

Who's Who in the Fight Over Mexican Synarchism

Abascal, Salvador—The leading anti-Semitic, anti-American figure in the National Synarchist Union (UNS), of which he was Chief from 1940-41; and in the Base, which controlled the UNS. He continued to be a leader of the Base when it was reorganized in 1955 as the Yunque (the Anvil), until his death in 2000.

Bergoend, Bernard—The leading Jesuit fascist in Mexico over 50 years. Became a Jesuit at age 18, moved from France to Mexico in 1891. He created the Catholic Association of Mexican Youth (ACJM) in 1913; drew up plans for the National League for the Defense of Religious Liberty in 1925; founded the "League of the O" after the Cristero Rebellion; continued to advise the ACJM and the National Synarchist Union until at least 1940. Died in 1943.

Camacho, Avila—Wartime President of Mexico from 1940-46. Signed Good Neighbor Agreement with U.S. President Roosevelt in 1941.

Cárdenas, Lázaro—President of Mexico from 1934-40, and an ally of U.S. President Roosevelt. He continued the Mexican Revolution of 1910 by expropriating foreign oil holdings in 1938, and by redistributing Mexico's large feudal estates to landless Mexican peasants.

Díaz Escobar, Alfredo Felix—Mexican Congressman who became President of National Anti-Nazi, Anti-Fascist Committee established by the Mexican Congress in 1942.

Faupel, Wilhelm von—German general with experience in the military of Argentina, Brazil, and Peru; appointed by Hitler to head the Ibero-American Institute of Berlin. This institute coordinated Nazi activity in Ibero-America through the Spanish Falange.

Franco, Gen. Francisco—Fascist dictator of Spain,

who was put in power through the military support of Adolf Hitler's Nazis and Mussolini's Italian Fascists.

Hidalgo, Miguel—Catholic priest who led the Mexican Independence movement of 1810. He was excommunicated by the Mexican Catholic Church, and is regarded by the synarchists as an enemy.

Iglesias, Eduardo—Jesuit priest who was the spiritual advisor to the Base and the confessor and mentor of the leaders of both the UNS and the PAN.

Iturbide, Agustín de—Synarchist hero who became Emperor of Mexico in 1822 and was executed as a traitor in 1824 by Mexican republicans.

Juárez, Benito—President of Mexico in 1867, who formed an alliance with Abraham Lincoln during the U.S. Civil War.

Padilla, Juan Ignacio—one of the founders of the UNS, who became an editor of *El Sinarquista*. In 1951, he became chief of one faction of the UNS.

Piñar, Blas—protégé of Adm. Carrero Blanco, who was second in command of Falangist Spain, after Franco. Piñar headed the Hispanic Culture Institute under Franco, but was dismissed for being too anti-United States. In 1966, he founded a pro-Franco fascist party called *Fuerza Nueva*.

Primo de Rivera, José Antonio—Son of the ex-dictator of Spain, and founder of the Spanish Falange.

Santacruz, Antonio—Chief of the Base from 1940-44.

Schreiter, Oscar Helmuth—German Nazi who organized the founding of the National Synarchist Union in Mexico in 1937, and who provided it with financial resources during its first year.

Toledano, Vicente Lombardo—head of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) until replaced by Fidel Velázquez in 1941. He was also head of the Latin-American Confederation of Labor. During the Hitler-Stalin Pact period, he was an opponent of Anglo-American imperialism; but after the Nazis invaded Russia, he became a leading opponent of the UNS.

1943 and entitled *Synarchism: The Hope of Mexico's Poor*, was written by Father Alcuin Heibel, a U.S.-based Benedictine priest.

One declassified U.S. intelligence document, dated Oct. 24, 1943, reported that U.S. Customs had intercepted a letter written to Heibel, which was being carried to him from Mexico by another Benedictine priest, Father Lambert Dehner. The letter contained a proposal that several Benedictine priests be sent to Mexico to "take over the Mexico City school entirely." The report continues in reference to Heibel: "It is reported that Heibel is a Rev. Father who formerly was at Mt. Angel College, St. Benedict, Oregon. . . . In August 1943, he

is reported to have stated that he had made some talks in Kansas City on Sinarchism, and that St. Benedict's College in Atchison, Kansas was granting six complete and six partial scholarships intended for younger men who already are, or are going to be, leaders in Sinarchism."

The Cristero Rebellion and the UNS

Contrary to those, like Marivilia Carrasco of the MSIA, who argue that there is no connection between the Cristeros and the UNS, the reality is that the Cristeros were created by the same synarchists who then later created the UNS with Nazi aid. The leadership of the UNS stated explicitly that they