

# Bring Down The Pike Statue Now

**Why the  
KKK National  
Monument  
Must Fall**



# Why Albert Pike's Statue Must Fall: The Scottish Rite's

*This section is taken from a speech delivered by Anton Chaitkin on September 5, 1992 to a conference of the Schiller Institute in northern Virginia.*

**I**n 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.

## The Roots of Freemasonry

Freemasonry was founded in the early 1700s 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 1820s and 1830s, 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 secession. Thus, since the 1840s, 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 is 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 [1992] 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.

## '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 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 . . . those who accept [magic] as a rule may give their will a

# Ku Klux Klan Project

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: “Lucifer is God, and unfortunately Adonay is also God. . . .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.”

This quote was furnished to me with pride, by the Scottish Rite librarian at the Scottish Rite Mother Temple in Washington, D.C. Yet Scottish Rite spokesmen publicly declare the quote to be a forgery.

## 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 (1867-1870s).

A few individuals will come into view repeatedly as



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Confederate General Albert Pike in masonic garb.



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Mississippi Governor  
John Quitman



Library of Congress

New York Democratic  
Party boss August Belmont



Library of Congress

Confederate Secretary  
of State Judah Benjamin



Library of Congress

Louisiana Senator  
John Slidell

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-run-

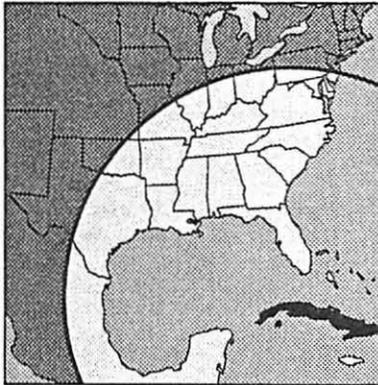
ning fortunes, had both planned and promoted the attack on Mexico.

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.

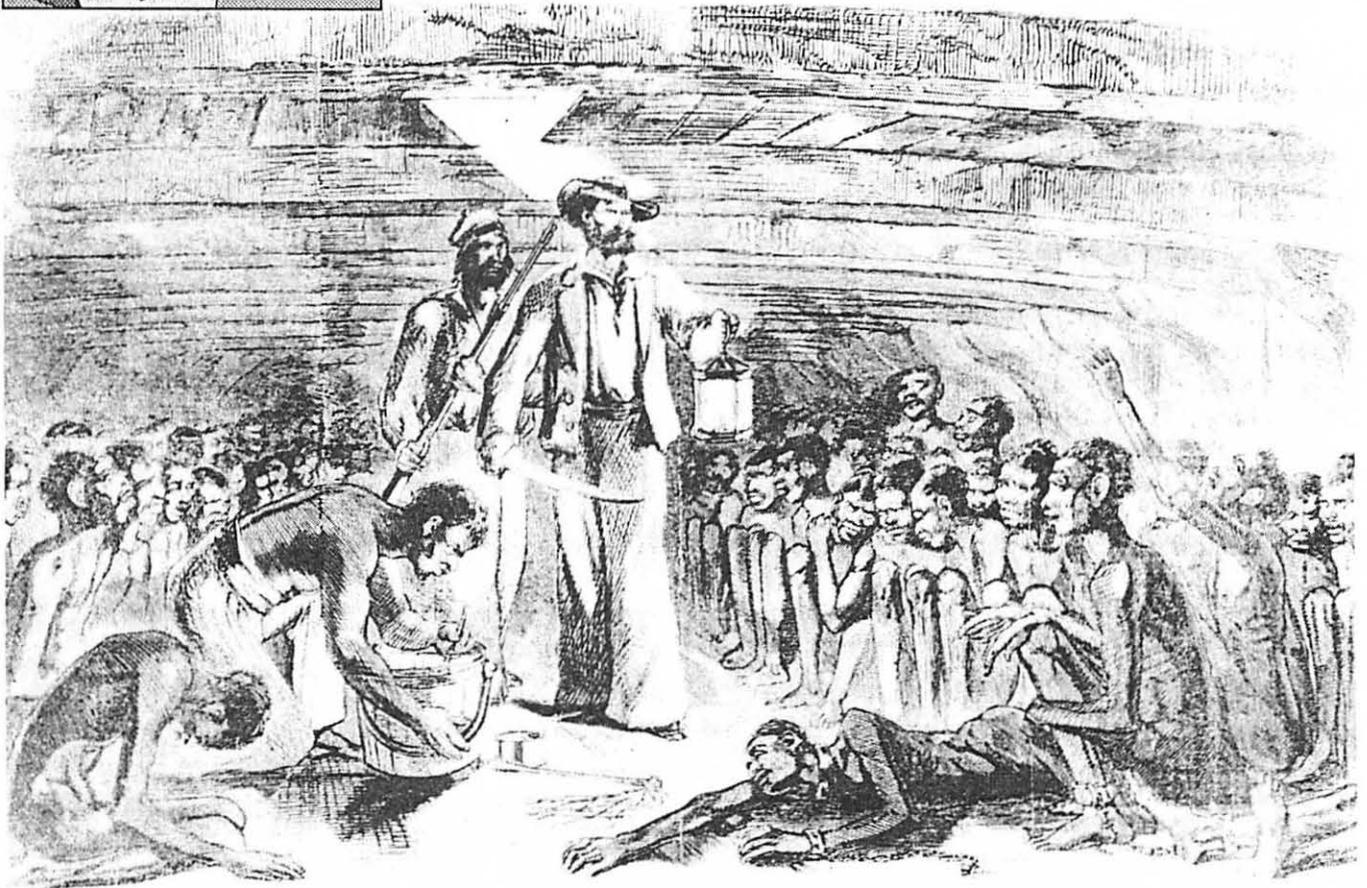
During the peace negotiations, Quitman travelled as a conquering hero to Charleston, South Carolina. He was crowned a Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Scottish Rite, and became the most powerful and prominent member of the Rite's Supreme Council.

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.



The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, founder of the Ku Klux Klan, was formed by merchant criminals who made their fortunes in the African slave trade. Inset: The "Golden Circle" was to be a new slave empire, centered in Cuba.



Prints and Photographs Division/Library of Congress

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 hired by the federal government to run the prosecution against Quitman. 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 General 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 Rothschilds 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 Quitman was placed under legal restraint.

## **Knights of the Golden Circle**

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 1860s.

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 700 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



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Edward VII of England, shown here as the Prince of Wales, was the head of world Freemasonry when the Pike statue was erected in 1901.

defeating Reconstruction is indicated in letters he wrote back to the United States 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 granted advanced Masonic degrees from the fourth through the thirty-second 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.

### Founding of the Ku Klux Klan

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 KKK or "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," or state section.

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 to have made against him.

"The disfranchised [sic] 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 39 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.

Since then, 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 en-

tire 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 in 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 Rothschild's official Virginia agent who was grand master of Virginia Masons during the war of 1812.

After the Civil War, the Belmont/Rothschild faction

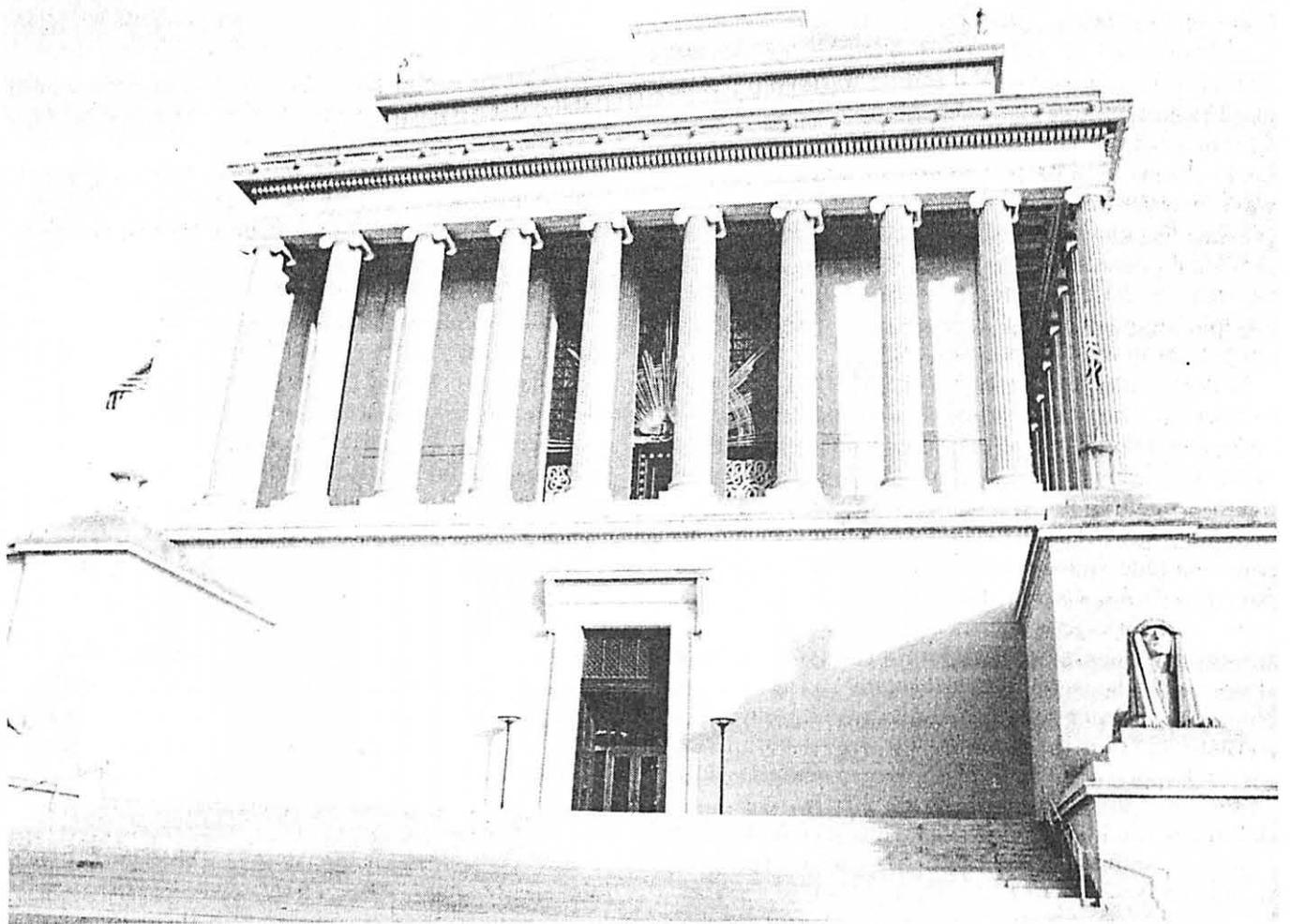
took absolute control over the Jewish leadership within New York City and trans-Atlantic finance. Joseph Seligman, who had been pro-Union like most American Jews, joined the British banking syndicate of Rothschild and J.P. Morgan, which ran U.S. government finance from the 1870s onward. London's Anglo-Saxon 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: Traveling 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 Africa and elsewhere.

At Kuhn Loeb in the 1890s, 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



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Mother Temple of the Scottish Rite Masons, in Washington, D.C., the headquarters of white supremacy in America. Inside, Albert Pike is buried in a wall; a shrine duplicates the office of FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover, a 33rd degree southern white mason.

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.

### **And *The New York Times***

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 1890s. 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 railroads 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 booed 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 Morgenthaus) directly represented British crown interests in the Middle East, and worked as a bridge for Scottish Rite Masonry between the Middle East and Washington.

In the 1930s, 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 1960s. 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 racialism. 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, editor of the *Quarterly*.

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."

# The Evidence



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Demonstrator outfits KKK founder Albert Pike with the traditional garb of the Klan.

# on General Albert Pike

The city councils of Birmingham and Tuskegee, Alabama; Austin, Texas; Newark, New Jersey; Buffalo, New York; and New Orleans, Louisiana, have all called for the removal of the statue of Ku Klux Klan founder Albert Pike from Judiciary Square in Washington, D.C.

Meanwhile, the Council of the District of Columbia, considering during January 1993 whether to pass a resolution similar to those passed in the other U.S. cities, has been warned by the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith *not* to move to take down the KKK monument. Cowed by the ADL pressure, the City Council tabled the resolution in committee at its January meeting.

Albert Pike, national KKK chief judiciary officer and Grand Dragon of the Arkansas Klan after the Civil War, is buried in a crypt at the headquarters Temple of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, at 16th and S Streets, N.W., Washington. Pike was Grand Commander of that masonic group when he and his confederate clique organized the KKK.

## Why?

Why has the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), a self-proclaimed "anti-bigotry" lobby, acted to save the KKK's national monument? For starters, the ADL is officially subordinate to the B'nai B'rith, a pro-slavery masonic secret society formed under Scottish Rite control in the 1840s. The ADL, the Scottish Rite, and the Klan appeared openly together in the early twentieth century as elements of the "British party" within American political life. In shameful national public statements and private actions, B'nai B'rith and the ADL denounced and viciously sabotaged all 1930s anti-Hitler protests by Jews. From its inception, the ADL has fronted for organized crime figures including Meyer Lansky.

The Scottish Rite and the ADL, in their telephone calls and visits to Washington, D.C. Council members, asserted that "there is *no evidence* that Pike was a mem-

ber of the KKK"; or, that "there is no *credible* evidence of Pike's role in the Klan"; or, that "*we can find* no evidence" of such a role. As a fall-back, the ADL has also said that "there is no *real* evidence of Pike's role in the Klan; and *even if there is* such evidence, the issue is not important."

In the recent voluminous reporting on the subject of the Pike statue, news media have often quoted Scottish Rite representative Walter Lee Brown with variations of these defenses of Pike. In an October interview with Anton Chaitkin, Brown said that he did not care what any historian has ever written about Pike. In his view, *all* evidence of Pike's evil acts put forward in the twentieth century "is simply repeating slanders that were used against Pike when he was alive."

Brown, who is writing an official biography of Pike for the Scottish Rite, contended that *no* condemnation of leaders of the post-Civil War Ku Klux Klan can be legitimate, because of the lack of documentary evidence against them. This applies as well to the notorious KKK Grand Wizard, slave-trade millionaire and wartime racial murderer Nathan Bedford Forrest. "General Forrest did not actually admit that he was in the Klan," Brown explained. "So, where is your proof that he or anyone else actually ran the Klan?"

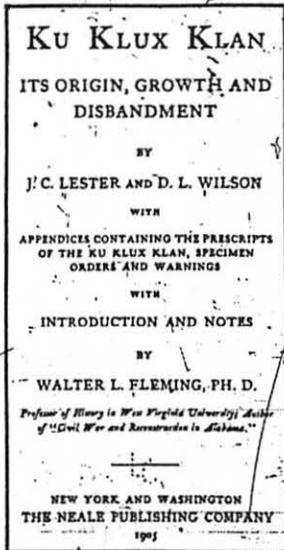
## How Pike's Role Was Revealed

In considering the evidence of Albert Pike's KKK career, one must keep in perspective the mode of operation and legal status of the perpetrators in question.

The KKK of the 1860s-1870s was a secret, terroristic society whose disguised members carried out thousands of murders, tortures, and arson of schools and churches. The United States government sent troops into the southern states to put down Klan terrorism. One should not expect the KKK to have published membership and officers lists, to accommodate prosecution and suppression.

Confederate General Albert Pike's KKK career has been widely known among historians, southerners, and

# THE PIKE FILE: What the Congressional Research Service



INTRODUCTION 27

W. Gordon, of Memphis, Tennessee; Generals John B. Gordon, A. H. Colquitt, G. T. Anderson and A. R. Lawton, of Georgia; General W. J. Hardee, of Alabama; Colonel Joseph Fustell, of Columbia, Tennessee. General Albert Pike, who stood high in the Masonic order, was the chief judicial officer of the Klan.

General Forrest heard of the order after it began to spread, and after investigation consented to become its head as Grand Wizard. He was initiated by Captain John W. Morton, who had formerly been his chief of artillery. Under him the order, which was becoming demoralized, was reorganized. As soon as it had done its work he disbanded it. An enterprising newspaper reporter interviewed General Forrest, in 1868, on the subject of Ku Klux Klan and extracted much information; but when before the Ku Klux Committee of Congress, in 1871, the General would make only general statements and he evaded some of the interrogatories. To the committee he appeared to be wonderfully familiar with the principles of the order, but very ignorant as to details. The

<sup>1</sup> See Ku Klux Report, Vol. 12, p. 22.



SOBE KLANSMEN

1. D.L. Wilson, one of the authors of "Ku Klux Klan"; 2. Major J. R. Crowe, one of the founders; 3. Captain John C. Lester, one of the founders; 4. General Albert Pike, chief judicial officer; 5. General W. J. Hardee; 6. Captain James, one of the founders; 7. Byland Randolph.

Far left, title page of Dr. Walter Fleming's 1905 book in which Pike's KKK leadership was first publicly described. Dean of Vanderbilt University, Fleming was the darling of Anglo-Saxon race patriots, who now try to deny Pike's KKK role as "slanders." Center, page 27 of Fleming's book, which describes Pike as "chief judicial officer of the Klan."

Left, leading original founders of the KKK, pictured in the Fleming book. In the center is Albert Pike, masonic boss and Klan strategist.

The title page and frontispiece of Susan Lawrence Davis's 1924 *Authentic History, Ku Klux Klan, 1865-1877*. Davis's book repeats the pattern Fleming created in 1905, revealing Pike's KKK role but treating him and the Klan sympathetically.



## AUTHENTIC HISTORY KU KLUX KLAN 1865-1877

BY  
SUSAN LAWRENCE DAVIS



1924  
AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE  
New York



GENERAL ALBERT PIKE  
Confederate States Army  
Chief Justice of the "Invisible Empire" (Ku Klux Klan)  
Father of Scottish Rite Masonry

(Reproduction of all painting presented by Mr. Tom Pike, Louisville, Va., from a portrait of General Pike, for this history.)

Left, portrait of Albert Pike in Susan Lawrence Davis's 1924 history of the Klan. The portrait was supplied by General Pike's son for the book.

Right, page 276 of Davis's book relates Pike's KKK career, as described to her by Pike's Klan operatives.

276 AUTHENTIC HISTORY

Soon after the war he moved to New Mexico and became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scottish Rite Masons there.

In 1912, after so many years, and when he was then over 80 years of age (though now dead) he returned them to be placed among the relics of General Pike in the Library of the SUPREME COUNCIL.

These old-fashioned chess men were like the ones in my home with which General Forrest played a "make believe" game with me when I was a little girl.

General Albert Pike had a most remarkable memory, and one of his greatest feats in this line was reproducing entirely from memory the Scottish Rite Ritual, all copies of it having been destroyed by fire in Charleston, S. C., when it was burned by the Federals during the Civil War.

General Pike organized the Ku Klux Klan in Arkansas after General Forrest appointed him Grand Dragon of that Realm at the convention at Nashville, Tenn. He was also appointed at that time Chief Judicial Officer of The Invisible Empire. He advised in this capacity that the Ku Klux Klan memorize their Ritual and so never make it public.

I have made diligent effort to obtain a written Ritual and have requested hundreds of the original Klan to recite this for me and they have always said that this one secret would never be revealed.

General Pike appointed Mr. Henry Fielding and Mr. Eppie Fielding of Fayetteville, Arkansas, to assist him in organizing Dens in that state. They were members of the Athens, Ala., Klan from its be-



federal government officials since about 1905, four years after the Pike memorial statue was dedicated.

It was in 1905 that the Neale Publishing Company, New York and Washington, published *Ku Klux Klan: Its Origin, Growth and Disbandment*, written and edited by Walter L. Fleming, incorporating earlier published material by J.C. Lester and D.L. Wilson.

Historian Walter Fleming's introduction to this 1905 book explains that he has been given "information in regard to Ku Klux Klan, by many former members of the order, and by their friends and relatives." On page 27, Dr. Fleming states that "General Albert Pike, who stood high in the Masonic order, was the chief judicial officer of the Klan." On a page of illustrations (facing page 19) of important founders of the KKK, Dr. Fleming places General Pike's portrait in the center, makes it larger than the six others on the page, and repeats this information as a caption: "General Albert Pike, chief judicial officer."

Dr. Fleming attaches as an appendix to his book, a KKK "prescript" or secret constitution which had then recently been discovered. This document sets forth the regulations of the Klan's "judiciary" department, over which Albert Pike ruled. This is the internal disciplinary or counterintelligence department. It also corresponds to Pike and the Klan's influence over the regular court system and the legal profession in the post-civil War southern states. As the boss of all the southern secret societies and simultaneously president of the Tennessee Bar Association, Pike was the grand strategist of Klan "justice."

It is to be stressed that Walter Fleming's book was not a slander or hatchet job against Albert Pike. Though it revealed much important data for the first time, it placed the KKK and Pike in the most favorable possible light. The book was a hit among diehard Confederates and Anglo-Saxon "race patriots," and it launched Fleming's career as the dean of southern historians. Fleming became the leading apologist for the KKK, and was the father of the modern historical line that Reconstruction was a corrupt oppression of the South.

In September 1903, Fleming had written in the *Journal of the Southern History Association*: "The very need for such an organization in the disordered conditions of the time caused the Dens [KKK local units] to begin to exercise the duties of a police patrol for regulating the conduct of thieving and impudent negroes and similar 'loyal' whites. . . ."

Dr. Fleming's biases have not hurt his reputation with established authorities. The *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography* calls his 1905 Ku Klux Klan history "an authoritative account of that organization." The *Dictionary of American Biography* states bluntly: "Fleming covered the Civil War and Reconstruction in the South more fully than any other man. His works are characterized by . . . scholarly objective. A Southerner,

Fleming wrote of the sectional conflict with Southern sympathies yet he was more objective than most Southerners of his generation. The historiography of the Civil War and Reconstruction owes much to his indefatigable research, his breadth of scholarship, and power of interpretation."

Basing his career on his defense of Pike's KKK, Fleming became dean of arts and sciences at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee.

### **Pike's Tennessee Klan Command**

It was in Nashville that Albert Pike and other Confederate generals met in 1867 to form a southern states-wide terrorist KKK, expanding the little project they had started two years before in Pulaski, Tenn. The organization he formed in Nashville designated Pike its chief judiciary officer, and its Grand Dragon for Arkansas.

It was as the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite, and the recognized boss of the southern white masonic order, that Pike exercised the great clandestine power that welded the KKK together.

Dr. Walter Fleming designates Confederate Major James R. Crowe as the pre-eminent source for his 1905 *KKK History*, and describes Crowe as one of the original KKK founders in Pulaski. Fleming says that Major Crowe "held high rank in the Masonic order."

In his honor roll of "well-known members of the Klan," Dr. Fleming places "General John C. Brown, of Pulaski, Tennessee" and "Colonel Joseph Fussell, of Columbia, Tennessee."

General Brown and Colonel Fussell, like Major Crowe, are readily identifiable as soldiers of Albert Pike's masonic order.

General Brown had been a master mason in the Pulaski lodge for 15 years when the KKK was formed there, and became grand master of Tennessee Masons and governor of Tennessee during the Klan's era of power. Colonel Fussell was commandant of Tennessee's masonic Knights Templar during the Klan rule.

The preceding masonic information is taken from *Tennessee Templars: A Register of Names with Biographical Sketches of the Knights Templar of Tennessee* by James D. Richardson. This James D. Richardson was himself the Commandant of Knights Templar and Grand Master of Masons in Tennessee, and was speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives during the era of the Klan power.

This same James D. Richardson was Albert Pike's successor as commander of the southern Scottish Rite masons. It was this *same Richardson who ordered the Pike statue to be erected in Washington, D.C.* It was Richardson who, as a *U.S. congressman from Tennessee*, introduced into the U.S. House of Representatives the infamous 1898 resolution: It called for the federal government to provide federal land to Richardson's masonic

organization, on which to put up their statue honoring the master strategist of KKK terror.

### The KKK on Parade

Susan Lawrence Davis's 1924 *Authentic History, Ku Klux Klan, 1865-1877* repeats the pattern Fleming created in 1905, revealing Pike's KKK role but treating him and the Klan sympathetically. The Davis book was written to celebrate the new, twentieth-century KKK,

which was just then staging full-dress mass marches in Washington and northern cities such as Detroit. In her chapter on General Pike's leadership of the Klan, Miss Davis applauds Pike's clever stewardship of the KKK secret organization. She reproduces in her KKK history an oil portrait of Albert Pike given to her for the KKK book by Pike's son.

The same is true of other book-length histories of the Klan and numerous published biographies of Albert

## Pike Statue A Monument to Terrorism'



Historian Anton Chaitkin speaks at a rally to bring down the statue.

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

On April 4, the 25th anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., the *Sunday Washington Post* ran a letter from historian Anton Chaitkin identifying the Ku Klux Klan with Albert Pike and the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. The letter replied to Scottish Rite official John W. Boettjer's March 24 letter, which had rebutted the *Post's* fine article on Pike by Michael Farquhar on March 14. The *Post* ran the following letter on the editorial page, under the *Post's* own headline, "It's a Monument to Terrorism":

"In defending the [sic] Scottish Rite Freemasonry's statue of Albert Pike, representative John W. Boettjer asserted: 'No book of reputable scholarship has ever claimed that Mr. Pike was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, much less one of its founders or officers' (Letters, March 24). Yet in a position paper issued by the Scottish Rite Freemasons on Feb. 1, two books are discussed at length that disclose Albert Pike's prominent role in founding the KKK:

• Walter L. Fleming's 1905 *Ku Klux Klan: Its Origin, Growth and Disbandment*, a book favorable to the KKK and to Pike, described Mr. Pike as chief judicial officer. Dr. Fleming's information came directly from Pike's Masonic associates who organized the KKK in Pulaski, Tenn. The book helped the ultra-Southern Dr. Fleming win his post as dean of arts and sciences at Tennessee's Vanderbilt University.

• Susan Lawrence Davis's 1924 book, *Authentic History, Ku Klux Klan, 1865-1877*, applauded Pike's leadership of the KKK and of the Scottish Rite Masons. Her information came from persons whom Grand Dragon Albert Pike selected to lead the KKK in Arkansas. She included a full-page illustration of Gen. Pike, printed from an oil portrait provided to her for the KKK book by Albert Pike's son.

"The Judiciary Square statue of Albert Pike, a national monument to KKK terrorism, should be removed from Federal land."

[signed]  
Anton Chaitkin

Pike: Pike's role as Klan leader or KKK boss of Arkansas is discussed, but treated as if KKK terrorist murder of African-Americans was "regrettable" but "only natural" and "understandable."

In his book, *The Tragic Era*, Claude Bowers describes the KKK as patriotic southerners defending their way of life from out-of-control blacks and northerners. Bowers, who served many years as the U.S. ambassador to Spain and to Chile, described Albert Pike as one of the handful of distinguished, respectable founders of the KKK and the Klan's leader in Arkansas. Bowers wrote that much of the KKK's alleged violence was actually perpetrated by negroes disguised in Klan robes to wreak vengeance on other negroes!

### **Pike's Racist 'Declaration of Independence'**

The University of Arkansas at Fayetteville has in its archives a "Declaration of Independence" authored by Albert Pike. The May 1861 document proposed that Arkansas secede from the United States, but was rejected. It was too radically phrased, even for a state that did finally leave the Union.

Pike's Declaration begins as a parody of the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence. Glaringly omitted are the original's references to God, and to the God-given equal rights of mankind.

As reasons for demanding the breakup of the American republic, Pike asserts that the "Northern States and people have made [the U.S.] Constitution. . .an instrument. . .to inflict the curse of freedom on an inferior race, to the ruin of ourselves and our posterity, for whom the Constitution was made."

"In fulfilment of their determination to lower the white man to the level of the African. . .they have adhered to the doctrine that negroes may become citizens of the United States. . ."

How ironic, that the United States government now pays thousands of dollars each week to maintain, clean and guard the Albert Pike statue, which stands on federal ground that had been reserved for heroes of the United States!

University of Denver Religious Studies professor Carl Raschke, in his 1990 book *Painted Black* [Harper and Rowe], describes Pike as the Satanist architect of the Ku Klux Klan.

Raschke says that around "the middle of the nineteenth century, there rose to fame in France a renegade Catholic rector called Alphonse Constant, who changed his name to Eliphas Levi. Levi was considered the Michelangelo of the suppressed traditions of 'black magic' in the Christian West. Levi exerted a powerful influence on a whole generation of avant-garde intellectuals in continental Europe, Britain, and the United States.

"[Levi's] most notable apostle in America was one Albert Pike, a Confederate General from Arkansas and Robert E. Lee's chief of army intelligence. Immediately after the Civil War, Pike became the premier 'reformer' within the brotherhood of American Freemasons. He assumed the leadership of the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masonry and gained notoriety for his benevolent ministrations on the fraternity's behalf. But Pike also has a less glorious and murkier credit to his name. Pike was one of the original architects of the Ku Klux Klan, which, contrary to common belief, was not at its inception primarily a racist club for semiliterates. The white robes, cross burning, conical hats, and use of such titles as 'grand dragon' and 'imperial wizard' derives from the strange lore developed by Levi.

"During the period of Reconstruction in the South right after the Civil War, the Klan was fundamentally a terrorist organization motivated by magic and mysticism, whose larger purpose was to drive out the Northern occupation army. . . .

"The amalgam of violence, secrecy, and fanaticism that went into the original constitution of the Klan became the basis for the rise of satanism in the South over the past decade [the 1980s]."

### **Colonel Jones's 1920s Study**

Col. Winfield Jones, a longtime Washington D.C. journalist, wrote *Knights of the Ku Klux Klan* in 1941 [Tocsin Publishers of New York City]. Jones had conducted an extensive investigation of the Ku Klux Klan during the previous 20 years. He describes in his book the complete cooperation he got from the KKK's twentieth-century leaders, from Col. William J. Simmons in Atlanta, founder of the revived (1915) Klan, and from other Klan leaders throughout the country. The KKK knew, when they spoke to him and turned over their papers to him, that he would faithfully report to the public their own point of view.

Jones says that he "ransacked the Congressional Library and other libraries for everything printed concerning the old Ku Klux Klan, that originated soon after the Civil War. In this search I secured a large amount of extremely interesting information concerning Reconstruction days, including many original documents and letters describing episodes and occurrences of those stirring times when the 'white horsemen' galloped over the South in their mission to restore the political and social rule of the Caucasian."

Jones brings up Pike on page 27, in discussing the Spring 1867 organization of the KKK as a coordinated national group. "The chief judicial officer of the original Ku Klux klan was the celebrated Gen. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, father of Scottish Rite Masonry in the United States."

# The Pike-Mazzini Correspondence

*This section has been edited from a speech delivered by Anton Chaitkin on March 21, 1993 to a conference of the Schiller Institute in northern Virginia.*

**T**he master of Italian freemasonry and terrorism Giuseppe Mazzini, supposedly wrote a letter in 1870 to masonic chief and KKK founder Albert Pike. The subject: how to coordinate world freemasonry from the top. It includes these words:

“We . . . must create a supreme rite, which shall remain secret, into which shall be called those masons of high degree whom we shall select. Vis-a-vis the other brothers of the masonry, we must demand utter secrecy. Through this supreme rite, we shall govern the Masonry, which will thus become the international centre, all the



Giuseppe Mazzini

more powerful, that its leadership shall be unknown.”

The anti-mason Domenico Margiotta wrote that this super-masonry was in fact created, with directorates in North American, Uruguay, Naples, and Calcutta.

And Albert Pike supposedly wrote a letter to Mazzini in 1871, proposing that they provoke a “formidable social cataclysm for the purpose of conquering atheistic-Communism and Christianity by making them exterminate each other,” which would lead to the desired Satanic despotism.

It is also alleged, that in 1889 Pike told higher masons to worship Lucifer, in preference to the other God whose power balances Lucifer.

## Forgeries?

The Scottish Rite Masons themselves present these particular Mazzini and Pike formulations to the public, and deny them as forgeries. The British Museum has said carefully that “a search of the indexes of our catalogues has failed to disclose any letter in the Department [of Manuscripts] from Albert Pike to Mazzini.”

Justice will one day bring us direct physical access to their archives and to any surviving incriminating writings. But we can demonstrate from their acknowledged writings and from historical facts that even if these quotes are forged, they represent exactly the thought and actions of Pike and Mazzini.

Pike wrote the following in his book *Morals and Dogma*.

Writing about top-down organization: “The Blue [or lower] Degrees are but the outer court. . . of the Temple. Part of the symbols are displayed there to the Initiate, but he is intentionally misled by false interpretations. It is not intended that he shall understand them, but it is intended that he shall imagine he understands them. Their true explication is reserved for the Adepts, the Princes of Masonry. . . .”

About the Satanic “balance,” Pike wrote: “Manes, founder of . . . the Manicheans, who had lived and been distinguished among the Persian Magi, profited by the doctrines of Scythianus, a Kabalist . . . of the times of the Apostles. . . . [Manes taught that] There are two

Gods, one of Good and the other of Evil, each independent, eternal, chief of a distinct Empire. . . .

“The Evil God, Satan, is the Genius of matter alone . . . the Supreme Being [was] too pure to come in immediate contact with matter . . . the Prince of Darkness . . . made Adam, whose soul was of the Divine light, and his body of matter, so that he belonged to both Empires. . . . the Demons created Eve, who seduced him into an act of sensualism, that enfeebled him, and bound him anew in the bonds of matter. This is repeated in the case of every man that lives. . . .”

“The Royal secret, of which you are [the] Prince . . . is the Secret of the Universal Equilibrium. . . . that Equilibrium between Good and Evil, and Light and Darkness.”

Reflecting on decades of terrorist crimes which Pike and Mazzini had directed, Pike wrote: “Men are but the automata of Providence, and [Providence] uses the demagogue, the fanatic, and the knave . . . as its tools and instruments to effect that of which they do not dream, and which they imagine themselves commissioned to prevent. . . .”

The Scottish Rite as a project of our British enemies was started during the American Revolution, principally by two men: a nominal Christian and a nominal Jew. British General Augustine Prevost conquered Charleston South Carolina, and set up a secret police apparatus there which became the Scottish Rite headquarters after the British army left.

Simultaneously Moses Michael Hays started in Newport, Rhode Island and Charleston, South Carolina a Masonic core group of cabalistic Jews who were millionaires in the negro slave trade; among them were the Lopez and de Leon families. Hays was himself a banking partner of the highest Massachusetts Anglo-Saxon blueblood Tories, who were all in the slave trade, and they would soon plunge into the opium trade. These elements formed the Scottish Rite.

Cabalism, as opposed to biblical Judaism, came into Rhode Island and South Carolina from the Jewish quarter of Curaçao, the Dutch West India company's slave concentration camp.

Slave owners and traders, only nominal Christians and Jews, were forced to flee Caribbean black slave revolts in the 1790s. These embittered Satanists joined the Scottish Rite leadership in Charleston and New Orleans.

In Haiti, hereditary slavemaster Count Alexandre de Grasse led the French planters in their bloody four-year war against resistant blacks. De Grasse fled to Charleston, where he and other British operatives founded the Scottish Rite mother lodge in 1801.

De Grasse then went back to help lead Napoleon's military campaign against Haiti's independence, a vi-

cious race war that he lost.

De Grasse set up the Scottish Rite in British Jamaica in 1803, to help the British govern their 3 million slaves on that island. Under Napoleon in 1804, this genocidalist de Grasse created a Supreme Council for France.

De Grasse established the Scottish Rite Supreme Council in Milan in 1805, two months before Napoleon came there to be declared King of Italy. This is the origin of the Pike-Mazzini masonry in Italy. Representing British power, the faction of masonry opposed to Franklin and Lafayette, de Grasse remained head of the Scottish Rite in France after the fall of Napoleon.

Giuseppe Mazzini was a young Italian freemasonic revolutionist in the 1820s when the British picked him up for their irregular warfare against Europe and America. Mazzini moved to England in the 1830s. From the safety of British upper-class houses he directed anarchists and terrorists to their deaths against governments and the Catholic Church. Mazzini's movements became known as “Young Italy,” “Young Germany,” “Young Switzerland,” “Young Russia,” then “Young America,” and “B'nai B'rith,” and later on “Young Bosnia,” an instrument of Greater Serbia.

Many top British strategists employed Mazzini, beginning with Viscount Palmerston. Mazzini was associated with the schemes of Sir John Bowring, who tried to stop Germany from industrializing on the American system nationalist program of Alexander Hamilton and Friedrich List. Bowring's other protegee, Friedrich Engels, threatened would-be German manufacturers with insurrection led by Karl Marx and Mazzini. Bowring's free-trade subversion career took him to China, where he started the second opium war and organized a communist insurrection against the Chinese central government, led by a messianic Chinese protestant cult.

Mazzini led Britain's 1848 revolution in Italy, directed against the Catholic Church and designed to stop the Vatican from leading the nationalist movement.

### **The Pierce Presidency**

In 1852, the U.S. Democratic Party's national magazine said the new “Young America” regime of President Franklin Pierce must back Giuseppe Mazzini in the overthrow of Europe's governments. Publisher George Sanders, a paid agent of British bankers, also called for the U.S.A. to sieze Cuba and Haiti and secure black slavery under North American rule. As Mazzini's U.S. mouthpiece, Sanders declared that “this continent is for white people.” But note that Mazzini has even now a false reputation as an anti-slavery activist.

President Franklin Pierce had been privately selected as the Democratic nominee by Scottish Rite boss John Quitman, the son of Curaçao slavemasters, and by Bos-

ton opium lord Caleb Cushing, the sponsor of Albert Pike's rise to power in Arkansas.

Mazzini wrote about his own role in the Pierce election: "I [am] working with the very numerous Germanic element in the United States for his election, and under certain conditions which [Pierce] has accepted. . . . He was to appoint American representatives in Europe who would be favorable to us and would help us; and almost all his nominations are such as we desired. He was to give to his battleship commanders instructions opposed to Austria and the despotic governments; he has done it . . . He had promised to give orders to all his diplomatic agents to recognize immediately whatever insurrectionary republican government should be established in an Italian or Hungarian province, and he states that he has done so."

President Pierce appointed George Sanders consul in London, where Sanders hosted in his home Mazzini's entire crew of revolutionists. Other open Mazziniites such as Edwin de Leon and Scottish Rite bankroller August Belmont got top diplomatic posts, while Pike's sponsor Cushing ran the Pierce administration as Attorney General.

Operating at that time in Switzerland, Mazzini was assured by the U.S. ambassador there that if Mazzini were arrested, he would immediately be taken under the ambassador's protection.

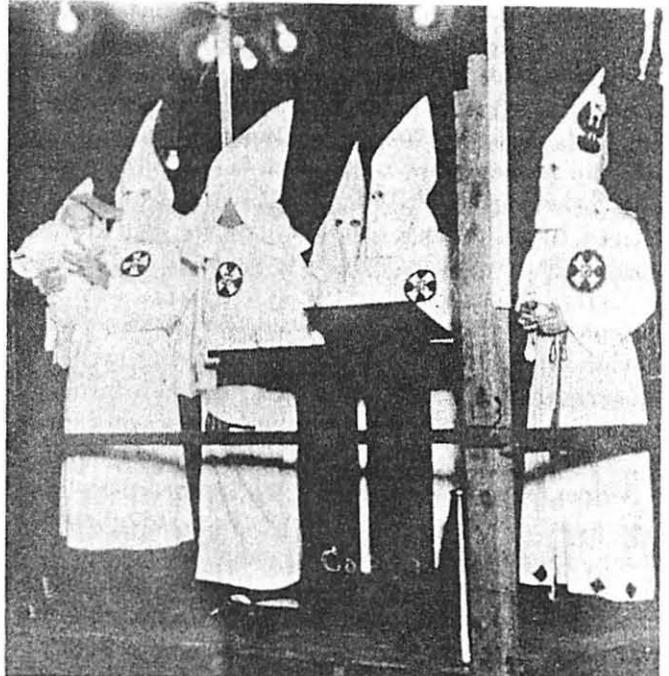
### **The Slaveholders' War on the U.S.A.**

Under the Pierce regime, the Scottish Rite prepared a slaveowners' war on the U.S.A. Quitman sent the new Scottish Rite member Albert Pike to live in Louisiana in 1855. Pike developed the New Orleans base of the anti-Catholic anti-black terrorist group, the Knights of the Golden Circle. Pike worked with Caribbean Jewish cabalist Judah Benjamin, and the strange British-agent Catholics who would pave the way for the introduction of Mazzini's Mafia in New Orleans.

Within the overall movement to unify Italy, Mazzini worked to create new instruments for crime and covert dictatorship. In 1860, Mazzini sent just 1,000 Red Shirts under General Garibaldi to invade Sicily, which was then ruled by Bourbon royalty. How did such a small force succeed? The Sicilian Mafia, by then ruled by Mazzini's command, crippled the government's response. But to make sure, the British navy moved into position to protect the landing of the two ships of Red Shirts.

With Albert Pike as commander in 1860, the Scottish Rite marshalled the slaveowners' political leaders, secured the backing of British bankers Rothschild and Baring, and launched the secession of the U.S. South.

The 1850s Mazziniite regime of Franklin Pierce now became the 1860s insurrectionary government. Pierce's



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An eight-week-old child is "Christened" into the KKK, 1924.

Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, was the Confederate president. Judah Benjamin was Confederate Secretary of State, and directed the Scottish Rite espionage networks, with George Sanders and Edwin de Leon running on British funds between Canada and Europe.

While British shipyards built cruisers for the Confederacy to sink the U.S. merchant marine, pro-Confederate English politicians got Mazzini's main public spokesman Sir James Stansfeld appointed Lord of the Admiralty.

The United States won the Civil War, but its nationalist president Abraham Lincoln was murdered by the Pike-Benjamin secret service. At Ford's Theater where John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln, the National Park Service displays a decoding sheet found by police in Booth's trunk, and a matching coding device found in the office of Judah Benjamin.

Pike was hiding in British Canada, wanted for treason, when the new, Masonic President Andrew Johnson issued him a pardon. The nationalist leader of the U.S. Congress, Thaddeus Stevens, a fierce opponent of freemasonry, launched Reconstruction to overthrow the Southern oligarchy and to ensure rights to the blacks newly freed from slavery.

Albert Pike re-started the terrorist Knights of the Golden Circle, calling it the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which fought Reconstruction with Satanic costumes and rituals.

The Scottish Rite home base of South Carolina was

conquered by U.S. General Sherman. It then was for some years under a regime including talented and patriotic black leaders, including civil rights leader Amelia Robinson's great uncle, U.S. Congressman Robert Smalls. In the late 1870s, the Pike-KKK forces ran phony scandals to overthrow these black leaders. The former slaveowners then seized control of South Carolina—and I have seen on display in Charleston the startling Mazziniite Red Shirt uniform that these vigilante forces wore when they lynched and tortured and shot their way back into power.

Thus Mazzini and Pike corresponded. Mazzini created the secret Propaganda lodge which ruled Italy for many decades. Pike and Mazzini co-founded the Scottish Rite organizations of Latin America.

Mazzini's Mafia spread into New Orleans. The "Jewish" and "Italian" mafiosi who have nested there are the queer masonic birds, whose parents and continuing controllers are the ultra-racists we have described. Their hemisphere-wide dope trafficking is in fact intended to exterminate Christianity.

The Propaganda 2 or P-2 Lodge was established on the Mazzini model by the Anglo-Americans after World War II. In cooperation with Communist secret services, the Scottish Rite P-2 has run terrorism against the nation of Italy. Italian police trying to penetrate the masonic control of criminal terrorism recently ran up against the covert "Albert Pike" lodge in Calabria.

Though now officially outlawed, P-2 is spearheading the current crusade to scandalize, dismember and subjugate Italy.

The heirs of Pike and Mazzini are the new KKK, the neo-Nazis hammering at Germany. Dennis Mahon, the Oklahoma KKK leader and Naval intelligence operative who trains young German neo-Nazis, admits he works with the former Communist secret police (Stasi) to wreck Germany. And Mahon praises KKK-founder Albert Pike as a pioneer nineteenth-century environmentalist.

Lt. Colonel Michael Aquino, who heads up a neo-Nazi unit of the United States Army, is the high priest of the Satanic Temple of Set, the officially recognized Satanic religion in the U.S. Army. An up-to-date Pike-Mazzini team has worked on behalf of Britain's strategy of tension against Germany. The neo-Nazis are run by the high mason Aquino, and by intelligence chiefs William Webster and Ted Shackley, and by cabalist mobster Edgar Bronfman.

Now that the Scottish Rite is panicking and coming out into the open to defend their KKK, we should recommend to law enforcement officials everywhere: Watch the masonic offices for smoke. They may soon be burning their private papers, and we shall want those papers rescued to aid in future prosecutions.

# How The KKK Got a National Monument

**W**hy does the U.S. Labor Department maintain the grounds of the Ku Klux Klan national monument? Why does the U.S. National Park Service protect and preserve that statue of KKK boss Albert Pike, standing on federal land?

The KKK statue went up under *false pretenses*, against the protest of U.S. Army veterans who knew Pike as a degenerate traitor to his country.

In 1898, seven years after his death, leaders of Pike's Scottish Rite introduced congressional resolutions for the Rite to erect a monument to Pike on federal park land. The Scottish Rite Acting Commander, Congressman James D. Richardson (Democrat of Tennessee), had been one of Pike's Tennessee Klan politicians.

It is crucial to understand that when the monument was proposed, the internal history of the KKK and Pike's role in it were not widely known. It had then only recently been a criminal underground, subject to prosecution. On April 4, 1898, Congress was told that Pike "was a distinguished citizen of the United States, an able lawyer and statesman, an accomplished poet, and a brave soldier"!

The resolution was swiftly rammed through Congress, obedient to the Anglo-Masonic establishment; no debate shows up in the *Congressional Record*.

## Veterans Protested

But American Army veterans were outraged. During the Civil War, the turncoat northerner Pike had committed atrocities of such a barbaric nature, that Pike's own Confederate Army had stripped him of command and had arrested him. Veterans asked, should such a man be honored by the U.S.A.? The protest of the Grand Army of the Republic, representing the Union veterans, appeared April 5, 1898 in the Davenport, Iowa, *Daily Republican*:

"A Strong Protest—Against Honoring the Memory of General Albert Pike. . . .

"August Wentz Post at its meeting Saturday night registered a most decided protest against the proposed action of Congress in raising a monument to Albert Pike, a general in the Confederate Army. . . . [We wish to] set the public right on Albert Pike and on the stand of the Grand Army posts all over the country.

"... Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that a measure is now pending in both branches of Congress asking the government to settle on a site on which to erect a monument in honor of the memory of the late Albert Pike; and

"Whereas, the late Albert Pike was a traitor to the government that is now asked to honor his memory; . . . as he was a brigadier general in the Confederate Army; and

"Whereas, he was the Confederate general who recruited the Indians from the Indian territory for that army, and commanded them at the battle of Pea Ridge [Arkansas], where . . . just before the battle, in order to make them more cruel and bloodthirsty, he plied his Indians with liquor and absolutely permitted them to murder our wounded and scalp our dead. Therefore

"Resolved . . . that we . . . ask our Iowa delegation of senators and representatives to use all their influence to defeat this measure, which if passed, will be a disgrace and humiliation to every Union Soldier now living."

"... The Battle of Pea Ridge was fought March 7, 1862, and in this fight Union soldiers were scalped and otherwise mutilated by the Indians under the command of Albert Pike and on his order. . . .

"March 9, 1862, T.L. Kenny, by order of [Union] Gen. Curtis, wrote [a protest] as follows to Gen. Van Dorn, Confederate. 'The General (Curtis) regrets that we find on the battle-field, contrary to civilized warfare, many of the Federal dead, who were tomahawked, scalped, and their bodies shamefully mangled, and expresses a hope that this important struggle may not degenerate to a savage warfare.'

"... March 13, 1862, Gen. Curtis wrote as follows: 'Gen. Pike commanded the Indian forces. They . . . tomahawked and scalped prisoners. I am credibly informed that [Confederate] Colonel Rector, of Arkansas, has disbanded [Pike's] regiment.'

"... Shortly after the battle of Pea Ridge, Pike tendered his resignation which was approved and sent to Richmond by the [Confederate] commanding general, and on the 31st day of July, 1862, Gen. Pike issued an address [i.e., a printed circular] to the Indians, in which he said: 'Do not be discouraged, and remember, above all things, that you have nothing to expect from the enemy. They will have no mercy on you, for they are more merciless than wolves and more rapacious.'

"... Nov. 30, 1862, Gen. Hindman, Confederate, in his report, speaking of Gen. Pike said: 'Col. Cooper, who . . . had succeeded to . . . [Pike's] command deemed it his duty to place Gen. Pike in arrest, and so informed me, inclosing a copy of the circular, and expressing the opinion that the author was insane or a traitor. I approved . . . and ordered Gen. Pike sent to Little Rock in custody. I also forwarded Col. Cooper's letter . . . asking to withdraw my approval of Gen. Pike's resignation, that I might bring him before a court martial on charges of falsehood, cowardice and treason.' "

Yet the very day this veterans' protest appeared in Iowa, the U.S. Senate approved the placing of the monument to Albert Pike, the *only* Confederate soldier so honored, on federal land.