

The Cristero Rebellion

Mexico's Cristero Rebellion (1926-29) was an attempt by *ultramontane*, feudal elements in the Jesuit-controlled Mexican Catholic Church, aided by foreign oil companies and banks, to overthrow the Mexican Revolution of 1910 and the Mexican Constitution of 1917.

As documented in "Mexico's Cristero Rebellion, Synarchism, the Spanish Falange, and the Nazis," (*EIR*, July 25, 2003), the Jesuits, who were expelled from Spain and its possessions—including Mexico—by Carlos III in 1767, fought every effort on the part of Mexican pro-American revolutionaries to establish a sovereign republic, which would require the elimination of the feudal privileges of that Catholic Church which was preventing the economic development of the nation.

When the 1917 Mexican Constitution included articles based upon the principle of separation of Church and State—in the tradition of Spain's Carlos III as well as the U.S. Constitution—the Jesuit-controlled hierarchy of the Mexican Catholic Church organized to overthrow the

Mexican Revolution in defense of its feudal privileges, with the intent of re-establishing a theocratic state.

This counter-revolutionary movement, organized by Jesuits such as Bernard Bergoend, was encouraged and supported by the foreign oil companies, whose holdings in Mexico were also threatened by the articles in the Mexican Constitution of 1917, which re-established the principle that the subsoil of Mexico belonged to the Mexicans.

Oilman William F. Buckley, Sr. and banker Thomas W. Lamont of J.P. Morgan formed the American Association of Mexico in 1921, to oppose the expropriation of foreign oil holdings by the Mexican government. Lamont was also the head of the International Bankers Committee, which was demanding that Mexico guarantee its foreign debt payments to the international banks.

Jesuit Father Bernard Bergoend organized the Catholic Association of Mexican Youth (ACJM) and the National League for the Defense of Religious Liberty, which organizations provided the leadership for the Cristeros. After the Cristero War was ended, he formed the "League of the O," which became the Base, of which the National Synarchist Union (UNS) was the 11th section. He then became an advisor to the UNS.

of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), as well as the work of the Mexican government and U.S. and Mexican investigative journalists. According to Hernández, the British Legation in Mexico had the following assesment:

"Early in the year a press campaign was begun in the U.S. against the Synarchist Movement in Mexico on the grounds that it was fascist-inspired and directed by the Roman Church. There were good reasons for thinking that these attacks were based on a supercharged but inaccurate report of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services, housed in the embassy." The British Foreign Office commented that American intelligence agencies, the OSS in particular, "too often believe what they want to believe and they see sinister forces everywhere."

In a recent press release, the MSIA parroted Hernández's British controllers, by claiming that the intelligence on the UNS circulated by the LaRouche movement is based on "disinformation material produced by the Office of Naval Intelligence."

The evidence is, however, overwhelming, that the UNS was a continuation of the Cristero movement of the Mexican Cristero War (1926-29), but that its formal constitution was facilitated and its early direction was provided by known Nazis working with members of the Spanish Falange, who themselves later collaborated with the Japanese.

As Hernández is forced to admit, this was the official view not only of the United States, but also of the Mexican government.

From the Mexican side, a report submitted to Mexican President Cárdenas on Oct. 13, 1939 by Eduardo Villaseñor, who was the Undersecretary of Finance and Public Credit, entitled "Informe Confidencial A-3 sobre las actividades alemanas en México" ("Confidential Report A-3 on German Activities in Mexico") wrote the following in reference to the UNS:

"This fascist group is the instrument organized and directed by the German Nazis in order to dominate the states of Querétaro and Guanajuato. Their principal chiefs are naturalized Spanish Mexicans. Their connection to international fascism is through a Spaniard named Tuero, who resides in Ciudad Juárez. The Synarchists are abundantly provisioned with weapons. For the moment they are occupied above all with fighting against the *ejidatarios* [collective farmers]. In two years the Synarchists have assassinated around 600 in the state of Guanajuato and 400 in the state of Querétaro.

"The organizer of the Synarchists is a German, Schreiter, who has been until very recently a professor of modern languages at the University of Guanajuato."

Villaseñor stated that the strategy of the Synarchists was to control Guanajuato and Querétaro in order, by their strategic position, to encircle Mexico, the Federal District (i.e. the capitol, Mexico City), and also to permit or cut off access to the port of Veracruz, or south toward Guatemala or to the north of the country.

In another Mexican government document entitled "El