
Obregón (1928), Colosio (1994)

Two murders changed Mexico's history

Many observers have noted that a murder like that of PRI presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio had not occurred in Mexico since the 1928 assassination of President-elect Alvaro Obregón. The true history behind that earlier assassination of a political leader in many ways holds the key to understanding what the British intend to achieve in Mexico today by their sponsorship of the Colosio murder.

The modern Mexican political system, whose backbone is the ruling PRI party, was founded in 1929 under British oligarchical auspices by ex-President Plutarco Elias Calles (1924-28), in the wake of the 1928 murder of President-elect Obregón. The Obregón killing was the last of a series of political assassinations which punctuated the factional battles for power in the aftermath of the Mexican Revolution of 1910-17. The Mexican Revolution was in many ways similar to the contemporaneous Russian Revolution: The Catholic Church was banned, socialist measures in education were adopted, and communal agriculture was enshrined in the constitution. And as in the Soviet case, the Mexican Revolution was characterized by one bloody murder and purge after another, as the competing forces vied for power. Thus, peasant leader Emiliano Zapata was murdered under the government of Venustiano Carranza. In 1920, Carranza in turn was killed, after the military insurrection led by Obregón. In 1923, Pancho Villa was also assassinated during the Obregón presidency.

In 1926, under the regime of Obregón's successor, Plutarco Elias Calles, British intelligence and its stooges in the United States used Calles, a fanatical Mason, to launch the Cristero War against the Mexican Catholic Church and the predominantly Catholic population in general. The Cristero War lasted from 1926-29, and evolved into a full-fledged, bloody civil war. In fact, in the period from 1910 until the Cristero War was finally settled in 1929, over 1 million Mexicans died, out of a total population of about 10 million at the time.

In 1928, Alvaro Obregón was reelected President of Mexico, and that's when the British stepped in again. Obregón was assassinated by a deranged "lone assassin," José de León Toral. It quickly, and conveniently, emerged that Toral was purportedly a Cristero fanatic, a Catholic synarchist with links to the Cristero apparatus. The evidence, some of it

obviously manufactured, seemingly pointed to the Catholics, and in this way another brutal round of persecution was launched against them, including the execution of innocent priests and so on.

Toral may or may not have been the patsy who pulled the trigger, but the murder plot was hatched by the British, and carried out by the incumbent masonic Calles administration, in an effort to perpetuate itself in power. In fact, it turned out that the murder weapon had been provided by international Fabian socialist networks that surrounded and protected the masonic Calles administration.

But there was one further twist in the strategy of the British gamemasters. The Obregón murder was then used by U.S. Ambassador Dwight Morrow, a banker from the British Morgan banking house, to bring about a negotiated "peaceful" settlement of the entire Cristero War. Morrow, with solid backing from an Anglo-American press campaign urging Mexico to use the Obregón crisis to enter a new era of "responsible political institutions," putting an end to the reign of dangerous and unpredictable military *caudillos* or strongmen, set about recreating Mexico's national institutions to British specifications.

The idea was to "package" all of the warring "revolutionary" factions into a single governing party, Bolshevik-style, which soon became known as the PRI. That dictatorial party would have top-down discipline, and would perpetuate itself in power through a powerful, single-term presidency, which was a way of assuring that the disputing factions wouldn't kill each other off but would stay united in the "revolutionary family."

The secret of everything, in Morrow's scheme, was that the system was based on a power structure which excluded the Catholic Church but included the current U.S. ambassador. The PRI thus became institutionalized as the party in place to govern on behalf of Anglo-American financial interests, run by a masonic, Soviet-style *nomenklatura*, while covering itself with "revolutionary" rhetoric.

The irony is that today, with the murder of Colosio, the destruction of the Mexican political system is being orchestrated by the same British gamemasters who originally created it 65 years ago. With Colosio's murder, they intend to bring about the short-term meltdown of the entire PRI-based political system, and in particular of the strong presidency. Their consideration is simple: Whatever his momentary political nature, a standing President is a sovereign, and therefore capable of being an institutional rallying point for the defense of sovereignty. Since the British gameplan is to eliminate national sovereignty altogether, the institution of the presidency must be eliminated.

If that is allowed to occur, the country will virtually instantaneously revert to the conditions of *bloody religious and civil warfare* that existed in Mexico in the late 1920s. The country will become, overnight, another Yugoslavia, on the U.S. southern border.