

# The secret behind Jacques Soustelle: Benedictine priests and 'black' princes

by Katherine Kanter

At the end of October, it was announced in the Italian press that the Sicilian prince and relative of the English Queen, Alessandro Vanni Calvello di San Vincenzo, one of the largest landowners in Italy, had gone into hiding after a warrant was sworn out for his arrest for narcotics trafficking, along with a number of leading members of the mafia. This is one of several exemplary incidents giving a glimpse into the control by Europe's oldest aristocratic families of the blackest networks of illegal drugs and terrorism, which have led us to the secret of Jacques Soustelle.

Some months ago, the French collaborators of *EIR* were sued for libel in the Civil Courts by Jacques Soustelle, former minister of information of President Charles de Gaulle and one-time governor-general of Algeria. The minister objected to his having been described in an article in *Nouvelle Solidarité* by our collaborators as one of the main instigators of the assassination attempts on de Gaulle during the Algerian War (1956-62), but took the most pained exception to the accusation that he was behind the creation of the terrorist organization in Peru known as Shining Path (*Sendero Luminoso*).

For readers who have never heard of Soustelle, we will summarize why the case is of utmost significance for combatting the Party of Treason in the United States today and the subverting of the republican form of government in both Europe and Spanish America. The reader will also gain a better understanding of why the categories of "left" and "right" wing, which the inquisition in the form of Sen. Joe McCarthy drummed into naive Americans, mean absolutely nothing.

Soustelle embodies Europe's Party of Treason, the party of those who connived with Hitler's envoy Otto Abetz; who refused to wipe out the dictator when it was still feasible; who opened France to the Nazi invasion; and who tried from 1944 on at the latest to kill General de Gaulle, the foe of the Nazis and liberator of France.

Soustelle began his political career as a perfervid Marxist, of the Orthodox Soviet variety, under the tutoring of Prof. Paul Rivet, who is generally described in U.S. intelligence reports of the day as an "ardent communist." Professor Rivet (1876-1958), one of the most important occult figures in the 20th century, was the creature of Europe's most entrenched

and reactionary oligarchy, the circles around the Duke of Lorraine, Otto Hapsburg, heir to the defunct Austro-Hungarian empire.

## A brief biography of Jacques Soustelle

Jacques Soustelle was born in 1912, in Montpellier, a town in the south of France which was one of the strongholds of the Cathar cult during the Middle Ages and remains so to this day. This point is of the utmost relevance to our case, and we shall return to it.

The minister is said to have come of modest origins, but was earmarked for a brilliant career as a meticulous student with a photographic memory who reminded his study companions of an entomologist studying the sex-life of the praying mantis: Such fanatical attention to unsavory details that others would prefer to overlook was to stand him in good stead in his career as an anthropologist, and also 30 years later, when his networks were accused of involvement in several hit attempts on de Gaulle, where, as everyone knows, attention to detail is everything. Was it this same attention to detail that brought the life of the Italian state sector leader Enrico Mattei to a sudden end in a never-explained plane crash in Sicily in 1962, after Soustelle had publicly objected to charges in the Mattei press that he was trying to kill de Gaulle?

Around 1930, young Soustelle was sent up to Paris to study what was then a fairly new science: sociology, under the nephew of sociology's "founding father" Emile Durkheim, Marcel Mauss. Soustelle received a doctorate in sociology and then studied under Paul Rivet.

In Mexico in 1934, Soustelle attended the Anti-Imperialist Congress organized by the Soviet Communists, of which he spoke in glowing terms in his autobiographical *Mexique, Terre Indienne* (1936). A mere six months later, we find him busily engaged in espionage with rabidly pro-Nazi Austro-Hungarian and British elements like Count August von Schmelingen in Chiapas State on the Guatemalan border.

Around 1937, Mr. Soustelle, along with Rivet, Albertini (a writer who narrowly escaped execution as a Nazi collaborator after World War Two), and a radical later implicated in the murder of Trotsky himself, Marceau "Souverain" Piv-

ert, created a movement and a review called *Spartakus*, which was ostensibly Trotskyist.

Almost every close associate of Soustelle, from José Vasconcelos, the Mexican education minister, to Hermann Friedrich Erben, the Nazi naval espionage specialist and “anthropologist,” to Diego Rivera, the “communist” painter who boasted of cannibalism, to Georges Bidault, quondam premier of France and, in the 1960s, terrorist leader, to Otto and Paul Strasser, O.S.B., to Albert Giesecke and Luis Valcárcel in Peru, has one precise trait in common: a chameleon-like political career shifting from the extreme “left” to the extreme “right,” and vice versa. They all started out as communists and turned Nazi, or as Nazis who turned communist, or as ardent Catholics who turned Theosophist or atheistic Marxist, and then back again.

### The key role of Paul Rivet

Soustelle’s mentor and collaborator Paul Rivet occupied a pivotal position in these evil circles. Throughout his life, Rivet was in close correspondence with Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, the originator of a number of supranational “pan-European” organizations and a network of secret societies of which the French “Synarchie” (Synarchy) was the expression. Synarchy was the umbrella-name for a small hard-core of clerical fascists, over 90% of them from the old aristocratic families of France, dedicated to the restoration of the Holy Roman Empire. Through this network, Rivet also extensively corresponded with **Otto Hapsburg**.

A tiny handful of old titled families, like the Pallavicinis in Mexico and Italy, run these societies, the more hardcore forms of which may be called The Great White Brotherhood, Empire International, the Thule Society of Sicily, and The Symposium of Vienna. They are extreme Gnostic societies, given over to every form of degraded cult practice and function, in political terms, precisely as the Benedictine-led inquisition stimulated and used the Cathar heresy in the 14th century as a pretext for seizing control of southern Europe. Not by chance the Benedictines, who trained *all* of the French Synarchists at their Pontigny retreat in France, dominate the operations of which Soustelle is a particularly nasty asset: The inquisition has moved to the Americas.

Rivet’s close links to Otto Hapsburg did not prevent him from becoming the backstage controller of the disastrous left French Popular Front government of Leon Blum in the late 1930s—the government which, among other crimes, refused to intervene to put a military end to the Civil War in Spain which devoured one million lives. When another Otto, namely Strasser, head of the left-extremist wing of the Nazi Party in Germany, arrived in Paris with some not entirely new ideas about a pan-European federation and a world government under Swiss dictatorship and Swiss currency, Soustelle and Rivet took this murderous Nazi hoodlum under their wing, and published his romantic fiction, *Hitler and I*, in the house controlled by Rivet: the Union Latine, a brainchild of two

Italian noblemen, Count Carlo Sforza and Prince Guido Colonna.

Professor Rivet’s next step, from his post as Director of the Anthropological Museum, was to create a radical pro-Soviet network, The Network of the Musée de L’homme, which was exterminated in the death camps almost down to a man upon the Nazi invasion, except, of course, for Rivet, “saved” thanks to the intervention of both Marshal Pétain, the head of the Nazi puppet Vichy state, and the Rockefeller Foundation, which used U.S. State Department channels in 1940 to rescue leading “intellectuals” who had paved the way for Nazism. Both Rivet and Soustelle consistently fled actual combat.

### The case of anthropology-sociology

When Jacques Soustelle began his sociology studies around 1930, sociology had already garnered a poor reputation as an unscientific discipline, and there were unsuccessful moves to have the subject taken off the program of the Philosophy Department at the University of Paris. What some of the unfortunate philosophy professors had grasped was that the entire sociology-anthropology movement was nothing but a tool of the one-world faction: highly specific disciplines for profiling the ideologies of advanced (Sociology) and savage (Anthropology) peoples to turn them into putty in the hands of the oligarchical European families who created these “academic subjects” in the first place, to be whipped up into murderous rage (Shining Path, the Manson cult, ETA, etc.). Anyone who doubts this has only to go to the history books and check out the names of the founders of anthropology in the late 19th century: Prince Bibescu of Romania, the Duke of Loubat, the Pitt-Rivers family which virtually owns Oxford, and the Counts von Keyserling of Darmstadt—among others.

Sociology-anthropology is in essence a modern form of the inquisition, a long-term project pre-dating the execution of the Hapsburg Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, but stepped up to febrile intensity after that event showed that a patriotic republican movement could be mobilized to stop oligarchist attempts at ruling the Western hemisphere. Invasion alone had failed; now, the princes sought tirelessly, by the most advanced means they could contrive, to overturn *from within* the American republics.

Although the channels have not been fully traced, there can be little doubt that orders arrived from the old continent’s nobility to the parvenu rich American families, who were desperately seeking to become bluebloods by marrying into European titles. The American millionaires were told to grab every inch of territory, every strategic mineral and raw material they could bribe, threaten, or kill their way into possession of. Using the political leverage thus acquired, by the 1880s the Rockefellers, Graces, and Guggenheims were financing to the tune of tens of millions of dollars *anthropological and cultural institutes* for the American inquisition.

When this publication first published the fact that Jacques Soustelle had decided to sue its writers, a number of individuals in France and elsewhere indicated that they did not wish to be involved in any way whatsoever with the defense, in spite of being the possessors, in some cases, of an extraordinary amount of personal knowledge substantiating in every detail the accusations. To be brief, these people feared for their lives, just as do those who know too much about Henry A. Kissinger. Why?

Because we are dealing with the oldest and most powerful financial and cultural network in the world, a fact which has not always escaped U.S. authorities.

In 1944, the U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, George Messersmith, informed the U.S. Department of State, which probably decided at that moment that the ambassador was long overdue for a transfer, that one Prof. Paul Rivet, allegedly representing General de Gaulle in Central America, had spoken in front of 500 persons at a dinner of the Junta de Liberación Española of Indalecio Prieto in Mexico City on Sept. 5 of that year.

Prieto was the last president of the Spanish Loyalist government, and is thought to be the man personally responsible for handing over to the Russian government several hundred million dollars in gold bullion, the entire treasure of the Spanish state, to "prevent it from falling into Franquist hands." The treasure had not been returned at the time of writing.

Prieto was a close personal friend of Paul Rivet, who declared at this dinner that he would intervene with de Gaulle so that upon the Liberation of France, the Spaniards exiled in Mexico could enter France en masse, to prepare the invasion of Spain over the Pyrenees.

Ambassador Messersmith quite correctly remarked in his dispatches to Washington, that Rivet was an agent of certain European powers desirous of harassing the United States and of breaking the Monroe Doctrine, through the emotional manipulation of the concept of a "Latin Common Culture" against pan-American republicanism. He noted that Rivet was simply giving a left-wing, pan-Latin slant to the notion of Hispanidad as it had been developed by those members of the Falange Foreign Espionage Service adhering to the Hitlerite brother-in-law of Francisco Franco, Ramón Serrano-Suñer.

### **Jacques Soustelle and the 'black' princes**

Two years later, on Aug. 28, 1946, with World War II officially over, there landed in Mexico Prince Guido Colonna, described as secretary to the man who was actually his sidekick, Count Carlo Sforza. Count Sforza, heir to a family that became powerful in Italy only 500 years ago, qualifies as a member of the "black" nobility that pre-dates the creation of Italy and has never accepted the nation-state, on principle. He declared that he was in Mexico to assist the creation of a Federation of Latin Peoples. On Oct. 18, 1946, Paul Rivet, Jacques Soustelle, and then French Foreign Minister Georges

Bidault, a Soustelle crony who later led the terrorist organization called the OAS, created in Paris a Maison de L'Amérique Latine, and a Federation of Latin Peoples.

Ambassador Messersmith, from his posting at Buenos Aires, fired off a series of irate dispatches to the Department of State, as follows:

"In dispatches from Mexico City and in informal letters to the Department of State, I brought to the attention of the Department an obvious movement which existed on the part of certain individuals in France, Italy and Spain in particular, in the establishment of a Latin American bloc, and that undoubtedly the primary motivation behind this was the desire to counter-act collaboration among the American States with the U.S.A. . . .

"I further brought your attention in these dispatches to the activities of Prof. Paul Rivet, a French intellectual whose activities were very largely directed toward such a Latin Bloc. . . .

".. The establishment of the Latin American House in Paris is in line with similar institutions which have been established there. . . . It is interesting however that the same day [Oct. 18, 1946] should have been seized upon as the opportunity for a certain group to launch this idea of a Federation of Latin Peoples. . . .

"I indicated in these dispatches and letters that I thought the Chief of Missions in the American Republics, and in Spain, Portugal, France and Italy, should be instructed to follow such a movement and to keep the Department fully informed. I would like to reiterate that recommendation. . . .

"I think in this connection that the activities of Paul Rivet in Paris will have to be carefully followed as there seems to be no doubt that he is deeply interested in carrying through such a movement and while I was in Mexico City I had reasons to believe that the attitude of Professor Rivet towards the United States was neither particularly friendly nor understanding. . . . I suggest that a copy of this dispatch be sent to Paris."

It is very possible that Ambassador Messersmith, who appears to have been one of those few, eccentric Department of State officials who actually represented the interests of the United States, did not have at his disposal the historical background to grasp the significance of Prince Colonna and Count Sforza masterminding this Latin bloc, which they planned to use as an instrument for the re-establishment of empire.

The Colonnas are thought to be the oldest still-extant oligarchical family in the Western world, tracing their ancestry at least as far back as that other brutal imperialist, Julius Caesar. Along with a very few others, they control the Roman Curia, and, through Secretary of State Casaroli, the Vatican's foreign policy. To this subject we will return in the next article of this series, on the relations of Rivet and Soustelle to the French and Mexican fascistic organization known as Synarchy.