

Alberto Michellini (born 25 July 1941) is an Italian journalist and politician, former Deputy and Member of the European Parliament.

== Biography ==

Michellini began his journalistic career in the late 1970s as a host and special correspondent for the RAI news programme TG1. He was one of the first to interview Pope John Paul II and later wrote ten books about his pontificate. In 1981, Michellini, as correspondent in the Vatican City, documented the Pope John Paul II assassination attempt.

An expert on Vatican history, Michellini joined the Christian Democrats (DC), and was elected to the European Parliament in 1984 and 1989, and to the Chamber of Deputies in 1987 and 1992.

In 1994, Michellini was re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies with the Segni Pact, but left the party after a few months. The following year, he joined Silvio Berlusconi's Forza Italia (FI) and became the Pole for Freedoms candidate for the Presidency of Lazio at the 1995 regional election, but was defeated by the Olive Tree candidate (and Michellini's former colleague) Piero Badaloni.

In 2006, Michellini left Forza Italia due to his refusal to support the candidacy of Gianni Alemanno as Mayor of Rome, giving his support...

Moderate Party (Italy)

Party (Italian: Partito Moderato), collectively called Moderates (Italian: Moderati), was an Italian pre-Unification political movement active during the Risorgimento

The Moderate Party (Italian: Partito Moderato), collectively called Moderates (Italian: Moderati), was an Italian pre-Unification political movement active during the Risorgimento (1815–1861). Moderates were never a formal party but only a movement of liberal-minded reformist patriots, usually secular, from politics, military, literature, and philosophy. As a big tent, Moderates generally supported confederalism, liberalism, and Romantic nationalism. Its factions, also informally divided between three main tendencies (neo-Guelphs, neutralists, and neo-Ghibellins), included both monarchists (with some supporting the House of Savoy and others supporting the pope), as well as a minority of republicans.

== History ==

Since the Congress of Vienna, inside the Italian Peninsula was diffused a reformist and Romantic moment, inspired from Jacobinism and Bonapartism, and exposed in the Revolutions of 1820 against the reactionary Congress System. Many patriots, soldiers, and intellectuals took part in the revolutions. Within this liberal movement, the idea of unifying the Italian states and making the peninsula independent from foreign domination developed strongly. With time, Moderates demarcated...

Dario Squeri

2021). *"Centro popolare europeo, la balenottera che fu pensata per i moderati"; I simboli della discordia (in Italian). "Genova resta all'Unione, la Cdl*

Dario Squeri (born 13 May 1952) is an Italian politician who served as president of the Province of Piacenza from 1995 to 2004. He was first elected with the centre-left The Olive Tree coalition and re-elected in 1999 after forming an alliance with the Lega Nord.

In 2002, he was the founder of The Daisy in the province of Piacenza. In 2004, he moved towards the centre-right and founded the Centro Popolare Europeo.

Squeri was the centre-right candidate for mayor of Piacenza in 2007, reaching the runoff but losing to incumbent mayor Roberto Reggi, who won with 55.7% of the vote.

== References ==

Civic Commitment

Retrieved 16 September 2022. Di Maio presenta Impegno Civico: "Noi saremo i moderati, Il Giornale Di Maio presenta il nuovo partito, Grillo: "Arrivano gli

Civic Commitment (Italian: Impegno Civico, IC) was an Italian centrist electoral list running in the 2022 general election, composed of Luigi Di Maio's Together for the Future (IpF) and Bruno Tabacchi's Democratic Centre (CD).

According to its founders Di Maio and Tabacchi, IC's platform was based on pro-Europeanism, reformism and green politics.

== History ==

In June 2022, the minister of foreign affairs Luigi Di Maio, along with several deputies and senators, left the Five Star Movement (M5S) and launched Together for the Future (IpF), a parliamentary group active both in the Senate and the Chamber, which was joined also by two MEPs. Following the resignation of prime minister Mario Draghi and the call for a snap election to be held in September, Di Maio started talks with Bruno Tabacchi, a Christian leftist politician and leader of Democratic Centre (CD), around the possibility of forming a joint list for the upcoming election.

On 1 August, Di Maio and Tabacchi, along with Lucia Azzolina, Emilio Carelli, Laura Castelli and other former members of the M5S, presented their joint list named "Civic Commitment", along with the new party's logo. The Italian Republican Party

(PRI) initially...	
Liberal Popular Alliance	
Italian). Loccidentale.it. 2014-01-24. Retrieved 2016-05-06. "Chi sono i Moderati per Renzi? - Termometro Politico". Termometropolitico.it. 21 October 2015	
The Liberal Popular Alliance, whose full name was Liberal Popular Alliance - Autonomies (Italian: Alleanza Liberalpopolare - Autonomie, ALA), was a centrist and liberal political party in Italy. ALA members were known as Verdiniani, from the name of their leader Denis Verdini, who was formerly a long-time member and national coordinator of three successive centre-right parties led by Silvio Berlusconi (Forza Italia, The People of Freedom and again Forza Italia) until July 2015, when he broke with Berlusconi in order to support the government led by Matteo Renzi, leader of the centre-left Democratic Party.	
Verdini aimed at launching the "Moderates for Renzi", that would eventually include the other centrist parties supporting the government. After Renzi's resignation as Prime Minister in December 2016 the party lost relevance and after the 2018 general election it was deprived of its parliamentary representation.	
== History ==	
The Liberal Popular Alliance emerged in July 2015 from a split from Forza Italia (FI), led by Denis Verdini, who wanted to support the reforms put forward by the Renzi Cabinet, and was joined by senators coming from different centre-right groups, including Great...	
Rights and Freedom	
- Il Post". Ilpost.it. 2012-12-28. Retrieved 2014-07-16. "Moderati e Riformisti	
Moderati e Riformisti". Moderatiriformisti.it. Retrieved 2014-07-16 - Rights and Freedom (Diritti e Libertà, DL) was an Italian political party. It was founded on 22 November 2012 by a splinter group from Italy of Values (IdV). The party's spokesperson was Massimo Donadi, IdV floor leader in the Chamber of Deputies from 2006 to 2012.	
DL included four deputies (Massimo Donadi, Nello Formisano, Giovanni Paladini and Gaetano Porcino) and one senator (Stefano Pedica), all former members of IdV.	
The party took inspiration from the late Action Party (Pd'A) and, following its foundation, aimed at being part of the centre-left coalition Italy. Common Good. DL was consequently a founding member of Democratic Centre (CD), the centrist component of Italy. Common Good in December 2012. DL also had close ties with the editorial committee of Reformist Moderates, a liberal and social-democratic movement-newspaper directed by Giorgio Benvenuto (a former secretary of the Italian Socialist Party) and, consequently, with the Moderates of Giacomo Portas (an independent deputy of the Democratic Party). The party was absorbed into CD sometime in 2013.	
== Leadership ==	
Spokesperson: Massimo Donadi	
Us with Italy	
"Noi Moderati a Congresso: "La vera sfida sono le Europee"	
Video Tgcom24". 21 May 2023. url=https://www.secoloditalia.it/2023/05/meloni-a-lupi-nel-i - Us with Italy (Italian: Noi con l'Italia, NcI) was a liberal conservative and Christian-democratic political party in Italy.	
NcI started as a federation of minor centre-right parties and, as such, was part of the centre-right coalition in the 2018 general election. Along with Forza Italia, NcI represented the coalition's "centrist" wing and supported Silvio Berlusconi or another "centrist" candidate as Prime Minister. Originally, the federation's full name was Us with Italy - UDC for its alliance with the Union of the Centre.	
NcI's early leaders were Raffaele Fitto (president, leader of Direction Italy), Francesco Saverio Romano (vice president, leader of Cantiere Popolare), Maurizio Lupi (coordinator, former leading member of Popular Alternative) and Enrico Costa (the main proponent). Both Fitto, who led his party into Brothers of Italy, and Costa have since left. It has become a full-fledged political party under the leadership of Lupi.	
In July 2023, the party was officially disbanded, becoming a founding member of the newborn centrist party, Us Moderates.	
== History ==	
In the run-up of the 2018 general election there was a debate on the creation of a "fourth leg" of the centre-right...	
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