

Republic in 1944. Gelli, Perón and Skorzeny, all resident in Madrid during the 1960s, were the indoctrinators of Qaddafi and the actual authors of Qaddafi's *Green Book* of revolution.

Jimmy Carter's personal invitation to Licio Gelli to attend his inauguration, and Gelli's boast of close friendship with the former President, now become explicable as the true scope of Billygate and its subsequent coverup begin to emerge.

Jimmy Carter was, of course, the hand-picked candidate of the Trilateral Commission under the auspices of his subsequent national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. That story is a well-known one. It became a scandal that the Commission was ubiquitous at all levels of the Carter team.

It is therefore not surprising to find the Commission being charged as the entity behind the Fascist-Socialist conspiracy comprising the P-2 lodge. Roger Leray, Grand Master of the French Grand Orient Lodge, told the press late last month that the Trilateral Commission and its highly influential members ran the P-2 lodge.

Haig's involvement

As we report here, information now emerging from the P-2 affair implicates Trilateraloid personalities within the Reagan administration itself. Specifically, the name of Alexander Haig is being linked to the scandals as one individual working with Trilateral member Henry Kissinger during the Carter administration to further the activities of the tainted Sicilian separatist networks.

The targeting of Haig in connection with P-2 has generated one of the most explosive aspects of the P-2 affair. Haig's profound involvement in a conspiratorial organization founded by Fascists, and responsible for terrorism and drug-running, is the number-one item of discussion in Washington corridors and back rooms throughout the nation.

The issue has been raised in State Department briefings; and highly placed Masonic sources in Europe report that the Haig State Department is desperately attempting to use American muscle to put the lid on the entire P-2 affair, both in the United States and in Italy. This is difficult to do, because at the same time Haig is continuing with his policy, adopted from the Carter administration, of Global 2000 depopulation and deindustrialization. The "Augustinian" forces in the Catholic Church are bound by considerations of both survival and epistemology, to escalate the fight. In this way they will be aided by other, nonreligious, groups and political leaders, people vehemently opposed to Club of Rome-style depopulation policies, who wish instead to reinstitute science and economic growth to their former predominant positions both in the United States and abroad.

THE FASCIST CONNECTIONS

A history of the P-2 conspiracy

by Umberto Pascali, Rome Correspondent

"The biggest scandal in the history of the Republic," as the Italian press put it, broke open with the publication May 20 of the names of the 962 members of the Italian secret Masonic Lodge Propaganda Due (P-2). A few days later, the government of the Honorable Arnaldo Forlani was forced to resign. The P-2 lodge, directed by the Venerable Master Licio Gelli, former torturer for Mussolini's Republic of Salò, cast in the role of the grand puppetmaster, had been accused in the past of being implicated in arms trafficking, terrorism, illegal currency flight, blackmail, kidnapping, attempted coups d'état, and other criminal activities. It always came out unscathed—even in cases where its filthy role was most evident.

Forlani had the list of names in his hands since March 27 and had waited almost two months before he acceded to requests for publication. The higher-ups in NATO had put him under a lot of pressure to impede the divulging of the names, and for clear reasons. On the list were three ministers in the Forlani government, and even that of Mario Semprini, head of the prime minister's office. Also on the list were 59 political leaders, among them 43 parliamentarians, almost all either Socialists or of the Christian Democratic faction of former Industry Minister Toni Bisaglia and Amintore Fanfani; all the heads of the Italian secret services, the commander of the Financial Guard, 50 high officials in the army, 29 in the Navy, 32 from the Carabinieri (military police), 9 from the air force, 9 diplomats, 49 high banking officials, 83 industrial leaders, judges, journalists, famous publishers, etc.

Notwithstanding the pressure to contain the scandal, it immediately spread like an oil slick. A key person involved in investigating P-2, Col. Luciano Rossi of the Financial Guard, suddenly committed "suicide," amid well-warranted charges of assassination. The situation has gotten so hot that gossips in Rome and other European capitals insist on the possibility of a "sudden disappearance" of the President of the Republic, Alessandro Pertini, who would be immediately replaced by the political leader most directly implicated in the scandal, Senate President Amintore Fanfani. According to the rumors, Fanfani would sandbag the investigation and would install as President of the Council another political

personage tied to Gelli, the secretary of the Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi.

Moreover, the investigations have exposed the international networks of which Gelli's lodge is a part: the Trilateral Commission, Bilderberg Society, and the Scottish Rite Masonry directed by the Duke of Kent, the cousin of Her Britannic Majesty. The revelations around P-2 open the way to clearing up some of the most scalding mysteries of the Italian postwar period, from the assassination of ENI President Enrico Mattei in 1962, to that of Christian Democratic President Aldo Moro in 1978. Gelli's lodge is not a domestic Italian creation.

The tip of the iceberg

The secret lodge of Venerable Master Licio Gelli is the tip of the iceberg of the secret organizations of the international oligarchy, starting with the deposed Italian royal House of Savoy. This powerful underground network bases itself on ancient oligarchic patrimony. In regard to Italy, the ultimate purpose of Gelli's lodge has been to subvert the Italian republican institutions and to restore the monarchy evicted in 1946. It is no exaggeration to say that Gelli conceives of himself as the Lord Chamberlain of the House of Savoy for whom everything is permissible to achieve his end, as the documents revealed in recent weeks confirm.

Gelli began his postwar career as the caretaker of the great oligarchic families whom he had helped in their flight from Italy before the end of World War II. His accomplice was the scion of one of the most powerful noble families, Prince Junio Valerio Borghese. The most important name on the P-2 list was the heir to the defunct throne of Italy, Prince Vittorio Emanuele, a member of the United Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Orient of Italy (the Masonic rite of which P-2 is a part). Within Gelli's lodge the Savoy Prince was already considered the king; the Venerable Master bestowed him with the title Vittorio Emanuele IV.

Gelli's career

What is the real history of Gelli, this modern Cagliostro, who only last December, in an interview in a major Italian daily, stated that *he* directly controlled a large part of the Italian parliament; that he sought to alter Italy's constitution; and that his childhood dream was to become a "puppetmaster"? This man officially remains in the shadows but enjoys the personal friendships of the Duke of Kent, the President of the West German Christian Social Union Franz-Josef Strauss, and former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Gelli controlled Juan Perón in the last period of Perón's life. He is friends with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu; apparently Gelli pulls Libyan Colonel Qaddafi's strings. He also controls an immense fortune. How was this man created, whom many of the world's most powerful

leaders treat with deference and who not long ago proposed replacing the United Nations with a kind of international Masonry created by himself?

Licio Gelli began his career during the Fascist period. Born in Pistoia in 1919, after a rowdy and anarchistic childhood, he volunteered at age 17 in the Fascist troops Mussolini sent to Spain. He fought with the Spanish foreign legion, the famous Tercio, which gathered the most violent elements of the international Fascist groups. Gelli then became a paratrooper and volunteered in Finland with the Nazis, heading a demolition squad. But it was in the Republic of Salò that Gelli emerged in his true colors.

The Italian Social Republic known by the name of its capital, Salò, was created by the Nazis in 1944 in northern Italy. Mussolini was installed as figurehead of the "republic" after his liberation from the Campo Imperatore prison in Abruzzo by commandos led by Otto Skorzeny. Officially, the Republic of Salò was at war against the Italian monarchy which resided at Brindisi in the south, the area occupied by the Anglo-Americans. The Savoy monarchs had figured out what the outcome of the war would be, and tried to save themselves by ordering the arrest of the Duce, their former protégé.

The monarchist Italy of the south was officially led by the king's lieutenant, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, but it and the Fascist republic of the north were two sides of the same coin, both dominated by the monarchist networks who were maneuvering to come out on top following the end of the war, and by Fascism, which the monarchy itself had put into power with the aid of the British Crown and Winston Churchill.

Under Salò, Gelli was the official liaison between the Fascists, the secret police of Salò, and the Nazi SS. Gelli became well known as a torturer, a skill he learned from the Nazis in Germany.

To better understand how Gelli succeeded in avoiding being tried for war crimes, it is useful to understand the activities of the Anglo-American secret services in Italy at that time. One person to consider in this context is James Jesus Angleton.

Gelli and the OSS

Angleton was sent to Italy at the end of the war and directed the special operations of American intelligence in Italy, first from Rome, later from Washington, until 1970.

James J. Angleton made contact with all the important oligarchic families implicated in the Fascist movement and participated in setting up operations in favor of the monarchy and neofascist movements before and after the 1946 referendum that sealed the end of the monarchy. Angleton was also directly responsible for saving the life of Gelli's closest collaborator in his



Italy's Grand Orient Masonic Lodge, 19th century precursor of Propaganda Due.

Masonic-terrorist plot: Prince Junio Valerio Borghese.

Borghese, known as the "Black Prince," was the commander of a notorious X Mas, an independent military corps that operated in Liguria, financed by the Venetian oligarchic families, and was known for its barbarities in the antipartisan repression. Despite Borghese's service to the Republic of Salò, he retained the best of contacts with the House of Savoy.

One of the most important jobs of the X Mas was espionage and compilation of dossiers. Condemned to death by the partisans, Borghese was removed from his Milanese residence by Angleton personally, who released him to Rear Admiral Ellery Stone, a monarchist and Fascist sympathizer who was then head of the Allied Control Commission. Borghese began to collaborate with Gelli in the creation of Masonic *golpista* networks. Borghese and Gelli attempted a coup d'état in December 1970; and Borghese, who later died in Spain, was a member of the P-2 lodge. Despite the myth that Fascism dismantled Freemasonry, Mussolini's highest officials, from "hierarchs" Achille Starace and Roberto Farinacci to Italo Balbo, one of the "quadrumvirate" who organized the March on Rome in 1922 and became head of the Italian air force and governor of

Libya, were important Scottish Rite Masons. Balbo was the head of this secret Masonry that especially recruited among army officers and secret service officials. Former Masonic Grand Masters in the pre-Fascist period like Raoul Palermi became leaders in the OVRA secret police. There is still a debate among historians as to whether the OVRA infiltrated the Masons or vice versa!

How the P-2 lodge was set up

It was Badoglio who set up a sort of "proto" P-2 lodge with the help of the British secret service (and most probably his friend James J. Angleton) in the immediate postwar period, putting together ex-Salò republicans and loyal monarchists under the guidance of high-ranking persons above suspicion. Before the 1946 referendum to decide if Italy would be a monarchy or republic, the House of Savoy was extremely active in creating groups of provocateurs, such as the Unione Proletaria, which was run out of Rome at that time.

In 1944-45, Badoglio, under Savoy orders, began to mobilize the old monarchist networks under the auspices of the monarchist and Masonic leader Roberto Bencivenga to create a new Masonic lodge. According to an American OSS report of Jan. 2, 1945, members of the lodge included such people as Arturo Labriola, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party (Silviano Labriola, parliamentary leader of Craxi's Socialist Party, is a member of the P-2 lodge); and Luigi Einaudi and Enrico de Nicola, both of whom were elected President of the Republic after the war. According to the OSS report: "The lodge is under British authority and will request their political and economic aid, things which the members cannot get through their respective parties without exposing themselves to accusations of being paid by the British."

In addition to its ties to the Italian and British monarchy, this lodge was also close to the Sicilian separatist movement of Prince Giovanni Alliata di Montereale (of the P-2 lodge) and of Prince Spadafora. The Sicilian separatist movement aimed to have Sicily secede and become a British colony.

At the end of the war, Gelli fled to Argentina. His principal activity there was exporting oligarchist fortunes and Fascist money out of the new Republic of Italy. The amount of flight capital, even by official estimates, was enormous. In Argentina Gelli was in contact with José López Rega, Perón's adviser and the founder of the terrorist AAA, the Argentine Anticomunist Alliance, a cover group for drug trafficking. Gelli's coadjutor in this flight capital operation was Prince Borghese.

Meanwhile, in Italy the Anglo-American secret services were "restructuring" Freemasonry. Officially, they were purging the postwar Masonic movement of those elements comprised by Fascism; in reality they were

laying the basis for a Masonic movement that would be on the same wavelength as the leading circles of Anglo-American intelligence. A typical example is Vanni Montana, a U.S. secret service agent and leader of the garment workers union (ILGWU). Montana was in close contact with Masonic elements in Italian political parties like the Social Democrats (whose secretary, Pietro Longo, is a P-2 member). The grand master of the Grand Orient at that time, Giordano Gamberini, regularly visited Vanni Montana in the United States.

Another American secret service agent, Frank Gigliotti, led a delegation of American Masons after the war to ask for and obtain the return of the Giustiniani Palace to Freemasonry. The palace, the Roman seat of pre-Fascist Masonry, was seized by Mussolini in his ostensible “elimination of Masonry.”

An interesting role was played by Prince Giovanni Alliata di Montereale, a Monarchist Party parliamentarian who received the postwar franchise from the Southern Jurisdiction of U.S. Masons (the area directed by Henry Klausen). Alliata was thus named the only legitimate representative for the Southern Jurisdiction in Italy. This recognition enabled Alliata to become one of the highest Masonic officials in the Giustiniani Palace, despite the fact that he was indicted for bigamy and accused of having ordered the May 1, 1947 massacre of Sicilian peasants by the famous bandit Giuliano, a tool of the British-inspired “separatist” movement.

P-2, NATO, and terrorism

Grand Master Gamberini was meanwhile carrying out an extensive integration between the Grand Orient of Italy and the American lodges that organized the high NATO officials based in Italy. He established contact with American lodges in the Veneto, Livorno, and Bagnoli (Naples), all cities with NATO bases.

It was Gamberini who prepared Gelli’s ascension. The future head of P-2 had established not only good contacts with Perón’s group, but also with the head of the so-called Black International, the neo-Fascist organization that came out of the Nazi and Fascist networks and was located on the Iberian peninsula and South America after the war. In particular, Gelli was in contact from the beginning with the famous Aginterpress, the press agency in Lisbon that for years had been the brains behind the Black International and whose heads, OAS legionnaires Guerin Srac and Robert Le Roy, were previously part of the Nazi army.

In the early 1960s, Licio Gelli received orders from the Anglo-American Scottish Rite Masons to return and organize in the Italian Masonry. The P-2 lodge began to take form. According to a recent statement by the Grand Master of the Grand Orient in France Roger Leray, this project was based upon a decision taken by the Bilderberg Society (which in turn created David

Rockefeller’s Trilateral Commission).

The Bilderberg Society was founded in May 1954, in the Bilderberg Hotel in the Dutch city of Osterbeck. Headed by Prince Bernhard of Holland, the Society made plans for reorganizing international geopolitics, and quickly became the most important oligarchic institution in the world. Almost all the leaders of the Bilderberg Society were Scottish Rite Masons. Mata Gonzales, in the book *Les Vrais Maîtres du Monde*, wrote, “The point of the diamond of the Scottish Rite in Europe has been for many years, not a Grand Orient, as would seem logical, but a tiny lodge belonging to the Grand Orient of Italy: Licio Gelli’s P-2.”

The old Masons in the military contacted by Gelli were about to retire, but were extremely useful for establishing contact with the officials at the peak of their careers, especially in the secret services. By 1966 this first part of Gelli’s operation was completed. That year, Grand Master Giordano Gamberini elevated him “suddenly and unexpectedly” (according to the ex-number two at Giustiniani Palace, Ermenegildo Benedetti, later dumped by Gamberini for opposing Gelli) to the degree of Master and was installed in the P-2 lodge—which up to that time had been a “secret lodge” but of little importance.

Gelli began to recruit high-ranking officers. One of his first conquests was Gen. Giovanni Allavena, a collaborator of the ex-head of the Sifar (the Italian secret service that became the SID), Giovanni De Lorenzo. Allavena brought with him 33,000 dossiers compiled by General De Lorenzo in preparation for a coup d’état he attempted to carry out in 1964. These dossiers contained blackmail material, probably in part from OVRA’s archives, on political, military, and industrial leaders.

Officially, the Sifar dossiers were destroyed by order of the government after De Lorenzo’s putsch was discovered. But the officer who was to have carried out the destruction was Antonio Viezzer, one of Gelli’s close collaborators in the P-2 lodge.

With these dossiers Gelli was ready to blackmail most Italian politicians, and he escalated rapidly. Together with Grand Master Gamberini, and then with his successor, the Socialist Lino Salvini, all those Masons who had a certain importance were funneled into P-2. It became clear to many military men and politicians that if they wanted a career, they had to sign up with Gelli’s lodge.

The expansion of P-2 corresponds to the explosion of terrorism and to a series of coups d’état in which military members of the lodge were implicated. Gelli began to circulate statements saying: “Philosophy has been banished, but we have decided to discuss only solid and concrete topics that concern all of military life.”

What kind of topics was spelled out by Gelli in a letter sent to Masonic army officers in which he laments “the lack of an initiative and of a position taken which

can put an end to this state of affairs: the military.” Gelli declared that Italy needed a Greek-style coup. Masons who still opposed Gelli’s activities and his shift in program were told by Gamberini and Salvini “that we must accept this principle to ensure recognition by the Grand Masonic Lodge” directed by the Duke of Kent.

On the night of Dec. 7, 1970, Gelli’s collaborator, Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, attempted a coup d’état led in Rome by neo-Fascist commandos and a detachment of forest rangers who were armed to the teeth with automatic weapons. The neo-Fascists occupied the Interior Ministry undisturbed. Suddenly, the order to retreat arrived. General Miceli was accused of collusion with Borghese.

May 17, 1973 saw another attempted coup prepared by the P-2 lodge and NATO. This is the famous case of the secret organization Rosa dei Venti (Windrose—which took its name from NATO’s symbol). The conspirators were high officials in the NATO psychological warfare center at Verona and a group of industrialists. Gelli himself was the stage manager of the coup and obtained the necessary financing.

The conspirators had also met in Gelli’s house. Prince Alliata de Montereale took care of the ideological side with his magazine *Opinione Pubblica* (*Public Opinion*), Rosa dei Venti’s house organ, which he founded at Verona together with NATO Gen. Francesco Nardella. Among the other conspirators were the head of the NATO psychological warfare section, Dominiononi; the head of the secret services at Verona, Col. Amos Spiazzi; Rosa’s treasurer, Mason Giancarlo de Marchi; Gen. Ugo Ricci, commander of the central military region (Mason); and one Cavallaro, who functioned as a liaison between the conspirators and the NATO secret services in Italy.

Judge Giovanni Tamburino, who began his investigation in September 1973 despite innumerable acts of sabotage by the secret services, discovered that if the coup d’état had succeeded, it would have automatically meant “the physical elimination of almost 2,000 political and military figures and the radioactive contamination of the aqueducts that serve many important cities.”

But Gelli was also implicated in other acts of terrorist subversion. On the night of Aug. 3, 1974 a bomb exploded on the international train *Italicus*, traveling between Tuscany and Emilia. Twelve passengers were killed and many others badly wounded. Aurelio Fianchini, a cellmate of one Luciano Franci, one of those arrested for the bombing, declared to the magazine *Epoca* that he knew that the organizers of the bombing of *Italicus* were tied to a “secret and very powerful Masonic lodge.” In vain Judge Angelo Vella, who was investigating the bombing, tried to interrogate Fianchini in the Arezzo jail. But Arezzo is totally controlled by Gelli, and resisted every attempt. It is only now, after the breaking of the P-2

scandal, that the investigation into the *Italicus* bombing has been reopened.

Finally, there is incontrovertible proof of the involvement of the P-2 lodge in the so-called kidnaping industry, which is tied to drug trafficking. The clue that ties the kidnapings to Gelli was discovered by the assistant head of the motor division of the Rome police department, Elio Cioppa. Cioppa was investigating a group of criminals from Marseilles who formerly specialized in drug trafficking. The group, captained by Jacques Berenguer and Albert Bergamelli, was responsible for several kidnapings in Rome between 1973 and 1976.

Cioppa then discovered that the real head of the group was the lawyer Gian Antonio Minghelli, a member of P-2 and close collaborator of Gelli. Minghelli was a cashier and consultant for the group; his job was to launder the dirty kidnaping money, and he felt safe enough to deposit large sums in the bank opened in the Justice Ministry building in Rome. The lawyer for Rosa’s General Nardella, Adamo Degli Occhi, who was arrested for complicity with the *golpistas*, was found in possession of bank notes used as ransom for a Milanese industrialist kidnaped by the so-called Anonima Sequestri.

After Minghelli’s arrest there was still more evidence that pointed to the P-2 lodge. The Roman Judge Vittorio Occorsio began to investigate Gelli as well. He ordered wiretaps and surveillance placed on the Venerable Master. By July 9, 1976, Occorsio was certain of his suspicions. He told the journalist Franco Scottoni, “I am working on something that could be explosive.” He showed the journalist the text of a speech that Gelli gave to the international Masonic conference held in Rio de Janeiro in May of 1976.

There Gelli presented a proposal to create a kind of Masonic United Nations, the so-called World Organization of Masonic Thought and Assistance (Ompam), of which he was named secretary, claiming the membership of 36 countries. According to Gelli, the scope of the organization was to “offer assistance for solving international problems by means of coordination of all Masonic forces in the relevant countries, so as to favor and possibly achieve an equitable settlement of claims, disagreements, and conflicts, which have arisen for political, economic, religious, and social reasons.” In case such conflicts should explode, Ompam offered to intervene “at the request of the states,” offering mediation services by “Masonic institutions in the interested nations.”

As the head of Ompam, Gelli acquired a sumptuous villa in the center of Rome for \$8 million. Occorsio tried to discover the origin of this amount of money and to get to the bottom of Ompam. One day later, he was assassinated by Pier Luigi Concutelli, the military “commander” of the terrorist organization Ordine Nuovo. Concutelli was part of the Anonima Sequestri.