

announcement, the Italian AAA issued a release announcing that it intends to begin gunning down PCI members, with at least one Communist leader scheduled to be killed before June 22. At the same time, the "left" terrorist Red Brigades announced that once again they intend to stop the prosecution trial of its captured leader by vowing to kill and maim any judges who dare to participate.

Most serious, however, is the recent move to attempt a frameup of Andreotti by concocting falsified links between the Prime Minister and terrorism. A "witness" released from a Spanish prison immediately following visits to the country by Strauss, Kohl, and Moro, has been brought in to testify at a trial taking place in Catanzaro, in southern Italy, in which the Andreotti-linked magis-

tracy was preparing to blow the cover on Rockefeller control of Italian terrorism. The witness, one Marco Pozzan, has thus far testified that two former commanders of Italian military intelligence (SID) who are known to be close to Andreotti were involved in a coverup of the bloody 1969 massacre at Piazza Fontana which the trial is investigating.

Although it is highly improbable that Andreotti himself will be implicated by Pozzan's testimony, the two former SID officials have as of now been prevented from presenting their own testimony, which was to have been the linchpin for exposing "left-wing" CIA control and creation of Italian terrorism.

— Vivian Freyre

## Improved Bonn-Moscow Relations Signaled By Genscher Visit

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### WEST GERMANY

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West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's talks this week with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko, and other Soviet leaders portend a rapid improvement in relations between the two countries. This is clearly indicated in the final joint communique, which includes a mutual commitment to the "strict observation and full application" of the Four-Power Treaty on the status of Berlin. Although both Eastern and Western powers have regularly called for their own differing interpretations of the treaty, this is the first time since its signing in 1973 that both sides have implicitly agreed upon a common interpretation.

West Germany's government is taking full advantage of the climate of uneasiness over the Carter Administration's "human rights" and other provocative foreign policy stances. In Moscow, Genscher utilized his country's growing prestige as a world power by molding his foreign policy in the tradition of Konrad Adenauer, Federal Chancellor during the 1950s and early 1960s. Genscher reportedly surprised Gromyko with a long historical overview of the continuous development of relations since Adenauer's historic 1955 Moscow visit. In response, Gromyko encouraged the West Germans to put their weight behind statements on all important question, such as disarmament and non-proliferation, and urged them to do so "without delay."

Gromyko was obviously referring to the danger that the U.S. delegation to the Helsinki follow-up congress in Belgrade might succeed in ruining the proceedings through solely concentrating on "Basket 3" issues. By now, however, there is little chance of this occurring. *New York Times* writer James Reston signaled this publicly to Carter in a recent article which states that "officials" in Bonn are angered at Carter's refusal to keep his promise to moderate his attitudes. Carter made such a promise to Chancellor Schmidt at the London economic

summit in May, but now "there is either a serious problem or a misunderstanding between Mr. Carter and Mr. Schmidt... not only on human rights but on consultation over arms control and the Middle East," another potential topic at Helsinki.

Doubts about Carter, along with encouragement of Schmidt and Genscher, have been expressed by nearly every West German newspaper. The *Stuttgarter Zeitung* states that Genscher himself thinks the U.S. will not go for a confrontation in Belgrade "because they cannot: conflict would affect the German position so that it could not act in a neutral fashion." The prestigious weekly *Die Zeit* comments that "for the West, secret diplomacy is obviously better than confrontationist lines... given the fact that both of the blocs have stabilized internally." The paper adds in another article that "Genscher, although he endorses stationing of U.S. troops here in the Federal Republic, should not be regarded as a mere Atlanticist."

The West German industrial community is looking toward an increase in long-term deals with the Soviet Union as at least a partial remedy for their conjunctural misery. The Soviet Union has let it be known that they want to conclude at least \$2 billion of such deals this year, many of which may be signed when Soviet head Brezhnev visits Bonn in the fall. This is why a *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* editorial has reminded the West German Belgrade delegation of the importance of "Basket 2," i.e., economic cooperation.

### *Internal Dissension*

With the Christian Democratic and Christian Social opposition parties too disorganized to represent any threat to the government's policies, resistance has mainly been focused in the "left wing" of the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD). Last week, a number of such leftists — including most of the small state machine in Schleswig-Holstein and the radical contingent in Munich — announced they intended to vote against the proposed tax package, which would reach the floor of

Parliament (Bundestag) June 16. This, along with a planted leak about a secret meeting between SPD parliamentary leader Herbert Wehner and neo-fascist Bavarian Franz Josef Strauss, gave rise to misguided rumors about a brewing government crisis and a possible "Grand Coalition" between the SPD and the Christian opposition parties.

By the time the vote was actually cast, however, Wehner and Chancellor Schmidt had clamped down firmly against all "dissenters." According to an inside

report from the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, the SPD left's darling, Willy Brandt, threatened at a June 13 presidium meeting to hand in his resignation as SPD Chairman but was harshly upbraided by Schmidt, who is "sick and tired of all this talk of resignation and withdrawing from politics." Schmidt was supported by the rest of the leadership. As a result of this and other warnings, the final tax vote gave Schmidt a small but comfortable margin of 9, with only two hotheads voting against it.

## Spanish Pro-Development Forces Win In Parliamentary Elections

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### SPAIN

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With nearly all of the votes counted in Spain's first parliamentary elections in over 40 years, the pro-development Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) electoral alliance led by Premier Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez appears to have a plurality, with about 35 percent of the vote. The UCD's electoral victory, which guarantees the continuance of Suarez in the premiership, is a mandate for his government's increasingly progressive stance in both domestic and foreign affairs.

Under Suarez's leadership, Spain has made rapid strides away from the pro-U.S. policies of the fascist Franco regime and is now on its way to becoming a major voice for peace in the Mediterranean area. At the Belgrade Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe this week, Spain was backed by Rumania and several other nations when it presented a proposed conference agenda — in opposition to a U.S.-backed proposal — which included discussion of a Mediterranean security pact.

Translated into number of seats in the new bicameral parliament, Suarez' popular vote means a slight UCD majority in the 250-seat Senate and about half a dozen seats short of a majority in the more important 350-seat Congress. Coming in a strong second was the Second International-affiliated Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) with about 25 percent of the vote and a corresponding 115 congressional seats. The PSOE was followed by the right-wing Popular Alliance (AP) and the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), each of which received approximately 8 percent of the vote; the remainder of the vote was dispersed among dozens of smaller regionalist parties.

Although it fell short of a majority in the Congress, Suarez' UCD will probably be able to form political alliances within that body *without* having to form a coalition government on the cabinet level, thereby ensuring that the pro-development policies of the Suarez cabinet will not be compromised. However, the Felipe

Gonzalez-led PSOE, whose aggressive "American-style" electoral campaign was well financed by the French and West German social democratic parties, has emerged as the clearcut parliamentary opposition party. The first task of the newly elected Congress will be to draw up a new constitution, which will establish the powers of that body itself and which will subsequently need to be approved by the Senate, where the strength of the so-called "left" parties is less prominent.

Since its formation last summer, the Suarez government, which is essentially composed of leading bankers and industrialists tied into the heavy industrial sectors of the economy, has evoked comparisons to Spain's last progressive regime — that of Charles III in the late eighteenth century. Primarily, it has been promoting a foreign policy aimed at strengthening Spain's ties outside of the dollar orbit. Besides its initial reestablishment of full diplomatic relations with the entire East Bloc, the Suarez government has sent recently numerous high-level delegations to Latin America, the Arab world and Japan to conclude large-scale technology export and credit deals. With the Spanish economy expected to require about \$2 billion in foreign loans to stay afloat this year, several hundred million dollars of that total have already been contracted via loans from Kuwait and a West German banking consortium, with a large part of the remainder expected to come from Saudi Arabia. During the visit to Madrid earlier this month by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, it was announced that a Saudi delegation will be sent to Spain in late June for that purpose.

Already agreed upon during Fahd's visit was the establishment of a Spanish-Saudi Bank "to promote Spanish exports to the Arab world, South America and Africa." Together with the Hispano-Arab Bank, which is jointly owned by Spain, Libya and Kuwait, it will be the second foreign bank allowed to start commercial operations in Spain since the end of the Civil War in 1939. Such permission has been consistently refused to the Lower Manhattan banks.

Concerning relations with the U.S., the head of the Spanish delegation to the Belgrade conference affirmed last week that the Spanish government intends to "reevaluate" its military treaty with the U.S. and that it