

THE NATION

# Mexican-Style Fascism Spreads in U. S. A. With the Support of Some Americans

## These Are the Principles Sinarquism Really Stands For

**Union Nacional Sinarquista**, or Sinarquism, a mass movement of 800,000 disciplined members, is Mexico's counterpart of the Nazi Party in Germany, the Fascist Party in Italy and the Falange in Spain.

The movement, when judged by its official propaganda for foreign consumption, or by its so-called official "Sixteen Principles," appears to be an inoffensive and high-minded attempt at social reform—just as many of the National Socialist Party's original 25 points sound progressive and decent even today.

But the following quotations, taken from official Sinarquist publications not generally distributed in the U. S. A., tell the *real* story of Sinarquism and what it stands for.

### 1. Sinarquism Is Fascist

"We want the radical transformation of this liberal, capitalist and revolutionary regime of injustice [the present Mexican Government], and we proclaim that this regime must be destroyed forever, even if we are called fascists."

*El Sinarquista*, official Sinarquist newspaper, Nov. 12, 1941.

### 2. Sinarquism Is Totalitarian

"We demand the true union of the Mexican family and the subordination of individual and class interests to the supreme interest: that of the Fatherland."

Point 3 of "Sixteen Basic Points of Sinarquism," official Sinarquist platform.

### 3. Sinarquism Is Authoritarian

"We Sinarquists understand the role of authority. . . . We know it to be derived from God, although barbarians may continue upholding the opposite view."

*El Sinarquista*, June 4, 1942.

### 4. Sinarquism Is Dictatorial

"No matter of business will be discussed at meetings. The chief must give all the answers; he may ask advice. . . . The general and absolute rule is that no matter must be subject to voting by the meeting. The Sinarquist movement is hierarchically organized and the chiefs dictate all the orders and solve all problems. . . . The soldiers obey."

*Booklet for Chiefs*, 1941, official Sinarquist handbook.

### 5. Sinarquism Is Nationalistic

"I submit that Sinarquism is the agency selected by Providence to bring about Mexico's fulfillment of her appropriate destiny in America and the world."

*Presencia Historica del Sinarquismo*, leaflet published by the Los Angeles Sinarquist Regional Committee.

### 6. Sinarquism Is Anti-Democratic

"[Democracy] has corrupted our concept of liberty, cutting man off his strengths with morality, justice and law."

*El Sinarquista*, Nov. 27, 1941.

### 7. Sinarquism Is Anti-Parliamentary

"Sinarquism is not an electoral party, not a sectarian movement. It has not come to prolong the sordid bitter contest between 'conservatives' and 'liberals,' between 'reactionaries' and 'revolutionists,' for it has realized with clear vision that from these horrible conflicts derive all the nation's misfortunes."

*Presencia Historica del Sinarquismo*.

### 8. Sinarquism Is Anti-American

"[The U. S.] is our common enemy who proposed to break up all the strength upon which our grandeur was founded, and to disarm Mexico. In 1847 she boldly invaded our land and took possession of it."

*Mexico en 1960*, official propaganda pamphlet.

### 9. Sinarquism Is Anti-Soviet

"Russia is the organized political center which, above governments and nations, plots the world revolution of the proletarian pretension of dominating all the countries of the earth."

*El Sinarquista*, June 4, 1942.

### 10. Sinarquism Is Anti-Semitic

"The points [in the Atlantic Charter] which refer to the economic reorganization of the world are a bloody joke at the expense of Europeans in overpopulated areas, while the lords of London and the Jews of New York exercise rigorous vigilance over 80 per cent of the raw materials needed for human existence."

*El Sinarquista*, August 21, 1941.

### 11. Sinarquism Is Pro-Franco

"We know little of Spain. . . . We glean these conclusions: Gen. Franco is giving the world an example of guiding Spain's international policy in a masterly way."

*El Sinarquista*, Nov. 26, 1942.

Now read in the columns below the story of Americans who are supporting this Sinarquist movement.

## Coughlin, 'Tablet' Have Kind Words for Sinarquistas

By HEINZ H. F. EULAU  
(Copyright, 1944, by Field Publications)

**Sinarquism**, Mexico's hand-raising, flag-waving fascist movement, whose disciplined and militarized terror squads constitute the greatest threat to that country's legitimate government, has crossed the border into the U. S. A.

As in Mexico, Sinarquism's role in the U. S. A. is to do fascist dirty work. Sinarquist propaganda, cleverly concealed behind pious phrases of Christian ethics and morality, in reality continues where fascists agents and their native American brethren left off.

The Sinarquist propaganda drive in the U. S. A., now in full swing, has two main lines:

¶ To sow dissension among Mexicans and Americans of Mexican descent, to minimize their contribution to the war, and to organize them into closely-knit centers of

politically-trained and ideologically fanatic fighters for fascism, willing and ready to act at a moment's notice. About fifty official Sinarquist committees in the U. S. A. appear on registration statements filed with the Dept. of Justice under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

¶ To spread Sinarquist propaganda among non-Mexican Americans, to make fascism in its disguised form of Sinarquism acceptable to the people of the U. S. A. A concerted drive by non-Mexican friends and spokesmen of Sinarquism is underway to convince the American people of the righteousness and political harmlessness of the movement.

Next to nothing has been done in this country to curb the activi-

ties of the Sinarquists or to counteract the vicious anti-democratic, pro-fascist propaganda of their admirers.

The movement here is not new. As early as Sept. 29, 1941, Charles E. Coughlin wrote in his *Social Justice*, later barred from the mails as seditious:

"Advocates of Christian social justice in America, Christian Americans who once dreamed of a national union to effect a 16-point reform, and who have watched the progress of the Christian States

headed by Salazar, De Valera, Gen. Franco and Mussolini, will want to hear further from Mexico's Sinarquists with their '16 principles' of social justice." (See photostat on this page.)

### Student Tour

In April, 1943, four Mexican "students"—all men over 30—toured the U. S. A., lecturing on the merits of Sinarquism at a number of Catholic universities, colleges and clubs in the East, Middle West and South. The tour, according to

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This clipping is from Father Coughlin's seditious *Social Justice* of Sept. 29, 1941.

*La Voz*, organ of the Archdiocese of San Antonio, was sponsored by the Inter-American Catholic Institute, headed by Bishop Edwin V. O'Hara of Kansas City.

Two of the "students," Alfonso Trueba and Juan Ignacio Padilla, are high-ranking officers of the Sinarquist National Committee in Mexico City. Trueba, one of the founders of Sinarquism, is its present chief of propaganda and an editor of *El Sinarquista*, the official Sinarquist newspaper. Juan Padilla, also an editor of *El Sinarquista*, is chief of the Sinarquist colonization projects in Lower California and Sonora.

Bishop O'Hara may well have been duped by these Sinarquist propagandists and thought them legitimate students. But he must have been aware of their pro-Sinarquist propaganda talks.

A firm friend and apostle of Sinarquism in the U. S. A. is Father Alcuin Heibel, teacher of history at Mt. Angel College, Oregon, only recently returned from an extended stay in Mexico.

On Sept. 3, 1942. **MORE**

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CONTINUED

# Ickes Attacked U. S. Publicity on Movement

he wrote in the Oregon Journal of Portland:

"All friends of Mexico should study and watch Sinarquism. If the Sinarquists are what they claim to be, they deserve our support."

Father Heibel soon made up his mind. On Jan. 23, 1943, *The Tablet*, maintained by the Diocese of Brooklyn, said:

"Father Heibel, who spent some time investigating and learning about the [Sinarquist] movement, said he is convinced that Sinarquism is a social movement offering real hope to the great majority of the Mexicans so long abused by selfish revolutionaries," and added it is "thoroughly Mexican, absolutely Christian, definitely anti-totalitarian and in favor of a sincere cooperation between the U.S.A. and Mexico." (*Italics ours.*)

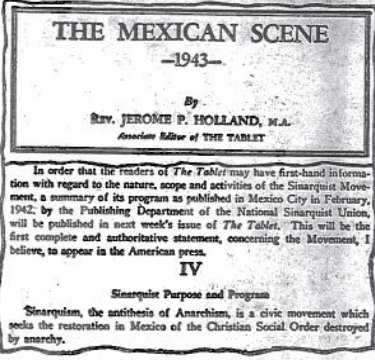
More recently Rev. Jerome P. Holland, former associate editor of *The Tablet*, now in the Navy, raised his voice in favor of Mexican fascism. "Sinarquism," he wrote "was the answer to the Mexican peasantry to the active menace of Communism. Organized on the cell-unit, a careful counterpart of Communist organization, and depending on an identical principle of obedience to leadership without question, Sinarquism is matching organization with organization, numbers with numbers, and leadership with leadership."

### Gross' Activities

Holland had his articles reprinted in a special pamphlet which also includes a summary of the Sinarquist program. (*See photostat.*)

Frank Gross of Milwaukee, Wis., is registered with the Dept. of Justice as Sinarquist agent.

Gross' activities clearly stamp him



Father Holla nd, ex-editor of *The Tablet*, reprinted the Sinarquist program in a pamphlet eulogizing Mexican fascism.

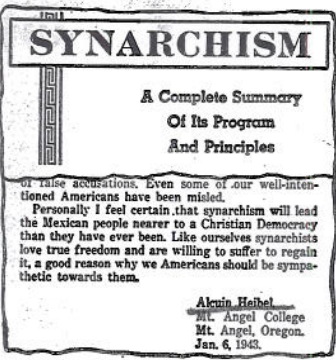
as one of the most important Sinarquist agents in this country. According to his own statement, he has given advice to Sinarquist headquarters on the English translation of the Sinarquist program, on U. S. mailing lists, on avoiding publicity in Catholic publications, on cultivating the U. S. Embassy staff in Mexico City and American newspapermen, on the feasibility of denouncing Nazism in Sinarquist publications, etc.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service has carried dispatches from Mexico City, quoting Sinarquista leaders and

pronouncements. These stories were carried by many clerical newspapers throughout the country.

On Oct. 11, 1943, the N.C.W.C. News Service distributed in the U.S.A. a statement by Sinarquist supreme chief, Manuel Torres Buzano in reply to an expos  of Sinarquism's connection with the Spanish Falange and the Nazi Party by Sec. Ickes, who has openly attacked Sinarquism. (*See photostat.*)

Ickes had criticized *The Tablet* and *The Witness* of Dubuque, Iowa, for having praised Latin au-



Father Heibel, publisher and distributor of this Sinarquist pamphlet, is a friend and supporter of Sinarquism.

thoritarianism in Spain, Portugal, Mexico and South America. Ickes might well have added *The Tidings*, of Los Angeles, which, on July 30, 1943, stated:

"So long as they maintain their present purpose . . . so long as they consecrate themselves to the task of achieving a Christian democracy . . . the Sinarquists will get our commendation."

### Another Defense

Most recent American defense of Sinarquism appeared last April 2 in *Our Sunday Visitor*, National Catholic Action weekly, which de-

clares that the movement is neither "Fascist, political or religious." Editorially, it adds:

"It is Fascist only in the sense that every Movement which is in opposition to Communism is Fascist."

The weekly, *America*, publishes a eulogy of the movement on Aug. 18, 1942. And on Aug. 14, following year, the same paper wrote:

Sinarquists want Mexico to be an honest-to-goodness democracy. They themselves have an ideological organization, but it is for political campaigning. They have no political program, no officers, no electioneering have they declared an intent. begin any such action.

Compare *America's* view of archism with the nature of movement as set forth by its writers on the preceding page.

What is the purpose of all Sinarquist propaganda in U.S.A.? Perhaps the answer may be found in the following statement by Father Holland:

"Ask almost any intelligent Mexican why he does not have a representative government such as have in the United States, and will offer this explanation: 'revolution can ever succeed Mexico without the help of United States, or at least, with a genuine impartiality on the part of the United States.'" (*Italics ours.*)

**TOMORROW: The Sinarquist network in the U. S. A.**

# Disbarments Likely in Fraud Against Patent Office

## High Court Finds Glass Firm Built Monopoly on Phony Document

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The possibility of disbarment proceedings faced some of the Nation's leading patent lawyers today as a result of a unanimous finding by the Supreme Court this week that they had engaged in an "odious" fraud to uphold one of the country's biggest monopolies.

The high court agreed that the Hartford-Empire Co., and its patent lawyers had practiced fraud on the Patent Office and the courts to defend the patent on which Hartford-Empire built a rich, nationwide glass monopoly.

The Hartford-Empire glass monopoly is the classic monopoly case presented to the TNEC (Temporary National Economic Committee) in 1938. Through its control of the manufacture of milk bottles and other glass containers it has cost consumers millions of dollars. Many millions in patent royalties alone are involved.

By virtue of its fraudulent patent, the company forced other glass companies to enter into a tight cartel controlling the manufacture of glass products. The cartel fixed prices and limited competition.

Now the Supreme Court has held that the patent was obtained in 1928 by fraud, and that it was sustained in the lower courts as a result of fraud practiced on the courts. The high court itself suggested the possibility of disbarment proceedings against the lawyers involved. Either the Commissioner of Pat-

These officials and lawyers of Hartford-Empire prepared the article, got a union president—W. P. Clarke, president of the American Flint Glass Workers Union—to sign it, and had it published in the trade paper. Shortly afterwards the article was submitted to the Patent Office as evidence that the device was an important invention. In 1923, the Patent Office granted the patent.

A few months later Hartford-Empire brought suit against the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., its last big competitor for infringement of the phony patent. The monopoly lost the case in the lower court when it didn't stress the phony document, but appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

In the Circuit Court, the company emphasized the fake document from the trade paper and the court cited it in a decision reversing the lower court and upholding the patent.

Beaten in the higher court, Hazel-Atlas capitulated, paid Hartford \$1,000,000, and joined the glass monopoly.

The day after the court decision, Clarke, the union man who had allowed his name to be used, demanded \$10,000 from the company. He got \$8000.

This court case was settled in 1932. Nine years later, in 1941, the fraud was uncovered in an anti-trust case against Hartford-Empire. Hazel-Atlas went back to the Circuit Court with proof of the fraud to ask for a new verdict. The court

refused, and the company appealed to the Supreme Court.

It was on this appeal to the Supreme Court that Black, chief of the court, overruled the Circuit Court's 1932 decision against Hazel-Atlas and ordered the lower courts to reverse proceedings all down the line.

### 'Proof Is Conclusive'

"Every element of fraud here disclosed demands the exercise of the historic power of equity to set aside fraudulently begotten judgments," Black said.

"Here, even if we consider nothing but Hartford's sworn admissions, we find a deliberately planned and carefully executed scheme to defraud not only the Patent Office but the Circuit Courts of Appeals. Proof of the scheme, and of its complete success up to date, is conclusive."

Black added that "tampering with the administration of justice in the manner indisputably shown here involves far more than an injury to a single litigant," and that "it is a wrong against the institutions set up to protect and safeguard the public institutions in which fraud cannot complacently be tolerated consistently with the good order of society."

He continued: "Hartford's fraud, hidden for years but now admitted, had its genesis in the plan to publish an article for the deliberate purpose of deceiving the Patent Office. The plan was executed, and the article was put to fraudulent use

in the Patent Office, contrary law. From there the trial of fact continued without break through the District Court, and up to the Circuit Court of Appeals."

### Minority Opinion

A minority of the court disagreed with Black on the proper process for reversing the lower courts, agreed fully on the fraud. Jus Owen J. Roberts, in the minority opinion, said:

"No fraud is more odious than an attempt to subvert the administration of justice. The court unananimously in condemning transaction disclosed by this ord."

Roberts said the 1932 decision upholding Hartford's patent forced everyone in the industry get licenses from Hartford and "stifled competition." He said since that time, Hazel-Atlas a single member of the monopoly had realized more than \$1,800,000 in royalties.

In the anti-trust case, which posed the fraud, the Government won the lower court decision the case is now pending in the preme Court. The high court postponed the decision until a year in order to hear further arguments.

In that case the Government charged the monopoly had resorted to "high and non-competitive" in heat resisting glass such as pyrex, in medical beverage bottles and fruit jars well as milk bottles.