

Bloc.” The Bloc has repeatedly urged the entire opposition to take to the streets to demand a military coup against Chávez. The group’s most vocal spokesman, Alejandro Peña—who sent a message of support to the January 2003 Piñar/Falange meeting—argued on July 28 that the Chávez regime can only be confronted in one way: “with force.”

Another director of the Bloc is the “former” police agent, Nedo Paniz, who in the mid-1990s was key to protecting Chávez when he was rebuilding his political-military movement after his 1992 failed coup attempt.

Such left-to-right migrations are typical of the kinds of patterns to be watched for, in the emergence of potential Spanish-speaking terrorism within the United States.

Documentation

Forza Nuova and Terrorism

by Claudio Celani

The Italian section of the Falangist/Synarchist International, Forza Nuova (New Force), well illustrates the connections to intelligence networks and higher level oligarchical powers, of what superficially appears an organization of zombie-like radical neo-fascists. Forza Nuova founder and leader Roberto Fiore has been sentenced by an Italian court for membership in a subversive neo-fascist organization, called Terza Posizione (Third Position), associated with terrorist groups responsible for countless terrorist acts, from the 1969 Piazza Fontana bombing that started the “strategy of tension,” to the 1980 Bologna train station bombing that killed 85 people.

Several investigations have established that those neo-fascist groups were infiltrated by intelligence networks operating under the cover of NATO structures, such as the “stay behind” organization called Gladio, or the secret military association called Rosa dei Venti (Point of the Compass). Italian courts have also established that the London-centered, secret freemasonic Propaganda Two Lodge was a key organizing component for both the “strategy of tension” and the coverup of single terrorist acts. The same P2 Lodge was massively involved in a “leftist” terrorist act, the kidnapping and assassination of Christian Democratic leader Aldo Moro by the Red Brigades in 1978.

Fiore escaped arrest by fleeing to London in 1981, where he enjoyed protection against Italian extradition requests, until the terms of regulations expired, and he could go back to Italy in 1999. In London, several British media published allegations that Fiore had been recruited by MI6, the British secret service. This could explain why he was able to set up an organization called “Meeting Point,” monopolizing the



Roberto Fiore at a meeting of the Spanish Falange, Nov. 16, 2002.

market for Italian students coming to learn or perfect their English in London. Using his new financial power, Fiore financed legal assistance for his old comrades under trial in Italy, and the political activities of his newly founded organization, Forza Nuova.

In January 2001, when Fiore associate Andrea Insabato was caught in a failed terrorist attempt against a Rome newspaper, Fiore’s MI6 connections came into the limelight in Italy. Appearing in front of a Parliament commission, antiterror police chief Ansoino Andreassi went as far as he could in hinting that Fiore indeed had been a MI6 operative. Curiously, such intelligence connections seem not to disturb the new alliance established between Forza Nuova and the Argentinian Partido por la Reconstrucción Nacional (National Reconstruction Party), which is putatively anti-British and strongly defends Argentina’s 1982 Malvinas War with Great Britain.

Leading members of the Argentinian Junta were actually members of the London-directed, P2 freemasonic lodge, the same one running the “strategy of tension” in which Fiore’s old neo-fascist comrades were involved. The most famous member of the P2, Italian banker Roberto Calvi, was murdered in a spectacular way in London in 1982, in the middle of the Malvinas War. Italian prosecutor Carlo Palermo insists that Calvi was murdered because he broke the rules of the game by going too far in financing the Argentinian war against Britain.

Christian Fundamentalism

Forza Nuova’s ideology reflects a transformation undergone by Fiore during his London years, away from the “secular” character typical of previous neo-fascist grouplets, into a Christian fundamentalist, Falangist type of profile. This “con-

version” must be attributed to the influence of the Catholic schismatic movement called the Society of Pius X, founded by Msgr. Marcel Lefebvre. Society members often appear in Forza Nuova’s public initiatives in Italy, while a member of the Society, Father Michael Crowdy, is a trustee of Fiore’s Saint George Trust based in London.

The Lefebvrians spearhead the anti-ecumenical, oligarchical faction in the Catholic Church, belonging to what is historically known as the “Black Nobility,” the Italian terminal of the “Carlist” element of the international synarchist conspiracy. The movement was formed officially in defense of the Tridentine Mass rite eliminated by Vatican Council II, but it was in reality a reaction against the decision, taken by Pope Paul VI, to eliminate the aristocrats’ privileges in the Vatican Curia, the last remnants of the temporal powers (Donation of Constantine) in the Church.

Princess Elvina Pallavicini, the recognized leader of the Black Nobility, demonstratively invited Lefebvre to celebrate a Latin Mass in her famous Palazzo Rospigliosi in Rome. In 1978, Lefebvre celebrated another mass in Paris, this time in front of the representatives of all fascist parties of Europe (“Euroright”). Lefebvre was excommunicated by Pope John Paul II in 1988.

In the middle of Pope John Paul II’s campaign against the second Iraq war, Lefebvre’s Italian sponsor, Princess Pallavicini, organized a meeting in support of Cheney’s and Rumsfeld’s preventive war policy on Feb. 12, 2003, where she invited U.S. Ambassador to Italy Mel Sembler, U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican Jim Nicholson, and State Department policy planner Andrew Erdmann to address an audience of Italian government members, Church officials, politicians, and international diplomats.

Thus, the “anti-war” posturing of such peripheral, expendable elements of the international synarchist conspiracy as Forza Nuova, are just antics suited to be used as a cover for terrorist operations, as al-Qaeda was used as a cover for 9/11.

‘Maritornes’: Whorish Defense Of Feudalism

by Gretchen Small

In November 2001, key ideologues of the project to create a new fascist international between Europe and South America launched a new magazine as a vehicle to promote their project to reestablish the feudal empire of the Hapsburgs. The magazine, *Maritornes: Notebooks of Hispanidad*, is published in

Argentina twice-yearly by the Nueva Hispanidad Publishing House.

Figuring prominently on the editorial board of *Maritornes* are the Spanish fascist, Fuerza Nueva head Blas Piñar, and Argentine “Catholic traditionalist” writers Antonio Caponnetto and Rafael Breide Obeid. The latter is the brother of the Gustavo Breide, who heads the Blas Piñar- and Italian Forza Nuova-linked Popular Party for Reconstruction of Argentina.

New faces joined the *Maritornes* editorial board in the second and third issues, expanding its geographic reach. These included: Alexandra Wilhelmsen, daughter and political heir of Frederick Wilhelmsen, the founder of Northern Virginia’s Christendom College, a William Buckley-linked center of Carlism and Catholic Synarchism; former Peruvian Congressman and notorious Hitler-Mussolini supporter Fernán Altuve-Febres Lores; Chilean professor of political philosophy Juan Antonio Widow, a founder in his youth of Chile’s Falange, the Movimiento Nacional Sindicalista; and two Italians espousing similiar views, historian Francesco Maurizio Di Gionvine of Bologna and Prof. Giovanni Turco of Naples.

The magazine’s self-proclaimed crusade is a political one: “to take up again the march which was interrupted by the cut-off of the Middle Ages, by the excesses of the Renaissance, by the obscurity of the Enlightenment.” Hispanidad’s goal is to revive the West, and its “Roman glories.” Listed in the table of contents of the first issue, is an article on the significance of monarchy for . . . Argentina today!

Drawings of medieval scenes adorn the homepage of the Nueva Hispanidad Publishing House’s website, which has published books on everything from the glories of the Spanish Falange to bull-fighting, “the spirit of chivalry,” Lefebvre, and British fascist G.K. Chesterton, hailed as “the knight errant.” A five-CD set of the songs of the Spanish Falange from its founding to today is offered for sale, as is another with the “Hymns and Songs of Italian Fascism.” (Notably, if only the word “Falange” were removed from the CD covers, the drawings of flag-waving, rifle-bearing, dying bodies could easily be taken for the Soviet realist propaganda of their ostensible enemies in the Spanish Civil War.)

Co-sponsoring the presentation of the magazine in Madrid in November 2001 was the Carlist Traditionalist Youth of Spain, whose red-bereted shock troops mimic the feudalist psychos of Tradition, Family, and Property (TFP). A message of support from the Carlist pretender to the Spanish throne, Don Sixto Enrique de Borbón, was read.

What’s in a Name?

Perhaps the most revealing aspect of the Hispanidad-promoting *Maritornes* magazine project is the choice of name itself.

Maritornes is a character from Miguel de Cervantes’ immortal *Don Quixote de la Mancha*: She is the whore at the