

U. S. Sinarquists Seek to Break Down

Disciplined Groups, Taking Orders from Mexico, Operate in California and Texas.

This is the second in a series on the activities of the Sinarquist movement in the U. S. A.

By HEINZ A. F. EULAU



With powerful backing from influential U. S. clergymen and publications, as revealed in yesterday's PM, the Sinarquists, Mexico's pro-Nazi, anti-American native fascist movement, have carried their vicious anti-war and anti-democratic propaganda deep into Mexican communities in the U. S. A.

One of their techniques is the spreading of rumors designed to hamper civilian war activities.

¶ Early in 1942, Guy Nunn, then Field Representative of the War Manpower Commission in Los Angeles, blamed Sinarquists for attempting to sabotage a simple employment census by spreading the falsehood that "the registration will be used to gather information about illegal entrants, later to be deported, to determine how many Mexicans are now unemployed in order that this number might be forced into agricultural occupations, to ferret out subversives, etc."

¶ Subsequent to outbreaks of gang violence among Mexican youth in Los Angeles in 1942, a number of teachers in the L. A. public school system, according to Carey McWilliams, former Commissioner of Immigration in California, implied that Sinarquists were responsible for the outbreak, pointing out that many of the youth involved had been seen giving the fascist salute.

¶ According to Milton Howard, former regional representative of the Farm Security Administration in Los Angeles, "the Sinarquist group has been trying very hard to undermine the FSA program for the importation of Mexican workers, by spreading stories in Mexico to the effect that imported agricultural workers would be drafted into the Army.

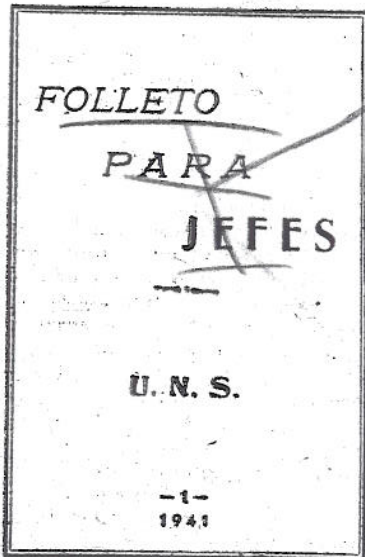
In spite of these anti-war and anti-American activities, U. S. Sinarquists are permitted to continue their propaganda among Mexicans and Americans of Mexican descent. In some localities the Sinarquists have gone "underground" by:

¶ Assuming fictitious names.

¶ Infiltrating into other Mexican organizations.

¶ Engaging in "patriotic" activities along with their fascist ones.

Those Sinarquists who have



The *Booklet for Chiefs*, issued directly from Mexico, is the Bible of Sinarquists in the U. S. A.

chosen to operate openly have set up about 50 local committees in California, Texas and around Chicago. In California Sinarquist committees exist today throughout the state, with Los Angeles and Bakersfield as regional headquarters.

In Texas, Sinarquist committees have been organized, from El Paso and McAllen as centers, in the upper and lower Rio Grande Valley (see maps).

All these committees are registered as foreign agents by their respective region committees under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The Sinarquists are also active in many other Mexican communities where they found it impossible or inadvisable to set-up their own committees, but where they distribute their propaganda and hold

War Morale

sporadic meetings nevertheless.

Their membership is organized in a widely-strewn series of committees which are completely integrated into the Mexican organization and subservient to the Sinarquist National Committee in Mexico City whence come all their orders.

Instructions, detailing the organizational set-up of Sinarquist committees and the functions of the various chiefs, are contained in a *Booklet for Chiefs* issued by Sinarquist headquarters in Mexico City and which guides Sinarquist groups in the U. S. A. (See photostat.)

A copy of this booklet has been filed with the Dept. of Justice. Its contents clearly show the fascist character of Sinarquism, which is based on the leadership principle.

The book shows the complete subordination of every committee to dictate from Mexico City. Municipal chiefs for instance, must "submit to the National Committee [in Mexico] a brief weekly report of activities, with a copy for the respective regional committee, indicating:

¶ "The assignments which he intends to carry out the following week.

¶ "The serious difficulties found in his path.

¶ "The cases in which any one of his secretaries does not fulfill the obligations imposed on him by Sinarquism."

Another item in the booklet lays down these instructions:

"No matter is to be discussed during meetings. All orders must come from the chief, and if the situation is serious or difficult, he will immediately inform his superior about it. The general and absolute rule is that no matter must be put to a vote in the meetings. Our movement is hierarchically organized and consequently it is the chiefs who give orders and solve all conflicts. It must not be forgotten that it is the chiefs who name those of lower rank; the soldiers obey."

Equally detailed instructions are given for mobilizations and public meetings. These instructions reveal

the militaristic nature of the Sinarquist movement, so violently denied by Sinarquist apologists in this country. The instructions refer to "soldiers," "orderlies," "squadrons," "mobilizations" and "concentrations."

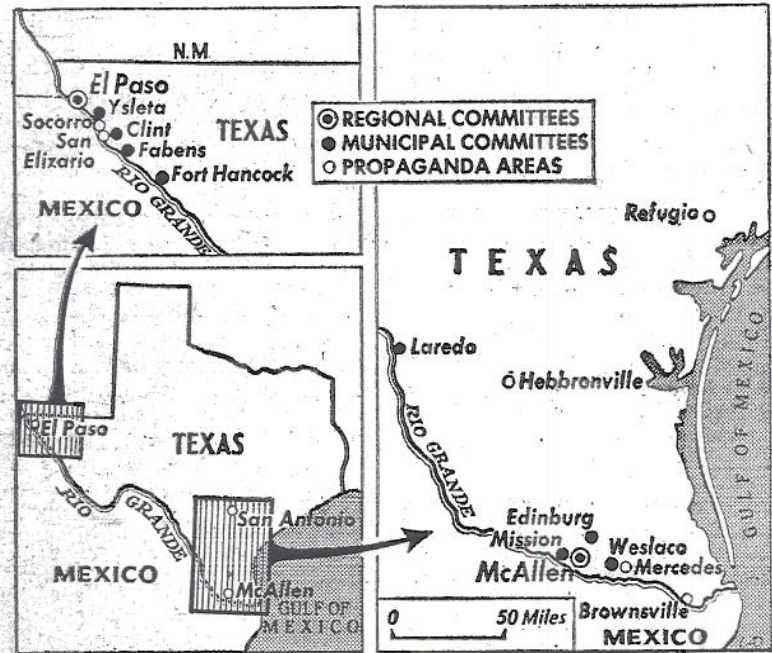
An unceasing stream of Sinarquist propaganda pours weekly across the U. S.-Mexican border. Thousands of copies of *El Sinarquista*, the virulent Sinarquist weekly, and *Orden*, a monthly picture magazine, are read in hundreds of Mexican communities north of the Rio Grande.

The importance of *El Sinarquista* as a propaganda instrument in this country appears from a statement in its issue of July 3, 1941, expressing hope that it will become "the most widely circulated Mexican paper among our co-nationals residing in North America."

In addition to these serial publications, U. S. Sinarquists distribute dozens of pamphlets and booklets, imported from Mexico or printed in this country, all echoing the Sinarquist propaganda line.

Most notorious of these pamphlets is *Mexico en 1960* which describes what the Sinarquist-Mexican paradise will look like in 1960 after the Sinarquist conquest of power.

In this book Sinarquist denuncia-



In Texas, Sinarquists are but a jump from their homeland.



Sinarquist activity is spreading in California.

tion of political parties leaves no doubt that Mexico in 1960 would be a one-party state in which all governmental positions are exclusively held by Sinarquists.

¶ The press, the radio and moving picturing are pictured as Sinarquist-controlled, under strict censorship, instruments of nationalistic and pan-Hispanic propaganda.

¶ Primary and higher education will be church-controlled.

¶ Municipal officials will be named by heads of families on the basis of social status.

¶ Some land will have been given to the peasants, but large private landholdings are to be protected by the State.

¶ Capitalism is pictured as abolished, big industries nationalized, but workers will belong to a State-controlled labor organization.

In view of this proof of Sinar-

quism's plainly fascist nature, the fact that the organization has registered itself in Washington as devoted to "patriotic" aims does not impress close observers. Nor does the fact that some of the Sinarquist groups have actually participated in bond and salvage drives.

Behind the Sinarquists' "patriotic" gestures remains the fact that they are seeking the creation of a fascist neighbor to the U. S. A.—and that they are seeking and winning the support of Americans here, some of whom are equally anxious to create a fascist neighbor to Mexico.

TOMORROW: Sinarquists want Texas and California for Mexico.

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