

# Neo-fascism

(redirected from *neofascism*)

Also found in: [Dictionary](#), [Encyclopedia](#).

## Neo-fascism

**Neo-fascism** is a post–**World War II ideology** that includes significant elements of **fascism**. The term *neo-fascist* may apply to groups that express a specific admiration for **Benito Mussolini** or Adolf Hitler, may also be called Neo-Nazis, and Italian Fascism or other fascist leader/state. Neo-fascism usually includes **palingenetic ultranationalism**, **populism**, anti-immigration policies or, where relevant, **nativism**, **anti-communism**, and opposition to the **parliamentary system** and **liberal democracy**. Allegations that a group is neo-fascist may be hotly contested, especially if the term is used as a **political epithet**. Some post–World War II regimes have been described as neo-fascist due to their **authoritarian** nature, and sometimes due to their fascination with fascist **ideology** and rituals.

## Argentina

**Argentina** (1946–1955 and 1973–1974) - Juan Perón admired Mussolini<sup>[1]</sup> and established his own regime (which some consider to be neo-fascist) inspired by elements of **corporatism**, although it has been more often considered **populism** (See: ***Fascism and populism***). After he died, his wife and vice-president Isabel Perón was deposed by a military **junta**, after a short **interregnum** characterized by support for the neo-fascist **Argentine Anticommunist Alliance** (*la Triple A*) terrorist group<sup>[citation needed]</sup>. **Videla's** junta, which participated in **Operation Condor**, supported various neo-fascist and right-wing terrorist movements; the SIDE supported **Luis García Meza Tejada's** *Cocaine Coup* in **Bolivia** and trained the Contras in **Nicaragua**.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

## Bolivia

The **Bolivian Socialist Falange** party founded in 1937 played a crucial role in mid-century Bolivian politics. **Luis García Meza Tejada's** regime took power during the 1980 *Cocaine Coup* in **Bolivia** with the help of Italian neo-fascist **Stefano Delle Chiaie**, Nazi war criminal **Klaus Barbie** and the **Buenos Aires junta**. That regime has been accused of neo-fascist tendencies and of admiration for Nazi paraphernalia and rituals. Hugo Banzer Suárez, who preceded Tejada, also displayed admiration towards Nazism and fascism. Since the popular election of **Evo Morales**, Bolivia has seen a resurgence of far right politics in opposition to his Movement Towards Socialism government, policies, and reforms. Resurgent neo-fascist groups include the **Bolivian Socialist**

Linked to the Politics and elections series and part of the Politics series on

## Neo-fascism

Core ideas

**Nationalism** | **Authoritarianism** | **Single-party state** | **Dictatorship** | **Social Darwinism** | Social interventionism | **Indoctrination** | **Propaganda** | **Eugenics** | **Heroism** | **Militarism** | **Economic interventionism** | **Extremism** | **Christian Identity** | **Anti-communism** |

Varieties

- **Neo-Nazism**
- **Third Position**
- **White nationalism**
- **White supremacy**
- **Pan-European nationalism**

Origins

**Clerical fascism** | **Fascism** | Italian Fascism | **Nazism** | **Strasserism** | **Iron Guard** | **Falange** |

Movements and parties

- **American Nazi Party**
- **Aryan Nations**
- **British Movement**
- **British National Front**
- CasaPound
- **Deutsche Reichspartei**
- **European Social Movement**
- **Forza Nuova**
- Fiamma Tricolore
- Golden Dawn
- **International Third Position**
- Italian Social Movement–National Right

**Falange**, Santa Cruz Youth Union, and Nacion Camba.

## Greece

Fascism in **Greece** has been present in politics since the **Greek National Socialist Party** of 1932. After **World War II**, Britain and America supported the Pro-Nazi Fascists in a struggle against the Greek communist KKE movement.<sup>[2]</sup> In April 1967, a few weeks prior to an election, a military coup d'état took place in Greece and a fascist military government ruled the country from 1967 to 1974. It was called the "Regime of the Colonels" and was headed by Colonel George Papadopoulos, who had collaborated with the Germans in World War II. The official reason given for the coup was that a "communist conspiracy" had infiltrated all levels of society.<sup>[3]</sup> The contemporary Greek Golden Dawn political party has often been described as subscribing to neo-fascist and neo-Nazi beliefs and practices.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Guatemala

**Guatemala** (1953-1980s) - **Mario Sandoval Alarcón**, a self-identified fascist, headed the **National Liberation Movement** after a *coup d'état*, supported by the US, which overthrew the democratic government of Col. Jacobo Arbenz.

## Iran

**SUMKA** is an Iranian neo-Nazi group, otherwise known as Hezb-e Sosialist-e Melli-ye Kargaran-e Iran or the Iran National-Socialist Workers group, formed in the 1950s. A group claiming to be direct heirs of the original still exists<sup>[citation needed]</sup>, although it remains to be seen how far this revival extended beyond the internet. They now present their two main enemies as being Jews and Arabs, in keeping with the anti-Islamic and **Aryan identity politics** of the original party. This group is not connected to the equally minor Iranian National Socialist Party or the **Aryan League**. This party is against any form of **Communism**.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

## Italy

Italy was broadly divided into two political blocs following World War II, the Christian Democracy, which remained in power until the 1980s, and the **Italian Communist Party** (PCI), very strong immediately after the war.

With the beginning of **Cold War** it was feared by British government that the requested extradition of Italian war criminals to **Yugoslavia** would benefit PCI. Preventing anything like the Nuremberg trial for Italian war crimes, the collective memory of the crimes committed by Italians was expelled from public media, from textbooks in Italian schools, and also from academic discourse on Western side of the Iron curtain throughout the Cold War.<sup>[5][6]</sup> PCI was expelled from power in May 1947, a month before the Paris Conference on the **Marshall Plan**, along with the **French Communist Party** (PCF).

Despite attempts in the 1970s towards a "historic compromise" between the PCI and

- **National Alliance**
- **National Democratic Party of Germany**
- **National Renaissance Party**
- **National Revival of Poland**
- **National Social Front**
- **National Socialist Front**
- **National Socialist Movement (USA)**
- **National Socialist Party of America**
- **New European Order**
- **Noua Dreaptă**
- **November 9th Society**
- **Official National Front**
- **Russian National Unity**
- **Social Action**
- **Socialist Reich Party**
- **SUMKA**
- **Tsagaan Khass**
- **Union Movement**
- **World Union of National Socialists**

### People

- **Georgios Papadopoulos**
- **Alexander Barkashov**
- **Yoshio Kodama**

### History

- **Operation Condor**
- **1963 Guatemalan coup d'etat**
- **1967 Greek coup d'etat**
- **Borghese coup**
- **Piazza Fontana bombing**
- **Nazism in America**

### Related topics

Far right politics | Right-wing populism | **Ku Klux Klan** | Nazi punk | National Socialist black metal | **Political Soldier** | **White power skinhead** | **Nouvelle Droite** | **National Bolshevism** | **Third Position** | National Anarchism |

**Fascism portal**

Politics portal

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**Fascism**

the DC, the PCI didn't take part in the executive power until the 1980s. In December 1970, **Junio Valerio Borghese** attempted, along with Stefano Delle Chiaie, the *Borghese Coup* which was supposed to install a neo-fascist regime. Neo-fascist groups took part in various false flag terrorist attacks, starting with the December 1969 Piazza Fontana massacre for which **Vincenzo Vinciguerra** was convicted, and usually considered to have stopped with the 1980 Bologna railway bombing. A 2000 parliamentary report from the center-left **Olive Tree** coalition concluded that "the **strategy of tension** had been supported by the United States in order to impede the PCI, and, in a lesser measure, the **PSI** from reaching executive power".

Since the 1990s, Alleanza Nazionale, led by **Gianfranco Fini**, has distanced itself from Mussolini and fascism and made efforts to improve relations with Jewish groups, with most die-hards leaving it; it now seeks to present itself as a respectable right-wing party. Neo-fascist parties in Italy are **Tricolour Flame** ("Fiamma Tricolore"), **New Force** ("Forza Nuova") and the **National Social Front** ("fronte sociale nazionale").

## Lebanon

**Lebanon** (1982–1988) - The far-right wing Christian **Phalangist Party** "Kataeb" and Lebanese Forces, backed by its own private army and inspired by the Spanish Falangists, was nominally in power in the country during the 1980s but had limited authority over the highly factionalised state, two-thirds of which was controlled by **Israeli** and **Syrian** troops.

## Mongolia

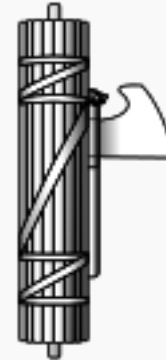
With **Mongolia** located between the larger nations **Russia** and **China**, ethnic insecurities have driven many Mongolians to neo-fascism,<sup>[7]</sup> expressing nationalism centered around **Genghis Khan** and **Adolf Hitler**. Groups advocating these ideologies include Blue Mongolia, Dayar Mongol, and Mongolian National Union.<sup>[8]</sup>

## Taiwan

The National Socialism Association (NSA) is a neo-fascist political organization founded in **Taiwan** in September 2006 by Hsu Na-chi (許娜琦), a 22-year-old female political science graduate of **Soochow University**. The NSA views **Adolf Hitler** as its leader and often uses the slogan "Long live Hitler". This has brought them condemnation from the **Simon Wiesenthal Center**, an international Jewish human rights center.<sup>[9]</sup>

## United Kingdom

The **British National Party** are a nationalist party in the **United Kingdom** who have the ideology of **fascism**<sup>[10][11][12][13]</sup> and anti-immigration.<sup>[14]</sup> Party leader **Nick Griffin** said in 1998 that he believes the Holocaust **"...'extermination' tale is a mixture of Allied wartime propaganda..."**<sup>[14]</sup>



### Core tenets

- **Nationalism**
- **Totalitarianism**
- Single party state
- **Dictatorship**
- **Militarism**
- **Direct action**
- **Mixed economy**
- **Class collaboration**
- **Third Position**
- New Man
- **Imperialism**

### Topics

- **Definitions**
- **Economics**
- **Fascism and ideology**
- Fascism worldwide
- **Symbolism**

### Ideas

- **Autarky**
- Authoritarian democracy
- Bourgeois nation
- **Class collaboration**
- **Corporatism**
- Proletarian nation
- **Totalitarianism**

### People

- **Benito Mussolini**
- **Adolf Hitler**
- **José Antonio Primo de Rivera**
- **Zaki al-Arsuzi**
- **Corneliu Zelea Codreanu**
- Ante Pavelić
- **Ikki Kita**
- **Wang Jingwei**
- **Plínio Salgado**
- **Konstantin Rodzaevsky**
- **Avraham Stern**
- **Oswald Mosley**
- **William Dudley Pelley**
- **Aleksandr Dugin**

### Literature

- *The Doctrine of Fascism*

# United States

See also ***Neo-Nazism in the United States***

Groups identified as neo-fascist in the United States generally include neo-Nazi organizations such as the **National Alliance** and the **American Nazi Party**.

Neo-fascism in the mainstream US. political system has also been historically commented on. In 1966 Republican Senator **Thomas Kuchel** said of the burgeoning Conservative movement, "A fanatical neo-fascist political cult of right-wingers in the GOP driven by a strange mixture of corrosive hatred and sickening fear, who are recklessly determined to either control our party, or destroy it."<sup>[15]</sup>

## International networks

In 1951, the **New European Order** (NEO) neo-fascist **Europe**-wide alliance was set up to promote **Pan-European nationalism**. It was a more radical splinter-group of the **European Social Movement**. The NEO had its origins in the 1951 **Malmö** conference when a group of rebels led by René Binet and **Maurice Bardèche** refused to join the **European Social Movement** as they felt that it did not go far enough in terms of **racialism** and **anti-communism**. As a result Binet joined with **Gaston-Armand Amaudruz** in a second meeting that same year in Zurich to set up a second group pledged to wage war on communists and non-white people.<sup>[16]</sup>

Several **Cold War** regimes and international neo-fascist movements collaborated in operations such as assassinations and false flag bombings. **Stefano Delle Chiaie**, involved in Italy's **strategy of tension**, took part in **Operation Condor**; organizing the 1976 assassination attempt of **Chilean** Christian Democrat **Bernardo Leighton**.<sup>[17]</sup> **Vincenzo Vinciguerra** escaped to **Franquist Spain** with the help of the **SISMI**, following the 1972 Peteano attack, for which he was sentenced to life.<sup>[18][19]</sup> Along with Delle Chiaie, Vinciguerra testified in **Rome** in December 1995 before judge Maria Servir Cubria, stating that Enrique Arancibia Clavel (a former Chilean secret police agent prosecuted for crimes against humanity in 2004) and US expatriate DINA agent **Michael Townley** were directly involved in General **Carlos Prats**' assassination. Michael Townley was sentenced in Italy to 15 years of prison for having served as intermediary between the DINA and the Italian neo-fascists.<sup>[20]</sup>

The regimes of **Franquist Spain**, **Augusto Pinochet's Chile** and **Alfredo Stroessner's Paraguay** participated together in **Operation Condor**, which targeted political opponents worldwide. During the Cold War, these international operations gave rise to some cooperation between various neo-fascist elements engaged in a "Crusade against Communism".<sup>[21]</sup> Anti-**Fidel Castro** terrorist **Luis Posada Carriles** was condemned for the **Cubana Flight 455** bombing on October 6, 1976. According to the *Miami Herald*, this bombing was decided on at the same meeting during which it was decided to target **Chilean** former minister **Orlando Letelier**, who was assassinated on September 21, 1976. Carriles wrote in his autobiography: "... we the Cubans didn't

- ***Fascist manifesto***
- ***La Conquista del Estado***
- ***Mein Kampf***
- ***My Autobiography***
- ***The Myth of the Twentieth Century***
- *Zaveshchanie russkogo fashista*

### Organizations

- Axis powers
- 1934 Montreux Fascist conference

### History

- **World War I**
- **March on Rome**
- **Beer Hall Putsch**
- **Aventine Secession**
- Pacification of Libya
- German election of 1932
- **Enabling Act**
- Second Italo-Ethiopian War
- **Spanish Civil War**
- **Anti-Comintern Pact**
- **World War II**
- **The Holocaust**
- 25 Luglio

### Lists

- **Fascists by country**

### Related topics

- **Anti-fascism**
- **Clerical fascism**
- **Fascist (epithet)**
- Glossary of Fascist Italy
- **Iron law of oligarchy**
- **Nazism**
- **Neo-fascism**
- **Racism**
- **Social fascism**
- **Palingenetic ultranationalism**

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- **Fascism portal**
  - Politics portal
-



oppose ourselves to an isolated tyranny, nor to a particular system of our fatherland, but that we had in front of us a colossal enemy, whose main head was in Moscow, with its tentacles dangerously extended on all the planet."<sup>[22]</sup>

## See also

- [Fascism as an international phenomenon](#)
- [Palingenetic ultranationalism](#)
- [American Nazi Party](#)
- [Christian Identity](#)
- [Creativity Movement](#)
- [Alain de Benoist](#)
- [International Third Position](#)
- [National Alliance \(United States\)](#)
- National anarchism
- [National Bolshevism](#)
- [Neo-Nazism](#)
- [Nouvelle Droite](#)
- [William Luther Pierce](#)
- [George Lincoln Rockwell](#)

## Footnotes

- <sup>1</sup> ↑ Foss, Clive (1999). *Juan and Eva Peron*. Sutton Publishing Limited.
- <sup>2</sup> ↑ 'Fascism in Greece' by Emile Schepers. Written: September 27, 2012 [1] Access date: 2012.10.25
- <sup>3</sup> ↑ [Athens info guide. The history of Fascism](#)
- <sup>4</sup> ↑ Smith, Helena (16 December 2011), "[Rise of the Greek far right raises fears of further turmoil](#)", *The Guardian* (London)
- <sup>5</sup> ↑ Alessandra Kersevan2008: (Editor) Foibe - Revisionismo di stato e amnesie della repubblica. Kappa Vu. Udine.
- <sup>6</sup> ↑ Effie G. H. Pedaliu (2004) [Britain and the 'Hand-over' of Italian War Criminals to Yugoslavia, 1945-48](#). *Journal of Contemporary History*. Vol. 39, No. 4, Special Issue: Collective Memory, pp. 503-529 (JStor.org preview)
- <sup>7</sup> ↑ [Time](#)
- <sup>8</sup> ↑ [Mongol News](#)
- <sup>9</sup> ↑ "[Taiwan political activists admiring Hitler draw Jewish protests - Haaretz - Israel News](#)". Haaretz.com. Retrieved 2008-10-22.
- <sup>10</sup> ↑ Renton, David (1 March 2005). "["A day to make history'? The 2004 elections and the British National Party](#)". *Patterns of Prejudice* **1** (39). Retrieved 15 th January 2009.
- <sup>11</sup> ↑ Thurlow, Richard C. (2000). *Fascism in Modern Britain*. Sutton. ISBN 0-7509-1747-4.
- <sup>12</sup> ↑ Copsey, Nigel (September 2009). *Contemporary British Fascism: The British National Party and the Quest for Legitimacy* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan. ISBN 0-230-57437-8.
- <sup>13</sup> ↑ Wood, C; Finlay, W. M. L. (December 2008). "British National Party representations of Muslims in the month after the London bombings: Homogeneity, threat, and the conspiracy tradition". *British Journal of Social Psychology* **47** (4): 707–26. doi:[10.1348/014466607X264103](#). PMID [18070375](#).
- <sup>14</sup> ↑ [BNP: Under the skin](#), news.bbc.co.uk, retrieved 2009-06-17
- <sup>15</sup> ↑ Rule & Ruin: The Downfall of Moderation and the Destruciton of the Republican Party, from Eisenhower to The Tea Party - Studies in Post War US Political Developement, (2012) G. Kabaservice, Oxford Press p. 169
- <sup>16</sup> ↑ Kurt P. Tauber, [German Nationalists and European Union](#), p. 573

17. ^ [Documents concerning attempted assassination of Bernardo Leighton](#), on the National Security Archives website.
18. ^
19. ^
20. ^ ["mun6"](#). *Jornada.unam.mx*. Retrieved 2008-10-22.
21. ^ "During this period we have systematically established close contacts with like-minded groups emerging in Italy, Belgium, Germany, Spain or Portugal, for the purpose of forming the kernel of a truly Western League of Struggle against Marxism." [Yves Guérin-Sérac](#), quoted by [Stuart Christie](#), in *Stefano Delle Chiaie: Portrait of a Black Terrorist*, London: Anarchy Magazine/Refract Publications, 1984. ISBN 0-946222-09-6, p.27)
22. ^ [Preface](#) to *Los Caminos del Guerrero*, 1994.

## Further reading

- *The Beast Reawakens* by Martin A. Lee, (New York: Little, Brown and Company, 1997, ISBN 0-316-51959-6)
- *Fascism* (Oxford Readers) by [Roger Griffin](#), 1995, ISBN 0-19-289249-5
- *Fascism in Britain: A History, 1918-1985* by Richard C. Thurlow (Olympic Marketing Corp, 1987, ISBN 0-631-13618-5)
- *Fascism Today: A World Survey* by Angelo Del Boca (Pantheon Books, 1st American edition, 1969)
- *Free to Hate: The Rise of the Right in Post-Communist Eastern Europe* by Paul Hockenos (Routledge; Reprint edition, 1999, ISBN 0-415-91058-7)
- *The Dark Side of Europe: The Extreme Right Today* by Geoff Harris, (Edinburgh University Press; New edition, 1994, ISBN 0-7486-0466-9)
- *The Far Right in Western and Eastern Europe* by Luciano Cheles, Ronnie Ferguson, and Michalina Vaughan (Longman Publishing Group; 2nd edition, 1995, ISBN 0-582-23881-1)
- *The Radical Right in Western Europe: A Comparative Analysis* by Herbert Kitschelt ([University of Michigan](#) Press; Reprint edition, 1997, ISBN 0-472-08441-0)
- *Shadows Over Europe: The Development and Impact of the Extreme Right in Western Europe* edited by Martin Schain, Aristide Zolberg, and Patrick Hossay (Palgrave Macmillan; 1st edition, 2002, ISBN 0-312-29593-6)

## External links

- [Eternal Fascism: Fourteen Ways of Looking at a Blackshirt](#) - [Umberto Eco](#)'s list of 14 characteristics of Fascism, originally published 1995.
- [What is Fascism?](#) Some General Ideological Features by Matthew N. Lyons
- [Fascism](#) by Chip Berlet

Fascism	
	<b>Theory</b>
<b>Core tenets</b>	<a href="#">Nationalism</a>   <a href="#">Imperialism</a>   <a href="#">Authoritarianism</a>   <a href="#">Single-party state</a>   <a href="#">Dictatorship</a>   <a href="#">Social Darwinism</a>   Social interventionism   Proletarian nation   <a href="#">Propaganda</a>   <a href="#">Eugenics</a>   <a href="#">Heroism</a>   <a href="#">Militarism</a>   <a href="#">Economic interventionism</a>   <a href="#">Anti-communism</a>
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	Black Front (Netherlands)   <a href="#">Breton Social-National Workers' Movement</a>   <a href="#">British Fascists</a>   British People's Party (1939)

<b>Western Europe</b>	<b>British Union of Fascists</b>   <b>La Cagoule</b>   <b>Clerical People's Party</b>   <b>Faisceau</b>   <b>Falange</b>   <b>Flemish National Union</b>   French Popular Party   <b>General Dutch Fascist League</b>   <b>Imperial Fascist League</b>   <b>National Fascisti</b>   <b>National Front (Switzerland)</b>   <b>Nationalist Party (Iceland)</b>   <b>National Socialist Dutch Workers Party</b>   <b>National Socialist League</b>   <b>National Socialist Movement in the Netherlands</b>   <b>National Socialist Movement of Norway</b>   <b>National Union (Portugal)</b>   <b>New Party (UK)</b>   <b>Rexism</b>
<b>Central Europe</b>	<b>Arrow Cross Party</b>   <b>Austrian National Socialism</b>   Fatherland's Front   <b>Hungarian National Socialist Party</b>   Italian Fascism   <b>Italian Social Republic</b>   <b>Nasjonal Samling</b>   <b>National Fascist Community</b>   <b>National Fascist Party</b>   National Radical Camp Falanga   <b>National Socialist Bloc</b>   <b>National Socialist Workers' Party (Sweden)</b>   <b>Nazism</b>   <b>Nazi Party</b>   Pērkonkrusts   Republican Fascist Party   Sammarinese Fascist Party   <b>Sudeten German Party</b>   Ustaše   ZBOR
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>Albanian Fascist Party</b>   <b>Crusade of Romanianism</b>   <b>Greek National Socialist Party</b>   <b>Iron Guard</b>   <b>Lapua Movement</b>   Metaxism   <b>National Fascist Movement</b>   <b>National Italo-Romanian Cultural and Economic Movement</b>   <b>National Social Movement (Bulgaria)</b>   <b>National Romanian Fascia</b>   <b>National Renaissance Front</b>   <b>Patriotic People's Movement (Finland)</b>   <b>Romanian Front</b>   <b>Russian Fascist Party</b>   Russian Women's Fascist Movement   <b>Slovak People's Party</b>   <b>Union of Bulgarian National Legions</b>
<b>North America</b>	Fascism in Canada   <b>Canadian Union of Fascists</b>   Parti national social chrétien   <b>Red Shirts (Mexico)</b>   <b>Gold shirts</b>   <b>German American Bund</b>   <b>Silver Legion of America</b>
<b>South America</b>	<b>Falangism in Latin America</b>   <b>Brazilian Integralism</b>   <b>Bolivian Socialist Falange</b>   <b>National Socialist Movement of Chile</b>   <b>Revolutionary Union</b>

## People

**Abba Ahimeir** | Nimio de Anquín | **Sadao Araki** | Marc Augier | **Maurice Bardèche** | Jacques Benoist-Méchin | Henri Béraud | **Zoltán Böszörmény** | **Giuseppe Bottai** | **Robert Brasillach** | **Alphonse de Châteaubriant** | **Corneliu Zelea Codreanu** | Gustavs Celmiņš | **Enrico Corradini** | Carlo Costamagna | **Richard Walther Darré** | **Marcel Déat** | **Léon Degrelle** | **Pierre Drieu La Rochelle** | **Gottfried Feder** | **Giovanni Gentile** | **Joseph Goebbels** | **Hans F. K. Günther** | **Heinrich Himmler** | **Fumimaro Konoe** | **Adolf Hitler** | **Hideki Tojo** | **Ikki Kita** | **Vihtori Kosola** | **Agostino Lanzillo** | Dimitrije Ljotić | **Leopoldo Lugones** | **Curzio Malaparte** | **Ioannis Metaxas** | **Robert Michels** | **Oswald Mosley** | **Benito Mussolini** | **Eoin O'Duffy** | Gearóid Ó Cuinneagáin | **Sergio Panunzio** | **Giovanni Papini** | Ante Pavelić | **William Dudley Pelley** | **Alfred Ploetz** | Robert Poulet | **Vidkun Quisling** | **José Antonio Primo de Rivera** | **Lucien Rebatet** | Dionisio Ridruejo | **Alfredo Rocco** | **Konstantin Rodzaevsky** | **Alfred Rosenberg** | **Plínio Salgado** | **Rafael Sánchez Mazas** | **Margherita Sarfatti** | **Carl Schmitt** | **Ardengo Soffici** | **Othmar Spann** | **Oswald Spengler** | Ugo Spirito | **Ferenc Szálasi** | **Gonzalo Torrente Ballester** | **Georges Valois** | **Anastasy Vonsyatsky** |

## Works

<b>Literature</b>	<i>The Doctrine of Fascism</i>   <b>Fascist manifesto</b>   <i><b>Manifesto of the Fascist Intellectuals</b></i>   <i><b>Mein Kampf</b></i>   <i>My Life</i>   <i><b>The Myth of the Twentieth Century</b></i>   <i><b>Zweites Buch</b></i>   <i>Zaveshchanie ruskogo fashista</i>
<b>Periodicals</b>	<i><b>La Conquista del Estado</b></i>   <i><b>Das Reich</b></i>   <i><b>Der Angriff</b></i>   <i><b>Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung</b></i>   <i><b>Deutsche Zeitung in Norwegen</b></i>   <i>Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden</i>   <i><b>Figli d'Italia</b></i>   <i>Fronten</i>   <i><b>Gândirea</b></i>   <i><b>Gioventù Fascista</b></i>   <i><b>Je suis partout</b></i>   <i>La France au travail</i>   <i><b>Münchener Beobachter</b></i>   <i>Novopress</i>   <i>NS Månedshefte</i>   <i>Norsk-Tysk Tidsskrift</i>   <i><b>Das Schwarze Korps</b></i>   <i><b>Der Stürmer</b></i>   <i><b>Il Popolo d'Italia</b></i>   <i>Sfarmă-Piatră</i>   <i><b>Signal</b></i>   <i><b>Vlajka</b></i>   <i><b>Völkischer Beobachter</b></i>   <i>Nash Put'</i>   <i>Fashist l'Alba</i>
<b>Film</b>	<i>Der Sieg des Glaubens</i>   <i>Tag der Freiheit: Unsere Wehrmacht</i>   <i><b>Triumph of the Will</b></i>
<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Allach</b>
<b>Related topics</b>	<b>Art of the Third Reich</b>   <b>Fascist architecture</b>   <b>Heroic realism</b>   <b>Nazi architecture</b>   <b>Nazism and cinema</b>   <b>Nazi plunder</b>

## Organizations

<b>Institutional</b>	<b>Ahnenerbe</b>   Chamber of Fasci and Corporations   <b>Grand Council of Fascism</b>   <b>Imperial Way Faction</b>   Italian Nationalist Association   Nationalsozialistischer Reichsbund für Leibesübungen   Quadrumvirs
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<b>Activist</b>	Fascist Union of Youth   <a href="#">German American Bund</a>   <a href="#">Russian Fascist Organization</a>   Union of Fascist Little Ones   Union of Young Fascists – Vanguard (boys)   Union of Young Fascists – Vanguard (girls)
<b>Paramilitary</b>	<a href="#">Albanian Militia</a>   <a href="#">Black Brigades</a>   <a href="#">Blackshirts</a>   Blueshirts   <a href="#">Einsatzgruppen</a>   <a href="#">Gold shirts</a>   <a href="#">Greenshirts</a>   <a href="#">Greyshirts</a>   <a href="#">Hitler Youth</a>   <a href="#">Heimwehr</a>   Iron Wolf (organization)   Lăncieri   <a href="#">Makapili</a>   <a href="#">Silver Legion of America</a>   <a href="#">Schutzstaffel</a>   <a href="#">Sturmabteilung</a>   <a href="#">Waffen-SS</a>   <a href="#">Werwolf</a>
<b>International</b>	Axis powers   <a href="#">NSDAP/AO</a>   <a href="#">ODESSA</a>

## History

<b>1910s</b>	<a href="#">Arditi</a>   <a href="#">Fascio</a>
<b>1920s</b>	<a href="#">Aventine Secession</a>   <a href="#">Acerbo Law</a>   <a href="#">March on Rome</a>   <a href="#">Beer Hall Putsch</a>   Italian economic battles
<b>1930s</b>	March of the Iron Will   German federal election, November 1932   German federal election, March 1933   <a href="#">Enabling Act</a>   <a href="#">6 February 1934 crisis</a>   1934 Montreux Fascist conference   <a href="#">Spanish Civil War</a>   <a href="#">Anti-Comintern Pact</a>
<b>1940s</b>	<a href="#">World War II</a>   <a href="#">The Holocaust</a>   25 Luglio   <a href="#">Denazification</a>   <a href="#">Nuremberg Trials</a>

## Lists

[Anti-fascists](#) | Books about Hitler | [British fascist parties](#) | [Fascist movements by country](#) (A-F | G-M | N-T | U-Z) | Nazi ideologues | [Nazi leaders](#) | Speeches by Hitler | [SS personnel](#) |

## Related topics

[Anti-fascism](#) | [Anti-Nazi League](#) | Christofascism | [Clerical fascism](#) | [Cryptofascism](#) | [Ecofascism](#) | [Esoteric Nazism](#) | [Fascist \(epithet\)](#) | Fascist mysticism | [Germanisation](#) | [Glossary of Nazi Germany](#) | Hitler salute | [Italianization](#) | Italianization of South Tyrol | [Islamofascism](#) | Japanization | [Ku Klux Klan](#) | [Neo-fascism](#) | [Neo-Nazism](#) | [Roman salute](#) | [Social fascism](#) | [Synarchism](#) | [Unite Against Fascism](#) | [Völkisch movement](#) | Women in Nazi Germany |

[Category](#) | [Portal](#) |

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