

hinted at various Jesuit-initiated maneuvers to ensure Fanfani's victory at the congress.



## Italy

The following is an on-the-spot report of the national congress of the ruling Italian Christian Democratic Party (DC) which ended Feb. 20. The congress was divided into roughly two factions, with a crucial swing moderate grouping in the center characterized by the "Dorothean" faction of DC president Flaminio Piccoli. Through the entire conference, the opposed factions were attempting to capture this grouping for their side.

On the one side was the alliance of former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti and DC General Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini. On the other were arrayed Senate President Amintore Fanfani—a nominal right-winger—and various assortments from the nominal party "left," including the noted faction leader Donat Cattin and others. The latter Fanfani grouping had behind it the solid support of the Jesuit order. In our last issue, the *Executive Intelligence Review* had published an interview with the leading Jesuit political strategist in Milan, Father Macchi, who strongly emphasized this support and

The dispute between these two sides of what is nominally a single political party reaches down to fundamentals of political and economic orientation. The Andreotti-Zaccagnini faction views itself as part of the Franco-German alliance, in opposition to the current policies of the Anglo-American axis. This means, for example, a tough commitment to detente and peaceful relations with the socialist countries, including through close economic cooperation. It is in this context that Andreotti and Zaccagnini both strongly supported government collaboration with the Italian Communist Party in their speeches at the congress.

On the other side, the Fanfani-Jesuit grouping is confrontationalist in foreign policy and for zero or negative economic growth in economic policy.

Since the DC is the unquestioned majority, ruling party in Italy, the victors of the party congress would be the individuals to determine the future shape of the new government and of that government's policies. These were the stakes at the gathering, whose final outcome will not be truly known until the first week of March, when the party national committee will finally elect the leadership, from DC president to the new general secretary, and so forth.

## Andreotti breaks up the Jesuit spider-web

by Umberto Pascali

There is no doubt among the most informed circles in Italy that the real loser at the national congress of Italian ruling Christian Democratic Party which ended Feb. 20, was the Jesuit order. As expected, the Jesuits played all their cards before and during the congress to isolate and write off the strategy of former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti aimed at reestablishing a solid government based on Italian Communist Party participation. The Jesuits and their spokesmen, such as President of the Senate Amintore Fanfani, had the declared intention of closing the congress with a formal unanimity in favor of an alliance with the Italian Socialist Party, the only way to keep Italy in the Anglo-American camp.

What broke the rules of the game was the refusal of Andreotti and allied DC Secretary General Benigno Zaccagnini to make any compromise with the Fanfani forces. Officially the congress, one of the most violent in the history of the DC (including fist fights during the



*Former Italian premier Giulio Andreotti is coming out on top of the ruling Christian Democratic Party again.*

debate) ended up with a split between a "minority" around Andreotti and a 57 percent "majority" around Fanfani who formally succeeded in capturing the conservative Dorothean current. But despite the appearance, Fanfani didn't really get a majority. Immediately after the vote, Antonio Gava, the spokesman for Dorothean leader Flaminio Piccoli, declared that the Dorotheans do not consider themselves to be part of any majority. On the contrary, they want to negotiate an agreement with Andreotti-Zaccagnini.

What happened at the DC congress in reality reflected the fight going on inside the Vatican, at this very

moment, between the Jesuits and their historical enemies, a fight that is taking into account not so much Italy in itself, but the international strategic situation. The aim of the anti-Jesuit forces in the leadership of the Catholic church is to go for a second condemnation of the “American Heresy”—as one high-level source revealed—meaning breaking the Jesuit-Zionist control on the U.S. church.

### How the Jesuit plan was defeated

For anyone who participated in the congress, the situation of the forces in fight was immediately clear. In the large room of the Rome Palasport, Andreotti sat without leaving his chair for the entire six days of the debate, silently taking notes of any intervention, refusing to participate in the usual “corridor discussions,” and just consulting from time to time with his men involved in the fight. In front of him, in the tribune reserved for journalists, sat Father Antonio Caruso, the specialist of the Jesuit organ, *Civiltà Cattolica*, in constant contact with the headquarters of the paper where a special team of political analysts was following all the reports of international press and any news concerning the congress 24 hours a day. On this basis the Jesuit apparatus was making its decisions.

The plan of the company, as *Civiltà Cattolica* had anticipated one week before, was to terrorize the conservative Piccoli. The message, made clear during the debate, was: “If you stick to Andreotti, we will denounce you as a ‘Communist’ and we will disorganize your rank and file.”

After the introductory speech of Secretary Zaccagnini, calling for a national unity government, Fanfani deployed his people, starting with Gian Aldo Arnaud, in a series of violent, personal attacks against Zaccagnini. The scenario included the deployment of a “Catholic” Soviet refugee and of German CDU president Helmut Kohl, who, an invited guest, delivered a raving anti-Soviet, anti-Communist speech, a speech applauded enthusiastically by the clique organized by Fanfani. The “public” accused anyone mentioning the word “national unity” of being “Communist.” At this point the secret card of the Jesuits, Antonio Bisaglia, the second leader of the Dorotheans jumped on the podium and delivered a furious demagogic speech of the “never with communists” variety. Bisaglia, we learned, had concluded a pact earlier with Fanfani.

After this first round, which confused the Dorothean delegates, Arnaldo Forlani, the “spiritual” son of Fanfani and the Jesuits’ candidate for the secretariat, calmly approached the microphone, Forlani played the “mediator”: yes we can talk with Communists, but what we need now is a government with the socialists. Various delegates, like Marcora and Bassetti, formally a member of the Zaccagnini faction, but, in reality (as top Milan Jesuit

Angelo Macchi declared in an interview two weeks ago), fully in the pocket of the Jesuits released public declarations in favor of Forlani’s “mediation.”

But then on Feb. 19th, the day after the “triumph” of Forlani, organizers of Partito Operaio Europeo distributed a leaflet before the congress, denouncing the “Jesuit Plot Against DC.” That day Andreotti delivered his speech. The situation in the tribunes, reserved to the public was drastically changed. Andreotti supporters had arrived en masse. From the beginning of the speech it was clear that Andreotti had abandoned the line of Byzantinism. “Politics is not a technical question,” he said, “but is based on the knowledge of history.” To show what he meant, Andreotti took up immediately the issue of the Jesuits. “Some say that the Jesuits are keeping their distance from the DC, but I see that *Civiltà Cattolica* praised the DC because the party brought the masses to democracy. Unfortunately De Gasperi cannot be here. He never received such praises.” The reference was understood by the congress. Alcide De Gasperi, the founder of the DC and the political teacher of Andreotti, was in the beginning of the 1950s, the victim of a ferocious campaign by the Jesuits, who even tried to brainwash his wife when De Gasperi opposed the Jesuits’ push for an alliance between the DC and the fascist party of Rome’s black nobility, MSI.

Andreotti continued his speech, presenting a conceptual history of the DC: the party that educated to democracy the peasant masses otherwise condemned by their bestiality. “Now,” he said, “a dialogue with PCI is necessary. In my past experience in government, I never would have succeeded to do what I did without the collaboration of the PCI, in the fight against economic crises and against terrorism; I challenge everybody to come here and to say that this would have been possible without the Communists.” But the key issue is that the PCI agreed with the DC’s foreign policy, a policy for detente in the context of the Atlantic alliance.

“There is a divine will above us,” Andreotti concluded, “but it’s up to us to concretely implement it.”

The day before, the PCI General Secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, a strategic ally of Andreotti, spoke in Florence before a crowd of 200,000 people for the “day of peace.” He said: “We call from Florence—that is the center and the heart of the highest expression of Italian civilization, the city that had been able to make a synthesis of different worlds in a common push for peace. We call all the Italians to a great fight for peace. We do this from Italy, the center and the seat of the Catholic church and where one of the biggest Communist parties fights and lives. From here it can come, it must and it will be a powerful and intelligent contribution to the history of peace.”

Forty-three percent of the DC now strongly concurs. It is clear what the Jesuits are afraid of.