cortini, one of the individuals involved in the secret plot against John Kennedy. Additionally, Randolfo Pacciardi strongly opposed a manoeuvre attempted by Aldo Moro to bring back the Socialist Party into the Italian government in 1960. Moro was the leader of the left-wing of the Italian Christian Democratic Party. As we shall see, when Moro revived the same manoeuvre in 1963, with the full approval of President Kennedy, Pacciardi tried to kidnap and kill Moro.

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Other documents from Italian Intelligence are equally revealing, as they demonstrate a strong connection between Anticendi and the Gehlen Organisation, 55 a West German spy network created with the explicit approval of the CIA. The Gehlen Organisation originated from the remnants of Fremde Heere Ost, which was the spy organisation of

the Oberkommando des Heeres, the Supreme Command of the Nazi Army. This is why both the FHO and the Gehlen Organisation, later renamed BND, were under the leadership of Reinhard Gehlen, a former Nazi who remained at the helm until 1968. Pièche was well-suited for this role, as he had previously served as the head of a special agency during WWII, which was aimed at coordinating the efforts of the Nazi-Fascist coalition against communism in the Balkans. 56 Furthermore, Pace e Libertà (Peace and Freedom), a right-wing organization that sought to coordinate NATO's covert operations against communism, was established and managed by Pièche and Sogno and received direct funding from the CIA. 57 Sogno obtained these funds after two meetings. His first reunion was with the then-US Ambassador in Rome, Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, in late May 1954. 58 Then, in the summer of 1955, Sogno visited Allen Dulles in Washington DC, as personally disclosed by Sogno himself. Soon after, he received a telephone call from a close friend, Alfredo Pizzoni, the president of Credito Italiano (Italian Credit Bank) in Milan. This call was to arrange the delivery of an envelope, containing Allen Dulles' huge initial financial contribution. Thereafter, Alfredo Pizzoni continued to act as a mediator, delivering sums of money ranging between 5 and 15 million lire. 59

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Because the index cards reveal that Banister had carefully stored numerous materials related to the changes that occurred within NATO due to a covert agreement between JFK and USSR leader Nikita Khrushchev. The purpose of this deal was to ensure that missiles belonging to the Kremlin were removed from Cuba to prevent the crisis that was caused by their presence in the isle in 1962 from devastating escalating into World War III. To achieve this goal, Kennedy had to withdraw NATO missiles from Turkey and Italy. The USSR made a solemn promise to respect Turkey's borders and sovereignty, as it was located on the outskirts of the Soviet Empire. In return, John Fitzgerald Kennedy made his solemn promise to respect borders and sovereignty of Cuba.

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At this point, it is completely evident that what Mr. Guy Banister guarded in his office were papers that perfectly suited for someone involved in a top-secret CIA operation called QKENCHANT, as a Central Intelligence Agency document reveals that Banister was. 71 Even more so when we learn from other CIA documents that, in addition to Guy Banister, Clay Shaw himself was involved in QKENCHANT, 72 and that the same applies to a notorious CIA spymaster, E. Howard Hunt. 73 Before he passed away, the latter confessed that the Central Intelligence Agency had assassinated JFK, and many individuals, including E. Howard Hunt's son Saint John, believe in a direct involvement of Hunt in the conspiracy because of photographic proof. Additional evidence of Guy

Banister's connection with the CIA stems from a finding made years later by Joan Mellen, a close friend of Jim Garrison and an expert on the assassination of JFK. 74 Let us analyse this evidence.

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Given all of this information, it is not surprising to find many similarities in terms of both structure and content between the list written by Wisner, which mentioned Nagy, and a later list. As we will see in the following pages, this second list is important because it contains the name of a CMC member, Alfredo Crocco, as well as other individuals who are notable for their close association with the Centro Mondiale Commerciale. But this second list is also important because it can be attributed to two men. They were an Italian spymaster, Renzo Rocca, and a high-ranking CIA agent, William Harvey.

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Therefore, JFK's father went to the extent of publicly criticising the secret assistance provided by the Central Intelligence Agency to anticommunist groups in Italy and Greece. In doing this, Joseph Kennedy positioned himself as a robust opponent of the covert CIA activities that were supported by President Truman and which Nixon was eager to maintain during his own presidency, as evident from his term beginning in 1969. In more detail, Joseph Kennedy's speech in Virginia was a total and convincing rebuttal of the speech delivered by Harry Truman on March 12, 1947, before a joint session of Congress to announce his greedy presidential doctrine—a dogma, which was widely supported by all Harry Truman's successors except JFK and Carter, and can be characterized as a form of neocolonialism.

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Joseph Kennedy had expressed this opposition from the beginning. On May 25, 1947, only two months after Truman made his announcement, JFK's father stated in an article for the Detroit Sunday Times that the US has no obligation "to assume a police power in the rest of the world." He also intelligently added that using money to bribe another country into becoming an ally of the United States is not only unethical but also nonsensical. He described this approach as futile because, as he put it, "[w]ith nations, as with individuals, the ally you have to buy will not stay bought." 86 And it is actually that simple. Countries that need to be purchased as an ally are not genuine friends. They stay on your side not because they believe in you, but because you pay them. These sentiments had been deeply ingrained in him for a long time. In 1946, he had already strongly cautioned against "the war-breeding risks of worldwide meddling

under the guise of benign interest.” This statement was accompanied by a motto that strongly resembles a central idea in many President Kennedy’s speeches: 87 The basic world policy for the U.S. should be to prevent World War III. Joseph Kennedy’s refusal of Truman’s ideology is also reported in Robert Kennedy and His Times, a book written by the aforementioned JFK’s main political collaborator and friend, Schlesinger, Jr., who recounts: The Truman Doctrine of 1947 brought the elder Kennedy into open opposition to the Cold War. In another of his books, The Imperial Presidency, Schlesinger, Jr., implicitly supports Joseph Kennedy’s viewpoint by presenting factual evidence that shows how the Truman Doctrine was built entirely upon fabricated and highly harmful premises. These are his words: [When the Cold War started, i]n foreign affairs Congress was forced onto a terrain where many of its more thoughtful members now confessed to a sense of institutional inferiority, if not of institutional guilt. The Cold War, moreover, with its uncertain definitions and its shifting boundaries, appeared to create unprecedented problems for foreign policy. The menace of unexpected crisis hung over

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We can be sure that JFK’s father’s trip to Italy did happen. William Colby, who served as a highly influential CIA director from 1973 to 1975, in his book titled Honorable Men: My Life in the CIA recalls that Joseph Kennedy met with him at the CIA headquarters in Rome. This visit was due to Colby’s role as the head of the programme aimed at combating communism in that country at the time. Colby openly states that this programme was under the guidance of the US Ambassador in charge, who, by the way, was none other than the aforementioned Mrs. Luce. This admission confirms our earlier allegation that Demagnetize was supervised by the US Ambassador in Rome.

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Why is the document above so vital? It is because John Kennedy’s father clearly told Mr. John Edgar Hoover that, based on the facts, the main problem to address was certainly “that of duplication of coverage abroad by the Military, CIA and the State Department”. When comparing Joseph Kennedy’s statement above with his public speech in December 1950 at the University of Virginia Law School Student Legal Forum, it becomes clear that although he did not explicitly state it, he had the same solution in mind as former CIA director Bedell Smith, which is that the military, and not the CIA, should be responsible for any crucial operations if policymakers deemed them necessary. We can confirm this conclusion on the basis of what was declared in the summer of 2020 by RFK, Jr., who is the son of Robert Kennedy and the nephew of JFK. 91 In an interview with activist Ron Paul, this significant member of the Kennedy family revealed that Joseph Kennedy, while serving on the President’s Foreign Intelligence

Advisory Board, was able to demonstrate that the CIA had engaged in multiple severe illegal activities to covertly manipulate political processes abroad when those processes did not align with the Agency's approved path. In the opinion of his grandfather, it was time to restore the original meaning of the letter 'I' in its acronym, which no longer stood for intelligence gathering but for interference in international affairs. Consequently, Joseph Kennedy proposed to end any military involvement of the CIA, and to achieve this by immediately dismantling the branch responsible for those international interferences, the CIA Directorate of Plans. It was this heartfelt recommendation that promptly sparked Allen Dulles' hatred not only for Joseph Kennedy but also for his entire family. This hatred, which he had been nurturing all these years, reached its apex when John Kennedy, as president, fired Dulles and implemented two interconnected NSAMs, 55 and 57, which had adopted his father's suggestion. We cannot continue our argument without explaining that the Directorate of Plans was, from 1950, the new name given to the aforementioned Office of Policy Coordination led by Frank Wisner. So, JFK's father was invoking the demolition of Wisner's CIA branch. But we know that when Bedell Smith tried to contain Wisner's excesses, Gigliotti asked and obtained Bedell Smith's dismissal. And we know that Gigliotti was a main CIA agent and a key accomplice of a CMC member, Pièche, in executing the conspiracy against JFK. And we also know that it was Frank Wisner himself who, in 1948, included Ferenc Nagy, a future CMC member, on a list of reliable individuals to be used for highly secret operations by the Central Intelligence Agency. This means that the father of JFK had concretely put the spanner in the works of future CMC members! Given this situation, it is understandable why the CMC viewed JFK as their own personal enemy and believed that it was their duty to stop him at...

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The fact that James Angleton, Frank Gigliotti, and Licio Gelli were linked is significant because Licio Gelli was involved in a series of extremely violent acts, such as bombings targeting trains and public places. The intention of these cruel acts was to instil fear among the population and make them more receptive to the idea of establishing authoritarian governments. As a result of this consistent pattern, these acts are now commonly known as the Strategy of Tension. Licio Gelli's role in this strategy has been confirmed by multiple court rulings. In 1995, he was convicted of planting false evidence to create scapegoats and shift the blame for the Bologna Massacre caused by a bomb exploded at a railway station in a major European city. In 2020, newly emerging evidence indicated that Gelli planted the false evidence because he was the real mastermind and financier behind this massacre. 102 However, there was a higher level above Licio Gelli, which was NATO. 103 The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation very cynically viewed those bloodbaths as the most effective means to maintain and increase its power. Actually, a cable that was leaked and released by Wikileaks reveals that, in 1974, the US Ambassador to Rome, John A. Volpe, expressed all his anger

towards investigations that involve a direct supporter of NATO's subversive activities in Italy, Edgardo Sogno. John Volpe was furiously concerned that these investigations could lead to a leftward shift in the political balance in Italy. 104 As we know, Edgardo Sogno was a member of a NATO stay-behind organisation called Pace e Libertà, a member of Gelli's P2, and worked alongside Pièche, a CMC member, as a leader of the so-called Antincendi, which was another branch of the NATO stay-behind network in Italy. Furthermore, it was Angleton who saved Sogno's life during WWII, as Sogno himself admitted. 105

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We have already provided and will continue to provide evidence that the CMC and Gelli's P2 were part of a communicating vessels system. Two main supporters of Gelli, named Roberto Ascarelli and Virgilio Gaito, were members of the Centro Mondiale Commerciale. Additionally, members of the CMC held meetings at the very same location where P2 was founded. Therefore, we can certainly describe P2 and CMC as two facets of the same harmful force also responsible for a bombing in Italy, in 1980, that resulted in the dreadful death of 85 innocent individuals, including a 3-year-old child, and injuries to over 200 others at a railway station. This fact cogently explains why the Centro Mondiale Commerciale had absolutely no qualms about assassinating John Kennedy in 1963 in Dealey Plaza. More in detail, these meetings held where P2 was founded were meetings of the IAHC, which stands for Italo American Hotel Corporation, a subsidiary of the CMC. This situation is similar to what happened with the creation of Sociedad Española de Automóviles de Turismo (SEAT), which, from 1950 to 1985, was the Spanish division of the Italian brand FIAT. SEAT produced identical FIAT cars in Spain, with the exception of the SEAT logo. After all, as I mentioned earlier in this book, the Centro Mondiale Commerciale was the Italian division of Permindex. The fact that the CMC and the IAHC are the same thing was first revealed in an article by Mario Ugazzi on March 5, 1967. This article was part of a comprehensive investigation conducted by Paese Sera, an Italian newspaper that no longer exists but had a wide readership and was highly respected during its publication. These are Ugazzi's enlightening words: 106

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,603

On this estate, the Centro Mondiale Commerciale attempted a large-scale building project, which leads to General Giovanni de Lorenzo. It is important to note that, like Giovanni de Lorenzo, Vittorio Emanuele di Savoia, who would have become the king of Italy if it had remained a monarchy after 1946, was a member of P2. The first newspaper to report on Capocotta and the CMC was Paese Sera on March 5, 1967. The article, written by journalist Mario Ugazzi, was titled I Savoia venderanno Capocotta al

gruppo del Centro Mondiale Commerciale which translates to Savoias to sell Capocotta to the Centro Mondiale Commerciale group. In the same article, Ugazzi also explained the involvement of the IAHC in this operation. But what is even more significant about Capocotta is a follow-up article by Mario Ugazzi for the same newspaper. This second article was published exactly one week later, on March 12, 1967, and it states the following: 112

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,623

Recall that during Gigliotti's operation in Italy in July 1960, a similar act of bribery took place. Frank Gigliotti was able to obtain extraordinary privileges from the Italian government to convince the Italian Freemasonry to subscribe to the anti-JFK pact and accept total submission to NATO and CIA directives. As part of this, Frank Gigliotti secured a 23-year lease contract for the headquarters of Grande Oriente at Palazzo Giustiniani for as little as 83,100 Lire per month. This price was incredibly low, especially considering that a modest salary in Italy at that time reached 47,000 Lire, and that Palazzo Giustiniani is one of the most prestigious palaces in Rome, built in the late 16th century near the Pantheon, the famous ancient temple. The quite paradoxical side effect was that Frank Gigliotti acquired an undeserved reputation as being anti-fascist. This happened because the Grande Oriente regained control of Palazzo Giustiniani after it was taken away by Benito Mussolini in 1926. However, to recoup the palace, they had to secretly embrace fascism themselves. Note that the claims of Paese Sera about Capocotta were most likely based on information from an insider of the Centro Mondiale Commerciale: Mario Ceravolo, a member of the Italian parliament from the Christian Democrat party. Ceravolo, who deeply regretted his association with the fraudulent business organization, personally typed a message on his own letterhead and signed it by hand, which he sent to that newspaper. In his indignant message, Mario Ceravolo established a clear separation between himself and the CMC from the beginning. Let us take a look at the opening

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,662

Why is it important to focus on Giovanni de Lorenzo? Because in 1962, due to his position as a spymaster and Freemason, he was the Italian main player of a secret agreement between the CIA and the Italian equivalent of the CIA, known as SIFAR, which he was leading at that time. The US facilitator of this pact was instead the then US military attaché in Rome, Vernon Walters. The agreement subscribed in 1962 was in absolute unison with the conspiracy against John Kennedy that started in 1960. More specifically, the agreement subscribed in 1962 was a direct continuation and expansion of the conspiracy against John Kennedy that began in 1960. What caused this escalation? In 1962, JFK was already actively working to include the Italian Socialist

Party, led by Pietro Nenni, in the governing coalition of that country. These efforts are now known as JFK's Opening to the Left. This clamorous shift in US politics was made possible with the official support of John XXIII, who was one of the most broadminded popes in history, and Aldo Moro, the most progressive leader of the Italian Christian Democratic Party. The clever aim of that negotiation was to isolate and weaken the Italian Communist Party by forming a centre-left government in Italy, which would involve precisely Nenni and the left-wing of the DC party headed by Mr. Moro. After WWII, Italian socialist and communist politicians had consistently worked together. However, Pietro Nenni abruptly ended this alliance due to his deep disappointment with the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956. It was that breakdown that convinced Kennedy that Nenni was the appropriate interlocutor. The decision taken by SIFAR and the CIA to sign a new secret pact against JFK was mainly influenced by their shared negative opinion of President Kennedy's patient and forward-thinking attempt to negotiate with Mr. Nenni. Both SIFAR and the CIA considered the attempt to be a significant threat. They were especially concerned that if JFK allowed the rise of a Marxist party in Italy, a NATO country, it would set a precedent for other NATO countries to allow the same to happen. Consequently, one key result of the agreement between Vernon Walters and Giovanni de Lorenzo was that the Central Intelligence Agency and SIFAR greatly increased funding to support any groups opposing the shift to the left in Italian politics. In other words, Walters and de Lorenzo intensified the CIA operation Demagnetize, which was specifically designed to prevent that chain reaction, also defined as the domino effect. It is worth noting that exactly like Giuseppe Pièche, who started the conspiracy against John Kennedy in 1960, also Giovanni de Lorenzo, who continued that same conspiracy in 1962, was a leading member of the Stay-Behind network. Furthermore, the presence of Giovanni de Lorenzo in 1962, following that of Giuseppe Pièche in 1960, clearly indicates that the CIA and the CMC had been unremittingly part of the conspiracy against John Kennedy, as...

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,840

After discovering this disgraceful deception, Robert Kennedy furiously criticised William Harvey by angrily exclaiming: "You were dealing with people's lives, and then you're going to go off with a half-assed operation such as this?" But instead of understanding, Harvey responded with an infamous statement: "We wouldn't be in this jam in the first place if your brother had had the balls to invade." At that point, RFK was clearly determined to heavily punish Harvey for his wrongdoings, but CIA director John McCloy and his deputy, Richard Helms, managed to avoid this by transferring Harvey out of Washington. Harvey was eventually relocated to Italy, where he assumed the position of the Rome CIA station chief. 136

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,046

Besides, Giuseppe Spataro was also deeply connected with Felix Morlion. 165 Their association is well evidenced by a photo found by the Italian magazine Mondo d'Oggi. This image shows them alongside three members of the US intelligence community. This is not surprising. Morlion began his involvement with the US spy network and the global fight against Communism as early as the 1940s. This came after he spent a significant amount of time with Donovan, the head of the OSS. Morlion went on to establish the European Catholic Organisation Anti-Comintern in Portugal and developed a close relationship with James Angleton and various Italian neofascist organisations. 166 At the same time, Felix Morlion founded and led the Università Pro Deo (Pro Deo University) in Rome, which not only served as an educational institution, but also functioned as the covert headquarters of Vatican intelligence. 167 Finally, Morlion's personal secretary was none other than Giulio Andreotti. 168 This information needs to be supplemented with the following set of facts that we already know: 1) Renzo Rocca included Andreotti and Crocco, a member of the CMC, in a list that he sent to Giovanni Allavena. This list was inspired by CIA agent William Harvey. 2) William Donovan, the spymaster who recruited Morlion, had also recruited one of Crocco's brothers. However, the most important aspect to examine is certainly the identity of the main facilitator who handed over the ownership of Credicom in to Borghese on behalf of the Società finanziaria italiana in early 1963. That man was Ramfis Trujillo. 169

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,067

Ramfis Trujillo, the son of the Dominican dictator Leónidas Trujillo, was forced to flee in a hurry to Europe to save his life after the assassination of his father marked the end of a 30-year dictatorship that had been in power since 1930. In 1961, Ramfis arrived in Spain, the country he had chosen for his exile. During that year, Allen Dulles, the then head of the Central Intelligence Agency, was determined to remove Fidel Castro from power and had established secret paramilitary camps in various locations in the United States to train Cuban exiles who opposed the leader of the Caribbean Island. One of the most famous instructors for these exiles was Gerry Hemming. More than 40 years later, in 2005, Hemming revealed with the following words to the tabloid Solares Hill the names of two of the individuals involved in the assassination of John Kennedy: 170

Two men met in Haiti in February of 1963 and contributed funds for the Kennedy assassination.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,082

Coincidentally, February 1963 is also exactly the same year and month when Ramfis Trujillo assumed control of the Società finanziaria italiana and subsequently Credicom. Immediately after, Valerio Borghese became the new president of that

bank and a substantial amount of 10 billion Lire, the currency used in Italy before the Euro, was deposited into Credicomin by Ramfis Trujillo. However, that money disappeared instantly and, it should be added, very conveniently. 171 There is certainly a documental hint that the connection between Credicomin and Borghese was concealing something else. It is the reaction of the Central Intelligence Agency when the Italian newspaper La Stampa reported that the fascist soldier was the president of the bank. The head of the Rome CIA station promptly sent a message to urgently inform the head of the CIA Division in Europe about the article. 172 It is within this context that we should consider a discovery made by Jim Garrison when he arrested Shaw in 1967 after accusing him of being involved in the killing of JFK. It was found that Shaw's address books contained phone numbers belonging to Ms. Marcella Borghese. 173 This Italian woman was none other than the wife of Paolo Borghese and therefore a cousin of Valerio Borghese. Within this same context we should also consider what happened to Robert M. Morgenthau, a highly respected US prosecutor who, in 1970, was abruptly forced to resign. In 2012, he revealed that the reason was a harsh ultimatum from the Nixon administration. They ordered him to immediately stop investigating a Swiss bank account. The point is that that Swiss account was owned by Ramfis Trujillo's father and created with the direct complicity of Richard Nixon himself. 174

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,176

Gerry Hemming confirmed the connection between the Trujillos and the assassination of JFK even when under oath. This is what he firmly did during his cross-examination by the House of Representatives Select Committee on Assassinations. Hemming mentioned that Arturo Espaillat, the former head of Dominican military intelligence during Ramfis' father's dictatorship, was present in Dallas after coming from Canada and was accompanied by Robert Johnson, a US ally of Rafael Trujillo. 182

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,205

And in fact, upon examination, even the Carcano rifle allegedly used by Oswald reveals connections to a major conspiracy involving the CMC. Let us explore them in detail. The Carcano is an Italian-made weapon. It was named after its designer, Salvatore Carcano. 186 As expressly required by law for any firearm, the Carcano discovered after the Dallas shooting has a serial number: C2766. 187 Through this alphanumeric code, we can uncover its history and ultimately trace it back to one Samuel Cummings. During the 1950s, Samuel Cummings was a member of Adam Consolidated Industries, a company that was based in both New York City and Rome, Italy. Adam's mission was to deal in the sale of arms. 188 All seems perfectly normal. However, after reviewing two Italian intelligence documents, we discover evidence linking Cummings directly to

Enrico Frittoli, a man who had a close relationship with Gelli. 189 As we have pre-empted, this clearly indicates, of course, the existence of a connection between the Carcano and the Centro Mondiale Commerciale, due to the presence, inside the CMC, of Virgilio Gaito and Roberto Ascarelli, two main accomplices of Gelli. However, this link becomes even clearer when we reveal the identities of the two individuals who caused the most confusion to conceal the fact that Licio Gelli was behind the Carcano. The first was none other than Giovanni de Lorenzo, the man who agreed to a pact against JFK between the SIFAR, the Italian military espionage agency that he was leading at the time, and the Central Intelligence Agency. The second individual was Giulio Andreotti. The specific method they used to protect Gelli was a report written by SIFAR, but at the request of Giulio Andreotti, who was also its supervisor. This report is mentioned in a dispatch sent on December 31, 1963, by William Harvey, the head of the CIA station in Rome. 190 However, the content of this report had already been discussed in a cablegram written by J. Edgar Hoover, the director of the FBI at that time, on June 10, 1964. 191 As we know, Giulio Andreotti was in Renzo Rocca's list, along with Alfredo Crocco, a member of the Centro Mondiale Commerciale. Besides, Andreotti was an ally of Felix Morlion, a priest who not only played a central role in Vatican intelligence but also supported Giuseppe Spataro. And as we have learnt, Giuseppe Spataro was a very prominent Italian politician whose son, Alfonso, happened to be on the Board of Directors of Credicomin, the bank led by Borghese. It was through this bank that the transfer of money between Trujillo and Borghese occurred, around the same time as Trujillo's trip to Haiti to raise funds for the assassination of JFK. Furthermore, the Carcano rifle found in Dallas was originally part of the surplus stock from World War II. It was left over from the fascist Army and eventually ended up among a collection of reconditioned weapons. Adam eventually won the bid for the rifle. More in detail, the bid was announced by...

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,268

In 1970, Borghese led a coup in Italy. That coup was the brainchild of CIA spymaster Angleton, who, in fact, asked for the support of one of his best Italian allies, Federico Umberto D'Amato and secretly arrived in Italy just a few weeks before the event, and then abruptly left it following the failure of the overthrow. 200 At the end of WWII, D'Amato had helped Angleton organise Borghese's rescue. As we know, it was the same rescue in which Bonfantini, a future CMC member, was also involved. These elements explain why, as a classified Italian paper shows, D'Amato became a CIA agent. 201 The coup also involved several individuals who were connected to the conspiracy against JFK, including CMC member Giuseppe Pièche. 202 However, what is even more relevant is that another participant in this fascist plot was none other than Licio Gelli.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,384

Pier Talenti was Herbert Itkin's brother-in-law and partner in spy operations. 213 Itkin worked for both the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency. It is important to note that in the 1970s, Herbert Itkin provided detailed information about his recruitment by the CIA. He explained that it all began in 1954 when he was swiftly hired by direct orders from CIA director Allen Dulles to George de Mohrenschildt. 214

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,389

George de Mohrenschildt was a significant figure in the assassination of John Kennedy because of his close friendship with Lee Oswald, the man who was wrongly blamed for the killing. If we were to accept as true the conclusion of the Warren Commission, that friendship would be completely unusual, given that George de Mohrenschildt was an extremely wealthy right-wing Russian, while Oswald, who pretended to be a Marxist-Leninist, came from a poor economic background. George de Mohrenschildt worked for a company, Three States Natural Gas. 215 Its owner was another multimillionaire, David Harold Byrd. 216 Byrd rented out the building in Dallas known as the Texas School Books Depository, from which Oswald was eventually accused of shooting on November 22, 1963. 217 I will delve into this circumstance in greater detail later, as it is deserving of further exploration.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,399

The relationship between George de Mohrenschildt and Herbert Itkin lasted throughout the 1960s. This is remarkable because, in 1963, George de Mohrenschildt became involved in a CIA operation in Haiti. Its codename was WUBRINY. 218 However, in that same year, Herbert Itkin was also in Haiti for CIA activities. This basically means that George de Mohrenschildt and Herbert Itkin, on behalf of the CIA, were in Haiti at the same time as Ramfis Trujillo, who was in that same country to arrange funds and organise the shooting of JFK. However, we must again emphasise another impressive coincidence in time. Immediately after his mission to Haiti, Ramfis Trujillo made a mysterious money transfer through a bank led by Borghese. The main purpose of Itkin's mission there was to "harass Cuba, if not invade it, from the northwest part of Haiti." 219 This means that this mission was a part of the US attempt to bring down Fidel Castro. Many JFK scholars, especially Jim Garrison, have noted that the CIA operation against the Cuban leader eventually turned into a mission to assassinate President Kennedy. 220 This switch occurred because the Central Intelligence Agency realised that if they wanted to successfully assassinate Kennedy, they needed to hide the final moments of this new conspiracy within an already prepared plot. This change in target from Castro to John Kennedy was already in effect during Itkin's mission in Haiti. And who did Itkin go on his Haitian mission with? He went with Pier Talenti and another US

spy agent, Mario Brod. 221 It is interesting to note that Brod was recruited in 1944, when he, along with Licio Gelli and Borghese, was personally chosen by Angleton.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,487

Finally, it should be certainly reiterated that a crucial ally of the Centro Mondiale Commerciale, General Giovanni de Lorenzo, was another important member of the secret stay-behind network of NATO. 231 Like Pièche, Giovanni de Lorenzo held very influential positions as a spymaster and was a prominent Freemason. It is really evident, at this point, that it cannot be merely dismissed as coincidence that the accord against JFK, which was facilitated precisely by Giuseppe Pièche, included secret clauses that required Italian Freemasons to constantly obey the directives of the Central Intelligence Agency and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. It is taking into account this background that we have to analyse a meeting in Spain that, as a document by Italian intelligence reports, on October 16, 1963, just a week before the ambush in Dallas, Pier Francesco Nistri had with two individuals of his same extraction. They were Arturo Scattini, a former high-ranking intelligence officer under Mussolini, and Giuseppe Zigiotti. 232 The latter was a CMC member.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,582

According to a book that we have already cited because of his relevance, 10,000 Famous Freemasons, Lemnitzer held the rank of 32° Degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. It is worth pointing out that this Freemasonic Rite originated in New Orleans and has a significant presence there even today. 246 Besides, Lemnitzer was one of Gamberini's strongest allies. 247 The latter, as we know, was one of Licio Gelli's closest friends and, simultaneously, the CIA's right-hand man inside Grande Oriente. Another of Lemnitzer's key allies was an Italian politician, Ivan Matteo Lombardo, as several Lombardo's papers reveal. 248 Not only had Lombardo close ties to Frank Gigliotti, but he held the position of vice president in the Atlantic Treaty Association and served as the president of a similar body, the Comitato Italiano Atlantico. The overt purpose of both the Atlantic Treaty Association and the Comitato Italiano Atlantico was to promote NATO propaganda. However, the truth is that both organisations covertly promoted the Strategy of Tension. 249 It should be mentioned that, during an interview in 1990 with an Italian journalist, Enno Remondino, Richard Brenneke, a CIA asset, revealed that the Central Intelligence Agency was a strong ally of Licio Gelli's P2, and that this alliance can count precisely on Ivan Matteo Lombardo, who became the administrator of CIA funds hidden in Switzerland and Luxembourg, which were used for black-ops. It is undoubtedly worth noting that on March 13, 1962, Lyman Lemnitzer signed a plan Operation Northwoods, which was based on False Flags, a jargon term for alluding to undercover operations falsely attributed to the

enemy. More in detail, Operation Northwoods planned to secretly provide the necessary resources for carrying out assassinations, terrorist actions involving plastic bombs, attacks against boats, and attacks against civilian airliners. All of these actions were intended to take place on US soil, in US waters, and within US airspace. The intention was to falsely pin the blame for these crimes on Fidel Castro. This plan not only foreshadowed the upcoming Italian Strategy of Tension, but also foreshadowed the ambush against John Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Oswald, who was unfairly implicated as the culprit in that assassination, was in fact framed specifically for the purpose of wrongly attributing the crime to Cuba. John Kennedy vehemently rejected Lemnitzer's dishonourable scheme and considered it madness. As a result, the President denied him another term as Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman. However, unfortunately, just months later, Lemnitzer managed to become SACEUR. SACEUR is an acronym that stands for Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. The Italian Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry on P2 discovered that the Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Command in Europe was part of the NATO Orient of American Military Scottish Rite Bodies (AMSRB), which was the network involved in Frank Gigliotti's...

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,689

The connection between Brod and Cambareri must be read in light of what Angleton himself writes in a document on Mario Brod's involvement in Operation Husky, 256 a secret plan to ensure a successful landing of Allied troops in Sicily during World War II, with crucial support from the mafia boss Lucky Luciano. It is surely worth noting that another contributor to this operation was Frank Gigliotti. Angleton's document adds that Mario Brod used a commercial cover for Operation Husky, which means that his tactic in this case was similar to that used by the CMC to conceal its true nature and objectives. However, the series of connections useful in demonstrating the common framework of the conspiracy against Alcide De Gasperi and the conspiracy against John Kennedy does not absolutely end here. Giuseppe Cambareri was one of the founders of the Armata italiana della libertà, 257 the neo-fascist group connected to a CMC member, Pièche, and led by another member of the CMC, Ugo Corrado Musco. It is worth noting that the Armata italiana della libertà is the subject of a disturbing letter sent by Gigliotti to Norman Armour, the then US Undersecretary of State, on September 26, 1947. 258 This letter was disturbing not only because Gigliotti revealed that the Armata italiana della libertà was created with the help of the US, but also because Frank Gigliotti strongly defended the existence of this terrorist group. This apology provides further evidence of the ties between Gigliotti and Giuseppe Pièche.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,811

It is important to note that Andreotti had already been working as an informant for US intelligence for three years when his name was mentioned during Bonner's dinner at Angelo Sagna's house. This information is available in a document discovered in the US National Archives by the historian Casarrubea and the researcher Cereghino. 269 The document, dated February 20, 1946, reveals that Andreotti strongly disliked De Gasperi to the extent that he had shared the content of De Gasperi's highly sensitive conversations with Washington.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,842

Interestingly, Donovan reappears due to another event involving one of the characters in Bonner's Memo. In May 1950, Gedda acted as a mediator in an anticommunist meeting at the Vatican. The main participants in this summit were Pope Pius XII, Giovanni Battista Montini, who later became Pope Paul VI on June 21, 1963, and Joseph Retinger, a Polish exile and leader of the European Movement. 272 When we compare this event with a series of documents obtained by historian Joshua Paul, we discover that the European Movement was secretly and extensively funded by the American Committee for a United Europe (ACUE). The head of the ACUE was Donovan, while Allen Dulles served as its vice-director. 273

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,978

It is worth noting that some US papers have revealed that Montana and Antonini were OSS agents. One of these papers, which was sent to Allen Dulles by George K. Bowden, William Donovan's Special Assistant, shows that Antonini and Montana became OSS agents in 1942 when the OSS was still known as the CIO (Office of the Coordinator of Information). 284 Additionally, the same paper includes Montana's harsh criticism against Peter Tompkins. Montana described Tompkins' involvement in US espionage as a major mistake. Tompkins was in fact in a position very similar to that of JFK and JFK's father, Joseph Kennedy: the US intelligence must avoid abuses. This explains why Tompkins is the man who, at a later time, revealed one of the worst of these abuses, Angleton's recruitment of Licio Gelli in the OSS, as previously reported. But that is not all. Through further investigations, I discovered a CIA document that proves Antonini's membership in a US organisation called Common Cause, 285 which was specifically created to fight against Communism. 286 Another member of Common Cause was none other than the aforementioned Mrs. Luce. That said, let us now come back to the significant role played by two members of the CMC in the fortunate position of Licio Gelli within P2. They were, as you will remember, Roberto Ascarelli and Virgilio Gaito. But you will also recall that Ascarelli and Gaito's efforts were only possible thanks to a third accomplice: Giordano Gamberini. The crux of the matter is not only that Gamberini was, as we know, closely associated with the Italian Freemasonry that

opposed John Kennedy, not only that he served as the CIA's right-hand man of P2 and was one of the strongest allies of Lyman Lemnitzer, JFK's archenemy, but that his intermediary in establishing his contacts with the CIA was none other than Vanni Montana, as I now add. 287 Considering all of this, it is highly important to examine a letter written by Montana

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,042

We have already mentioned the existence of a document showing the membership of Mrs. Luce in the anticommunist association Common Cause and that Luigi Antonini, who was also a member, was an ally of Gigliotti. Additionally, we know that Gigliotti was one of the fathers of the secret pact against JFK subscribed in Italy in 1960, and that another of its fathers was a member of the CMC, Giuseppe Pièche. And we know that a top ally of Pièche, Edgardo Sogno, met Mrs. Luce in the 1950s to provide funding for Pièche and Sogno's NATO secret organisation, Pace e Libertà. To complete the circle, let us now focus on what was exposed about Mrs. Luce by Gaeton Fonzi. Because of his skilled investigative journalism, Fonzi had already had his first institutional noteworthy experience in 1975, when Senator Richard Schweiker hired him to assist the Church Committee in scrutinising the activities of US intelligence agencies. But it was two years later that Fonzi gained wider public attention for providing further insight into the Dallas ambush as a researcher for the House of Representatives Select Committee on Assassinations. Due to this second experience, Fonzi became one of the most renowned and respected experts on the assassination of President Kennedy, and his book on the subject, *The Last Investigation*, is still considered a classic today. It is precisely in that essay that Fonzi recalls an incident involving Mrs. Luce. She tried to deceive Jim Garrison, the New Orleans District Attorney, by claiming that she had evidence that Oswald was working for Castro and was used by him to kill John Kennedy. However, Garrison did not fall for this trap. Frustrated by her failure, Mrs. Luce immediately changed her tactic. She falsely accused Jim Garrison of being a "phony." She then tried to spread the very same series of misinformation with the House Select Committee on Assassinations. But Gaeton Fonzi unmasked her deceptive manoeuvres by discovering she had completely lied about one William Pawley, whom she claimed was just a close friend. Mr. Pawley was in reality a long-time associate of the Central Intelligence Agency and had a close relationship with its Director Allen Dulles. Upon further investigation, it became clear that Pawley was responsible for creating Civil Air Transport, one of the first CIA-owned airlines. Additionally, William Pawley had also established a deceptive front for the Agency, which was called Pacific Corporation. 290 In other words, Pawley was behind the creation of two companies that were actually fronts for the CIA. This circumstance is even more significant in light of the fact that also the Centro Mondiale Commerciale was a CIA front. Besides, William Pawley was implicated in the infamous CIA overthrow of the Guatemalan government

led by Jacobo Guzmán in 1954, which also involved, as we know, the financiers of the Centro Mondiale Commerciale.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,095

Mrs. Luce's failed operation against Garrison is very similar to the one attempted by Stanley Ross, which we have described in another section of this book. As said, Ross was a US journalist and far-right Freemason, and, consequently, also a member of a group tied to the CIA: The Inter-American Press Association. You shall also remember that, like Mrs. Luce, Ross contacted Garrison during the same period, persistently trying to convince him that Oswald was part of a Castro squad assigned to kill JFK. The fact that Luce and Ross attempted their actions simultaneously and in such a similar manner suggests that some of the actual conspirators behind the plot to assassinate Kennedy may have considered the option of using Shaw as an additional scapegoat by falsely declaring him a covert agent of Castro if all else failed. Shaw's previous incrimination by a Grand Jury had raised concerns about a strong likelihood that he would be found guilty at the end of his trial. Not less important is to mention that Stanley Ross was not only a close friend but also a quite strong supporter of Ramfis Trujillo's father. He had even resided in Haiti and engaged in covert activities with the Puerto Rican dictator for several years. As a final thought, it is commonly observed that individuals who attempt to conceal the truth of a crime are very often responsible for that crime themselves.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,230

So, to summarise: In 1960, a secretive and coordinated project unfolded under the protection of the CMC. Its goal was to ensure that Nixon would be president in 1961. At the same time, this project was aimed at restoring dictatorship in Italy by sidelining Aldo Moro. This would have undoubtedly had a significant impact on world history, including the Vietnam War, because, as previously demonstrated, Nixon's position on US intervention in Southeast Asia was completely different from John Kennedy's already from the 1950s. 302 Fortunately, a handful of extra votes placed JFK in the Oval Office, while Fernando Tambroni was defeated by the left wing of the Democrazia Cristiana led by Moro himself, John Kennedy's great ally. Another strong connection between all these facts and the Dallas ambush is that Luigi Gedda was a cofounder of INTERDOC, an organisation supported by the CIA to counter communism, as confirmed by a series of declassified US documents. 303 Additionally, if we examine the biography of Giuseppe Azzaretto, we discover another significant clue regarding the fatal attack on JFK in 1963. This clue implicates Clay Shaw's Centro Mondiale Commerciale. Let us immediately see in which way.

Note:

To summarize, in 1966 Paolo Marella met with H. L. Hunt, who was a fascist and a sworn enemy of John Kennedy. It is quite coincidental that Paolo Marella was at the same time a relative and a sponsor of Giuseppe Azzaretto, a member of the CMC, the company so impressively linked to the Dallas ambush. This meeting held in 1966 had an explicitly anti-communist purpose, as stated by Hunt himself. But in addition to H. L. Hunt, Marella, and Spellman, there was also a fourth member at the meeting: Felix Morlion, 308 a tight-knit associate of Giulio Andreotti and a covert CIA collaborator.

Note:

But if we closely examine point 2 of the memo on Ferenc Nagy's requests to the IOD about the CMC, we come to understand that the Centro Mondiale Commerciale was more than just that. Because it is Nagy himself who suggested to the CIA that they should have a US businessman in the CMC. If we now connect this with point 2b, it definitely sounds like a proposal to have a US businessman connected to the CIA in the CMC. This news is surprising because the CMC already had a US businessman, Clay Shaw, on its Board of Directors at that time. Shaw had been appointed on July 24, 1958. This means that Nagy was the one making the offer, not the CIA. Nagy was offering the CIA the opportunity to have a US businessman connected to the CIA inside the Centro Mondiale Commerciale, rather than the other way around. This fact confirms Colonel Prouty's interview with Antonio Cipriani, where Prouty explained that the CMC was part of the Secret Team or High Cabal, which was a higher-level entity than the Central Intelligence Agency. This idea is also supported by DiEugenio, a well-known scholar of the JFK assassination. In an article about my research, he describes the CMC as a more powerful entity than the CIA. 321 This also means that Clay Shaw, who was accused by Jim Garrison of involvement in the deadly shooting in Dallas, was himself at a higher level than the CIA. What we have just highlighted also explains another significant anomaly. Typically, it is the CIA that provides funding for a company used as a front. However, in this case, at point 2c, Nagy emphasised —the word is underscored in the same document— that the firm was well financed and that his proposal was not a request for funds. In simpler terms, the CMC was an independent entity that, while also being an ally of the CIA, operated separately from the CIA. We are now entering the realm of the Secret Team. We are now entering the realm of James Angleton, who created a second CIA that operated within but above the original CIA.

Note:

However, there are two other important facts that we need to emphasise. The first notable circumstance is that there were connections between the Seligman Bank and Sullivan & Cromwell, 322 a law firm where both Allen and Foster Dulles had previously

worked. 323 This is already quite shocking! But there is another straightforward fact that we need to consider alongside this information. During his time as head of the CIA, Allen Dulles owned an expenses fund through another bank called Schroder of New York, also known as Schrobanco. This fund was operated directly by Dulles and contained a massive amount of money, specifically 50 million dollars at that time. 324 The bank was very interested in maintaining this fund due to the weighty advantages that the institute had gained from the two coups organised by the CIA under Wisner's guidance. 325 The first event led to the overthrow of Mosaddegh, the Prime Minister of Iran, in 1953. Mosaddegh was removed from power because the United States were against his will to nationalise the oil resources in Iran. J. Henry Schroder Banking Co. was the financial supporter of Anglo-Iranian Oil, a company that heavily exploited Iran's crude oil fields. 326 The director of Anglo-Iranian Oil, Frank Tiarks, had a past affiliation with the Anglo-German Fellowship, a group led by Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Foreign Minister of the Third Reich. This fellowship aimed to promote a military alliance between the United Kingdom and Hitler. 327 Additionally, Tiarks played significant roles in both J. Henry Schroder Bank and Schrobanco, which allowed for a strong alliance with Kurt von Schröder and funded the Nazi party. 328 Martin Erdmann, an expert in this field, writes: 329 In 1938, Frank C. Tiarks (1874-1952), Managing Director of J. Henry Schroder & Co. in London and a director of the Bank of England in 1912-1946, acted as Hitler's financial representative in Great Britain. [...] Tiarks became particularly involved in the business affairs of three private banks in Cologne, notably J. H. Stein, the family firm of Baron Bruno [von Schroder]'s wife, Deichmann & Co., and Sal. Oppenheim & Cie. Martin Erdmann emphasises with identical strength the connections between Kurt von Schröder and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT), which is the same ITT that is also linked to John McCone. As we have already recounted, McCone was chosen by John Kennedy as the director of the Central Intelligence Agency after Robert Kennedy had unwise refused to take up that role himself. This is what Erdmann writes: The interests of Schrodgers in Germany were managed predominantly by the merchant firm, Schroder Gebruder, in Hamburg, and its affiliated bank in Cologne, the J.H. Stein & Co. in which SS-Oberfuhrer Baron Kurt von Schroder was a partner. Kurt von Schroder was also Hitler's representative to the Bank for International Settlements and a director of International Telephone & Telegraph (I.T.T.) subsidiaries in Germany....

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 3,640

In summary, JFK's removal of Allen Dulles from the CIA, along with the changes outlined in NSAM 55 and 57, provided a strong motive for the CMC to target John Kennedy. Furthermore, the direct connection between Schacht and Kurt von Schröder offers an explanation for Foster Dulles' hungry response to the Basel Consulate's alert regarding the Centro Mondiale Commerciale. Spadafora, Schacht's father-in-law, was a member of the CMC. Lastly, we must consider the role of Thomas McKittrick, who

became the President of the Bank for International Settlements in 1940 after being a member of its board of directors since 1931. McKittrick had been friends with Allen Dulles for a very long time. They first met when Allen Dulles was working at the American Legation in Bern. McKittrick had a visa issue, and Dulles helped him efficiently. McKittrick knew that Sullivan & Cromwell provided access to the secretive realm where politics, diplomacy, and international finance intersected. In September 1930, he wrote to a colleague that they were seriously considering giving some legal work to Sullivan & Cromwell in order to take advantage of Dulles' services in many directions. When Thomas McKittrick organised short-term loans for the German government, the Bank for International Settlements and Sullivan & Cromwell closely supervised him. A month later, Gates McGarrah, the president of BIS, wrote to Allen Dulles' brother, John Foster, expressing his satisfaction that the "Lee Higginson [German] credit successfully went through." 343 To recapitulate, Allen Dulles and Frank Tiarks were present side by side at Schrobanks, a main financier of the CMC. Similarly, within the BIS, Kurt von Schröder and Hjalmar Schacht were together because Schacht had personally chosen Kurt von Schröder to serve on the Board of Directors of that bank. Given all of these circumstances, it is now necessary to immediately investigate the identities of Kurt von Schröder and Schacht further.

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Based on all of this information, it is now clear that the Dulles brothers were in significant danger at the start of the Nuremberg Trials. There was in fact a high chance that their questionable actions could have caused a major controversy. The severity of the potential fallout is detailed in an article published by the Neue Zürcher Zeitung. On May 2, 1946, this Swiss-German newspaper accurately reported on Schacht's repeated attempts to bring up the connection between foreign powers and the National Socialist regime during the Trials, as well as the support these foreign powers had provided to it since its beginning. However, the Dulles brothers defused the bomb quickly and skilfully. The head of the US delegation at the International Court was Robert Jackson, a man known for his rare integrity. Unfortunately, his deputy was someone we are familiar with, as he had previously recruited Luigi Crocco, the scientist brother of a CMC member, Alfredo Crocco. As we know, this recruiter was William Donovan, the US spymaster closely associated with Allen Dulles. THE

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The first of these undisclosed events was that, despite being a high-ranking Nazi officer, Gisevius had become closely associated with Allen Dulles, a prominent figure in the OSS. Their connection was so strong that Allen Dulles not only involved Gisevius in highly classified US espionage activities, but they also peacefully shared a romantic

relationship with one Ms. Mary Bancroft. 350 The crux of the matter is that Mary Bancroft was a very close friend of Ruth Forbes Paine Young. Ruth Forbes Paine Young was the mother of Michael Paine, who was married to Ruth Hyde Paine. Ruth Hyde Paine frequently socialized with Lee Oswald and his wife, Marina. Ruth Paine played a significant role in promoting the belief that Oswald acted alone as a lone killer. Unfortunately, this belief led the investigation into JFK's assassination away from the possibility of a high-level conspiracy involving the Central Intelligence Agency, which is indeed what happened. 351 Ruth Paine's sister, Sylvia Hyde Hoke, was an agent of the CIA, as proven by declassified documents from later years. 352 Their father, William Avery Hyde, was a member of the Agency for International Development, which was a CIA front used to conceal covert activities. 353 Regarding Michael Paine, Avery Hyde held a prominent position in Bell Helicopter, 354 a US war industry that made significant profits from the Vietnam War. It is documented that JFK was actively working to end the war before his assassination. Ruth Paine's shadow also appears during Garrison's investigation into the killing of JFK. Marina Oswald responded to a question about whether she still visited her by saying: 355 No,

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In summary, it is now clear that Schacht's acquittal at Nuremberg was part of a plan to hide Dulles' collaboration with the Nazis and Schrobanks, which later funded the CMC. In other words, a direct consequence of Schacht's acquittal was that Kurt von Schröder could also escape punishment for his own crimes. However, after Schacht was cleared of charges, new and incriminating evidence emerged regarding the Krupp industries. It was revealed that they had been using concentration camp prisoners as forced labourers, subjecting them to inhumane treatment and exploiting them as slaves. Consequently, the four prosecution teams in Nuremberg strongly advised starting a second international trial to investigate and pass judgment on Krupp's crimes. 361 The details of this solemn and united declaration are well condensed in the account made by Telford Taylor, who worked closely with Jackson. Here is what he wrote:

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However, our discussion about the connections between Allen Dulles and McCloy would not be complete without mentioning that they were both members of World Brotherhood, an organisation that, like the CMC, had a dual identity. While World Brotherhood officially claimed to promote world peace, it was actually working against it. The true intention of World Brotherhood is revealed in a letter that was addressed to Allen Dulles on April 2, 1958. This message describes this organisation as the perfect means to "tremendously help the efforts" to which the CIA director was dedicated. 380 In effect, in addition to McCloy and Allen Dulles, the members of World Brotherhood

included Thomas McKittrick. He was, as we know, the president of the Bank for International Settlements. Alfredo Pizzoni, who we have last seen acting as a middleman for Allen Dulles to finance Pace e Libertà, the anti-Marxist group led by Edgardo Sogno along with Giuseppe Pièche, a CMC member, was also part of World Brotherhood. The same applies to another generous subscriber to the Sogno cause, Vittorio Valletta. He, too, was a member of World Brotherhood. 381 As you will remember, Valletta was also a supporter of one of the most anticommunist heads of Italian espionage, Renzo Rocca. However, we have learned from another section of this book that Renzo Rocca was connected to Alfredo Crocco, a CMC member. The crux of the matter is that Luigi Crocco, Alfredo's brother, had been personally recruited by William Donovan as a scientist useful to the United States and that Donovan was himself another member of World Brotherhood. Valletta was also a supporter of Renzo Rocca, who was one of the most anticommunist heads of Italian espionage. However, we have learnt from another section of this book that Rocca was connected to Alfredo Crocco, a CMC member. The crux of the matter is that another adherent to World Brotherhood was William Donovan, who recruited Alfredo's brother, Luigi Crocco, as a highly valuable scientist for the United States. Additionally, Donovan played a significant role in intervening to prevent Hjalmar Schacht from being convicted at Nuremberg. Moreover, Donovan was associated with Gigliotti, the CIA agent and Freemason who was specifically sent to Italy in 1960 to conspire with local Freemasons against John Kennedy. As we have discussed before, Frank Gigliotti's mission to undermine JFK coincided with a letter he sent to JFK's rival for presidency, Nixon, assuring him that the Freemasons would go to any length to help the Republican candidate win. It is worth recalling that Allen Dulles and Hjalmar Schacht were Freemasons, too. But it is also worth knowing what emerges from two other letters. The first mail indicates that Nixon himself was a staunch sympathiser of World Brotherhood. 382 The second, sent to Allen Dulles by Carlos Rómulo, the then Foreign Minister of the Philippines, shows that one of the founders of World Brotherhood was James Zellerbach in person. 383...

Note:
