

Introduction: A Secret That Sparks Controversy

The year 1929 is remembered for the Lateran Treaty that established the Vatican as a sovereign state. However, rumors persist about a dark event: **the alleged mass burning of the Vatican's secret archives that same year**. How much truth is there to these claims? Why does this remain a controversial topic nearly a century later?

This article examines **the evidence, testimonies, and historical gaps** surrounding this mystery, distinguishing verifiable facts from speculative theories, and explores its relevance for Catholics today.

1. Historical Context: Why Is 1929 Suspect?

A. The Lateran Treaty and the Need to "Clean Up" the Past

In February 1929, the Vatican and Fascist Italy signed the **Lateran Treaty**, ending decades of tension. But this political agreement may have come with an unwritten condition: **to eliminate compromising documents** about Church-State relations.

B. The Fight Against Freemasonry

Freemasonry had been condemned by the Church since the encyclical *Humanum Genus* (Leo XIII, 1884). In the 1920s, many Italian Freemasons held key government positions. **Did the Vatican destroy evidence of Masonic infiltration in the clergy?**

C. Vatican Secrecy

Until 2020, the **Vatican Apostolic Archives** (formerly "Secret") only allowed access to documents up to 1939. This secrecy fuels theories about what might have been hidden—or burned—during eras like that of Pius XI (1922-1939).



2. Which Documents Are Said to Have Been Destroyed?

A. Files on Masonic Infiltration

- Fact: We know the Church investigated clergy linked to lodges.
- **Unconfirmed**: That evidence of Masonic cardinals or bishops was burned in 1929.

B. "Dangerous" Prophecies

- **Fact**: Texts like the *Prophecy of the Popes* (attributed to St. Malachy) were criticized by the Church for lacking rigor.
- **Myth**: No proof exists of a mass destruction of prophecies that year.

C. Heresies and Hidden Scandals

Some historians suggest documents on **antipopes, schisms, or abuses** may have been eliminated to protect the Church's image.

3. Is There Evidence of Archive Burning in 1929?

Indirect Testimonies

- Jesuit **Peter Gumpel** (Vatican archives expert) admitted some "sensitive" documents were destroyed before public release.
- Historian **David Álvarez** documented selective purges in various eras, though not specifically 1929.

Lack of Direct Evidence

- No photos, minutes, or official records of a mass burning that year.
- It may be confused with other purges (e.g., under Pius X or Pius XII).



4. Why Does the Theory Persist?

A. Vatican Secrecy

The policy of releasing archives **decades later** (e.g., Pius XII's in 2020) fuels suspicions.

B. Interest in Conspiracies

Since *The Da Vinci Code*, theories about what the Vatican "hides" have proliferated. Reality is often less sensational.

C. Valid Lessons, Even If Details Are Unclear

Even if the 1929 burning is unconfirmed, **it's true that**:

- 1. The Church has destroyed sensitive documents in other cases (e.g., Inquisition archives).
- 2. The fight against secret societies like Freemasonry was real.
- 3. Some private prophecies were dismissed by the Church for lacking foundation.

5. Lessons for Catholics Today

- 1. **Transparency vs. Prudence**: The Church must balance historical truth with safeguarding the faith.
- 2. **Vigilance Against Secret Ideologies**: Modern Freemasonry and other societies still influence politics and culture.
- Discerning Revelation from Superstition: Not all "prophecies" come from God (cf. 1 Jn 4:1).

Conclusion: A Mystery That Invites Reflection, Not Conspiracy

Were archives burned in 1929? It's plausible, but not conclusively proven. What matters



is:

- Avoiding myths (e.g., that the Vatican is hiding "the end of the world").
- Learning from the past to live a stronger faith today.

What do you think? Should the Vatican open all its archives, or are some secrets necessary?

+ Want to go deeper? We recommend:

- "The Vatican's Secret Archives" (Grzegorz Górny).
- "The Church and Freemasonry: History of a Condemnation" (Massimo Introvigne).

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