

torical moments and international interference. . . . The decision is that the secretary, Achille Occhetto, should go to the Parliament and set off an alarm against the possible return of the 'strategy of tension' linked to an international interference," reported *Il Sabato*.

The next day the PDS paper *Unità* ran the headline, "A Crime Decided Abroad."

Andreotti explained to the press that the murder could fit into a strategy aimed at launching "totalitarian adventures of new republics. There could be a secret political desire, not for a democratic reform but for a dictatorial reform, because democracy would be an obstacle to efficiency." Andreotti, wrote the magazine *Avvenimenti*, was talking about the "ideology of the Trilateral Commission, a powerful and still mysterious international masonic center close to the circles of CIA."

Interview: Vittorio Sbardella

Salvo Lima was killed for political motives

One week after the murder of Salvo Lima, the U.S. Embassy in Rome targeted the politician closest to him: Congressman Vittorio Sbardella, Prime Minister Andreotti's "lieutenant" in Rome. Lima shared Sbardella's Rome office and his warm support for the *governissimo*, a potential coalition including all the major parties, similar to that launched by Aldo Moro in 1978. "The hypothesis of a U.S. plan in a destabilizing plot connected to the recent, tragic events that took place in Italy is absurd and ridiculous," read the U.S. Embassy's press release.

The *casus belli* was an interview in which Mr. Sbardella had said, among other things, "The Americans do not hide their hostility toward European unity, especially since the end of communism. After all, this recent Pentagon document that wants to prevent the creation of a new superpower that might overshadow the U.S., seems to me eloquent enough." (The reference is to the Wolfowitz report, described in *EIR*'s March 20 issue, p. 40.)

"The embassy folks only read the headlines," Sbardella told *EIR*. But listening to Sbardella describing his bold program to solve the political and economic crisis of Italy, one can understand all too well why the embassy—and not only the embassy—feels irked.

First: "The Yalta system is in my opinion totally obsolete,

and thus the political outlook in Italy changes, including a possible governing alliance even with the PDS," the ex-communists. "Lima's actions were in harmony with my position and thus, whoever hit him obviously believed also they were weakening this political line, i.e., the involvement of political forces which have been excluded out of foreign policy considerations. Lima's murder is no internal mafia affair, it is a political act. It could have been done by the mafia but with political aims."

Second: "We live in war economy situation. We must solve the problem of the public debt by every means, including the most drastic. We must go in the direction of a freeze, a debt moratorium, domestically and internationally, meanwhile trying to take steps to sharply reduce the debt."

"From international financial institutions like the IMF, whose position is reflected by Mr. Giorgio La Malfa, come constant demands for cuts and austerity. This only leads to destabilization and unemployment. This forces the country to turn in on itself. Italy needs policies of expansion, exactly the contrary of what La Malfa says. So we need a government representing every popular force and hence able to resist any outside pressure, and to implement this project of moratorium and economic development."

"The danger is that we tighten our belts and solve nothing; that we keep paying interest and so increase the debt despite all the squeezing; that we carry out a policy which is against the people, yet we do not solve the problem. I say that the problem must be eliminated."

Third: "If Italy set an example of how to put an end to these austerity and credit squeeze policies, then its example could spread to all of Europe. We must implement the program that was proposed by Deutsche Bank chairman Alfred Herrhausen! Take the countries of the former East bloc. Unbridled super-free-marketism, such as what economist Jeffrey Sachs pushes, can only kill the market, because it does not allow the production of national goods. The market is choked by foreign products, and even the hope to have a market dies out. And this means the coming of the real mafia. These countries which have just freed themselves from communism must be protected. Both we Europeans and the Americans face this problem. If we act in the right way, there will be room for development policies, and we will create a market in those countries. Otherwise, we will keep those countries from growing."

Fourth: "Yes, it is true there was an altercation between Kissinger and Moro and threats from Kissinger. I would say that there is an unscrupulous use of the U.S. role as the leading country on Kissinger's part."

Asked whether doesn't it seem ironic to him that in 1983, when a judge tried to serve Kissinger with a summons to testify on the threats to Moro, Kissinger fled from Italian law enforcement by taking refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Rome, Sbardella responded: "Yes, it is true, that's exactly what happened, but please do not ask me to comment."