

which thousands of backward peasants were manipulated by Jesuit ideologues into a crusade against the Mexican secular state. The banner of the Cristeros was an image of the Virgin of Guadalupe; their war cry, "Long live Christ the King!" ("Viva Cristo Rey!").

In the fall of 1978, Red Bishop Méndez Arceo traveled to Havana, where he negotiated the integration of Cuban DGI (intelligence service) assets into the then-burgeoning Theology of Liberation Movement. On April 2, 1980, the Mexican Communist Party led a rag-tag collection of counterculture specimens, including prominently the Mexican Homosexual League, on a march to the holiest shrine in Mexican Catholicism, the Basilica of the Virgin of Guadalupe. The party which for 50 years had excoriated the role of the "reactionary clergy" in Mexican political life, knelt down and worshipped at the shrine.

The PAN, a KGB asset? Three snapshots:

March, 1982: Yaqui Valley, Sonora. The image of the Virgin of Guadalupe inexplicably shows up etched in the glass of a school window, and crowds hasten to see the "miracle." PAN gubernatorial candidate **Adalberto Rosas** goes to the site, and amid great fanfare, pronounces to journalists that he had been born precisely at the spot where the school was now constructed, and that his room had been situated exactly in the classroom where the Virgin had now appeared. Rosas's

avowed homosexual and drug-runner who participated in terrorist activity in the 1970s as a member of the People's Armed Revolutionary Forces (FRAP), a terrorist grouping which specialized in the kidnaping of U.S. diplomatic personnel.

May 20, 1985: The Cerro de la Silla, overlooking Monterrey. PAN candidate for governor of Nuevo León, **Fernando Canales Clariond**, is the guest of honor at a mass dedicated to a statue of Christ the King. The prominent businessman has just received the singular distinction of being named, in an unprecedented breakfast meeting with the Monterrey branch of the PSUM, the "Friedrich Engels of Mexico."

May 27, 1985: The "recanted" Liberationist Bishop of Ciudad Juárez, **Manuel Talamás Camandari**, officiates over a charismatic mass for the Youth Council of the diocese. The youth, in frenzied gyrations, sing a punk-rock song with lyrics, "Viva Cristo Rey." In 1972, referring to the founders of the 23rd of September Communist League and their terrorist crimes, the Bishop had said: "The reality is that [there is] an unjust system which must be corrected. We believe that these demonstrations of violence carry within them a desperate desire for justice and liberty. . . . These events are dramatic cries from people who, having been systematically shut out of legal and democratic paths, have been forced into the use of force to attempt to break, at all costs, with even-greater violence, the more dangerous because it appears with a subtle and prolonged face of false democracy."

Out in the plaza, with the very same words, 13 years later Talamás urges the population to vote for the PAN.

From the State Department Archives

The PAN's Nazi, Synarchist roots

EIR here prints, for the first time, a startling document from the files of the U.S. State Department of the 1940s, revealing full knowledge of the Nazi, anti-American nature of the PAN from its inception in 1939.

In 1941, on the verge of entering the war against Hitler's Germany, the U.S. government had every reason to concern itself with the emergence of Nazi movements in the Western hemisphere, and its intelligence capabilities were deployed appropriately. The only change between then and now lies not with the PAN, but with the treasonous Kissingerian State Department of today, which has actively cultivated close ties with the fascist Mexican organization for purposes of using it to destroy both the Mexican state and whatever vestiges remain of the American republican tradition as well.

While the State Department today would have Americans believe that the PAN is the "democratic" alternative to the "corrupt" and "authoritarian" one-party rule in Mexico under the PRI, the reality is quite different, as the State Department's own archives testify for anyone who cares to look. The PAN party draws its roots directly from the Synarchist movement of the 1930s, which the State Department document stresses, has a "virulent, totalitarian character." Just as relevant today, the document warns that foreign interests want to "provoke undercover trouble in an effort to focus American attention on South America in general and Mexico in particular, drawing attention away from" European events.

The following extraordinary excerpts are from an October 31, 1941 confidential intelligence report submitted to the State Department by the assistant naval attaché at the U.S. embassy in Mexico City.

The Sinarquista movement

. . . The Unión Nacional Sinarquista is a totalitarian movement based upon both Nazi and Fascist ideas and plans, and directed by Nazi agents through an intricate Spanish Falange-Church of Mexico organization. Most of its membership is

made up of middle and lower class Mexicans who are devout Catholics, but among its large and petty chiefs can be found many Spaniards of the Right (Falangists). . . .

The Unión Nacional Sinarquista came into being on May 27, 1937, in the city of León, State of Guanajuato, when two active Falangists, José and Salvador Trueba Olivares, appeared before a notary, Lic. Manuel Villasenor, and registered a constitution for the Union. The witnesses were a German engineer, Hellmuth Oskar Schreiter; Adolfo Maldonado and Melchor Ortega, state officials; and Lic. Isaac Guzmán Valdivia.

According to the known facts about the Union's constitution, the movement seeks to 1) create an authoritative state in Mexico, 2) "save" Mexico from itself and foreigners", 3) subordinate private interests to that of the state, 4) wage war against Communism and leftist labor unions, 5) establish "full Mexican nationalism, free from foreign tutelage", 6) eliminate "foreign symbols and propaganda", 7) unite labor, capital, and government for greater production, 8) elimination of all class struggle and establishing one political party, 9) permit private ownership of property and profit from private enterprise, but "adjusted" to the needs of the community and state.

Schreiter, the German engineer, who was said to have been looking around for fertile propaganda ground, reported to Berlin that the Trueba Olivares family was hotly pro-German and pro-Italian and anti-American, so he was ordered to back the group financially and lead it on its new path. This he did, arranging for the Union's founding and its constitution, and appearing in person to have it legally established as a group. . . .

With the German backing as an impetus, the Union got going quickly. In 1938 it organized a secret military group within the Union, to drill members and teach them to use arms in Nazi military fashion. It is today a powerful group but how well armed the members are cannot definitely be established. Members claim 150,000 rifles and from 2,000 to 3,000 machine guns. One of the most dangerous factors is that in the Mexican Army itself, several of these Union military groups are reliably reported to exist. . . .

The Union uses the communist-Nazi "cell" idea. Crack organizers, mostly Mexicans, are constantly on the job, working through the priests, from whom they get names of good candidates. Small cell groups are formed, interlocking in the same town. Certain members of these town cells are linked with cells in other parts of the area. The cells are built up to a certain level, and no Mexican member knows more than a few order-giving leaders. Few of these leaders get their orders directly but through higher inter-linked leaders. At no time do orders seem to come from any outside influence, such as the Falangists or Nazis. . . .

Propaganda of a virulent totalitarian character with nationalist and anti-gringo icing is directed at the middle and lower classes who have little and want something, who have been so disillusioned by past political leaders that they are

easy prey to millenium stories. Particular attention is given to farmers and workers. . . .

The Union, as ordered by the Falange, wants to use Mexico as the nearest center of espionage against the United States. It seeks to organize efficient cells expressly for sabotage in Mexico and the U.S. It wants to build up Mexico as a convenient munitions center for totalitarian revolts whenever the United States might get involved in a war. It seeks constantly to irritate the U.S. and provoke undercover trouble in an effort to focus main American attention on South America in general and Mexico in particular, drawing attention away from Britain and Russia. It wants to cause disturbances in Mexico so that restrictive measures can be exploited to advantage among the masses.

Mexicans are told that their country, under Sinarquismo, will be the great nation of the Northern Hemisphere. The United States is doomed, say the organizers, and members are told that as soon as the United States gets into the war, the American nation will crack open due to isolationist antagonism, and Mexico, under Union dominance, will take over vast sections of the United States, such as the Pacific Coast, the Southwest and Central South. . . .

Acción Nacional

No investigation of the Sinarquistas would be complete without due importance being given to a smaller but powerful group in Mexico called the Acción Nacional. This is a group made up chiefly of business and professional men who are close to the church, who are inter-linked with the Sinarquistas through the Falange, and who hope to blossom out as the big men of any totalitarian government. The Falange is said to get its principal secret support from the Acción, using the Sinarquistas to bring in the faithful in the lower classes. Outwardly it is giving the impression of striking a lone pose as the coming "save-Mexico" group, but the Sinarquistas are unduly friendly to the Acción and give away the connections despite pretensions of the Acción.

As one Sinarquista leader told a reliable source: "We shall be the soldiers of the coming struggle, and the Acción Nacional will supply the officers."

While the Acción seems to be on a different level from Sinarquismo, actually it is believed to be an integral part of the real Nazi-Falange program for the Mexican totalitarian state and any difference in levels would be ironed out when the emergency arose. It is just another front to get totalitarian ideas over to all classes of Mexican people. . . .

Powerful German interests keep in touch with the Union directly in order to check on funds spent and to keep leaders in line by Gestapo methods. . . .

A wait and see attitude must be adopted for the present as regards the exact importance of the union and the Acción, because events across the high seas can have a retarding or accelerating effect on totalitarian-group membership drives in Mexico. The Union and Acción are definitely dangerous and could quickly become more so. . . .