

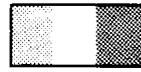
More significant is the fact that even within Schmidt's own cabinet, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a member of the Free Democratic Party, has been behaving as an outspoken supporter of the Carter line, including the boycott of the Moscow Olympics. Genscher—whom U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance praised this week as “standing like an unshakeable tower”—is organizing behind-the-scenes in West Germany on behalf of the U.S. policy. He has met with a number of leaders of the opposition Christian Democratic Union party, and urged one CDU member, Walter Leissler-Kiep (also a member of the Trilateral Commission) to go to the U.S. and meet with Vance personally to discuss the international situation.

The facade of U.S.- West German cooperation

It is statements from such cabinet members as Genscher, together with certain other of the compromises that West Germany is forced to make in order to maintain its alliance ties with the U.S., that provide the American media with any fuel to misreport that there are few important differences between Bonn and Washington. Rather, it should be understood that Bonn affirms its solidarity with the U.S. out of perceived economic and military necessity—and in the hope that the present Washington administration, or the incoming one, can be induced to see reason.

For example, the Bonn Foreign Ministry, Defense Ministry, and Chancellery have begun working to come up with a policy that would allow the Soviet Union a face-saving gradual retreat from Afghanistan, the news daily *Die Welt* reported. The new concept, in diametrical opposition to the U.S., would have the following features:

- 1) the West must refrain from any degrading demands upon the Soviet Union. Present U.S. policy is seen as “not very helpful” from this standpoint.
- 2) Bonn will not break or bypass any treaties with the Soviet Union or other countries. To do so would make the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis look like “child's play.” Such a crisis would lead to an arms race which would have to be supported primarily by West Germany, since the smaller European NATO countries and France would have nothing to do with such a policy.
- 3) West Germany will do nothing which would undermine next fall's Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), to take place in Madrid.
- 4) Bonn thinks that a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is indispensable, but the West should not use it for its own advantage. Carter's declaration that the Persian Gulf is of vital strategic interest to the United States is seen in Bonn as bringing more trouble than benefit to the West, *Die Welt* said.



Italy

Showdown underway in the Christian Democracy

by Umberto Monteverdi

A great deal is at stake in the national congress of the Italian ruling party, the Christian Democracy, which began Feb. 15. Not only will the outcome of the factional battles to be fought there determine whether Italy will have a stable government. The only possible stable government in Italy—the “historic compromise” that would bring the Italian Communist Party and Christian Democrats together in a coalition—is a government of the type that would also reenforce Europe as a “superpower for peace,” against the Anglo-American alliance's dangerous “flight forward” toward world war.

The importance of the congress is reflected in the open intervention into the debate of the Societas Jesu—the Jesuits—the powerful intelligence organization of the European “black nobility” that, whenever possible, prefers to manipulate events without showing itself publicly. To influence the DC convention, the Jesuits have come out into the open.

Within the DC there are powerful forces controlled by the Societas Jesu. Foremost among these is the grouping controlled by the protégé of the Roman black nobility, Senate president Amintore Fanfani. With the backing of his Jesuit sponsors, Fanfani is now urgently engaged in an effort to prevent a second faction, identified with former premier Giulio Andreotti and Benigno Zaccagnini, party general secretary, from taking power in the party and the government.

At present, Italy is ruled by a pro-Carter government under premier Cossiga. Andreotti, in particular, seeks to assemble the forces needed to collapse Cossiga's regime, and would assume the premiership himself as head of a national unity government with Communist participation—even at the cabinet level.

Because the Communists are the second largest party behind the DC, a new Andreotti government of that type would be the first stable, majority government Italy has known for many years.

Following Andreotti's earlier practice as Prime Minister, a new government under his control would reestab-

lish firm collaboration with the Franco-German alliance. Italy would return to its former role as a European bulwark of detente, and function in the capacity of bridge between Europe and the Third World in the context of the pro-development policy Andreotti has consistently espoused.

The strategy of Fanfani and his backers is to keep, in some form, the kind of government represented by the Cossiga cabinet, in order to anchor Italy to the confrontationist, zero-growth policies of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the Carter-controllers at the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

Andreotti and Zaccagnini, between them, command between 42-45 percent of the delegates to the party congress. In order to win an absolute majority they must gain the support of the so-called "Dorotheans," the powerful conservative current led by DC president Flaminio Piccoli. According to persistent rumors reported by the press over the past two weeks, Andreotti has recently concluded a successful agreement with Piccoli whereby the latter would be given the job of party general secretary in exchange for his support. As soon as these rumors were aired, the official Jesuit magazine *Civiltà Cattolica* initiated a slander campaign, piously claiming that a Piccoli candidacy in these circumstances would confirm the lack of democracy in the Christian Democratic party. A similar campaign was launched by the daily *Il Giornale Nuovo* which is linked to the grande dame of the Italian black nobility, Princess Elvira Pallavicini.

A free-lance journalist has placed at the disposal of *Executive Intelligence Review* an interview with the resident Milanese political expert of the Jesuit order, Father Macchi. The interview, conducted on Feb. 12, revealed that the candidate for DC general secretary put forward by the Jesuits is Fanfani's number two man, Arnaldo Forlani. Macchi stated, "If there is a fight in the congress between Piccoli and Forlani, we will split Zaccagnini's faction and Forlani will win. ..." Asked how this could be accomplished, Macchi alluded to an intervention capability from outside the party in the person of Bettino Craxi, general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI). He hinted, "Don't worry, Craxi still has many cards to play." When the journalist asked, "But what if this is not possible?" Macchi replied nervously, "It must be possible!"

It is ironic to see that the same Jesuit order which accused Andreotti and Piccoli of insufficient respect for party democracy is willing to concede in private its plans to use an individual from entirely outside the party in order to achieve political disruption. The irony is rendered sharper by the fact that the intended Jesuit agent of disruption, Craxi, is under judicial investigation for his close links to the terrorists who in May 1978 murdered the leading post-war political figure of Italy Aldo Moro.

Possibly one of Craxi's "cards," to which Father Macchi referred, was the court case filed last month by Craxi supporters against the Partito Operaio Europeo (European Labor Party, ELP). It was the ELP which initially identified Craxi, among others, to be a key terrorist controller. Dossiers proving his terrorist link authored by the ELP were subsequently utilized by the Italian judiciary to begin investigations of him and various of his fellow Socialists. A successful attack on the ELP would weaken Andreotti and his faction, who have been mainly responsible for conducting these investigations.

The third phase of the antiterrorist fight

The terrorist card is another Jesuit-linked capability which, together with the cited "dirty tricks," is being employed at this time against the Andreotti-Zaccagnini forces and their allies.

On Feb. 12, three days before the opening of the DC congress, Supreme Court Judge Vittorio Bachelet was murdered in Rome by the same Red Brigades terrorist gang that assassinated Moro. Bachelet, in fact, had been a close friend of Moro, and of Pope Paul VI and other personalities politically tied to Andreotti. Just a few days before he was shot, the judge had participated in a meeting of the Court's Supreme Council convened to discuss accusations by DC Senator Claudio Vitalone and 21 colleagues that there was collusion between terrorists and judges in the leftist faction of the magistracy. Vitalone accused these men of being nothing less than a Red Brigades fifth column inside the Palace of Justice. It was widely determined, following the period of the Moro affair, that such a fifth column must exist.

On the same day that this meeting took place, the Rome daily *La Repubblica* reported that the judges investigating the Moro case were about to take the steps necessary to clarify the role played by the Socialist leadership and others in that crime.

According to the antiterror specialist of the DC party paper, *Il Popolo*, what was going into operation was the so-called "Third Phase" of the antiterrorist fight. Phase I, the newspaper reported, was the summer 1979 jailing of the academics exerting secondary control of terrorists. Phase II, initiated by Vitalone and his colleagues, was represented by going after the fifth column within the judiciary itself. "Now it is time to go after the politicians" who run terrorism from the top. This is Phase III of the fight, states *Il Popolo*.

Given the operational timing of Phase II, and especially Phase III, coinciding with the DC congress, it is clear that the crackdown against the entire apparatus that uses terrorism as a political weapon is a crucial, behind-the-scenes aspect of the political fight that will

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

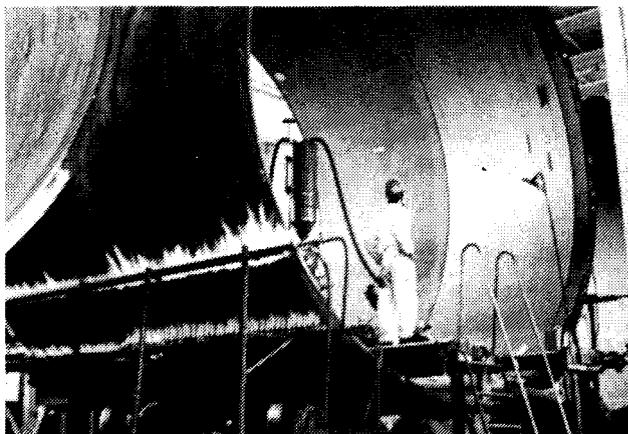
Italian expert sees nuclear power growth

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.