

# Mussolini Rehabilitated By Synarchists in Italy

by Claudio Celani

The neo-con faction in the Italian government and political institutions, which is allied with the Cheney-Bush Administration, has launched an operation to revive Mussolini's Fascism, a move that is consistent with the common synarchist roots of both Fascism, and the current neo-conservative movement. In this effort, as we have reported previously, Mussolini's granddaughter Alessandra has been assigned the role of leading the pro-terrorist faction of right-wing extremism into becoming a factor in Italian national politics.

This strategy scored its first success last May, when Mrs. Mussolini was elected to the European Parliament as candidate for Alternativa Sociale (AS), a bloc of right-wing parties led by Forza Nuova, whose leader Roberto Fiore is a veteran of the terrorist "strategy of tension" activities in the seventies in Italy. Fiore is a leading member of the international coalition of synarchist/falangist parties founded by Spain's Blas Piñar in December 2002.

On Oct. 21, the Mussolini-Fiore party scored another victory in the by-elections, defeating seven members of Parliament, and getting a resounding 9% in Naples and an average increase of 30% overall, compared to vote percentages they won in the European Parliament elections in June. Bolstered by the success, Mrs. Mussolini announced that AS will present candidates for the upcoming regional elections in all regions. The electoral success of Alternativa Sociale is the result of several factors: Mrs. Mussolini's name is scoring points among a constituency formerly belonging to Alleanza Nazionale, in the aftermath of AN leader and current Deputy Premier Gianfranco Fini's 2003 official rejection and condemnation of its old fascist roots; secondly, AS populist calls for "social" policies in opposition to government and European Union policies, are tapping a large potential of protest voters.

In an interview with the daily *Corriere della Sera* on Oct. 26, Mrs. Mussolini explained her policy in these terms: "We represent the social right wing, the one which sometimes can border even with the left wing. Anyway, my grandfather, at the beginning, was a socialist: Let us say that I went back to my genetic origins. I did not betray the family DNA."

That same day Sandro Bondi, the national coordinator of the main government party, Premier Silvio Berlusconi's Forza Italia, offered to make an alliance with Mrs. Mussolini.

Bondi, whose party lost all of the seats it was trying to retain in the seven-seat Oct. 21 by-elections, and won no new seats, stated: "We must find again a relationship of collaboration and alliance also with Alessandra Mussolini's movement, which represents, as we have seen, a political reality which is difficult to be overlooked."

Apparently for opportunistic reasons, i.e., to retain votes necessary to beat the opposition in the future, Bondi's offer to ally with an overtly fascist party, whose members might get government posts as a result, in reality reflects a plan to "fascistize" Italian politics.

## Italy's 'Black Nobility'

As *EIR* has already reported, inside sources in Rome have revealed that the very idea for Mrs. Mussolini to found AS came from the "black eminence" of Berlusconi's party, Marcello Dell'Utri. Dell'Utri, a Sicilian connected to oligarchical circles, is a close family friend of Mrs. Mussolini's and her mother, actress Sophia Loren's sister Maria Scicolone. Dell'Utri was the decisive influence, in 1994, to convince Berlusconi to enter politics and found a political party overnight, in order "not to let the Communists govern Italy." A member of Opus Dei, Dell'Utri was manager of Berlusconi's Publitalia firm, the financial backbone of Berlusconi's media empire. Dell'Utri convinced Berlusconi to found a new party by using Publitalia's officials throughout the country as party cadre.

Dell'Utri's liberal-conservative political ideology and anti-modernist philosophy is the closest to that of a Grand Inquisitor. Initially, Dell'Utri's power in the party had to be shared with another faction, leaning towards the idea of a traditional Christian democratic party. But recently, and especially after the ousting of Finance and Economy Minister Giulio Tremonti from the government last July 3, Dell'Utri now dictates the party policy in a neo-con direction, together with his buddies Sandro Bondi, Bondi's deputy Fabrizio Cicchitto (a member of the secret P2 freemasonic lodge disbanded in 1981), and traditionalist priest Gianni Baget Bozzo.

This group is plugged into the right-wing section of the synarchist oligarchy, known also as the "black nobility," which took its name from the black robes they wore after Italian troops took over the last remnants of the Vatican state in 1870, thus terminating the centuries-long secular rule of the Popes. The Black Nobility just lost its historical leader with the Aug. 29 death of Princess Elvina Medici del Vascello Pallavicini in Rospigliosi. As an indication of the importance of such feudal relics in today's politics, Pallavicini's funeral in Rome was attended by State President Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, a former central banker, who had no institutional reason to be there. Princess Pallavicini led the revolt against Pope Paul VI in 1976, by inviting schismatic bishop Marcel Lefebvre to Rome, and had never stopped fighting against the ecumenical current in the Catholic Church. Last

year, she organized a conference in her palace in Rome, in support of the “preventive war” doctrine, which saw the presence of U.S. government representatives flown in from Washington for the occasion. Mrs. Pallavicini also sponsored Mrs. Mussolini’s revolt against Fini’s “betrayal” of the Fascist idea.

The successor to Princess Pallavicini is Princess Alessandra Romana Borghese, who belongs to the generation that went directly “from the preservative to the conservative,” i.e., converted to traditional Catholicism after having spent a good part of her first 30 years in sex, drugs, and rock and roll, together with her bosom friend, the degenerate German princess Gloria von Thurn und Taxis. At one point, it was decided that she should be trained for her current role. So, she converted to traditional Catholicism, including the Latin mass, etc., and started writing articles from the Vatican for a Rome newspaper. Finally, on Oct. 21, she presented a book about her conversion, at a public event which was described as her “crowning” as successor to Elvina Pallavicini.

Remarkably, Alessandra Borghese’s book was announced by Vatican spokesman Joaquin Navarro Valls, and by former State President Francesco Cossiga, a central figure in the strategy of tension-Gladio-P2 plots in Italian politics (see *EIR*, March 26, April 2, April 9, and April 30, 2004).

Among the guests, besides the general staff of the black nobility, were traditionalist priests and nuns, and Forza Italia national coordinator Sandro Bondi, the same one who is now proposing an alliance with the Mussolini-Fiore party.

### **Praise for ‘Il Duce’**

Another high-ranking Black aristocrat, Prince Sforza “Lillio” Ruspoli, a bizarre figure who campaigns for a de-industrialized, peasant-based European Nation, used the occasion to “leaflet” the audience with an invitation to a conference with the American Enterprise Institute’s Michael Ledeen, to take place under Ruspoli’s sponsorship on Oct. 25. This conference did take place, attended by a cabinet member, Communications Minister Maurizio Gasparri, and by the Chairman of the Culture Committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Ferdinando Adornato. The conference, in which Adornato endorsed the doctrine of preventive war, was a pretext to celebrate Ledeen’s role in opening a revisionist debate on Mussolini in the seventies, through his book *Interview on Fascism* written with Italian historian Renzo de Felice.

A sample of how far such a “revision” has gone had just taken place on Oct. 20, during the most popular television show, Raiuno’s “Porta a Porta,” whose host Bruno Vespa had invited Benito Mussolini’s son and Alessandra’s father, Romano, to talk about Romano’s new book *My father, Il Duce*. Romano, who is 74 and a jazz musician, was accompanied by his daughter, who is a regular guest of such talk shows. The intention was to show Mussolini’s family side, his “human face,” and the events going from July 25, 1943 (when he

was ousted), to April 28, 1945 (his death) through his son’s eyes. Of course, it is impossible to talk about Mussolini leaving out his political action, so that the host invited four more guests: right-wing historian Arrigo Petacco; Roberto Gervaso, a libertine writer who wrote a book on Mussolini’s mistress, Claretta Petacci; actress Alessandra Martinez, who is playing Mrs. Petacci in a TV fiction being produced right now; and, as political cover, an anti-fascist historian, Lucio Villari, who is an admirer of Franklin Roosevelt.

Villari did his best to pull the discussion in the direction of reality, countering the opposite faction which was pushing the line either that Mussolini was the greatest realpolitiker of his time, whose only mistake was to have joined Hitler in the war (Petacco’s view), or that he conceived politics and life as a romantic adventure, whose ideals were betrayed by “that dwarf, the king” (Alessandra Mussolini’s view). At one point, Villari asserted that Mussolini’s policies were inspired neither by cynicism nor by romanticism, but “by precise cultural lines, which are indicated by his association with particular German thinkers, such as Nietzsche, who expressed an anti-Christian philosophy.” Villari recalled how, when Mussolini was a captive at Ponza after his arrest, in 1943, he received a gift from Hitler, Nietzsche’s opera *Omnia*. Later on, a few days before the fall of the Salò Republic, Mussolini wrote an article on Klopstock for a German magazine. Other fascist currents, as the one led by Bottai, were more connected to an Anglo-American cultural line, Villari said.

Despite Villari’s quasi-heroic efforts, the debate as a whole presented a “more human” Mussolini, by playing up his “lovely” attitude towards his family, his admiration for Churchill and Chamberlain, and hate towards Hitler (!), the vengeful execution and public violation of Mussolini’s and Petacci’s bodies, and even the celebration of Mussolini as “the founder of the Italian Empire” in 1936—reducing to a minimum the impact of historical realities such as the real meaning of Fascism, colonialism, the dictatorship, and the war. However, Romano Mussolini did make some statements which must not have pleased his showmasters. He was asked whether he could explain why Benito Mussolini, who had many friends and mentors among Jews in Italy, enacted the famous anti-Jewish racial laws in 1938. Admittedly, discrimination under the Italian Fascist regime was mild and there was never anything resembling the Nazi “final solution,” but nevertheless, Mussolini’s decision is contradictory, and Romano was asked to explain it. He did it to make Hitler happy, Romano answered. “Hitler was head of a superpower, the main ally of Mussolini’s. Let us make a comparison: It is like today, when the Italian government, in order to support its main ally America, has sent Italian troops to Iraq.”

Mr. Berlusconi, according to some accounts, would not dislike being compared to Mussolini. What about Mr. Bush—or Cheney—being compared to Hitler?