

occur at the congress itself. The blackmail capability of the Jesuit-oligarchical networks would be annihilated by this means.

The assassination of Judge Bachelet was meant as a warning against the completion of Phase III. But the brutal blackmail and threat represented by this crime seems thus far to have failed in its aim. Over the past days, a virtual pilgrimage of judges involved in the antiterrorist investigations from all over Italy has wound its way to Matera prison to question one Carlo Fioroni. A jailed Red Brigades member, Fioroni has begun confessing in detail the workings of the terrorist leadership at the highest levels.

Fioroni has revealed, for example, that none other than the Socialist leader, Giacomo Mancini, is the famed "Mr. X" behind jailed terrorist ideologue Franco Piperno. Piperno has been identified by police and security forces as a key figure in the Moro kidnapping and assassination. Fioroni has also promised new and yet more surprising revelations over the coming days.

## Agnelli endorses Communist role

In effect what the factions opposed to a national unity government in Italy fear most is a drastic shift of political and economic forces away from their camp. Exemplary of this is the case of Gianni Agnelli, the well known industrialist whose family owns and controls the Fiat auto giant. In an interview released Feb. 10 to *Corriere della Sera* Agnelli declared: "The Communists can carry out a particular form of (government) opposition, they can be in a position of abstention, they can stay in the (Parliamentary) majority, they can enter a government. They control many cities, many regions, and they lead the biggest trade union confederations ... Today the men for which I have the highest respect are (West German Chancellor) Schmidt and (French President) Giscard d'Estaing, because they are the heart of Europe. I used to be in the line of (Anglophile) La Malfa ... People believe that at a certain point Andreotti will distance himself from New York as (Communist general secretary) Ber-

### Exclusive interview

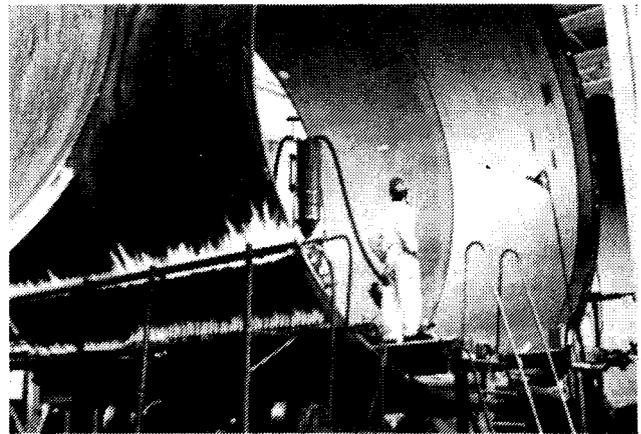
## Italian expert sees nuclear power growth

*The head of the Energy Sector for Italy's ruling party, the Christian Democracy, predicted a marked upgrading of Italy's nuclear energy program Feb. 10, and called U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's proposal to develop new nuclear technologies and fusion energy "the correct approach."*

*Luigi Noè, who heads the DC Energy Sector, is a former Christian Democratic senator from Italy in the European Parliament. He is also a long-time associate of former Premier Giulio Andreotti, who is expected to make a bid to regain party leadership at this month's national congress of the party.*

*Mr. Noè was interviewed by Giuseppe Filipponi, Executive Intelligence Review correspondent in Milan. A translation of their discussion follows:*

**Q:** On the question of nuclear energy explicit positions have now been taken by forces in the government, industrial forces and the political parties in Italy, and except for the Socialist Party, they all agreed on rapidly



*An Italian plant for construction of nuclear plant components.*

carrying out the Italian program of nuclear energy for electricity generation. What do you foresee on this in the near term?

**Noè:** The prospects are undoubtedly improved, and there is clearly an increased interest in energy problems on the part of economic and political forces in Italy that goes back to August 1979 (the energy developments that came out of the Iranian situation scared everybody a little). At that date the government set up the Permanent Committee on Energy, which includes all the presidents of the state entities which have to act in the energy field, plus the Consulting Commission on Nuclear Safety. That's where these results are coming from.

linguer will from Moscow, and Italy will find itself ready to perform the role assigned to it by geography: a border country ... I believe that the U.S.-Europe relationship has changed substantially. The U.S. no longer has the necessary economic resources to aid others. I think that it will even be our task to aid and support nations like Yugoslavia and Turkey ..."

Such an interview is considered by insiders to be an endorsement for the Andreotti strategy. Agnelli is at this very moment discussing a \$20 billion deal with the Soviets for the construction of a new Togliattigrad, the giant auto plant Fiat built in the U.S.S.R., pursuing a policy of strong trade with Moscow. Moreover he has just sold the nuclear reactor construction sector of Fiat to the state-owned Finmeccanica. This will now allow Finmeccanica to use the Westinghouse license owned by Fiat and so to integrate the Italian nuclear market with the booming nuclear market of France. (See accompanying interview with Luigi Noè).

Agnelli's intervention provoked shock two days later

on the part of American Ambassador Richard Gardner. Linked by marriage to one of the more infamous Italian black nobility families, Gardner has been involved in pressuring Italy to turn away from nuclear energy in favor of importing and exporting solar power plants, arguing that Italy must not follow the "independentist" policy of France.

Questioned by a journalist at a Feb. 12 press conference at the Milan Circolo della Stampa, Gardner refused to comment on the Agnelli interview: "I don't want to break the relationship with one of my dearest friends in Italy." At the same press conference Gardner was asked by the Jesuit Father Macchi (whom he termed "my dear friend Macchi") about his views on the Italian government situation. Gardner responded, "The Communists are not ready for the government. Those who in such dangerous situations as the present demand that Europe distance itself from the U.S. are serving the interests of the Soviet Union." This is the first time Gianni Agnelli has been called pro-Soviet.

**Q:** In France too, as well as in Italy, the nuclear question has taken on primary interest. Recently President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing declared that he wants to expand the French nuclear program to the point of producing 20 fast breeders by the year 2000. Can one speak of a coordination in energy policies between France and Italy?

**Noè:** Italy's and France's needs are similar. Even though we are late in getting there, in Italy we are responding to the energy problem in a way analogous to the French. We can say that this is a problem that affects the entire European Community, although the delay we have accumulated with respect to the French nuclear program, both in planning installations ... and in the research on fast breeder reactors makes for a lot of difficulties in coordination.

**Q:** When we talk about coordinating in the energy field, we cannot forget about the United States. The presidential election campaign is now going on there and is getting to the heart of the matter. Democratic candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche—in contrast to Carter and all the other candidates—is completely committed to developing nuclear technology along the line of conventional fission reactors, fast breeder reactors, and thermonuclear fusion. How do you think European cooperation could come about that would help realize this kind of program?

**Noè:** I think LaRouche's approach is correct. I can say right away that as far as research on fusion goes,

U.S.A.-European collaboration is indispensable if we want to speed up the results. One kind of collaboration was already done through the International Energy Agency in Paris, but the cuts that Carter made in U.S. scientific research have now blocked everything. This topic has to be opened up again very quickly. As far as conventional fission reactors are concerned, collaboration with the United States can be very fruitful for us Europeans because the U.S. (industry) is way ahead in areas such as safety, etc. On fast breeders the leadership position right now is held by France, and this can give Europe notable possibilities for interchange with the United States.

**Q:** For developing countries like India, LaRouche proposes a development program based on high technology, in particular nuclear. Other forces, however, following the idea of 'limits to growth' of the Club of Rome of Aurelio Peccei, propose low technology, the so-called appropriate technologies. How do you think this problem can be dealt with?

**Noè:** I know Peccei, and I can say that despite the fact that he sounded the alarm on the danger of "exhaustion of resources," the methods by which he proposes to obviate this problem are inefficient and vitiated by antinuclear prejudices which are in no way justifiable. For countries like India, even though the problem is very complex there, there is no way of avoiding putting the solution to the energy problems on the track toward nuclear technology.