

WHAT IT MEANS FOR TODAY

The Nazi-Instigated National Synarchist Union of Mexico

Part 2, by William F. Wertz, Jr.

Part 1, which appeared in last week's EIR, traced the origins of Synarchism in Mexico, including the founding of the National Synarchist Union (UNS) by the Nazis and the Spanish Falangists, and its wartime role in support of the Axis cause. Here, a new chapter begins, after Pearl Harbor and the Mexican declaration of war against the Axis powers: An anti-Roosevelt Anglo-American imperialist faction, acting through the Dulles-Buckley networks associated with Cardinal Spellman and Bishop Fulton Sheen of the United States, moved in to control the UNS. These networks remain active to this day, including notably against the LaRouche forces in Ibero-America. Two former LaRouche associates, Marivilia Carrasco and Fernando Quijano, went over to the synarchist camp.

4. Faction Fights Within Synarchism

The Pearl Harbor Effect

Just as there was an extraordinary paradigm shift in the United States immediately following the Dec. 7, 1941 bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese, a similar sudden shift occurred in Mexico, and affected the future direction of the UNS. This shift was accentuated by the fact that on Nov. 19, 1941, just 17 days before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Good Neighbor Agreement was signed with the United States, and a framework set up for the settlement of the oil question.

The Good Neighbor Agreement was the concrete realization of the Good Neighbor Policy of which President Franklin

D. Roosevelt had spoken in December 1932, and then again in his Inaugural Address on March 1, 1933. The most important aspect of the agreement was that the United States officially recognized Mexico's sovereign ownership of its subsoil wealth. The agreement contained six points: 1) an evaluation of the expropriated oil properties; 2) Mexico agreed to satisfy all outstanding claims of U.S. citizens for revolutionary damage and expropriated properties, through the payment of \$40 million over 14 years; 3) negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement; 4) the U.S. Treasury would stabilize currency through the purchase of Mexican pesos, and would buy Mexican silver at the fixed rate of 35¢ an ounce, renewing the arrangement it had prior to the oil expropriations; and 6) the U.S. Export-Import Bank would open credits to the Mexican government. The first credits were to expand the network of highways from border to border and from coast to coast.

In this connection, there were also significant moves made in the Mexican Congress to counter the UNS. On Oct. 14, 1941, Alfredo Félix Díaz Escobar, in a congressional debate on Synarchism, called the UNS a fascist fifth column in Mexico. Then on Nov. 30, 1941, after the signing of the Good Neighbor Agreement and a little more than a week before Pearl Harbor, the Mexican Congress approved the constitution of a group to resist the "regressive tendencies represented by the UNS," the National Anti-Synarchist Committee for the Defense of Democracy (Comité Nacional Antisinarquista y en Defensa de la Democracia).

When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in the wake of the U.S. recognition of Mexico's rights in the oil expropriations, the entire picture changed in Mexico. On Dec. 8, 1941, Mexico broke relations with Japan and on Dec. 12 with Ger-



*In 1986, Mariví Carrasco, then a leader of the LaRouche movement, gave a press conference in Washington, announcing the publication of the book *The PAN: Party of Treason*. Later, under the influence of Fernando Quijano (left), who founded the anti-LaRouche Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in 1992, she jumped into bed with her former fascist enemies, the Francoist Blas Piñar and Salvador Abascal, the chief of the National Synarchist Union (UNS).*

many and Italy, upon which Mexico had previously depended to sell its oil.

In May 1941, the UNS asserted that pan-Americanism concealed American imperialism and reasserted its intention to create an international bloc of Hispanic-American states to oppose the United States. However, after Pearl Harbor, Antonio Santacruz, the chief of the Base, which controlled the UNS, told the followers of UNS leader Salvador Abascal: “We must agree with the United States—because since Pearl Harbor it is a matter of life or death. . . .”

On Dec. 12, 1941, the Base effectively overthrew Salvador Abascal and replaced him with Manuel Torres Bueno.

On May 14, 1942, the Nazis sank the Mexican tanker, the *Potrero de Llano*, off the coast of Florida, and on May 17, a second tanker, the *Faja de Oro*. On May 28, the Chamber of Deputies approved a declaration of war. On May 30, the Senate followed. And on June 1, President Avila Camacho signed the decrees declaring that Mexico had been at war since May 22. In November 1942, all members of Congress subscribed to the formation of the National Anti-Nazi, Anti-Fascist Committee, which was an enlargement of the National Anti-Synarchist Committee for the Defense of Democracy. The president of the committee was Díaz Escobar.

One article in the constitution of this Committee read as follows:

“Given the documentary proof which we possess, we consider Sinarquismo and other organizations affiliated with it a fifth column which follows in Mexico the lead of the Falange Española and uses Nazi-Fascist tactics.”

After Pearl Harbor, although the Catholic Church was no less pro-Falange, it came under increasing pressure to at least publicly rein in the UNS, as is clear from Santacruz’s statement. The leadership of the Church could see the handwriting on the wall. Therefore, under pressure from the United States and from political forces within Mexico, it attempted to give the impression that it was breaking from the Falange, and even lied that it had nothing to do with either the UNS or the National Action Party (PAN), both of which it controlled through the secret Church-Falange Council or the Base.

A now declassified U.S. intelligence document authored on March 30, 1942 by Naval Attaché Harold Braman shows how the Mexican Catholic Church used a Spanish Monarchist later exposed as a Falangist to give Washington this impression: “The Catholic Church of Mexico which has had an important role in the building up of the Sinarquista movement in this country is about to throw aside its cooperation with the Falange in the direction of the group and will assume full control of the Sinarquistas as soon as ‘convenient,’ according to the Marqués de Castellón, representative here of the Spanish Monarchist-Catholic group.

“While this statement must be accepted with full reserve, the Marqués has excellent connections with the Church and is working here in close collaboration with the local representative of the National Catholic Welfare Conference of Washington, D.C. The Marqués states that the latter, whose name is Saavedra, is the ‘inside man’ on the matter and is waging a successful campaign to bring all Church dignitaries into line to agree on a detailed program for support of and direction of

The Fascist Ideology Of Hispanidad

On Nov. 7, 1940, Spain's Gen. Francisco Franco established the Council of Hispanidad in Madrid. The term *Hispanidad* was popularized in the 1930s by Falangist theoreticians and fine-tuned by the Ibero-American Institute of Berlin in the late '30s, for use by the Spanish Falange in Ibero-America. According to this ideology, the Middle Ages was the greatest period of man's spiritual development. Spain best represented this under the Hapsburg Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain Charles V (r. 1519-56), who sponsored the Counter-Reformation Council of Trent (1545-63); and under King Philip II of Spain (r. 1556-98), who brutally repressed the Revolt of the Netherlands, and whom the advocates of *Hispanidad* therefore regard as the defender of the faith.

However, the ultramontane unity of Christendom was disrupted by the Golden Renaissance, which gave birth to the sovereign nation-state, and by the Protestant Reformation, which the advocates of *Hispanidad* regard as pagan. The fight for the creation and development of sovereign nation-states, in opposition to the theocratic power of the Catholic Church, led to the suppression of the Jesuits

(founded in 1534) by Spain's King Carlos III in 1767. The synarchist advocates of *Hispanidad* regard this as the beginning of the hated Revolution, the first expression of which was the successful American Revolution of 1776.

The mission of Franco's Spain was to reverse this process and to re-establish a theocratic "Christian" Empire, using the methods employed by Franco's sponsors, Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, which originated in Spain under the Spanish Inquisition of Tomás de Torquemada (1420-1498). The advocates of *Hispanidad* thus hail the Spanish Inquisition and its methods, including the anti-Semitic expulsion from Spain of the Jews in 1492 and the Moors beginning in 1502 and completed in 1609 under King Philip III.

The synarchist advocates of *Hispanidad* oppose Spain's pro-American King Carlos III and his advisors, Conde de Aranda, Pedro Rodríguez de Campomanes, Gaspar de Jovellanos, et al. In their view, the greatest evils were introduced into Mexico by the leaders of the Mexican Independence movement, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and José María Morelos y Pavón, and worst of all, by Mexican President Benito Juárez. Their heroes are the Emperor Iturbide, Santa Ana, Maximilian, and Porfirio Díaz. They regard the United States of America as an Anglo-Saxon Protestant nation created by freemasons.

—William F. Wertz, Jr.

the Sinarquistas.

"The role of the Church in the Sinarquista Union has, to date, been a highly suspicious one. Local priests have long been known to supply lists of 'recommended' names for membership in the Union. The Falange, which directs the Axis propaganda work in the Union and its secret ally, the Acción Nacional, has had such a close connection with Archbishop of Mexico and various key Bishops that all Church activity in relation to the Sinarquistas has been suspected.

"It is the claim of the Spanish Monarchists, however, that the Archbishop has been 'using' the Sinarquistas for the advantage of the Church by 'playing along' with the Union and the Falange in order to ferret out the principal backers and leaders, obtain full information on the program, and gain control of the funds, to the end that full directional control of the union might be placed under the Church, either outwardly or secretly."

According to historian Alan Chase, in May 1942, this source was discredited when a dossier was presented which showed that he was not Spanish, but a Mexican named Luis Sevilla. In 1931 he sailed for Spain while out on bail pending charges of swindling a sum of money from General Limón. During the Spanish Civil War he worked in Marseilles, France as an agent of General Franco's Secret Service, posing as an

agent of the Spanish Monarchist Party. He came to Mexico in 1939 and maintained relations with Serrano, Franco's official representative. When the dossier was presented, he disappeared.

The March 30, 1942 report continues: Abascal "resigned recently after his arrest by the police on a charge of saying insulting things about the Mexican Army. Abascal denied the charge and was later released, but the incident embarrassed the Trueba Olivares brothers, who really run the Union and founded it for the Nazis, [and they] decided to send him to Lower California as Chief of the Colonization project there."

"One hundred thirty-two leftist deputies and forty senators of the National Congress have formed a 'National Anti-Sinarquista Committee for the Defense of Democracy' and have signed statements claiming the Union is against the democratic countries and liberalism. They charge that Sinarquismo is the 'real fifth Column of Mexico' and that it is working with the Spanish Falange.

"On March 3, 1942, this new Committee came out openly on the Church question by stating publicly that the Union is acting 'within' the 'Catholic Clergy,' that it is a political organization very similar to Spanish Fascism such as the Spanish Traditionalist Falangists, and that there was connection between all of these groups.

“In response, the Bishop of Guadalajara, Monsignor Garibi Rivero, issued a statement through the office of the Archbishop of Mexico, stating that the Church has nothing whatever to do with the Sinarquistas or the Acción Nacional. . . .”

UNS Taken Over by Anti-Roosevelt Anglo-American Faction

According to Mexican author Mario Gill, after the Nazi defeat at the Battle of Stalingrad on Feb. 2, 1943, it was clear that the synarchists’ future did not lie with the Axis powers, but rather with an adaptation to a pro-Franco, fascist faction in the United States. Under these conditions, the UNS was steered away from its openly anti-Yankee, pro-Axis direction, by the intervention of an anti-Roosevelt, Anglo-American imperialist faction spearheaded by Cardinal Francis J. Spellman of New York and Bishop Fulton Sheen, both of whom are mentioned favorably by Harvard’s Samuel “Clash of Civilizations” Huntington in his 2004 book *Who Are We?*

These two U.S. Church leaders, both of whom were allies of CIA director Allen Dulles and his deputy James Jesus Angleton, worked with the Base in Mexico to reorient the UNS towards a universal form of fascism under the guise of a New Christian Social Order.

Mario Gill’s thesis, which Héctor Hernández attempts to refute, was also the assessment of *El Popular*, the newspaper of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, which in its Dec. 14, 1943 issue wrote as follows:

“There is no doubt that the recent visit to Mexico of Msgr. Sheen, the pro-fascist ‘black leader’ of North American clericalism, contributed towards obtaining the conversion of the Mexican Synarchists to a new policy in tune with the demands of the situation of the new world.”

According to Gill, “Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen came to Mexico to assist at the Eucharistic Congress in Tulancingo, Hg. During his stay in the country he lodged at the house of Father Iglesias and it is known that he celebrated a series of conferences with the political leadership of the church, the mentors and confessors of the leading Synarchists. Upon his return to the U.S. in Nov. 1943 he made some declarations to the press in Washington in which he affirmed the following: ‘What Mexico needs is a revolution; no revolution has been less revolutionary than that of Mexico; the corruption in this country is scandalous and total. . . . [O]nly the religious faith of the people and their Catholic tradition can save Mexico.’ ” Sheen made this statement in the middle of World War II against the government of a wartime ally of the United States.

Gill stressed that Sheen’s views coincided exactly with those of the UNS and the PAN. Gill pointed out that Sheen,



CIA chief Allen Dulles (left) and CIA director of counterintelligence James Jesus Angleton were instrumental in fostering the synarchist networks in Mexico, as they had been in spiriting the Nazi SS leadership out of Germany after the war, to Italy and Franco’s Spain.

Cardinal Francis J. Spellman, and the Rev. Jerome P. Holland represented a faction in the U.S. Catholic Church which wanted to establish a New Christian Order in America. Spellman was known as one of those who had fought on behalf of Franco, in the United States. Holland was the chief editor of the Catholic newspaper *The Tablet* in Brooklyn, N.Y. On May 8, 1943, fresh from his trip to Mexico with Sheen, Father Holland published the Sinarquistas’ 16-point program. In the same issue, he defended the Franco regime.

This grouping in the U.S. Catholic Church is the old network of William F. Buckley, Sr. and the Morgan interests, who had been deeply involved in attacking the Mexican government and encouraging the Cristero Rebellion from the turn of the century. Since 1921, Buckley had worked with Thomas W. Lamont of J.P. Morgan to form the American Association of Mexico. In November 1921, he had been expelled from Mexico for “counterrevolutionary conspiracy” by President Alvaro Obregón. It was Buckley who had encouraged René Capistrán Garza, the military head of the National League, to meet Nicholas Brady, president of the New York Edison Company and the United Electric Light and Power Company, to obtain funding for the Cristeros.

Before Pearl Harbor, William F. Buckley, Sr. promoted Standard Oil executive Nelson Rockefeller, whose company sold oil to the Nazis, to head the Office of Coordination of Inter-American Affairs. His son, William F. Buckley, Jr. was assigned in 1952 by James Jesus Angleton, director of counterintelligence for the CIA under Allen Dulles, to set up the first CIA office in Mexico City.

Before the war, both Allen Dulles and his brother John Foster Dulles of the law firm Sullivan and Cromwell, had



Bishop Fulton Sheen (above) and Cardinal Francis J. Spellman were leaders of the anti-Roosevelt, pro-fascist faction in the United States. They worked with the Base in Mexico after Pearl Harbor, to reorient the UNS toward a "universal" form of fascism, known as the New Christian Social Order.



represented Schröder, Rockefeller and Company, an investment bank, whose partners included Avery Rockefeller, nephew of John D. Rockefeller, Baron Bruno von Schröder in London and Kurt von Schröder of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the Gestapo in Cologne, Germany. Alan Dulles was himself a board member.

The Spellman-Sheen operations in Mexico are totally coherent with the fact that after World War II, Alan Dulles, who had headed the 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. It is estimated that by 1950, about 16,000 Nazi immigrants were living in Spain.

Spellman and Sheen, both of whom supported Franco, were part of the corrupt elements in the Catholic Church, committed to imposing a form of "universal fascism" in the postwar period.

After ordination in 1919 and the receipt of two degrees from Catholic University of America in Washington in 1920, Sheen went to Louvain University in Belgium. He received a Ph.D. in philosophy and a "super-doctorate" in 1925. The University of Louvain was a center of support for the Cristeros. The Jesuit priest Alfredo Méndez Medina studied theology there, and was the ecclesiastical advisor to the National League for the Defense of Religious Liberty. The two main offices of the International Union of the Friends of the League were located in Rome and Louvain. Reportedly, Sheen won

the respect of G.K. Chesterton, the nominally Catholic "Distributionist" who in the June 8, 1933 issue of his publication *GK's Weekly*, endorsed Hitler's Nazi state.¹ During World War II, Spellman took Sheen under his wing. Sheen was also a personal friend of J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI, and was known for his anti-communism.

In 1941, Cardinal Spellman had become the "Grand Protector" and "Spiritual Advisor" to the Sovereign Military Order of Malta (SMOM), the American association of which was created in 1927. The treasurer of the SMOM was none other than John J. Raskob, the head of the Democratic National Committee (DNC), who opposed Franklin D. Roosevelt in his campaign to win the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1932, and who in 1934, inspired by the French fascist Croix de Feu, and working closely with Morgan Bank's John Davis, was the principal financier of the fascist coup plot against FDR. William F. Buckley, Sr. and Nicholas Brady were both members of the SMOM. William F. Buckley, Jr. is also a member, as was

James Jesus Angleton.

After Sheen's visit, the Fifth National Assembly of the Chiefs of the UNS occurred, also known as the Conference or Junta de los Volcanes. There, according to Gill, the UNS "corrected some tactical errors which were observed by Sheen including their rabid hispanism and anti-Yankee positions hostile to the U.S. and the democracies. Synarchism proclaimed that it did not admit an anti-Yankee hispanism, just as equally they could not admit an anti-Spanish Pan-Americanism. The thesis of *Hispanidad* as political theory which synarchists wielded initially against North America, as per their conviction and interest and according to the suggestion of the Nazi-Falangist fifth column (inspired by the policy of the Ibero-American Institute of von Faupel) was replaced by the following: Continental unity will never be attained if one attempts to de-hispanize the people who are found to the south of the United States, for which reason Pan-Americanism and Hispanidad ought not to be counterposed; but rather should be suitably harmonized. We consider that the Christian culture and origin of America are the better bases for attaining the unity of the Continent."

According to Gill, "The new fascist strategy for America was not the establishment of a new Hitlerian order, but rather a new type of fascism directed by the Church; a clerical-corporative regimen, that is, the New Christian Social Order."

Gill went on to say that the UNS began to look for help

1. See Stanley Ezrol, " 'Traditionalist' Cult Is Roman, Not Catholic," *EIR*, April 26, 2002.

from the more reactionary sectors of Anglo-American imperialism. All of the initial financiers of the UNS came from the philosophical and political camp of *Hispanidad*, “the brilliant theory of those who dream of the reconstruction of the empire of Philip II, those enamored of the old viceregal order.” This is also the wet-dream of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement’s (MSIA’s) Fernando Quijano.²

“But at the end of 1943 the situation in the world had changed. The hope of a triumph of fascism in Europe had disappeared. To rely on a force which is collapsing is a tactical error, and the UNS expediently revised its line. In this strategic turn it had the important participation of Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, the pro-fascist Catholic prelate, one of the prophets in America of the New Christian Social Order. It is unquestionable that the intervention of Monsignor Sheen was not purely theoretical, he did not confine himself to giving the line and pointing out the new plans of action to the organization. It is indubitable that he also opened new sources to the economic advantage of the UNS. Unquestionably the result was that after the trip of Monsignor Sheen to Mexico, Torres Bueno, the national chief of the UNS, began to have funds in large amounts from anti-Rooseveltian imperialist sectors of the U.S.”

Gill argues that the philosophical inspiration for the synarchist notion of the New Christian Social Order was the anti-Semitic fascist ideology of an Argentine priest, Julio Meinvielle (1905-73). Interestingly, Meinvielle’s thinking has been promoted by Alejandro Peña, formerly associated with Lyndon LaRouche, but now a leader of the oppositon to President Hugo Chávez in Venezuela, with connections into the exile Cuban community in Florida. Meinvielle’s views were also advocated by the MSIA’s Fernando Quijano.

5. Synarchism in the Post-War Period

The UNS from World War II to 1954

On Aug. 6, 1940 Salvador Abascal acceded to the leadership of the UNS. His father was a lawyer and a declassé landlord, who had been an important member of the Union

2. While *EIR* Founder and Contributing Editor Lyndon LaRouche was wrongfully imprisoned beginning Jan. 27, 1989, former LaRouche associate Fernando Quijano, who became an asset of the CIA’s Nestor Sánchez, attempted to take over the LaRouche association. In September 1990 he made a speech published in the Oct. 19, 1990 issue of *EIR*, in which he defended the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492 and defended the Spanish Inquisition. He advocated the theories of the founder of the Spanish Falange, José Antonio Primo de Rivera, and was a supporter of the Spanish fascist dictator, General Franco. He despised the memory of Mexican President Benito Juárez, defended Spain’s Philip II, and hated the pro-American Bourbon King of Spain, Carlos III. In 1992 he helped found the synarchist Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA).



UNS leader Salvador Abascal invoked the cult of “Hispanidad” against “hypocritical Judeo-Yankee imperialism.”

Popular or the “U.” Santacruz, the chief of the Base, had known Abascal since 1935, and nominated him as the new UNS leader. According to a now declassified report written by Harold Braman on March 30, 1942: “The German agents had . . . worked out a scheme for the Spanish Falangists in Spain to take over much of the active direction of the union, due to the desire to keep things on a Spanish language and culture basis, for public consumption. Abascal proved to be an ideal ‘stooge’ for leader, since he would take orders and he stood high with the Archbishop of Mexico. . . . [H]e was educated in the Seminario de Morelia at a time when the Rector was Luis María Martínez, now Archbishop of all Mexico. He formed a lasting friendship at the feet of this powerful church figure, and showed a fondness for aggressive church political work.”

Abascal’s pre-World War II predecessors included José Antonio Urquiza, who, although not an official chief of the UNS, became an icon of the group when he was assassinated on April 11, 1938. The UNS claimed that he was murdered under orders of President Cárdenas, although later it was disclosed that he was killed by one of his own peons. Nonetheless, he was treated by the UNS as a martyr, comparable to José Antonio Primo de Rivera, the founder of the Falange in Spain, who had the same first name.

José Trueba was officially the first chief of the UNS from its foundation until October 1938. He was followed by Manuel Zermeno Pérez until August 1940. He had been stabbed in the back following a Synarchist rally in Tepic on Jan. 12, 1939.

Abascal was an anti-Semitic fascist, thoroughly committed to overthrowing the Mexican Revolution, which he, like his fellow Synarchists, blamed on U.S. Ambassador Joel Poinsett’s actions in 1822. Typical of his mentality are two books which he wrote long after he had left the leadership of the UNS, but while he continued to be a leader of the Base, *La revolución antimexicana (The Anti-Mexican Revolution)* (1978) and *La constitución de 1917, destructora de la nación (The Constitution of 1917, the Destroyer of the Nation)* (1984). Under his leadership, the UNS was rabidly anti-U.S. and pro-Falange.

While denying that he and the UNS were Nazis, Abascal spewed forth the anti-Semitic, anti-U.S. line concocted by

the Nazi Wilhelm von Faupel's Ibero-American Institute in Berlin: "Only faithfulness to Hispanic culture, to *Hispanidad*, and to the political integration of all Hispanic America can free us from the hypocritical Judeo-Yankee imperialism, whose only objective is the destruction of our essence."

At the Third National Synarchist Meeting in October 1941, Abascal announced that he was going to head the colony in Baja California, and would hand over leadership of the UNS to Torres Bueno, who took over on Dec. 13, 1941. The colonization project, as we have demonstrated, was designed to serve the interests of the Axis powers. Torres Bueno was himself a close associate of the Nazi Helmuth Schreiter, and also of Abascal. However, after Pearl Harbor, Torres Bueno came under severe pressure from Santacruz and the Supreme Council of the Base, to change the line of the UNS and not to provide Abascal with the resources needed for the colonization project to succeed.

In December 1942, Abascal returned to Mexico City and began to speak publicly in opposition to the shift which was taking place in the UNS. In July 1943, he read some issues of *El Sinarquista*, in which the names of Hidalgo and Morelos, two Catholic priests who were the leaders of the Mexican Independence movement, whom he regarded as traitors, were placed at the same level as Emperor Iturbide, who was in his view, and the view of Jesuit operative Bernard Bergoend, one of Mexico's greatest heroes. Abascal also disagreed with the characterization in *El Sinarquista* of Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy as "absolutely sincere." Abascal saw the United States as the enemy of Mexico, and stated: "I have never believed in the Good Neighbor Policy, nor will I ever, until the United States converts to Catholicism."

In 1943, Alfonso Trueba, the editor of *El Sinarquista*, was replaced, because he refused to print pro-American articles. In December 1943, Torres Bueno declared that Synarchism would support Pan-Americanism and continental unity. Abascal objected.

In April 1944, Abascal wrote to Torres Bueno: "I was equally very upset to learn about the exoneration of Benito Juárez, at last year's León rally." Abascal considered Juárez, who forged an alliance with U.S. President Abraham Lincoln during the U.S. Civil War, and who became President of Mexico in 1867, to be a traitor. Torres Bueno broke with this commonly held Synarchist view as part of the UNS opportunist adaptation to the U.S.-led war effort.

Abascal also reproached Torres Bueno in a letter "for a most shameful act: putting on the same level the Christianity of the Mexican people with the 'Christianity' of the Protestant United States. . . ." Abascal wrote that he thought "that our destiny was in our Hispanic culture and in the ideological battle against Yankee imperialism."

In 1944 Abascal was expelled from the UNS. José and Alfonso Trueba Olivares, among others, soon followed him.

However, due to the pressure of Abascal's criticism, the UNS was desperate to show that it had not sold out to the

"imperialists" and abandoned its radical opposition to the Mexican Revolution. Therefore, Juan Ignacio Padilla, the deputy leader of the UNS, authored two articles in the June 22 issue of *El Sinarquista*: "This is no government" and "Synarchism appeals to the Army." The first declared that President Camacho was under the influence of forces bent on Sovietizing the government, and the second was a seditious appeal to the Army to prevent a communist coup. In the latter article, Padilla wrote:

"We have raised an army of five hundred thousand soldiers who are resolved to give Mexico a government with real authority. Can a regime be called a government when it is presided over by a man who prefers to abandon his people to the mercy of vultures in order not to annoy the vultures?"

This appeal to the Army was written in response to rumors of a general strike organized for July 5, in the event that a labor dispute at Puebla was not solved. Padilla declared that this strike was insurrectionary.

The government immediately imposed a ban on Synarchist meetings in the eight states which were its stronghold. The ban was extended within a week to all 28 states. *El Sinarquista* was suspended and its editor, Juan Ignacio Padilla, was indicted on charges of abuse of the President, breach of the peace, violation of the law of the press, and treason. On July 5, the public prosecutor denounced Synarchism as a mixture of "Spanish and Italian fascism," of the "*Jonsismo*" of Ramiro Ledesma, and the traditionalism of Vázquez de Mella, two factional leaders of the Spanish Falange.

The seriousness of the UNS call to arms is further underscored by the fact that on April 10, 1944, a young lieutenant, José Antonio de la Lama y Rojas, on guard at President Camacho's private elevator in the National Palace, used his revolver at close range, although he failed to kill the President. Two days later, the lieutenant died of bullet wounds received while trying to escape from prison. Lombardo Toledano publicly produced photos of de la Lama with Father Sáenz, who, according to Mario Gill, was one of the Jesuit advisors to the UNS. The weekly *Tiempo* published a report of a memorial for de la Lama held April 14 at the UNS headquarters. Subsequently a bomb plot was foiled against Camacho, a couple of ex-Presidents, and other officials. The 20 conspirators admitted they were Synarchists.

In response to Padilla's appeal to the Army, Capt. Castañeda Chevarría, a friend of de la Lama's, urged recruits in one training camp to mutiny.

In October 1944, the Base solicited Torres Bueno's resignation, but he refused. His proposed replacement, Gildardo González Sánchez, also refused to accept the position. The Base sent armed men to occupy the offices of the UNS, and accused Torres Bueno of embezzlement. At that point, Bueno, who had made the shift demanded of him by Santacruz, broke with his controllers.

In February 1945 the Supreme Council of the Base elected Carlos Athie Carrasco as the new national chief of the UNS,

What Is Synarchism?

“Synarchism” is a name adopted during the Twentieth Century for an occult freemasonic sect, known as the Martinists, based on worship of the tradition of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. During the interval from the early 1920s through 1945, it was officially classed by U.S.A. and other nations’ intelligence services under the file name of “Synarchism: Nazi/Communist,” so defined because of its deploying simultaneously both ostensibly opposing pro-communist and extreme right-wing forces for encirclement of a targetted government. Twentieth-Century and later fascist movements, like most terrorist movements, are all Synarchist creations.

Synarchism was the central feature of the organization of the fascist governments of Italy, Germany, Spain, and Vichy and Laval France, during that period, and was also spread as a Spanish channel of the Nazi Party, through Mexico, throughout Central and South America. The PAN party of Mexico was born as an outgrowth of this infiltration. It is typified by the followers of the late Leo Strauss and Alexandre Kojève today.

This occult freemasonic conspiracy, is found among

both nominally left-wing and also extreme right-wing factions such as the editorial board of the *Wall Street Journal*, the Mont Pelerin Society, and American Enterprise Institute and Hudson Institute, and the so-called integrist far right inside the Catholic clergy. The underlying authority behind these cults is a contemporary network of private banks of that medieval Venetian model known as *fondi*. The Synarchist Banque Worms conspiracy of the wartime 1940s, is merely typical of the role of such banking interests operating behind sundry fascist governments of that period.

The Synarchists originated in fact among the immediate circles of Napoleon Bonaparte; veteran officers of Napoleon’s campaigns spread the cult’s practice around the world. G.W.F. Hegel, a passionate admirer of Bonaparte’s image as Emperor, was the first to supply a fascist historical doctrine of the state. Nietzsche’s writings supplied Hegel’s theory the added doctrine of the beast-man-created Dionysiac terror of Twentieth-Century fascist movements and regimes. The most notable fascist ideologues of post-World War II academia are Chicago University’s Leo Strauss, who was the inspiration of today’s U.S. neo-conservative ideologues, and Strauss’s Paris co-thinker Alexandre Kojève.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

thus creating two organizations: the UNS-MTB and the UNS-CAC.

Bueno was replaced in his faction in May 1945 by his friend, Gildardo González Sánchez, who remained the chief of the UNS-MTB for two years.

According to Gill, the UNS-CAC group gained control of the newspaper *El Sinarquista*. The UNS-MTB group published a new newspaper, *Orden*. Athie had to abandon his position soon afterward, as a result of his being accused of robbing the Banco Internacional Inmobiliario. He was replaced by Hernán Leal Zetina.

In February 1946, the UNS-MTB faction entered electoral politics with the Partido Fuerza Popular (Popular Force Party), despite the fact that the UNS had always eschewed electoral politics. Enrique Morfín González was the first president of the party, which published its own newspaper, *El Poder*. In this first foray into electoral politics, only one candidate won a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, but this deputy resigned from the UNS-MTB before one year and became a high-ranking government employee. The UNS-MTB claimed electoral fraud.

Dissatisfaction with Bueno’s subservience to the government resulted in the replacement of González Sánchez by Luis Martínez Narezo from April 1947 until 1949. This change was welcomed by Abascal and by José Vasconcelos.

Once again, the UNS-MTB returned to its militant anti-government ways. In December 1948, members of the Popular Force staged a rally before the statue of Benito Juárez in the Alameda Central of Mexico City, during which they put a black hood on the head of Juárez. The registration of the Popular Force Party was cancelled one month later, on Jan. 28, 1949. The decision read as follows:

“The unpatriotic activities of the Popular Force Party, its confessional nature, its campaign of proselytism based on stirring up religious feelings, its ardent desire to modify the political organization of the country by means of violence, longing for times that have definitively gone, and the resemblance of its structure to fascism, have been undeniably established by the sad events of 19 December at the Juárez Hemiciclo, perpetrated by Popular Force and the UNS.”

In 1950, Martínez Narezo was replaced by Juan Ignacio Padilla himself. Under Padilla’s leadership, *Orden* continued to editorially attack “Yankee imperialism” and the materialist domination of the Anglo-Saxons.

The opposing faction continued to publish *El Sinarquista*, under the direction of Hernán Leal Zetina, who accused Padilla of having gone into the camp of the communists, for his attacks on the United States during the Cold War. According to Gill, it was evident that the faction in the United States which had previously been financing Torres Bueno, was

now financing the group of Leal Zetina. *El Sinarquista* was the only newspaper in Mexico which dared to support the signing of the Mexican-North American Military Assistance Treaty.

In 1954, there was another attempt to form a political party—Partido de la Unidad Nacional (Party of National Unity)—but it was denied recognition on Oct. 28, 1954, because it did not have the number of members required by law. On May 23, 1954 the Synarchists celebrated their 17th anniversary. Padilla was succeeded as national chief of the UNS by Martínez Aguayo, who himself was followed by Ignacio González Gollaz, David Lomelí Contreras, and David Orozco Romo.

In 1954, according to Gill: “The UNS has been converted into an organization more dangerous than before.” The UNS created a series of primary schools and initiated the following institutes: el Instituto Nacional de Capacitación y Adiestramiento Sinarquista (INCAS) Adrián Servín, in Mexico City; the Instituto Regional de Capacitación José Antonio Urquiza (IRCJAU), in the city of Querétaro; and the Instituto Regional de Capacitación Teresita Bustos (IRCTB) for women in Celaya, Guanajuato.

According to Gill, the synarchist institutes were military, confessional schools of the medieval type, and the purpose of the synarchist reorganization in 1954 was to take Mexico over from within, and to impose a form of clerical synarchist fascism.

The UNS Today

Today, the 1945 split in the UNS continues, as is reflected in the fact that there are two UNS websites. The first, www.sinarquismo.americas.tripod.com/index, is the website of the UNS-MTB faction, which was headed by Padilla in 1951. Their publication continues to be *Orden*. This faction provides the following brief history:

In 1971 they promoted the Partido Demócrata Mexicano. In 1982 its Presidential candidate, Ignacio González Gollaz received more than 500,000 votes. In 1988, Magaña Negrete received almost 700,000 votes, but “Salinas the Usurper” (Carlos Salinas de Gortari) threatened that if the UNS did not recognize him as the elected President, the party would lose its registration. When they refused to do so, they lost their registration.

In 1992-96, a group of leaders corrupted the internal life of the UNS and provoked a crisis. This resulted in the disappearance of the PDM. They renounced the UNS and formed a new party, the Party of Social Alliance (PAS), with ex-PANistas, and followers of ex-President José López Portillo.

In 1996, Leonardo Andraca Hernández became the national chief. Under his leadership, this faction of the UNS focussed on the reconstruction of the movement, with the aim of recovering the nationalist and popular vision of the movement.

In 2000, it was determined that the movement would end electoral participation and focus on internal reconstruction

Poinsett: An Ambassador For the American System

Synarchists consider Joel Robert Poinsett to be the devil incarnate, because he supported the development of Mexico as a sovereign nation-state, in opposition to the counterrevolutionary feudalists in the Mexican Catholic Church.



Ambassador Joel Poinsett

A native of South Carolina, he was a member of Benjamin Franklin's American Philosophical Society. In 1810, he was assigned by President James Madison as a “special agent” to Buenos Aires, Chile, and Peru, in the aftermath of the Napoleonic invasion of Spain in 1808, to assess the prospects for Ibero-American independence.

He served as a U.S. Congressman from South Carolina (1821-25); special envoy to Mexico (1822-23); and became the first U.S. Ambassador to Mexico in 1825. Poinsett was an opponent of the Mexican Emperor Iturbide, who made himself Emperor in 1822 and was executed as a traitor in 1824. While in Mexico, Poinsett encouraged a republican movement, which fought against entrenched feudal interests. For this reason he was denounced by the ultramontane faction of the Mexican Catholic Church. After his return to the United States in 1830, he was a leader of the Union party in the fight against nullification. Although he later became Secretary of War under President Martin van Buren, he was an opponent of the Mexican War.

—William F. Wertz, Jr.

and on returning to its foundations. In 2002, they opened a new period of intense social action. Lic. Magdaleno Hernández Yáñez is the current national chief.

The other group, which is a continuation of the Base-controlled UNS-CAC faction and continues to publish *El Sinarquista*, has the following website: www.geocities.com/capitolHill/Senate/9136. In April 1996, Clemente Gutiérrez Pérez became national chief.

Gutiérrez Pérez gave an interview on June 27, 2002 to *FalangeHoy* (Falange Today). Virtually all of the views expressed in this interview are identical with those advocated by Fernando Quijano and Marvilia Carrasco of the MSIA.

Gutiérrez Pérez said that the aim of the UNS is to restore the Christian Social Order, based on the social doctrine of the Church. The UNS rejects Liberation Theology and claims to reject the *sede vacante* ("empty chair") position that Pope John Paul II is not legitimate. They have inherited the ideals of the Cristeros and the ACJM, and regard the Mexican Revolution as Satanic and Jacobin.

Asked about the attitude of the UNS toward Mexican President Vicente Fox, he said that members of the UNS looked favorably on Fox, who is a member of the PAN, but Fox has not fulfilled any of his promises. Specifically, Fox has obeyed the dictates of internationalist groups and has not acted against the North American Free Trade Agreement, which Gutiérrez Pérez says only benefits the neighbor to the North. (Actually, as *EIR* has shown, NAFTA benefits neither the United States nor Mexico, but only the bankers and corporate looters that are preying on both nations.)

Like Abascal and the early Synarchists, he blames 19th-Century U.S. Ambassador Poinsett for establishing masonic lodges in Mexico, which imposed a republican system totally foreign to the Mexican form of corporative life, which derives from the colonial epoch.

Gutiérrez Pérez then reviewed the organizations in Mexico and internationally with which his faction of the UNS works. In Mexico, they have relations of solidarity, mutual support, and some activities in common with the Catholic Party and the National Catholic Movement of Christ the King.

In Spain, they work with an entire array of Falangist organizations: the Falange Española Tradicionalista de las JONS (Juntas Ofensivas Nacional-Sindicalista), Falange Española Independiente, la Comunidad Tradicionalista, Juventudes Tradicionalistas Españolas, and Fuerza Nueva.

In Argentina: Patria Argentina.

In the United States: groups of radical Mexicans and a group of exiled Cubans.

In England: the International Third Position and the Voice of St. George.

The significance of this network identified by Gutiérrez Pérez, is that it parallels the network of the MSIA. Of particular importance is the fact that the UNS collaborates with Fuerza Nueva, which is the pro-Franco fascist party of Blas Piñar, which he founded in 1966 with the idea of "keeping alive the ideals of July 18, 1936," the date on which Francisco Franco Bahamonde led a mutiny in Spanish Morocco against the Republic of Spain, which launched the Spanish Civil War. During Franco's lifetime, Piñar, who was a protégé of Adm. Carrero Blanco, second in command after Franco, headed the Hispanic Culture Institute.

As *EIR* has documented, after the Tlaxcala, Mexico conference in 1992 during which the MSIA was founded, Mari-



The MSIA's Marivilia Carrasco and Fernando Quijano have joined forces with Spanish fascist Blas Piñar, whose synarchist networks in Europe and Ibero-America represent a terrorist threat to the United States, Lyndon LaRouche has charged.

vilia Carrasco travelled to Spain to meet Blas Piñar. Afterwards she returned to Mexico and, along with her controller in the United States, Fernando Quijano, steered the MSIA in the direction of an alliance with Blas Piñar and his network of European and Ibero-American synarchist fascists, who currently represent the terrorist threat to the U.S. identified by Lyndon LaRouche.

The International Third Position is the organization of Roberto Fiore, who fled to Great Britain after the 1980 train bombing in Bologna, Italy. Fiori has since founded a new organization in Italy called Forza Nuova, which is close to Blas Piñar's Fuerza Nueva, and in Italy is allied politically with Alessandra Mussolini, the granddaughter of Il Duce.

On Nov. 16-17, 2002, the Falange Española and Blas Piñar's Fuerza Nueva held a meeting in Madrid, attended by Roberto Fiori and also by former Argentine Army Capt. Gustavo Breide Obeid of the Popular Party for Reconstruction, whose brother had attended the Tlaxcala MSIA conference. Alejandro Peña of Venezuela sent a message of support to a follow-up meeting on Jan. 26, 2003.

The MSIA is also known to have been in contact with the director of Patria Argentina.

Moreover, it is now confirmed that during the 1990s, Marivilia Carrasco and the leadership of the MSIA were in direct contact with Salvador Abascal, who visited their office in Mexico City on several occasions before his death in the year 2000.

The MSIA also maintained direct contact with Salvador Borrego, the leading anti-Semitic synarchist ideologue in Mexico today, who was a close collaborator of Abascal. Borrego wrote for Abascal's bimonthly publication *La Hoja del*

Why the Synarchists Hate King Carlos III

“Spain’s Carlos III and the American System” (*Fidelio*, Spring/Summer 2004), documents that Spain’s Bourbon King Carlos III (r. 1759-88) distinguished himself in three ways:

1. He implemented far-reaching Leibnizian reforms in political economy, which reversed the devastation wreaked on Spain and its colonies by centuries of Hapsburg rule. These included the creation of a National Bank, the promotion of industry and infrastructure, and the introduction of public education.

2. He banished the Spanish Grand Inquisitor from Madrid and expelled the oligarchical, pro-Hapsburg Society

of Jesus from Spain and its colonies. While King of Naples in 1739, he prevented the establishment of the Inquisition and invited the Jews who had been expelled by Charles V to return to that Kingdom, thus returning to the pre-Inquisition ecumenical policy of Alfonso the Wise.

3. He supported the American Revolution and laid the basis for the later independence of the nation-states of Ibero-America.

For these policies, Carlos III is hated by the synarchists, who support the expulsion of the Jews and Moors from Spain, hail the Inquisition, and long for a return to the era of Charles V and Philip II. As Salvador Abascal wrote, Carlos III’s expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767 marked “the true origin of the Mexican Revolution, which is no more than a branch and a byproduct of the global revolution”—a “revolution” which the synarchists strongly oppose.

Combate (Combat Newsletter), which was established in 1968. The prologue to one of his most popular books, *Derrota Mundial* (*World-wide Defeat*), was written by José Vasconcelos, the pro-Nazi member of the secret Falangist Council of Hispanidad, which controlled the UNS.

To continue with the interview, Gutiérrez Pérez, as could be expected, expressed total opposition to the atheistic Marxist system and to liberal capitalism. His alternative is the Spanish Falange, whose founder, José Antonio Primo de Rivera, was also a favorite of Fernando Quijano, who used to have a photo of Gen. Francisco Franco on his office wall.

Although supportive of Spain’s former Prime Minister, José María Aznar, Gutiérrez Pérez criticized Spain for working with Anglo-Saxons and Arab countries, rather than focusing on the relation of the Spanish motherland with its former colonies.

Like the MSIA leaders, he looks favorably to the period of the Spanish Reconquest against the Moors, and attacks the Bourbon Monarchs, i.e., Carlos III, for what he says was their purely mercantile emphasis.

Gutiérrez Pérez said that he cannot deny that Synarchism took some elements from the Nazis and Italian Fascists, such as militarized organization, the use of uniforms, flag, and salutes. But he claimed the Nazis and Italian Fascists were atheistic, nihilist, and Nietzschean, while the UNS is Social Christian. He argued that Synarchism has more things in common with the Spanish Falange and with the movement of the Romanian Legionnaires of Corneliu Codreanu, than with the Nazis and Italian Fascists. Never mind that the Romanian Legion fought with the Nazis on the Eastern Front against the Soviet Union, and that Franco, whose Blue Legions also fought with the Nazis on the Eastern Front, was put in power by Hitler and Mussolini.

He gave a second interview, to “The Voice of St. George”

in Britain, on May 18, 2003. He again emphasized that the UNS wants to transform the institutions of Mexico, which he otherwise refers to as liberal masonic, in accord with the social doctrine of the Church, in order to create a Christian Social Order. He insisted that since the execution of Agustín de Iturbide [the hero of Abascal and Bergoend], Mexico has not had a government which coheres with its origin as a Hispanic Catholic nation, which was born by the divine will of the Virgin Mary of Guadalupe. Espousing the same viewpoint as Samuel Huntington and the Nazis, he insisted that two Americas exist: Hispanic America and Anglo-Saxon America.

El Yunque—The Base Reorganized

Just as the UNS has continued to exist to the present day, so has the Base, which controls it and the PAN. In 2003, a book entitled, *The Anvil, the Ultra-Right in Power*, by Alvaro Delgado, was published in Mexico, which revealed that in 1955, three years after James Jesus Angleton assigned William F. Buckley, Jr. to set up the first CIA office in Mexico City, and one year after the 1954 reorganization of the UNS described above by Mario Gill, the Base was reorganized into the Organización Nacional del Yunque (National Organization of the Anvil, ONY). During the 1960s and ’70s, the Anvil created three university-based organizations: the Frente Universitario Anticomunista (FUA) in Puebla in 1955, the Movimiento Universitario de Renovadora Orientación (MURO) in Mexico City in 1961, and the Tecos at the Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara (GUIA) in 1971.

After Vatican II in 1965, two factions emerged in Mexico. The faction in Guadalajara of the Tecos was opposed to the Popes who sponsored and carried out the reforms of Vatican II. This is the *sede vacante* faction. The son of the founder of

the Popular Union, Anacleto González Flores, was identified by Abascal in 1971 as the head of the Tecos. This faction is controlled by the head of the richest family in Jalisco, Leño Álvarez del Castillo, who owns the Autonomous University of Guadalajara. This Tecos faction, which is associated with the late schismatic Marcel Lefebvre, considers the Vatican II Popes to be “communists and Jews.”

The Anvil faction, which is associated with the Falange and controls the UNS faction led by Gutiérrez Pérez, portrays itself as in favor of the Pope, based upon the concepts of the Church as ultramontane and the Pope as infallible. Abascal, who was a member of the Base and the chief of the UNS during the 1940s, was a leader of the Anvil until his death in 2000. Both of his sons, Carlos Abascal Carranza, the current Minister of Labor in the Cabinet of President Fox; and Salvador Abascal Carranza, a PAN Congressman from Mexico City, are members of the Anvil. As reported above, the leadership of the MSIA in Mexico City was in direct contact with Salvador Abascal during the 1990s. In 1972, the Anvil created a religious order called the Sociedad Cruzados de Cristo Rey (the Society of Crusaders for Christ the King), whose purpose was to infiltrate the Mexican Armed Forces, the bastion of the Mexican Revolution. Since 1985 they have been the official spiritual advisors to the Mexican Army.

6. Conclusion

Contrary to Samuel Huntington, and the Nazi/Falange-inspired National Synarchist Union and its pathetic imitators, such as Marivilia Carrasco and Fernando Quijano's MSIA, there is no inherent Clash of Civilizations between the United States of America and the nations of Ibero-America. The advocates of such a policy are no more Christian than Hitler, Franco, the Spanish Grand Inquisitor Tomás de Torquemada, or Dick Cheney. The new Christian Social Order advocated by the Synarchists, no matter how often they falsely cite papal encyclicals on behalf of their Nazi-racist agenda, is nothing other than the promotion of an anti-Christian New Dark Age.

The positive cultural identity of Ibero-America is not the synthetic concept of *Hispanidad* developed at Hitler's Ibero-American Institute in Berlin and promoted by Franco's Council of Hispanidad. Rather it is the republican identity Ibero-Americans have in common with the citizens of the United States of America, based on the legacy of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz as that was expressed both in the creation of the United States, and in the nation-building efforts of that great friend of the United States, the Bourbon King of Spain, Carlos III.

It was that legacy, as expressed by the collaboration between U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mexican President Lázaro Cárdenas and his successor President Avila Camacho, which ultimately defeated the synarchist threat in the Americas and contributed to defeating it globally during

World War II.

Today, the only U.S. leader committed to continuing the perspective embodied in Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy is Democratic pre-candidate for the U.S. Presidency, Lyndon LaRouche. Without Roosevelt at the helm in the United States during the 1930s and '40s, the Berlin-Rome-Madrid-Tokyo Axis would have succeeded in its quest for world conquest. Now, the synarchists who reorganized after Roosevelt's death are on the offensive once again. Only if LaRouche receives your support, will the resurgent synarchist threat be defeated once and for all.

Bibliography

- Abascal, Salvador, *La revolución antimexicana* (Mexico: Editorial Tradición, 1978).
- Abascal, Salvador, *La Constitución de 1917, destructora de la nación* (Mexico: Editorial Tradición, 1984).
- Bergoend, Bernardo, S.J., *Mexican Nationality and the Virgin of Guadalupe*, second edition, (Mexico: Editorial Jus, 1968; first edition, 1931).
- Chase, Allan, *The Axis Secret Army in the Americas*, (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1943).
- Delgado, Alvaro, *El Yunque: la ultraderecha en el poder* (Editorial Grijalbo, 2003).
- Díaz Escobar, Alfredo F., “The Spread of Sinarquismo,” *The Nation*, April 3, 1943, p. 487.
- Diffie, Bailey W., “The Ideology of Hispanidad,” *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, August 1943, pp. 457-82.
- Gill, Mario, *El Sinarquismo, su origen, su esencia, su misión* (Mexico: third edition, corrected and augmented, Editorial Olin, 1962).
- Heibel, Alcuin, *Synarchism: the Hope of Mexico's Poor* (Mt. Angel, Ore.: 1943).
- Hernández, Héctor, *The Sinarquista Movement, With Special Reference to the Period 1934-1944*, (London: Minerva Press, 1999).
- Higham, Charles, *Trading with the Enemy, An Exposé of the Nazi-American Money Plot 1933-1949* (New York: Delacorte Press, 1983).
- Huntington, Samuel P., *Who Are We? The Challenges to America's National Identity* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2004).
- Kirk, Betty, *Covering the Mexican Front, The Battle of Europe Versus America* (Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1942).
- Kirk, Betty, “Mexico's ‘Social Justice Party,’ ” *The Nation*, June 12, 1943, pp. 827-831.
- LaRouche, Lyndon H., Jr., “‘Maritornes’: A Tavern of Fascist Prostitutes,” *EIR*, Jan. 9, 2004.
- Meyer, Jean, *The Cristero Rebellion* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976).
- Meyer, Jean, *El sinarquismo: ¿un fascismo mexicano?* (Mexico: Editorial J. Mortiz, 1979).
- Prado, Enrique, “Sinarquism in the United States,” *The New Republic*, July 26, 1943, pp. 97-102.
- Reston, James B., “Spain Said to Aid Axis Propaganda,” *New York Times*, Nov. 20, 1941, p. 8.
- Shedd, Margaret, “Thunder on the Right in Mexico: The Sinarquistas in Action,” *Harper's Magazine*, April 1945, pp. 414-425.
- Small, Dennis, “LaRouche Blast Exposes Synarchist Pro-Terrorist Operation,” *EIR*, July 25, 2003, pp. 18-41.
- Strausz-Hupé, Robert, *Axis America, Hitler Plans our Future* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1941).
- Wertz, William F., Jr., “‘Catholic’ Schools Plot Exposed: Who Is Snuffing Your Neighbor's Kittens?,” *EIR*, April; 19, 2002, pp. 26-47; “Mexico's Cristero Rebellion: Synarchism, the Spanish Falange and the Nazis,” *EIR*, July 25, 2003, pp. 18-41.
- Wertz, William F., Jr. and Moreno de Cota, Cruz del Carmen, “Spain's Carlos III and the American System,” *Fidelio*, Spring/Summer 2004, pp. 26-64.