

Family—was assassinated in Ireland, allegedly by IRA terrorists. Shortly thereafter, Sir Arthur (“Smiley”) Oldfield, the former head of British intelligence’s MI6, was appointed security coordinator for Northern Ireland.

In a meeting with British Prime Minister Thatcher held the day Mountbatten was buried, Lynch was forced to agree to joint security and intelligence measures with the British, an immensely unpopular thing in Ireland. Lynch’s fate was sealed when details of the semi-secret arrangements were “leaked” during his abortive visit to the United States in October. The fact that Lynch was treated with utter contempt by the Carter Administration during his U.S. visit gave further ammunition to his political rivals. Lynch’s schedule in Washington included a banquet at which Congressman Biaggi, whom Lynch has denounced for his supposed IRA sympathies, was an invited guest.

The Mountbatten murder, which contributed to Lynch’s downfall, may have been linked to a “deal” between Vatican-Jesuit forces and factions in the British oligarchy who also wanted Lynch out as part of a broader anti-EMS operation. Not long after Pope John Paul exhorted Irish youth in Galway to shun the “materialism” associated with technological progress, the British government suddenly announced that it intended to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican, which were broken off by Henry VIII in the 16th century. The Vatican’s unofficial ambassador in London, Archbishop Heim, an expert on “heraldry,” is “known to have promoted the British government’s attitude toward Northern Ireland very forcefully,” reported the London Times. It should also be noted that leading U.S. Georgetown Jesuit, religion professor, and journalist, Michael Novak, paid a visit to Ireland just before Lynch announced his resignation.

### Which way Ireland?

With Lynch out of the picture, Ireland’s EMS membership is immediately thrown open to question. The Irish press has already indicated that Haughey may reshuffle his cabinet, purging Ministers who now hold key posts connected with Ireland’s membership in the European Community. Major changes are also likely in the area of domestic policy. The *Sunday Press*, a Dublin newspaper, reported that the abolition of the crucial Department of Economic Planning and Development is in the cards and that the new “Taoiseach” (Gaelic for Prime Minister) will want to bring his own financial expertise to bear on the economy. What this policy will be was hinted at editorially by the weekly *Hibernia*, noting that “on present form, the day is not far off when the IMF will be dictating economic policy to us as it did to the UK last year. Either we put our own house in order or our foreign creditors will start to call the tune.”

## ITALY

### A new Andreotti government in the wings?

The established alliance of France and West Germany leading Europe against Britain and her global deindustrialization policies has one crucial weak flank, and that is the government of Italy. So long as the Italian government remains in the hands of Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga or his Anglophile colleagues in the ruling Christian Democratic party, Italy remains a potential, recurring source of destabilization against the Franco-German alliance.

This explains the strategic importance of the current efforts of Helmut Schmidt’s close friend, former Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, to put together the cross-party alliance that would enable him to return to power sometime in the near future. As of this writing, the Italian press is filled with talk of an imminent government crisis, most likely to be precipitated by Andreotti’s allies in the Italian Communist Party.

Italy is a member of both the European Community and NATO. In the EC, Italy’s vote at the recent Dublin summit bolstered a unified continental European front against Britain’s latest effort to destroy the European Monetary System that French President Giscard d’Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt have made the cornerstone of their foreign policy. In NATO, Rome is expected to provide important leverage in determining whether the war-promoting policies of the London-Washington axis, or the pro-detente policies of the Franco-German alliance, will gain the upper hand at the Dec. 12 NATO Defense Ministers meeting. London has made a major point of the fact that the Cossiga government supports a massive NATO military buildup in Western Europe, including the stationing of new Pershing 2 missiles. But an Andreotti government would almost certainly link its efforts with France and West Germany in negotiating disarmament with the Soviet Union, adopting a cooler view of the military balance issue.

### Three-pronged tactic

To become premier again, Andreotti must politically defeat those individuals and factions inside his own Christian Democratic party (DC) that are the mainstay of the current government of Francesco Cossiga. These

are the networks that run drugs, who control and deploy terrorism, and who are firmly allied to Great Britain.

After a lengthy government crisis last summer—prior to the formation of the current cabinet of Francesco Cossiga—Andreotti as Prime Minister collaborated closely with the leadership of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) and certain forces in the Vatican. This unusual alliance began an exposure of the formerly unimpeachable political “leaders” and their attached baggage of “intellectuals” who run the dope and terrorist traffic. Many of these individuals, at the secondary level of leadership, are now behind bars. Others, like Socialist Party bigwig Giacomo Mancini, have been heavily tainted by public exposure of their links to jailed terrorists. For example, Mancini is a close associate of Toni Negri, whom Mancini defended as a mere “radical professor,” and was still defending in public even as Negri was proven to be one of the “masterminds” behind the kidnap and assassination of former premier Aldo Moro, and thrown behind bars.

However, if Andreotti is to succeed not only in dislodging Premier Cossiga but, more importantly, in putting together a new government coalition certain to last beyond the typical six-month lifespan of Italian governments, he has to permanently defeat those individuals who would otherwise lead any movement to depose him once an Andreotti cabinet is formed.

Andreotti has assumed a three-pronged tactic involving cooperation with the Communists, an offensive in the Vatican, and the broadening of his own base within the Christian Democracy. In all three cases, the behind-the-scenes and public dissemination of documentation on the actual leaders of terrorism forms an indispensable strategy. The job could not be done if any of these three component forces failed in its commitment.

A journalist for the Roman ANIPE press agency, D’Arcangelo, who is very much a member of Andreotti’s networks, has just published a book exposing in detail the names of the individuals and institutions who control the dope and terrorist networks from London, Washington, and within Italy. The book is being serialized in the widely read Rome magazine *Tutoroma*.

D’Arcangelo’s book is the result of close collaboration with the European and U.S. Labor Parties, with whole chapters written in the form of interviews with one “Colonel Harris,” a character closely resembling Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche who has repeatedly publicized the British-centered financial networks behind drugs and terrorism and behind past efforts to overthrow Andreotti.

Simultaneously, someone has made police dossiers, proving the terrorist involvement of the Italian Socialist Party leadership, available to the Communist Party leadership for use in dealings with the Socialists. This is

the necessary escalation of the process which began with last spring’s wave of arrests, by the Andreotti government, of proven terrorist controllers trained and kept in place by the Socialists.

### **Opus Dei vs. the Anglo-Jesuits**

Without strategic Vatican backing, however, Andreotti would be severely limited in any attempt to form a stable coalition of forces. Historically, Vatican involvement in internal Italian affairs has been decisive for a variety of reasons, not the least of which is that the various factions inside the Christian Democracy can only be properly understood as extensions of powerful Church forces. To that extent the split which exists in the party,

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between Andreotti and opposed Anglo-Jesuitical forces, is a faithful mirror image of conditions inside the Vatican itself.

To state the case briefly, the international Catholic organizations of the Opus Dei, as the humanist Augustinian tendency within Catholicism, is making a bid for power in the Vatican. Outwardly, this has taken the form of asking to be given the same status of a centralized order which the Jesuits—their Aristotelian factional opponents—have enjoyed for centuries.

This new status would make the Opus Dei organization subject only to centralized direction from their leader in Rome and the Pope, putting the movement beyond the reach of local bishops. Behind the legalism, however, sufficient signs have emerged to show that in fact the Opus Dei leadership aims to dislodge the Jesuits from their central position of power, including in the highly sensitive matter of who gains the ear of the Pope.

The signs of the Opus Dei’s growing success are as follows. First, the Jesuit General—the Basque Father Arrupe—has been forced to send a letter to all the Superiors of the Society of Jesus asking that they take note of the errors and excesses of the Order as, he notes, they have been repeatedly pointed out by three Popes.

Secondly, Pope John Paul II has issued a statement on science in the tradition of his great predecessor, Paul VI, which indicates a reversal of position from John Paul II's first encyclical, issued last summer. In his past encyclical, John Paul II had questioned the role of science in the pursuit of Christian virtue. But his new pronounce-

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ment was in praise of Galileo, condemning the error which the Church had made in punishing him for his work, and calling now for a reconciliation of science and faith.

Even more indicative of current trends, the Pope has come out forcefully against the deployment of new Pershing missiles in Western Europe. The issue of the Pershings, a weapon capable of reaching inside Soviet territory from Western Europe, will be the leading item on the agenda for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit scheduled Dec. 12. The Soviets have made it clear that detente itself, as well as the future of Franco-German cooperation with the Soviet Union, could be seriously affected by a NATO vote in favor of the missiles.

The Pope's pronouncement came shortly after the visit of Soviet Central Committee member Boris Ponomarev to Italy to meet with Andreotti and Communist Party general secretary Enrico Berlinguer. Andreotti joined Berlinguer in opposing the deployment of the Pershings, calling instead for negotiations with the Soviets to obviate the need for beginning construction of the missiles. As is well known, the Cossiga cabinet has the opposite position.

### **Forlani**

With the forces of the Vatican swinging in his direction, Andreotti has gained leverage for the defeating of factional opponents inside his own Christian Democracy. Foremost among these is Arnaldo Forlani, who, as foreign minister to Andreotti's last government, consist-

ently sabotaged Andreotti's antiterror and prodevelopment alliances.

Andreotti is strengthening his connections among old conservative Catholic forces in the Marches region on Italy's Adriatic coast in order to irreparably weaken Forlani, whose power base also lies in the Marches. It is from Ancona, an Adriatic port, that Forlani controls the major drug-running rings centered in Rome.

Andreotti is also organizing his "corrente" or faction outside the boundaries of the Marches area. This is the first time in his political career that the former premier has attempted to build a nationwide power base. To the immense concern of the Anglo-Jesuits such as Forlani, Andreotti recently concluded a tour throughout southern Italy organizing a base for his "corrente" in this traditional mafia bastion, until now run by Forlani's backers such as the British-linked former Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani.

Until this week, Andreotti's target for initiating a bid for power was the scheduled late January conference of the Christian Democracy. However, events precipitated his timetable, and all signs point to a government collapse possibly even before the end of the year.

### **Oil deal cancelled**

The precipitating development was the cancellation of a giant oil deal between ENI, Italy's national oil company, and Saudi Arabia—a deal which was to have accounted for fully seven percent of Italy's oil consumption in the coming year. The cancellation was the result of a complex scandal involving alleged bribery of Saudi officials by ENI officers. According to the British press, the scandal is the result of information leaked by sources in the Socialist Party, including Claudio Signorile, the right hand man of the Socialist general secretary.

The seven percent shortfall, coming as it does atop an already projected twenty-three shortfall in oil imports, has thrown the country into serious crisis.

As a result, the Communist Party leadership has begun to speak of the government with unveiled hostility, and talk of an imminent cabinet crisis is rife in the Italian press. Typical of recent Communist statements, Central Committee member Emmanuele Macaluso told an interviewer in the Dec. 16 issue of *l'Espresso* that the Communist Party considers the time ripe for the end of the "truce phase" represented by the present coalition government of Cossiga. He added that it now appears that the Christian Democratic congress "won't solve anything," and nothing is to be gained by waiting. The Communists have also charged that the government's "inertia" on all aspects of economic policy has exacerbated Italy's already poor economic situation, causing the discrediting of ENI and compromising crucial international relations.