

Italian elections: disaster for Christian Democrats, trouble for PSI, gain for POE

by Paolo Raimondi in Milan

When the final results of the Italian elections were reported on television June 27, it was clear to everyone that Italy would soon hold elections again—probably within a few months. And it is equally evident to the average observer that the huge shakeup of not only the Christian Democracy (DC) but also of the entire postwar parliamentary system which is centered on the role of the Christian Democracy, will assure an even more brutal and violent continuation of Yuri Andropov's and the Trilateral Commission's destabilization of Italy.

But that is only the most obvious analysis of the election results. Everybody knows that Italy has been for centuries the locale of political intrigues and conspiracies, and the only way to understand this election campaign is to reveal its secrets. The best way to do this is to examine the role and initiatives of the Partito Operaio Europeo (European Labor Party—POE) in the campaign. The POE, the only party not controlled by masonic and Jesuit networks and therefore actually independent, shaped the electoral debate by its unpredictable actions.

It is necessary to note first that all the historical parties, starting with the DC, not only lost votes but their credibility with the electorate as well. The 5 percent drop in votes for the Christian Democrats, the party of former Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi which rebuilt Italy as an industrial nation in the postwar period under the influence of Enrico Mattei and Pope Paul VI, will create an identity crisis in large parts of the population. But this loss of votes happened because, after the appointment of its new secretary-general Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democracy has been taken over from top to bottom by the Freemasons, abandoning most of the Catholic principles which made it a vehicle for policies of progress and development.

The signal for this transformation was the DC's decision to run Guido Carli, former governor of the Bank of Italy and the choice of the oligarchical-masonic forces which have regrouped around Venice, as a candidate for the senate in Milan. Carli was no ordinary candidate: he is a member of the Comité Monte Carlo masonic lodge, of the Propaganda-2 masonic lodge of Licio Gelli, and of the Great Lodge of London, the secret masonic society of international bankers which was involved in the decision to eliminate Banco Ambrosiano head Roberto Calvi to keep him from talking.

Carli was also the candidate of the International Monetary

Fund and Bank for International Settlements, which institutions saw in him the man who would impose brutal austerity on Italy. The preceding government, dominated by the Christian Democracy, had already destroyed the Italian economy. Instead of launching the production of nuclear plants, so necessary to national energy independence, the DC government cooperated with the European Commission of Brussels to dismantle the high-technology sectors of the economy, starting with steel.

Fighting the IMF

The defeat of the DC must be understood as a popular rejection of the IMF policy. From the moment it became clear that Carli would become the Christian Democratic candidate, the POE launched a very pointed campaign. Revealing Carli's past and assuring his downfall could create a precedent which would give pause to all the proponents of austerity. The POE made the cadaverous visage of Carli a vampire's head on posters. The Carli vampire appeared on the walls of the major cities for weeks. Sound cars on the streets of Milan, Rome, and other towns denounced Carli and the grip of the Freemasons on the DC. Since the vote, Carli has maintained silence, because he registered one of the bloodiest defeats in the country: He lost nearly 11 percent in his district, or more than 10,000 votes.

Contrary to what the press generally reported, the Italian Socialist Party of Bettino Craxi also suffered losses—a development of the greatest satisfaction to the POE and the forces fighting to defend the republican constitution. Although it has been reported that the PSI gained 1.5 percent nationwide, the environmentalist-terrorist Radical Party of Marco Pannella lost a similar percentage in favor of the Socialists. In the big northern cities, the PSI suffered heavy losses, which were compensated for by advances in the South, which only confirms the tendency of the Socialist Party to work with the mafia in elections.

In Milan, Craxi's stronghold, for example, the PSI lost its position of third biggest party in favor of the small Republican Party. In Turin Craxi suffered a defeat because all the socialist and communist members of the local government had been exposed as guilty of illegal financial operations misusing public funds. In the Genoa region, where all the PSI leaders have been imprisoned for crimes linked to the

drug traffic or the Propaganda-2 lodge, Craxi also was hit with humiliating setbacks.

Craxi has reason to believe that the POE is primarily responsible for his defeat. Since the beginning of the campaign, another POE poster, with the word WANTED appears above the photos of Kissinger and Craxi, was plastered all over the walls of Rome and Milan, enabling hundreds of thousands to read the list of crimes committed by these two agents of the Trilateral Commission. The POE let all Italy know that the political crisis and the elections were provoked by Craxi and Henry Kissinger. To make its campaign effective and visible, the POE hung hundreds of posters at a time in the busiest areas in the big cities. Craxi immediately realized that this political intervention would completely undermine his campaign, and losing his usual outward composure, he sued the POE for slander, making the mistake of giving the POE poster national importance.

It is easy to understand that a party, although small, which has ideas and courage can give hope back to a people terrified by national crisis. The POE method shocked the electors by ridiculing those who were plotting against the Italian republic, attacked the population's prejudices, and forced the voters to change their sheeplike politics. The Propaganda-2 circles were visibly worried by the quality of the POE's ticket.

The Communists hang themselves

As for the Communist Party, its joy at the DC upset was the sniggering of a person putting the rope around his own neck before being hanged. In fact, in relation to 1979, the Communist Party lost 1.3 percent, even after adding the proto-terrorist ultra-leftists of the Manifesto group to its slate. Berlinguer's policy was to attempt to hand votes to the Socialists, after the model of the machinations of the French left which helped elect François Mitterrand in 1981. That failed, and Berlinguer succeeded only in discrediting himself before labor.

The PCI in fact consciously abandoned the factories and the workers to themselves to turn toward the homosexuals, lesbians, feminists, pacifists, ecologists, and all kinds of

deviants for their votes.

The only other party that gained votes, aside from the dangerous success of the fascist MSI in attracting protest votes, was the Republican Party of Giovanni Spadolini, the former prime minister who had at least partially contributed to the fight against the P-2 lodge in 1981 when it was mobilizing both left- and right-wing terrorists to create such chaos in Italy that a coup d'état could be attempted. But the Republicans' gain from 2.2 to 5.2 percent on a national scale does not change the political balance of power in the country.

Ideas and courage

The role of the POE grew throughout the campaign. It is easy to understand that a party, although small, which has ideas and courage can give hope back to a people terrified by the national crisis. The POE received 10,000 votes, the equivalent of 0.2 percent in the Rome, Milan, and Brescia districts where it ran candidates. In many neighborhoods, the party registered 30 to 40 percent more votes than in previous elections.

In reality, the POE would have obtained several tens of thousands of votes if election fraud could have been prevented. The most significant sabotage of the POE campaign was done by the press, which is totally controlled by financiers of the P-2 lodge, as the POE has long charged. The P-2 circles were visibly worried by the quality of the POE's ticket, which included Gen. Giulio Macri, the Italian beam weapons specialist, nuclear engineers, and others.

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Another special target of the POE were the Jesuits and Freemasons who pull the strings in Italian politics. Any witness to the POE's skits and statements made in front of the Jesuit Gregorian University in Rome, or at the San Fedele, the Jesuit center in Milan, has a very different perception of Italian politics afterwards than they did before. The entire political elite of Italy can be seen parading in these lofty Jesuit headquarters. Christian Democratic Vice-Secretary Mazzotta and Bettino Craxi are habitués; Carli is essentially a member of the household.

The POE will now work to expose and deflate the operations against the Italian government and institutions slated for this fall, at the same time as the planned violence of the "peace" movement in Germany and the rest of Europe. The election of terrorist manipulator Toni Negri on Pannella's Radical Party ticket is a warning signal of the dangerous situation developing. The message of the terrorists is clear: "Kill leaders like Aldo Moro, terrorize, destabilize, and then you will be elected to Parliament"—a warning that Italians would do well to heed about the success of the fascist MSI party.