

## HEALTH, FREEDOM, POLITICS: AN INTERVIEW WITH PEDRO MORAGO

Posted on February 1, 2023 by Pedro Morago



A Spaniard by birth, Pedro Morago is a leading light amongst contributors to the Italian and Spanish alternative news media. After practising as a solicitor in Spain, where he specialized in criminal and constitutional law, Morago uprooted his career path and moved to England to study the methodology for evaluating scientific research, a subject he now teaches.

As a devout Catholic, his pondered views on the current Pontificate—expressed on the very eve of the death of Pope Benedict XVI—are perhaps unsurprisingly, borne out by other Catholic observers such as François Asselineau, head of the UPR in France or the author of <u>Benoit et moi</u>.

In clear, simple terms, Morago's interview also sheds light on the circumstances of Mario Draghi's departure, which may seem impenetrable to a foreigner, and on whether <u>Georgia Meloni</u> might not be putty in the hands of the Usual Suspects.

Interview conducted, and translated from the Spanish-language original, by Mendelssohn Moses.

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**Mendelssohn Moses (MM):** You teach Methodology of Scientific Research at <u>Teesside University</u>, I believe. That must have helped you to see through the Scamdemic pretty quickly! Tell us about how you realized what was going on back in 2020.

**Pedro Morago (PM):** Indeed. I'm Senior Lecturer in Research Methods and Evidence-based Practice (clinical area).



Pedro Morago.

In early 2020, I was still in a bit of a fog, but on November 9th of that year, the very moment I heard Biden the President-elect, announce that "vaccines" for COVID-19 were about to become available, I rushed to examine the manufacturers' clinical data and the authorization process by the FDA in the USA and the MHRA in the UK. With that before my eyes, along with articles by the likes of Professor <u>Peter</u> <u>Doshi</u> and <u>Dr. Diana Zuckerman</u> in the British Medical Journal, by February/March 2021, I was fairly clear in my mind about glaring methodological flaws in the studies the manufacturers put out, as well as disturbing irregularities in the so-called emergency use authorizations issued by the regulators.

MM: How did you meet up with Riccardo Rocchesso and start contributing to 100 Giorni da Leoni?

**PM:** As 2020 drew to a close, and by early 2021, re-information channels and media sprang up all over Italy, and began to play a major role—not only in knocking the scales from the citizenry's eyes as to what was really being hatched, but in preventing millions of those resisting (the Resistants) from being cut off and isolated. Whereas, one of the Plan's main objectives was precisely to bell-jar dissidents.

That said, on listening to the alternative media, I began to note a great lack in precisely my own area of

expertise, that is, in evaluating evidence from scientific research studies. Accordingly, I fired off e-mails to twenty or so leading contributors to those media, and offered my help on a volunteer basis.

To my surprise and delight, within 48 hours I heard from Riccardo Rocchesso at *100 Giorni da Leoni*, from <u>Dr. Loretta Bolgan</u>, from Carlo Dalmasso of the <u>Federazione del Popolo Sovrano</u>, Fabio Frabetti of <u>Rinascimento Italia</u>, from the writer and politologist <u>Cosimo Massaro</u>, with whom I straightaway began to work. Through them, I became acquainted with <u>Dr. Barbara Balanzoni</u>, the conductor <u>Andrea</u> <u>Colombini</u>, the admirable <u>Ornella Mariani</u>, <u>Professor Alessandro Meluzzi</u> and other prominent Resistants in Italy.

By working regularly with *100 Giorni da Leoni* for nearly two years, on programmes which attracted on average 130,000 viewers each and sometimes 200,000, including Youtube and the two Facebook channels, I became sufficiently well-known to get in touch with various citizens' groups from Easter 2022 on, mainly in Central Italy. And recently, Spanish channels, which had been following *100 Giorni*, like *Baleares Acción*, *Scabelum.com* and *Hyper Halcón* (the latter has quite a large audience), have asked me to take part in their programmes regularly.

**MM:** You have lived and worked in Spain, England and Italy. How did you decide to leave practising as a constitutional lawyer in Spain, and move to England to study and then teach in a totally different field?

**PM:** A rather gradual process in point of fact. For some years, I did volunteer work in the Mental Health area, while also practising as a solicitor. At the end of the day, I decided to retool, as it were, and moved to England where I had the great good luck to study at Oxford University for three years, specialising in evaluating scientific research. On graduating, I was straightaway offered a position with Robert Gordon University at Aberdeen, where I lectured (2004-2008) on how to evaluate the efficiency of social policies. From 2008 on I have been lecturing at Teesside University, where I have focused more on research methods and evidence-based practice in the clinical field.

**MM:** I would like to ask one or two "left field" questions. Carl Schmitt, the NSDAP ideologue, is a very big cheese amongst Spain's <u>constitutional lawyers</u> who will of course blithely refuse to discuss THE issue.

<u>Schmitt's theory</u> of the State of Emergency as the normal modus operandi for what he called "the State," and his theory of the "State" as being literally founded upon the Friend-Enemy opposition, stands

as the polar opposite to the humanist, optimistic notion of law espoused by Aldo Moro, who, one forgets, was amongst the drafters of the Italian constitution of 1946.

By the bye, Carl Schmitt is most likely the "spiritual father" of Emmanuel Macron's new foreign policy spokesman, <u>Miss Anastasia Colosimo</u>, who teaches Political Theology (sic) at the Institut de Sciences Politiques.

As for ex-Prime Minister Mario Draghi, his *modus operandi* in all fields, was to call out a state of emergency on myriad sophistic pretexts.

Would you like to comment on Aldo Moro as a constitutionalist, as opposed to the Schmittians?

**PM:** Throughout the "Western world" an attempt is underway to suspend constitutional arrangements and replace them by a regime where every decision, whether or not it be legal, may be waved through in reliance upon a public health emergency.

More specifically, freedom of speech, of movement, the freedom to demonstrate in the streets, are all subjected to a systematic onslaught on the basis of a purported right to health on the part of society.

Most perplexing, perhaps, in terms of this attack on constitutional rights, is the docility with which a sizeable chunk of the citizenry has simply acquiesced. I would venture to opine that this attitude has arisen through several decades of relative well-being, and an ever-more pronounced craving for both physical and socio-economic comfort.

In that respect, contemporary society does appear strikingly similar to that Carl Schmitt describes, where a specious security becomes the supreme value in many citizens' eyes, one for which they willingly delegate to the "sovereign," the powers to decide, and to manoeuvre within a state of exception, over-riding the principle of lawfulness, all by reference to an alleged emergency.

On the quite other end of the scale, former Prime Minister Aldo Moro was a fervent advocate for our citizens' constitutional rights, which he knew must be upheld even and especially where these may contradict public interest. As I have just said, this ideal of freedom, one which prevailed for decades

throughout most of the West, has been frittered away by meretricious "security" criteria. Globalistleaning leaders are hell-bent on making of the state of exception a standing rule of government, in a manner that would make Carl Schmitt himself green with envy.

**MM:** Another "left field" question. <u>Archbishop Carlo Maria Viganò</u> has been very outspoken on major strategic issues and strongly opposes the "Great Reset." He is almost unknown in France. Could you say a few words about his work?

**PM:** Monsignor Viganò is a Catholic Archbishop who, until he retired in 2016, held high responsibilities, most lately as Papal Nuncio to the USA. He first came to general attention through his <u>August 2018</u> <u>Letter to La Veritá</u>, protesting at what he believed to be a protracted cover-up by Bergoglio and other eminent Churchmen, of alleged sexual misdoing by US Cardinal McCarrick. Furthermore, in recent years, Monsignor Viganò has acquired considerable international notoriety amongst dissident circles, owing to his comments on video and in geopolitical journals, where he has scathingly and very precisely outlined the Great Reset, of which the so-called pandemic was merely the opening shot. For those who so wish, I would suggest they consult Viganò's statements, which appear on countless Telegram channels.

**MM:** As a non-Christian, I have no business discussing Church business. However, Pope Francis' decisions concerning the "vaccines," so called "climate change" and the extremely bizarre <u>Council for</u> <u>Inclusive Capitalism with the Vatican</u>, are all highly political.

You are a Catholic. How would you evaluate these manœuvres?

**PM:** As a practising Catholic, I have known the Pontificates of Paul VI, Saint John Paul II and Benedict XVI, and the very brief Pontificate of John Paul I, acknowledging in all the figure of the Vicar of Christ.

When Benedict XVI resigned however, many Catholics were thrown into dismay, all the more so that although Benedict was modest and retiring, he had quickly become known as a bulwark against the dictatorship of relativism: his firm defence of non-negotiable principles made him the reference for hundreds of millions, doubtless billions of people who reject the tyrannical new world order.

Many observers, including myself, opined that the moral and intellectual authority gained by Benedict

made him the globalists' perfect target; they wanted him out, and someone else—namely Bergoglio—in, someone who would cheerfully embrace their pseudo-religion's dogmas. From the moment Bergoglio was elected, his conduct unleashed grave concern amongst many Catholics.

Insofar as I'm concerned, although I've had to listen to interventions by Bergoglio which tend to systematically desacralize Catholic faith and tradition, I had refrained from expressing an opinion on his person, to avoid horrifying my entourage. In recent years, however, Bergoglio's role and that of "his church" relative to the COVID-19 business and the so-called "vaccines" has compelled me to speak out on his true role.

With a modicum of discernment, from Bergoglio's tone and from what he has said against those Catholics who rejected the vaccine mandates (egregiously cruel those mandates were, in Italy), one readily concludes who was the true and only Pope of the Church of Christ.

Not to speak of the latest Feasts of Nativity and Easter of Resurrection, where one finds Christ's salvific action brazenly replaced by that of the COVID-19 "vaccines."

MM: What were the true reasons Mario Draghi stepped down as President of the Council?

**PM:** The mainstream recounts a tale of Mario Draghi's great mission, sabotaged by irresponsible political parties, notably the so-called "sovereignist, extreme-right wing Lega." The reality is otherwise.

Carpetbagged into Italy by his supremos at Davos, Draghi's task was to turn our country into a test-tube for the Great Reset. Once his government had been installed, with the backing of every party, save for Meloni's <u>Fratelli d'Italia</u>, it rammed through vaccine mandates on April 1st, 2021 for all healthcare workers, and then drastically slashed constitutional rights via measures like the Green Pass, theretofore unheard of in any Western democracy.

The initial plan had been for Draghi to enjoy a lightning-swift tenure as Prime Minister, followed by his shoo-in election to the Presidency of the Republic in January 2022. Late in 2021, this seemed a done deal to many, above all to Draghi himself; he would then have become the anointed Carl-Schmittian, steering the state of emergency as the new, standing form of rule.

But things got nasty for Draghi during the elections. Some parliamentary groups like <u>Lega</u>, Fratelli d'Italia and the Conte faction of <u>Movimiento 5 Stelle</u> failed to reach a consensus, whereby not only did Draghi fail to get himself elected President—he garnered support so minute as to be ludicrous. That spelled his end. Draghi's ego has been dented to a degree that little has been heard from him since.

My own view is that in Italy, despite the cruelty of the state of exception, a great many citizens never took their third shot of "vaccines," thereby snarling up an injection campaign which was to end by January 2022 and smooth Draghi's path to the Presidency.

Despite being embedded in the institutions, parties such as Lega, Fratelli d'Italia and Movimento 5 Stelle picked that up on their radar screen, and unlike the hard-core globalist parties like the PD, they kept a look-out for unrest in the streets. As a result, Draghi's position as Prime Minister began to totter, until in July 2022, Lega, backed for the occasion by <u>Forza Italia</u> and thanks to the calculated ambiguity shewn by Conte, gave the Draghi project its coup de grâce.

Nevertheless, I must stress that, contrary to what the mass-media imply and what many citizens imagine, Draghi never lost his Parliamentary majority. It was not want of that majority which led him to step down—but rather the fact that he lost the backing of ALL political parties (though Meloni's party was not in the Government, its opposition had always been symbolic, and thus useful to the regime). However, no stowaways are admitted on a mission like that assigned to Mario Draghi; the fact that some parties jumped ship and set up an oppositional front obstructed a project that was inherently totalitarian in nature.

**MM:** As <u>Pino Cabras</u> never tires of repeating, NOTHING can be done in Italy until the country withdraw from NATO, the EU and the Euro.

Giorgia Meloni has however made it clear that she will do none of the above. What game is she playing? Who owns her?

**PM:** Throughout what is by now a lengthy political career, Giorgia Meloni first appeared as a decent and rather courageous individual, the usual nonsensical attacks from militant "progressives" notwithstanding. That said, Meloni appears to be wanting in substance with respect to various political, legal and cultural matters, making her pretty malleable from the standpoint of certain factions. Since

she joined the Aspen Institute and became Prime Minister, her manner in public has notably altered. For those, like myself, who had entertained some hopes of Giorgia Meloni, it has been disheartening to see her unsure of herself in press conferences, or striving to please journalists who only a short while back were praising Draghi to the skies, and now eagle-eye her every utterance, seeking a flaw.

On the plus side, Giorgia Meloni's government, perhaps riding the wave of international events, has rather swiftly dismantled most of the Draghi-era constraints. While some, plausibly enough, like to think that she's playing a double game, i.e., paying lip-service to globalism so long as it holds up, while keeping the lines to the streets open in the event the Davos crowd stumble or even crash altogether, that would mean having a thick hide and a kind of cunning that Meloni may lack—unlike Pedro Sánchez in Spain.

**MM:** The US Biolaboratories in the Ukraine having to be withdrawn owing to Russia's discoveries, the Pentagon would now appear to be moving the P3 (doubtless, *de facto*, P4) labs to Italy. The Municipal Council of Pesaro (Marche) has just voted to sell a huge swathe of municipal terrain to a P3 lab. Only ONE Councillor voted against: Pesaro, L'Acquila, Livorno, Sigonella... and there are others. Who is financing this? Where does the money come from? Is anything known of the pressures on the local or regional Councils?

Italy's first capital, Turin, is about to be turned into NATO's capital, with the Pentagon's weird <u>DIANA</u> project set to take over the city's labs, universities and businesses.

How did the Pentagon swing that decision? Who in Turin's Municipal Council voted for this? Who or what in the Italian Government approved it? Has money been changing hands?

**PM:** This is not an area where I have any special insights. Overall, let's just say that historically, Italy has been a battlefield over-run by foreign powers, all seeking to stake a claim. This has ratcheted up since WWII, when Italy, at the centre of Cold War manoeuvres, owing to her strategic and political importance, has been turned into a Euro-Atlanticist colony.

That said, Italy also happens to be home to a people who, relative to many other Western countries, for historical and cultural reasons, entertain a great affinity with Russia. Accordingly, what happens on the Ukrainian front in the coming months, and its impact on the Atlanticist West in terms of the de-

globalization now ongoing, will be most interesting.

**MM:** As many as 3 or 4 million Italians voted on September 25th for the anti-NATO, anti-vaccine mandate parties. Re-information news channels, blogs and websites are self-financed and garnering millions of views.

Are things starting to move? Is there hope?

**PM:** Doubtless on account of the massive onslaught on freedom in this country over the past few years, there have sprung up in Italy resistance networks and alternative news channels, deploying through social networks, which are likely amongst the best-organized in the world. Several channels actually have over 200,000 subscribers.

The time came when the founders and contributors to those news channels may have thought that their visibility was henceforth such, that political leadership was around the corner; they thereupon decided to stand for election in the Parliamentary elections in September 2022. Given that the potential electorate likely represented something in the range of 6 to 8 million votes, the dissident candidates would indeed have had a fairly good crack at entering Parliament.

The problem is however, that having never come to an agreement amongst themselves, four or five parties stood separately for election. What is more, a good number of dissidents saw the want of a constituent process, that should have led to a clear idea-platform, headed by people elected by the major resistance movements' grass-roots. Consequently, those individuals decided not to vote, none of the so-called "anti-system" parties got into Parliament, and their influence has somewhat declined.

Bearing in mind as well, that with Meloni's arrival, there's been something of a return to Business-as-Usual, which has tended to douse the fighting spirit which had sprung up during the worst of the Draghi era.

At the time of writing, while public interest has never slacked in *100 Giorni da Leoni, Visione TV, La Finanza sul Web*, and so many others, I do have the impression that the dissidents' social and political activity has slightly fallen off. It will probably spring back to life only if those who run the country on behalf of the globalists try to mount a fresh, desperate attack, a thing one cannot entirely rule

Featured: "Ace," by Robert Dean Stockwell; created in 2005.