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## YALTA, POST-WAR MASONRY, AND THE UNITED NATIONS

[At Yalta] There were certain.. Freemasons who served as intermediaries between Roosevelt and Stalin; this confirms the enormous influence which the.. Masonic advisers of his immediate circle exerted over Roosevelt, and their Communist tendencies.<sup>1</sup>

### The Surprise Attack on Pearl Harbor?

When President Franklin D. Roosevelt realized that Hitler planned to destroy the Masonic conspiracy, he decided, without Congressional approval, to enter America into World War U. The United States had first be provoked, however. So one year before Pearl Harbor, Roosevelt notified the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Freemasonry to inculcate a pro-war mind-set among American Masons. The Masonic *New Age* magazine promptly went into action to accomplish this task. Paul Fisher recounts the rationale promoted by the *New Age* for U.S. involvement in the war:

Although the *New Age* had been somewhat ambivalent about the war against the Axis Powers prior to 1939, its militancy on the issue galvanized after the Duke of Kent, brother of the reigning king, George VI, was selected as the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England in 1939.

By late summer 1940 [sixteen months before Pearl Harbor], the *New Age* [August issue] became a strong advocate of U.S. involvement in the war, at first urging direct aid to England, but later pressing for direct American entry into the war.

An editorial called the Brotherhood to "rally to the support of England, not alone because that country is the last stronghold of Freemasonry in Europe..." The editorial said the "enemies" of the Craft [Nazi Germany] "would have reason to respect the military power influence could marshal in this country," if it chose to do so.<sup>2</sup>

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While the *New Age* magazine was encouraging Masons to create pro- war public opinion in America, Roosevelt had already begun to prepare for Pearl Harbor. In September 1939, soon after Great Britain declared war on Germany, the White House cancelled the 1911 U.S. commercial treaty with Japan. In addition, our government cut off eleven raw materials which were vital to Japan's war machine. In December 1939, the embargo was extended to cover light metals. If Japan could not get petroleum, bauxite, rubber, and tin by trade, it would be forced to seize areas producing these products. The Japanese would have to attack the Dutch Indies, which the Japanese militarists knew "would inevitably lead to an American war on Japan. Facing this problem, the Japanese militarists reached what seemed to them to be an inescapable decision. They decided to attack the United States first. From this decision came the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941."<sup>3</sup>

Intelligence information available to the U.S. government about the movements of the Japanese navy and other military forces, the Japanese government's instructions to staff in its Washington embassy, as well as the cancelled trade agreement and subsequent embargo of raw materials essential to Japan's war economy - all suggest that the U.S. government, or persons in it, had a greater knowledge of the likelihood of war with Japan than most Americans. The pattern of ignored warnings and coincidental lapses of security at Pearl Harbor itself also suggest a treacherous complicity at some level of government (and the military) of the impending disaster at Pearl Harbor.

One year before Pearl Harbor, for instance, American Naval intelligence had cracked the Japanese code. One month before the attack, the White House knew that Japanese armed forces were mobilizing and moving southward. By November 20 the State Department was aware that a task force of the Japanese navy, including four of the largest Japanese aircraft carriers, were steaming toward the Hawaiian Islands. On November 27 a warning to prepare for war was sent from Washington to Pearl Harbor, yet Pearl Harbor neither increased precautions nor moved to a higher level of alertness. At the end of November, messages from Japan to its U.S. Embassy were intercepted by U.S. Army Intelligence showing clearly that the

negotiations between Japan and the United States were only proforma. In early December, Army Intelligence knew that the Japanese Embassy in Washington had been ordered to destroy all its codes and to prepare its staff for departure. On the evening of December 6, three aircraft carriers needed for the impending war against Japan - the Lexington, Enterprise, and Saratoga - sailed out of Pearl Harbor to open sea

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where they would escape attack. In the early morning hours of December 7, the anti-torpedo net entering Pearl Harbor was "carelessly" left open. Five midget submarines, dropped from larger Japanese subs, entered and operated within the harbor. These submarines were detected at 3:42 A.M. before they entered the harbor, but no warning was sent until 6:54 A.M., and only after one had been attacked and sunk.<sup>4</sup>

At the same time that morning an army enlisted man detected on radar a group of unidentified planes coming down from the north 132 miles away, but his report was ignored. At 7:30 A.M. an enlisted sailor noticed twenty-four planes about a mile over his ship. His report was ignored. "In the next half-hour these early arrivals from the Japanese carriers were joined by others, and at 7:55 A.M. the attack began."<sup>5</sup> The next day "Brother" Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan.

### **Post-War Masonry in Japan**

The Constitution of Japan forbade anyone from joining Freemasonry. Thirty-third degree Freemason General Douglas MacArthur was positive that Hitler had poisoned the minds of the Japanese against the Masonic Order. He promised himself "that if and when he got to Japan, he was going to make sure that provision was eliminated from any future Constitution."<sup>6</sup>

The status of Masons in Japan changed dramatically with the defeat of the Japanese. When MacArthur became Supreme Commander in post-war Japan, he informed 33rd degree George M. Saunders, Imperial Recorder of the Shrine of North America, that his Occupational Government in Japan "was molded on the precepts of Freemasonry."<sup>7</sup>

The five-star general's first order was to reopen Masonic lodges throughout Japan. Most of MacArthur's hand-picked generals and many of the lesser rank men, who held key positions during the occupation, were Masons. MacArthur's aide, Major Michael Rivisto, was made first Grand Master of the Tokyo lodge by the Masonic Supreme Council at Charleston, S.C. The Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Freemasonry confirmed that all except one successor to General MacArthur were active Masons and members of the Scottish Rite. The Japanese have since concluded that Freemasonry had much to do with the success of the occupation. By 1955, 1~kashi Komatsu, a 32nd degree Freemason and Shriner, was the first native-born Japanese to become master of a Masonic lodge in Japan. That same year Ichiro Hatoyama, the Prime Minister of Japan, was raised a Master Mason.<sup>6</sup>

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### **Hitler's "Final Solution"**

According to *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry*, Hitler initially meant to eliminate the Masons, not the Jews. Hitler assumed that in killing all Masons he would eliminate the Judeo-Masonic conspiracy. Not until the latter half of the war did he incorporate as a priority his "Final Solution," which was the wholesale killing of Jews.<sup>9</sup> During this period the better part of six million Jews were sacrificed to Scarlet and her Nazi creation.

In the summer of 1941, as Germany prepared her "surprise" attack on Russia, and Japan her attack on Pearl Harbor, Hitler summoned Himmler and ordered him to be ready to "carry out the Final Solution of the Jewish question." The Wannsee Conference, which was held to plan the "Final Solution," was scheduled for January 20, 1942 - 44 days after Pearl Harbor.<sup>10</sup>

The timing of the "Final Solution" apparently coincided with America's entry in the war. As Japan's ally, Hitler knew the problem the Japanese were having with the United States' embargo of steel and oil. He was aware of on-going negotiations between Japan and the United States to ease tensions between the two

countries. But war seemed inevitable.

### **Hitler and the Russian Front**

Meanwhile in the summer of 1940, to the consternation of the world, Hitler overran France. The Fuehrer was convinced that Great Britain would now make peace. England, desiring to push Germany east, refused, Hitler made his first fatal mistake. "Operation Sealion" - the code name for the attack on Great Britain - was fixed for September 21, 1940.<sup>11</sup>

That same month Hitler and Stalin were negotiating the Tripartite Pact (involving Germany, Italy and Russia) to divide Europe. Stalin's many demands, however, angered Hitler, and in retaliation he decided to attack Russia. The code name for this attack was "Operation Barbarossa. Closet Freemason Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's leading banker and economics minister, made England aware of the Fuehrer's plan. Hitler's battle with Great Britain ended on June 22, 1941, the day "Operation Barbarossa" began.

On July 12, 1941, England made a false show of support to Russia by signing an alliance which obliged military assistance. Stalin immediately demanded that the British invade western Europe to relieve Russia of the German advancement on the eastern front. London stalled, convinced that Hitler would conquer the Soviet Union in six weeks,

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thus eliminating the communist threat. When the war dragged on for three months, Stalin made more demands. To appease him, the United States signed an agreement with the Soviets at the end of September to send them military arms.<sup>12</sup> "Operation Barbarossa" dragged on until the Russian winter set in and defeated Hitler. English Freemasonry, realizing her planned destruction of the Soviet Union at the hands of the Nazis was doomed, began to prepare for a settlement at Yalta.

### **The Masons and Yalta**

By 1941 England and the United States were the only major nations with functioning Masonic lodges. Lodges in Europe, Africa and the Orient had been decimated. No lodges had existed in Russia since the mid-1920s, when the Soviet Union in effect was made one colossal Masonic lodge with a type of Masonic initiation transferred to the Communist Party. Russia, England and the United States, therefore, were the only Masonic powers left on earth. Together, the three conspired to destroy Hitler and divide Europe between East and West. De Poncins reads the events at Yalta in the same way, describing the conference as an "example of the secret Masonic origin of a [disastrous] political decision."<sup>3</sup>

The Yalta Agreement was not the brainchild of Franklin Roosevelt or Winston Churchill. These two powerful Masons were instead secretly discussing the post-war restoration of the Habsburg thrones. Both regarded the collapse of the monarchical system as one of the primary factors which had led to the rise of totalitarianism and, especially, to the phenomenon of Nazism. They agreed that the restoration of thrones was the best means of holding the shattered shell of post-war Europe together. They talked of restoring the Habsburgs to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, with Otto von Habsburg presiding over a form of imperial confederation of the Danube. According to Otto von Habsburg, "they also discussed the possibility of installing Lord Louis Mountbatten as emperor of a new German confederation."<sup>14</sup>

### **Roosevelt and Dr. Benes**

To test Masonic reaction to a monarchical restoration, Roosevelt and Churchill leaked the information to a few powerful Grand Orient Masons in exile. One was Dr. Edvard Benes, the exiled President of Czechoslovakia and undisputed leader of the Little Entente group of States. As a democrat of very advanced ideas - which included a justification for communism - Benes was an important player in

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international politics. And as a fanatical Freemason, he waged a Masonic war against the Habsburgs his entire life. In fact, in 1938, when faced with the Nazi invasion of his own Czechoslovakia, he said, "Rather Hitler than the Habsburgs."<sup>15</sup> His faith in the Fuehrer proved to be an error, for Hitler closed the lodges and killed or imprisoned the Masons.

Benes fled to France where he established a Czechoslovak national committee, which moved to London in 1939. In London he assumed the presidency of a provisional government in exile. In 1943 he cemented Czechoslovakia's former friendly relations with the Soviet Union through an alliance with that country.

It was in 1939 when he arrived in London that he first heard the rumor of the post-war restoration of the Habsburg thrones. He was horrified. A fierce supporter and devoted ally of Stalin, Benes would rather have post-war Czechoslovakia a satellite of the Soviet Union than a kingdom ruled by a Habsburg. This "brilliant" politician put as much confidence in Stalin as he had in Hitler.<sup>16</sup>

Benes also enjoyed considerable influence over Roosevelt, both being High Masons. In an attempt to checkmate the Churchill-Roosevelt arrangement for a monarchical post-war Europe, Benes asked for a meeting with the President to discuss an alternate plan.<sup>7</sup> The result was "the preparation and conclusion of the Yalta agreement."<sup>18</sup>

Dr. Benes urged Roosevelt not to cancel the advances made by Grand Orient Freemasonry by supporting the absurd proposal to restore thrones. He wanted Roosevelt to give communism a chance. Benes argued that communism was better than absolutism, offering the Soviet Union as an example. He had studied Stalin, said Benes, and knew him personally. Stalin could be trusted. Had he not broken with Hider? "Brother" Stalin would also help destroy Nazism if offered half of Europe.<sup>19</sup>

Benes suggested to Roosevelt that he be permitted to visit with "Brother" Stalin and negotiate the terms of an agreement. Roosevelt agreed, but Churchill strongly objected.

On April 17, 1948, an article by Demaree Bess appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post* entitled "Roosevelt's Secret Deal Doomed Czechoslovakia." Bess had interviewed Dr. Benes during the war, and this excerpt from her account of these events highlights Benes' supreme confidence in Stalin:

I had a long talk with [Benes]...during the first Russo-Finnish war... .The Hitler-Stalin pact was then still in force, but Doctor Benes told me he had sent word to the President through an American intermediary, urging him not to lose faith in Stalin.

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When the break between Hitler and Stalin did come, in the summer of 1941, Doctor Benes was naturally pleased, as were all Allied statesmen.

President Roosevelt, disregarding Churchill's objections, made it possible for Doctor Benes to visit Moscow. The Czech leader had two long talks with Stalin himself. The result was a treaty of alliance, signed on 12 December [1943]. The two countries agreed to combine against any possible future German aggression. Doctor Benes pledged that he would suppress all organized anti-Russian groups in Czechoslovakia after the liberation of that country. Stalin in turn personally guaranteed that Russia would not interfere in Czechoslovakia's postwar development. When the pact was announced in a joint conference, Doctor Benes faced the Russian leader directly and said, "Mr. Stalin, I have complete confidence in you. We have signed an agreement for non-interference in domestic affairs, and I know you will keep it."<sup>20</sup>

*The Saturday Evening Post* article tells how Roosevelt sought Benes' guidance in dealing with Stalin:

The following account of how President Roosevelt and Doctor Benes worked together in formulating wartime Russian policies was told to me by Doctor Benes himself, in several conversations which I had with him during and since the war.

The story begins in the spring of 1939, several months before the outbreak of war. The Czech statesman first sought refuge in London, but after a few months he visited the United States...and a secret meeting was arranged one week-end at the Roosevelt's Hyde Park home.

Mr. Roosevelt knew that Dr. Benes was a close student of Russian affairs, and that he was personally acquainted with Stalin.

"The chief question in my mind," said Roosevelt, "is how to get an agreement with the Russians

which will stick. Some of my advisers say that is impossible. They insist that the Russians cannot be trusted to keep any agreement if they see an advantage to themselves in breaking it. What do you think about this?"

The Czech leader replied confidently, "I have given long and careful thought to that matter. I have studied and restudied the actions of the Soviet Government ever since it was founded, and particularly since Stalin rose to power. And it is my considered

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opinion that if Stalin himself pledges his personal word, then he can be trusted completely."

Today, as we piece together the record of the eventful wartime years, it appears that Mr. Roosevelt was wholly convinced by Doctor Benes' conclusion, and that henceforth the President's policy towards Russia was to be based upon his confidence in Stalin's personal word. This explains his intense desire to meet Stalin face to face, first at Teheran and later at Yalta.<sup>21</sup>

*Life* magazine, September, 27, 1948, reported President Roosevelt's almost sublime confidence in Stalin. To William C. Bullitt, a former ambassador of the United States at Paris, the President said, "Bill, I think that if I gave him [Stalin] everything that I possibly can and ask nothing from him in return, *noblesse oblige*, he won't try to annex anything and will work with me for a world of democracy and peace."

Bullitt later reported his response to President Roosevelt as follows: "I reminded the President that when he talked of *noblesse oblige* he was not speaking of the Duke of Norfolk but of a Caucasian bandit whose only thought when he got something for nothing was that the other fellow was an ass, and that Stalin believed in the Communist creed which calls for the conquest of the world for Communism."<sup>22</sup>

### **Yalta: The Pax of Universal Freemasonry**

Through all these conversations, the participation of France, the headquarters of Grand Orient Freemasonry, was never considered - for at least three important reasons. First, France's activity during World War II was less than Masonic, for the Vichy Government had sided with the Nazis in outlawing the Brotherhood. Second, by creating a more powerful Bolshevik beast, France had forfeited its Grand Orient prestige to the Soviet Union. The third and perhaps most significant reason for the Allies excluding France from participating at Yalta was self-preservation.

For two centuries Europe had been in conflict because the head. quarters of the two Freemasonries - Paris and London - were too proximate. It would be in the interest of English Masonry if the power. base of the communist Grand Orient were relocated to a remote part of the earth - say to Moscow. That done, world peace would follow and Sion's long-desired United States of Europe could be realized under British capitalism if French communism were subdued.

The Yalta Agreement, then, was ostensibly a plan to maintain peace within Universal Freemasonry. Grand Orient Russia, and not Grand Orient France, was to share the world equally with English and American

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Freemasonry. Count De Poncins explains why America was the logical arbiter between the two Freemasonries:

Freemasonry in the United States, while maintaining its union and friendly relations with the Grand Lodge of England, occupies an intermediary position between English Freemasonry and the Grand Orient of Europe. Some of its branches are nearer the English conception [Northern Jurisdiction, Boston - commonly known as the Eastern Establishment], and others the European [Southern Jurisdiction, Charleston].<sup>23</sup>

In such an understanding, Freemason President Roosevelt would be the obvious mediator between Churchill and Stalin.

Yalta would achieve harmony in Universal Freemasonry by dividing the world among the three great Masonic powers. Western Bloc nations, including France, would fall under the influence of English Freemasonry. These nations would be known as the "First World" of capitalistic nations. Eastern Bloc nations, including France's far eastern possessions, would fall under the influence of the Soviet Union. These nations would be known as the "Second World" of communist nations. Developing nations would be known as the "Third World," or non-aligned nations, and would be up for grabs. English Freemasonry and the Communist Grand Orients would have equal opportunity to capture any Third World nation and place it under its Masonic sphere of influence, except for those in Central and South America. The Western Hemisphere was not to be influenced by either Russia or Great Britain, leaving the Grand Orients and Grand Lodges of Latin and South America under the influence of American Freemasonry.<sup>24</sup>

France was both rewarded and punished at Yalta. Rewarded for her Masonic Resistance Movement during World War II (more details later) and punished for her anti-Masonic Vichy government. For instance, some of the African States were placed under French Grand Orient influence, while her far eastern possessions were placed under Soviet influence. The rest of the Third World nations were subject to capture by either Masonic power, which explains the post-war revolutions on the continent of Africa and the past political turmoil in South Africa.

### **The Yalta Agenda**

The three main players at Yalta (Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin) were famous Masons. At their side were only high political Masons and their Masonic advisors. The Yalta agenda included: (1) the destruction of

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Hitler; (2) the division of Europe between English Freemasonry and Grand Orient Russia; and (3) cooperation in uniting the three Freemasonries in a New World Order to be called the United Nations.

A famous and extremely important letter discovered by the Spanish government in March 1943 confirms the Masonic agenda of Yalta. Written on White House stationery, the letter was dated February 20, 1943, and was signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was addressed to a Jewish Freemason named Zabrowsky, who was then acting as a liaison officer between President Roosevelt and Stalin. The letter reads:

Dear Mr. Zabrowsky,

The United States and Great Britain are ready, without any reservations, to give the U.S.S.R. absolute parity and voting rights in the future reorganization of the post-war world. She will therefore take part (as the English Prime Minister let him know when sending him the first draft from Aden) in the directing group in the heart of Councils of Europe and of Asia; she has a right to this, not only through her vast intercontinental situation, but above all because of her magnificent struggle against Nazism which will win the praise of history and civilization.

It is our intention - I speak on behalf of our great country and of the mighty British Empire - that these continental councils be constituted by the whole of the independent states in each case, with equitable proportional representation.

And you can, my dear Mr. Zabrowsky, assure Stalin that the U.S.S.R. will find herself on a footing of complete equality, having an equal voice with the United States and England in the direction of the said Councils. Equally with England and the United States, she will be a member of the high tribunal which will be created to resolve differences between the nations, and she will take part similarly and identically in the selection, preparation, armament and command of the international forces which, under the orders of the Continental Council will keep watch within each State to see that peace is maintained in the spirit worthy of the League of Nations. Thus these inter-State entities and their associated armies [international police force] will be able to impose their decisions and to make themselves obeyed.

This being the case, a position so elevated in the tetrarchy of the universe ought to give Stalin enough satisfaction not to renew claims which are capable of creating insoluble problems for us.

In this way, the American continent will remain outside all Soviet influence and within the exclusive concern of the United States, as we have promised the countries of our continent it shall.

In Europe, France will gravitate into the British orbit. We have reserved for France a secretariat with a consultative voice but without voting rights, as a reward for her present resistance and as a penalty for her former weakness.

Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece will develop under the protection of England towards a modern civilization which will lift them out of their historical decline.

We will grant the U.S.S.R. an access to the Mediterranean; we will accede to her wishes concerning Finland and the Baltic and we shall require Poland to show a judicious attitude of comprehension and compromise; Stalin will still have a wide field for expansion in the little, unenlightened countries of Eastern Europe - always taking into account the rights which are due to the fidelity of Yugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia - and he will completely recover the territories which have been temporarily snatched from great Russia.

Most important of all: after the partition of the Third Reich and the incorporation of its fragments with other territories to form new nationalities which will have no link with the past, the German threat will conclusively disappear in so far as being any danger to the U.S.S.R., to Europe and to the entire world.

Turkey - but it will serve no useful purpose to discuss that question further, it needs full understanding and Churchill has given the necessary assurances to President Inonu, in the name of us both. The access to the Mediterranean contrived for Stalin ought to content him.

Asia - we are in agreement with his demands, except for any complications which may arise later. As for Africa - again what need for discussion? We must give something back to France and even compensate her for her losses in Asia. It will be necessary to give Egypt something, as has already been promised to the Wafdist government. As regards Spain and Portugal, they will have to be recompensed for the renunciations necessary to achieve better universal balance.

The United States will also share in the distribution by right of conquest and they will be obliged to claim some points which are vital for their zone of influence; that is only fair. Brazil, too, must be given the small colonial expansion which has been offered to her.

In view of the rapid annihilation of the Reich, convince Stalin - my dear Mr. Zabrowsky - that he ought to give way, for the good of all, in the matter of the colonies in Africa, and to abandon all propaganda and intervention in the industrial centers of America. Assure him also of my complete understanding and of my entire sympathy and desire to facilitate these solutions, which makes more timely than ever the personal discussion which I propose - the above is only a general outline of a plan which is intended for further study.

This is the issue and the whole issue.<sup>25</sup>  
(Signed Franklin Roosevelt)

Key words and phrases in this letter reveal its Masonic orientation. Examples: (1) France was placed under "the British orbit," meaning English Masonic influence; (2) France's reward and penalty was for her Masonic resistance (more later) and her anti-Masonic Vichy government; (3) "the little, unenlightened countries of Eastern Europe" are the anti-Masonic Eastern European monarchies; (4) the partitioning of the Third Reich "to form new nationalities which will have no link with the past" refers to replacing the one-time monarchies with communism; and (5) "to abandon all propaganda and intervention in the industrial centers of America" means to stay out of our trade unions.

De Poncins comments: "It is an undeniable fact that the agreements reached at Teheran and Yalta were in conformity with the lines indicated in this famous letter."<sup>26</sup> From the 5th to the 10th February, 1945, the famous meeting between Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill took place at Yalta, in the Crimea, where certain agreements were concluded which put in pawn the future of the world. Almost all the discussions took place between Roosevelt and Stalin. It was Roosevelt who personally and in secret took the Yalta decisions. Without any mandate, without consulting anybody outside his two or three intimate counselors who were present, without reference to anyone at all, Roosevelt signed agreements of extreme importance which committed the Western World as a whole."<sup>27</sup>

When Bliss Lane, American Ambassador to Poland, received the report on Yalta on February 12, 1945, he was utterly astounded. He said, "ASI glanced over it, I could not believe my eyes. To me, almost every line spoke of a surrender to Stalin."<sup>28</sup>

De Poncins concludes: "It is a frightening thought that an occult organisation, owing responsibility to no one, can thus in secret direct the policies of one country or of a group of countries."<sup>29</sup>

Following is a summary of what Freemason President Roosevelt handed over to the Russians in the Yalta Agreement:

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1. The Baltic countries - Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania.
2. All the eastern part of Poland, which the Russians had occupied in 1939, following the Molotov-Ribbentrop agreement.
3. All eastern and central Europe, including Berlin and Prague.
4. Access to the Mediterranean through the recognition of Grand Orient Freemason Tito as ruler of Yugoslavia and the abandonment of his rival, the monarchist Mihailovich.
5. Manchuria ceded to Russia without the knowledge of Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese republican leader, and in flat contradiction of the undertakings which had been given to the latter at Cairo.
6. Inner Mongolia, North Korea, the Kuril Islands, and the part of Sakhalin (French Indo-China, or Vietnam).
7. In addition, at Yalta the Allies engaged themselves to hand over to the Russians all nationals classed as "Soviet citizens," that is, all anti-Communist Russians who had sought refuge in the English, American and French zones, together with all refugees from satellite countries such as Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, etc. The "Soviet citizens" clause led to innumerable personal tragedies; for years afterwards, secret police agents of the N.K.V.D. tracked down Soviet or ex-Soviet nationals even in the heart of Paris.<sup>30</sup>

De Poncins rightly characterizes the Soviet adherence to the Yalta Agreement as selective and self-serving: "At Yalta, in exchange for definite advantages, Stalin gave only vague and theoretical engagements, which consisted in allowing democratic, free and independent governments to be established in the zone assigned to Russian domination. Once the Yalta agreement was signed, the Russians demanded and obtained the fulfillment of all the clauses which were favourable to them, but did not observe any of those which they had undertaken to respect."<sup>31</sup>

Yalta was a prime example of a Masonic diplomatic disaster such as seldom has been known in history.

### **Restoration of the German Lodges**

In 1934, when Hitler had closed the German lodges, Masons destroyed or otherwise secured most documents that related to membership and went underground to work in small circles against Hitler's suppression. Their movement became known in history as the German Resistance.<sup>32</sup>

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According to tradition, Prince Louis Ferdinand, heir to the Hohenzollern throne, was involved in the Resistance as head of *Grossloge von Deutschland*.<sup>33</sup> The Hohenzollerns were split between anti-Masons and Masons. Members of the Protestant northern clan, from which the Prince's family came, were Freemasons controlled by British intelligence. Members of the southern clan were nominally Catholic and, by reputation at least, anti-Masonic.<sup>34</sup>

A year before the war ended, the Masons made a bid to return the Prince to the German throne. Their plot included assassinating Hitler. Dr. Otto John, the official Nazi Party member assigned to the top management of Lufthansa Airline, had, without detection, remained a Mason. He was peripherally involved in the July 20, 1944 attempt on Hitler's life. When the attempt failed, John fled to Brazil where he turned himself over to British intelligence.

From there he moved to England and was assigned to the Psychological Warfare Division.<sup>35</sup> His task was to recruit to the intelligence service captive Germans who would be useful to the British during post-



war reconstruction.

John was put in charge of Camp Number 11 in Bridgend, England, where the British held captured generals, admirals, SS-leaders, and other leading individuals of the Third Reich. John selected those from this Nazi hierarchy who had previous ties with Freemasonry. They would become the leadership in the new post-war German army.<sup>36</sup>

At war's end German Masons were eager to reactivate their lodges. On October 1, 1945, a Grand Lodge Freemason who reflected the general view and program of Masonry, one Wilfrid Schiek, a resident of Munich, wrote a letter to the Commander of U.S. Forces in Europe urging him to move rapidly in that direction. Schiek requested that the civilian radio network be utilized to help locate other German Masons. He also urged that the leader in the new German Republic be a Mason. In fact, every Freemason, he said, must run for all political posts to assure party lines remain consistent with Masonic thought. He stated that the Craft must take over all institutions for education to propagate the ideas of world Freemasonry. Finally, he said that Christianity must be actively opposed.<sup>37</sup>

Because of the uncertain security risk secret societies posed to post War Germany, the Occupation Intelligence Division (G-2) had been instructed to prohibit any secret organization from meeting. Schiek's letter only confirmed to military commanders that Freemasonry was a security risk. Consequently, on December 10, 1945, Herr Schiek received a reply from the military commandant, "Request denied!"<sup>38</sup>

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Another pro-Masonic communication, dated April 1, 1946, was sent from the legal division of the Office of Military Government (OMG), Germany, to the Commander of U.S. Forces. It noted "that members of the Hohenzollern family were Freemasons and that the Craft 'flourished' under the Weimar Republic." The inference was, "If Freemasonry was permitted then, why not now?"<sup>39</sup>

The answer is found in the Yalta Agreement, which assigned West Germany to British influence. German lodges, when they did open, were to adhere to English Masonic obedience. Not until London had sufficient control of all German lodges would any be permitted to reopen. The establishment of this control would take time. To assert her influence, English Freemasonry's first priority was to establish its own press. In 1946, London called on Freemason Hans Zehrer, the former editor of *Tat* during the Weimar Republic, to start a newspaper chain under British Masonic control.<sup>40</sup>

Finally, on July 23, 1947, the Allied Military Government for Germany approved the reactivation of one German Grand Lodge of Freemasonry. This Lodge rapidly organized Social Discussion Clubs throughout West Germany. In a conference of twelve of these Clubs held on September 23-27, 1947, the discussion was on the formation of a United States of Europe.<sup>41</sup>

Almost everyone in post-war Germany who achieved any significant position or rank belonged to a Masonic Lodge.<sup>42</sup> When the Federal Republic was formed in 1949, the presidency, a largely ceremonial post, was filled by Freemason Theodor Heuss. (Heuss' Masonic books were among those burned as "un-German" after Hider's accession to power.)<sup>43</sup>

From 1946 to 1949, Heuss served on the parliamentary council that wrote West Germany's constitution. In 1949 he invited Freemason Dr. Otto John to return to Germany as president of the Federal Office for Protection of the Constitution (BVS), West Germany's counter-espionage unit. BVS' mission, as an arm of British intelligence, was to deny communist Grand Orient Freemasonry a foothold in West Germany.<sup>44</sup> The Grand Orient was firmly in control of communist East Germany (the German Democratic Republic), as evidenced by its

new national emblem, the communist hammer and the Grand Orient compass emblazoned on its flag.

The real power in West Germany was Konrad Adenauer, first chancellor of the Federal Republic. Not known to be a Mason, he was,



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however, anti-communist. Adenauer considered Otto John a "British stooge" and sought to put in his own people, an effort which failed because of the intervention of the British high commissioner. Freemasons Otto John and Prince Louis Ferdinand characterized Adenauer as "American property."<sup>45</sup>

Dr. John's position as head of counterespionage required he make contact with East Germans. Adenauer misunderstood this and instigated an investigation of John and his East German "friends." John was excellent at playing the double, and in 1954 "defected" to East Berlin where he remained for seventeen months. When he returned to West Germany a year and a half later, Adenauer had him arrested and tried in federal court. Freemasons Dehler and Stammerger (no first names available) took up John's defense, but the sleuth was found guilty in 1956 and sentenced to four years hard labor.<sup>46</sup> Otto John's replacement for West Germany's intelligence chief was Reinhard Gehlen, a hate-crazed anti-communist, who had been Hitler's chief espionage agent on the eastern front.<sup>47</sup>

### **Protecting Masons at Nuremberg**

Nazi Germany was the first and only nation to be tried for "war crimes." Conspiracy researchers have since questioned - not why the Nazis were prosecuted for killing eleven million Jews and Gentiles - but why the Bolsheviks have yet to be condemned for the mass murder of over forty million Russians.

The answer is obvious. In a world controlled by Freemasonry, guilt is determined not by the severity of the crime, but by who is killed. In Bolshevik Russia Masons killed non-Masons, whereas in Nazi Germany non-Masons killed Masons. The Nuremberg Trials presented indictments against a regime that dared lift its sword against Freemasonry.

The Chief Prosecutor at Nuremberg was Robert H. Jackson, a 32nd degree Mason and Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Justice Jackson resigned from the high court to accept this most prestigious Masonic assignment.<sup>48</sup> On August 8, 1945, he chose Nuremberg as the site for the trial because it was the "city where the Nazis had celebrated their greatest triumphs, held their party meetings with mass torchlight processions, and in 1935 announced the infamous racial laws."<sup>49</sup>

Justice Jackson set out to compile extensive documentary material with which he intended to prove the guilt of the leading Nazis.<sup>50</sup> In an interview with the Scottish Rite *New Age* magazine (August 1949) Jackson revealed his Masonic interests and bias. He suggested that

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the real victims of Nazi tyranny were not the Jews but rather the Masons. He commented that "among the earliest and most savage of the many persecutions undertaken by every modern dictatorship are those directed against the Free Masons." Jackson also declared that Masons "have suffered persecution under dictators more uniformly than any other class of victims,"<sup>51</sup> including the Jews.

One of the first events at the Nuremberg Trials was the presentation of Hider's official decree against Freemasonry in 1942, which reads in part: "Freemasons and the ideological enemies of National Socialism who are allied with them are the originators of the present war against the Reich. Spiritual struggle according to plan against these powers is a measure necessitated by war. I have, therefore, ordered Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg to accomplish this task in cooperation with the Chief of the High Command of the armed forces."<sup>52</sup>

Justice Jackson wanted to try the Nazis on conspiracy charges for starting a war of aggression against Freemasonry. The British opposed the conspiracy approach, as naturally they would since their own Freemasons were guilty of conspiring with the Germans to build a Nazi war machine against Russia.<sup>53</sup>

The French sided with the English, arguing most vehemently against a conspiracy charge. Together the French and English persuaded Jackson that a conspiracy charge was not necessary for most of Hider's men. But what about Hjalmar Schacht, Hider's leading banker and economics minister? Schacht, as Jackson said in the pre-trial London meeting with the French and the English on July 16, "is either a major war criminal or nothing.... Only a theory of a common plan or of conspiracy will catch him and his kind...."<sup>54</sup>

Jackson was unaware that Schacht was a Freemason under the employ of the English Brotherhood. Nor could they inform him without implicating the Masonic Oligarchy in the Hider project. Much would be at stake for England were Schacht to be tried on conspiracy charges. The following facts about him would come out at the trial: (1) his mingling with the international Freemasons during the Versailles reparations negotiations; (2) his financial assistance in bringing Hitler to power; (3) his maneuvers in making Hider

"socially acceptable" among industrialists and nobility, suggesting to the British Freemasons in 1932 they back Hider in his attempt to restore the monarchy; (4) his involvement in the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in financing Hider's war of aggression; (5) his collaboration with Great Britain in maneuvering the Fuehrer to attack the Soviet Union in 1941; and (6) his communication from Basel (1942-1943) with American bankers, urging them to continue the war in common against Russia.<sup>55</sup>

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A conspiracy trial against Schacht would definitely be too costly for English Freemasonry, especially if the four most crucial years of Schacht's intercourse with London (1932-1936) were to be examined. During that time Schacht had made his most important international financial deals with British Central Bank chief Montagu Norman, who was openly sympathetic toward the Nazis. Both Schacht and Norman were on the board of directors of the BIS. Even before the Nazis seized power, Schacht and Norman had frequent secret conferences in Badenweiler. Moreover, to insure a Nazi takeover, Norman had refused credit to the Weimar government.<sup>56</sup>

If the British Masonic Oligarchy was to avoid fouling its own nest, this evidence must be suppressed at Nuremberg. It is no surprise the British delegation vehemently opposed bringing Schacht to trial on conspiracy charges. The Americans and Russians argued as passionately for bringing the charges. The French, who had originally sided with the English, finally broke the deadlock, siding with the Americans and Russians.

The British delegation may have lost the battle, but they did manage to limit the charges on which Schacht would be tried from the events of 1937 onward. This maneuver prevented exposure of the crucial years (1932-1936) of Schacht's intercourse with English Freemasonry.<sup>57</sup>

Since the prosecution had agreed to exclude the years during which Schacht was conspiring with Anglophile CFR bankers in America and Masonic bankers in London to support the Nazis, the Nuremberg plaintiffs could not prove the existence of a long-term Nazi plan and conspiracy for a war of aggression. Higham, in *Trading with the Enemy*, said of Schacht: "Never in those days on the witness stand was he asked about the Bank for International Settlements.... The Nuremberg Trials successfully buried the truth of the Fraternity connections.... Charged with engineering the war when he had only wanted to serve the neutralist policies of Fraternity associates, he was understandably acquitted.... Conveniently for the Fraternity, Goering and Himmler committed suicide, carrying with them the secrets...."<sup>58</sup>

Zepp writes in *The Hitler Book* "At least with respect to prosecuting Schacht, Justice Jackson [although a Mason] was very much on the outside looking in. The world of international finance was a closed society, and Schacht was emphatically part of it."<sup>59</sup>

Hjlmur Schacht's own defense at Nuremberg is remarkable. When he revealed that he belonged to the lodge *Zur Freund-schaft* under the Grand Lodge of Prussia, he was acquitted.<sup>60</sup> Some of the other Nazi defendants did not fair so well.

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### **To the Anti-Masons - Death by Hanging**

Artur von Seyss-Inquart, the anti-Mason who Hitler placed as governor of Austrian territory, was hanged as a war criminal. Alfred Rosenberg, closely questioned at Nuremberg concerning his attacks on Freemasonry and Jews, as well as his confiscation of Masonic libraries and records, was hanged as a war criminal. Joachim von Ribbentrop offered the following in his defense: "I have been a patriot all my life. I have placed myself at the disposal of Adolf Hitler in the desire to help him save our country from ruin in 1933 and to build up a strong and united Germany in Europe.... I always was an opponent to the radical party programme. I have always opposed the policy against the Jews, churches, Freemasons, etc., which I considered in principal a fault and which has caused considerable difficulties in foreign politics" He was not believed and was hanged as a war criminal. Wilhelm Frick, who in 1935 called for the immediate disbandment of all lodges throughout Germany and ordered a confiscation of their property, was hanged as a war criminal. Bernard Fay, the French professor in the Vichy government who published documents and lists of French Freemasons, which resulted in deportation or death for thousands of them, was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor for his intelligence with the Nazis. Rudolph Hess' anti-Masonic speech of August 28, 1939, was read at the Nuremberg Trials, part of which stated that "Jews and Freemasons want a

war against this hated Germany, against the Germany in which they have lost their power." Because of Hess' involvement with the Order of the Golden Dawn, however, he was given life imprisonment with solitary confinement instead of death.<sup>61</sup>

### **The Nazis and the Building of Western Intelligence**

One year into World War II, German intelligence had effectively shut down British intelligence. In a 1940 speech, Heinrich Himmler, Reichsfuhrer of the SS, named every British Special Intelligence Service (SIS) agent in Germany.<sup>62</sup> Furthermore, French Freemasonry, which had been the best intelligence gathering machine the world had ever seen, was vanquished by the Nazis! Great Britain, whose intelligence apparatus was integrated with English Freemasonry,<sup>63</sup> was aghast. London and Washington, therefore, set out to investigate how Nazi intelligence was able to achieve superiority without their knowledge. They discovered that Hitler's success was his own superior secret society called the SS.

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As we learned in chapter 22, the Nazi hierarchy established the SS as a secret society, developing its character from a mixture of Tibetan, Masonic, and Jesuit mysticism. Heinrich Himmler was a necromancer, frequently conducting seances for the SS hierarchy at his castle in Wewelsburg.

We also learned that the SS was a secret society within a secret society called the Vrili Society. The Vrili Society was deeply involved in the same Luciferian Doctrine as English Freemasonry, practicing witchcraft with a vengeance.

At the head of Vrili was Hitler. Each SS officer took a secret blood oath to obey Hitler without question. Collectively, the SS were the ears and eyes of the Fuehrer - present at every meeting of political or social significance, yet never taking part in discussions. Instead, they just sat or stood in the background, observing and taking notes.

The mysterious aura surrounding the arrogant SS struck terror in the heart of every German citizen who came into contact with these silent, sinister members in black uniform. And as Glen B. Infield, in *Secrets of the SS* (1982), writes: "The reputation of the SS...as the brutal killers responsible for millions of deaths during the Third Reich has not diminished in the slightest over the postwar years."<sup>64</sup>

The SS was a highly effective, intrastate terrorist organization of four divisions: (1) the Gestapo was the civilian secret state police arm. Its chief was Heinrich Mueller; (2) the Waffen-SS was the military arm, supposedly the Nazi army, or at least controlled by the Wehrmacht; (3) the SS-Totenkopferverbände, a branch of the Waffen-SS, furnished the sadistic guards for the concentration camps and death camps; and (4) the Sicherheitsdienst, or SD, was the Security Service, or intelligence branch of the SS, operated by Reinhard Heydrich.

To develop a more ruthless SS, Hitler had Himmler make each division competitive with the other. Consequently, each "tried to gain more power and influence with Hitler by actions approved by the ruthless Fuehrer."<sup>65</sup> As a result, "Himmler's SS had become the most dreaded police force in history."<sup>66</sup>

Himmler never wavered in his ambition to make his SS the masters of Germany. Hitler even feared him, bypassing Himmler for Heydrich, grooming the latter as the next Fuehrer. In 1942 Heydrich was assassinated in Czechoslovakia - by a jealous Himmler, some have claimed.<sup>67</sup> Heydrich was replaced by General Reinhard Gehlen, Hitler's chief espionage agent on the eastern front.

Hitler established the SS to operate apart from government control, emphasizing that it was a completely independent organization within the Nazi movement.<sup>68</sup> Although a small budget was allotted by the state,

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it generated its own income through four large corporations it secretly owned.<sup>69</sup> Its greatest wealth, however, was acquired by looting gold reserves in nations conquered by the Nazi army, and later, from gold and jewels extracted from concentration camp victims. This loot, along with the profits generated by the four corporations owned by the SS, were deposited in the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Switzerland.

## The Post-War Nazi and Neo-Nazi Network

By 1942 the Gestapo had accumulated hundreds of chests of gold and jewels consisting of monocles, spectacle frames, watches, cigarette cases, lighters, wedding rings, dentures and teeth fillings taken from murdered concentration camp victims. They melted down the gold into bars weighing 20 kilograms each and deposited them in the Reichsbank.<sup>70</sup> In 1944, when Hitler realized that it was inevitable Germany would lose the war, he and his Nazi hierarchy began depositing the gold bars with the BIS. Later that year, at their fourth annual meeting in time of war, the American president of the BIS and the polished British board members sat down with their enemies, the German, Japanese and Italian executive staff, to discuss what to do with the \$378 million in gold that had been sent to the Bank by the Nazi government for use by its leaders after the war.<sup>71</sup>

In 1945 the BIS began assisting the Nazis by making "financial transactions that would help the Nazis dispose of their loot."<sup>72</sup> The majority of the wealth was transferred to Argentina, where it has since been used to build up English Freemasonry's South American network of drug production and distribution. Assisting English Freemasonry was the newly formed post-war Nazi International.

After the war, under great pressure from the U.S. Treasury Department, the BIS was compelled to hand over a mere \$4 million in looted gold to the Allies.<sup>73</sup> *The New York Times* reported that "the [Treasury] experts who came to hunt down the Reich's hidden assets were suddenly relegated to obscure roles."<sup>74</sup> Chairman of the CFR, David Rockefeller, showed his appreciation to Thomas H. McKittrick for his role as head of the BIS by making him vice president of the Chase National Bank of New York after the War.<sup>75</sup>

The Nuremberg Trials successfully buried the truth of the Fraternity's connections with the BIS. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank and Nazi economics minister, was never asked about the theft of the Austrian gold, nor about his involvement with the BIS.<sup>76</sup> Moreover, every

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attempt to find out what happened to the Czech gold was blocked by the British delegation.~ And as stated earlier, conveniently for English Freemasonry, Goering and Himmler committed suicide.

## Nazi International

Near war's end, the Dulles brothers (John and Allen), both members of the Anglophile Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), advised London and Wall Street to leave the Nazi-Swiss headquarters untouched, along with the funds they had squirreled away there.<sup>78</sup> The Anglophile banking fraternity had already determined who among the Nazi hierarchy would be permitted to re-emerge with a clean record, who would be spirited off abroad, and who would be quietly incorporated into the Anglo-American secret service.<sup>79</sup>

By 1944, Nazis, including members of the SS, began to flood into Switzerland where Nazi sympathizers and financiers protected them. In fact, a lodge was founded in Lorrach-Schopfheim as "a refuge for many ex-Nazis."<sup>80</sup> The most prominent of the Masonic sympathizers was Francois Genoud, a Swiss banker, who after meeting Hitler in 1929, joined the Nazi Party. In 1939 Genoud became a member of the Nazi Swiss National Front. He made frequent trips to Berlin, where in 1943, he and Martin Bormann made preparations for the period following the expected collapse of the Reich. They were planning a secret "Fourth Reich" on a global scale. Genoud would become the key neo-Nazi figure in all future market transactions for Swiss and other foreign bank accounts. Genoud's financial advisor, until his death in 1970, was Grand Lodge Freemason Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's banker and economics minister, who was acquitted at Nuremberg.<sup>81</sup>

In 1950, when aware that American intelligence was on his trail, Genoud fled from Switzerland to Belgium and then to Tangiers where he met with high Arab officials. In 1951 he went to Malmo, Sweden, ostensibly to found the "European Social Movement" for a "New European Order." This "movement" became known to conspiracy researchers as *Nazi International*. Present at the founding were former German SS officers Heinz Priester and Fritz Richter, and two members of the Masonic oligarchy, Sir

Oswald Mosley of Great Britain and Count Loredan of Italy. Also present was Pierre Clementi, ironically an ardent anti-Mason during his time with the French Volunteer Division of the Vichy regime. According to Helga Zepp in *The Hitler Book*, "This 'movement' has been the spawning ground for every neo-Nazi organization of the past thirty years.

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Shortly after the Malmo meeting, Francois Genoud moved Nazi International headquarters to Lausanne, Switzerland, where the neo-Nazi intelligence newsletter *Courier du Continent* is still published today. This newsletter initiated the erroneous contention that "mass murder was never practiced in the concentration camps."<sup>83</sup>

Genoud attached his Nazi International operation to Swiss Grand Lodge Freemasonry, causing the editors of *World Intelligence Review* to comment that "Lausanne is the home of the satanist core of Free-masonry, and some of the worst crimes against humanity were hatched in that city."<sup>84</sup>

For example, during the 1970s and 1980s, Genoud's Nazi International was the financial backer of the European right-wing terrorist organizations, such as the Red Brigades. Throughout the 1980s Genoud funded the PLO and other anti-Zionist Arab fronts. Moreover, he provided the finances for the plot to assassinate Pope John Paul H in St. Peter's Square on May 31, 1981. This fact was confirmed by the Bulgarian government after the Masonic Lodge at Paris blamed the Bulgarian KGB for the attempted assassination. In its own defense, the Bulgarian government launched an investigation, the result of which traced the finances provided for the would-be assassin Ali Agca to Francois Genoud.<sup>85</sup>

Today, Nazi international still has at its command an extensive financial apparatus, which is primarily supported by earnings from the loot amassed by the Third Reich. In addition to the plunder deposited in the Bank for international Settlements, Zepp reports:

Between 1943 and 1945, [additional] loot had been invested in not less than 700 private holdings by Hitler's private secretary Martin Bormann, a close friend of Genoud. Of these 700 companies, 214 are in Switzerland, 200 in the Near East 34 in Turkey, and numerous others in Asia and Latin America. In 1973, ninety tons of the gold in global circulation was in the hands of the Nazis, thanks to the machinations of Hitler's former economics minister Hjalmar Schacht, who, after his acquittal at Nuremberg, directed the reorganization of the Nazi International's finances in collaboration with Francois Genoud.<sup>86</sup>

With help from men like Schacht and Genoud, many Nazis were spirited away to settle in South America. There they established themselves in various Masonic orders, which today are manifested in the extreme right-wing drug cartels. Volume III of *Scarlet and the Beast* will trace the neo-Nazi drug empire of English Freemasonry in South America.

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### **The Nazis and the House of Western Intelligence**

Phillip Knightley, in *The Master Spy*, writes, "The idea of a permanent secret service as part of the bureaucracy of a country is a comparatively recent one. The CIA came into existence only in 1947; Britain's 515, from which the others sprang, dates from 1909. Before that, major powers got by with small military intelligence departments that were expanded during a war and starved for funds the rest of the time."<sup>87</sup>

Accordingly, European nations shut down their military intelligence departments after World War I. For this reason Hitler was able to build his SS virtually unhampered by Western intelligence competition. When Nazi Germany was defeated, it is evident why the West wanted Hitler's intelligence network at its disposal. The British especially craved it, since British intelligence was an arm of English Freemasonry. The United States needed it, because America lacked any central intelligence system.

Washington did have the FBI, founded in 1924 by Freemason J. Edgar Hoover. The FBI, however, was not intended for international spying. Its initial function was to spy on the newly-formed organized crime networks of the Mafia that had recently invaded the American industrial cities. But with the growing menace of the Soviet Union (created by the greatest Masonic blunder in history at Yalta), America was

forced to develop an intelligence operation on a broader scale than that offered by the FBI. The American government authorized its military intelligence to seek out former SS agents to assist in building our international spy network.

America's occupation forces were instructed to protect as many SS officers as possible, especially those experienced on the eastern front. Author Glenn Infield observes: "It is ironic, for instance, that many former SS officers and men either avoided trial or were later released from their war crimes prison sentences because they could be useful to the United States in its containment policy against the Soviet Union."<sup>88</sup>

President Roosevelt started the process by which the Nazi SS would be protected. Even before America entered the Second World War, Roosevelt wanted to know what Hitler had at his disposal that enabled him to gain power so rapidly, solidify control so completely, and destroy Continental Freemasonry so resolutely. In 1940 he sent General William "Wild Bill" Donovan to Europe on a fact-finding mission.

Freemason Roosevelt could not have picked a more able man than Freemason Donovan, a student of eastern mysticism. In the 1930s Donovan was a featured speaker at the O.T.O. Masonic camp grounds

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at Nyack, New York.<sup>89</sup> He made contacts there that would serve him well when he arrived in Europe.

Donovan discovered that Interpol (International Police), founded at Vienna in 1923, had been taken over by the Nazis after their invasion of Austria in 1938. By 1940 the Nazis had transferred the entire Interpol apparatus to Wannsee near Berlin. Under the direction of Nazi intelligence chief Reinhard Heydrich, Interpol became the world's most advanced international intelligence force.<sup>90</sup>

Donovan returned to Washington and recommended to the President the founding of a central intelligence agency on the scale of Heydrich's Interpol. In 1941 Donovan was made head of the new Office of Coordinator of Information (OCI).<sup>91</sup> In 1942 Interpol chief Heydrich was assassinated in Czechoslovakia by a jealous Himmler. General Rein-hard Gehlen became the new head of Nazi intelligence. That same year Donovan's OCI evolved into the Office of Strategic Services (OSS).<sup>92</sup> In 1942-1943 Donovan and his men were sent to Great Britain to be trained by the SIS. SIS officer Kim Philby was working in London at the time as a KGB double.<sup>93</sup>

In 1943 the Nazi SS officers, anticipating the inevitable fall of the Reich, planned for their escape to a new homeland in South America via Switzerland. Preceding them to Argentina was Juan Peron and other pro-Nazi leaders, who took power in that South American country in 1946.<sup>94</sup>

In 1944 the attempted assassination of Hider solidified the resolve of the SS to escape to South America. The Germans began sending millions of dollars worth of jewels, paintings and cash to Switzerland and Argentina for safekeeping. Donovan meanwhile had prepared a plan outlining for Roosevelt a central intelligence agency similar to Interpol. But with the war winding down, Donovan's plans were pigeonholed.<sup>95</sup>

In 1945 Roosevelt died. Mussolini was killed. Hitler committed suicide. The war ended and Freemason Harry S. Truman became President.<sup>96</sup>

That same year, after the Allied governments occupied Italy, the OSS (forerunner of the CIA) pressured Italy's weak and impoverished government "to use Freemasonry...to prop up a sickly democracy threatened by Soviet-inspired destabilization and the prospect of a communist election victory. ~ The OSS backed the strongest Masonic faction, the Grand Orient, appointing its Grand Master, Guido Laj, as vice mayor of Rome. It was largely through Laj's efforts that the Italian Freemasons were once again able to start work after years of persecution under Mussolini. The OSS then created Italy's three secret services

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and staffed them with Italian Freemasons, which have remained essentially local intelligence-gathering operations for the USA ever since. In Italy Freemasonry, politics and spying go hand in hand.<sup>98</sup>

Meanwhile, General Gehlen, Heydrich's replacement, had planned to offer his services to the West after the war. Infield writes that Gehlen's

plan was simple. He made copies of all his important documents dealing with intelligence work on the eastern front, put the copies into 50 steel cases, and buried them in the Bavarian mountains. He was aware that the U.S. had no intelligence organization operating behind Russian lines because the Soviet Union was an ally. He was convinced, just as Hitler was, that the United States and the Soviet Union

would not remain allies long after the end of World War U, that the two nations would eventually fight each other over the control of Europe."

Gehlen and his skeleton staff of Foreign Armies East hid out in the Bavarian mountains awaiting the arrival of the Americans. In May 1945 Gehlen peacefully surrendered to American troops and was promptly sent to a prison at Miesbach and ignored. The Russians were also in search of Gehlen, wanting to capture him before the Americans. Little did the American authorities know that he had already surrendered to an American unit. Not until they learned the Russians were looking for him, did Washington discover they already had him.

When Gehlen was interrogated by General Edwin Luther Sibert, he "offered to place himself, his Foreign Armies East staff, and his intelligence files at the disposal of the United States."<sup>100</sup> He was promptly flown to Washington. FBI director, Freemason J. Edgar Hoover, and CFR member Allen Dulles, former station chief for the OSS in Switzer. land, "decided that it would be in the best interests of the United States to take Gehlen up on his offer. Moral considerations would have to take a back seat, and they so advised the Pentagon."<sup>101</sup>

In the minds of these two men, this was the only logical move, for after World War II the greatest fear of the West was not the Nazis, but communism. As early as the 1930s the Communists had influence in the American labor unions, prompting President Roosevelt to request of Stalin at Yalta "to abandon all propaganda and intervention in the industrial centers of America." According to J. Edgar Hoover, the West Coast Longshoreman's Union, headed by Harry Bridges, "was practically controlled by Communists;" the Communists "had very definite plans to get control of John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers Union; and the Newspaper Guild had strong Communist leanings." If the Communists

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gained control of just three unions, Hoover maintained, they "would be able at any time to paralyze the country."<sup>102</sup>

This crisis compelled the FBI and the OSS/CIA to protect and use ex- Nazi's against Communists, as well as approach the Mafia for its assistance. After all, the Mafia thrives in a free enterprise system, but would not be able to exist under communism. The "Family" should be willing therefore, to protect its own American interests against the Communists. As one Mafia hit-man put it, "Most people don't know that in those times when our country was threatened [with communism], the Family, as we called it after World War II.. .put aside all their differences with Uncle Sam or even local authorities.... And we all were taught that the Families' ways aren't the right way, but even the Families did what was necessary to protect their country. When it comes down to it, we're all still Americans when somebody shoots at us.... We operated in our own way but we got the job done at a time when the free world was very vulnerable."<sup>103</sup>

To acquire assistance from the Mafia, J. Edgar Hoover met with New York mob boss Frank Costello on regular occasions at the Stork Club or at the Waldorf, where both had complimentary suites. In these secret meetings it was apparently agreed on by both men that the Mafia would be permitted to take over the trade unions to keep the Communists out, for Stalin had not heeded President Roosevelt's request. It is reported that Hoover told Costello, "You stay out of my bailiwick and I'll stay out of yours."<sup>104</sup>

From then on Hoover closed his eyes to organize crime activity in America, prompting him to say, "There is no such thing as organized crime, no such thing as a Mafia."<sup>105</sup> And his associates knew better than to question his intelligence. To Hoover the denial of a Mafia was patriotic.

After the agreement between the FBI and organized crime, the Mafia furnished Hoover with "hit squads" to eliminate suspected Communists or Communist sympathizers.<sup>1-</sup> Likewise, the Mafia cooperated with the OSS/CIA during and after World War U. For example, "when the time came to send our boys into Sicily and behind the lines in Europe, General Donovan asked the Families to send their soldiers into the war. That was how the OSS worked, and it never stopped working that way even after it became the CIA."<sup>107</sup>

As was normal practice after war, the OSS disbanded. Its agents were moved to military intelligence agencies and to the State Department. Along with Gehlen, additional Nazi and British agents were received in the U.S. to train America's budding central intelligence force.<sup>108</sup>

In 1946 Freemason President Truman decided to implement the original plan of Freemason Donovan to establish a permanent U.S.

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intelligence agency. In 1947, by executive order, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was founded. In addition, the National Security Act of that year established the Department of Defense and the National Security Council.<sup>10</sup> Infield writes: "After the CIA was formed in 1947, the Gehlen group joined it as the Soviet intelligence arm and worked with the CIA until 1956 when the organization transferred to the new West German government as its intelligence section... This was one of the most closely guarded secrets shared by the SS and the United States government following the war."<sup>110</sup>

Gehlen salvaged for the CIA many former SS and Gestapo intelligence officers who had superior knowledge of Russia. Less important members of the SS were spirited away to South America by Freemason Licio Gelli, an anti-communist Italian under contract with the CIA. In 1966 Gelli founded the Propaganda Duo (P-2) Masonic Lodge in Italy, patterned after Mazzini's Propaganda Uno Mafia Lodges. P-2 was to control South American drug traffic for English Freemasonry via Nazi International. Gelli's drug runners were former SS officers whom he initiated into P-2 Freemasonry.<sup>111</sup>

The authors of *The Messianic Legacy* (1986) tie P-2 Freemasonry to an authority even higher than Nazi International: "According to an Italian parliamentary commission, the organisation behind P2 lay 'beyond the frontiers of Italy....' In 1979...a defector from P2 - a journalist named Mino Pecorelli - accused the CIA. Two months after this accusation, Pecorelli was murdered."<sup>112</sup>

Martin Short has suggested, however, that the "authority" above P-2 is English Freemasonry, the ultimate beneficiary of the illegal drug activity of P-2 and Nazi International.<sup>113</sup> As we shall soon discover, the CIA does the bidding of English Freemasonry.

Meanwhile, in 1949, when the Gehlen organization was transferred to CIA control, Paris-based Interpol was granted consultive status by the newly formed United Nations.<sup>114</sup> Interpol had been reorganized in Brussels in 1945, after which its headquarters were moved to Paris, home of Grand Orient Freemasonry.<sup>115</sup> From there it kept English Freemasonry abreast of Grand Orient activity in France, while at the same time, sent espionage agents to spy on countries dominated by the Grand Orient.<sup>116</sup> That same year the British sent SIS double agent, Kim Philby, to Washington to work in liaison with the CIA and the FBI.<sup>117</sup> In 1963 triple agent Philby "defected" to Russia with the assignment to dismantle the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, in 1956, when Reinhard Gehlen replaced Freemason Otto John as the new Bundesnachrichtendienst's chief (West Germany's Federal Intelligence Service), he was given a large estate in Pullach near Munich for his use. There, he and his former SS intelligence

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officers produced reports on the Soviet occupied zone as well as the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Moreover, the Gehlen intelligence organization had connections with Nazi International networks throughout the world.<sup>118</sup> Because of the cooperation established between the CIA and 515, English Freemasonry was privy to all this top secret information.

### **United Nations - the Brain-Child of English Freemasonry**

As the West's intelligence network was being developed by post-war Nazis, the second Masonic World Government in as many decades was founded in 1945 - this time, however, under the control of English Freemasonry's Anglophile Council on Foreign Relations.<sup>119</sup> The CFR began its planning in 1939 for what would become the United Nations after World War II. In 1940, on the advice of the CFR, the U.S. State Department set up a "Special Research Division," headed by CFR member Leo Pasbolsky, to create the basic structure of the United Nations. Pasbolsky's committee was totally staffed by members of the CFR. By 1945 the CFR had taken over the State Department, and that same year at least 47 CFR members were in the American delegation to the U.N. Conference at San Francisco.

Masonic influence, if not outright control, dominated the post-war geopolitics of the U.S. and the Administration and membership of the U.N. By the end of World War II, English Freemasonry had taken over the government of the United States through its CFR front. It also controlled the United Nations, as was confirmed by the Vatican's Cardinals of the Roman Curia in *The Plot Against the Church* (1967) by Maurice Pinay. Pinay says the Roman Curia reported that from its creation, the United Nations has been controlled in fundamental points by Freemasonry. Freemasons have occupied key bureaucratic positions

and sat in many national delegations of states. Whether communist, anti-communist or neutralist, according to the Roman Curia, Freemasons still occupy the most important positions in all three camps.<sup>120</sup>

### **English Freemasonry, the U.N., and the IMF**

In 1934, the year President Roosevelt appointed Freemason Henry Morgenthau to Secretary of the Treasury,<sup>21</sup> the United States currency was taken off the gold standard and the Masonic seal of the Illuminati (with its All-Seeing Eye atop the unfinished pyramid) was placed on the back of our \$1 bill.<sup>122</sup>

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Before America entered the war, Secretary Morgenthau had acquired a mistrust for English Freemasonry's big money power. He was aware that British Masons controlled the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). He also knew that the Nazis were using the BIS as a storehouse for their stolen loot, but said nothing about it.

On March 26, 1943, Congressman Jerry Voorhis of California entered a resolution in the House of Representatives calling for an investigation of the BIS. Morgenthau was interested, but being a Mason, would have no part in a public investigation of his English Masonic brothers. The resolution died in Congress. Apparently Congress felt the same as Morgenthau, for at that time 54 percent of the Congress and 53 percent of the Senate were Masons.<sup>123</sup> In January 1944, Washington State Congressman John M. Coffee introduced a similar resolution. Again, it was tabled.<sup>124</sup>

The British Masonic oligarchy, apparently feeling the heat during the summer of 1944, called a meeting at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, to resolve the problem. The conference was packed with British Masons, including John Maynard Keynes, Anthony Eden, and Bertrand Russell. American Masons were present as well. Among them was Morgenthau.<sup>125</sup>

Morgenthau felt that the BIS should be quietly disbanded. CFR member Dean Acheson, along with bankers Winthrop Aldrich and Edward E. Brown of the Chase (later Chase-Manhattan) and First National banks of New York, wanted it retained. Aldrich and Brown were supported by the Dutch delegation and by J.W. Beyen of Holland, the former president of the BIS. Leon Fraser of the First National Bank of New York also stood with them. So did the British delegation. English Freemason Keynes felt that the BIS should continue until a new world bank and an international monetary fund were set up in the soon-to-be United Nations.<sup>126</sup>

Freemason Morgenthau insisted the BIS must go and approved its disposal, but at the close of the Bretton Woods Conference, the Bank for International Settlements was still in business. So it was that in those last months of World War II, gold looted by the Nazis poured into the Swiss National Bank and was laundered, then transferred to the BIS to be used for another day.<sup>127</sup>

Before the Bretton Woods Conference adjourned, however, the formation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was discussed, and a year later founded under the auspices of the United Nations. The same Anglophile central bank stockholders who owned the BIS also owned the IMF. The reported purpose of the IMF was to loan money to Third World nations for industrial development. It soon became apparent

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that those developing nations could not stay solvent without producing illegal drugs to pay off their ever increasing national debt.

According to Dr. John Coleman, a former British intelligence officer, London foresaw the day when Hitler first rose to power, when it would need drug revenues from South America. Coleman reports: "In 1933 the British government had invested \$7 billion dollars in land in South America that was only capable of growing drugs." <sup>128</sup> When the South American nations were unable to pay their national debts to the IMF, millions of acres were leased by white-gloved Englishmen to grow "a more salable produce for export."<sup>129</sup>

### **The Assassination of John F. Kennedy**

After World War II, the ex-Nazis in South America had established a network of Masonic lodges that

extended north to Cuba. Cuba became their hub for distribution of South American "export produce." Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista and the Mafia controlled this small Caribbean island. Fidel Castro toppled Batista in 1958. On January 1, 1959, Castro took charge of Cuba, kicked out the Mafia and shut down the Western Hemisphere's largest distribution depot for South American drugs.

With the loss of Cuba, South American Nazis contacted Allen Dulles, their CFR friend at the head of the CIA, and pressured him to rid Cuba of Castro. During the latter months of the Eisenhower administration, Dulles put together the strategy for the CIA-backed Bay of Pigs invasion scheduled for April 17, 1961. He also appointed two CIA agents to initiate "the recruitment of underworld figures to perform the murder" of Castro.<sup>130</sup>

Meanwhile, John F. Kennedy, and not the Eisenhower-groomed Nixon, was elected as the 35th President of the United States. Kennedy's entire political career had been a war against the Mafia. He considered the Mob's exile from Cuba a victory. He saw the Bay of Pigs as a threat to his ultimate goal of destroying the Mob. Kennedy, therefore, pulled the plug on the Bay of Pigs air support promised by the CIA, leaving Castro in power. The CIA, the Mafia and the South American Nazi drug cartels, not to mention English Freemasonry, were angry.

Jim Garrison, the New Orleans attorney who brought the only case of conspiracy charges against a defendant for the murder of John Kennedy, implicated both the CIA and the Nazis in the assassination of Kennedy, but failed to mention the Mafia or English Freemasonry.<sup>131</sup> The thesis of David E. Scheim's book on the Kennedy assassination is contained in its title: *Contract America: The Mafia Murder of President*

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*John F. Kennedy* (1988).<sup>132</sup> David S. Lifton, in *Best Evidence: Disguise and Deception in the Assassination of John F. Kennedy* (1980), shows how deeply involved the CIA was in the plot to kill JFK. He leaves no doubt that the CIA covered up both the plot to kill the President and the alteration of the President's body after the assassination.<sup>133</sup>

The most damning evidence for the CIA's complicity in the murder of JFK is the recent book *First Hand Knowledge; How I Participated in the CIA-Mafia Murder of President Kennedy* (1992) by Robert D. Morrow. Morrow claims that he, on CIA orders, was the one who purchased the three rifles that killed JFK, that J. Edgar Hoover and Richard Nixon both knew of the plot and that the government closed its eyes to the assassination plans. He says that Vice President Lyndon Johnson was told by Hoover why JFK had to be killed - that he had de-escalated the Vietnam War - a CIA war to control the illegal drugs in that part of the world. The war was resumed by Johnson one day after the assassination. Finally, Morrow describes the deliberate and systematic executions of those involved in the conspiracy.<sup>134</sup>

The FBI was also in on the cover-up. Hoover recruited a band of killers from the "boss of bosses" - Mob chieftain Frank Costello. Michael Milan (pseudonym), author of *The Squad* (1989), was one of them. On Hoover's orders, Milan, and two other hit men, killed "embarrassing" witnesses to the Kennedy assassination.<sup>135</sup>

The Warren Commission continued the cover-up.<sup>136</sup> Dr. John Coleman, former British intelligence agent, in *Secrets of the Kennedy Assassination Revealed* (1990), bluntly says that the Warren Commission was a Masonic cover-up. For example, the late Earl Warren was a 33rd degree Mason as is Gerald Ford, who was his fellow Commissioner. Against all expert evidence to the contrary, "[I]t was Ford," says Coleman, "who 'invented' the one-bullet theory. It was Gerald Ford...who insisted that the experts who picked up the rifle had made a mistake in identifying it as a Mauser. It was Ford who said the doctors and nurses at Parkland Hospital in Dallas were 'mistaken' about the wounds to President Kennedy's head."<sup>137</sup>

CFR member Allen Dulles was also on the Commission. He too was in on the cover-up. Author David Scheim shows that "[t]hroughout the Commission meetings, Dulles concealed his knowledge of relevant CIA Mafia assassination plots against Castro...."<sup>138</sup>

Dr. Coleman informs us that "[o]ne aspect of the Kennedy murder is never mentioned in any of the foregoing." Coleman does not specifically say, but infers that English Freemasonry was behind the plot to kill Kennedy, because Kennedy "dared to buck the British...control of the White House...."<sup>139</sup>

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With the Bay of Pigs a fiasco, English Freemasonry needed to find another clearing house for its drug trade. Freemason Licio Gelli, the man who had been hired by the CIA after World War II to spirit the SS to

South America, once again came to the rescue of English Freemasonry's Nazi drug overlords. In the mid-1960s, Gelli had established a chain of P-2 Masonic Lodges throughout South and Central America through which drugs could be transported to North America.<sup>140</sup> According to Zepp, those involved in the P-2 operation were "certain oligarchical families (particularly in Italy, Switzerland, and Great Britain); their associated financial institutions.. .secret conspiratorial societies, particularly of Freemasonic and other pseudo-religious stripes; the international organized crime network; and the still-extant 'Nazi International.'"<sup>141</sup>

### Protecting the Priory of Sion documents from the Nazis

Although the *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* states that Hitler obliterated the Grand Orient on the Continent, pockets of Grand Orient Masonry did survive. According to Freemason Meyer Mendelsohn, a French Jewish refugee who emigrated to the United States after the war, Masons who escaped the carnage continued to operate in secret circles in the private security of locked homes to carry on their Masonic work.<sup>142</sup> This underground Masonic network, headed by Charles de Gaulle, became known in history as the "French Resistance," and ironically, involved the Priory of Sion and its Grand Master, Jean Cocteau.<sup>143</sup>

English Freemasons, acting through British intelligence, became embroiled in the Priory's resistance affairs, even to ten years after the war.<sup>144</sup> Their purpose was to smuggle important Priory documents out of France to be held in safekeeping in England. The authors of *The Messianic Legacy* list eight Englishmen who were involved in this effort, all of whom were directors of insurance companies and probable members of the Priory of Sion. After World War II, these men began obtaining genealogies establishing the legitimacy of a Merovingian claim to the French throne.<sup>145</sup> In 1956 the Priory of Sion went public for the first time and registered itself in the French *Journal officiel*.<sup>146</sup>

Since the Yalta Agreement placed France under the influence of English Freemasonry, de Gaulle's 5th French Republic was not only Masonic, but Sionist as well. In 1962 Sion's World War II Masonic resistance fighters were rechristened the Association for the Fifth Republic. This Association organized the smuggling of the Priory documents to England.<sup>147</sup> To conceal its activity, the Priory of Sion

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acquired the services of the Knights of Malta to do the actual smuggling. The documents were kept in England for 25 years before being returned to France.<sup>148</sup>

British journalist Stephen Knight, author of *The Brotherhood* (1984), states that the Order of the Temple of St. John of Jerusalem (located in Palestine and Rhodes), and the Knights of Malta on the island of Malta, are English Masonic Military Orders.<sup>149</sup> Both were spin-offs from the Knights Hospitaller of St. John, or the Hospitallers as they came to be known. The Hospitallers were the competitors of the Knights Templar during the Crusades. After the 1314 persecution of the Templars, the Hospitallers acquired the Templar holdings.<sup>150</sup>

One group of Hospitallers landed on Malta, changing its name to the Knights of Malta. Napoleon conquered the island during his wars, and afterwards the British fleet returned it to the Knights.<sup>151</sup> The authors of *The Messianic Legacy* state:

In international law, the current status of the Knights of Malta is that of an independent sovereign principality. The Grand Master is recognised as a head of state, with a secular rank equivalent to a prince and an ecclesiastical rank equivalent to a cardinal.... The upper grades of the Order are still fastidiously aristocratic. The highest Knights must be able to display a coat of arms dating back at least three hundred years in unbroken succession from father to son.<sup>152</sup>

The twentieth-century Order of Malta is, needless to say, ideally placed for intelligence work.... Today, the Order of Malta is believed to be one of the primary channels of communication between the Vatican and the CIA.... It is not uncommon for CIA directors to be Knights of Malta. John McCone, for example, was a Knight. The agency's current Director, William Casey [since deceased], is also a Knight. Former Director William Colby was reportedly offered membership in the Order but is said to have declined with the words "I'm a little lower key."<sup>153</sup>

The majority of these men were also Masons. Moreover, many members of the Italian P-2 Masonic

Lodge are members of the Knights, including Grand Master Licio Gelli. The Knights of Malta are viewed as an ideal conduit for English Masonic intelligence gathering.<sup>154</sup>

In reference to the connection between the Priory of Sion and the Knights of Malta, the authors of *The Messianic Legacy* make this statement: "Both Orders, though perhaps for different reasons and with differing priorities, were apparently intent on the creation of some sort of United States of Europe." <sup>155</sup>

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The United States of Europe has long been the desire of both Freemasonries. English Freemasonry, however, was in the dominant position after World War II. To maintain control of the political developments on the Continent, English Freemasonry was in need of the Priory documents. Through the Order of the Knights of Malta, the British Brotherhood forged certain signatures to obtain the documents from France. The Knights of Malta actually transported the documents to London.<sup>156</sup>

The Priory of Sion is clearly the All-Seeing Eye of English Freemasonry, which "seeks to bring about a monarchical or imperial United States of Europe... "157 This goal will be achieved, not by revolution but rather, by "hijacking an already established order and gradually transforming that order from within."158 The authors of *The Messianic Legacy* suggest that the drug trafficking P-2 Masonic Lodge of Italy is that order.<sup>159</sup>

Turning to Scripture we see that this machination was prophesied in Revelation 18:23, which states of Mystery Babylon: "by thy sorceries were all nations deceived." We have learned that the Greek word for "sorceries" strongly suggest the drug trafficking of Mystery Babylon, which today is housed in English Freemasonry. English Freemasonry conducts this business by loaning money to Third World nations (who cannot repay their loans without growing drugs); by leasing millions of South American acres to the drug growers; and by acquiring the services of P-2 Masonic Lodges to smuggle the drugs northward. When the nations of the world are sufficiency "deceived," that is, impotent and degraded by drug addiction and its accompanying social problems, English Freemasonry's Priory of Sion will place on the throne of the United States of Europe her "King of Jerusalem."

Europe has not lost its desire for monarchy. Several possible avenues are open for the Priory of Sion to install its "King of Jerusalem" on a European throne. As the authors of *The Messianic Legacy* note: "In Spain, King Juan Carlos is entering upon the second (now third) decade of his reign, presiding over the first democracy his country has known for some thirty-five years, and this arrangement has thus far proved successful. In France, royalist movements continue as vigorous as ever, while the president himself assumes an ever more regal air. Whenever she visits Vienna, Otto von Habsburg's mother, the former Empress Zita, a woman now in her nineties, draws adulating crowds of the kind usually associated with the Pope. During 1984 and 1985, certain newspapers again began to speculate about a possible Habsburg restoration in Austria." <sup>160</sup>

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The authors of *The Messianic Legacy* ask: "If monarchy itself continues to exercise such appeal, how might that appeal be augmented if a specific monarch or monarchical candidate could also claim, in strict conformity with the original meaning of the term, to be a Messiah?" <sup>161</sup>

