

Why Albert Pike's Statue Must Fall

The Scottish Rite's Ku Klux Klan Project

by Anton Chaitkin

In the heart of Washington, D.C., in Judiciary Square, there is a large statue and monument honoring the most important founder of the Ku Klux Klan, Confederate General Albert Pike.

Inscribed on the base of the statue are the words, "poet"—the terrorist anthem of the KKK was his most famous literary work—and "jurist"—he was called the KKK's chief judiciary officer, and reputedly wrote the organization manual for the terrorist anti-black movement after the U.S. Civil War.

The statue is a tribute to the influence of Pike's organization. It has power in the Executive Branch, and the Congress, and it is decisive in the courts.

Do I mean that the Ku Klux Klan has such sway over the government? No, I'm speaking here of the "Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Southern Jurisdiction," of which Pike was the chief, or "Sovereign Grand Commander."

The Ku Klux Klan, the Southern Confederacy, and the pre-Civil War secession movement were a single, continuous project, with Pike's "Scottish Rite" at its center. Though the Confederacy was defeated, this project still dominates U.S. political life.

Freemasonry was founded in the early 1700's in England by the so-called Venetian Party. The Scottish Rite was formally organized in the United States in 1801 by a group of Tory partisans on the losing side of the American Revolution; it came to rule over American Freemasonry during the nineteenth century.

American colonial leaders had used the British Empire's Freemasonic lodges as political clubs, and had turned

them against the British Crown in the American Revolution. But in the 1820's and 1830's, Masonry had been widely condemned and virtually run out of the U.S. as a would-be dictatorial grouping.

With British assistance, the Masonic lodges were re-introduced, under the control of the Scottish Rite based in Charleston, South Carolina, as a force for Southern



ERINS/Stuart Lewis



Ku Klux Klan on parade, Springfield, Ohio, 1923. Above: Klan founder Albert Pike's statue dominates Washington, D.C. Judiciary Square.

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secession. Thus, since the 1840's, the U.S. Freemasonic structure has been strictly dominated by the Scottish Rite. The Scottish Rite dispenses the fourth and higher Masonic "degrees" of initiation, up to the thirty-third. The Scottish Rite was divided into a Southern Jurisdiction, and a Northern Jurisdiction based in Boston, that remains politically subordinate.

The influence of Scottish Rite-dominated Freemasonry is shockingly pervasive in American government and culture, particularly in the South. But it has come under attack from some surprising quarters.

The Southern Baptist Convention recently voted to conduct an investigation of Freemasonry in all forms, and to prepare a report on whether Masonry is compatible with Christianity.

At their annual meeting last June in Indianapolis, the Baptists also adopted a resolution against secret societies, which reads in part: "we . . . call upon all Christians to . . . [avoid] any association which conflicts with clear Biblical . . . teachings concerning the taking of oaths, the secrecy of activities, mystical knowledge, or racial discrimination . . ."

The 2.5 million member Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod says in its official Handbook: "The Synod has declared itself firmly opposed to all societies, lodges and organizations of an un-Christian or anti-Christian character." The Lutheran Missouri Synod has also printed an attack on Freemasonry, which attacks its racialism and quotes from an absurd Masonic explanation of why Blacks are excluded from white lodges:

There are excellent reasons for this apparent race discrimination which only a Mason can fully understand . . . [racial integration] would endanger the harmony of the lodge. . . . Secondly, although Negroes today may technically fulfill the Masonic requirement

of being "free," their subordinate economic, educational, and cultural position is

such that they hardly fulfill the spirit of that prerequisite to initiation.

'The True Religion of Masonry'

But let us ask, does Mr. Pike's organization have an "un-Christian or anti-Christian character"? Albert Pike responded in 1861 to a Mason who tried to claim the Scottish Rite was somehow Christian. Pike said that if the Scottish Rite "had a Christian basis, how did it chance that most of those who had possession of it in this country from 1763 to 1800 were Hebrews?"

For in fact, Pike and the Scottish Rite had borrowed a good deal of numerology and other superstition from the Cabbalah, the occult Jewish writings directly opposed to the Mosaic traditions of Judaism.

But if the Rite is not specifically Christian, is it anti-Christian? We may judge this from Sovereign Grand Commander Pike's words, on his *method*, and on the *true religion*. In Pike's book, *Morals and Dogma*, he explains his method:

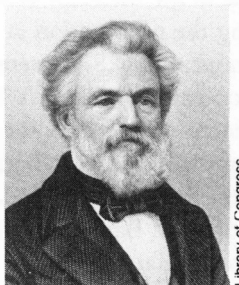
Magic is the science of the ancient magi. . . . Magic unites in one and the same science, whatsoever Philosophy can possess that is most certain, and Religion of the Infallible and the Eternal. It perfectly . . . reconciles these two terms . . . faith and reason . . . [T]hose who accept [magic] as a rule may give their will a sovereign power that will make them the masters of all inferior beings and of all errant spirits; that is to say, will make them the Arbiters and Kings of the World. . . .

Thus, Pike is an illusionist, a conjurer. But what is the underlying belief? In France in 1889, Pike said:

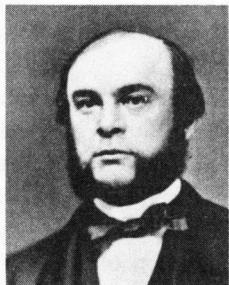
That which we must say to the crowd is, we worship a God, but it is the God one adores without superstition. . . . The Masonic religion should be, by all of us initiates of the high degrees, maintained in the purity



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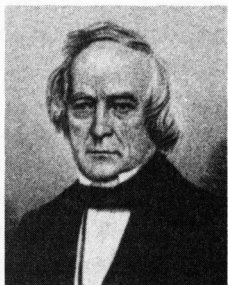
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Gang leaders of British Freemasonry's U.S. terror project: Left: Confederate General Albert Pike, in Masonic garb. Above (left to right): Mississippi governor John Quitman; New York Democratic Party boss August Belmont; Confederate Secretary of State Judah Benjamin; Louisiana Senator John Slidell. Pike, Benjamin, and Slidell were all Confederate leaders.

of the Luciferian Doctrine. If Lucifer were not God, would Adonay (the God of the Christians)—whose deeds prove his cruelty, perfidy and hatred of man, barbarism and repulsion to science—would Adonay and his priests calumniate him?

Yes, Lucifer is God, and unfortunately Adonay is also God. For the eternal law is that there is no light without shade, no beauty without ugliness, no white without black, for the absolute can only exist as two Gods. . . . Thus, the doctrine of Satanism is a heresy; and the true and pure philosophical religion is the belief in Lucifer, the equal of Adonay; but Lucifer, God of Light and God of Good, is struggling for humanity against Adonay, the God of Darkness and Evil.

The Terror Project

The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, an instrument of British Empire strategy, directed a continuous offensive of murder and racist terrorism against the United States and neighboring countries, during the middle decades of the last century. We shall trace this endeavor, from the U.S. occupation of Mexico in the Mexican War (1846-48), to the slaveowners' rebellion or U.S. Civil War (1861-65), through the Ku Klux Klan's war against Reconstruction of the South (1867-1870's).

A few individuals will come into view repeatedly as gang leaders and project directors: Boston's **Albert Pike**, boss of Arkansas; New York's **John A. Quitman**, boss of Mississippi; New York's **John Slidell**, boss of Louisiana; Slidell's nephew and partner, British banker **August Belmont**, boss of the Democratic Party; Slidell's trainee and partner, Britain's **Judah Benjamin**, boss of the Confederate secret service.

Patriots such as then-Congressman Abraham Lincoln saw the 1846 U.S. invasion of Mexico as a crime and folly, pushed by strategists of slavery who also aimed at the destruction of the United States. Transplanted Southern Democrat John Slidell, and Whig leader **Caleb Cushing**, spokesman for Boston's opium and slave-running fortunes, had both planned and promoted the attack on Mexico.

As that first U.S. war of aggression drew to a close, volunteer General John A. Quitman became the military governor and dictator over Mexico City. The United States prepared to seize Mexico's northern territory, the area from California to Texas. Yet Quitman proposed to President Polk a plan for the forcible annexation of all Mexico, to be an area for Negro slave plantations.

During the peace negotiations, Quitman travelled as a conquering hero to Charleston, South Carolina. He was crowned a Sovereign Grand Inspector General of

the Scottish Rite, and became the most powerful and prominent member of the Rite's Supreme Council.

John Quitman's grandfather was governor of the island of Curaçao, the Dutch West India Company's slave concentration camp; his parents had fled the Caribbean slave revolts, taking their slaves with them to New York where John was born. In 1830, young Quitman had been formally commissioned by the Scottish Rite, leaders of the secession movement, to establish their organization in the state of Mississippi.

In the autumn of 1849, General Quitman held a meeting of anti-Union operatives from throughout the South. They resolved to call a formal convention of the Southern states for the following June, to begin the breakup of the United States.

Quitman became governor of Mississippi in January 1850, and his Nashville secession convention met from June 3 to 12. Delegates from nine states proclaimed the rights of slaveholders. Quitman proposed to lead a private army from Texas, to conquer the new U.S. territory of New Mexico on behalf of slavery.

President Zachary Taylor faced Quitman down. President Taylor was determined to bring the new southwest into the Union as free states. On June 21, 1850, nine days after the secession convention, Governor Quitman was indicted by a federal grand jury for violating the U.S. Neutrality Laws!

The charge was based on Quitman's leadership of a well-financed conspiracy to invade and "liberate" Cuba from Spanish rule. Then, two weeks later, on July 3, President Taylor threatened to hang those "taken in rebellion against the Union." The next day the President fell ill, vomited blackish material, and died soon after. The Quitman prosecution was delayed.

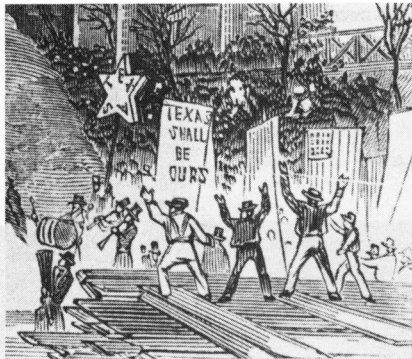
The following summer, 1851, Quitman brought fellow Mississippian Jefferson Davis to Massachusetts to meet with Caleb Cushing. They picked the man to be nominated by the Democrats for the U.S. presidency: volunteer General Franklin Pierce, a member of their clique in the Mexican War. Pierce surprised everyone by taking the nomination at the convention. Then, August Belmont, the U.S. representative of Britain's Rothschild banks, paid for Pierce's 1852 election campaign.

Pierce was elected the fourteenth President, and his foreign and domestic backers took over. Caleb Cushing became Attorney General. Jefferson Davis became Secretary of War. Banker August Belmont became Ambassador to Holland.

Scottish Rite chief John Quitman was now ready for serious business. Some months earlier, when he had finally gone to trial, he was fortunate that Louisiana private attorney Judah Benjamin had been especially

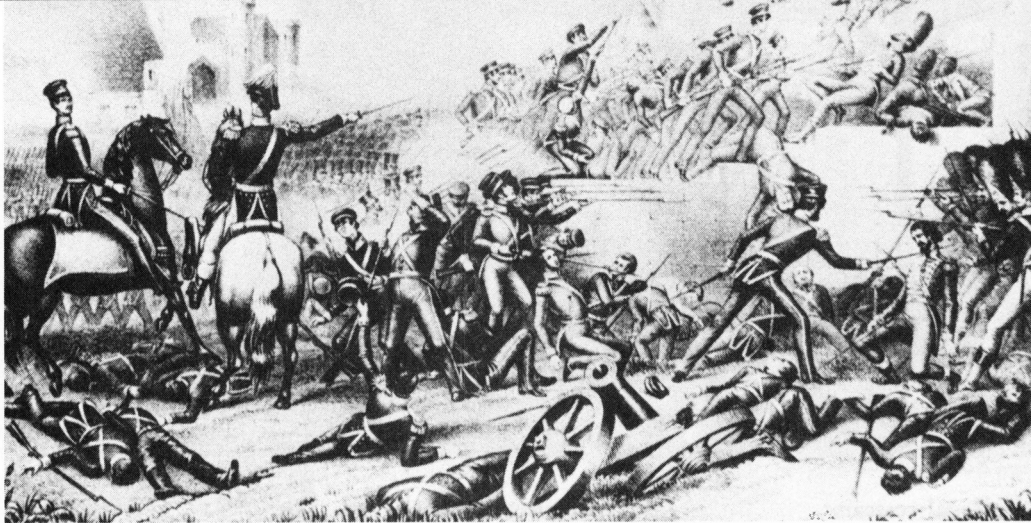


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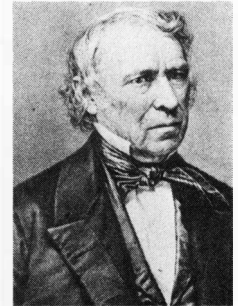


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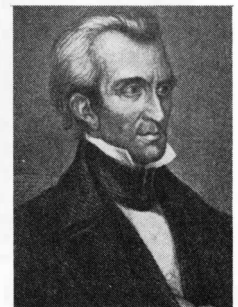
Along with Slidell, Boston's Caleb Cushing (left) agitated for war with Mexico. John Quitman urged President James Polk (right, bottom) to annex all Mexico for Negro slave plantations; later, President Zachary Taylor (right, top) stopped Quitman's pro-slavery takeover of the Southwest. Below: U.S. troops storm the Bishop's palace, Monterrey, Mexico.



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hired by the federal government to run the prosecution against him. The jury was hung, and the charges were dropped. This outcome should not be too surprising to us, given prosecutor Benjamin's own growing role in the faction of which Gen. Quitman was then the shining star. Benjamin joined Slidell as a U.S. senator from Louisiana at the next election, and later became a top leader of the slaveowners' insurrectionary government.

Let's look for a minute at the trio of Slidell, Belmont, and Benjamin. Slidell had a master's degree in political dirty tricks, learned as a member of Aaron Burr's machine in New York and Louisiana. Slidell had politically schooled Belmont and had brought him into the Democratic Party, and Belmont married Slidell's niece. Slidell had also virtually adopted, taught, and brought into politics the young Judah Benjamin, a British West Indian Jew living in Louisiana. Both Belmont, and his banking client Benjamin, were passionate backers of the expansion of slavery into Latin America.

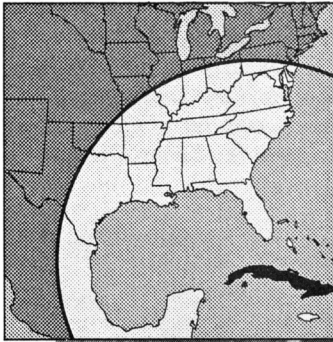
When he was a young private secretary for the Rothschild family, Belmont had toured continental Europe doing financial and political intelligence work for the Rothschild bank, a pillar of the British royal family. With Britain meddling in Spain's civil war, the Roth-

schilds had sent Belmont off to the Spanish colony of Cuba in 1837 to "take charge of Rothschild interests" there. Belmont's ship stopped over in New York and he never went on to Cuba, but his subsequent U.S. banking and political career was often focused on Cuba's wealth and strategic location.

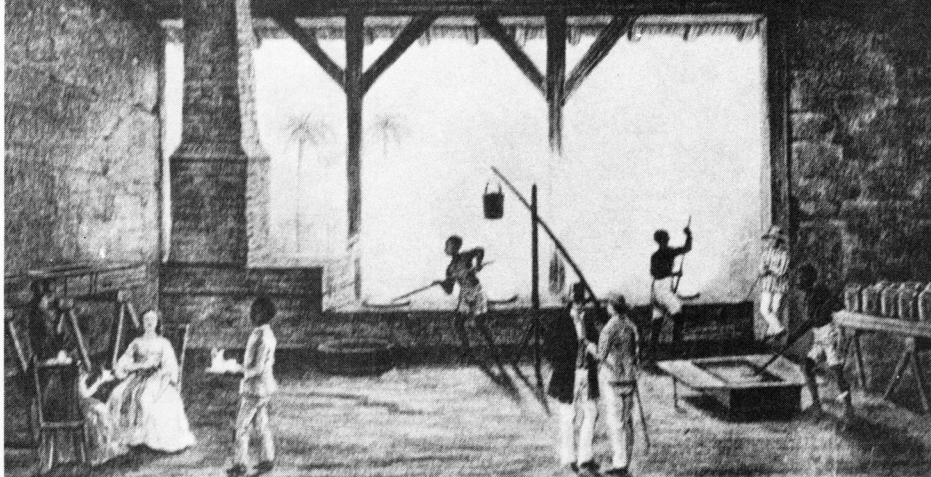
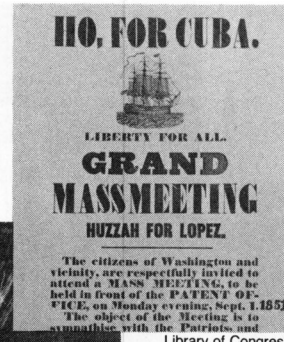
Following the 1853 presidential inauguration of their candidate Pierce, Scottish Rite chief John Quitman and his New York financiers signed a formal agreement making Quitman the "civil and military chief of the revolution" which they would impose on Cuba.

Quitman's criminal enterprise recruited as many as 50,000 American mercenaries for the intended invasion. But the Spanish authorities brought these plans to grief. They emancipated most of Cuba's slaves, encouraged racial intermarriage, armed the freed blacks, and recruited them into a militia through which they could defend their own freedom from the "gringo" attackers. The Spanish governor arrested Quitman's intriguer, Captain **James D. Bulloch**, when Bulloch brought his ship, the *Black Warrior*, into Havana.

Senator John Slidell of Louisiana demanded that U.S. neutrality laws be repealed. Attorney General Caleb Cushing called for a naval blockade around Cuba. But



The "Golden Circle" was to be a new slave empire centered in Cuba (map left). Slidell, Cushing, and Quitman agitated for a Cuban invasion in the 1850's. Teddy Roosevelt finally delivered it in the 1898 Spanish-American War (bottom, right). Below: Slaves work a Cuban sugar plantation.



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Quitman was placed under legal restraint.

After the *Black Warrior* affair, the Quitman mercenary force was absorbed into a new, more aggressive movement with enlarged aims. The **Knights of the Golden Circle** appeared first in Cincinnati, under the supervision of the Scottish Rite's midwest organizer Killian Van Rensselaer. From there the Knights spread throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, down the Mississippi south to the Gulf of Mexico, and into Maryland and Virginia.

The Golden Circle was to be a new slave empire centered in Cuba. It would break up the United States and conquer Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. The Knights armed and drilled up to 100,000 men. They were organized into lodges called "castles." They were to kill the hated Catholic Hispanics, and fill their places with black slaves brought fresh from Africa.

Led by Quitman and his allies in the lower South, the Knights of the Golden Circle formed the heart of the secession military machine.

When John Quitman died in July 1858, Albert Pike was brought into the Supreme Council, where he was elevated to Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction in 1859. Joining Pike's new Supreme Council in 1859 was U.S. Vice President John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. He would soon run for President on a secession platform,

his campaign managed by Caleb Cushing.

In March 1860, the U.S. Treasury Secretary, Howell Cobb, also joined the Supreme Council. Cobb was a ruler of the Georgia Masonic mafia with Robert Toombs and James Bulloch. In December 1860, following Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency, Cobb resigned his Treasury post. Two months later, he was president of the convention in Alabama which created the Confederate government and broke up the United States. Cobb's name appears at the top of signers of the Confederate Constitution, a document which Cobb and Albert Pike are supposed to have drafted together.

The Lost Cause

The rebellion of the Southern slaveowners was a British Empire-sponsored insurrection. For the final three years of the four-year Civil War, Judah P. Benjamin served as Confederate Secretary of State. Benjamin supervised the financial and supply relations to the British Empire and its ally, Napoleon III of France, and ran the Confederacy's international network of spies and saboteurs.

Benjamin's secret service liaison man in England and the Confederacy's chief arms procurer there was James Bulloch, the man arrested in Cuba in 1854.

John Slidell became the famous Confederate commissioner to France, where he married off his daughter Mathilde to Baron Emil Erlanger. The baron was an eminent German-French Jewish banker, closely tied to the British government and the highest levels of British freemasonry. Slidell and Benjamin negotiated the famous Erlanger Loan, the series of Confederate war bonds floated by this banker.

John Slidell handled relations between the French Empire and the Masonic “filibusters,” the raiders of Latin America. Slidell promoted the joint European-Confederate invasion of Mexico in the 1860’s.

The Confederate secret service, meanwhile, attempted to weaken the resolve of the Union to carry on the war. The key to their strategy was the old Knights of the Golden Circle, still in place in the North, Midwest, and Southwest, involving pro-slavery whites—and American Indians.

Sioux Indians, strangely organized into military Masonic lodges, wiped out seven hundred citizens of New Ulm, Minnesota and the surrounding area, while the town’s young men were off in the Union Army. Albert Pike was at the time the Confederate general officially in charge of arranging Indian attacks against the Union; Minnesota was also part of Commander Pike’s Masonic Southern Jurisdiction.

Judah Benjamin based his main secret service group in Montreal, a safe haven since Canada was then still British territory. They coordinated across the border with Golden Circle networks in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and with the August Belmont Democratic Party machine in New York. Agents led by Jacob Thompson planned prison breaks, tried to burn down Northern cities, and instigated anti-draft riots.

This ugliness was in vain. But just when his nationalist monetary policies and our industrial strength overwhelmed the rebellion, President Lincoln was murdered. A dragnet went out for the Confederate secret service operators, accused of participation in the assassination. Albert Pike escaped and joined Jacob Thompson in Canada. Judah Benjamin fled to England, joining the exiled Robert Toombs and James Bulloch. John Slidell stayed permanently in France.

Confederate secret service agent John Surratt made it to Italy, while his mother was convicted and hanged on the charge of plotting with John Wilkes Booth to kill Lincoln. John Surratt was discovered and returned for trial. He was acquitted. But in 1870, Surratt admitted publicly that he had plotted with Booth to “abduct” Lincoln. He told of the days preceding the murder, of his trip to Montreal carrying money and messages from Judah Benjamin. The secret service bank in Montreal,

where gold from Britain was deposited for Benjamin’s crew, was the same bank in which Lincoln’s assassin John Wilkes Booth had made his deposits six months before the killing.

The war was over. But the defeated Confederacy was transformed into the romantic *Lost Cause*, an object of cultish reverence.

During Reconstruction

Anti-slavery congressmen pressed ahead with plans for Reconstruction, designed to break up the power of what was called the “chivalry,” the feudal lords of the pre-war South. In Tennessee, the pro-Union faction tried to increase its political strength by putting through a law, granting the right to vote to the newly freed blacks.

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was a terrorist counterattack, beginning in Tennessee, designed to block Reconstruction and reverse the outcome of the Civil War. The Klan and the Scottish Rite were one and the same enterprise, continuing the imperial effort behind the slaveowners’ rebellion.

Pike, Benjamin, Slidell, Toombs, Bulloch, and Thompson were all in exile at war’s end. Although Judah Benjamin had quickly become a wealthy lawyer for the British merchant oligarchs, his continuing preoccupation with defeating Reconstruction is indicated in letters he wrote back to the U.S. with complaints such as these:

“I have always looked with the utmost dread and distrust on the experiment of emancipation so suddenly enforced on the South by the event of the war. God knows how it will all end!”; “the South is kept crushed under Negro rule”; “I can never consent to go to New Orleans and break my heart witnessing the rule of Negroes and carpetbaggers”; and, “nothing is so abhorrent to me as Radicalism which seeks to elevate the populace into the governing class.”

From his British sanctuary in Canada, on July 15, 1865, Albert Pike issued a summons to the Supreme Council, to resume the operations of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Southern Jurisdiction. Six weeks later, “under pressure from Masonic officials in the government,” the new President Andrew Johnson permitted Pike to re-enter the United States. The Rite was reborn over the next few years, as money and messengers went back and forth between Pike and the Confederacy’s sponsors in England.

In April 1866, a year after the murder of Abraham Lincoln, Albert Pike’s Supreme Council met in full costume inside the White House. There Lincoln’s successor, President Andrew Johnson, granted a pardon

to Pike. The following year, the awed and grateful Johnson was advanced from the fourth through the thirty-second degrees by the Scottish Rite.

Albert Pike could not go home to Arkansas, however. He was still under indictment for treason by state authorities there, for inciting the Indians to break laws or treaties. So he settled in Memphis, Tennessee, becoming a newspaper publisher, lawyer—and ultimately, president of the Tennessee Bar Association.

Tennessee Blacks got the right to vote in February 1867. Beginning that spring, Albert Pike and a small group of Confederate generals held several meetings in Nashville, at the Maxwell House Hotel, to form the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

The name was taken from the Greek word “*kuklos*,” or “circle.” It was no mystery to the pro-Unionists: The Knights of the [Golden] Circle had reappeared.

Pike was appointed chief judicial officer of the Invisible Empire. He is said to have written the Klan’s military manual and ritual, and was the Klan’s expert on secrecy of organization. At one of the later Nashville meetings, General Nathan Bedford Forrest was chosen Imperial Wizard of the Klan. Albert Pike organized the Ku Klux Klan in Arkansas after General Forrest appointed Pike the Grand Dragon of that Realm.

The Tennessee leaders of the Klan at the time of its founding were prominent Masons subordinate to Grand Commander Pike.

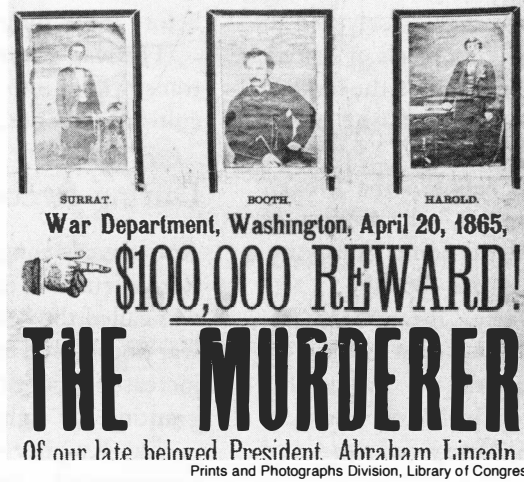
Pike’s old comrade and financial backer Robert Toombs returned from England in 1868. Toombs was appointed dictator of Scottish Rite activities inside Georgia, and Toombs and his family ran all aspects of the Klan within Georgia.

President Ulysses Grant said that the Klan worked “by force and terror to prevent all political action not in accord with the views of the members; to deprive colored citizens of the right to bear arms and of the right to a free ballot; to suppress [i.e. burn] schools in which colored children were taught and to reduce the colored people to a condition akin to that of slavery.”

In his newspaper *The Memphis Daily Appeal* for April 16, 1868, publisher Albert Pike wrote:

With Negroes for witnesses and jurors, the administration of justice becomes a blasphemous mockery. A Loyal League of Negroes can cause any white man to be arrested, and can prove any charges it chooses

The spy ring of Confederate Secretary of State Judah Benjamin (right) was headquartered in British-controlled Canada, and included assassins John Wilkes Booth and John Surrat.



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to have made against him.

The disenfranchised people of the South . . . can find no protection for property, liberty, or life, except in secret association. . . . We would unite every white man in the South, who is opposed to Negro suffrage, into one great Order of Southern Brotherhood, with an organization complete, active, vigorous, in which a few should execute the concentrated will of all, and whose very existence should be concealed from all but its members.

In the latter decades of the nineteenth century, British-centered finance gained supremacy over American industry and U.S. policy-making. Under British sponsorship, Pike’s Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, came to rule over much of the world’s Freemasonry. At length its headquarters moved from South Carolina to Washington, D.C.

Theodore Roosevelt, a racist Anglophile and passionate Freemason, became President September 14, 1901, upon the shooting death of William McKinley. Teddy Roosevelt’s reign was the Lost Cause triumphant: Roosevelt’s revered exiled uncle, James Bulloch, Judah Benjamin’s secret service chief in England, had ghost-written young Teddy’s book on naval history; and Teddy’s clique had finally conquered Cuba in the 1898 Spanish-American War.

The Washington, D.C. statue honoring Klan founder Albert Pike was dedicated thirty-nine days after Teddy Roosevelt’s inauguration.

The B’nai B’rith and ‘Egyptian Principles’

In his admiring biography of Judah Benjamin, Eli Evans quotes the famous attack against Benjamin’s pro-slavery fanaticism by Ohio’s Senator Ben Wade:

[W]hen old Moses, under the immediate inspiration of God Almighty, enticed a whole nation of slaves, and ran away . . . to old Canaan, I suppose that Pharaoh and all the chivalry of old Egypt denounced him as a most furious abolitionist. . . . There were those who loved Egypt better than they loved liberty. . . . They were "Israelites with Egyptian principles."

Senator Wade's barb hit its mark. Judah Benjamin had deserted the religion of Moses. He had spat on the law of freedom, the gift that Jews celebrate in the Passover seder, as Jesus celebrated it at the Last Supper.

Sincethen, other "Israelites with Egyptian principles," those Jews who like Benjamin attached their destinies to the British Empire and its racialism, have become a vital component of the Anglo-American Eastern Establishment.

In the Civil War, twice as many Jews fought for the Union as for the Confederacy. Northern Jews, many of them recent German immigrants, were strongly pro-republican and anti-slavery. These sentiments were encapsulated by the courageous immigrant Rabbi David Einhorn, one of the founders of the Jewish Reform movement in America, whose anti-slavery tracts forced his expulsion from the city of Baltimore:

Scorning the entire civilized world, the rebellious South wants to overturn the principle of the innate equality of all beings created in the image of God, in favor of the opposing principle of innate servitude, and *to set slavery and the law of might recognized as a force in the formation of states, as the basis of civilization.* It wishes to tear the glorious Stars and Stripes to pieces. . . . If this diabolical undertaking should succeed, who would have more to fear than Israel, the very ancient slave of slaves?

But the predominant Jewish tradition in the South was not only pro-slavery, but overwhelmingly Freemasonic.

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith was formed in 1843 as a Jewish community sub-project in the restoration of Masonry by the Scottish Rite and the British foreign office. Although most of its lodges were in the North, B'nai B'rith was openly pro-Confederate. And although it claimed to be neutral in the war, many of the Order's northern spokesmen were stridently pro-slavery. B'nai B'rith's post-Civil War leaders were pro-Confederate operatives, including later president Simon Wolf, who had been arrested in Washington, D.C. as the lawyer for a Confederate spy ring. Rabbi Isaac Wise, perhaps the most well-known leader of both B'nai B'rith and the Reform movement centered Cincinnati, was officially neutral in the Civil War.

Core leaders of the B'nai B'rith from then on have

been Scottish Rite Masons. The political establishment associated with the Order has always had its headquarters in London.

In Richmond, the Confederate capital, Gustavus A. Myers was Confederate Secretary of State Judah Benjamin's closest friend and Benjamin's channel to banker August Belmont. The former president of the Richmond City Council, and the undisputed head of Richmond's Jewish community, Myers was Freemasonry incarnate.

Myers's maternal grandfather, Moses Michael Hays, had brought the original "patent" and rituals from England to found the Scottish Rite in the American colonies. A Tory and financial partner of Boston's slave-trade millionaires, Hays passed his fortune and his Masonic and British underground connections to his daughter's husband and sons, the Myers clan of Richmond.

Moses Myers, merchant partner of the Richmond family, was head of Norfolk's Jewish community. His house is now a public museum, located on Norfolk's Freemason Street. Inside is a large wooden plaque given to the family by Queen Victoria, in recognition of the family's long service to the British crown and cause. Several generations, living in that same Moses Myers house, were British consuls.

All of Virginia's Jewish leaders then were Masons, one of them Rothschilds' official Virginia agent who was grand master of Virginia Masons during the war of 1812.

After the Civil War, the Belmont/Rothschild faction took absolute control over the Jewish leadership within New York City and trans-Atlantic finance. Joseph Seligman, who had been pro-Union like most American Jews, joined the British banking syndicate of Rothschild and J.P. Morgan, which ran U.S. government finance from the 1870's onward.

London's Anglo-Saxon and Jewish employees, banking partners of the Confederates against Lincoln's nationalist monetary policies, were now merged as the Eastern Liberal Establishment.

While Alabama cotton broker Emanuel Lehman was living in Civil War New York, he sailed back and forth to England to raise money for the Confederate war machine. Continuing the family tradition, his Lehman Brothers firm supported the racist eugenics movement, and tenaciously defended their investments in Nazi Germany.

But the big-shot was Jacob Schiff of Kuhn Loeb private bank. Schiff's power was entirely trans-Atlantic: Travelling back and forth between London and New York, Schiff was Sir Ernst Cassel's American partner and representative. Cassel was the personal banker and the most intimate friend of Prince Edward VII, the grand master of British freemasonry.

On behalf of the royal family, Ernst Cassel managed

the finances of the British Fabian Society leaders, along with the British Round Table in its outrageous racist endeavors in South African and elsewhere.

At Kuhn Loeb in the 1890's, partner Otto Kahn (a British subject) directly supervised Schiff and Cassel's project to build up a certain snarling little railroad man who was a favorite of the old Belmont Confederate machine, Mr. E.H. Harriman. At that same time, the Warburg family joined Kuhn Loeb; the Warburgs' preoccupations were anchored in their gnostic Warburg Institute in Hamburg and London.

Look at the first years of this century: Teddy Roosevelt is President, Edward VII is King, and the racist cult-master Lord Arthur Balfour is his Prime Minister. The British Masonic clique at Kuhn Loeb founds the American Jewish Committee, and makes its president, Louis Marshall, the official legal adviser to the Harriman eugenics laboratory—one of the mothers of this century's nightmare race theories. It was Kuhn Loeb and the Warburgs who would officially broker New York's banking ties to Hitler's Nazis, as well as Harriman's entree to the Soviet dictatorship.

A striking instance of the Confederate Lost Cause persisting and haunting the present century, is to be seen in the attic of The New York Times.

Iphigenie Ochs married Arthur Hays Sulzberger in 1917. He succeeded her father Adolphe Ochs as publisher of the Times, which Mr. Ochs had bought in the 1890's.

Adolphe Ochs and his father founded the "Baroness

Erlanger" Hospital in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The hospital was named for John Slidell's daughter, who married the Confederacy's chief financier, Baron Emil Erlanger. The Baron had bought up the main railways between the bankrupt South and Cincinnati. Adolphe Ochs had married Iphigenie Wise, the daughter of B'nai B'rith's Cincinnati leader Isaac Wise. When the Ochs family had lived in Cincinnati during the war, Adolphe's mother Bertha had been arrested for smuggling drugs to the Confederate army.

In 1991, Arthur Sulzberger's daughter Ruth sponsored the visit to America of British banker Rodolphe d'Erlanger, John Slidell's great-great grandson. At a reception for Erlanger hospital, he said that his great grandfather, Baron Emil, was the partner of Cecil Rhodes in his nightmare race projects in Africa, and that Emil and his wife Mathilde Slidell had introduced Wagner's *Tannhauser* to Paris—a work which was booted off the stage.

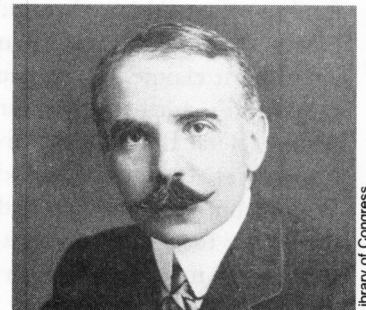
Arthur Sulzberger's Philadelphia uncle, David Sulzberger, joined the Confederate army in Arkansas. Cousin Cyrus Adler, born on the Sulzbergers' Arkansas slave plantation, became the occult, psychic, Masonic, and gnostic expert for the New York Jewish establishment and for London and Cambridge Freemasonic strategists. At the same time, under the Teddy Roosevelt regime, cousin Mayer Sulzberger was president of both B'nai B'rith International and the American Jewish Committee. At that time, B'nai B'rith leaders (such as the Sulzberger's partners the Morgenthau) directly represented



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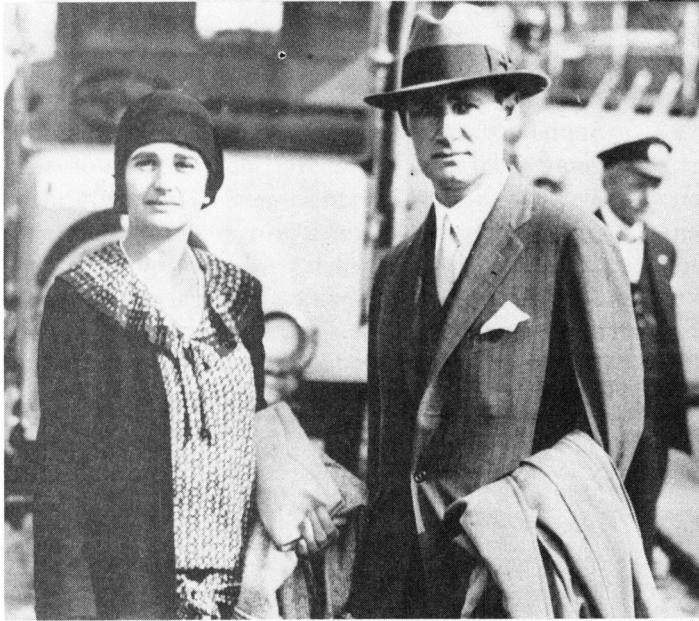
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Left: Confederates Slidell and James Mason are shown obtaining British and French loans to finance their war effort. Banking ties to the British Freemasonic elite were maintained by Kuhn Loeb's Jacob Schiff (top right) and Otto Kahn (bottom right).

The New York Times



UPI/Bettmann



UPI/Bettmann



UPI/Bettmann

The Confederate "Lost Cause" lived on in the Ochs/Sulzberger family, publishers of The New York Times. Center: Adolphe Ochs. Left: Daughter Iphigenie Ochs Sulzberger and husband Arthur Hays Sulzberger. Below: Their cousin, American Jewish Committee president Cyrus Adler.

British crown interests in the Middle East, and worked as a bridge for Scottish Rite Masonry between the Middle East and Washington.

In the 1930's, Cyrus Adler, president of the American Jewish Committee, coordinated with the family's B'nai B'rith and the family's New York Times, to crush all U.S. political action against Adolf Hitler in Germany. The B'nai B'rith was the only Jewish organization that Hitler deliberately *left open* and allowed to function under Nazi rule in 1933.

In 1939, Britain made a dramatic change in its policy toward Hitler. After helping teach Hitler his race theories, and after backing his takeover of Germany, Britain now changed publicly to opposing Hitler. Only at that point, in 1939, about a year after Hitler finally closed B'nai B'rith's Nazi-allowed German operations, did B'nai B'rith decide to "approve" an international boycott against the Nazi regime.

B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League (ADL) recently opened a vicious campaign to label American black leaders as anti-Semites, aiming at inflaming racial conflict, and stomping on the memory of the young Jews who fought for Civil Rights in the 1960's. It is essential that the religious, national, and historical character of this racialism be precisely understood.

Now a surprising breakthrough has occurred. Leaders of U.S. Black Freemasonry have attacked white Masonry, particularly the Scottish Rite, as a center of racial-

ism. The attack is contained in the latest issue of the *News Quarterly*, official publication of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, Prince Hall Affiliation, in an article by Joseph A. Walkes.

Walkes exposes Albert Pike as the national Chief Justice of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, and the organizer and Grand Dragon of the Klan in Arkansas. Walkes describes Albert Pike as a "traitor to his country." The article carries a photograph of the Washington memorial statue to the KKK founder. Walkes calls the statue "an affront" to the residents of the nation's capital, a majority of whom are Black.

With this and similar initiatives, a strong potential now exists for members of all faiths and ethnic groups to think about and to solve another central problem of our era:

In the Mideast today, fanatical Zionists are urged on by Anglo-American backers, to brutalize and displace Arab residents and Muslim religious institutions from Israeli occupied territory. Among the Anglo-Saxons cheering them on in their blind racialism, are many known as "fundamentalist Christians." They have seen a vision of Semitic warfare in the Holy Land, ending in mankind's annihilation, which they cheer as "God's will" and "Bible Prophecy."

Many have called this madness the "British balance-of-power strategy." But its familiar name ought to be: "British Freemasonry."