

Propaganda Due

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Propaganda Due (Italian pronunciation: [propaˈɡanda ˈduːɛ]), or **P2**, was a Masonic lodge operating under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of Italy from 1945 to 1976 (when its charter was withdrawn), and a pseudo-Masonic or "black" or "covert" lodge operating illegally (in contravention of Italian constitutional laws banning secret lodges, and membership of government officials in secret membership organizations) from 1976 to 1981. During the years that the lodge was headed by Licio Gelli, P2 was implicated in numerous Italian crimes and mysteries, including the nationwide bribe scandal Tangentopoli, the collapse of the Vatican-affiliated Banco Ambrosiano, and the murders of journalist Mino Pecorelli and banker Roberto Calvi. P2 came to light through the investigations into the collapse of Michele Sindona's financial empire.^[1]

P2 was sometimes referred to as a "state within a state"^[2] or a "shadow government".^[3] The lodge had among its members prominent journalists, members of parliament, industrialists, and military leaders—including Silvio Berlusconi, who later became Prime Minister of Italy; the Savoy pretender to the Italian throne Victor Emmanuel; and the heads of all three Italian intelligence services.

When searching Licio Gelli's villa, the police found a document called the "Plan for Democratic Rebirth", which called for a consolidation of the media, suppression of trade unions, and the rewriting of the Italian Constitution.^[4]

Outside Italy, P2 was also active in Uruguay, Brazil and in Argentina, with Raúl Alberto Lastiri, Argentina's interim president (between July 13, 1973 to October 12, 1973) during the height of the "Dirty War" among its members. Emilio Massera, who was part of the military junta led by Jorge Rafael Videla from 1976 to 1978, José López Rega, minister of Social Welfare in Perón's government and founder of the Argentine Anticommunist Alliance ("Triple A"), and General Guillermo Suárez Mason were also members.^[5]

Contents

- 1 Foundation
 - 1.1 Expulsion

Part of a series of articles on

Freemasonry



Core Articles

Freemasonry · Grand Lodge · Masonic Lodge · Masonic Lodge Officers · Grand Master · Prince Hall Freemasonry · Regular Masonic jurisdictions

History

History of Freemasonry · Liberté chérie · Masonic manuscripts

Masonic Bodies

Masonic

Masonic bodies · York Rite · Order of Mark Master Masons · Holy Royal Arch · Royal Arch Masonry · Cryptic Masonry · Knights Templar · Red Cross of Constantine · Scottish Rite · Knight Kadosh · The Shrine · Tall Cedars of Lebanon · The Grotto · Societas Rosicruciana · Grand College of Rites · Swedish Rite · Order of St. Thomas of Acon · Royal Order of Scotland · Research Lodge

Masonic groups for women

Women and Freemasonry · Order of the Amaranth · Order of the Eastern Star · Co-Freemasonry

Masonic Youth Organizations

DeMolay · A.J.E.F. · Job's Daughters · International Order of the Rainbow for Girls

Views of Masonry

Anti-Masonry · Anti-Masonic Party · Anti-Freemason Exhibition · Christianity and Freemasonry · Catholicism and Freemasonry · Suppression of Freemasonry · Masonic conspiracy theories · Taxil hoax

People and Places

Masonic Temple · James Anderson · Albert Mackey · Albert Pike · Prince Hall · John the Evangelist · John the Baptist · William Schaw · Elizabeth Aldworth · List of Freemasons · Lodge Mother Kilwinning · Freemasons' Hall, London · House of the Temple · Solomon's Temple · Detroit Masonic Temple · List of Masonic buildings

Other related articles

Great Architect of the Universe · Square and Compasses · Pigpen cipher · Eye of Providence · Hiram Abiff · Sprig of Acacia ·

- 2 Discovery
- 3 P2's influence
 - 3.1 Corriere della Sera takeover
 - 3.2 Bologna massacre
 - 3.3 Banco Ambrosiano scandal
 - 3.4 Protezione account
- 4 Criminal organization
 - 4.1 Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry
 - 4.2 New Italian law prohibiting "secret lodges"
- 5 Licio Gelli's list found in 1981
 - 5.1 Notable people on Gelli's list
- 6 See also
- 7 References
- 8 Further reading
- 9 External links

Foundation

"*Propaganda*" was originally founded in 1877, in Turin, as "Propaganda Massonica". This lodge was frequented by politicians and government officials from across Italy who were unable to attend their own lodges and included prominent members from the Piedmont nobility. The name was changed to "Propaganda Due" following World War II, when the Grand Orient of Italy numbered its lodges. By the 1960s, however, the lodge was all but moribund, holding few meetings. This original lodge, however, had little to do with the one Licio Gelli established in 1966, two years after becoming a freemason.^[6]

Italian Masonry had been outlawed by the fascist regime of Benito Mussolini, but was reborn after the Second World War under US influence. However, its traditions of free thinking under the Risorgimento morphed into a fervent anti-communism. The increase of the influence of the left at the end of the 1960s had the Masons deeply worried. In 1971, Grand Master Lino Salvini of the Grand Orient of Italy—one of Italy's largest Masonic lodges—assigned to Gelli the task of reorganizing the lodge.^[7]

Gelli took a list of "sleeping members"—members who were not invited to take part in masonic rituals anymore, as Italian freemasonry was under close scrutiny by the reigning Christian Democrats. From these initial connections, Gelli was able to extend his network throughout the echelons of the Italian establishment.^[8]

Expulsion

The Grand Orient of Italy allegedly expelled Gelli and the P2 Lodge in 1976.^[9] In 1974 it had been proposed that P2 be erased from the list of lodges by the Grand Orient of Italy, and the motion was carried overwhelmingly. However, in 1975 a warrant was issued by the Grand Master for a new P2 lodge. The Grand Orient in 1976 had actually suspended, but did not expel, the lodge on Gelli's request. Gelli was still active in the Grand Orient's national affairs two years later, financing the election of a Grand Master. In 1981 a Masonic tribunal decided the 1974 vote meant that the lodge had in fact ceased to exist and that Gelli's lodge had been illegal all along.^[6]

Discovery

The P2 lodge was discovered by prosecutors while investigating the banker Michele Sindona, the collapse of his bank and his ties to the Mafia.^[10] A list of alleged adherents was found by the police in Gelli's house in Arezzo in March 1981, containing 962 names, among which were important state officials, some important politicians and a number of military officers, including the heads of the three Italian secret services.^[7] Notably, the then future Italian prime minister Silvio Berlusconi was on the list, although he had not yet entered politics at the time. Another famous member was Victor Emmanuel, the son of the last Italian king.

Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani (whose *chef de cabinet* was a P2 member as well)^[7] appointed a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry, headed by the independent Christian Democrat Tina Anselmi. Nevertheless, in May 1981, Forlani was forced to resign due to the P2 scandal, causing the fall of the Italian government.^{[2][11]}

In July 1982, new documents were found badly hidden in the false bottom of a suitcase of Gelli's daughter at Fiumicino airport in Rome. The two documents were entitled "*Memorandum sulla situazione italiana*" (Memorandum on the Italian situation) "*Piano di rinascita democratica*" (Plan of Democratic Rebirth) and are seen as the political programme of P2. According to these documents the main enemies of Italy were the Italian Communist Party (PCI) and the trade unions. Those had to be isolated and cooperation with the communists (the second biggest party in Italy and the largest in Western Europe), which was proposed in the historic compromise by Aldo Moro needed to be disrupted.^[7]

Gelli's goal was to form a new political and economic elite to lead Italy towards a right-wing, authoritarian form of democracy, with an anti-communist pre-occupation.^[12] P2 advocated a programme of extensive corruption: "political parties, newspapers and trade unions can be the objects of possible solicitations which could take the form of economic-financial manoeuvres. The availability of sums not exceeding 30 to 40 billion lire would seem sufficient to allow carefully chosen men, acting in good faith, to conquer key positions necessary for overall control."^[7]

P2's influence

Opinions about the importance and reach of P2 differ. Some see the P2 as a reactionary, shadow government ready to take over power in case of an electoral victory of the Italian Communist Party. Others think it was nothing more than a sordid association of people eager to improve their careers by making powerful and important connections.^[13] Nevertheless, P2 was implicated in numerous Italian scandals and mysteries.

Corriere della Sera takeover

In 1977 the P2 took control of the Corriere della Sera newspaper, a leading paper in Italy. At the time, the paper had run into financial trouble and was unable to raise bank loans because its then editor, Piero Ottone, was considered hostile to the ruling Christian Democrats. Corriere's owners, the publishing house Rizzoli,



Licio Gelli

struck a deal with Gelli. He provided the money with funds from the Vatican Bank directed by Paul Marcinkus. Ottone was fired and the paper's editorial line shifted to the right.^{[7][14]}

The paper published a long interview with Gelli in 1980. The interview was carried out by the television talk show host Maurizio Costanzo, who would also be exposed as a member of P2.^[15] Gelli said he was in favour of rewriting the Italian constitution towards a Gaullist presidential system. When asked what he always wanted to be, he replied: "A puppet master".^{[7][16]}

Bologna massacre

Main article: August 1980 Bologna bombing

P2 members Gelli and the head of the secret service Pietro Musumeci were condemned for attempting to mislead the police investigation of the Bologna massacre on August 2, 1980, which killed 85 people and wounded more than 200.^[17]

Banco Ambrosiano scandal

Main article: Banco Ambrosiano

P2 became the target of considerable attention in the wake of the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano (one of Milan's principal banks, owned in part by the Vatican Bank), and the suspicious 1982 death of its president Roberto Calvi in London, initially ruled a suicide but later prosecuted as a murder. It was suspected by investigative journalists that some of the plundered funds went to P2 or to its members.^[citation needed]

Protezione account

One of the documents found in 1981 was about a numbered bank account, the so-called "Protezione account," at the Union Bank of Switzerland in Lugano (Switzerland). It detailed the payment of US\$ 7 million by the president of ENI, Florio Fiorini through Roberto Calvi to the Italian Socialist Party (PSI) leader Claudio Martelli on behalf of Bettino Craxi, the socialist Prime Minister from 1983-1987.

The full extent of the payment only became clear twelve years later, in 1993, during the *mani pulite* (Italian for "clean hands") investigations into political corruption. The money was allegedly a kickback on a loan which the Socialist leaders had organised to help bail out the ailing Banco Ambrosiano. Rumours that the Minister of Justice, Martelli, was connected with the account had been circulating since investigations began into the P2 plot. He always flatly denied them. However, learning that formal investigations were opened, he resigned as minister.^[18]

Criminal organization

Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry

The Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry, headed by Anselmi, concluded that the P2 lodge was a secret criminal organization. Allegations of surreptitious international relationships, mainly with Argentina (Gelli repeatedly suggested that he was a close friend of Juan Perón) and with some people suspected of affiliation with the American Central Intelligence Agency were also partly confirmed; but soon a political debate

overtook the legal level of the analysis.^[19] The majority report said that P2 action resulted in "... the pollution of the public life of a nation. It aimed to alter, often in decisive fashion, the correct functioning of the institutions of the country, according to a project which ... intended to undermine our democracy." A minority report by Massimo Teodori concluded that P2 was not just an abnormal outgrowth from a essentially healthy system, as upheld by the majority report, but an inherent part of the system itself.^[7]

New Italian law prohibiting "secret lodges"

Even though outlawed by Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini in 1925, Masonic institutions have been tolerated in Italy since the end of World War II. A special law was issued, however, that prohibited *secret lodges*. The *Grande Oriente d'Italia*, after taking disciplinary action against members with P2 connections, distanced itself from Gelli's lodge. Other laws introduced a prohibition on membership in allegedly secret organizations for some categories of state officials (especially military officers). These laws have been recently questioned by the European Court of Human Rights. Following an action brought by a serving British naval officer, the European Court has established as precedent the illegality of any member nation attempting to ban Masonic membership for military officers, as a breach of their human rights.^[20]

Licio Gelli's list found in 1981

On March 17, 1981, a list composed by Licio Gelli was found in his country house (Villa Wanda). The list should be contemplated with some caution, as it is considered to be a compilation of P2 members and the contents of Gelli's Rolodex. Many on the list were apparently never asked if they wanted to join P2, and it is not known to what extent the list includes members who were formally initiated into the lodge. Since 1981, some of those on the list have demonstrated their distance from P2 to the satisfaction of the Italian legal system.^[21]

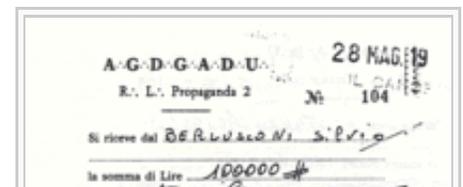
On May 21, 1981, the Italian government released the list.^[22] The Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry headed by Tina Anselmi considered the list reliable and genuine. It decided to publish the list in its concluding report, *Relazione della Commissione parlamentare d'inchiesta sulla Loggia massonica P2*.^[23]

The list contains 962 names (including Gelli's). It has been claimed that at least a thousand names may still be secret, as the membership numbers begin with number 1,600, which suggests that the complete list has not yet been found.^[7] The list included all of the heads of the secret services, 195 officers of the different armed forces (12 generals of the Carabinieri, 5 of the financial police Guardia di Finanza, 22 of the army, 4 of the air force and 8 admirals), as well as 44 members of parliament, 3 ministers and a secretary of a political party, leading magistrates, a few prefects and heads of police, bankers and businessmen, civil servants, journalists and broadcasters.^[7] Also included were a top official of the Banca di Roma, Italy's third largest bank at the time, and a former director-general of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL), the country's largest.^[11]

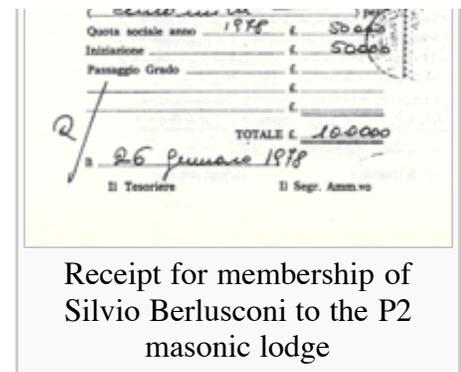
Notable people on Gelli's list

Some notable individuals include:

- Silvio Berlusconi, businessman, founder of the Forza Italia political party and Prime Minister of Italy.^{[24][25]}
- Michele Sindona, banker linked to the Mafia.^[26]



- Roberto Calvi, so-called "banker of God", allegedly killed by the Mafia.^{[26][27]}
- Umberto Ortolani, leading P2-member.^[28]
- Franco Di Bella, director of *Corriere della Sera*.^{[14][25]} Di Bella had commissioned a long interview with Gelli, who openly talked of his plans for a "democratic renaissance" in Italy—including control over the media. The interview was carried out by the television talk show host Maurizio Costanzo, who would also be exposed as a member of P2.^[15]
- Angelo Rizzoli, owner of *Corriere della Sera*, today cinema producer.^[25]
- Bruno Tassan Din, general director of *Corriere della Sera*.^[25]
- General Vito Miceli, chief of the SIOS (*Servizio Informazioni*), Italian Army Intelligence's Service from 1969 and SID's head from October 18, 1970 to 1974. Arrested in 1975 on charges of "conspiracy against the state" concerning investigations about *Rosa dei venti*, a state-infiltrated group involved in the strategy of tension, he later became an Italian Social Movement (MSI) member.^{[29][30]}
- Federico Umberto D'Amato, leader of an intelligence cell (*Ufficio affari riservati*) in the Italian Minister of Interior, former chief of the police under Mussolini.^{[31][32]}
- Federico Carlos Bartfeld (Argentina), ambassador to Yugoslavia from 1991 to 1995,^[5] under-secretary of state in Nestor Kirchner's government, relieved of his functions in 2003 following allegations of involvement in the Dirty War.^[33]
- Emilio Massera (Argentina), a member of the military junta led by Jorge Rafael Videla in Buenos Aires from 1976 to 1978.^[5]
- José López Rega (Argentina), Argentinian minister of Social Welfare in Perón's government, founder of the Argentine Anticommunist Alliance ("Triple A").^[5]
- General Giuseppe Santovito, head of the military intelligence service SISMI (1978-1981).^{[11][29]}
- Admiral Giovanni Torrisi, Chief of the General Staff of the Army.^{[11][29]}
- General Giulio Grassini, head of the intelligence service SISDE (1977-1981).^{[11][29]}
- General Pietro Musumeci, deputy director of Italy's military intelligence service, SISMI.^[29]
- General Franco Picchiotti.^[29]
- General Giovambattista Palumbo.^[29]
- General Raffaele Giudice, commander of the Guardia di Finanza (1974-1978).^[29] Appointed by Giulio Andreotti, Giudice conspired with oil magnate Bruno Musselli and others in a lucrative tax fraud of as much as \$2.2 billion.^{[11][34]}
- General Orazio Giannini, commander of the Guardia di Finanza (1980-1981).^[29] On the day the list was discovered Giannini phoned the official in charge of the operation, and told him (according the official's testimony to the parliamentary commission): "You better know that you've found some lists. I'm in those lists – be careful, because so too are all the highest echelons (I understood 'of the state') ... Watch out, the Force will be overwhelmed by this."^[7]
- Carmine Pecorelli, a controversial journalist assassinated on March 20, 1979. He had drawn connections in a May 1978 article between Aldo Moro's kidnapping and Gladio.^[35]
- Maurizio Costanzo, popular television talk show host of Mediaset programmes (Mediaset is Berlusconi's commercial television empire).^[15]
- Pietro Longo, secretary of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party (PSDI).^[36]
- Fabrizio Cicchitto, member of the Italian Socialist Party, who later joined Berlusconi's centre-right party Forza Italia.^[11]



See also

- Strategy of tension

References

1. ^ "Masonic lodge affair leaves Italy shocked". The Times. 1981-05-23.
2. ^ *a b* BBC On This Day: 26 May 1981 (http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/may/26/newsid_4396000/4396893.stm)
3. ^ Jones, *The Dark Heart of Italy*, p. 187
4. ^ Jones, *The Dark Heart of Italy*, p. 186
5. ^ *a b c d* (Spanish) En el mismo barco (<http://www.pagina12.com.ar/1998/98-12/98-12-14/pag03.htm>) , Pagina 12, December 14, 1998
6. ^ *a b* What was the P2 Lodge? (<http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/anti-masonry/anti-masonry01.html#p2>) , Anti-masonry Frequently Asked Questions, Grand Lodge of British Columbia and Yukon (<http://freemasonry.bcy.ca>)
7. ^ *a b c d e f g h i j k* Ginsborg, *Italy and Its Discontent*, pp. 144-48
8. ^ "How Licio Gelli took over Italy's secret power centre". The Times. 1981-05-30.
9. ^ Decree No. 444 L.S. of June, 1976 quoted by masonicinfo.com (http://www.masonicinfo.com/p2_lodge.htm)
10. ^ Stille, *Excellent Cadavers*, pp. 39-40
11. ^ *a b c d e f g* A Grand Master's Conspiracy (<http://www.time.com/time/printout/0,8816,922552,00.html>) , Time, June 8, 1981
12. ^ (Italian) La loggia massonica P2 (Loggia Propaganda Due) (<http://www.stragi.it/index.php?pagina=vicenda&par=p2>) , Associazione tra i familiari delle vittime della strage alla stazione di Bologna del 2 agosto 1980. On the site one can also find the list of P2 members and the final report of the Italian Parliamentary commission of inquiry: Relazione di Maggioranza (Anselmi)], Commissione parlamentare d'inchiesta sulla Loggia massonica P2, July 12, 1984.
13. ^ Stille, *Excellent Cadavers*, p. 40
14. ^ *a b* Obituary: Franco Di Bella (<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/obituaries/obituary-franco-di-bella-1290357.html>) , The Independent, December 23, 1997
15. ^ *a b c* Obituary: Alberto Cavallari (http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qn4158/is_19980723/ai_n14162383) , The Independent, July 23, 1998
16. ^ Willan, *Puppetmasters*, pp. 229-30
17. ^ Willan, *Puppetmasters*, p. 161
18. ^ Italian minister falls victim to corruption (<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/italian-minister-falls-victim-to-corruption-1472280.html>) , The Independent, February 11, 1993
19. ^ Willan, *Puppetmasters*, p. 50
20. ^ Article on the ECHR decision on the Grand Lodge of Scotland website (http://www.grandlodgescotland.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=308&Itemid=115)
21. ^ Licio Gelli's List of P2 Members (<http://www.namebase.org/sources/dE.html>) , Italian Parliament, 1981
22. ^ Elenco degli iscritti alla Loggia P2 (<http://www.archivio900.it/it/documenti/doc.aspx?id=42>)
23. ^ (Italian) Relazione di Maggioranza (Anselmi) (<http://www.archivio900.it/it/documenti/finestre-900.aspx?c=1163>) , Commissione parlamentare d'inchiesta sulla Loggia massonica P2, July 12, 1984. The list is in book 1, tome 1, pp 803–874 and 885-942, and in book 1, tome 2, p. 213 ss. and p. 1126 ss.
24. ^ An Italian story (http://www.economist.com/opinion/displaystory.cfm?story_id=587107) , The Economist, April 26, 2001
25. ^ *a b c d* Ginsborg, *Silvio Berlusconi*, p. 31
26. ^ *a b* Stille, *Excellent Cadavers*, p. 41
27. ^ Calvi murder: The mystery of God's banker (<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/calvi-murder-the-mystery-of-gods-banker-452056.html>) , The Independent, June 7, 2007
28. ^ Mason indicted over murder of 'God's banker' (<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/mason-indicted->

- over-murder-of-gods-banker-499461.html) , The Independent, July 20, 2005
29. ^ *a b c d e f g h i* (Italian) Gli apparati militari. Conclusioni (<http://www.archivio900.it/it/documenti/doc.aspx?id=481>) , in Relazione di Maggioranza (Anselmi), Commissione parlamentare d'inchiesta sulla Loggia massonica P2, July 12, 1984
 30. ^ Willan, *Puppetmasters*, p. 59
 31. ^ La Loggia la P.A. e la magistratura - I rapporti con la Pubblica Amministrazione (<http://www.archivio900.it/it/documenti/doc.aspx?id=485>) , in Relazione di Maggioranza (Anselmi), Commissione parlamentare d'inchiesta sulla Loggia massonica P2, July 12, 1984
 32. ^ Willan, *Puppetmasters*, p. 73
 33. ^ (Spanish) Un dinosaurio camino a casa (<http://www.pagina12.com.ar/diario/elpais/1-35106-2004-05-09.html>) , Pagina 12, May 9, 2004
 34. ^ Italy: Terror on the Right (<http://www.nybooks.com/articles/7178>) , The New York Review of Books, January 22, 1981
 35. ^ Moro's ghost haunts political life (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/print/0,,4665179-105806,00.html>) , The Guardian, May 9, 2003
 36. ^ Ginsborg, *Silvio Berlusconi*, p. 30
 - Ginsborg, Paul (2003). *Italy and Its Discontents*, London: Palgrave Macmillan ISBN 1-4039-6152-2 (Review Institute of Historical Research (<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/paper/donovanM.html>) | Review New York Times (<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/paper/donovanM.html>))
 - Ginsborg, Paul (2005). *Silvio Berlusconi: television, power and patrimony* (<http://books.google.nl/books?id=fi6I0dxtheoC>) , London: Verso, 2005 ISBN 1844675416
 - Jones, Tobias (2003). *The Dark Heart of Italy*. New York: North Point Press.
 - Stille, Alexander (1995). *Excellent Cadavers. The Mafia and the Death of the First Italian Republic*, New York: Vintage ISBN 0-09-959491-9
 - Willan Philip P. (2002). *Puppetmasters: The Political Use of Terrorism in Italy* (<http://books.google.nl/books?id=9g-UIMoISaYC>) , iUniverse, ISBN 0595246974

Further reading

- Normand, P.G. "The Italian Dilemma". American Masonic Review, Vol. 3, No. 2. (Publ. by St. Alban's Research Society, College Station, Texas; Spring 1994.)
- DeHoyos, Art & S. Brent Morris (1997). *The methods of anti-Masons* (<http://www.indianafreemasons.com/imoanti/isittrue/chap1.htm>) , Masonic Information Center.
- Unger, Craig. *The war they wanted, the lies they needed* (<http://www.vanityfair.com/politics/features/2006/07/yellowcake200607?currentPage=1>) , Vanity Fair, July 2006.
- Willan, Philip. *The Last Supper: the Mafia, the Masons and the Killing of Roberto Calvi*, Constable & Robinson, 2007 (ISBN 978 1 84529 296 6)
- Dickie, John. *Cosa Nostra: A History of the Sicilian Mafia*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2004 (ISBN 1403966966)
- Sterling, Claire, *The Mafia: The Long Reach of the International Sicilian Mafia* (ISBN 0586212345)

External links

- Article by Gianni Barbacetto (http://www.societacivile.it/focus/articoli_focus/massoni/p2.html)
- *Revelation* (<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0278675/>) at the Internet Movie Database (mentions P2 as part of its storyline)
- Philip Willan, personal website of journalist and author with information on Roberto Calvi, Banco Ambrosiano, Licio Gelli, Propaganda Due. (<http://www.philipwillan.com>)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Propaganda_Due"

Categories: Organizations established in 1877 | 1877 establishments in Italy | 19th century in Italy | 20th century in Italy | Anti-communism | Anti-communist organizations | Cold War | Contemporary Italian history | Freemasonry in Italy | Members of Propaganda Due | Political history of Italy | Propaganda Due | Secret societies related to organized crime | Terrorism in Italy | Masonic Lodges

- This page was last modified on 22 September 2010 at 19:21.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. See Terms of Use for details.
- Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.