

Party, by Hitler's order, in Mexico and other countries, and reintroduced to Mexico by William F. Buckley, senior and son, in the postwar period, as a CIA office agent in Mexico. That kind of stuff.

To find what creates these kinds of things, LaRouche elaborated, people must know something about history. "The top power in the world is not people in governments. The top power in the world is represented by international, financier oligarchical cartel interests, typified by the Synarchist International of the period 1918-1945, which was responsible for

the entirety of the fascist phenomenon in Europe, and the wars of that period. Entirely, including Japan. Entirely.

"These were financier interests who were protected by the Truman Administration at the end of the war. They are intact. They exist today. These are the guys, these banking circles, which run government from above, which have a separate ability, a separate capability, to use even facilities of government, to get access to everything, and to run such an operation. Who could run 9/11? These guys. They are the ones who can run such an operation."

The 'Quijano Dossier' and the National Security Threat to the United States

The LaRouche in 2004 campaign committee released this chronology and fact-sheet on July 23 in connection with Lyndon LaRouche's July 15 webcast statement on the terrorist threat.

Democratic Party Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on July 15 identified former associate Fernando Quijano as part of a serious national security threat to the United States. He identified Quijano as a bit-player in a third-generation Nazi International apparatus, involving the likes of Spanish Falange fascist Blas Piñar, and leading Mexican Synarchist circles. It is this apparatus of Spain, Italy, France, and Western Hemispheric-based, regrouped Falange Fascists and outright Nazis, which is being primed for terrorist operations, targetting the United States, of both a right-wing and left-wing Synarchist pedigree. The so-called left-wing Synarchist apparatus is typified today by the *putschist* networks of the Humala brothers in Peru; the *cocalero* narco-insurgents now staging an insurrection to break up Bolivia, along ethnic lines; and the ruling Hugo Chávez regime in Venezuela, which flaunts its support for the legal theories of the "Crown Jurist" of Hitler's Nazi state, Carl Schmitt. The right-wing Synarchist manifestation is typified by Quijano and his handful of collaborationists in the splinter group MSI-a, who are openly allied with Spain's Blas Piñar, and the circles of Roberto Fiore and Alessandra Mussolini in Italy, who promote their neo-Fascist revival under the banner "We are the children of Mussolini."

The active involvement of Roberto Fiore in the present activation of the trans-Atlantic Nazi/Fascist revival is the clearest indication of the

terrorist potential embedded in this right-wing Synarchist apparatus. Fiore fled to Great Britain in the early 1980s to avoid prosecution for membership in an illegal association, after he was implicated in the 1969-81 "Strategy of Tension" irregular warfare destabilization of Italy, which culminated with the December 1980 Bologna train station bombing which killed more than 80 people. As LaRouche warned earlier this year, the March 11, 2004 Madrid train bombings conformed precisely to the "Strategy of Tension" modus operandi of the right-wing Synarchist circles, typified by Fiore.



Spanish Franco fascist Blas Piñar (above), the Fernando Quijano group's ideological mentor, has been trying for years to regroup and mobilize various "small but muscular" pro-fascist groups in Spain, Italy, and Ibero-America which include terrorist profiles, around Piñar's Franco fascist group, Frente Español.

The central, albeit underling role of Quijano in the neo-Nazi resurgence and the consequent terrorist threat to the U.S.A., is of added significance due to Quijano's longstanding status as an asset of former CIA death-squad liaison (1960-67), Nestor Sanchez.

Sanchez was identified in the Lawrence Walsh Iran-Contra independent counsel report as a pivotal Pentagon participant in the Crisis Pre-Planning Group and the Special Situation Group, two White House intelligence units, headed by Vice President George H.W. Bush. Lt. Col. Oliver North was the staff secretary of both the CPPG and SSG.

The career CIA officer Sanchez was, at the time, the Undersecretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, and served as the point-of-contact for another "former" CIA officer, Félix Rodríguez, who ran the right-wing assets in Central America in Honduras and El Salvador. Rodríguez's operation included guns-for-drugs trafficking between Colombia, Central America, and the United States. Aspects of this narco-insurgency feature of the Nicaraguan "Contras" White House program was documented by Sen. John Kerry in his "Kerry Commission" study for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In Spring 1985, when LaRouche sponsored the production of a published report and an hour-long video documentary, "Soviet Unconventional Warfare in Ibero-America: The Case of Guatemala," exposing the narco-insurgency in the region, Nestor Sanchez personally intervened to spike the collaboration between the LaRouche associates and the Guatemalan participants. Despite the fact that Sanchez's role in this effort was known to Quijano, two years later, at the latest, Sanchez had cultivated a special relationship with Quijano. By 1987, Quijano was boasting to select colleagues that Sanchez was his "high-level CIA channel," and that Sanchez had assured him that LaRouche would go to prison and never get out alive. This was more than a year prior to the Federal trial in Alexandria, Virginia, in which LaRouche was railroaded into Federal prison on a 15-year sentence. Quijano continued to spread the lie that LaRouche would never leave prison alive, among members of the LaRouche association in Ibero-America, Germany, and the United States up through Jan. 26, 1994, when LaRouche was released from Federal prison on parole.

In the same timeframe that the Sanchez-Quijano relationship was developing, Quijano was also establishing deep ties to the Blas Piñar, the former official in the Franco government in charge of the Institute for Hispanic Culture in Madrid, which ran Falangist recruiting operations throughout Ibero-America. During the period of Sanchez's active CIA involvement with the Central American death squads, Blas Piñar's



Leading elements of Blas Piñar's regroupment in Italy formed a front earlier this year; they include Il Duce's fascist granddaughter Alessandra Mussolini; formerly jailed 1980s terrorist leader Roberto Fiori (right); and Piñar's representative Rafael López-Diéguez (between them).

son had participated in an attempted military coup in Spain, which was crushed when the new King Juan Carlos refused to give his imprimatur to the Fascist *putsch*.

The Quijano dossier is of vital importance for security services responsible for counter-terrorist intelligence, particularly in the Washington, D.C./Northern Virginia region. What follows is a summary chronology of events, documenting the outright German Nazi origins of the networks presently operating in Europe and the Western Hemisphere. The chronology is principally based on the recent article by William F. Wertz, Jr., published in the July 9 and July 16 issues of *Executive Intelligence Review*, "The Nazi-Instigated National Synarchist Union of Mexico: What It Means for Today."

Timeline of Synarchist Terror Threat

1910: Beginning of Mexican Revolution to establish Mexican national sovereignty. The Revolution is an historical continuation of earlier efforts including those of Mexican President Benito Juárez, who forged an alliance with U.S. President Abraham Lincoln to establish a community of principle between Mexico and the U.S.A.

1917: Mexican Constitution includes articles which declare that Mexican subsoil resources belong to Mexico and which limit the power of the Catholic Church, according to the principle of separation of Church and State as reflected in

the U.S. Constitution and in the precedent of Spain's Bourbon King Carlos III.

1921: Oilman William F. Buckley, Sr. and Thomas W. Lamont of the J.P. Morgan banking interests form the American Association of Mexico to overthrow the Mexican Revolution.

November 1921: Buckley is expelled from Mexico by President Álvaro Obregón, for participation in a "counterrevolutionary conspiracy." Obregón is then assassinated in 1928.

1926-29: The Cristero Rebellion is launched in Mexico to back the feudal privileges of the Jesuit-controlled, ultramontane Mexican Catholic Church in alliance with foreign oil interests. The rebellion is backed by Buckley-Morgan interests. Buckley refers René Capistrán Garza—leader of the Jesuit-created Catholic Association of Mexican Youth (ACJM) and the National League for the Defense of Religious Liberty, which form the core of the Cristeros—to Nicholas Brady, president of the New York Edison Company and the United Electric Light and Power Company for funding.

1934: The National League for the Defense of Religious Liberty is replaced by the "Legion" and subsequently by "The Base." The Base is a secret Church-controlled organization, which has 11 sections. Acción Nacional, which later became the PAN, is the first, and the National Synarchist Union (UNS) is the eleventh.

1934: Hitler, who consolidated his power in Nazi Germany in 1933, begins to focus on Mexico as the key to his strategy for Ibero-America.

1934: Hitler appoints Gen. Wilhelm von Faupel to direct the Ibero-American Institute in Berlin. Von Faupel was a member of the staff of the Argentine War College in Buenos Aires in 1911; the military counselor to the Inspector General of the Argentine Army in 1921; held a high military post in the Brazilian Army in 1926; and later in 1926 became Inspector General of the Peruvian Army.

1936: The Nazis and Mussolini's Fascists back the fascist insurgency of Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain and promote the Falange of José Antonio Primo de Rivera in Spain as the vehicle for penetrating Ibero-America against the United States. The Falange Exterior is created as a Spanish-speaking division of the Foreign Organization of the German Nazi Party.

June 13, 1936: Oscar Hellmuth Schreiter, a card-carrying member of the Nazi Party, founds the Anti-Communist Center in Guanajuato, Mexico.

May 23, 1937: According to now-declassified U.S. and Mexican intelligence documents, the same Schreiter founds the National Synarchist Union in the city of León, in the Mexican state of Guanajuato. According to U.S. intelligence, the Nazi Schreiter provided all of the finances for the UNS during its first year of operation from the Nazi German Legation in Mexico City.

Nov. 1, 1937: The first National Synarchist Union Regional Committee in the United States is founded in Los



Spanish Falange founder and ideologue José Antonio Primo de Rivera, another of the Quijano group's models.

Angeles. Other regional committees are founded in Bakersfield, California, and El Paso and McAllen, Texas. Over 50 local committees existed. The Synarchists plan to organize espionage and sabotage in the United States on behalf of the Nazis and the Imperial Japanese.

March 18, 1938: Mexican President Lázaro Cárdenas expropriates foreign oil holdings. Standard Oil and Royal Dutch Shell launch a boycott of Mexico, which forces Mexico to sell its oil to the Axis powers and opens Mexico to Nazi penetration operations.

Oct. 8, 1938: Hitler and Franco sign a pact giving the Nazis the power to direct Spain's national and international policy. Schools are established for Spanish fascists in Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover, and Vienna. Hans Hellerman, the head of the Nazi Party in Spain in 1936, is deployed to Mexico on orders of the Ibero-American Institute to give military training to the Spanish Falange.

Aug. 23, 1939-June 22, 1941: While the Hitler-Stalin Pact is in effect, the Nazis and the Communists work together to oppose "Yankee imperialism."

End of 1940: Von Faupel arranges for General Franco and Colonel Fugirito, representing Japan's General Tojo, to sign a secret treaty laying the basis for Nazi, Falange, and Imperial Japanese coordination of military operations in Mexico, the rest of Ibero-America, and the Philippines. The plan for Mexico includes the option of an invasion of the United States from Mexico.

1940: William F. Buckley, Sr. promotes Nelson Rockefeller to head the Office of Coordination of Inter-American Affairs. Rockefeller is an executive of Standard Oil, which supplies oil to Nazi Germany and Japan before Pearl Harbor and continues to supply oil to Franco's Spain after Pearl Harbor. Before the war, Avery Rockefeller, nephew of John D. Rockefeller, was a partner in Schröder, Rockefeller and Com-

pany, an investment bank whose other partners included Baron Bruno von Schröder in London and Kurt von Schröder of the Bank for International Settlements and the Gestapo in Cologne, Germany. Allen Dulles was a board member of this bank.

Jan. 8, 1941: Franco establishes the Council of Hispanidad as the avenue through which to re-establish the Spanish Empire under Nazi domination. The fascist ideology of Hispanidad, designed by von Faupel, is to be used against Roosevelt's Pan-American Good Neighbor policy.

1941: Cardinal Francis J. Spellman becomes the "Grand Protector" and "Spiritual Advisor" to the Sovereign Military Order of Malta (SMOM). The treasurer of SMOM is John J. Raskob, who, as head of the Democratic National Committee, opposed Franklin D. Roosevelt's nomination and election in 1932, and worked with the Morgan Bank's John Davis to finance a planned military coup against FDR in 1934. William F. Buckley, Sr., Nicholas Brady, William F. Buckley, Jr., and James Jesus Angleton are all members of the SMOM.

November 1941: U.S. intelligence reports that the Japanese Legation in Mexico has set aside a large fund to finance an armed movement of Synarchists in the U.S. Southwest.

November 1941: Roosevelt and Mexican President Avila Camacho sign Good Neighbor Agreement recognizing Mexican sovereign control over its oil resources.

Nov. 30, 1941: Creation of National Anti-Synarchist Committee for the Defense of Democracy in the Mexican Congress.

Dec. 7, 1941: Pearl Harbor is attacked by the Imperial Japanese.

Dec. 12, 1941: National Synarchist Union chief Salvador Abascal is replaced by Manuel Torres Bueno. Abascal proceeds to set up a colony in Baja California Sur near the Bay of Magdalena, where the Japanese have plans to establish a naval base. One of his closest collaborators is a Japanese-Mexican. His personal secretary is a member of the Nazi Party of Mexico, operating under a Mexican pseudonym. The project is identified by Mexican Deputy Alfredo Félix Díaz Escobar as a "German and Japanese concern."

November 1943: Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, the pro-Franco ally of the equally pro-Franco Cardinal Francis J. Spellman, visits Mexico and meets with the leadership of the National Synarchist Union and PAN. In the aftermath of the U.S. victory at Midway and the Russian victory at Stalingrad, Sheen and Spellman persuade the Church-controlled UNS to abandon its public anti-American rhetoric and reorient towards a post-war form of Anglo-American fascism, based on the



Argentine collaborators of Blas Piñar's groups who have been allied with Quijano, Mario Caponnetto (left), and Rafael Breide Obeid.

writings of the Argentine fascist priest, Julio Meinvielle.

April 10, 1944: José Antonio de la Lama y Rojas attempts to assassinate Mexican President Avila Camacho. The National Synarchist Union holds a memorial for de la Lama.

June 1944: The National Synarchist Union newspaper appeals to the Mexican Army to carry out a coup. Synarchist meetings are banned, its newspaper is suspended, and its editor indicted.

February 1945: The Base, which controls the National Synarchist Union, moves to replace Torres Bueno as UNS chief. When he refuses to resign, the Base takes over the UNS, thus creating two factions, which continue to the present day.

1952: William F. Buckley, Jr. is assigned by James Jesus Angleton, director of counterintelligence for the CIA under Allen Dulles, to set up the first CIA office in Mexico City. After World War II, Dulles, who headed the wartime Office of Strategic Services (OSS) operations in Germany and who worked with Angleton, head of the OSS in Italy, protected his Nazi collaborators. Members of the Nazi SS leadership were spirited out of Germany via the "Rat Line," first to Italy and then to Franco's Spain, whence they escaped to Ibero-American countries.

1954: The National Synarchist Union reorganizes itself, creating a series of primary schools and institutes. The latter are military, confessional schools of the medieval type. The purpose is to take over Mexico from within.

1955: The Falange-Church Council is reorganized into the National Organization of the Anvil. Its leadership includes Salvador Abascal until his death in 2000. In 1955, the Anvil creates the Frente Universitario Anticomunista in Puebla; in 1961, the Movimiento Universitario de Renovadora Orientación in Mexico City; and in 1971, the Tecos at the Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara. These organizations constitute notorious and savage street-thug capabilities that figure in several attempted destabilizations of the Mexican nation in

The BUCKLEYS

A Family Examined

BY CHARLES LAM MARKMANN



William F. Buckley, Sr. fostered the Cristero revolt on behalf of Anglo-American financial interests. Ninety years later, his son William F. Buckley, Jr. is a coordinator of Carlist/Synarchist operations against LaRouche. In this photo, the younger Buckley is seated; the elder is standing to his left.

the late 1960s and early 1970s. In the late 1960s, the Tecos, under the leadership of the son of the founder of the Popular Union, Anacleto González Flores, emerges as a faction in opposition to the Anvil. The Popular Union, based in Jalisco, was the core of the Cristero movement. Before she resigned from association with Lyndon LaRouche, Marivilia Carrasco and her collaborators would give their political contacts a copy of Anacleto González Flores's book, *You Will Be King*.

1966: Blas Piñar founds the pro-Franco fascist party, Fuerza Nueva, in Madrid, Spain.

1968: Salvador Abascal publishes the bi-monthly *Combat Newsletter* with his Synarchist collaborator Salvador Borrego.

1972: The Anvil creates a religious order called the Society of Crusaders for Christ the King to infiltrate the Mexican Armed Forces.

December 1981: Blas Piñar's son, Spanish Army Capt.

Blas Piñar Gutiérrez, publishes a manifesto defending military officers implicated in a coup attempt 10 months earlier, for which he is incarcerated for two months. Today, the rehabilitated younger Piñar is a Brigadier General in the Spanish Army.

1985: The Society of Crusaders for Christ the King becomes the official spiritual advisors to the Mexican Army, thus effecting a significant takeover of the Mexican Army on behalf of the organizers of the synarchist Cristero Rebellion.

1985: LaRouche's associates in Mexico publish a book, entitled *The PAN: Party of Treason*, which documents the Nazi origins of the National Synarchist Union and the PAN.

1985: In reaction to the publication of the PAN book, Fernando Quijano defends José Vasconcelos, who was a member of the Church-Falange Council of Hispanidad, a sub-chief of the National Synarchist Union, and the editor of *Timón*, a magazine shut down in 1940 by the Mexican government because it was pro-Nazi. Quijano begins to attack Friedrich Schiller and Erasmus and to defend the Hapsburgs, while denouncing Spain's Carlos III as Masonic. Salvador Lozano, Quijano's ghost-writer, makes the same argument. Quijano deploys Ricardo Olvera of Mexico to Spain for eight months to establish an office there. Before his trip, Olvera is a supporter of Mexican President Benito Juárez. Upon his return he is a brainwashed supporter of Franco. At a Christmas party, Quijano sings the song of the Cristeros.

1985-87: Fernando Quijano becomes an asset of former CIA death-squad liaison (1960-67) Nestor Sanchez, who assures him that LaRouche will go to prison and never get out alive.

August 1988: Amphichion Congress takes place in Panama organized by General Antonio Noriega. Fernando Quijano organizes Argentine fascists Mario Caponnetto and Rafael Breide Obeid to attend, both of whom four years later attend the founding conference of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSI-a) in Tlaxcala, Mexico.

Jan. 27, 1989: LaRouche and several of his associates are framed up and railroaded into prison.

1988-90: Marivilia Carrasco travels to Spain, meets Franco-ite fascist Piñar, who introduces her to other high-level Spanish fascists.

1990: Alejandro Peña of Venezuela is sent to Argentina for the first time by Quijano.

September 1990: While LaRouche is wrongfully imprisoned in the United States, Fernando Quijano delivers an anti-Semitic, fascist speech entitled " 'Black Legend' Hides Truth on History of Americas," defending the Spanish Inquisition and the expulsion of the Jews and Moors from Spain, in a repudiation of everything LaRouche stands for.

1991: Alejandro Peña goes to Argentina for the second time, and returns with a new line defending Tradition, Family and Property (TFP) as *caballeros* (gentlemen). LaRouche had previously exposed TFP as an oligarchical secretive paramilitary cult, militantly opposed to Pope John Paul II.

August 1991: Alejandro Peña begins study of the Argentine anti-Semitic, fascist priest Julio Meinville, whose “economic views” he promotes under the influence of Fernando Quijano.

1991-92: Carrasco meets frequently with the National Synarchist Union chief Salvador Abascal and his collaborator Salvador Borrego.

May 1992: While LaRouche is still wrongfully imprisoned, Quijano founds the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSI-a), with the same initials as Mussolini’s MSI, in Tlaxcala, Mexico. Attendees include Argentine fascists Mario Caponnetto and Rafael Breide Obeid and the brother of Hugo Chávez of Venezuela.

The MSI-a functions as a Trojan horse deployed against LaRouche from its inception. Ricardo Olvera gives a speech praising Franco and *Hispanidad*, which he ends with: “Viva Franco! Viva Iturbide!” Iturbide had proclaimed himself Emperor of Mexico in 1822 and was executed as a traitor in 1824. He is the hero of Jesuit Father Bernard Bergoend and National Synarchist Union chief Salvador Abascal.

1992: Alejandro Peña’s third trip to Argentina lasts eight months, during which he begins to do “research” on José Antonio Primo de Rivera, the founder of the Spanish Falange, whose theories Quijano had already begun to advocate in 1991 prior to the Tlaxcala conference.

June 1992: The Spaniard Eduardo Casarramona Obiols, who is the personal representative of Blas Piñar in Ibero-America, contacts the MSI-a in Mexico. His wife is the personal secretary of former Chilean dictator Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

During the 1990s, he stays with the MSI-a’s Alejandro Peña whenever he visits Venezuela. He is so close to Peña that he knows about Peña’s resignation from association with LaRouche in 1998 before it is made public. Casarramona’s first contacts are with Ada and Ricardo Olvera. Olvera, who was brainwashed during eight months in Spain in 1985, now works for the newspaper of the Catholic Diocese in Sacramento, California, where he has penned slanders of LaRouche from a synarchist standpoint.

Early 1990s: Blas Piñar travels frequently to Mexico where he gives classes to the youth of the PAN in Puebla, Mexico City, and Monterrey. He is protected by his friend, Fernando Gutiérrez Barrios, the Interior Secretary of Mexico.

1990s: Rafael Breide Obeid and Mario Caponnetto visit the Escuela Preparatoria Vasconcelos in Tijuana, Mexico every year. This school is part of the Autonomous University of Guadalajara run by the Tecos faction of the Anvil.

1993: Alejandro Peña begins teaching “clandestine”



Mexican Synarchist Union leader Salvador Abascal (left) met with Quijano/Carrasco leaders in Mexico, who have been circulating his tracts, along with those of another Synarchist leader, Anacleto González Flores (right).



classes in Barquisimeto, Venezuela to a grouplet around Virgin-seer Yelidza Querales, with Fernando Quijano’s approval. At this time, Quijano puts out the line that the only way change will occur in Ibero-America is via military coups. Quijano drops any pretext of organizing around the ideas of LaRouche in favor of organizing the armed forces of Ibero-American nations.

1994: Carrasco makes a second trip to Spain, organized by Quijano, during which she stays in Blas Piñar’s house for a week and a half to two weeks. During this trip she visits the Escorial and the Franco mausoleum. Upon her return she tells a colleague in Mexico that her visit to Franco’s burial site in the Valley of the Fallen had been an electrifying experience which began the process of her conversion to “real” Catholicism.

1995: Peña begins to organize in Chile, making 4-5 trips to Chile over the 1990s. He resists distributing the July 1995 issue of *EIR*’s *Resumen Ejecutivo* magazine, which contains an attack on the Chilean neo-liberal economic model.

April 1996: Clemente Gutiérrez Pérez becomes national chief of the National Synarchist Union faction controlled by the Anvil.

1996: Blas Piñar visits Peru and gives an address on the “Black Legend and the Role of Spain” to the Association of Notaries, during which he cites Fernando Quijano as a source, but when approached by LaRouche’s associates in Peru, refuses all discussion.

1996: In a private meeting, Salvador Abascal tells Mari-vilia Carrasco that she will be excommunicated if she attacks Aristotle. He also says LaRouche is a pantheist for promoting Nicolaus of Cusa.

October 2000: Several months after LaRouche is finally released from parole, Quijano is forced to resign. Quijano has functioned as a Nazi-Falange agent against LaRouche since at least 1985.

2000: Vicente Fox, the candidate of the PAN, is elected



The “Good Neighbor” alliance between Presidents Franklin Roosevelt (left) and Lázaro Cárdenas was the historical target of the Spanish Franco-ites and Nazis, their Mexican Synarchist Union, and the Buckley family circles operating in Mexico.

President of Mexico. Fox was the first PAN candidate elected governor in Mexico in the state of Guanajuato, the birthplace of the National Synarchist Union of Mexico. The son of Salvador Abascal, Carlos Abascal Carranza, who is the former President of Coparmex, becomes the Minister of Labor. The current National President of the PAN, Luis Felipe Bravo Mena, is a follower of Blas Piñar, as is the PAN leader Felipe Calderon, who is considering becoming a candidate for President to succeed Fox.

November 2001: The magazine *Maritornes: Notebooks of Hispanidad* is launched in Argentina. Its editorial board includes Blas Piñar of Spain; Antonio Caponnetto, Rafael Breide Obeid, and Víctor Raúl Ordóñez of Argentina; and Alexandra Wilhelmsen, daughter and political heir of Frederick Wilhelmsen, co-founder of Northern Virginia’s Christendom College, along with William F. Buckley’s brother-in-law, L. Brent Bozell. Alexandra Wilhelmsen, like her now-deceased father, is based at the University of Dallas in Texas, which is a base of operations for Otto von Hapsburg and the Buckley-connected pro-Franco Nashville Agrarian-Distributist alliance.

Anne Carroll, the wife of Christendom College co-founder Warren Carroll, establishes a network of pro-Franco, Carlist private Catholic schools in Northern Virginia, attended by the children of Fernando Quijano’s collaborators beginning approximately 1995. During the 1970s, the Wilhelmsens and Carrolls attend annual two-month-long seminars at the Escorial in Spain.

January 2002: Carrasco has a phone conversation with LaRouche and other colleagues, in which she defends synarchism, and *Hispanidad* more generally.

Feb. 2002: Carrasco visits Leesburg, Virginia, where she

celebrates her 50th birthday with Delia and Salvador Lozano, who had resigned from the LaRouche organization only days earlier after being questioned about the Christendom College-centered, pro-Franco network of private Catholic schools in Northern Virginia. She also meets with Fernando Quijano at the same party.

April 19, 2002: *EIR* publishes “‘Catholic’ Schools Plot Exposed: Who Is Snuffing Your Neighbor’s Kittens?”

June 27, 2002: Gutiérrez Pérez states in an interview in *Falange Today* that he works with Blas Piñar’s Fuerza Nueva, Falange Española Tradicionalista de las JONS, Falange Española Independiente, la Comunidad Tradicionalista, Juventudes Tradicionalistas Españolas in Spain,

Patria Argentina in Argentina, the International Third Position in England (the organization of Roberto Fiore), and with groups of radical Mexicans and a group of exiled Cubans in the United States.

Nov. 16-17, 2002: The Falange Española and Blas Piñar’s Fuerza Nueva hold a meeting in Madrid, attended by Roberto Fiore of the Forza Nuova in Italy, also by former Argentine Army Capt. Gustavo Breide Obeid of the Popular Party for Reconstruction (PPR), whose brother had attended the Tlaxcala MSI-a conference, and by the National Front of France, among others.

Jan. 26, 2003: Madrid follow-up meeting organized by Blas Piñar’s Fuerza Nueva and the Spanish Falange is attended by 3,000 people. Forza Nuova and the National Front are again there. The PPR sends a message of support, as does Alejandro Peña of Venezuela’s Democratic Bloc, who was at the MSI-a founding conference in 1992 and who resigned from the LaRouche organization in May 1998.

Feb. 5, 2003: Gustavo Breide, leader of the Argentine PPR, appears in a Trento, Italy meeting sponsored by Forza Nuova, as part of a national tour of Italy with Forza Nuova.

April 2003: Blas Piñar founds the Alternativa Nacional party in Spain. Piñar’s Alternativa Nacional and Roberto Fiore’s Forza Nuova work closely with the Liberta d’ Azione of Alessandra Mussolini, the granddaughter of Il Duce.

May 2003: Marivilia Carrasco tells colleagues at a Monterrey, Mexico youth cadre school that she “cannot endorse LaRouche’s attacks on synarchism,” such as those included in the speech LaRouche had just given. She also defends Mexico’s Cristero Rebellion.

July 21, 2003: Carrasco resigns from association with LaRouche, while continuing to organize the MSI-a, which

she and her collaborators set up from the beginning as a separate organization hostile to LaRouche. The immediate trigger for the resignation is her opposition to the publication of an article entitled “The Cristero War on Mexico: Synarchism Then and Now” in *EIR*.

Aug. 5, 2003: Marivilia’s brother and sister-in-law, Lorenzo Carrasco and Silvia Palacios, who organize for the MSI-a in Brazil, resign from association with LaRouche.

Aug. 5, 2003: *EIR* issues public notice of the resignation of the Carrascos, over the issue of synarchism.

Aug. 9, 2003: LaRouche issues his “Which Terrorists, Dick?” warning of a possible “9/11-like attack on the United States which would be traceable to Blas Piñar, as 9/11 was traced to Arabs.”

November 2003: The Carrascos release the first issue of their publication, *MSI-a Página Iberoamericana*.

Dec. 10, 2003: *Maritornes* founding editor Víctor Eduardo Ordóñez sends a slanderous, threatening, wildly anti-American open letter to LaRouche.

Dec. 17, 2003: *Maritornes* editorial board member Antonio Caponnetto sends a psychotic, slanderous open letter to LaRouche.

Jan. 25, 2004: “Together for a Social Movement” is founded in Milan, Italy under the slogans “Our Fascist Pride” and “We Are the Children of Mussolini,” and receives a telegram of support from Blas Piñar’s *Alternativa Nacional*.

March 11, 2004: Train bombings in Madrid, Spain, which LaRouche attributes to synarchist networks. Blas Piñar writes that he received phone calls of condolences over the Madrid terror bombing that day, from “our friends from Argentina,” Mario Caponnetto (who attended Quijano’s Tlaxcala conference and is brother of *Maritornes* editorial board member Antonio Caponnetto) and his wife.

March 19, 2004: Marivilia Carrasco defends Blas Piñar in a broadcast interview with Monterrey, Mexico’s radio station Tele Radio. Asked about LaRouche’s public attack on Piñar in connection with the Madrid terror bombing, during his then-ongoing visit to Monterrey, Carrasco called LaRouche’s remarks “obscene,” adding that Piñar and their mutual friends in Mexico and Argentina “would be incapable of doing something like that.”

May 14, 2004: Spain’s former Prime Minister José María Aznar, an ally of Dick Cheney, warns that he is certain that there will be a terrorist incident in the United States before the U.S. elections. The March 11 terrorist bombings in Spain occurred just before Spain’s national elections, in which Aznar’s party was defeated.

2004: Harvard’s Samuel Huntington publishes *Who Are We? The Challenges to America’s National Identity*, which



CIA chief Allen Dulles (left) and CIA counterintelligence director James Jesus Angleton pushed the growth of the (still strongly anti-American) synarchist groups in Mexico.

promotes a Clash of Civilizations between the United States and Mexico by falsely arguing that there is a conflict between the Catholic Hispanic culture of Mexican immigrants, and the Anglo-Protestant culture of the United States. This is precisely the line developed at the Nazi Ibero-America Institute in Berlin prior to World War II.

May 15, 2004: Juan Vicente Ugarte del Pino, who describes himself as “Blas Piñar’s best friend in Peru,” publishes an article in the Lima daily *La Razón* defending coca legalization. Ugarte del Pino and other Peruvian followers of Piñar systematically use the pages of *La Razón* to promote the Humala brothers, who head a fascist movement of “ethno-nationalist” storm-troopers modelled on Spanish dictator Franco’s Falange.

July 2004: The government of Mexican President Vicente Fox (PAN) threatens to charge former Mexican President Luis Echeverría and others in connection with several deaths which occurred on June 10, 1971. The special prosecutor is Ignacio Carrillo Prieto, whose grandfather, Jorge Prieto Laurens, was a founder of the ACJM. He later founded the Revolutionary Anti-Communist Party, which in 1940 backed the Presidential candidacy of Gen. Juan Andrew Almazán, who was supported by the Nazis. His campaign manager was Manuel Gómez Morín, the founder of the PAN and a member of the Church-Falange Council of Hispanidad.

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