

THE "ONE WORLD" CONSPIRACY CHRONICLES
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"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge: but fools despise wisdom and instruction."

--Proverbs (1:7)

"Foundations of a new religion can be laid only with the blessings of bankers."

--Salvador Dali

"Banks are here to help people who want to come up in the world."

--David Rockefellerⁱ

evil "Borrowers are nearly always ill spenders, and it is with lent money that all is mainly done and all unjust war protracted."

--John Ruskin

of "Beneath the broad tide of human history there flow the steady undercurrents the secret societies, which frequently determine in the depths the changes that take place upon the surface."

--Arthur Edward Waite

increasingly "Programs and activities are adapted to the situation, no doubt, but the direction is always the same--toward more government, less responsibility, and an worse world."

--Rev. Clarence Kelly

It has been said that "in any struggle, it is essential to know two things: what you are fighting for and what you are fighting against. If knowledge of the former is absent, the will to win will be lacking. If knowledge of the latter is absent, confusions and uncertainty will result."ⁱⁱ

In West Texas, while growing up, I noticed that when a dove was approached too close while sitting on her nest, she would flutter down to the ground and pretend injury until the intruder got far enough away from the nest at which time she would fly off. The principle of distraction is a method of survival that may play an important part in what has occurred. A civil conspiracy has five elements: 1) two or more persons, 2) an object to be accomplished, 3) a meeting of minds on the object or course of action, 4) one or more unlawful acts and 5) damages as the proximate result.ⁱⁱⁱ A conspiracy may be proved by circumstantial evidence.^{iv}

Thomas Jefferson stated: "Single acts of tyranny may be ascribed to the accidental opinion of a day; but a series of oppressions, begun at a distinguished period and pursued unalterably through every change of ministers, too plainly prove a deliberate, systematical plan of reducing us to slavery."^v In 1816 Jefferson gave us the principle of avoiding public debt:

"We must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our callings and our creeds...our people... must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty four, give our earnings of fifteen of these to the government...have no time to think, no means of calling our own mis-managers to account; but be glad to obtain sustenance by hiring ourselves out to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow-sufferers...And this is the tendency of all human governments...till the bulk of the society is reduced to be mere automatons of misery...And the forehorse of this frightful team is public debt. Taxation follows that, and in its train wretchedness and oppression."^{vi}

A.K. Chesterson once said: "The proper study of political mankind is the study of power elites, without which nothing that happens could be understood." He added: "These elites, preferring to work in private, are rarely found posed for photographers, and their influence upon events has therefore to be deduced from what is known of the agencies they employ."^{vii} Chesterson described those agencies: "Their goal was to work through such agencies, and financial support received from one or other or all three big American foundations--Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Ford^{viii} --provides an infallible means of recognizing them."^{ix} The Rockefellers made \$200,000,000.00 from World War I.^x Henry Kissinger's Brother Walter heads the Allen Group.^{xi} The super-wealthy (with the exception of some Du Ponts and the Fords) have long supported the Republican Party--the party of plutocratic oligarchy. "If not kings themselves, they are king-makers."^{xii} They have quick access to the White House no matter who is President.^{xiii} Other super-rich, such as the Rockefellers, affiliate with the Democratic Party. Politics in the U.S., no matter what party, is under the control of the super-rich, large corporations and the international bankers. A.K. Chesterton said in *Candour*:

"At times Capitalism and Communism would appear to be in conflict, but this writer is confident that their interests are in common and will eventually merge for one-world control.

That policy outlined previously in Woodrow Wilson's Point Six has never been dropped.

Capitalism and Communism, in terms of power, are merely their twin mechanisms to destroy

the sovereignty of Christian nations. They will merge them into the projected super-state, where their financial power will exercise full sway and masterdom through that monopoly of

atomic energy which is being sought with such feverish and fiendish persistence. They are selling us into slavery and using our material resources for their own nefarious world-wide purposes. To say that in exposing their plans for world domination we are playing the Kremlin's game is to act as an unconscious agent of Christendom's betrayal."^{xiv}

Novelist Taylor Caldwell wrote in one of her last articles: "(M)any of us still dare to protest and will continue to do so while God gives us breath. To be effective we know we must direct our attacks on the real criminals, the wealthy and powerful and the secret elite of the world--the conspirators laboring night and day to enslave us." "Even our own government is now their victim. For it is the conspiratorial elite who choose our rulers, nominate them and remove them by assassination or smear." "I have fought these enemies of liberty in every book I have written. But too few have listened to me, as too few have listened to others who have warned of the conspirators." "The hour is late. Americans must soon listen and act--or endure the black night of slavery that is worse than death."^{xv} The plan is both gradual and devious: "The CFR plotters well know that liberty-loving Americans will never knowingly, or willingly, accept the yoke of slavery of a World Superstate. That is why they designed such a devious and convoluted scheme over the years."^{xvi} "Freedom is not free. It costs time, money and effort. Slavery is free."^{xvii}

Frederick C. Howe wrote in his CONFESSIONS OF A MONOPOLIST:

"These are the rules of big business. They have superseded the teaching of our parents and are reducible to a simple maxim: Get a monopoly; let Society work for you; and remember that the best of all business is politics, for a legislative grant, franchise, subsidy or tax exemption is worth more than a Kimberly or Comstock lode, since it does not require any labor, either mental or physical, for its exploitation."^{xviii}

J.P. Morgan and Brown Bros. & Co. are closed allied by partnership ties to other powerful firms in other cities and in Europe. August Belmont & Co. "have long represented the Rothschilds."^{xix}

The House of Morgan began in London in 1837 as a trading house for nearly worthless state-backed municipal bonds. (9). George Peabody was the founder of the House of Morgan. (18--56). A "believe me book" by Grover Cleveland suggests the power of J.P. Morgan and the practice of issuing bonds to prop up the Federal government that would accelerate later.

J.P. Morgan Sr. started a bank in Paris.^{xx} Morgan's Schroder.^{xxi} The center of power in New York was headed by J.P. Morgan and Co. while in Ohio it was the Rockefeller family. The two families generally cooperated.^{xxii} Those under the influence of Morgan at 23 Wall Street included Walter Burns, Clinto Dawkins, Edward Grenfell, Willard Straight, Thomas Lamont, Dwight Morrow, Nelson Perkins, Russell Leffingwell, Elihu Root, John W. Davis, John Foster Dulles and S. Parker Gilbert.^{xxiii} Morgan and the Lazard Bros. had "already existing financial cooperation..." Milner in 1901 refused \$100,000 a year to become a partner in the Morgan bank in London (taken by E.C. Grenfell). Instead he became a director of the London Joint Stock Bank--corporate precursor of the Midland Bank--with a wide spread of disciples in papers, banks, administrative posts and Cabinet positions.^{xxiv}

The Morgan bank ran the entire Allied supply operation in WW I and controlled \$3 billion in spending at a direct profit of \$30 million. (9). There can be no doubt of the important role played by the Morgan interests during World War I: "In 1915, Morgan & Co. floated the hugest foreign loan ever dreamed of. Five hundred million dollars--half a billion--went across the seas to serve as the sinews of war. The Morgans became the purchasing agents in the United States for the whole Allied armies. They bought billions upon billions of dollars' worth of arms and supplies. In one month, they spent more money than ordinarily passes hands over the entire surface of the globe in a like amount of time."^{xxxv}

The foreign aid program creates later demand for borrowing money at interest from the banks. The unwritten code is you loan us enough money and we will agree not to tax you by providing exemptions. The charter of BIS provided that the signatory central banks would provide the 500,000,000 Swiss Francs divided into 200,000 shares: "Because the Federal Reserve System was unwilling to participate, a United States banking group, consisting of J.P. Morgan & Company, the First National Bank of New York, and the First National Bank of Chicago, provided the United States subscription."^{xxvi} First National Bank of New York was controlled by J.P. Morgan.^{xxvii} First National City Bank of New York is one of the six "bank" dealers.^{xxviii} "The financial core of the Rockefeller syndicate consists of the Chase Manhattan Bank, the First National City Bank of New York (Citicorp), the Chemical Bank of New York, and the First National Bank of Chicago. These rank second, third, sixth and tenth nationally as of 1969 assets. Closely allied with them are the three 'mutual' life insurance companies--Metropolitan, Equitable and New York Life. These rank nationally second, third and fourth. 'Mutual' means they have no stockholders, are run as personal preserves (under law) by trustees who in turn are named to the posts by well-placed money-market people. Ownership vests, automatically, in the policy holders. They have no more say-so, though, than they have over the Kremlin. One might say even say, less."^{xxix}

J.P. Morgan and Company and Bankers Trust New York are light on loans and heavy on government bonds and short-term securities that can be quickly converted to cash. (8). J.P. Morgan, despite tightening to other U.S. banks, still enjoys access to 100% of previous funding from foreign banks. (8).

Five "wise men" set the world price of bullion in the opulent Gold Room of N.M. Rothschild and Sons, St. Swithin's lane, at 10:30 each morning. "The Rothschilds have been Freemasons for generations."^{xxx} Banking is a stronghold of Freemasonry in the world of business. "The Bank of England is rife with Masons and has its own Lodge."^{xxxi}

The Ancient and Accepted Rite of the Thirty-Third Degree is "the only cohesive masonic group run on truly international lines."^{xxxii}

The "World Order Models Project" and the Club of Rome's "Project on the Predicament of Mankind" are two associations putting into effect the first of Well's two basic strategies for achieving the world state (the "Open Conspiracy"). The second basic strategy of H.G. Wells was for a secret freemasonry of science.^{xxxiii} W. Warren Wagar, an H.G. Wells scholar, wrote explicitly about world takeover.^{xxxiv} Wagar wrote a doctoral dissertation called "Building the City of Man: Outlines of a World Civilization." He made an emphasis on nuclear war and stressed the integrating power of the great universal religions.^{xxxv}

The average person may have difficulty relating to a worldwide lust for power:

"The typical person wants to enjoy success in his job, and to be able to afford a reasonably high standard of living complete with leisure and travel. He wants to provide for his family in sickness and in health and to give his children a sound education. His ambition stops there. He has no desire to exercise power over others, to conquer other land or peoples, to be a king. He wants to mind his own business and enjoy life. Since he has no 'lust for power,' it is difficult for him to imagine that there are others who do...other who march to a different drum."^{xxxvi}

FDR once said: "In politics, nothing happens by accident. If it happens, you can bet it was planned that way."^{xxxvii} Congressman Martin Dies was once told by U.S. Supreme Court Frank Murphy, one time FDR Attorney General, that: "We're doomed! The United States is doomed! The communists have control completely. They've got control of Roosevelt and his wife as well. It's impossible for anyone to see him now, unless the appointment is cleared by David Niles and his gang."^{xxxviii}

It is possible and now highly probable that we are living in a time of fulfillment of a long-sought objective--world or global conquest.^{xxxix} At a time when few should be satisfied with the accountability of those in power over them, the trend is for more power to be given to appointed UN and other officials and soon that power will include a world tax^{xl} for the benefit of the Mother Earth.^{xli} A philosophy of loyalty to one's country^{xlii} does not apply to multinational corporations or to international bankers.^{xliii} David Rockefeller once said: "We don't really mind what sort of government a country has, provided they can pay their bills."^{xliv}

The sole group feared by the Illuminati is self-sufficient with food, fuel, weapons, ammunition, medical supplies, clothing, etc.^{xlv} The most feared threat is a nationalist and self-sufficient leader who will use force to repudiate usury compound interest debt bondage. The word "usury" used to mean any interest. It came to mean interest that exceeds the rate established by law. In Matthew 25:24-27 the servant felt the master was a thief. If the servant thought his master was a thief, then he should have loaned out the money at usury because that is what the master would have

wanted.^{xlvi}

William the Conqueror refused to give tribute to Rome under Gregory VII. He said: "I owe my kingdom to God and my sword."^{xlvii} Repudiation of debts is the primary concern of international bankers and plays a large role in the histories of many nations. The penetration began at the top with the ruler. Then kings were prevented from realizing their mistake and seizing their swords.^{xlviii} Adam Smith wrote: "When national debts have once been accumulated to a certain degree, there is scarce, I believe, a single instance of their having been fairly and completely paid."^{xliv} Professor Stuart Crane was quoted:

"If you look back at every war in Europe during the Nineteenth century, you will see that they always ended with the establishment of a 'balance of power.' With every reshuffling

there was a balance of power in a new grouping around the House of Rothschild in England,

France, or Austria. They grouped nations so that if any king got out of line a war would be decided by which way the financing went. Researching the debt positions of the warring nations

will usually indicate who was to be punished."^{li}

The threat of war is the ultimate banker enforcement threat. The technique consists in arming two nations that are of roughly equal size and power.^{lii} Cutting off loans to the nation that defaults prevents military purchases.^{liii} War is also used as a means to force a nation to borrow money and thus get into debt. Both the Spanish and the English, the two empires that ran the world before we did, "went under as they went into debt."^{liiii} British kings fighting Louis XIV amassed war debts that were twenty times their annual revenue.^{liv} Governments, as sovereign debtors, try to stay one step ahead of their bourgeois creditors. King Edward I of England turned to Florentine bankers to finance his wars in the 13th century and pledged an export tax on English wool as collateral. The Italian bankers were unable to station themselves in the English custom-houses--unlike the U.S. Marines that seven centuries later were sent to Latin America to make sure the duties were collected.^{lv} During the 19th century every Latin American government suspended interest payments--as often as once every seven years.^{lvi} Louis XIV of France had spent the nation into bankruptcy. Along came John Law who proposed that the government gain control of all the silver and gold by making it illegal to own it. Then paper currency was issued and Law was put in charge of the Royal Bank. The people became suspicious of the king's paper money and John Law died in abject poverty.^{lvii} Renaissance governments turned to bonds and the favored method of dodging creditors was to suspend interest payments. France did so at least once every thirty years from the 16th to the 19th centuries.^{lviii} Around 1806 William IX's fortune was sent with Nathan Rothschild to London. It was invested in 800 million pounds of gold from the East India Company. Wellington would then be provided in his peninsular campaign.^{lix}

In the recent Gulf War, Hussein asserted Iraq's historic claim to Kuwait "above all **to cut the Gordian knot of debt** and simmering discontent left by the War with Iran."^{lix}

If kings are eliminated, no force can be used to resist payment of the debts. This is the reason that the Illuminati wanted to eliminate monarchy. One world government means centralized usury debt collection using Blue helmets. When the World Court obtains world jurisdiction, the law of perpetual debt will be enforced: "International law is clear on this point, stipulating in

absolute terms that, whether a change in government springs from internal revolution or from invasion by an outside conqueror, the new government is legally responsible for the country's outstanding debts. Like the rules of war, the rules of sovereign borrowing are unaffectedly civilized.^{lxi} The true purpose of Weishaupt was to rule the world: "The true purpose of the Order was to rule the world. To achieve this it was necessary for the Order to destroy all religions, overthrow all governments and abolish private property."^{lxii}

"Anunit" was the pagan sun goddess. In mythology the Golden Age was the time the Saturnian kingdom would return. Saturn was the father of Osirus. The Golden Age is also the age of the Platonic

Republic. Plato's Republic is a blueprint for a Communist society.^{lxiii} Both of these Latin legends are drawn from verses in Virgil.^{lxiv} The Greek system was based "an unshakable belief in the worth of the individual man." They thought that man was to be respected "not as an instrument of an omnipotent

overlord, but for his own sake."^{lxv} Plato, however, "believed not in political liberty, but in order."^{lxvi}

In the abandoned Harry S. Truman Peace Institute at the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus in

Jerusalem there is a painting which has three strands of hair emanating from an illuminating background which then unite to form one bond. This represents the three classes of Plato's Republic.^{lxvii} Under Communism^{lxviii} the very powerful and wealthy are its Kings and Priests: "They secretly manipulate and control most Communist governments and Marxist-Leninist activities throughout the world."^{lxix} Mendelssohn's translations of Plato's Republic were never published. They were placed with Eric Warburg--the son of Max Warburg.^{lxx}

The three lies of the serpent in the Garden of Eden were: 1) To deny the word of God, 2) You shall not surely die^{lxxi} (reincarnation^{lxxii}) and 3) Ye shall be Gods^{lxxiii} (God is within you). Whittaker Chambers wrote that the humanistic-communistic conspiracy "is not new. It is, in fact, man's second oldest faith. Its promise was whispered in the first days of the Creation under the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. 'Ye shall be as Gods.'^{lxxiv}

To lie with a beast is death. "Whosoever lieth with as beast shall surely be put to death."^{lxxv} Nachash seduced Eve. "And the LORD God said unto the woman, What is this that thou has done? And the woman said, the serpent beguiled me, and I did eat."^{lxxvi} Eve was with child.^{lxxvii} Eve had twins (one by Adam and one by Cain). Cain was the wicked one.^{lxxviii} Cain killed Abel and was banished to Nod with a mark on him. He built a city named after his son Enoch--Babylon. Tubal-Cain descended from Cain.

Barbaric treatment of humans was justified by the concept of sinfulness of everyone conceived through

sex. "The religious teaching of automatic spiritual condemnation because of human procreation generated

a powerful conflict between the drive for spiritual freedom and the physical drive to reproduce. The result

was intense anxiety on the subject of sex and an increase in nonprocreative sexual activity such as homosexuality, autoeroticism, nonprocreative forms of intercourse, pornography, voyeurism, and abortion.

The irony in this is clear. Those religions which have most strongly condemned the 'inherent sin' in all

human beings have also been those who have most vocally opposed nonprocreative sex."^{lxxix}

Pre-marital sex causes focus on women as sexual objects and leads to pleasure--hence lack of discipline. Desire to get it now and readiness to embrace debt. Families become unstable as men look at other women. Being carnally-minded. "For to be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace."^{lxxx} Adam was not deceived.^{lxxxi} Death passed to all men.^{lxxxii} And to all creation.^{lxxxiii}

About 13,600 B.C. a great flood inundated much of the world.^{lxxxiv}

The year 5508 B.C. was adopted in the 7th century B.C. by Constantinople as the year of Creation and will be used by the Eastern Orthodox Church and in Russia until early in the 18th century.^{lxxxv}

The year 5490 B.C. is reckoned as the year of Creation by early Syrian Christians.^{lxxxvi}

The year 4004 B.C. (October 23) is determined as the year of Creation by the Irish theologian James Ussher in A.D. 1650.^{lxxxvii}

The year 3760 B.C. is adopted as the year of Creation in the Hebrew calendar that will be used from the 15th century A.D.^{lxxxviii}

The year 3641 B.C. (February 10) is the date of Creation as reckoned by Mayan calendars in the Western hemisphere.^{lxxxix}

The Urantia book states: "The Biblical story of Noah, the ark, and the flood is an invention of the Hebrew priesthood during the Babylonian captivity. There has never been a universal flood since life was established on Urantia."^{xc} Only eight souls were saved from the "Old World." They were Noah, Shem, Ham, Japheth and their four wives.^{xc}

After the flood, the beginning of earthly governments was on the plains of Shina. Over them Nimrod was made king.^{xcii} Babylon received the disapproval of God.^{xciii} "Satan put Nimrod before the people as one greater than Jehovah God; and he was hailed by the people as 'Nimrod, the might hunter before the Lord.'" The word "before" means superior to. Nimrod defied the law of God's covenant, slew animals and defiled the earth with their blood.^{xciv} His followers worshipped the Devil and the fallen angels and object set up by the evil one.^{xcv}

The plan of Babel, a descendant of Nod, proposed a pretentious temple of racial glorification. This location became known as Babel and eventually Babel. The Nodites became divided into three groups and fell to fighting after four and a half years of work on the tower.^{xcvi}

Noah was warned of the impending flood. God commanded that due to the limited space on the ark, no intercourse should take place. This commandment was violated by Ham (Noah's second son). "Ham had intercourse with a pre-Adamite woman on the Ark, a dark skinned person. Their offspring was a black son named Cush, who became the symbol of Ethiopia."^{xcvii} Noah was vexed at Ham's transgression. He drank too much wine and was exposed in his drunkenness. Ham's son Canaan^{xcviii} saw his grandfather exposed.^{xcix} The other sons of Noah, Shem and Japheth, hastened to cover him with a garment.^c When Noah awoke "and knew what his younger son had done unto him" he was furious.^{ci} He pronounced a curse on Canaan: "Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall

he be unto his brethren."^{cii} he then said: "(B)lessed be the Lord God of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant."^{ciii}

Among the reasons suggested for Noah's tremendous anger, it has been suggested that Ham may have slept with Noah's wife or that Noah finally discharged his anger at him for his misbehavior on the ark.^{civ} In the absence of a clue from the Bible, scholars have concluded that Canaan did something degrading to Noah. "These scholars decided that Canaan, being of mixed race, and therefore not bound by the rigid moral code of the Adamites, had probably committed a homosexual act on his grandfather."^{cv} The Canaanites originated the practices of demon-worship, occult rites, child sacrifice and cannibalism.^{cvi} Ham was persuaded by his consort Naamah, to practice ritual murder and cannibalism.^{cvi} By eating fair-skinned persons, he was told, his descendants would regain their superior qualities.^{cvi}

Since the time of Abraham, Jews were committed to preserve the "Seven Commandments of the Sons of Noah."^{cix} The seven laws are: 1) Thou shalt not engage in idol worship, 2) Thou shalt not blaspheme God, 3) Thou shalt not shed innocent blood of any human being nor fetus nor ailing person who has a limited time to live, 4) Thou shalt not engage in bestial, incestuous, adulterous, or homosexual relations nor commit the act of rape, 5) Thou shalt not steal, 6) Thou shalt establish laws and courts of law to administer these laws, including the death penalty for those who kill, administered only if there is one testifying eyewitness and 7) Thou shalt not be cruel to animals.^{cx}

Nimrod "the mighty hunter"^{cxii} came from Cush.^{cxii} He inherited the garments which God made for Adam and Eve before he expelled them from the Garden of Eden that had been stolen by Ham. As long as he wore the garments he was considered invincible. Nimrod was the founder of Babylon and the City of Nineveh.^{cxiii} Nimrod was born on High Sabbath (December 25th) on a Sunday.^{cxiv} Talmudic literature describes Nimrod as "he who made all the people rebel against God."^{cxv} Before being killed, he indulged in sex orgies and child sacrifices.^{cxvi} The "X" is the legendary symbol for Nimrod. This was on the forehead of Charles Manson's women.^{cxvii} A double X (double cross) indicates betrayal into the hands of Satan.^{cxviii} His mother was Semiramis and Nimrod married her.^{cxix} She was called the "Mother of Heaven" or "Queen of Heaven." She set up temple prostitution and demanded blood sacrifices.^{cxx} Today she is worshiped, as she was in Greece, as Gaia--the Mother-Earth-Goddess and as Mary, the Virgin Mother--Our Lady of Fatima.^{cxxi}

Shem (another son of Noah) killed Nimrod and cut him into several pieces.^{cxxii} It was at this time that the pagan religions went underground and became "Mysteries." Semiramis (Ashtarte, Isis, Cybele, Irene, Diane, Ishtar, Venus) gathered all the pieces of Nimrod together (except his penis) and the religion of Baal^{cxxiii} or worship of the obelisk (penis) was born in the occult.^{cxxiv} In Babylon the temples of Baal and Ashtoreth were generally together: "Mainly, they served as houses of prostitution, in which the priestesses were prostitutes, and the male priests were Sodomites who were available for the worshippers who were of that persuasion."^{cxxv} Abraham was the father of the Jewish nation.^{cxxvi} The legend of Midrash holds that when Nimrod was informed of Abraham's birth, he ordered all the male children killed: "Abraham was hidden in a cave, but in later life he was discovered by Nimrod, who then

ordered him to worship fire. Abraham refused and was thrown into the fire."^{cxxvii} Nimrod and his cohorts "changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image liken to corruptible man, and to birds and fourfooted beasts and creeping things."^{cxxviii} Nimrod (Baal, Osirus, Horus, Jupiter, Centaur, Bacchus, Marduk, Bel or Merodach) was the first man to rule the world and introduced genocide.^{cxxix} He "was the first dictator."^{cxxx} In Greece he was known as Nicholaus.^{cxxxi}

Nimrod was the 13th in the lineage of Ham (Ham, Cush, Mizraim, Phut, Canaan, Seba, Havilah, Sebtah, Raamah, Sebtechah, Sheba, Dedan and Nimrod).^{cxxxii} Nimrod was the prototype of the various heads of idolatrous systems--Bel, Tammuz, Osirus, Bacchus, etc.^{cxxxiii} The ancestors of Isreal served idols on the other side of the flood.^{cxxxiv} A book of the revolutionary period told how master Moses marshalled the Israelites into a regular and General Lodge and master Solomon built the Temple.^{cxxxv} King Solomon had a specimen of all the neighboring cults around his court.^{cxxxvi} Idolatry is the deliberate attempt of Satan to usurp divine honors.^{cxxxvii} In Kings 1:2-3 the sick king of Israel sent to inquire of the god of Ekron, who was Baalzebub himself.^{cxxxviii} The Holy Scriptures are the Truth.^{cxxxix}

Nimrod founded Freemasonry and built the Tower of Babel^{cxl} in defiance of God's will.^{cxli} An old rhyme says: "If history be no ancient Fable -- Freemasons came from the Tower of Babel."^{cxlii} Nimrod was the first to teach the arts of masonry.^{cxliii} Albert G. Mackey, 33 degree, wrote that the divine Hermes (Mercury, Thoth, Osiris) [Cush] and/or Hermes Trimegistus or Thrice Great was one of the founders of Masonry.^{cxliv} Mackey further gives the name Nimrod as one of the founders of Masonry.^{cxlv}

Rev. Walton Hannah, an Anglican clergyman, stated his book *Darkness Visible*, that every Christian Church that had studied Freemasonry has declared it was incompatible with Christianity:

"These condemnations ranged from the famous papal pronouncements, the first of which was in 1738, to an instruction of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, that 'no language of mine could be too strong in condemning an Officer's affiliation with any Society which shuts Him outside its Temples.' The Greek Orthodox Church, pointing out that Lutheran, Methodists and Presbyterian communities had also declared masonry incompatible with Christianity, condemned the movement formally in 1933 in part and significantly because 'it constitutes a mystagogical system which reminds of of the ancient heathen mystery-religions and cults - from which it descends and is their continuation and regeneration."^{cxlvi}

Candidates for Masonic initiation are told that one of the basic qualifications for membership is belief in a Supreme Being of some kind.^{cxlvii} Masonry teaches that Christ is not God but man. The

definition of a Christian is one who believes in Christ's teachings. Jesus taught that "no one cometh unto the Father, but by me."^{cxlviii} While candidates are told that the name "Great Architect of the Universe" can be applied to whatever Supreme Being they choose, "it is a blatant lie." There is a subtle trick: "In fact the Masonic God - cloaked under the description Great Architect - has a specific name and a particular nature, which has nothing to do with Christ, Vishnu, Buddha, Mohammed or any other being recognized by the great faiths of the modern world."^{cxlix} "The true name, although not the nature, of the masonic God is revealed only to those Third Degree Masons who elect to be 'exalted' to the Holy Royal Arch...the Royal Arch is an extension of the Third Degree and represents the completion of the 'ordeal' of the master Mason. Only about one-fifth of all master Masons are exalted."^{cl} In the ritual of exaltation, the name of the Great Architect of the Universe "is revealed as JAH-BUL-ON..." JAH represents Jahweh, the God of the Hebrews. BUL is Baal, the ancient Canaanite fertility god with "licentious rites of imitative magic." ON is Osiris, the Ancient Egyptian god of the underworld.^{cli} Egypt was the first world power and oppressed those who claimed to serve God.^{clii} From and after the time of the rebellion of Lucifer, his rule over man became wrong and therefore without right. The invisible ruler of Babylon was Satan. When the star of Assyria was set, Babylon arose to the position of a world power and Satan became "the god of this world." The first emperor of Babylon was Nebuchadnezzar.^{cliii} The 16th-century demonologist John Weir identified Baal as a devil with the body of a spider and three heads--a man, a toad and a cat. His voice was raucous and he taught his followers guile, cunning and the ability to become invisible.^{cliv} A member of the Royal Arch Chapter has the real name of "GAOTU" communicated to him.^{clv}

One masonic dogma is that there are no immutable truths.^{clvi} "Freemasonry, viewed doctrinally, is Theosophy."^{clvii} "Without doubt in general its voables are the same, but the god of masonry at any rate is altogether other than the God of the Bible.^{clviii} He is a composite deity--Jehovah, Baal and On, or Osirus, rolled into one, under the initials J.B.O." The divine name--the great secret of masonry--is one which no Mason may pronounce himself.^{clix}

There are several masonic orders which are exclusively Christian--the Knights Templar, the Ancient and Accepted Rite, the Societas Rosicruciana, the Knights of Malta, and the Order of Eri.^{clx}

A Mason may make himself secretly known to others in a room by a particular arrangement of his feet. It comes from the First Degree where the candidate is required "to stand perfectly erect, your feet formed in a square..." There are three basic handshakes. The Entered Apprentice "applies distinct pressure with his right thumb on the knuckle of the other man's forefinger. The Fellow Craft does the same thing with the second knuckle. The Master Mason applies distinct pressure with his right thumb between the knuckles of the other's middle and third finger."^{clxi}

The penalties for revealing secrets include for the Apprentice having his tongue torn out, for the Fellow Craft to have his heart torn from his breast, the Master mason to have his bowels burned to ashes and the exalte to the Royal Arch accepts to have the top of his skull sliced off.^{clxii}

In 3400 B.C. Egypt's first Dynasty (Thinite dynasty) unites the northern and southern kingdoms under the pharaoh Menes who founded a city called Memphis.^{clxiii}

The Egyptians and many African tribes believed in two factors: the "ka" and the "ba."^{clxiv}

In Egypt the Pharaohs (from the Hebrew "Pira" meaning "long hair") ruled over the native Egyptians who were short-haired.^{clxv} Shem (Shu in Egypt--the son of Ra--the Sun God) was both long-haired and fair-haired and founded the great civilization of Egypt.^{clxvi} Shem was called by the Egyptian priests "Shufu" or "Khufu" and he built the Great Pyramid at Gizeh. As a symbol of his military successes, Shem adopted the lion.^{clxvii} The Royal Astronomer of Scotland concluded that the evidence was irrefutable that Shem had built the Great Pyramid. The Sphinx was a portrait of Shem.^{clxviii} His descendent, Amenhotep IV, stopped the barbaric practices introduced by Naamah and her followers from Babylon. He was murdered by the priests so they could resume their orgies of lust and child sacrifices. Herodotus was told that the Great Pyramid was built by "a wandering shepherd."^{clxix} The priests hated Shem because he slew Nimrod.^{clxx} The Arab scholar Murtadi noted that Num and Khufu (Shufu), the builders of the Pyramids, lived with Noah.^{clxxi} In the Book of the Dead Shem is Menes.^{clxxii} Ham was later known as the Egyptian God Amon.^{clxxiii}

The last will and testament of Canaan read: "Love one another, love robbery, love lewdness, hate your masters, and do not speak the truth."^{clxxiv} The Babylonian Talmud says: "Five things did Canaan charge his sons: love one another, love robbery, love lewdness, hate your masters, and do not speak the truth."^{clxxv} These five points have been the operating m.o. for the Canaanites for three thousand years. "theWill of Canaan today remains the operating instructions of the Canaanite heirs, who presently control the World Order. At the same time, it remains unknown to the peoples whom the Canaanites continue to rob, enslave, and massacre." The instructions are a command to commit genocide against the people of Shem.^{clxxvi}

The confusion of tongues and the dispersion took place 2247 B.C.^{clxxvii}

The Mormon Church traces historical data going back to 2200 B.C. It claims that Christ, after his resurrection visited America. The Book of Mormon is named in honor of the father of Moroni.^{clxxviii}

The Mormon church has a vast genealogical library housed in a mountain vault protected by 700-foot thick mountain granite and a 14-ton steel door.^{clxxix} The Mormon objectives include "a complete genealogical record of the entire human race."^{clxxx} In the German lodges the Scottish degrees were "Christian in nature." Special Jewish lodges were created resulting in the "Order of Melchizedek" named in honor of the Old Testament priest-king. Across the Atlantic, "the name of Melchizedek was about to be resurrected on the American continent during what some people believe to have been a series of significant UFO episodes. Those episodes gave the world a new religion; the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, better known as the Mormon Church."^{clxxxi} Around 2200 B.C. the Melchizedek Priesthood began to make its ceremonial aprons out of white lambskin. Freemasons eventually adopted white lambskin and have used it for their aprons ever since.^{clxxxii} "The Mormon priesthood is divided into

two sections: the Priesthood of Aaron (named after Moses' brother) and the High Priesthood, better known as the Priesthood of Melchizedek (named after the Biblical king Melchizedek).^{clxxxiii} Joseph Smith was a Freemason "for a short period of time in order to borrow from the Craft."^{clxxxiv}

The battle of the nine kings took place in 1913 B.C. Noah had been dead 85 years. Shem lived after the battle 67 years.^{clxxxv} Melchizedek of Genesis 14:18 and Hebrew 7:1 was probably Shem.^{clxxxvi}

The Canaanites in 1200 B.C. disappeared and dispersed--taking the name of the Phoenicians.^{clxxxvii} Their political parties included the Pharisees, Sadducees, Zealots, Essains, Assisins, Herodians and Scribes.^{clxxxviii} They later built new temples to Ashtoreth.^{clxxxix}

Samuel, around 1096 B.C.^{cx}, was very devoted and determined, attempted to turn Israel back to the worship of the supreme Yahweh of Mosaic times. On a single day he would go out with little preaching and even less teachings and overthrow a score of Baal sites.^{cxci} "One day he was mocking the priest of Baal; the next chopping into pieces a captive king."^{cxcii}

David ruled from 1055 to 1015 B.C.^{cxiii}

David's tribe was more Gentile than Jewish. Yet the oppressed elders of Ephraim "appointed him king of Israel." 80% of David's followers were Baalites.^{cxiv} David defeated the Philistines after a fierce battle.^{cxv} He got possession of the "ark of Yahweh" and brought it to Jerusalem. The meting out of justice was taken away from the elders. Solomon continued the tyranny and taxation of his father's regime. "Solomon bankrupted the nation by his lavish court and by his elaborate building program....His harem numbered almost one thousand."^{cxvi}

In the 10th century before Christ, the Hebrew nation was divided into two kingdoms. Elijah restored the northern kingdom to a concept of God comparable to that held in the days of Samuel.^{cxvii} He, like Samuel, was kept busy "overthrowing the altars of Baal and demolishing the idols of false gods." Elisha, his faithful associate, took his place.^{cxviii} While the southern or wandering Arabian tribes looked upon land as inalienable (it could not be sold or mortgaged), the northern Canaanites (the Baalites) "freely bought, sold, and mortgaged their lands. The word Baal means owner. The Baal cult was founded on two major dictrines: First, the validation of property exchange, contracts and covenants--the right to buy and sell land. Second, Baal was supposed to send rain--he was a god of fertility of the soil. Good crops dependend on the favor of Baal. The cult was largely concerned with land, its ownership and fertility."^{cxix} The Baalites owned houses, lands and slaves. "They were the aristocratic landlords and lived in the cities. Each Baaal had a sacred place, a priesthood, and the 'holy women,' the ritual prostitutes."^{cc} In Kings 2 a widow complained to Elisha that the creditor of her late husband was coming to take her two sons to be slaves. Elisha asked what she had in the house and she replied only "a pot of oil." "Go, borrow thee vesels from all thy neighbors, even empty vessels; borrow not a few." When the vessels were filled he said to her: "Go, sell the oil, and pay thy debt, and live thou and thy children on the rest."^{cci}

Baal was worshipped throughout the Middle Eastern World some thirty centuries before Christ.^{ccii} He was Baal to the Babylonians, Mercury of Hermes to the Greeks, Jupiter to the

Romans and Adonis to the Phoenicians.^{cciii} To the Canaanites he was Baal, god of the sun and sex.^{cciv} His symbol was the phallus.^{ccv} The Canaanites saw the power of generation as the object of devotion while Baal was its personification.^{ccvi} The Semitic word "baal" meant husband, possessor or lord and prince. Mothers named their children after him: Hannibal (the grace of Baal), Baal-Sham (the power of Baal) and Asdrubal (Baal is my helper).^{ccvii} The priests of Baal claimed that his father was El (a primal universal force) and his mother was Athirate (the goddess of the earth).^{ccviii} Baal was given the sun for his throne.^{ccix} His consort was Astarte or Ashtoreth. She was Aphrodite (Greeks), Ishtar (Babylonians), Nana (Sumerians and Venus (Rome)).^{ccx} Ashtoreth was the wife of Baal and the virgin queen of heaven who bore fruit although she never conceived.^{ccxi}

The Temple of Baal had courts and chambers for prostitutes "women chosen for special duties to gain the favor of a god who was best worshipped in the union of the sexes."^{ccxii} Men approached women, tossed them a coin and said: "I beseech the goddess Astarte to favor thee, and Baal to favor me." The money went into the temple treasury and the woman fulfilled the sacred obligation of prostitution.^{ccxiii}

The presence of Baal was marked by naked pillars or tree stems tuck upright into the ground. The ceremonies in honor of Baal were often imitative sexual acts "the people devoutly believing that there was secret power waiting to be unleashed through the mimetic rite. At times Baal demanded sexual union and at other times he demanded chastity."^{ccxiv} Processions featured an image of Baal seated in an alabaster chair borne on the shoulders of his devotees.^{ccxv} Spring festivals reached their climaxes in sexual acts performed on housetops "where the participants felt they were nearer the sun god's power, and in groves where, it was believed, Baal himself would join them in worship."^{ccxvi} In wanton dances the "bull god" was asked to appear. "Women, intoxicated by concoctions of herbs and wine, lay naked upon the newly-planted fields in adulation of Astarte. These were the occasions when fathers gave their daughters to their own sons for harlotry or took their own daughters to play the role of wife."^{ccxvii}

Statues of Baal sometimes showed him astride a bull, enclosed by the sun or as a phallus with the head of a god.^{ccxviii} Ashtoreth was depicted in the nude with her legs apart, holding two white doves in her hands while at her feet a lion and a coiled serpent lay stretched out submissively.^{ccxix}

David took Jerusalem 1048 B.C.^{ccxx}

The Temple of Solomon was dedicated 1004 B.C.^{ccxxi} The Ark of the Covenant was moved into the temple and contained the two stone tablets of Moses.^{ccxxii}

King Solomon's reign was about 1015-975 B.C.^{ccxxiii}

King Solomon rebuilt an altar to Milcom (Molech).^{ccxxiv} Parents were forced to throw their children into the fire honoring Molech or Moloch. Macalister, in excavating at Gezer, "found great numbers of jars containing the remains of children who had been sacrificed to Baal." When houses were built, a "foundation sacrifice" was made consisting of the sacrificing of a child whose body was then built into the wall to bring good luck to the rest of the family.^{ccxxv}

The recently completed Temple by Solomon was ravished by the Shishaek of Egypt and the treasure

was plundered.^{ccxxvi} Pillaged on 971 B.C.^{ccxxvii}

The reign of King Omri was from 930-918 B.C. Ahab ruled from 918 to 897 B.C.^{ccxxviii}

Baal lived on Mount Casius north of Ras-ash Shamrah.^{ccxxix} Among those who bended their knees to Baal were the Israelites.^{ccxxx} King Omri, the Semitic monarch of Samaria, built a temple for Baal and ordered the people to worship the sun god and his bull.^{ccxxxi} The wife of King Ahab, Jezebel, built an even greater temple and placed three alters on it (one for Baal, Astarte and Molock^{ccxxxii}).^{ccxxxiii} Five hundred priests conducted the worship of Baal around these alters. The "gospel" of Baal was carried to Jerusalem where Athaliah, the daughter of Jezebel, also erected a Baal temple.^{ccxxxiv} There followed a thousand years of struggle between Baal (God of the sun) and Jehovah (God of destiny). The Canaanites and the Israelites intermingled and often worshiped each other's God. Baal triumphed for a thousand years and his followers increased.^{ccxxxv} Some Israelites asked "If the worship of the sun god is an offense to Jehovah, why does not Jehovah rise up and defeat the great god Baal?"^{ccxxxvi}

When Ahab murdered the Naboths to get their land, Elijah made a moral issue out of the olden land mores. It was a battle between country folk and urbanites (the followers of Baal). "Baals were many,

Yahweh was one--monotheism won over polytheism."^{ccxxxvii} On Mount Carmel, on the holy hill of Jehovah, the prophet Elijah confronted 450 priests of Baal.^{ccxxxviii} Despite cries and lashings of the knives, Baal would not send down fire.^{ccxxxix} An alter was then built with 12 stones by Elijah. He put in the wood, dug a trench, filled it three times with water and then called on the Lord of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. "Within a moment the lightening flashed, the altar burst into flames, the sacrifice was consumed and so were the stones and the water and the dust as well."^{ccxli} Canaan then became a battlefield. Johoiada entered the temples of Baal and slew the priests. King Josiah in Jerusalem "seized the vessels and statues on Baal's elaborate altars and burned them on Kidron's banks."^{ccxlii} Jezebel appeared at her palace window adorned with precious jewels, holding a sceptre in her hand. "She looked down and, catching sight of King Jehu advancing with his men, called out, 'What will you have, you regicide?' Jehu answered by ordering the eunuchs of the palace to throw her into the street and they obeyed by casting their once-honored queen over the palace walls. The horsemen of Jehovah, followed by packs of yelping dogs, trampled her body so fiercely that when men came to bury her they found only her skull, her feet, and the palms of her hands. The three altars she had built were desecrated, stone by stone. Her priests were slain. Her mighty pagan diety was dead; and the israelites re-named him Baalzebub, the prince of devils."^{ccxlii}

The Bible chronicles the story of the defeat of Baal. Jermemiah cried: "How can you say, 'I am not polluted, I have not gone after Baalim?' Thou art a wild ass used to the wilderness, that snuffeth up the wind at her pleasure and in her occasion who can turn her away?"^{ccxliii}

Ezekiel pleaded: "Thou hast multiplied thy fornication in the land of Canaan...How weak is thine heart, siath the Lord God, seeing thou doest all these things, the work of an imperious whorish woman!"^{ccxliv} One of the prophets said: "As the thief is ashamed when he is found, so is the house of Israel ashamed; they, their kings, their princes, and their priests. For they said to a stick (phallus), 'Thou art my father!' and to a stone, 'Thou hast brought me forth!'"^{ccxlv} The hill northwest of Nazareth that Jesus went to for prayer and meditation had previously been the "high place of Baal." It was then the site of the tomb of Simeon.^{ccxlvi} Today at Baalbek in Lebanon, men still walk in awe where the overpowering pillars remain from Baal's temple^{ccxlvii}

The Canaanites established Carthage about 900 B.C.^{ccxlviii} The descendents of Canaan settled Phoenicia or Canaan.^{ccxlix} Sidon was early celebrated for its textile fabrics and Tyre for its commerce in Purple. The people were the most eminent traders and navigators of antiquity.^{cc1} Cambyses gave orders to his fleet to sail against Carthage. Horodotus wrote: "The Phoenicians, however, refused to go, because of the close bond which connected Phoenicia and Carthage, and the wickedness of making war against their own children."^{cc1i} Cambyses did not push the point "because the Phoenicians had taken service under him of their own free will, and his whole naval power was dependent on them."^{cc1ii}

The Temple was repaired by Joash 856 B.C.^{cc1iii}

The Temple was profaned by Ahaz 740 B.C.^{cc1iv}

Restoration of Temple by Hezekiah 726 B.C.^{cc1v} Hunukah celebrates the retaking of the temple and the restoration.^{cc1vi}

Nebuchadrezzar razed the Temple, broke up its columns and rolled the stones down the hill. Zedeloaj

was blinded and carried to Babylon in chains of brass.^{cc1vii} 588 B.C.^{cc1viii} When Babylon replaced Assyria as the superpower of the East, Nebuchadnezzar went on a tax collection operation. Initially the Hebrew king agreed to pay the tribute (taxes). When the Egyptians offered some encouragement, four years later the Jews revolted. When the assistance from Egypt did not materialize, the Jews entered into a tax treaty with Babylon. A new King was selected, Zedekiah was chosen by Nebuchadnezzar to prevent further tax definance. Eight years later the appointed Jewish King also rebeled, and the result was that the Temple was destroyed. Zedekiah's sons were killed in front of him and his eyes were put out. Thus began the period of the Jews known as the Babylon captivity.^{cc1ix}

The temple was dismantled during the time the Book of Daniel was written (6th century B.C.). The Maccabees revolted with Mattathias and Judas.^{cc1x}

Cyrus was favorable to rebuilding the temple after he conquered Babylon. The old prophet Haggai and the young prophet Zecharian inspired the work which was completed in 516 B.C. (20 years after the edict of Cyrus).^{cc1xi}

Phallicism is symbolized in witchcraft as a point with an circle and also as the unity of two triangles making a hexagram, These are represented in the Washington Monument and the Star of David. The Mexican Indians used the hexagram as a symbol of their phallic worship.^{cc1xii} For 300 years the Star of David or Hexagram was known as the "Crest of Solomon." It is used to conjure up demons and is the most evil sign in witchcraft. It means "to hex" or to put a spell on someone.

Upper levels are taught that Lucifer is the good god and Yahweh is evil. Jesus is considered as an imposter posing as Lucifer. Reincarnation is a basic witch belief. White Witches are passive and believe in Cosmic Conscientiousness while Black Witches believe in force. In the 1600s witchcraft was brought to the U.S. by Frances Collins. The Salem witch trials involved Collin's paid

preachers and judges prosecuting Christians. Only one anti-christian was convicted (a prostitute) as a witch.

Witches practice orgies, drugs and blood sacrifices. Free love is an outgrowth of the orgy influence in the occult. 95% of those children who are inducted into witchcraft are done so by public school teachers.

Drugs are sorcery.^{cclxiii} Witch initiations involve cutting of the wrist. Girls become prostitutes for 6 months as in pagan temples. It was compulsory for every Babylonia woman to become a temple prostitute at least once in her life.^{cclxiv}

Solomon was the greatest wizard.^{cclxv} Goal of witchcraft is the place the Son of Lucifer on the Throne. Witches to be put to death.^{cclxvi} Priesthood training begins at 13. Must be at least three generations of witches in their family unless sponsored. May 1, the most famous day in witchcraft, is the birthday of Baltane (Pan or Lucifer).^{cclxvii}

The symbol for the Illuminati is the all-seeing eye--a circle with a dot in the middle.^{cclxviii} It appeared on the top of each page in a recent Pat Robertson book.^{cclxix} The Illuminati derive their name from Lucifer who is the "Light-Bearer." The Grand Invocation has the point of light within. Love and Light are used as sign-off words. The Illuminati, the House of Rothschild, the House of Hesse-Cassel and the Jesuits conspired with the rich to issue the money of nations and to reduce the people to the status of politico-economic serfs.^{cclxx}

Mercury was the Plebian God of Commerce.^{cclxxi} Mercury was the messenger of the gods who protected intercourse and merchandizing. Jupiter was the great Sky-god and king of all the gods. Mars was the patron of warriors. Venus (Aphrodite) was the queen of love. Juno, an ancient Sky-godess was the protector of women. Vesta watched over the hearth fire and the household. Ceres (Demeter) ("cereal") was the godess who maintained the fruitfulness of the earth and especially the grainfields.^{cclxxii}

The Etruscans revived the Babylonian practice of predicting the future through reading a sacrificed sheep's liver.^{cclxxiii}

The first black sabbath was reputed to have been performed by Cain. In Freemasonry if you are asked to act against your brother, you must do so under the pain of death.^{cclxxiv} Tubal Cain is known as the father of witchcraft or sorcery.^{cclxxv}

Sparta was "the first attempt in history to introduce a thoroughgoing system of state socialism."^{cclxxvi} The society and economy was based on "absolute subordination of the individual to the state..."^{cclxxvii} It was a strange and artificial society in which "two thirds of the people were serfs, and all the masters were slaves."^{cclxxviii}

According to Plutarch, Lycurgus made a general redistribution of lands that had fallen into the hands of the rich. An equal portion was given to each of the 9,000 Spartans and smaller plots to the 30,000 Perioeci. The Spartan theory was that "every man should possess a farm large enough to support him without work, so that he might give himself wholly to his duties as a citizen; but as a matter of fact there existed at certain periods at least, great inequality in

landed possessions among the Spartans. In the fourth century, according to Plutarch, not more than one hundred of the citizens held any land at all.^{cclxxxix}

The debt issue arose again in Greece only once after Solon. This was when democracy was restored "following the bloody and confiscatory oligarchic government imposed on Athens by Sparta at the end of the 5th century B.C." Land was also redistributed by the demos.^{cclxxx}

Six hundred years before Christ, Thales was forty years old. The father of modern philosophy was a mathematician, astronomer and the great granddaddy of treason.^{cclxxxix} He was one of the seven wise men of his day. One year when olives were over-produced and sold for next-to-nothing, he bought them all, squeezed the oil and waited for a bad year. Since he owned all the olive oil, he set the price and became the second richest man in the world--second only to Croesus.^{cclxxxii} Pantheism, merchants making change and the worship of nature took the place of the divine God. Thales taught Anaximander, who in turn, taught Pythagoras. The latter was the world's first revolutionist.^{cclxxxiii} Pythagoras was thrown out of Samos and went to Croton. There he established a commune that was a partly religious, partly scientific, party political school for subversion. Pythagoras recognized no law. He approached the city gates promising to destroy the wealthy and divide the wealth.^{cclxxxiv} He overthrew the tyranny but was then arrested by the new rulers.^{cclxxxv} Thus ended the career of the first revolutionary.^{cclxxxvi} Pythagoras, Plato, Newton, Marx, Freud, Jung and Einstein all created science out of mythology.^{cclxxxvii}

Around 1200 B.C. Dorian invaders conquered Laconia and founded Sparta. One of the first towns taken by the Spartans was a place called helos. "Eventually the word Helot came to mean any Spartan slave, no matter what his descent or place of origin."^{cclxxxviii} The Dorians saw no alternative in life except conquest or slavery. War was their business. The "non-Dorian natives, weakened by agriculture and peace, were in obvious need of masters."^{cclxxxix} The Messenians "were subjected to an annual tax of half their crops, and thousands of them were led away to join the Helot serfs."^{ccxc} Around the middle of the seventh century B.C. the Messenian Helots revolted: "It took the Spartans seventeen years to crush the Helot uprising."^{ccxci} It was apparently after the Second Messenian War that Sparta built a military machine "capable not only of suppressing revolts but of nipping them in the bud."^{ccxcii} After the number of serfs had almost doubled with the end of the Messenian Wars, Spartans were forced to abandon the pursuit and patronage of the arts and turn "every Spartan into a soldier ready at any moment to suppress rebellion or wage war."^{ccxciii} Unlike the usual practice of handling slaves, the Spartans did not sell their captives on the auction block. "Instead, they kept them in bondage in their own land. This may be compared to permitting a fire to smolder constantly beneath one's home. But if any power was likely to succeed in this dangerous practice, it was Sparta, for she was an armed camp."^{ccxciv} Hamilton described Sparta as "little better than a well-regulated camp..."^{ccxcv}

In the early days of socialist Sparta, the king divided the lands to the Spartiates and the

Perioeci.

Spartans "kept themselves in a constant state of soldierly readiness in case of revolt, doing no normal work at all and living off their subjects. They could not survive and retain authority without submitting to the most rigorous military discipline, totally surrendering their wills to the state, and practicing about all courage and self-sacrifice."^{ccxcvi} Today those in government and those who have amassed property or interest income, like the Spartans, live off their subjects. Rather than resolve the maldistribution of property and income, another layer of protection has done almost nothing to change things except to add to the burden imposed upon the average taxpayer and debtor (Helots).

The Spartans resisted change, exercised rigid social discipline at home "and by conquest among her neighbors" met "the demand for land at others' expense."^{ccxcvii} Serfs tilled the soil and manufactured iron implements. Wealth was measured by land and serfs which greatly outnumbered the aristocracy and posed the constant threat of uprisings. Tyrants favored the liberation of serfs so the Spartans feared both tyrants and democracy.^{ccxcviii} Sparta feared having its army abroad "lest its absence should tempt revolt at home."^{ccxcix}

In 464 B.C. a Helot revolt broke out in Sparta that "became so threatening that Sparta had to call on Athens to help suppress it. It took almost five years to end it. Not until Thebes smashed Spartan power in 371 B.C. did the Messenian Helots at last gain their freedom."^{ccc}

There were some 224,000 Helots, 120 Perioeci and 32,000 men, women and children of the citizen class.^{ccci} In Sparta there were three classes. The "Spartiates" dominated "a population many times as numerous." The "Helots" were state slaves who provided labor to the families of the Spartiates.^{cccii} They were also forced to follow the army as servants.^{ccciii} The Helots "were bound to provide their owner and his family with a fixed annual quantity of foodstuffs, and to act as his servants in peace and on campaign. Part of the helot's tribute went to pay the Spartiate's subscription to his club, and part to maintain his family."^{ccciv} The Helots were allowed to keep what they produced that was beyond the amount they had to deliver to the Spartans.^{cccv} The Helot was able to marry as he pleased, could breed without forethought, work the land in his own way and live in a village with his neighbors without being disturbed by his absentee owner so long as he regularly remitted the rental fixed by the government. "He was bound to the soil, but neither he nor the land could be sold." If he fought well in war he might be granted his freedom. The consolations of his own dwelling, varied work and the quiet friendliness of trees and fields

were balanced by marital law and being killed without cause or trial by a secret police.^{cccvi}
The ephors
armed certain young Spartans as a special and secret police (the *krypteia*) empowered to spy upon the
people and to kill Helots at their discretion.^{cccvii} The Helots were spied upon all the time. At intervals the most outstanding of the Helots were killed "as a way of cutting down leadership before it could organize a revolt."^{cccviii} Thucydides mentioned the invitation being made to the Helots to pick out those who were most distinguished for freedom "as it was thought that the first to claim their freedom would be the most high-spirited and the most apt to rebel. As many as two thousand were selected accordingly, who crowned themselves and went around the temples, rejoicing in their new freedom. The Spartans, however, soon afterwards did away with them, and no one ever knew how each of them perished."^{cccix}

The Helots all belonged to the state "which assigned them to a master. Each Spartan had one or more families of Helots to work the land the state had given him. He could not alter their status in any way."^{cccx}

The "Perioeci" enjoyed personal freedom and self-government except in military and political affairs.^{cccxi} The Perioeci ("Dwellers Around") were freemen subject to taxation and military service but had no share in the government or right of intermarriage with the ruling class.^{cccxi}

Two kings, descended from the invading Heraclids, constituted a duarchy. They were subordinate to the Senate in all matters.^{cccxiii}

Each child was subjected to his father's right of infanticide. It also had to be brought before a state council of inspectors. Any child that was defective was thrown from a cliff of Mt. Taygerus, "to die on the jagged rocks below." Spartans also subjected infants to discomfort and exposure.^{cccxiv} Newborns were inspected and were exposed to die on a mountaintop if not strong or perfectly formed.^{cccxv}

At the age of seven boys were taken from their families and brought up by the state.^{cccxi} Boys were entered into a troop at age seven and were taught to look with downward eyes "least external stimuli force him to think and break his discipline."^{cccxvii} Young Spartans were trained for sobriety and some helots were forced to drink so that the youth could see how foolish drunkenness could be.^{cccxviii} Literacy was minimal. It was said that Lycurgus wanted children to learn by oral tradition. Character was more important than intellect and any moment of cowardice brought many days of disgrace.^{cccxi}

Games were played in the nude "under the eyes of elders and lovers of either sex."^{cccxx} At age twelve the boys were deprived of underclothes and were allowed only one garment throughout the year. Cold air and clean soil was substituted for water and unguents that made the body soft. They slept out in the open

in winter and in summer on a bed of rushes. Until the age of thirty, the Spartan lived with his company in the barracks and knew none of the comforts of home.^{cccxxi} Girls were required to engage in vigorous games such as running, wrestling, throwing the quoit and casting the dart--to become strong and heathy for motherhood. At public dances and processions she was required to go naked, even in the presence of young men, to stimulate her to take care of her body and so that defects could be discovered and removed. There was nothing shameful in this, said Plutarch, because "modesty attended them and all wantonness was excluded."^{cccxxii}

The Spartans were an independent people who were contemptuous of the gold madness that infected others and gave no welcome to peddlers of luxury:

"To prevent the displacement of this landowning oligarchy by such mercantile classes as were gaining leadership in Argos, Sicyon, Corinth, Megara, and Athens, Lycurgus forbade the citizens to engage in industry or trade, prohibited the use or importation of silver or gold, and decreed that only iron should be used as currency. He was resolved that the Spartans (i.e., the landowning citizens) should be left free for government and war."^{cccxxiii}

Spartans were noted for their frugality, courage and stern discipline. Mothers handed their sons their shield to carry into battle to come back with either with it or on it.^{cccxxiv} To die in battle was the highest honor and flight with the heavy shields was impossible.^{cccxxv}

In love "the young men were permitted to indulge in it without prejudice of gender. Nearly every lad had a lover among the older men; from this lover he expected further education, and in return he offered affection and obedience."^{cccxxvi} Men and women were both warned to consider the health and character of those they were considering for marriage. Even a king, Archidamus, was fine "for marrying a diminutive wife."^{cccxxvii} The state-recommended age for marriage was thirty for men and twenty for women.^{cccxxviii} Marriages were usually arranged by parents.^{cccxxix} Men who were unmarried were placed in a dark room with an equal number of girls. The Spartans thought such a method no less blind than love.^{cccxxx}

In the marriage ceremony, the bride's hair was cropped and she was dressed like a boy. This was followed by a simulated rape and afterwards the couple did not live together. The husband continued to live with his companions in a male dormitory.^{cccxxxi} Prostitution was rare and young men were given considerable freedom before marriage.^{cccxxxii} Celibacy was a crime; bachelors were denied the right to vote

and were excluded from the sight of public processions in which young men and women danced in the nude.^{cccxxxiii}

Husbands were encouraged to lend their wives to exceptional men so that fine children might be multiplied. Those husbands that were disabled by age or illness were expected to invite young men to help them breed a vigorous family. Lycurgus ridiculed jealousy and sexual monopoly saying it was "absurd that people should be so solicitous for their dogs and horses as to exert interest and pay money to procure fine breeding, and yet keep their wives shut up, to be made mothers only by themselves, who might be foolish, infirm, or diseased."^{cccxxxiv} The result was that "Spartan males were stronger and handsomer, their women healthier and lovelier, than the other Greeks."^{cccxxxv} If the hardships of youth had been survived, he could sit down to dine with his elders.^{cccxxxvi}

Voting rights were conferred at age thirty.^{cccxxxvii} The General Assembly in Sparta consisted of all males over thirty years of age. Laws were made and questions of war and peace were decided if permitted by the Senate^{cccxxxviii} or by the Ephors.^{cccxxxix} "In striking contrast to the custom at Athens, all matters were decided without general debate, only the magistrates and persons specially invited being allowed to address the assemblage. The Spartans were fighters, not talkers; they hated windy discussions."^{cccxl} The Assembly met each day of the full moon.^{cccxli} In Sparta the citizens approved but did not initiate laws: "(I)ndividual citizens had no power to initiate legislation; but nevertheless no important decision and no law was valid unless it was confirmed by the popular assembly."^{cccxlii} Meetings consisted of listening in awe to the chiefs and elders or to the army-commanding kings.^{cccxlili} When Lycurgus was asked to establish a democracy, he replied: "Begin, my friend, by setting it up in your own family."^{cccxliv} At age sixty the Spartan was freed of military obligations.^{cccxlv}

Women had more freedom, especially in property rights, than women in most parts of Greece.^{cccxlvi} Plutarch described Spartan women as bold, masculine, over-bearing to their husbands and speaking openly on even the most important subjects. They were allowed to inherit and bequeath property. In time nearly half of the wealth of Sparta was in their hands. "They lived a life of luxury and liberty at home while the men bore the brunt of frequent war, or dined on simple fare in the public mess."^{cccxlvii} Music was of a strong and martial turn. Choral singing featured discipline and mass formations "for every voice was subject to the leader."^{cccxlviii}

Sparta was a nation of healthy^{cccclix} and wholesome people who controlled their state totally and had little reason to accumulate money fortunes and wealth separate from land. Meals were eaten in common and a genuine contempt for luxury existed.^{ccccli} It was simple food and slightly but deliberately inadequate in amount.^{ccccli} While each Spartan had a house and family of his own, he did not live at home. His time was spent in military training. The state "relieved him of material

cares by supporting him and his family. This was affected by giving each man a considerable allotment of land together with one or more families of Helots."^{ccclii}

Spartans in their prime were socially equal whether poor or rich in land.^{cccliii} Rich and poor wore the same simple dress--a woolen peplos, or shirt, that hung straight from the shoulders without pretense either to beauty or form.^{cccliv} Spartans were forbidden to go abroad without permission from the government.^{ccclv}

Taxes were levied when the treasury was low along with customs taxes. Athens raised \$750,000 annually while Sparta issued iron money and no silver coins. Sparta had a standing army ready to serve without pay.^{ccclvi}

The victories of the Texans in the Revolution have caused comparisons to be made with the Spartans of Greece. At Thermopylae 1,400 (300 Spartans, 700 Thespians and 400 Thebans) remained to be slain to a man covering the retreat of the main Greek army against the Persians.^{ccclvii} The Spartans were known for their discipline; doubtless Houston would not have compared his men on the runaway scrape to Spartans given their resistance to drill. But it was by discipline that he sought to get the troops ready for the Battle of San Jacinto.

The money ploy was for a time thwarted in Sparta. The Ephorate functioned to prevent tyranny both within and without by maintaining the home defense and to prevent imperial entanglements and pretensions of royal power in the state.^{ccclviii} The Ephors were the five magistrates annually elected to exercise control over the king, the Council of Elders and the Assembly.^{ccclix}

Foreigners were rarely welcomed.^{ccclx} Sparta did not employ traditional money. Cumbersome iron bars were made brittle by heating and then dipping in vinegar. They required a cart with two oxen to carry only six of them and the use of any other form of money was forbidden under the penalty of death.^{ccclxi} Lycurgus had seen the evil effects of the gold and silver money madness which was sufficiently transportable to place it beyond the control of a single state and the value of which was subject to manipulation. The Spartan money was of value to Spartans alone. The vinegar rendered the iron bars of no value for any other purpose than that for which they were intended. This national money "gave Sparta the leadership of Hellas until the end of the Peloponnesian War..."^{ccclxii}

The accumulation of moveable riches was impeded since a hundred dollar's worth of iron currency required a large closet and nothing less than a yoke of oxen to move it.^{ccclxiii}

Archidamos, King of Sparta, said in 428 B.C.: "And war is not so much a matter of armaments as of the money that makes armaments effective."^{ccclxiv} Spartans were not supposed to own silver or gold until the 4th century.^{ccclxv} In 412 B.C. the Treaty of Miletus granted Sparta a loan of 5000 talents to build desperately needed ships. This treaty most likely allowed the edict against foreign

traders on Spartan territory to be lifted so that morale could be lowered by money madness, the promotion of luxury, and the creation of an unnatural concern with sex and bodily needs.^{ccclxvi} Some twenty-seven years after Pericles had provoked the war with Sparta, Athen's resources were exhausted. Surrender was made to the Spartans under Lysander, the walls were torn down, ships were given over to Sparta, foreign possessions were given up and Athens was required to enter the Spartan League in 404 B.C.^{ccclxvii}

The fall of Sparta followed the decision to undertake naval expeditions and to make military campaigns outside the Peloponnese.^{ccclxviii} The end came shortly after the Spartan victory in the Peloponnesian war. By 371 B.C. the Spartans had been rendered soft to the core "by the corrupting diseases of money madness and its attendant liberalism."^{ccclxix} While it followed the Laws of Lycurgus, Sparta dominated Greece. When the meaning of the laws were forgotten, it became just another petty state which could be manipulated by the silver and gold bankers and where each man was concerned with his own need and greed. Women were also encouraged to reject their subordinate place.^{ccclxx} Towards the end the concern for money among the women of Sparta replaced care for their men, concern for themselves as mothers of the race, and concern for the growth of their children. They came to own 40% of the wealth and used it extravagantly as in buying and exhibiting race horses, costly equipages and fine clothes.^{ccclxxi}

Perhaps the most glaring and fatal omissions was the total lack of provision for the redistribution of wealth at certain definite intervals and the cancellation of debt as in the Hebrew custom of the 49th year.^{ccclxxii} Two attempts at revolutionary reform occurred in Sparta following the concentration of wealth that inflamed all of Greece. In 272 B.C. Sparta defeated the mighty army of Pyrrhus: "But the greed of the strong generated from within the ruin that the enemy forces had failed to bring from without. The Lycurgean laws against alienating the land from the family by sale, or dividing it in bequests, had been abrogated, and the fortunes made by Spartans in empire or war had gone to buying up the soil."^{ccclxxiii} The land concentration by 244 had progressed to a point that "the 7000 acres of Laconia were owned by one hundred families, and only 700 men preserved the rights of citizenship."^{ccclxxiv} Eating in common was abandoned and the rich feasted in private. There were calls for the discharge of debts and land redistribution: "A large majority of the families that had once enjoyed the franchise had sunk into poverty, and called for a cancellation of debts and a redivision of the land."^{ccclxxv} Agis IV and Leonidas became dual throneholders in 241. Agis proposed to redistribute the land as envisioned by Lucurgus, annul all debts and reinstitute the semicomunism of Lycurgus. Those with mortgages on their property supported the cancellation of debt but violent opposition resulted to the other reforms: "At the instigation of Leonidas, Agis was murdered, along with his mother and grandmother, both of whom had volunteered to surrender

their great estates for division among the people."^{ccclxxvi} Cleomenes III abolished the oligarchic ephorate "on the ground that Lycurgus had never sanctioned it, he killed fourteen resisters, exiled eighty, canceled all debts, divided the land among the free population, and restored the Lycurgean discipline." He was hailed by the proletariat everywhere as a liberator and took the towns of Argos, Pellene, Phlius, Epidaurus, Hermione, Troezen and at last rich Corinth. The philosopher Cercidas pleaded with the rich in Megalopolis "to aid the needy before revolution destroyed all wealth."^{ccclxxvii} Cleomenes threatened upper-class property owners in Greece: "When Cleomenes invaded Achaëa and defeated Aratus all upper-class Greece trembled for its property. Aratus appealed to Macedonia."^{ccclxxviii} In 221 Antigonus Doson defeated Cleomenes at Sellasia and restored the oligarchy. The debt liberator fled to Egypt where he tried and failed to win the support of Ptolemy II, attempted to inspire a revolution and committed suicide.^{ccclxxix} In the year 207, Nabis, who had once been sold into slavery, became dictator: "When the rich obstructed him he confiscated their wealth and cut off their heads." His plan was similar to earlier efforts. "Everywhere he nationalized great estates, redistributed the land, and abolished debts." He was assassinated by an agent of the Aetolian League in 192.^{ccclxxx} Four years later the oligarchy was returned to power and 3,000 of Nabis's followers were sold into slavery. "The revolution was ended, but so was Sparta; it continued to exist, but it played no further part in the history of Greece."^{ccclxxxi}

Joseph bid 16,000 talents (464 tons of silver times two) for the tax collection rights for Syria and Palestine in the time of Ptolemy--double the highest bid. He was given the contract without sureties. When he arrived at the first Syrian city, payment was refused. With 2,000 troops at his command, he had the 20 richest citizens seized and executed. He sent all their wealth to Ptolemy with a full report. At the next city the gates were opened and the taxes paid. Joseph raised the 18,000 talents and "an enormous profit to boot." For the first time in 500 years the Jews prospered. A bitter struggle broke out years later for the position of High Priest which controlled the enormous amounts of gold that had accumulated in the Temple acquired since Joseph became chief tax collector for Ptolemy.^{ccclxxxii}

The Canaanites called themselves the Punic^{ccclxxxiii} and Rome attacked in full force beginning in 264 B.C.^{ccclxxxiv} The victorious Romans completed their task, after killing or enslaving every Carthaginians, by sowing the land with salt so nothing could ever grow there again.^{ccclxxxv} The Edomites, descended from Esau and later intermarried with the Turks, produced a Turco-Edomite mixture which later became known as the Chazars--the present occupants of Israel.^{ccclxxxvi} The Canaanites eventually adopted the name "the Sepharvaims" for deceptive purposes.^{ccclxxxvii} They later became known as the Venetians and became the "black nobility."^{ccclxxxviii} The Venetians today control the Federal Reserve system.^{ccclxxxix}

A ruling was made by the Sanhedrin that the "right of coinage carried with it the right of levying taxes."^{cccxc} First mentioned 198 B.C.^{cccxc} Only the Sanhedrin could ordain an elder or teacher (rabbi).^{cccxcii} The first Jewish coin was struck under Simon.^{cccxciii} Simon's regime was from 217 B.C. to 195.^{cccxciv}

After 168 B.C. a guerrilla band of militant Jews under Mattathias became known as the "Maccabees" or the "hammers."^{cccxcv} They retook Jerusalem and lit a candle with enough oil for a day. Because it burned for eight days and nights, the miracle is still celebrated as the celebration of Hanukkah, the Feast of Lights.^{cccxcvi} During the revolt of the Maccabees in 167 B.C., a group of pious Jews got together in the cause of law. They opposed foreign conquerors but refused to endorse force.^{cccxcvii}

The temple was looted by Antiochus and Menelaus.^{cccxcviii}

During Antiochus IV's era there was turmoil caused by "rivalries for the lucrative priestly offices." Bribes were made by blackguards. Yahweh became Zeus (Greek). There was a massacre of the priests and a temple cleansing. Looting of the temple and the restoration of priests.^{cccxcix}

In 163 B.C. Antiochus IV died.^{cd}

In 142 B.C. Simon--the last of the five Maccabees--was given complete remission from tribute and recognized as high priest and leader of Judah with independence.^{cdi}

The Sadducees were the group from which the Temple priests--especially high priests--came. They were more worldly, more wealthy and did not believe in a resurrection of the body.^{cdii} The Sadducees derived their name from Zadok, the chief priest of the Solomon period (1 Kings 2:35). They were recruited from the priestly aristocracy and the wealthier families of Jerusalem. They collaborated with the Roman Occupation since their primary concern was for public order. They held to ancient law and repudiated the more recent beliefs in angels, demons, the coming kingdom and the resurrection.^{cdiii}

While power was undeniably in the hands of the Romans, the chief priest exercised his functions under Jewish law.^{cdiv} Communal affairs were regulated by a council of elders called the Sanhedrin. The great landowners controlled in the cities and in Jerusalem it consisted of 71 members, the chief priests, elders, and scribes. This was the Jewish supreme court over criminal, political and religious matters. The Roman procurator named or deposed the chief priest and "the lands of the great property owners, the elders, belonged by law to the Romans who could expropriate them at any moment."^{cdv}

The word Pharisee means the separated ones. This was originated by Ezekiel who gave the law in Babylon to keep the Jews separate from the Babylonians. The Pharisees believed in a resurrection of the body after death, were typically not wealthy, were teachers and mainly the synagogue was in their hands.^{cdvi} The Pharisees opposed the Sadducee's royal policy of imperialism. Before 78 B.C. Alexander Jannaeus persecution cost the lives of 6,000 pharisees.^{cdvii}

In 63 B.C. Pompey took Jerusalem and 12,000 Jews died. Crassus became procouncil of Syria, plundered the temple and sold 30,000 Jews into slavery.^{cdviii}

Antipater took advantage of the rivalry between the Hasmonaean princes by supporting one candidate against another. In 48 B.C. he gave Caesar valuable military help against Egypt. Hyrcanus was made ethnarch in Judah and Jews "were granted protection and valuable commercial privileges."^{cdix}

Herod was made king of Judeah and with Anthony and Octavian went to the Temple of Jupiter and sacrificed for being made King of the Jews! He arrived in 39 B.C. in Palestine. Gailee was a stronghold of guerilla bands. Jerusalem was taken exactly twenty seven year's after Pompey's victory. Antigonus, the last of the Maccabee dynasty, was beheaded.^{cdx}

Herod reduced taxes when times pinched and even sold royal plates. He omitted the offensive statues and removed his likeness from coins. He build a magnificent temple. The Pharisees hated Herod because he was son of Esau.^{cdxi} Herod built the temple on Mount Moriah.^{cdxii}

Pilate became disfavored by the Jews when his soldiers entered the city with images of Caesar on their banners, after Rome ordered him to take down the shields he had placed upon Herold's walls, and when he took money from the temple treasury to pay for a new aquaduct due to the number of visitors to the city.^{cdxiii}

In Judea things were explosive and there was an internal division. Caligula had precipitated a revolt by insisting that his divinity be worshipped in Jerusalem.^{cdxiv} Two thousand were crucified in 4 B.C. after the first Zealot revolt was provoked by a census of the population.^{cdxv}

The Bible does not mention the Zealots. In 4 B.C. Judas the Galilean (Acts 5:37) led an insurrection against the Romans after the census was taken at the death of Herod the Great. The Zealots recruited from the tax-oppressed proletariat and wanted to re-establish a theocracy. Their other name was Sicarii

(from sica meaning "dagger"). Simon the Zealot was one of the 12 disciples (Mark 3:19).^{cdxvi} The name Judas Iscariot could signify "the Sacarius" and the name of Simon Peter (Simon Barjona) (John 1:42) meant "terrorist."^{cdxvii}

The story of Buddha talks about him leaving his family.

In 11 A.D., when Jesus was seventeen years old, "there was considerable agitation, especially at Jerusalem and in Judea, in favor of rebellion against the payment of taxes to Rome." A strong nationalistic party was coming into existence (the Zealots) who were unwilling to await the coming of the Messiah (unlike the Pharisees). "They proposed to bring things to a head through political revolt."^{cdxviii} He was encouraged to enlist in the Zealots by Mary, his brother James and his uncle Simon. A wealthy Jew named Issac, a money-lender to the gentiles, offered to support his family if he assumed leadership of the Nazareth patriots. Taking a position involving the "tax gathering foreign oppressors" was one of the most difficult and delicate situations of his early life. His response was that his first duty was to his family who needed a father's watchcare and guidance--something more than money could buy.^{cdxix} He said "money cannot love." James made a conciliatory speech and the crisis was ended. However, the agitation was to persist, never again was Jesus in universal favor and the divisions of sentiment were never fully overcome.^{cdxx} While he could have easily led a peasant's revolt by inflaming the emotions of his followers, Jesus turned from all "appeals to hatred to the insistence of goodwill."^{cdxxi} There is scriptural evidence that directly contravenes the view that Jesus was a pacifist:

"Jesus himself, in the Gospels, displays an aggressive militarism quite at odds with conventional images. Everyone is familiar with his famously awkward passage in which he announces that he has come not to bring peace but a sword. In Luke 22:36, he instructs those of his followers who do not possess a sword to purchase one, even if it means selling their garments. When Jesus is arrested in Gethsemane, at least one of his followers is actually carrying a sword and uses it to lop off the ear of an attendant of the High Priest; in the Fourth Gospel, the man with the sword is specified as Simon Peter. It is difficult to reconcile such references with the tradition of a mild, pacifist saviour."^{cdxxii}

After the ear was lopped off, he healed it. Also, the sword has been used to refer to judgment. Jesus hated swords.^{cdxxiii} Jesus opposed to weapons of steel in remarks to Peter.^{cdxxiv}

"...Jesus did not look with approval upon the refusal to employ force to protect the majority of any given human group against the unfair and enslaving practices of unjust minorities who may be able to entrench themselves behind political, financial or ecclesiastical power."^{cdxxv}

Rendering unto Caesar that which is Caesars came after asking to see a coin which had his image on it.^{cdxxvi}

Most, if not all, of the evil religions of the world have been built on the rejection of Jesus and the worship of Satan, the Devil or Lucifer. It is said that Jesus taught his disciples different doctrines from that which was publicly revealed. The disciples asked why he spoke in parables. Jesus replied: "(B)ecause it is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given."^{cdxxvii} The Book Zolar III says that Jesus died like a beast and was buried in a dirt heap where they threw the dead bodies of dogs and asses and where the sons of Esau and of Ismael are buried (uncircumcized and unclean).^{cdxxviii} The Talmud taught that Jesus Christ was illegitimate and "was conceived during menstruation; that he had the soul of Esau; that he was a fool, a conjurer; a seducer; that he was crucified, buried in hell and set up as an idol ever since by his followers."^{cdxxix} Moses Guibbory wrote *The Bible in the Hands of Its Creators*.^{cdxxx} Using the Talmud, he called Jesus a false prophet,^{cdxxxi} a bastard,^{cdxxxii} and dung.^{cdxxxiii} The Virgin Mary was called a "harlot."^{cdxxxiv} The great heresy is the blaming of the Jews for killing God (Jesus).^{cdxxxv} Between the 6th and 12th centuries Rome issued more than 100 anti-semitic documents.^{cdxxxvi}

At the time Jesus arose, the people were faced by a "priestly hierachy made of families which were exploitive and were maintained in power by the occupying Roman colonists."^{cdxxxvii} Jesus was the first leader to build a following among the poor and the powerless. He had more than seventy appointed by the Lord.^{cdxxxviii} He recruited not from the establishment put from the lower strata of the population.^{cdxxxix} He criticized the rich, the learned and the priestly establishment.^{cdxli} He did not give the highest priority to preserving the families of that day.^{cdxlii} He focused on the commercial aspect of the temple by upsetting the tables of the money changers and the dealers in sacrificial animals.^{cdxliii} He never made any statements against Rome but he did object to the temple tax.^{cdxliv} He instructed his disciples to deal only with Jews: "I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the House of Israel."^{cdxlv} Peter told Cornelius that "all nations" are pleasing to God which fear Him and act righteously.^{cdxlvi} Paul said in Athens "And (God) hath made of one blood all nations of men..."^{cdxlvii} Paul and Barnabas said "seeing ye put it from you and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo we turn to the Gentiles."^{cdxlviii} "Be it known therefore unto you that the salvation of God is sent unto the Gentiles and that they will hear it."^{cdxlviii}

While Jesus was probably born in a cave, Luke says he was born in an animal stall. Those who wanted him to be the Hebrew Messiah needed to prove that he was a direct descendent of Hebrew King David. If he had been born in a cave, that would have been evidence that he was an Essene. They were well known for using caves as shelters and hospices.^{cdxlix}

According to Will Durant, Jesus "repudiated all claim to Davidic descent" and for a long time "forbade the disciples to call him the messiah..." While it has been said this was because of fear of the Romans, it is more likely the case that it was because Jesus was honest and knew such a proclamation to be untrue. He was seeking to establish a genuine spiritual science of the type the mavericks were still attempting in India. There is evidence he did not die on the cross and that his name was later used to implant the very Judgment Day philosophies he had opposed.^{cdl}

The twelve disciples indicated to be Jews.^{cdli}

Houston Stewart Chamberlain wrote: "The possibility that Christ was not a Jew and that there was not a drop of Jewish blood in his veins is so great that it nearly equals a certainty."^{cdlii} The Hungarian historian, Franc Zajthy, proved that the Jews themselves doubted Christ's Jewish descent. In the seventh century B.C. Shalmaneser drove the whole population of Galilee into captivity in chains and not a single Jew was left there. The tribes that settled there adopted the Jewish creed but were "under Jewish laws" only.^{cdliii} According to a Rosicrucian author in a book published originally in 1929: "Jesus was born of *Gentile* parents through whose veins flowed Aryan blood, and in whose hearts and minds had been implanted the teachings of the Essene Brotherhood, as well as the more secret teachings of the Great White Brotherhood."^{cdliv} St. Matthew IV: 15 says: "Galilee of the Gentiles." Jews came to Judas Maccabaeus from Galilee and in response he sent his brother Simon with 3,000 men to deal with the heathens.^{cdlv} The transfer of Jews from Galilee took place about 164 B.C. Until 103 B.C. Galilee was a nation of Gentiles. Aristobulus, the grandson of Simon, forced all living there to adopt circumcision and the Mosaic law.^{cdlvi} Peter said: How that it is an unlawful thing for a man that is a Jew to keep company, or come unto one of another nation, but God hath shewed me that I should not call any man common or unclean."^{cdlvii}

When Jesus Christ began his ministry, the Luciferian conspiracy was well-advanced. He exposed the synagogue of Satan.^{cdlviii} Those who belonged to it were exposed as sons of the devil whom he called the Father of lies^{cdlix} and the prince of deceit.^{cdlx} Of course, it is not possible or prudent to accomplish such plans openly. Secret societies frequently "determine in the depths the changes that take place on the surface."^{cdlxi} Jesus spoke of those who called themselves Jews but were not and lied.^{cdlxii} "He identified the Money-Changers (Bankers), the Scribes, and the Pharisees as the Illuminati of his day."^{cdlxiii}

The Temple at Jerusalem had been rebuilt by Herod. There were four areas. The inner court was reserved for the exclusive use of the Court of the Priests. Next came the Court of the Israelites for men only and then the Court of Women. The Temple confrontation took place at the open to all Court of the Gentiles.^{cdlxiv}

Amidst the Temple zoo of oxen, sheep and doves, the sounds of the haggling money changers carried the day for sheer noise. Roman coins had to be exchanged for sacred money: "The wrangling and the

squalling that went on over the exchange caused an uproar of such magnitude that one could hardly hear the feeble echo of hymns rising within the inner temple."^{cdlxv}

Jesus took cord from around the necks of the oxen, braided them into a whip, and in holy rage accosted the traders and the merchandise. "My house shall be called a house of prayer for all the nations.

But you have made it a den of thieves."^{cdlxvi} He upended the money tables, sending silver shekels across the Temple floor. He brandished the scourge rather than employ it. He was less angry with the dove-sellers: "Take these things away, and do not make the House of my father a house of business."^{cdlxvii}

The Priests, who stood to profit from the abuses that had just been obliterated, asked Jesus who he thought he was to take on the job of being a reformer. He answered only that: "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." This puzzled the Priests since it had taken forty-six years to build the Temple. After Jesus was resurrected, his Apostoles understood his meaning.^{cdlxviii}

Under Jewish law the death sentence could be pronounced only on someone (a "estih") who tried to persuade Jews to abandon their creed or who attempted to cause a rift in their racial unity. Those who were sent to execution observers were posted at every hundred steps. The observers were to report if any new witnesses gave a sign by raising their arm. A new trial was required if any new witnesses came forward. On his way to the cross, it is curious that no one volunteered as a witness. However, a new trial was permitted only for the descendents of Abraham's holy seed.

Next to a belief in God, the most widespread religious concept in the world is belief in a Judgment Day. The pattern is of mankind suffering an upheaval during a future cataclysm. Then will follow a Day of Judgment in which God or a representative will decide the fate of every person on earth. "Only those who are obedient to the religion preaching the apocalypse will be granted mercy on the Day of Judgment. Everyone else will be doomed to death or eternal spiritual damnation. The Judgment Day will be followed by a utopia on Earth to be enjoyed only by those who believed and obeyed."^{cdlxix}

In the days of Noah, everything was evil and therefore was destroyed.^{cdlxx} The blind and rebellious people didn't believe God would bring judgment on the earth until it was too late.^{cdlxxi} Only the righteous Noah and his family were saved from the great flood.^{cdlxxii} "And as it was for 30 years Christ was obscure. The silence of those years is broken only in Luke 2. Jesus predicted the fall of Jerusalem.^{cdlxxiii} He predicted the end of the Time of the Gentiles.^{cdlxxiv} St. John: "Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: for it is the number of a man: and his number is Six hundred threescore and six."^{cdlxxv} In the last days "perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, truce-breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God, having a

form of godliness, but denying the power thereof."^{cdlxxvi} Occult murders, drugs, raping, sodomizing and looting will be everywhere and yet these people will not repent.^{cdlxxvii}

The animals for sacrifice in the temple had to be free of all blemish as determined by temple examiners.^{cdlxxviii} Enormous profits were made from animal sales. The "larger part went indirectly into the hands of the ruling high-priestly families."^{cdlxxix} The equivalent of a week's labor was charged for a pair of doves--which should have cost pennies. The temple was used for banking and commercial exchange. Temple dues had to be paid with Jewish-minted silver coin. It was not uncommon for the temple treasury to hold \$10 million while the common people were impoverished.^{cdlxxx} The traders and money changers operated by license from the highest rulers and a percentage went to the treasury of the temple.^{cdlxxxi}

Jesus took the cattle whip and drove the noisy animals from the temple, opened the gates and released the imprisoned animals. The pilgrims then began to overthrow the tables of the money changers. "My house shall be called a house of prayer for all nations, but you have made it a den of robbers."^{cdlxxxii}

When Jesus purged the money changers from the Temple by force, the following day he was questioned, on the next day he was betrayed, on the third tried and on the fourth crucified.^{cdlxxxiii} The money changers had obtained a law requiring that a temple tax be paid in one certain coin and by hoarding it had raised its price to twice its value as a commodity.^{cdlxxxiv} Jesus was sentenced in 33 A.D. Among those who followed Lucifer were the money changers whose god was Mammon. "Although Christ drove them from the temple, they did not disappear from earth. The Luciferian Society of money changers became the unseen rulers over kings and princes."^{cdlxxxv}

The temple tempest alarmed the high priests who were responsible to Rome.^{cdlxxxvi}

Jesus was first taken to the house of Annas (the father-in-law of the high priest Caiaphas).^{cdlxxxvii} Out of the required twenty-one, a total of thirty members of the Sanhedrin assembled.^{cdlxxxviii} Annas was "enriched by the temple revenues" and was the most powerful Jew.^{cdlxxxix}

When Joseph of Arimathea went to Pilate to ask for Jesus's body, "Pilate could not believe that Jesus was already dead, so he sent a centurion to make sure."^{cdxc}

The Grail may have been associated with the burial clothes of Christ.^{cdxci}

No one saw the resurrection of Jesus. That Jesus had risen was determined from inference.^{cdxcii} The word "resurrection" does not appear in Mark. It was an early formula of a creed and was not taken up until Paul in Romans 1:4.^{cdxciii}

When Jesus, as "Issa" in Western Pakistan, insisted upon associating with the lower castes, friction broke out. "Verily," he said, "God has made no difference between his children, who are all alike to Him." He denied the divine inspiration of the Vedas and the Puranas. The white priests and warriors were so angered that they sent servants to murder him. He was warned of the danger. He fled the city of Djagguernat and escaped into Buddhist country.^{cdxciv}

James, the brother of Jesus and the head of the community of Christians in Jerusalem, was condemned to death and executed.^{cdxcv}

In Matthew 18:22, Jesus had answered Peter's question on how often he should forgive his brother by saying "Until seventy times seven." Then he told of the lord who forgave his begging servant of all his debts. The servant then went out and took a fellow servant who owed him 100 denarii by the throat and said "Pay me what they owe." The fellow servant fell at his feet and asked for patience. But he "went and cast him into prison, till he should pay the debt." When the lord who had forgiven him was told of what happened, he became angry and turned him over to the inquisitors "till he should pay all that was due unto him."

With only two exceptions, Jesus was not painted on the cross initially.^{cdxcvi} As late as the 10th century suffering on the cross was condemned by Rome as blasphemy.^{cdxcvii} Christ is now crucified at every later in St. Peter's.^{cdxcviii} Jesus was naked but a loin cloth was added to hid his Jewish circumcision.^{cdxcix}

The death on the cross of Jesus was not to sacrifice to pay a debt to God.^d Jesus gave his life in the service of his fellow men.^{di}

The world will be in Satan's grip.^{dii} Satan will imitate the work of God the Father.^{diii} The Antichrist will imitate the work of God the son.^{div} The Antichrist is a man of sin who will claim to be god.^{dv} He will be popular, amazing and worshiped.^{dvi} He will be fearless.^{dvii} He will persecute the Tribulation Saints.^{dviii} He will be a world dictator.^{dix} He will make a peace treaty and then break it.^{dx} He will have no religion.^{dxii} He will change territorial boundaries.^{dxiii} He will be a skilled negotiator.^{dxiiii} The False Prophet or Second Beast will imitate the work of God the Holy Spirit.^{dxiv} The Antichrist and the False prophet are separate individuals. The False Prophet never becomes the object of worship. He will say the AntiChrist deserves worship.^{dxv} The dead in Christ will rise first and those that are alive and remain "shall be caught up with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air; and so shall we ever be with the Lord."^{dxvi} "I will come on thee as a thief, and thou shall not know what hour I will come upon thee."^{dxvii} "But of that day and hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only."^{dxviii} Christ promised to come back.^{dxix} Abram was promised that his posterity would be a great nation.^{dxix} God revealed himself in a special way to Israel alone.^{dxxi} In 1967 Israel retook Jerusalem. Jesus said another will come in his own name and he will be received by the Jews.^{dxxii} There will be a great tribulation.^{dxxiii} It will be for 7 years after the rapture. The last 3 1/2 years will be filled with terror, death and destruction. This is when the Antichrist will reign.^{dxxiv} At the very beginning of the rapture period, the Antichrist will make a covenant with Israel. He will honor a

peace accord for 3 1/2 years.^{dxxv} The Temple will be rebuilt at Jerusalem.^{dxxvi} Many will flee from

Jerusalem and a two-thirds of them left will be slain.^{dxxvii} The four horsemen will ride across the earth: 1) The conqueror (Rev. 6:2); 2) Destroyer of peace (Rev. 6:4); 3) Famine (Rev. 6:5-6) and 4) Death (Rev. 6:8). Salvation will be available to those who believe that Jesus died for them and that his precious blood

washes away their sins.^{dxxviii} All the religions of the world will unite and serve the beast.^{dxxix}

The man of peace will stabilize the world's economy and pull the religions of the world together.^{dxxx} The first 3 1/2 years will seem like Utopia. There will be 10 horns.^{dxxxi} The

Antichrist will reign over a federation of 10 nations.^{dxxxii} The nations that used to be part of

the Roman empire will combine. They will give authority to one man as their head.^{dxxxiii} Iraq

will be the center of world empire after three states of the 10 are subdued. The Tower of

Babel as recorded in Genesis was the first rebellion against God in Babylon. The Antichrist

will exalt himself above every God.^{dxxxiv} He will sit in the Temple of God.^{dxxxv} The Antichrist

may be active even before the world tribulation begins.^{dxxxvi} The Antichrist will begin with a

public appearance as he makes a 7-year Middle East Peace pact.^{dxxxvii} He will not be

recognized as the Antichrist for another 3 years.^{dxxxviii} Satan raises up a leader that the world

will love.^{dxxxix} Russia will

back the Arab claim to Palestine. A mighty army on horseback will descend on Israel.^{dxl} There

will be

signs and lying wonders.^{dxli} Russia will have its armies killed by supernatural means.^{dxlii}

Armies will

come from the South (Africa).^{dxlili} Russia and Europe will descend on Palestine.^{dxliv} Millions

from the Orient and Red China will invade.^{dxlv} The motive will be the mineral wealth of the

Dead Sea equal to the combined wealth of the U.S., Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

A great image will be made of the Beast and those who do not worship it will be killed.^{dxlvi}

Death will come from a guillotine or some instrument that beheads.^{dxlvii} Martyrdom will be

the price of salvation.^{dxlviii} Everyone will be given a mark to be able to buy or sell.^{dxlvi} Any

man who worships the beast and his image "and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his

hand...he shall be tormented with the fire and brimstone in the presence of holy angels..."^{dli}

Those left behind will face God's judgment in the coming nightmare.^{dli} Waters will become

wormwood and many will die from the bitter water.^{dlii} A third of the sea will become blood

and the creatures of the sea will die and a third part of the ships will be destroyed.^{dliii}

Out of the smoke locusts will appear and they will have power as scorpions have power.^{dliiv}

Men will be scorched with great heat and will blaspheme the name of God that has power

over the plagues.^{dli} Plague after plague will occur but men will not repent.^{dli} Climate

changes will occur.^{dli} Food will be wiped out and famine will occur.^{dli} There will be

earthquakes.^{dlix} The Beast will order every Jew killed and two-thirds will be put to death.^{dlx}

God will move ten leaders to rebel against the Beast. In their hatred of the great Whore of

Revelation, they will destroy the Vatican by fire.^{dlxi} There will be great rejoicing in Heaven.^{dlxii}

The Beast will be allowed to escape to Jerusalem because Jesus wants to take him alive and

cast him into the Lake of Fire.^{dlxiii} Armageddon will be inhabited by the great armies of the

Beast.^{dlxiv}

A white horse will be ridden by Faithful and True who will "judge and make war." His name

is called the Word of God and armies from heaven clothed in white linen will follow him.^{dlxv}

Christ will come with clouds and every eye shall see him including those that pierced him

and all kindreds of the earth will wail because of him.^{dlxvi} The Beast and the false prophet

before him will be taken and cast into the Lake of Fire.^{dlxvii} The remnant will be slain with the

sword of him that sat upon the horse which will proceed out of his mouth.^{dlxviii} Jesus will be Prince of Peace and swords will be beaten into plowshares.^{dlxix} Those who died in their sins will be judged by Jesus, their Creator.^{dlxxx} The book of life will be opened.^{dlxxi} Those not in the book will be cast into the Lake of Fire.^{dlxxii} Eternal life will be extended even in the closing hours.^{dlxxiii} God gave his only begotten Son so that those who believed would not perish but have everlasting life.^{dlxxiv} Good and faithful servants will enter into the joy of the Lord.^{dlxxv} God has prepared for those who love him.^{dlxxvi} Jesus is the way to the Father.^{dlxxvii} Salvation is by grace and faith.^{dlxxviii} Admit being a sinner.^{dlxxix} Repent and submit to God.^{dlxxx} Believe in Christ on the cross.^{dlxxxi} Ask God to save you.^{dlxxxii} Ask Christ to take control of your life.^{dlxxxiii} Be baptized.^{dlxxxiv}

The Essenes and Christians shared similar beliefs about living in the "Last Days," shared common meals, owned property communally, and engaged in ritual baths and baptisms.^{dlxxxv} The Essenes were celibate, had a community of goods, challenged the legitimacy of the chief priests, kept away from the Temple and had their own calendar. They despised the body and believed in angels and demons. They were pure and believed they were the true people of God and awaited a Messiah. They were not mentioned in the Bible but were described in the the documents found near the Dead Sea in 1947.^{dlxxxvi} War of the Sons of Light.^{dlxxxvii}

In 46 A.D. a Gnostic adept of Alexandria adopted the symbol of a red or rose colored cross.^{dlxxxviii}

Lazarus and his two sisters (Martha and Mary Magdalene) may have escaped to France from Roman destruction in 70 A.D.^{dlxxxix} The Rennes-le-Chateau in southern France is the reputed home of Mary Magdalene and the castle of Merovee. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is at a hilltop village.^{dxci} Notre Dame may have been built in honor of Mary Magdalene.^{dxci} Her offspring may have eventually married the Franks royal bloodline.^{dxcii} The Priory of Sion holds the lost treasure from the sacking of Jerusalem in 70 A.D.^{dxciiii} List of Habsburgs family of the Holy Grail.^{dxciiv} List of Kings of Jerusalem.^{dxci}

The last procurator of Judea was Gessius Florus--an Ionian Greek who ruled from 64 to 66 C.B.^{dxcv} Florus provoked the Jews into rebellion in order to make it impossible for them to request an inquiry into his administration. Administrative corruption was combined with oppressive taxes under Florus. The Arch of Titus was built to commemorate the victory of Romans over the rebellious Jews.^{dxcvii} In 66 A.D. the procurator Florus took seventeen talents of gold from the Temple at Jerusalem. This caused a revolt and

the chief priest was killed. "The fiscal archives or certificates of debt were destroyed."^{dxcviii}

The Jewish revolt against Rome began in Caesarea in 66 C.B. Street battles between pagans and Jews resulted in a Jewish appeal to Florus who ignored the plea for help.^{dxci}

The Zealots and Sicarii "set fire to the house of the high priest and burned down the archives where records of debts were kept, hoping thereby to gain as allies the poor of the city."^{dc}

Jews defeated the thundering Twelfth Legion under Cestius Gallus who lost its eagle. The amazing defeat turned the revolt into a general rebellion.^{dci}

While the Jews fought among themselves rather than train an army, Nero's best general Vespasianus arrived in Palestine. By the end of 67 C.E. "all of the Gaililee and the coastal region south of Jaffa were back in the hands of the Romans. Nero committed suicide and Vespasianus became emperor of Rome."^{dcii}

Jesus was very much a product of his time--an age viewed as the Last Days or the Last Times.^{dciii} The End of World came in A.D. 66: "Belief in the imminent end of the world helped to provoke the revolt of A.D. 66. And with the revolt of A.D. 66, with the destruction of the Temple, the sack of Jerusalem, the dispersal of the city's populace, and the near extermination of Judaism in the Holy Land, the world did indeed end--at least as far as Jews at the time were concerned."^{dciv}

In 70 A.D. the Romans destroyed Palestine. The word Israel came to mean the Jewish people and Palestine was the place to which "Israel" sought to return. During the 19th century began the notion that Jews were the fragments of a nation that must again be united.^{dcv}

The first Jewish exile to Babylonia lasted a mere fifty years. After Titus destroyed the Temple the second exile began and lasted until May 14, 1948.^{dcvi}

The Roman empire was all but bankrupt when Vespasian left Titus in charge of subduing the Jews in 70 A.D.^{dcvii} In his speech to the tyrants, Titus recited the kindness of the Romans in giving the Jews the land to possess, allowing kings of their own nation to rule, preserving the laws of their forefather and allowing them to gather up "that tribute which is paid to God, with such other gifts that are dedicated to him; nor have we called those that carried these donations to account, nor prohibited them; till at length you have become richer than we ourselves..."^{dcviii}

After a six month siege, Titus finally carried the Temple and the citadel. The surviving population "was mostly reduced to slavery and a Roman legion was permanently stationed on the site." The

Temple was either burned down by accident or design and was not allowed to be rebuilt. Titus may have tried to save

the temple but his soldiers burned it to the ground.^{dcix} The Jewish population was required to pay a new poll-tax for the service of Jupiter Capitolinus at the same time that those born of Jewish faith were exempt from Caesar worship. The High Priest was replaced with an appointed

"patriarch" or a new spiritual head to whom the former Temple tithe was henceforth paid.^{dcx}

Titus's return to Rome was commemorated by the Arch of Titus, fifty foot high, which still stands at

one end of the old forum. Inside the single archway is a panel showing his troops carrying the treasures

from the temple in Jerusalem--including the golden seven-branched candelabrum.^{dcxi}

After the rebellion was crushed, the Sanhedrin was abolished, the high priesthood ended, the

Sadducean Party disappeared and Jews throughout the empire were required to continue to pay the

temple tax for services of the new temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline hill in Rome.^{dcxii} After the

rebellion the burden of Roman taxes was heavy. "The Jews paid."^{dcxiii} Domitian was a penny-pinching in collecting taxes and a 90-year-old man was forced to expose himself in court so that it could be a matter of record whether or not he had been circumcized. "Domitian did not intend one Jew to evade the tax

that the Jews paid for the privilege of worshipping their own God."^{dcxiv}

Would you believe that Jesus Christ was saved from the cross and lived to marry and produce children

with Mary Magdalene? The guardians of the "holy bloodline" now number over 9,000--Protestants, Roman

Catholics, Jews and Moslems. Their greatest prophet is Buddha.^{dcxv}

Paramount Pictures has produced a movie in which Jesus Christ had a love affair with Mary Magdalene. The "Last Temptation of Christ" stems from a legend that says that Mary Magdalene bore

sacred children who in turn became the royalty of Europe.^{dcxvi} The book was published in English in 1960 but few knew of its existence until the movie was released in 1988. Its release was first planned for

1984--the year title of George Orwell's famous book on Big Brother. The author of THE LAST TEMPTATION OF CHRIST was the Greek novelist, poet and thinker Nikos Kazantzakis who died in

1957. He was a student of Nietzsche and Bergson who owed a debt to Marxism, Buddhism and Christianity. ZORBA THE GREEK was his most popular book. He also wrote FREEDOM AND DEATH

(1956) (Cretan resistance fighter against the Turks); THE GREEK PASSION (1954) (a reenactment of

Christ's passion); GOD'S PAUPER: ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI (1962) and an autobiography titled REPORT TO GRECO (1965) (in addition to a large number of plays).

The movie was subjected to protests by Fundamentalist groups who read an early draft of the script.

It became one of the most talked about and controversial films of its time. Lew Wasserman, the President

of Universal Studios, was picketed by angry--and sometimes anti-Semitic protesters. Barbara

Hershey, who played Mary Magdalene, first showed the book to Director Martin Scorsese in the early 1970s "but for many years his efforts to bring the novel to the screen met with little success." The purpose stated for producing the film was to show Christ's human side. In its opening scene Christ is at work as a carpenter making crosses used by Romans to hang condemned Jewish prisoners. Judas, his friend, harshly criticizes him and urges him to join the struggle against the Romans. He then leaves his home in Nazareth and encounters his childhood friend, Mary Magdalene, who had once loved and hoped to marry him. He wanders into the desert and undergoes a spiritual revelation which causes him to accept his role as God's Son on earth. Judas agrees to follow him as a disciple because of the transformation. They gather disciples and then seek out John the Baptist. Jesus then sets off alone again in the desert after being counseled by John the Baptist who recognized his divinity. Satan tempts him three times and he emerges convinced that his message must be one "of the sword." He becomes overcome with fiery vehemence and attacks the moneylenders in the Temple. The Romans arrest him after Judas betrays him. In the final, controversial segment, an angelic little girl visits him on the cross and tells him that God does not require his death and he may live out the remainder of his life as an ordinary man. He is then led by the angel to Mary Magdalene, with whom he makes love. She dies soon afterwards, while carrying his child. He then turns to Martha and Mary (the sisters of Lazarus). He fathers several children over the years and is on his deathbed when he realizes this is the last temptation of Satan--a trick--and he accepts God's will to find himself on the cross again--the ordinary life being revealed to be a treacherous fantasy. The film ends at the moment of his death.

Although a number of "fundamentalists" and "evangelicals" protested the movie, many liberal Christians and their pastors, priests and elders found nothing wrong with the story.^{dcxvii} Apparently even the scene with Mary Magdalene in operation as a prostitute was o.k. Church maintains that the world is now ready to be duped into "the most outrageously deceptive scheme ever perpetrated on mankind."^{dcxviii} He is a student of Eschatology or the theology of last things or end-time events.^{dcxix} Merovee, who died in 458 A.D., had a son named Childeric I whose son Clovis adopted the Christianity of Rome. In Childeric I's tomb a special set of 300 miniature solid gold bees was found.^{dcxx} The bees were given to Leopold Wilhelm von Habsburg (Military Governor of the Austrian Netherlands) who is considered a descendant of the Merovingian dynasty. When Napoleon was crowned as the Emperor of France in 1804, the gold bees had returned to France and were attached to his coronation robes.^{dcxxi} In 1810 Napoleon married Marie-Louise, the daughter of Francis II, the last Habsburg to sit on the throne of the Holy Roman Empire.^{dcxxii} The bee symbol is also used in Mormon temples and is the state symbol for Utah. Mormons also believe that Mary Magdalene was the wife of Jesus Christ and the religion is replete with Merovingian ideology.^{dcxxiii}

In 135 C.E. Hadrian renamed Jerusalem Aelia Capitolina, built a temple to Jupiter where the Temple had once stood and forbade Jewish residence in the city on the pain of death. This last decree lasted only four years and was revoked upon Hadrian's death. It was again re-enacted as law in 335 C.E. The Christian write Justin Martyr declared that circumcion was not a sign of divine favor but "so that they might be recognized by those presently occupying the city and prevented from entering it."^{dcxxiv}

A Theban Legion led by Mauritius in 285 A.D. in Egypt refused to worship the Roman gods because of their belief in Christ. 6,666 legionaries were massacred by Maximian.^{dcxxv} Mauritius grasped the spear just as he died. This massacre was unequaled until the church launched the Inquisition to destroy the Knights Templar and other dissient groups. On a single day 60,000 men, women and children were slaughtered in a single day.^{dcxxvi}

Probably less than 5% of all that Jesus and his original followers taught is found in the Bible. The editing process began as early as 325 A.D. at the First Council of Nicea. It deleted all references to reincarnation. In the 12th century the "Holy Trinity" was introduced by the Lateran Councils.^{dcxxvii} In 553 Justianian convened the Second Synod of Constantinople, without sanction by the Pope in Rome, and banned the doctrine of past lifetimes or reincarnation.^{dcxxviii}

The crusaders had a special interest in Christ's tomb. "It was the relic above all relics, the icon above all icons." It had been discovered by Bishop Macarius of Jerusalem on A.D. 325. When the crusaders arrived in Jerusalem they found only the rotunda. "The tomb had vanished; there was no hollowed out rock; there was only empty space surrounded by a jew box of delicate columns with mosaics on the circular wall." Yet Pope Urban II had said God willed the crusade in order that the Holy Sepulchre should be wrested from the pagans and placed firmly in the hands of the followers of Christ.^{dcxxix}

In 391 the Emperor Theodosius commanded all his subjects to submit to the dictates of the Christian church.^{dcxxx}

Theodoric (489-526) was tolerant of orthodox Catholics and a protector of the Jews.^{dcxxxi}

Around 663 King Oswy (642-670) summoned the Synod of Whitby at the monastery ruled by Hilda. Colman claimed that the Celtic traditions went back to St. John. Wilfrid emphasized the authority of St. Peter. After the debates, King Oswy said: "If Peter is the guardian of the gates of heaven, I shall not contridict him. I shall obey his commands in everything to the best of my ability: otherwise, when I come to the gates of heaven, he who holds the key may not be willing to open them."^{dcxxxii} Wilfrid was a former disciple of Aidan. Aidan's teacher, St. Columba, had created a center of esoteric Christianity at Iona.^{dcxxxiii}

From 447 to 751 A.D. there were 21 Kings of the Merovingian dynasty--over 304 years--that were known as "the long-haired kings." They, like Samson, thought that their hair was the source of their power.^{dcxxxiv} Political assassinations, kidnapping and intrigues caused the later rulers to be called "the enfeebled kings."^{dcxxxv} Dagobert was born in 651. His father died when he was five and he was saved from an ordered murder by the Bishop of Poitiers. He obtained the throne with the help of Bishop Wilfrid and in 671 married the daughter of the Count of Razes and the niece of the King of the Visigoths. Their marriage was celebrated in the Church of Mary Magdalene and Dagobert was alleged to be of the lineage of Mary Magdalene.^{dcxxxvi} The couple lived in the Rennes-le-Chateau which was thought to be the home of Mary Magdalene in the latter years of her life.^{dcxxxvii} A son was born and named Sigisbert IV.^{dcxxxviii} On December 23, 679, Dagobert was murdered while he rested under a stream while hunting. His wife escaped with their three-year-old son. This was the end of the Merovingian dynasty of main lineage of Dagobert. The spear into the brain plot had been engineered by the Palace Mayor Pepin the Fat. His son, Charles Martel, later drove the Moslems out of Europe, In 751, Pepin, the son of Martel, deposed Childeric III (who most historians consider as the last Merovingian) and had his long hair cut off.^{dcxxxix} Four years later Childeric III died. In 800 Charlemagne, the son of Pepin, ascended the throne of France and became the Emperor of the "Christianized" Roman empire.^{dcxli}

A one world system was set in motion.^{dcxli} Pontius Pilate was educated at the Druid University in Rome. The Druids called for human sacrifices. Their big night was Halloween (Samhain). The treat was a human sacrifice. The trick was a hexagram. It was outlawed 98-180 AD and went underground. In his fictional work, Larry Burkett says:

"The original group had been known as the Druids. They were the titled gentry of Middle

East traders who had developed from tribes of roving bandits. The Druids became a vicious, secret society dedicated to the preservation of their members at all costs. Nothing was beyond their order of 'ethics', including murder, kidnapping and slavery.

Later the Druids took on a nearly supernatural aura in the minds of the simple people they dominated. Their wealth and power make it possible for them to operate outside the confines of the law. Those who opposed them would simply disappear, never to be seen or heard from again. Thus, rumors circulated that the Druids had the power to make people vanish. As the stories were told from generation to generation, they were elaborated and exaggerated. Eventually the Druids were equated with demons and various gods.

So similar were the men who inherited leadership in each successive generation, they seemed to be the reincarnate images of their predecessors. Thus also began the legend of eternal life within the Druids: reincarnation. In truth, it was the intense dedication to a single organization and centuries of exacting training that kept the group so uniform and seemingly reincarnate. However, these legends served the purposes of the men who served the organization and were therefore preserved and promoted.

As Europe developed into the dominant economic center of the civilized world, the Druids saw their influence waning because few Europeans were interested in or impressed by the superstitions of the Middle East. To extend their influence in Europe, the Druids changed their name to the Freemasons and adopted many of the same rituals and religious traditions practiced with the Christian churches. These rituals, mixed with Eastern mysticism, resulted in almost instant acceptance.

Immediately, many of the leaders of society were wooed into the order of the Freemasons, and they in turn brought in many of the second social level who were anxious to associate with the elite. From the Freemasons, a small group of world leaders emerged, dedicated to the establishment of a worldwide order, known as the 'Illuminati,' or 'the enlightened'; later they would be known only as the 'Society.'^{dcxlii}

During the 11th century accusations of "heresy" were leveled at individual peasants and "illiterate" persons. In 1019 there were French heretics at Orleans "who succeeded in winning over a section of the nobility and educated clergy in the entourage of the French King, Robert the Pious (996-1031), who was a patron of church reform."^{dcxliii}

When spies unmasked them as "heretics" they went cheerfully to their deaths on December 28, 1022..."
This was the date of the first burning of heretics in the West.^{dcxliv}

In about 1028 between Turin and Genoa a group of peasants, clerics and nobles established themselves at the castle of Monteforte under the protection of the countess:

"They taught that God the Father created all, that Christ was not God, remote and terrible, but the soul of mankind, in whom God delighted, and that the Holy Ghost was the proper knowledge and understanding of Holy Writ. Offered the choice between the cross as interpreted by the Church and the stake, they unhesitatingly chose the latter."^{dcxlv}

Peter was never bishop in Rome yet all the popes claim him as their source of authority.^{dcxlvii} He was crucified as a criminal and at his request was placed upside down.^{dcxlvii} In the 11th century the cardinals replaced the people of Rome as electors of the pope.^{dcxlviii}

The first great schism occurred in 1054 into the Eastern Orthodox Church and a Roman Catholic Church.^{dcxlix}

The Priore de Sion was constituted in France around 1056. It then dissolved after the events in France in 1058. The 1056 organization reflected an internal crisis in the venerable Sionis Prioratus which was founded about 1099 in Jerusalem. The reforms of Jean Cocteau of 1055 caused the creation of the new organization and all members were required to furnish a birth certificate and a notarized signature.^{dcl}

Pope Hildibrand came up with ex-communication in 1100 a.d.

The episcopal Inquisition was first launched due to problems with sects like the Albigenses (Cathari) and the Waldenses in the 12th century. The Albigenses were named after the town of Albi in southern France. Similar groups elsewhere were called Cathari--or the pure ones. The Albigenses were like the Manichaeans in adhering to a strict dualism. The material world was evil and redemption meant the liberation of the soul from the flesh. Meat, eggs and animal products were forbidden along with marriage and sex. The strictest rules applied only to the "perfect" (perfecti) while the majority were "believers" (the credentes). The group had an effective organization with bishops and clergy supported by the local nobility that helped it to survive even after many of the congregations had been destroyed. The Cathars purified the Old Testament to leave only thirteen prophets, the five books of Solomon and the Psalms.^{dcli}

It was in southern France where there was independence of thought and a place where "the spiritual despotism of Rome was disputed first." The Albi sect "offended the church perhaps more by the freedom of opinion that it claimed than by the heresy of the opinions themselves." This area had been at issue with the papacy "for some years before Innocent III, the pontifical autocrat of his age..."^{dclii}

For a century heresy had flourished in Languedoc with its capital of Toulouse.^{dcliii} Women of noble birth became prominent in protecting Catharism--especially at Provence.^{dcliv} The grande dames who openly declared themselves as Cathars included the wives of Raymond VI of Toulouse and Raymond-Roger of Foix, kinswomen of Queen Eleanor and Blanche de Laurrac.^{dclv}

Catharism (Cathari in Greek means "the pure") had its roots in Gnosticism (Greek) and in Manichaeism (Persia and the Near East). The chief belief was that pure spirit could obtain direct communication with the Godhead.^{dclvi}

The "perfecti" shunned marriage and all worldly pleasures. They were long-haired, clad in black, and greeted with joy everywhere they went because of their goodness. They were mighty orators and gave believers (the credentes) only the consolamentum, or laying on of hands, in reconciliation on point of death.^{dclvii} [The Merovingian Kings claimed to have clairvoyant powers "and the ability to heal the sick by the laying on of hands."^{dclviii} The long-hair of Childeric III was cut off.^{dclix} The Perfect rejected the flesh in all its forms, abstained from sexual intercourse and marriage, lived as nomads "dedicated to poverty and preaching and wholly without resources."^{dclx} They relied almost entirely on the New Testament and offered the Bible and literature in the vernacular tongue.^{dclxi} The Perfect acquired the right to bring about his own death through suicide. A favorite method was the voluntary fast or endura.^{dclxii} The perfecti despised priests, called Rome the Whore of Babylon and its Bishop the AntiChrist. They preached the equality of the sexes, had their own version of the scriptures, thought the body and sex was

evil and that pregnancy was a sin. They thought marriage was sin and sex in marriage was incest. Suicide (the endura) was a heroic act of virtue and the way to heaven.^{dclxiii}

The Cathars, unlike the Waldenses and Humiliates, believed that the world had been created by Satan.^{dclxiv}

The Cathars saw the cross as a symbol of the victory of Satan over Christ and the mass as a wicked and foolish perversion of the genuine "Divine Service."^{dclxv} It was ironic that at the time when the third generation of Cathars were becoming more middle-of-the-road, the crusading armies of northern France made their final unslaught.^{dclxvi}

The Cathars featured prayer (by day and night), hymns and songs of praise, a ritual feast (celebrated with thanksgivings, blessing and breaking of bread and participation in a communal meal), a homily from one of the Perfect, ending with the kiss of peace and the believers kneeling before the Perfect calling on the Holy Ghost. Once a month the congregation confessed their sins in public to one of the Perfect in a ceremony called the appareliamentum.^{dclxvii} The one sacrament (the consolamentum) was the laying on of hands. The believer received back from the Perfect the "Holy Spirit" that was lost when the angels fell from Paradise. A one-year period of testing and penance was required prior to the sacrament which served as baptism, confirmation, consecration to the priesthood and extreme unction.^{dclxviii} The candidate was addressed as "a living stone in the temple of God" as in the rites of the Templars and in some of the rites of the Freemasons. The sacred compact was sealed by a solemn oath promising steadfastness until death.^{dclxix}

While Christianity and the Church were still "open," laymen and monks became open air, itinerant preachers after being seized by the spirit of the Gospels.^{dclxx} Inspired visionaries were leading Europe's first rivalist movement when "awakened" men had come to realize how little of true Christianity the Christian world contained. Prayers were no longer made with raised arms but with folded hands in the attitude of serfs of God and sin, the priests no longer faced the people in conducting mass but turned their backs to them and were separated by a forbidding screen, and the mass was read in a tongue the people could not understand. Access to god came through channels of the saints.^{dclxxi} Christ was no longer directly accessible to the people but only to the monks and the priests who administered the sacraments. Also, Rome had vetoed translating the Gospels into the vernacular to keep the people at arm's length.^{dclxxii} Catharism inherited from the Eastern Church and from Manichaeism "the practice of conducting evangelistic work in the vernacular..."^{dclxxiii}

In 1118 there was a formal separation with the Sion with the formation of "Ormus".^{dclxxiv}

The Templars were founded about 1120 by a French knight.^{dclxxv} In 1118 A.D. nine knights,

concerned for the welfare of the Pilgrims to the holy land, bound themselves together in a knightly order. In less than 200 years the order "had become one of the most powerful single entities--if not the greatest--in Europe."^{dclxxvi} As originally conceived, the order was to combine the functions of monk and knight. Theirs lives were to be chaste and they were to fight the Saracens with both sword and spirit.^{dclxxvii} The Templars were so poor that two men had to share one horse which was reflected in their seal.^{dclxxviii} The name militia templi--soldiers of the Temple--was chosen after the Temple built by Solomon in Jerusalem near where they were assigned quarters by the King.^{dclxxix} The Templars initially adopted a striped white and black banner called the Beauseant after their original piebald horse. This word also became their battlecry. They had no special raiment and wore clothes given to them by the pious.^{dclxxx}

The Dominican Order was founded by Innocent III for the express purpose of converting the heretics but like the Cistercians and the legates had little success.^{dclxxxi}

In 1127, at Baldwin's suggestion, two Templars went to see the Pope with his strong recommendation to ask for official recognition of the Order by the Holy See. They were introduced to St. Bernard, the Abbot of Clairvaux, who was an admirer and a nephew of one of the envoys.^{dclxxxii}

In 1129 another Templar delegation recruited a huge train of pilgrims to the Holy Land.^{dclxxxiii}

After adopting the Sweet Mother of God as their patroness and binding themselves to live within the rules of St. Augustine, they elected as their first leader Hugh de Payens.^{dclxxxiv} King Baldwin II gave them a grant for their upkeep and a part of his palace for living quarters.^{dclxxxv} Baldwin of Jerusalem had been a prisoner of the Saracens and realized that at some time Islam would unite against the Christians. The Templars would be ideal allies then.^{dclxxxvi}

Only a year after the Templars were established, Fulk, Count of Anjou, joined the Templars as a married member after coming to Jerusalem on a pilgrimage. He gave an annual grant of thirty pounds of silver--an example soon followed by other devout Western princes.^{dclxxxvii} Hugh de Payens took a delegation through France and England and collected a number of recruits. Gifts followed of lands, rents and arms. King Alfonso of Arragon and Navarre in 1133 willed his country to them.^{dclxxxviii}

Catharism first surfaced in western Europe about 1140.^{dclxxxix} It originated in the east, was a non-Christian religion and was suppressed only after a civil war that lasted thirty years.^{dcxc}

After Pope Honorius chose them a completely plain white mantle, a red cross was added by order of Pope Eugenius III in 1146.^{dcxci}

In 1151 the Templars backed their allegiance to Alexander III after initially backing Victor III as pope.^{dcxcii}

In 1153 the Christians besieged the town of Ascalon. The Templar Master, Bernard de Tremelai, claimed the right of first entry and thus the whole spoils. In the delay the defenders rallied and the Templars were killed.^{dcxciii}

In 1155 Bertrand de Blancford, Master of the Order, captured the Egyptian Sultan Abbas with his harem and royal treasures. The Templars got most of the booty and sold the Sultan's son to enemies for 60,000 pieces of gold.^{dcxciv}

In 1162 the Magna Charta of the Order--the Bull Omne Datum Optimum--was obtained. This instrument enabled the Templars to consolidate the order and preserve their secrets against intrusion.^{dcxcv} The January 1162 Bull allowed the Templars to be released from all spiritual ties except to the Holy See. They were also allowed to have special burial grounds in their own houses and their own chaplains. They had no tithes to pay and were entitled to collect tithes. No one could enter the Order and then leave it unless they joined a stricter order.^{dcxcvi}

In 1167 the Cathar Council was held near Toulouse and Nicetas, bishop of the Dragovitsan church of Constantinople reconsecrated three Cathar bishops--the bishops of Northern France, Southern France and Lombardy. Afterwards Catharism was much less Christian and western as the Oriental and non-Christian elements replaced poverty and the aristocratic way of life.^{dcxcvii}

The first crusade against the Cathars in 1181, an attack on Roger II, Viscount of Beziers and Carcassonne, was a failure led by the Cardinal-legate, Henry, Abbott of Clairvaux.^{dcxcviii} This occurred two years after the Third Council of the Lateran had proclaimed the first indulgences for crusading against the Catharism.^{dcxcix}

The next big invasion was made on the Bohemians. The persecution of heretics had been urged since the 4th century. The first papal condemnation occurred in 1184 and it was only under Innocent III that persecution became the duty of Catholic kings.^{dcc}

In 1185 an order was formed in France which sought to attack the nobles and clergy and nationalize land. Hence, the doctrines of Rousseau attacking private property can be traced in France some 600 years prior to the French Revolution.^{dccii}

Around 1187 the Templars had European possessions numbering over 7,000 estates and foundations that were principally concentrated in England and France. They also had properties in Portugal, Castile, Leon, Scotland and Ireland, Germany, Italy and Sicily.^{dccii} The power of the Templars became enormous:

"They might have had thrones had they wanted them; for such was their power towards the end that, banded together (as one historian points out), they could have overcome more than one of the smaller countries of Europe. Perhaps, though, they aimed even higher than that. If their eventual aim was world hegemony, they could not have organized themselves better, or planned their aristocratic hierarchy more thoroughly. The pride, arrogance and complete confidence and self-sufficiency of the Order is something which shows through even the least inspired pages of the chroniclers."^{dcciii}

The Templars had churches, chapels, tithes, farms, villages, mills, rights of paturage, fishing, venery, and wood. They held and managed annual fairs and had at least 9,000 preceptories. The annual income of the Order was estimated to be six millions sterling--an enormous sum for the times.^{dcciv}

When Jerusalem was lost, the Templars transferred their headquarters to Paris, France.^{dccv}

In 1188 there was a split between the Order de Sion and the Knights Templars.^{dccvi}

In 1204 there was the last public disputation between the Catholics and the Cathars at Carcassonne--presided over by a jury of twenty-six.^{dccvii}

Success followed when Innocent III called the French Northerners to the crusade "baiting his summons with the promise of confiscated Albigensian estates for the nobility and, for the king, the prospect of extending his rule over the South."^{dccviii} The Pope called for the extermination of the heretics (either "to exile" or "to execute").^{dccix} On the eve of the great war, Pope Innocent III wrote in January 1205 to Peter de Castelnau, that "Action ranks higher than contemplation."^{dccx} Castelnau was anxious to relinquish his post and retire to a monastery.^{dccxi} "The Crusaders whom Pope Innocent III sent against the Albigensian heretics were hard, ambitious men frankly out for personal gain..."^{dccxii} The crusade against the south attracted many laymen "because of the chance it offered for a quick grab at the lands and homes of the Albigensians..." In history the importance of this civil war was its great innovation "the joining of the state and Church in western Christendom to prevent by force dissent which might place either in danger."^{dccxiii}

The war that raged from 1208-1209 to 1229 "was one of immense savagery and fanaticism." As was later clear: "Even the dead were not safe from dishonor, and the worst humiliations were heaped upon women, the much-hated, much-feared and much-courted women of the South."^{dccxiv}

On January 14, 1208, Peter of Castelnau, a papal legate in Languedoc, was assassinated. Count Raymond VII of Toulouse, already ex-communicated for failing to deal with heretics, was suspected by the pope.^{dccxv} The death of Peter was used as a pretext for action that had been contemplated for some time.^{dccxvi}

On March 10, 1208, Innocent III canonized Brother Peter of Castelnau, delivered his Bull of Anathema against the heretics of Languedoc and said: "Death to the heretics." The blood-stained garments worn by Peter were to be displayed across southern France.^{dccxvii}

In 1208 church lands in southern France had been appropriated by nobles who espoused the movement of lower classes against church corruption.^{dccxviii} The abbots and priests of the Catholic Church gambled and lived off usury.^{dccxix} The persecution of the "heretics" was to force conformity. "They were intolerant of questions or dissent, not because they were sure of their faith, but because they were not. They wanted conformity for reasons of policy."^{dccxx} It was a battle partly over interpretation:

"As a body they lived lives of conspicuous virtue and purity in a violent, undisciplined, and vicious age. But they questioned the doctrinal soundness of Rome and the orthodox interpretation of the Bible. They thought Jesus was a rebel against the cruelty of the God of the Old Testament, and not his harmonious son."^{dccxxi}

The King of France refused to lead the crusades so the pope made Arnald-Amalric, Cistercian General of Citeaux, his legate, commander-in-chief.^{dccxxii} The fanatical Simon de Montfort took the lead of the crusade.^{dccxxiii} Montfort was a philistine ruffian who included Catharist chaplains in his entourage.^{dccxxiv} While the King of France, Philip Augustus, took no active part, he saw a powerful vassal brought low.^{dccxxv}

In 1208 Pope Innocent III, a great friend of the order, publicly censured the Templars for "Causing their churches to be thrown open for Mass to be said every day with loud ringing of bells, bearing the cross of Christ on their breasts but not caring to follow his doctrines which forbid giving offence to the little ones who believe in him. Following the doctrines of demons, they affix their cross of the Order upon the breast of every kind of scoundrel, asserting that whoever by paying two or three pence a year became one of their fraternity could not, even if interdicted, be deprived of Christian burial...and thus they themselves, being captive to the devil, cease not to make captive the souls of the faithful, seeking to make alive those whom they knew to be dead..."^{dccxxvi}

The lands of Raymond Roger of Trencavel, viscount of Beziers and Carcassonne and lord of Albigeois and of Razes were attacked by crusaders.^{dccxxvii}

On June 18, 1209, Raymond of Toulouse made terms at the abbey of St. Gilles and was whipped.^{dccxxviii}

Beziers fell on July 22, 1209 and large numbers of citizens were massacred.^{dccxxix} The "Feast of Mary Magdalene" was the day of the siege and assault on July 22, 1209. 7,000 women, children

and elderly had taken refuge in St. Mary Magdalene's Church. All were killed--including the babies. Monk Arnald wrote: "Today, your Highness, twenty thousand citizens were put to the sword, regardless of age or sex."^{dccxxx}

In 1209 Carcassonne surrendered after a seige by Simon de Montford, 49, earl of Leicester and comte de Toulouse and the Albigensian "heretics" were captured. But the war continued between northern french nobles and the Praveanal nobility which protected the ascetic "bon hommes" and their antisacerdotal teachings.^{dccxxxi}

In June of 1210 at the seige of Minerve 140 perfecti were ordered out of town to a meadow. They voluntarily entered the fire to die without a sound.^{dccxxxii} At Lavaur 400 perfecti were burned in a massacre after Count Roger was hanged and 80 of his knights were killed. Only one of the perfecti renounced his faith.^{dccxxxiii} The Perfecti believed: "Blessed is he who is persecuted for righteousness' sake" and "There is no happier death than the death by fire."^{dccxxxiv} The chief crime of the perfecti was lack of respect for the pope.^{dccxxxv}

Catholic noblemen fought on the Cathar side as well as crusaders from the 1212 Spain battles against Arabs (such as King Peter of Aragon).^{dccxxxvi}

Peter of Arogon helped the Albigeois during the intermittant 20-year war.^{dccxxxvii} He was killed on September 12, 1213.^{dccxxxviii}

Papal documents and the Second (1139), Third (1179) and Fourth (1215) Lateran Councils detailed imprisonment and confiscation of property as punishment for heresey. Princes who failed to punish heretics were threated with excommunication. The affirmation of faith adopted in 1215 was almost a sentence by sentence refutation of the Cathar doctrine.^{dccxxxix}

The founder of the Dominicans was a Castilian Priest who went to preach in Southern France to the heretics, the Albignesians. When Dominic died in 1221, his seventeen followers had become over 500 friars. They became a great force in the new institution--the universities.^{dcxli}

In January 1226 King Louis VIII vowed to crusade in the south.^{dcxli}

The war officially ended with the complete surrender of Raymond VII.^{dcxlii} The Count of Toulouse ceded part of his land to France for peace. He gave his daughter in marriage to the king's brother Alphonso which eventually resulted in the transfer of the remainder of the land.^{dcxliii} The daughter of Raymond VII was named Joan and married Alphonse of Poitiers.^{dcxliiv} The Peace of Paris was signed on April 12, 1229.^{dcxliv} The peace included an endowment to prevent heresey.^{dcxlv} In 1229--the year of the great victory--the papal university of Toulouse was founded as a centre of militant theology to assist the

Mendicant Orders (esp. the Dominicans) "in their task of running heretics to earth..."^{dcclxvii}

Pope Gregory IX formally instituted the Inquisition in 1231. This followed a law of Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II for Lombardy in 1224. Convicted heretics were to be seized by secular authorities and burned. The 1231 decree introduced the Inquisition in papal territories and "in 1232 the burning of heretics became a law of the Empire."^{dcclxviii}

The Inquisition was formally born in 1232 by Gregory IX.^{dcclxix} It was anti-Jewish and anti-Protestant.^{dccl} Many of the personnel for the Inquisition came from the Dominicans.^{dccli} The closed society, closed church and closed state signaled the beginning of the Middle Ages. The maxim that governed the Inquisition was "There must be no arguing with the heretics. If a heretic believes, he should be received back, if he refuses to believe he must be condemned." Orthodox believers were under a duty to denounce heretics, the accused was not informed who had accused them, the estate and chattels of heretics were confiscated and divided between the informer, the state and the church.^{dcclii}

The Inquisition was established in Toulouse in 1233.^{dccliii} As soon as the Albigensians had been crushed in the field, the Inquisition was set up at Toulouse. All women over the age of twelve and men over fourteen were required "to abjure heresy." It was prohibited to have either the Old or New Testament (either in vernacular or Latin). The only books permitted were the the Psalter, the Breviary and the Virgin's book of hours (which had to be in Latin).^{dccliv}

Starting in 1233 the Cathar underground in Northern France was ruthlessly exterminated. Survivors fled to Italy only to be hunted down by the Inquisition's secret police.^{dcclv}

Catherism was a power in southern France until 1244.^{dcclvi}

Catalonia was another refuge for the Cathars. Once the Inquisition was admitted into Spain, it was divided into two nations. Catalonia was the "Franciscan" portion and was freedom-loving and heterodox with sizeable groups of Cathars and some Waldensians. Castilian Spain was under St. Ferdinand who stoked the heretic bonfires.^{dcclvii} There were also Cathars in Germany at Cologne, Strasburg, Goslar, Erfurt and at places along the Danube. Bohemia received a number of Cathar and Waldensian refugees whose presence prepared the way for Hus.^{dcclviii}

In 1253 Henry III of England hinted that he might try to seize some of the property of the order: "You prelates and religious, especially you Templars and Hospitallers, have so many liberties and charters that your enormous possessions make you rave with pride and haughtiness. What was imprudently given must

therefore be prudently revoked; and what was inconsiderately bestowed must be considered recalled." The Master of the Templars immediately replied: "What sayest thou, O King? Far be it that thy mouth should utter so disagreeable and silly a word. So long as thou doest exercise justice thou wilt reign; but if thou infringe it, thou wilt cease to be king!"^{dcclix}

In 1273 the interregnum was ended by the election of the German noble Rodolph, count of Habsburg "lord of a small domain and of little importance from his own possessions, which explains, without doubt, his selection."^{dcclx} The family "of such lasting stamina and such self-seeking capability that eventually it secured permanent possession of the German crown, and acquired outside of Germany, a great dominion of its own."^{dcclxi} On his death Albert of Austria was a candidate for the crown. He was rejected for another poor noble, Adolphus of Nassau but then Albert was elected in his place. War followed and Adolphus was killed. Albert was assassinated and Count Henry of Luxemburg was elected to the throne as Henry VII.^{dcclxii}

King Hugh, around 1277, retired to Cyprus when his authority was flaunted publicly by the Templars. The Order of the Temple has long been opposed to Hugh. The Patriarch of Jerusalem, Thomas of Lentino, disliked the Templars "but could not act in opposition to the Pope's recommendation."^{dcclxiii}

After the fall of Jerusalem and the final victory of the Moslems in 1291, the Knights of St. John (Hospitalers) were forced to flee.^{dcclxiv}

Rudolph of Habsburg (1218-1291) had as a chief distinction that he was from "a family that has won and worn more crowns than every came to another,--a family of abnormal tentacular ability to grasp and hold dominions, titles, marriage connections and whatever makes for importance and dignity in the political world."^{dcclxv}

In the Swiss cantons of Schwytz, Uri and Unterwalden the territorial rights were held mostly by the great monasteries. For generations the Hapsburgs had served as advocates of the abbots and abbesses.^{dcclxvi} The Swiss were allied with Rome and "a threatening complication for them arose when the count of Hapsburg became emperor." In 1291 they formed a league to resist the Austrian claims. Leopold, duke of Austria invaded the forest cantons and was "beaten disastrously in a fight at the pass of Morgarten."^{dcclxvii} There is nothing found in authentic history to substantiate the popular legend of William Tell.^{dcclxviii}

In 1296 Boniface issued excommunications against any cleric who paid one farthing to any layman--king or emperor. A monarch who laid a finger on a church plate was to be cut off from Jesus

Christ and would lose his kingdom if he did not repent.^{dcclxix}

The Colonnas, descended from the Counts of Tusculum, were aware how Boniface VIII had obtained the papal robes. Their lands around Rome were swallowed up by the pope and donated to members of his family. After the Colonnas had attacked a papal convoy laden with gold, Boniface VIII sent armies to destroy their citadels around Rome. At the end they had sanctuary only in Palestrina.^{dcclxx} The pope ordered an attack and as many as 6,000 were killed in 1299. Palaces, including the home of Julius Caesar, were destroyed.^{dcclxxi}

Philip the Fair levied taxes on clergy to finance his military campaigns. He was furious with Boniface in 1302 for not making him emperor. He forbade the export of gold and silver.^{dcclxxii} Along with William Nogaret, Philip hatched a plot to train armed men to capture the pope and carry him back to France.^{dcclxxiii} Nogaret joined with Sciarra Colonna.^{dcclxxiv} The pope lost the skirmish but the people of the town rallied to free him from his own dungeon.^{dcclxxv} Philip IV engineered the poisoning of Boniface VIII's successor, Pope Benedict XI.^{dcclxxvi}

Clement V was a pope that would do Philip's bidding.^{dcclxxvii} He said: "If the King of England wants his ass made a bishop, he has only to ask."^{dcclxxviii} The pope settled in Philip's domain.^{dcclxxix}

In 1305 Pope Clement had been crowned with Philip's help. Six months after becoming Pope, Clement requested a conference with the feuding Hospitallers and the Templars. Philip was to bring all the power of both the church and state on the Templars.^{dcclxxx}

In 1306 King Philip of France took refuge in the Templar's Paris Temple to escape a civil commotion. During this visit he became aware of the real wealth of the order and may have gotten the idea of plundering the knights on the pretext that they were heretics.^{dcclxxxi} The bankrupt Philip was fearful of the growing power of the Temple warriors. He may have feared that a plot was being planned to overcome all Christendom because of their failure to recover the Holy Land.^{dcclxxxii}

The Inquisition was designed to destroy the Knights Templar and the Merovingian bloodline. It was also to confiscate the treasure of the Temple.^{dcclxxxiii} When summoned by Pope Clement, Templar Grand Master Molay turned the defense of Limassol in Cyprus to the Order's Marshall, collected sixty knights, packed 150,000 gold florins and other treasure and set sail for France. In his meeting with Clements, Molay said amalgamating the two orders was not a good idea.^{dcclxxxiv}

On September 12, 1307 sealed letters were sent out to all governors and royal officers in France telling them to arm themselves on the 12th of the following month and open the sealed orders. By the morning of Friday the 13th, 1307, "almost every Templar in France was in the hands of the King's

men. Hardly

one seems to have had any warning.^{dcclxxxv} The orders required Templars to be seized, tortured and interrogated. Pardons were promised for confessions and all their goods were to be expropriated.^{dcclxxxvi}

The day before the mass arrests, Molay was chosen by the King to be a pall-bearer at a state funeral.^{dcclxxxvii}

The King himself took possession of the Temple in Paris.^{dcclxxxviii} After the assembling of the University of Paris at the Temple, the King published an accusation calling the Templars "polluters of the air and devouring wolves."^{dcclxxxix}

An expelled Templar, Squin de Flexian, brought ten charges against the Order while he was in prison.^{dcxc} Accusations charged the Templars with denying God, Christ, the Virgin. They declared that Christ was not the true God but a false prophet who had been crucified for his own crimes--not for redemption. Other charges including spitting on the cross (esp. on Good Friday), worshipping a cat and idols, not pronouncing words of consecration during masses of their priests, and being told at their reception they could abandon themselves to all kinds of licentiousness.^{dcxcxi}

The Knights Templar has been accused of being devil-worshippers, secret Saracens, indulging in secret orgies, adoring a head, spitting on the cross, using the word "Yallah" (O Allah!) in rituals, and learning secrets from the Assassins.^{dcxcii}

On October 19, 1307, some 140 prisoners were being interrogated by the Dominican Imbert in the Paris Temple. Thirty-six of those examined died during questioning as the racks worked overtime.^{dcxciii}

The Pope complained of the arbitrary methods and tried to escape to Bordeaux but was stopped. "Now he was the monarch's captive as well as his creation."^{dcxciv}

Some 546 Templars were brought to Paris and had no means to acquire Defence counsel. The number increased to 900.^{dcxcv} Of the 75 Templars who drew up the defense to the charges, 54 were committed to the flames as relapsed heretics before the trials even started.^{dcxcvi}

Four years to the day after the arrests, the Pope led 114 convened bishops in making a final decision on the Templars. After prelates from six countries called on the Templars to defend themselves, the Pope responded by closing the Session almost at once. Nine of some 1,500-2,000 Templars hiding in the vicinity came forward to testify in favor of the Order but were not heard.^{dcxcvii}

King Philip then went himself to the conference. On March 22, 1313 the Pope on his own sole authority

abolished the Order in a secret consistory.^{dccxcviii}

Molay, who was assumed to be guilty, but not proven so, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

Most of the other knights were released to finish their lives in poverty. When Molay and Guy of Auvergne

(one of his chiefs) proclaimed their innocence on the public stage to which they were taken to have their

sentence announced, the King reacted by immediately having them committed to the flames.^{dccxcix} Jacques

De Molay was burned at the stake in March 1314 A.D. There is a mason degree of Templars and a De

Molay Society.^{dccc} After the Philip purge, the French Templars found refuge in Scotland and the Scottish Mason rite was created.^{dccci} Edward II of England, the son-in-law of King Philip,

was sent a priest who invited him to act at once against the Order in Britain. Edward found the charges to be incredible until the Pope told him Molay had confessed that the Order denied Christ. He did send word to Wales, Scotland and Ireland that the Templars were to be seized as in England but treated with kindness.^{dcccii}

The last Cathars of southern France were burned at the stake in 1323-24.^{dccciii}

From 1250 the Cathar leaders were withdrawing to Lombardy. By 1324 southern French catharism

"was dead."^{dccciv}

Wyclif published a diatribe against Masonry.^{dcccv} The first complete English translation of the Bible was attributed to John Wycliffe. The *Early Version* came out about 1382.^{dcccvi}

The Hesychasts were followers of an ascetic mysticism propagated by monks of Mount Athos in the

14th century. They were also called Palamists after Gregory Palamas (1296-1350) who became its chief

exponent. It lasted until the 17th century. Came from Greek hesychos meaning quiet.^{dcccvii}

The year 1992 is 500 years^{dcccviii} after America was discovered by Columbus. Spain issued the famous Expulsion Edict of 1492 in the same year that Columbus's expedition was launched.^{dcccix} It is untrue that Queen Isabella offered to pawn or sell her jewels to finance

Columbus's expedition at a time when her treasury was rapidly filling up with property confiscated from departing Jews.^{dcccx} Columbus first plotted his course using maps prepared by Judah Cresques--"the map Jew." The almanacs and astronomical tables he used came

from Abraham ben Zacuto, a Jewish professor at the University of Salamanca.^{dcccxi} Columbus was a Greek Prince with an excellent classical education who started from a Greek port. "He

was accompanied by a mysterious stranger, which has suggested that Columbus was an agent of the society of unknown philosophers...The pattern of the democratic ideal was beginning to assert itself over the tyranny of decadent aristocracy. A new world was

necessary for a new idea."^{dcccxii} Senor Zacuto introduced Columbus to the prominent Jewish banker Don Isaac Abravanel "who was the first to offer Columbus financial

backing...Abravanel turned to other Jewish bankers, including Luis de Santangel, Gabriel Sanchez, and Abraham Senior..."^{dcccxiii} Columbus's first word back went to his bankers.

Professor H.P. Adams of John Hopkins commented: "Not jewels, but Jews, were the real financial basis of the first expedition of Columbus."^{dcccxiv}

Today the Jesuits are known as the "secret army of the Papacy."^{dcccxv} It is an order that has existed for some four centuries and requires rigorous tests and training lasting no less than fourteen (14) years.

Ignatius Loyola needed only thirty days to break a person with his methods.^{dcccxvi} Mary is found at the front of the order.^{dcccxvii} The main two weapons used were 1) to be the confessors of the mighty and those in high places and 2) to be the educators of their children.^{dcccxviii} During the 16th century, confession became a religious duty that was required to be diligently observed.^{dcccxix} Through the confessional the Jesuits secured lasting political influence.^{dcccxx} King Ferdinand was dominated by his Jesuit confessor.^{dcccxxi} Once the order is established the authorities begin consulting them, donations come in and soon they occupy all the schools, the pulpits and the confessionals of high and influential people.^{dcccxxii}

From the beginning the order was prepared to treat the sinner gently. Forgiveness lapsed into slackness.^{dcccxxiii} The maxim is applied that "the end justifies the means."^{dcccxxiv}

In 1516 Thomas More's *Utopia* appeared. He wrote: "I can have no other notion of all the other governments that I see or know than that they are a conspiracy of the rich, who on pretense of mangaging the public only pursue their own private ends, and devise all the ways and arts they can find out: first, that they may without danger preserve all that they have so ill acquired, and then that they may engage the poor to toil and labour for them at as low rates as possible, and oppress them as much as they please."^{dcccxxv} His sentiments were more in tune with the founding fathers of America who sought to "bind men down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution."^{dcccxxvi} Works he is said to have inspired include Thomas Campanella's *Civitas Solis* (1623), Bacon's *The New Atlantis* (1629) and James Harrington's *Oceana* (1656). Campanella included selective breeding in order to produce a near-perfect race of children, the delegation of the responsibility for the training of children to the state because they are "bred for the preservation of the species and not for individual pleasure."^{dcccxxvii}

Thomas Muntzer, in Saxony, in 1520, was the Karl Marx of his day. "(H)e formulated a communistic doctrine of unrestricted equality, upon which he based his call for 'the abolition of all temporal authority, with a general spoliation and division of wealth.'" His goal was the a "theocratic" Communist state.^{dcccxxviii} Between 1521 and 1535, communistic radical reformers sought to rehabilitate the flesh and passions, urged the destruction of the family, abolition of ownership, community of goods, liberty unrestricted, absolute equality, suppression and proscription of arts, letters and sciences.^{dcccxxix} Montesquieu declared that the State "is bound to afford each citizen proper sustenance, decent clothing, and a mode of living not prejudicial to health."^{dcccxxx}

During the reign of Henry VIII, the Act of 1543 forbade the reading of Tyndale's translation and no one under the rank of yeoman was allowed to read the Bible.^{dcccxxxi} The Reformation of the 16th century brought two other churches into existence: the Luthern and the Reformed.^{dcccxxxii}

In the 16th century Simon von Cassel was a pawnbroker and money dealer. He got permission to settle in Warburg in 1559.^{dcccxxxiii} He was the founder of the Warburg family. After 1564 Hamburg succeeded Antwerp "as the center of the Merchant Adventurers' activities."^{dcccxxxiv}

he Aluumbroso was a perfectionist Spanish sect claiming special illumination which arose in 1575.^{dcccxxxv}

In the 16th century, in the mountains of Afghanistan, arose a secret cult called the Roshaniya or illuminated ones. There had been references to this mystical fraternity from the time of the House of Wisdom at Cairo several centuries before. Branches were formed in various parts of the Near and Middle East. The cult's first major figure was Bayezid Ansari of Afghanistan.^{dcccxxxvi} Bayezid Ansari's family was initiated into the Ishmaelite religion as a reward for helping Mohammad after his flight from Mecca. This was a secret inner training that dated from Abraham's rebuilding of the Temple at Mecca--the mystical Haram.^{dcccxxxvii} Some believe that a secret doctrine had been handed down by the family of the prophet and that hidden lodges had been established throughout the world of Islam. After the Crusades it has been claimed that the ideas had penetrated Spain, Germany and parts of Britain.^{dcccxxxviii} Candidates were to be illuminated from the supreme being which desired a class of perfect men and women who would carry out the organization and direction of the world.^{dcccxxxix} As Bayezid Ansari grew in wealth and power, he taught a form of spiritual vampirism and a creed that said there was no after life. He founded a city at Hashtnager.^{dcccxl} Forty years after the death of the last leader of the Afghan Illuminated Ones, a society of the same name came into existence in Germany. "Coincidences of date and beliefs connect these Bavarian Illuminati with the Afghan ones, and also with the other cults which have called themselves 'illuminated'." In Spain there were the Alumbrados (condemned in 1623 by the Grand Inquisition.)^{dcccxli}

The Western Illuminists claimed Mohammad as an initiate and an identical calendar was used. Also, New Year's Day was celebrated on the same day as the Persian (Afghan) Nev Roz festival. The Illuminati in Germany also had eight degrees of initiation and there are parallels in the naming of the eight individual degrees.^{dcccxlii}

Later the Huguenots of the 16th and 17th century recognized the Cathars as their "spiritual kin".^{dcccxliii}

The Guerinists were an early 17th-century sect of French Illuminati founded by Peter Guerin.^{dcccxliv}

On May 27, 1606 Dimitri was killed as a result of the fury of the Russian Orthodox Church with several hundred Polish followers. Thereafter there was a fanatical hatred of the Roman church and Poland. No other state suffered so much under the Jesuits as Poland and the Society there was extremely powerful--eclipsed only by its power in Portugal.^{dcccxlv}

Sir Arthur Harrington (1561-1610) gave an epigram: "Treason both never prosper, what the reason? For if it prosper, none dare call it treason."^{dcccxlvi}

In the colonies, the first two examples had rival systems. One was based upon the concept of individually-owned property, driven by incentive. The other was based upon the communal theories of

Plato and Francis Bacon.^{dcccxlvi} Sir Francis Bacon deserved the highest admiration as a philosopher: "It is a matter of profound regret that the elements were not so mixed in him that history could write down his name as an honest man. Verily the life of this remarkable man is a striking illustration of the truth beautifully expressed by his countryman, Tennyson, 'Tis only noble to be good."^{dcccxlvi}

After individual plots were provided to each family at Plymouth, there was never again a famine.^{dcccxlvi}

At Jamestown, on May 14, 1607, a settlement was begun.^{dccccl} There was always a scarcity of food.^{dccccli} The regulations of the company required the men to all work together and put what they made in a common storehouse: "This arrangement took away the main incentive to labor, the hope of individual gain."^{dccccli}

When Sir Thomas Dale became Governor, he directed that each man was to have his hearth stone "three acres of cleared ground, which he was to cultivate himself, bringing two barrels and a half of corn

from it to the public granary."^{dccccli} In 1615, Dale decided to grant 50 acres of forest land to anyone who would clear and settle it. Ship owners furnished passage to colonists in exchange for their 50 acre patent. When a new colonist worked off his indenture, he then moved on to land that was not protected by a patent. This later caused deep distress to thousands.^{dccccli}

The phrase "Great Architect of the Universe" was coined by the famous Rosicrucian Hesse Komensky

"whose dream was the creation of a one-world religion." Komensky had hit upon the idea of using secret

societies to further his cosmopolitan goals. "As to the goals of the Rosicrucians, they sought to bring about

a universal peace, to be presided over by an aristocracy of philosopher kings, the spiritual needs of the

masses being satisfied by a one-world universal church."^{dccccli} The Rosicrucians were first heard of in 1614

when a book was published in Cassel. It was reputed to be founded by a Christian named Rosenkreuz in

the mid-15th century. One of the degrees in Freemasonry is known as Rose Croix.^{dccccli}

In December 1620, the Plymouth Pilgrims on the Mayflower decided to put their plan for a civil

government, based on Christian principles, on paper.^{dccccli} At the age of thirty, William Bradford took charge of the colony in April 1621.^{dccccli} He "soon realized that the system of communalism foisted on the colony by the London merchants who had financed the trip was not working."^{dccccli} Everyone was fed from communal stores. The lack of incentive was threatening to turn Plymouth into another Jamestown with each person doing only the work

that was necessary to get by."^{dccccli} The result of communal living was described:

"Single men objected to having the fruits of their labor consumed by other men's wives and children, and married men were unwilling for their wives to be burdened with the task of cooking, washing, and sewing for the community. The industrious and capable felt that they were being imposed upon by the idle and the inefficient. So there was general dissatisfaction, and the plan of working in common was abandoned in 1623. In that year every settler was granted for temporary use as much land as it was thought he could cultivate, and the next year each family was given one acre for a period of seven years. By this arrangement, the colonists were made responsible individually for the support of their families, but were allowed to keep the fruits of their own labor. The new policy proved to be a wise one, as there was now less cause for friction and a greater incentive to labor. 'The women now went willingly into the field, and took their little-ones with them to set corn, which before would have been a weakness and inability.'"^{dcclxi}

Bradford said about the communist system:

"The vanity and conceit of Plato and other ancients...that the taking away of property, and bringing [it] in community...would make them happy and flourishing; as if they were wiser than God...[However, it] was found to breed much confusion and discontent, and retard much employment that would have been to their benefit and comfort."^{dcclxii}

The people kept Bradford in the Governor's chair for more than thirty years.^{dcclxiii}

Henry IV was killed by Ravallac who was inspired by the writings of Fathers Mariana and Suarez who taught that murder was appropriate for "tyrants" or those insufficiently devoted to the papacy's interests.^{dcclxiv}

In 1647 Bishop Palafox wrote to the Pope: "All of the wealth of South America is in the hands of the Jesuits."^{dcclxv}

In 1654 the first Jews arrived at New Amsterdam.

In 1654 the "illuminated" Guerinets came to public notice in France.^{dcclxvi}

The Sephardim Jews arrived in America on the "Jewish Mayflower" (the *Saint Charles*) in 1654.^{dcclxvii} In medieval Spain and Portugal they had "lived as princes of the land."^{dcclxviii} Governor Peter Stuyvesant on September 22, 1654, wrote to the Dutch West Indies Company in Amsterdam of his concern of "their customary usury and deceitful trading with the Christians..."^{dcclxix} The 23 Jews had come with only their clothes on their backs.^{dcclxx} His charge of usury was a common one. "The ironic fact was that usury had been invented by a seventeenth-century Dutch Christian, Salmasius, who published three books on the subject between 1638 and 1640 urging the adoption of usury as an economic tool."^{dcclxxi} The Rev. John Megapolensis, head of the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam, wrote his archbishop in Holland: "These people have no other God than the unrighteous Mammon, and no other aim than to get possession of Christian property, and to win all other merchants by drawing all trade towards themselves."^{dcclxxii} A petition was drafted by the Jews in 1655 to the directors of the West India Company in Holland. It stated: "Your Honors should also consider that many of the Jewish nation are principal shareholders of the West India Company...and many of their Nation have also lost immense and great capital in its shares and obligations."^{dcclxxiii}

On April 26, 1655, the directors replied: "We would like to effectuate and fulfill your wishes and request that the territories no more be allowed to be infected by the people of the Jewish nation, for we see therefrom the same difficulties which you fear, but after having weighed and considered the matter, we observe that this would be somewhat unreasonable and unfair, especially because of the considerable loss sustained by this nation, with others, in the taking of Brazil, as also because of the large amount of capital which they still have invested in the shares of this company." The Jews were to be allowed to remain "provided the poor among them shall not become a burden to the company or to the community, but be supported by their own nation."^{dcclxxiv}

In 1660 England passed the Navigation Act regulating Colonial Commerce to meet English needs.

In 1664 the English seized New Netherland, Charles II awarded it and New Amsterdam to his brother the Duke of York. It becomes New York.

In 1676 Nathaniel Bacon led a rebellion against the aristocratic British Governor Berkeley by planters. He burned Jamestown Va. Bacon died and 23 followers were executed.

In 1676 on August 12 the bloody Indian War ended in New England.

In 1681 Louis XIV was persuaded to restart the persecution of the protestants. He revoked the "Edict of Nantes" on October 17, 1685. Those who refused to become Catholics were made outlaws. France lost some 400,000 inhabitants and some 60 million francs.^{dcclxxv}

In 1683 William Penn signed a Treaty with the Delaware Indians and made payment for Pennsylvania lands.

The 1688 English revolution followed the ascension of James II. There were 20 protestants for every Catholic and the members of the Society were imprisoned or banished.^{dcclxxvi}

Mary, the sister of Charles II and James II married the Prince of Orange--thus connecting the royal houses of Britain and Holland. James II's daughter, Mary II, married the son of the Prince of Orange-- William III. "The House of Orange-Nassau was a member of that treacherous German clique." The Whigs were headquartered in Holland which was under the House of Orange. From Holland they launched the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and placed William III on the English throne. This made the House of Orange the ruler of Holland, England and Germany.^{dcclxxvii} In 1688 the Order of Orange was formed as an anti-Catholic society modeled after Freemasonry. Once William III took the throne, he "quickly undertook to erect the same institutions in England as those which had been established by his dynasty in Holland: a strong parliament with a weakened monarchy and a central bank operating on an inflatable paper currency."^{dcclxxviii} After the American Revolution, the pattern of earlier revolutions was followed by creating a stronger legislature and weaker head of state.^{dcclxxix} Does this result from fear of

moneylenders

from strong kings? After the death of William III, his sister Anne was seated. Then, by prior arrangement, upon Anne's death the throne went to the rulers of the German State of Hannover who had earlier

married into the Stuart family. George I, who could not speak English, became King of England. The

Hanoverians provided England with all of its monarchs through 1901. Hanoverian descendents from

Queen Victoria's side have furnished the rest all the way up until today.^{dccclxxx} During the first century

and a half of Hanoverian rule, the kings of England married only the daughters of other German royal

families.^{dccclxxxi} It was decided not to allow a large standing army of native Britons. "Instead, whenever

England required a large number of troops, the Hanoverians used money from the British treasury to rent

mercenaries from their German friends and from their own German principality of Hannover, all at a

most handsome fee. The greatest number of mercenaries were provided by the royal family of Heese,

which had close and friendly ties to the German House of Hannover. A curious aspect of the mercenary

arrangement is that some important members of those German families, especially from Heese, later

emerged as leaders of a new type of Freemasonry which had been created to topple the Hanoverians from

the English throne!"^{dccclxxxii}

In 1692 the witchcraft delusion at Salem Mass. was inspired by preaching.

In 1694 the Bank of England was founded.

In 1699 French settlements were made in Louisiana and Mississippi.

In the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) Louis XIV of France placed his grandson upon the

throne of Spain. England, Austria, Holland, Denmark Portugal and several German states combined to

maintain the "balance of power."^{dccclxxxiii}

In 1702 Lord Cornbury, the Governor of New York and New Jersey, presided over the State Assembly--in drag.^{dccclxxxiv}

In 1709 British-Colonial troops captured Port Royal.

In 1712 on April 6 a slave revolt occurred in N.Y.

In the colonies social clubs were popular for "social intercourse, the interchange of ideas, and the generous absorption of liquor." "By 1715 the order of Free Masons had been established in America, and by the middle of the century there were lodges in the principal towns of all the colonies except North Carolina."^{dccclxxxv}

The oldest existing written Lodge record is that of a Lodge in Philadelphia in 1729. The lodge was called "St. John's" and Benjamin Franklin was made a Mason in it.^{dccclxxxvi}

In 1729 Franklin bought an interest in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

In 1730 Ben Franklin brought an illegitimate son home for his wife to raise.^{dccclxxxvii}

In 1730 Daniel Coxe of New Jersey was appointed Provincial Grand master of New York, new jersey, etc. There is no evidence he acted upon his authority.^{dccclxxxviii}

In 1732 Franklin published his first *Poor Richard's Almanac*.

In 1733 Henry Price returned from London with a written deputation from the Grand Lodge there to constitute a lodge in Boston. This was the first American Provincial Grand Lodge "to be constituted by written authorization from the Grand Lodge at London..." He was empowered to issued warrants to Lodges anywhere in North America.^{dccclxxxix}

The Colony of Georgia was founded for the relief of unfortunate debtors in 1733 after a member of Parliament, James Oglethorpe, investigated conditions in King George II's prisons.^{dcccxc} The right of initiative was embodied in the first Constitution of Georgia.^{dcccxcxi}

In 1735 freedom of speech was recognized In N.Y.

In 1738 Frederick the Great of Prussia claimed to have been initiated.^{dcccxcii}

In 1741 a second slave revolt occurred in N.Y.

In 1744 King George's War was fought with British and Colonials against the French.

In 1745 the Colonials captured Louisburg, Cape Breton Island.

In 1748 the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisburg, Cape Breton Island were returned to France.

Adam Weishaupt, the man who Louis Blanc called "the profoundest conspirator that ever existed", was born on February 6, 1748.^{dcccxciii} He was of Jewish descent and raised as a Catholic.^{dcccxciv}

In 1749 Massachusetts warranted the first Canadian lodge.^{dcccxcv}

In 1750 Italian Freemasonry was established in Rome by Jacobite exiles. Garibaldi was a Freemason and Freemasonry was a force by 1750.^{dcccxcvi}

In 1754 the French and Indian War began when the French entered Ft. Duquesne.

In 1756 the Seven Year's War began in Europe.

Saint Andrews Lodge was organized in 1756, However, it did not receive its charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland until September 4, 1760. On that day Paul Revere, a Goldsmith and engraver, was made an Entered Apprentice.^{dcccxcvii} St. John's Lodge was more elegant than St. Andrews but the two lodges often met together at various inns in Boston.^{dcccxcviii} Revere made Freemason

metals.^{dcccxcix} The Green Dragon Inn was bought by St. Andrews and the plan to destroy the tea was perfected either there or at Benjamin Ede's house.^{cm}

The oldest regular Freemason Lodge was founded in America two years before Paul Revere's birth. He was 14 when the Masons, with their regalia and aprons, paraded the streets of Boston in honor of the Feast of St. John.^{cmi} Revere was accepted into the Society at the age of 25.^{cmii}

Of the inner clubs, the Sons of Liberty was the most mysterious of all. They "did not take one life in Boston nor inflict serious or permanent physical injury."^{cmiii}

"Like the Masons, the Sons recognized each other by a secret language and wore metals. This

metal, suspended about the neck, had on one side an arm grasping a pole on top which was the

liberty cap and the words 'Sons of Liberty.' On the reverse, the Liberty Tree. They had no special

dress, like the Masonic apron, but wore cockades and (in honor of Wilkes in London) such insignia

as '45' on their hats. When on public display they kept military formations and once a year sat

down together to enormous feasts celebrating their 'march on Rome'--the fourteenth of August. At

will they could summon thousands for their 'high frolics,' but how many of the genuine toughs

of Boston were actually members we do not know."^{cmiv}

The annual feast day of the Sons of Liberty was August 14th: "It was their 'March on Rome.'"^{cmv}

In 1757 the Jesuit confessors were driven out of the Royal family and the members of the Society were forbidden to preach in Portugal. This followed a guerilla war successfully fought in Uruguay that resulted in land being taken from Portugal for Spain. The Prime Minister obtained an inquiry into their conduct by Pope Benedict XIV "and finally banned the Society from all his territories."^{cmvi}

The first assault against the Society came in Catholic Portugal and was probably linked to English

influence.^{cmvii} The marquis of Pombal in 1757 drove out the Jesuit confessors from the royal family and forbade the order to preach. Eventually he banished the society from all his

territories.^{cmviii} Liberals expelled the Jesuits. The Jesuits only lived in peace where Protestantism was in the majority such as England, Sweden, Denmark and the United States

and where the order was never able to exert a considerable political influence.^{cmix}

In 1758 a Council of Emperors of the East and West selected 25 of the Degrees in a system called "The Rite of Perfection." Stephen Marin was deputized to set up Councils in the Western Hemisphere in 1761.^{cmx}

In 1758 George Washington, groom-to-be, wrote a love letter to Sally Fairfax, his next-door neighbor's wife.^{cmxi}

The oldest masonic Lodge room in the U.S. dates from 1760. It is at Prentiss House, Marblehead, Massachusetts.^{cmxii} In 1760 the Grand Lodge officially declared the Holy Bible to

be one of the Great Lights and along with the Square and Compasses it was placed on the Altar. This was in part a response to the rise of Protestant Denominations and because Solomon's temple was the natural symbol for architecture. The Holy Bible was not used as a theological book but as a Great Light "one of three, and each of the other two stands on a parity with it."^{cmxiii}

Before Jacob Frank died in 1791, another Jewish revival movement emerged called Hassidism (1760-1810). It was founded by the mystic Israel *Baal Shem*. A popular emphasis was placed on the Cabala in order to make of Jewish tradition a mass movement.^{cmxiv} Judaeo-Christian sects used rituals based on esoteric doctrine and worshipped a Napoleon-Messiah.^{cmxv}

In France, as elsewhere, the order insinuated itself first among the people at court and then into the upper classes.^{cmxvi} Louis XIV enjoyed the "laxism" of the Jesuit confessors and so their influence extended to being the exclusive confessors for the royal family.^{cmxvii} In April 1762 the society was accused of using indirect and secret means in France to usurp all authority.

On April 6, 1762, the French Parliament accused the Jesuits of being "a political body working untiringly at usurping all authority, by all kinds of indirect, secret and devious means." The statement of arrests also described the Order as "perverse, a destroyer of all religious and honest principles, insulting to christian morals, pernicious to civil society, hostile to the rights of the nation, the royal power, and even the security of the sovereigns and obedience of their subjects; suitable to stir up the greatest disturbances in the States, conceive and maintain the worst kind of corruption in men's hearts." This indictment followed the bankruptcy of Father La Valette (a businessman who handled large transactions in sugar and coffee for the Company). "Its refusal to pay the Father's debts was fatal."^{cmxviii} The Society's properties were confiscated for the benefit of the Crown and members were unable to stay without submitting to the general rules of France's clergy. Despite a bull proclaing the Order's innocence, which was obtained by its General Ricci from Pope Clement XIII, the Bourbons in Spain suppressed them. They were banished by the governments of Naples, Parma and even the Grand-master of Malta.^{cmxix}

In 1763 on February 10 the British tightened colonial administration and signed a peace.

In 1764 the Sugar Act placed duties on lumber, foodstuffs, molasses and rum in colonies.

In 1765 Amschel was introduced by the General to Prince William--heir to the principality of Hesse-Cassel. Prince William traded in human flesh and supplied 12-year olds to his mad cousin George III to fight the colonists. He was convinced by von Estorff that collecting rare coins was a good investment.^{cmxx} The Rothschilds became hereditary Habsburg barons in 1823.^{cmxxi}

In 1765 the Stamp Act required revenue stamps to defray cost of troops.

In 1765 (Oct. 7-25) nine colonies adopt Bill of Rights opposing "Taxation Without Representation and trial without jury by Admiralty Courts.

In 1766 on March 17 the Stamp Act was repealed.

In 1766 a group of mostly rebel spirits from the excellent schools of the Jesuits "set themselves under the leadership of Diderot to scheme out, in a group of works, a new

world." They were known as the "Encyclopedists." The "Economists" or "Physiocrats" denounced the institution of private property and proposed communism.^{cmxxii}

In 1767 the Townsend Acts levied taxes on glass, painter's lead, paper and tea.

In 1767 a lodge was founded by Frederick called the Order of the Architects of Africa (devoted to the Manichean heresy) and the Knights of Light (practicing the magical arts).^{cmxxiii} One of the many titles used by the Masonic secret societies which he founded was the Illuminati.^{cmxxiv}

In 1768 Thomas Jefferson seduced Betsey Walker, the wife of a close friend.^{cmxxv}

On February 2, 1769, Clement XIII died the night before he was to tell the cardinals about his resolution to comply with the wishes of the Courts to suppress the Jesuits.^{cmxxvi}

Clement XIII, elected in 1758, resolved to rein in the Jesuits and then died the night before he was to act. In 1773 dissolution was signed by Clement XIV. He said "this suppression will kill me." He said:

"I have cut off my right hand."^{cmxxvii} On September 22, 1774 the Pope died of poisoning. At this time the Empress of Austria had banned the order which was welcome educationally only in Prussia (until 1786) and Russia. Pope Pius XVII reestablished the order in 1814. The eclipse lasted forty years after the French Revolution.^{cmxxviii} While the Jesuits constantly inculcated a thorough contempt of worldly things in their doctrines, they "eagerly grasped at them in their lives.. They "cried down worldly things because they wanted to obtain them, and cried up spiritual things because they wanted to dispose of them."^{cmxxix}

In 1770 on March 5 some British troops fired into a mob at the Boston Massacre.

1770 was peak of old M2.

Adam Weishaupt was a professor of Canon law teaching at Ingolstadt University. In 1770 he defected from Christianity and was retained by the professional money lenders to revise and modernize the age-old Protocols of Zionism.^{cmxxx} "In 1770 the money lenders (who had recently organized the House of Rothschild), retained him to revise and modernize the age-old 'protocols' designed to give the Synagogue of Satan ultimate world domination so they can impose the Luciferian ideology upon what remains of the Human Race, after the final cataclysm, by use of Satanic despotism."^{cmxxxi} In 1770 a grand convention was held of all Masonic lodges which claimed descent from the Templar Order. At this time, Prussia was ruled by Frederick the Great. He was both a Freemason and an occultist.^{cmxxxii}

Adam Weishaupt was early trained by the Jesuits and was inspired with a violent dislike for the Order. He turned to the doctrines of the Manicheans and in 1771 was said to be initiated by a merchant named

Kolmer.^{cmxxxiii} Kolmer spent five years training him.^{cmxxxiv} As an undergraduate, he "studied the ancient pagan religions and was familiar with the Eleusinian mysteries and the theories of the Greek mystic Pythagoras." He made a draft of a model constitution for a secret society while he was a student.^{cmxxxv} Weishaupt, who spent five years in meditation, obtained copies of the the Kabbalah, The Major Keys of Solomon, The Lesser Keys of Solomon, The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion, the Book of Shadows and the Necronicon to develop his plan. He became an active supporter of the Protestant cause and was involved in a series of bitter arguments with members of the Catholic clergy after he began teaching law at the University.^{cmxxxvi} Weishaupt wrote to a friend that the origin of the Secret Doctrine must be kept hidden so that the world would think that it was new.^{cmxxxvii} He studied Rosseau and Voltaire and the anti-Christian doctrines of the Manicheans. Voltaire was described by J. Cretineau-Joly as "the most perfect incarnation of satan that the world has ever seen."^{cmxxxviii}

Weishaupt taught that civilization was a mistake and agreed with Voltaire that man should return to raw nature:

"Love of God, love of country, and love of family must give way to an intense hatred of Christ and a vague concept of love for a universal happy family--always, of course, under the watchful eyes and forceful direction of the elistis Illuminati. Weihaupt predicted that mankind, in this natural state unhindered by Christianity, patriotism and love of one's family, would reach 'its highest perfection' and ultimately develop 'the capacity for governing itself.'"^{cmxxxix}

In May of 1773 East India tea ships were turned back at Boston, New York and Philidelphia.

On July 21, 1773, Pope Clement XIV "forever annulled and extinguished the Jesuit order."^{cmxli} The Pope was short-lived.^{cmxli} "Only Frederik of Prussia and Catherine II, empress of Russia, welcomed them in their countries as educators."^{cmxlii} Before the Illuminati was established on May 1, 1776, the Jesuits had been dethroned. They were not restored until the Restoration in 1814. The suppression of the Jesuits began in 1773.^{cmxliii} Clement XIV issued his "Brief of Suppression" on July 21, 1773.^{cmxliv} The Bull proclaiming that the Pope had dominion over the entire Christian world, religious and secular, was dropped without explanation during the reign of Clement XIV (1769-74).^{cmxlv}

In 1773 on October 13 a cargo ship was burned At Annapolis.

In 1773 on December 16 the "Boston Tea Party" took place and cargo was thrown overboard.

In 1773 a meeting of thirteen men was held in Frankfurt. It was called by Mayer Rothschild^{cmxlvi} as an appeal to other wealthy men to pool their wealth and adopt a plan for world revolution and conquest.^{cmxlvii} All communists use the pentagram or five-pointed star as one of their insignia. The color red relates to Rothschild which literally means red shield. Revelations mentions a "Scarlet Coloured Beast" that ascends out of the bottomless pit.^{cmxlviii} The name Rothschild means "Roth's Child" or "Son of Wrath." The private coven of Weishaupt in 1776 was the Golden Dawn which is still the Rothschild's private coven today. Weishaupt was a Catholic Priest who defected to the Rothschilds:

"This Illuminati was organized by one Adam Weishaupt, born a Jew, who was converted

to Catholicism and became a Catholic priest and then, at the behest of the then newly organized House of Rothschild, defected and organized The Illuminati. Naturally, the Rothschilds financed that operation and every war since then, beginning with the French Revolution, has been promoted by the Illuminati operating under various names and guises.

I say under various names and guises because, after the Illuminati was exposed and became too notorious, Weishaupt and his co-conspirators began to operate under various other names.^{cmlxix}

In 1774 he first made contact with a Masonic lodge but he was "disappointed by what he discovered."^{cml}

In 1774 the "Intolerable Acts" curtailed Mass. self-rule and barred the use of Boston Harbor until tea was paid for.

In 1774 (September 5-Oct. 26) the First Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia and protests British measures. Call was made for civil disobedience.

In 1774 Rhode Island abolished slavery.

In 1775 on March 23 Patrick Henry addressed Va. Convention and said "give me liberty or give me death."

In 1776 the American War of Independence begins over money and commerce.

The Illuminati was dedicated to overcoming princely powers then known and to the diffusion of anti-religious ideas.^{cml} Initiates were taught that part of their service to the Society was to gain financial and social power to then be placed at the disposal of the group. Priests were informed that the plan was to destroy princes and prelates all over the world and to remove all feelings of local nationality in the minds of men. This was to be done by infiltrating high positions in education, administration and the Press. Rationalism was to replace God. Those who reached the highest position of Rex (King) learned that they were now equal to a king^{cml} and that all men were capable of equal advancement. Hence, the need for kings over ordinary mortals was an illusion.^{cml}

The Illuminati formented the colonial wars, including the American War for Independence, to weaken the British Empire. The French Revolution was scheduled for 1789.^{cml} The Illuminati operates on a very long-term basis. They plan for years and even centuries.^{cml}

Adam Weishaupt had the code name Spartacus and was named after the leader who led a major slave uprising in Rome and kept Rome in terror and uproar for three years.^{cml} He assumed the name "Spartacus."^{cml} The principal of Weishaupt was Cato--Herr von Zwack who was the privy councillor to the Prince von Salm.^{cml} The Marquis di Constanza was Diomedes.^{cml}

Massenhausen was Ajax.^{cmlx} Hertel was Marius.^{cmlxi} Baron Mengenhofen was Sylla.^{cmlxii} Knigge was Philo.^{cmlxiii} Count Mirabeau was Cornelius Scipio.^{cmlxiv} Nicholai was Lucian.^{cmlxv} John Robison was a high degree Mason in the Scottish Rite and was professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburg University. He was also Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinberg. At a time when Internationist Masons were being recruited by Weishaupt, Robison was invited over to Europe.^{cmlxvi} According to Robison, the Illuminati began as an aberration in Freemasonry started by Adam Weishaupt. He was assisted by Baron Adolf Franz Friedrich Knigge (1752-1796).^{cmlxvii} An alphabetical list of Robison's named Illuminati members and their occupations has been made.^{cmlxviii}

Weishaupt's task of revision was completed on May 1, 1776.^{cmlxix} May 1 is the great day in all Communist nations to this very day.^{cmlxx} Initially the Illuminati was called the Order of Perfectibilists. The first meeting was attended by five individuals.^{cmlxxi} Weishaupt combined the grades of the Masons and the Jesuits. He respected the efficiency of the Jesuits and imitated their methods while opposing their views.^{cmlxxii} No Jews or Jesuits were to be admitted into the Order of the Illuminati without special permission. Ex-Jesuits were to be "avoided like the plague."^{cmlxxiii} Fools with money, however, were particularly welcomed.^{cmlxxiv}

The word "Illuminati" means "holders of the light." In 1776 this age-old organization was revitalized with the objective of bringing about a One-World government. Some 2,000 were recruited from the most intelligent men in the fields of Arts and Letters, Education, the Sciences, Finance and Industry.^{cmlxxv} The Illuminati refers to those baptized who were given a lighted candle as a symbol of being illuminated by the Holy Ghost. It is a republican society of deists founded by Adam Weishaupt (1748-1830) to establish religion consistent with "sound reasons."^{cmlxxvi} They were also called "Perfectibilists."^{cmlxxvii}

Weishaupt launched the Illuminati in Munich, Germany on May 1, 1776 during a meeting of his confederates. The group was founded on the premise that the end justifies the means^{cmlxxviii} and that the good of the Order justifies calumnies, poisoning, murders, perjuries, treasons, rebellions and all that men call crime.^{cmlxxix} Its doctrines included the creation of a universal regime of domination and a form of government that would spread over the entire world.^{cmlxxx} Weishaupt, Lenin and Marx publicly proclaimed that the State would wither away. In private they believed "than the average man was too stupid to govern himself and that a self-appointed inner-circle or Illuminati would secretly rule."^{cmlxxxi}

Weishaupt taught that religious freedom was the right of everyone and opposed the sexual straight-jacket imposed by the puritanical teachings of the church.^{cmlxxxii}

The Illuminati goal was to abolish Christianity^{cmlxxxiii} and overturn all civil government.^{cmlxxxiv} The aims have been summarized as consisting of six points: 1) The abolition of Monarchy and all ordered Government, 2) abolition of private property, 3) abolition of inheritance, 4)

abolition of patriotism, 5) abolition of the family (i.e. of marriage and all morality, and the institution of the communal education of children) and 6) abolition of all religion.^{cmlxxxv} After about five years of "meditation", the renewer of the plan called for deliverance from the bondage of religion and the end of both the family and national life.^{cmlxxxvi} His initiates were told: "Patriotism gave birth to Localism, to the family spirit, and finally to Egotism...Diminish, do away with this love of country, and men will once more learn to know and love each other as men, there will be no more partiality, the ties between hearts will unroll and extend."^{cmlxxxvii}

His goals have been summarized as "a utopian superstate with the abolition of private property, social authority and nationality. In this anarchist state human beings would live in harmony within a universal brotherhood, based on free love, peace, spiritual wisdom, and equality."^{cmlxxxviii}

Adam Weishaupt's goals included "a utopian superstate with the abolition of private property, social authority and nationality. In this anarchist state human beings would live in harmony within a universal brotherhood, based on free love, peace, spiritual wisdom, and equality."^{cmlxxxix} He stated: "Salvation does not lie where strong thrones are defended by swords, where the smoke of censers ascends to heaven or where thousands of strong men pace the rich fields of harvest."^{cmxc} The revolution which is about to break will be sterile if it is not complete."^{cmxci}

The objective of destroying all existing governments and religions was to be obtained "by dividing the masses of people, whom Weishaupt termed goyim or human cattle, into opposing camps in ever increasing numbers on political, social, economic and defense issues, the very conditions we have in our country today."^{cmxcii} The methods were numerous:

"They took aliases like 'Spartacus'; they used misleading language or doubletalk; they denied the existence of the Illuminati when questioned by governments; they lied when it served their purposes; and like modern-day communists, they used any means, no matter how brutal, immoral, or illegal, to achieve their ends--the absolute destruction of Christian civilization, and the creation of a BRAVE NEW WORLD in an atheistic new age where, in the name of humanism, illuminated man would perfect and worship himself."^{cmxciii}

Further, it sought to abolish family^{cmxciv} life by preaching the warmest concern for humanity and making people indifferent to all other relations.^{cmxcv} The Illuminati thought that men were pushed into more noble pursuits and towards religion by traditional women: "The New Order, by changing women, could hopefully force the sentiments of men to change, and they would not be so "foolish as to keep in force laws which cramp their strongest desires. Then will the rich have their harems and the poor their drudges."^{cmxcvi}

Women were to won over by vanity, curiosity, sensuality and inclination. They were to be divided into two classes: those who were respectable and those that would help satisfy the pleasures of the brothers.^{cmxcvii} Both men and women were initiated into the Order and Weishaupt taught sexual equality.^{cmxcviii}

The plan included the use of monetary and sex bribery to control men already in high

places and fields of endeavor. Once recruited, these men were to be held in bondage by application of political and other forms of blackmail, threats of financial ruin, public exposure, and physical harm, even death to themselves and loved members of their families.^{cmxcix}

Jesus Christ was recognized to novices as the Grand Master and "if Christ exhorted his disciples to despise riches it was in order to prepare the world for the community of goods that should do away with property."^{mm} Later, at the grade of Priest, the initiate was told that "the pretended religion of Christ was othing else than the work of priests, of imposture and of tyranny."^{mi}

The Illuminati sought to acquire direction over education (professional chairs) and managment of the church (pulpit).^{mii} Also, students possessing exceptional mental ability belonging to well-bred families with international leanings were to be selected and recommended for special training in Internationalism through scholarships.^{miii} These scholars were to be convinced that those with special talent and brains have the right to rule those less gifted. In addition to Rhodes scholarships,^{miv} Illuminati schools were established at Gordonstoun in Scotland, Salem in Germany and Anavryta in Greece.^{mv} The students, once graduated, were to be used as agents and placed behind the scenes of all governments as experts and specialists so they would advise the top executives to adopt policies which would bring about the destruction of the governments and religions they were elected or appointed to serve.^{mvi}

Further, the Illuminati planned to gain absolute control over the press so that all news and information distributed to the public would convince the masses that the only solution to many and varied problems was a one-world government.^{mvi} Practically all the movie lots in Hollywood are owned by the Lehmans, Kuhn, Loeb & Company, Goldman-Sachs and other international bankers. They also control all national radio and TV channels as well as every chain of metropolitan newspapers and magazines. The same power is exercised over the AP and UPI.^{mviii}

Weishaupt stated that "We must take care that our writers be well puffed, and that the reviewers do not depreciate them; therefore we must endeavor by every means to gain over the reviewers and journalists; and we must also try to gain the booksellers, who in time will see it is in their interest to side with us."^{mix}

The British, unlike Holland, had instituted anti-Semitic programs. "As Revolutionary sentiments were marshalling themselves, there was no question where most of the New York Sephardim would stand: squarelya gainst the British."^{mx} "From the beginning, of course, the spirit that guided the American Revolution had strong Judaic overtones. The Old Testament

had become, in many ways, a Revolutionary textbook."^{mxii} "It was to the Old Testament that the Puritans turned to find God. They regarded the New Testament as merely the story of Christ. In England the Puritans had been called 'Jewish fellow travelers,' and they compared their flight to America with the Jews' escape from Egypt."^{mxii}

There was a proposal that Hebrew be made the official language in the colonies. When Harvard was founded it was on the regular curriculum. John Cotton proposed that the Mosaic Code be used as the basis for Massachusetts's laws.^{mxiii} The American revolutionaries likened themselves to the Jews, and King George III to the Pharaoh. They quoted Samuel. In 1775 the Rev. Jonathan Mayhew likened the American colonists to the people of Israel that resisted the unjust taxation of Solomon's successor.^{mxiv} The Rev. Samuel Langdon, President of Harvard, preached that just as it was wrong for ancient Israel to take a king, it was wrong for the colonists to accept a king who was a tyrant.^{mxv} Ezra Stiles of Yale traced the evolution of the democratic form of government from Palestine to America and called America "God's American Israel" and George Washington was termed "the American Joshua" called forth to set his people free.^{mxvi}

On May 1, 1776 the Illuminati was founded. The year 1776 appears on the reverse side of the Great Seal. The 13 Stars form the Star of David.

In the May 1776 publication of Virginia's Declaration of Rights, Mason noted among the inherent natural rights "among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and preserving and obtaining happiness and safety."^{mxvii}

According to Manly P. Hall, many of the founders of America were Masons but they received their aid from a "secret body" in Europe to establish America for a "peculiar and particular" purpose that was only known to the 'initiated few.'^{mxviii} Eight signers of the Declaration have been proven Masons while twenty-four others have been claimed by the Brotherhood.^{mxix}

Of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, 53 were Master Masons.^{mxix} The Rothschilds supplied 16,000 Hessian soldiers to oppose Washington.^{mxxi} A retired Harvard professor told students in his Oklahoma high school class that Hamilton and Washington agreed to a central bank if the war was ended.^{mxvii} Robert Morris, the financier of the American Revolution, got his money from Haym Solomon--the richest man in the U.S. at the time. Soloman was loaned his money by Myer Amschel.^{mxviii} George Washington was initiated in 1752.^{mxvii} He took his first degrees in the lodge of Fredericksburg, Virginia on November 4, 1752.^{mxvii} Twenty four of his major generals were Masons as were thirty of his thirty three brigadier generals.^{mxvii} The dollar bill bears his portrait on its front and the all-seeing-eye symbol of Freemasonry on the back. "Washington refused to become head of Masonry for the whole of the newly formed United States, and U.S. Freemasonry came to be organized on a state-by-state basis."^{mxvii} George Washington visited a British military Lodge under a flag of truce and received a degree in it (probably the Mark degree).^{mxviii} Old Juba, Washington's trusted slave, used to row a priest across the Potomac to visit him and "Marse George made the sign of the Cross befo' he eat." The tale of the skeleton in the family closet was the conversion of George to "Papistry." Bishop Carroll made the statement that Washington died as did Emperor Valentinian who was received into the Church before his death.^{mxix} Six of Washington's aids were Freemasons.^{mxix}

On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed three men to prepare a seal for the

U.S.--Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams and Thomas Jefferson. The committee's design "depicted Pharaoh crowned, in an open chariot, with a sword in his hand, passing through the divided waters of the Red Sea in pursuit of the Israelites. On the opposite shore stood Moses bathed in light from a pillar of fire, extending his hands toward the sea and bidding the waters to close and swallow Pharaoh. The legend emblazoned upon the seal was: 'Rebellion against tyranny is obedience to God.' The theme, of course, was freedom, and this first Great Seal of the United States seems somewhat more appropriate than the present, more warlike seal, with its fierce eagle^{mxxxix} clutching a handful of arrows."^{mxxxii}

In Holland, where so many of the better off and the intelligentsia had fled, "the phoenix was adopted as the symbol of the elite Sephardic Jews, representing their rise from the ashes of the Inquisition."^{mxxxiii} On the front of the Great seal the eagle has a small tuft at the back of the head. This indicates a hybrid combination of an eagle and the mythical phoenix. The New York Excelsior coin of 1787 shows a thin, long-necked, crested profile of the phoenix. The phoenix was one of the most familiar symbols of both the Egyptian and Atlantean cultures.^{mxxxiv} It serves primarily as a symbol of Atlantis reborn in America.^{mxxxv}

Most of the designs submitted "had the Phoenix bird on its nest of flames as the central motif."^{mxxxvi} Franklin gave his approval to the Phoenix saying that a wild turkey had good character and was a fowl with a marked aversion to the color red.^{mxxxvii} He was bitterly disappointed when told the bird was intended to represent an eagle. He remarked that an eagle was a bird of prey and lacked the respectable qualities of the wild turkey.^{mxxxviii} A man accepted into the temples was a man twice-born or re-born. The Phoenix is generally regarded as representing immortality and resurrection.^{mxxxix} The bird on the original seal was not a wild turkey or an eagle "but the Phoenix, the ancient symbol of human aspiration toward Universal good. The beak is of a different shape, the neck is much longer, and the small tuft of hair at the back of the head leaves no doubt as to the artist's intention."^{mxl} The eagle, in Egyptian lore, was wise because his wings bore him above the clouds nearer to the source of light.^{mxli} The eagle has been linked to the sun as a deity and it is the only bird that is said to symbolically look directly into the Sun's rays.^{mxlii} The eagle on the seal has nine tail feathers and either 32 or 33 feathers on each of its two wings. The nine tail feathers represent the nine beings in the innermost circle of enlightenment in the "Great White Brotherhood" or the Illuminati.^{mxliii} There are also nine degrees in the New York Rite of Freemasonry. This may be the most plausible explanation.^{mxliv} The 32 on the right side represent the 32 degrees in the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry and the 33 on the left side are symbolic of the honorary 33rd degree.^{mxlv}

On the dollar bill there are 13 leaves in the olive branches, 13 bars and stripes in the shield, 13 arrows, 13 letters in "E Pluribus Unum" on the ribbon, 13 stars in the green crest above, 13 granite stones in the Pyramid, and 13 letters in "Annuit Coeptis."^{mxlvi} The words "NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM" are translated to "New World Order."^{mxlvii} This is the future one thousand year reign of Lord Maitreya "the earth's representative of the sun-god, Lucifer. And the future period is symbolized by the unfinished pyramid, signifying that the future work has yet to be done."^{mxlviii} The front of the dollar bill

has the seal of the United States, made up of a key, square, and the Scales of Justice as well as a compass.^{mxlix} Stan Deyo, in *The Cosmic Conspiracy*, assigned 13 "to Satan."^{mi}

The great pyramid of Gizah composed of the 13 rows of masonry, showing 72 stones^{mli}, appears on the reverse side of the Great Seal. Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard was displeased with this side saying it "can hardly look otherwise than as a dull emblem of a masonic Fraternity."^{mlii} to the ancient Egyptians it was the shrine tomb of the god hermes, or Thot, "the personification of Universal Wisdom."^{mliii} The pyramid represents human society itself--incomplete.^{mliv} In the lost Atlantis there was a great university. "The University was in the form of an immense pyramid with many galleries and corridors, and on the top was an observatory for the study of the stars. This temple to the sciences in the old Atlantis is shadowed forth in the seal of the new Atlantis."^{mlv} "There is only one possible origin for these symbols, and that is the secret societies which came to this country 150 years before the Revolutionary War."^{mlvi}

The "ubiquity of Masonic Law" is symbolized by the All-Seeing Eye.^{mlvii} It is everywhere so no Mason can hide from it. It is also a symbol of a deity. The "eye" represents Osirus.^{mlviii} Isis was the guiding light of the profession of prostitution while Osirus was the chief evil God. He was the prince of the Egyptian underground and the prince of the dead.^{mlix} The triangle around the "eye" is the Masonic symbol of the Great Architect.^{mlx} The five-pointed star, according to Albert Pike, represents SIRUS (the Dog-star). "The Blazing Star has been regarded as an emblem of Omniscience, or the All-seeing Eye, which to the Egyptian Initiates was the emblem of Osirus, the Creator."^{mlxi} Sirius was known as the red star.^{mlxii} The sun with a dot in the center represents the Mason, personally.^{mlxiii} The phrase "E pluribus unum" means "one out of many." The double meaning is the unification of the American states into the United States and the ultimate goal which is "a unification of nations into one world state."^{mlxiv} Manly P. Hall predicted: "Osirus will rise in splendor from the dead and rule the world through those sages and philosophers in whom wisdom has become incarnate."^{mlxv} The September 1950 copy of the *New Age* magazine contained an article by C. William Smith, who said:

"God's plan is dedicated to the unification of all races, religions and creeds. This plan, dedicated to the new order of things, is to make all things new -- a new nation, a new race, a new civilization and a new religion, a nonsectarian religion that has already been called the religion of 'The Great Light.'

Looking back into history, we can easily see that the Guiding Hand of Providence has chosen the Nordic people to bring in and unfold the new order of the world. Records clearly show that 95 percent of the colonists were Nordics -- Anglo-Saxons.

Providence has chosen the Nordic race to unfold the 'New Age' of the world -- a 'Novus Ordo Seclorum.'...God's great plan in America for the dawn of the New Age of the world."^{mlxvi}

Despite the popular support for the Declaration of Independence, Congress had great difficulties mobilizing sufficient men, material and supplies for the war. "America had been totally dependent on Great Britain for textiles, gunpowder, muskets, finished iron products such as caannon, and innumerable other small, but critical supplies for a war economy. Now Britain would not only not supply these goods, but was patrolling the east coast line in hopes

of preventing goods from other countries from making it into port."^{mlxvii} Franklin was sent to France to obtain supplies.^{mlxviii} A pseudo-left denouncement of the "profiteers" was directed at Silas Deane "the man who handled the business end of Franklin's diplomatic mission for the first two years of the war."^{mlxix}

Patrick Henry said: "To our own country must we look for the biggest part of that liberty and freedom that yet remains, or is to be expected among mankind...For while the greatest part of the nations of the earth are held together under the yoke of universal slavery, the North American provinces yet remain the country of free men: the asylum. and the last, to which such may yet flee from the common deluge." He added "our native country...bids the fairest of any to promote the perfection and happiness of mankind..." To Henry the cause of America "is the cause of self-defense, of public faith, and of the liberties of mankind...In our destruction, liberty itself expires, and human nature will despair of evermore regaining its first and original dignity."^{mlxx}

While Locke taught that the proper concern of government was protecting life, liberty and property, Jefferson did not use the word property in the July 4, 1776 Declaration of Independence. The "pursuit of happiness" was the phrase substituted. Later, when Lafayette showed Jefferson an early draft of the French Declaration of the Rights of Man, Jefferson suggested that the word "property" be dropped.^{mlxxi}

In 1777 on November 15 the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" were adopted by the Continental Congress.

In 1777 Congress suggested that the states expropriate all who had "forfeited the right to protection". The U.S. government eventually paid 4,118 claims totalling 3.3 million pounds under the British-American peace treaty.^{mlxxii}

Weishaupt was initiated into the Masonic Order, the Lodge Theodore of Good Council, in Munich, Germany, in 1777. His purpose in joining was infiltration.^{mlxxiii} Weishaupt became a Freemason in 1777.

Towards the end of 1778 the idea was conceived of merging the two societies. In July 1789 Freiherr von

Knigge was initiated into the first grade of Illuminism.^{mlxxiv}

Massachusetts, in 1778, most likely became the "first polity in history to use the constitutional

referendum..."^{mlxxv} The people of Massachusetts defeated the first state constitutional referendum for lack of a Bill of Rights and because it had been drafted by an ordinary legislature rather than by a special

constitutional convention.^{mlxxvi} The revised Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 remains in force today and is "the oldest of the state constitutions still in force."^{mlxxvii}

In New Hampshire the first proposed Constitution was rejected in 1779 on similar grounds as in

Massachusetts. It was also revised and went into effect in 1784. Other constitutions adopted by referendum

of the people included Rhode Island (1788), Maine (1816), Mississippi (1817), Connecticut (1818) and Alabama (1819).^{mlxxviii}

In Breslau the Bund front organization was the Illuminati lodge (Society of Bretheren) founded in 1779. When Geiger spoke to the synagogue, he was the subject of protest by the chief rabbi Salomon A. Tikin.^{mlxxix} Tikin was suspended on phony charges by the super-rich Bundists.^{mlxxx}

On Yom Kippur Eve, 1779, Washington's soldiers, unpaid for months, were at a point of mutiny before a battle:

"At last a desperate Washington sent a messenger on horseback through the night to Philadelphia with instructions to obtain, from Haym Salomon, a loan of \$400,000, an enormous sum in those days, to pay and provision his troops. The messenger found Salomon in the synagogue, and a hasty whispered conference took place. Salomon rose and quickly moved about the synagogue, collecting certain friends. A small group left together, and that night the money was raised. Did Haym Salomon himself contribute \$240,000 of the money? So the legend, perpetuated in many accounts, insists."^{mlxxxi}

In 1780 Moses M. Hays introduced the Scottish Rite^{mlxxxii} to the Newport Lodge in the U.S.^{mlxxxiii}

In the United States, the Hamilton plan proposed the creation of a bank supported by the monied interest. He stated on September 3, 1780: "Paper credit never was long supported in any country, on a national scale, where it was not founded on the joint basis of public and private credit...The only certain manner to obtain a permanent paper credit is to engage the monied interest immediately in it by making them contribute the whole or part of the stock and by giving them the whole or part of the profits."^{mlxxxiv} The first step in establishing the bank "will be to engage a number of monied men of influence to relish the project and make it a business."^{mlxxxv} The bank's notes would "bear interest to obtain a ready currency and to induce the holders to prefer them to specie to prevent too great a run upon the bank at any time beyond its ability to pay."^{mlxxxvi} The First Bank was modeled after the Bank of England. Hamilton wrote on September 3, 1780: "The Bank of England unites public authority and faith with private credit, and hence we see what a vast fabric of paper credit is raised on a visionary basis. Had it not been for this, England would never have found sufficient funds to carry on its wars, but for the help of this she has done. and is doing wonders. The bank of Amsterdam is on a similar foundation."

Hamilton said in his letter to Robert Morris on April 30, 1781: "The tendency of a national bank is to increase public and private credit. The former gives power to the state for the protection of its rights and interests, and the latter facilitate and extends the operation of commerce among individuals."^{mlxxxvii} Hamilton praised the British war machine's credit: "Great Britain is indebted for the immense efforts she has been able to make in so many illustrious and successful wars essentially to that vast fabric of credit raised on this foundation. Tis by this alone she now menaces our independence."^{mlxxxviii}

Between 1776 and 1782 all three Great Seal committees appointed by Congress included members

holding various positions in Freemasonry.^{mlxxxix}

The Congress approved the Great Seal design on June 20, 1782. However, the reverse side was rarely used. It did not appear publicly until the one dollar bill, starting with the series 1935A.^{mx}

On July 16, 1782 the Illuminati merged with the Order of Freemasons: "Illuminism was injected into Freemasonry by indoctrinating the Masonic leaders..."^{mxci}

In 1783 the Mass. Supreme Court outlawed slavery noting that the Mass. Bill of Rights stated that "all men are born free and equal."

Four professors of the Mariane Academy were summoned for questioning by the Bavarian government in 1783.^{mxcii}

In September of 1783, Weishaupt wrote to Marius (Canon Hertel) asking him to get a doctor to kill his sister-in-law who he apparently had gotten pregnant.^{mxciiii} It was brought out that the Order of Illuminati abjured Christianity and refused admission to its higher degrees to all who believed in the Catholic three confessions.^{mxciiv}

The German Illuminati spread to France. It was said that the Marquis of Gerardin, who protected Rousseau and later gave him a tomb on his estate, used his chateau as one of the chief lodges. It was presided over by St. Germain who claimed to be over a thousand years old and able to make gold (Plato?). His claimed immortality ended in 1784.^{mxcv} The oath required candidates to swear to sever all bonds to all and to accept a new chief.^{mx cvi} Note: Compare to Jesuit oath by Carol White.

In 1784 Weishaupt issued the orders for the French Revolution. A copy of the plans and a book containing the entire Illuminati plans was sent by a courier to Robespierre in Paris. However, due to a stroke of lightning, the courier was killed and the documents were turned over the Bavarian authorities.^{mx cvii} The 1784 incident can be termed an "Act of God."^{mx cviii}

In 1785 an Illuminati messenger was struck by lightning. The rulers of Europe refused to listen when warned of the plan. Nesta Webster wrote: "The extravagance of the scheme therein propounded rendered it unbelievable, and the rulers of Europe, refusing to take Illuminism seriously, put it aside as a chimera (a foolish fancy)."^{mx cxix}

In 1785 the Bavarian government outlawed the Illuminati and closed the lodges of the Grand Orient.

In the following year, full details were published.^{mc} The revelations in "The Original Writings of the Order and Sect of the Illuminati" caused the name "Illuminati" to become a dirty word and forced Weishaupt to go underground. Still, the warnings were ignored by the French authorities and the revolution went ahead as scheduled.^{mc i}

After the inquiry it was discovered that Weishaupt was the head of the Order. He had his professorship chair taken away and was banished from Bavaria. From there he went to Rogenberg where

he continued his activities. Two Italians (the Marquis Constanza and the Marquis Savioli) were also banished as well as an attorney named Zwack. Others were imprisoned.^{mccii}

Weishaupt refused a pension and blamed his downfall on the Jesuits whom he hated and who considered his chair to be their prerogative.^{mcciii} Little was heard of him after his banishment. It was rumored that Weishaupt and Zwack carried on the society in Saxe-Coburg and the Netherlands.^{mcciv} Weishaupt and his followers were forced to flee to France where he created the Jacobine Society or the Sons of Jacob.^{mccv} This society first perverted, then recruited, a vast network of financial, social and political leaders. Eventually it controlled every facet of the French social order. In his charge to the grand juries of the County Courts of the Fifth Circuit of the State of Pennsylvania in 1800, Judge Alexander Addison stated that the Jacobine Society was founded by Professor Weishaupt at Ingoldstadt in Bavaria and caused a decline of morality in France.^{mccvi}

By 1785 the Illuminati had established 15 lodges in America.^{mccvii}

After his death, in Zwack's writings were found recipes for securing an abortion, a formula for making a tea that induces abortion and methods for forging seals of states.^{mccviii} Zwack was an influential lawyer whose house was raided in 1786.^{mccix}

The 1786 investigation warned: "(T)he express aim of this Order was to abolish Christianity, and overthrow all civil government."^{mccx} The Illuminati formed their first U.S. chapter in Virginia in 1786, followed by 14 others in various American cities. They organized the Callo-Italian Society. When the American Revolution began, many disciples began to call themselves Jacobins.^{mccxi}

The Jesuits were banned from Russia in 1786.^{mccxii}

In 1786 Thomas Jefferson began a second affair with a married woman (Mrs. Maria Cosway).^{mccxiii}

In 1786 Jefferson stated in a letter to James Currie, 1786: "Our liberty depends on the freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost." In the same year he said: "A naval force can never endanger our liberties, nor occasion bloodshed; a land force would do both."^{mccxiv} In his December 24, 1786 Paris letter to Ezra Stiles, Jefferson wrote: "The commotions that have taken place in America, as far as they are yet known to me, offer nothing threatening. They are a proof that the people have liberty enough, and I could not wish them less than they have. If the happiness of the mass of the people can be secured at the expense of a little tempest now and then, or even a little blood, it will be a precious purchase."^{mccxv}

The Shays's revolt had a large part to play in inspiring the 1787 Convention:

"But most urgent of all were those arising from debtor-creditor relations, which

threatened

the property interest. James Madison said he believed these 'contributed more to that uneasiness which produced the the Constitution and prepared the mind for general reform' than any political

inadequacies of the Articles. The public credit was gone, due to inability to pay foreign bankers

and debts owed to the demoralized army officers...It was this so-called Shays's Rebellion and the

issuance of unfunded paper money by seven states by 1786 that more than anything else helped

crystalize public opinion that a new system of government was necessary."^{mcxvi}

In a letter to Carrington in 1787, Jefferson said: "I am persuaded myself that the good sense of the

people will always be found to be the best army. They may be led astray for a moment, but will soon correct themselves. The people are the only censors of their governors; and even their errors will tend to

keep these to the true principles of their institution."^{mcxvii}

Jefferson said in 1787: "But with all the imperfections of our present government (Articles of

Confederation), it is without comparison the best existing or that ever did exist...Indeed, I think all the

good of this new Constitution might have been couched in three or four new articles, to be added to the

good, old, and venerable fabric..."^{mcxviii}

In a Paris letter to James Madison, Thomas Jefferson used the phrase: "Malo periculosam libertatem quam quietam servitutem." (I prefer adventurous liberty to quiet servitude.)^{mcxix}

In his Notes on Virginia, Jefferson stated in Query XIV: "The time to guard against corruption and

tyranny, is before they shall have gotten hold of us. It is better to keep the wolf out of the fold, than to

trust to drawing his teeth and claws after he shall have entered."^{mcxx}

In Query 14 of his 1787 Notes on Virginia, Jefferson said: "In every government on earth is some trace

of human weakness, some germ of corruption and degeneracy, which cunning will discover, and wickedness insensibly open, cultivate and improve. Every government degenerates when trusted to the

rulers of the people alone. The people themselves are its only safe depositories."^{mcxxi} He also

wrote: "Our ancient laws expressly declare that those who are but delegates themselves shall not delegate to others powers which require judgment and integrity in their exercise."

"The influence over government must be shared among all the people. If every individual which composes their mass participates of the ultimate authority, the government will be

safe, because the corrupting of the whole mass will exceed any private resources of wealth, and public ones cannot be provided but by levies on the people. In this case every man

would have to pay his own price."^{mcxxii} He spoke of those who worked the land in Query XIX:

"Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever He had a chosen people, whose breasts He has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue."^{mcxxiii}

"Perfection in wisdom, as well as in integrity, is neither required nor expected in these agents (public servants). It belongs not to man. The wise know too well their weaknesses to assume infallibility; and he who knows most, knows best how little he knows."

Jefferson once said: "The people are not always well-informed, but it is better that they have misconceptions that make them restless than that they be lethargic--for lethargy in the people means death for republics." Jefferson favored the farmers over intellectuals. He once said: "State a moral case to a plowman and a professor. The former will decide it well, and often better than the latter, because he has not been led astray by artificial rules." In a 1787 letter to Madison, Jefferson stated: "This reliance cannot deceive us, as long as we remain virtuous; and I think we shall be so, so long as agriculture is our principal object, which will be the case, while there remain vacant lands on any part of America. When we get piled upon one another in large cities as in Europe, we shall become corrupt as in Europe, and go to eating one another as they do there." He once said: "(T)he great mass of our population is of laborers, our rich, who can live without labor...[are] few, and of moderate wealth." On property rights he warned: "(L)egislators cannot invent too many devices for sub-dividing property."

Jefferson said in a Paris letter to Edward Carrington on January 16, 1787: "Cherish, therefore, the spirit of our people, and keep alive their attention. Do not be too severe upon their errors, but reclaim them by enlightening them. If once they become inattentive to the public affairs, you and I, and Congress and Assemblies, Judges and Governors, shall all become wolves. It seems to be the law of our general nature, in spite of individual exceptions; and experience declares that man is the only animal that devours his own kind; for I can apply no milder term to the governments of Europe, and to the general prey of the rich on the poor."^{mcxxiv} He also stated: "The people are the only censors of their governors and even their errors will tend to keep them to the true principles of their institution. To punish these errors too severely would be to suppress the only safeguard of the public liberty. The way to prevent these irregular interpositions of the people is to give them full information of their affairs through the channel of the public papers, and to contrive that those papers should penetrate the whole mass of the people. The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter." "I am persuaded myself that the good sense of the people will always be found to be the best army. They may be led astray for a moment but will soon correct themselves."

T.J. wrote to James Madison from Paris on January 30, 1787: "I hold it, that a little rebellion, now and then, is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical. Unsuccessful rebellions, indeed, generally establish the encroachments on the rights of the people, which produced them. An observation of this truth should render honest republican governors so mild in their punishment of rebellions as not to discourage them too much. It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government."^{mcxxv}

Madison told the Convention of 1787: "There will be debtors and creditors, and an unequal possession of property...our government ought to secure the permanent interests of the country against innovation. Landowners ought to have a share in the government, to support those invaluable interests and to balance and check the other. They ought to be so constituted as to protect the minority of the opulent against the majority."^{mcxxvi} On June 26, 1787, Madison predicted that population would increase and that a leveling agrarian spirit might arise. The solution was to elect the Senate for terms of nine years.^{mcxxvii} In the 1787 U.S. Constitutional Convention, "property" was a favorite word.^{mcxxviii} Gouverneur Morris said: "An accurate view of the matter would nevertheless prove that property was the main object of the society." Rutledge concurred: "Property was certainly the principal object of society."^{mcxxix} Gouverneur Morris was quoted on July 5 by Yates: "Men don't unite for liberty or life...They unite for protection of property."^{mcxxx}

According to Manly Hall, 50 of the 55 delegates to the 1787 U.S. Constitutional Convention were Masons.^{mcxxxi} The Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree told one student that 13 of the 39 original signers of the Constitution were Masons. Another Mason, Henry Clausen, put the figure at 23 of the 29.^{mcxxxii} An incipient form of socialism and pre-Marxism was rejected by the Founders.^{mcxxxiii} Samuel Adams, who did not attend the convention, said: "The utopian schemes of leveling and a community of goods are as visionary and impracticable as those which vest all property in the Crown. These ideas are arbitrary, despotic, and, in our government, unconstitutional."^{mcxxxiv}

William Paterson^{mcxxxv} was born in northern Ireland, came to the U.S. in 1747, graduated from Princeton in 1763, got his law license in 1769. His father was a merchant and he was, for a time, engaged in the merchantile business. "A by no means extensive search has failed to bring out any of Paterson's later economic interests."^{mcxxxvi} William Paterson (1745-1806) was the third signer of the Constitution from New Jersey. He did legislative work in New Jersey and in the Confederation Congress and helped frame the constitution for his state. His "supreme law" clause contained in the Paterson plan was adopted by the convention.^{mcxxxvii}

Ben Franklin said to the delegates on June 28, 1787:

"In the beginning of the Contest with G. Britain, when we were sensible of danger we had
daily prayers in this room for the divine protection.--Our prayers, Sir, were heard, and they
were most graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have
observed
frequent instances of a Superintending providence in our favor. To that kind providence we
owe
this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future
national
felicity. And have we now forgotten that powerful friend? or do we imagine that we no
longer
need his assistance? I have lived, Sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more
convincing
proofs I see of this truth--that God (twice underscored in original manuscript) governs the
affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable
that an empire can rise without his aid? We have assumed, Sir, in the sacred writings, that
'except the Lord build the House they labour in vain that built it.' I firmly believe this;
and I also believe that without his concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building
no better than the Builders of Babel^{mcxxxviii}. We shall be divided by our little partial, local
interests;

our projects will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and a byword down to future ages. And what is worse, mankind may hereafter from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing Governments by Human Wisdom and leave it to chance, war and conquest."^{mcxxxix}

In his Paris letter to David Hartley, Jefferson said on July 2, 1787: "I have no fear but that the result of our experiment will be that men may be trusted to govern themselves without a master. Could the contrary of this be proved, I should conclude either that there is no God or that he is a malevolent being."^{mcxl}

Jefferson wrote to Edward Carrington on August 4, 1787: "My general plan would be to make the States one as to everything connected with foreign nations and several as to everything purely domestic."^{mcxli} "When two parties make a compact, there results to each a power of compelling the other to execute it."^{mcxlii}

In his letter to John Adams on August 30, 1787, T.J. wrote: "I am sorry they began their deliberations by so abominable a precedent as that of tying up the tongues of their members. Nothing can justify this example but the innocence of their intentions and ignorance of the value of public discussions. I have no doubt that all their other measures will be good and wise. It is really an assembly of demigods."^{mcxlili}

In a Paris letter to Col. William S. Smith Jefferson wrote on November 13, 1787: "I do not know whether it is to yourself or Mr. (John) Adams I am to give my thanks for the copy of the new Constitution...There are very good articles in it; and very bad. I do not know which preponderate."^{mcxliv} He commented on the Shays's debtor revolt: "God forbid we should ever be twenty years without such a rebellion The people cannot be all, and always, well-informed. The part which is wrong will be discontented in proportion to the importance of the facts they misconceive. If they remain quiet under such misconceptions, it is a lethargy, the forerunner of death to the public liberty. We have had thirteen States independent for eleven years. There has been one rebellion. That comes to one rebellion in a century and a half for each State. What country ever before existed a century and a half without a rebellion. And what country can preserve its liberties if its rulers are not warned from time to time that the people preserve the spirit of resistance? Let them take arms! The remedy is to set them right as to facts, pardon and pacify them. What signify a few lives lost in a century or two? The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure. Our convention has been too much impressed by the insurrection of Massachusetts, and on the spur of the moment they are setting up a kite to keep the hen yard in order."^{mcxlv}

In his Paris letter to James Madison on December 20, 1787, Jefferson wrote: "I have a right to nothing which another has a right to take away...a bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general and particular; and what no just government should refuse, or rest on inference." When Jefferson reviewed the 1787 Constitution, he noted the absence of a "restriction against monopolies." "I will now add what I do not like. First, the omission of a bill of rights providing clearly and without the aid of sophisms for freedom of religion, freedom of the press, protection against standing armies, restriction against monopolies, the eternal and unremitting force of the habeas corpus laws, and trials by jury in all matters of fact triable by the laws of the land and not by the law of nations."^{mxcxvi} He also wrote: "I am not a friend to a very energetic government. It is always oppressive. It places the governors indeed more at their ease at the expense of the people. The late rebellion in Massachusetts has given much more alarm than I think it should have done. Calculate that one rebellion in thirteen States in the course of eleven years is but one for each State in a century and a half. No country should be so long without one. Nor will any degree of power in the hands of the government prevent insurrections. In England, where the hand of power is heavier than with us, there are seldom half a dozen years without an insurrection. In France, where it is still heavier but less despotic, as Montesquieu supposes, than in some other countries and where there are always two or three hundred thousand men ready to crush insurrections, there have been three in the course of the three years I have been here, in every one of which greater numbers were engaged than in Massachusetts."^{mxcxvii} He told Madison: "And say, finally, whether peace is best preserved by giving energy to the government or information to the people. This last is the most legitimate engine of government. Educate and inform the whole mass of people. Enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them. And it requires no very high degree of education to convince them of this. They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty."^{mxcxviii}

Jefferson said: "(I)n questions of power, let no more be heard of confidence in man but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the constitution."

In his 1787 Notes on Virginia, T.J. stated: "The sheep are happier of themselves, than under care of the wolves."^{mxcxlix}

1787--May 25--U.S Constitutional Convention Opens in Philadelphia

1787--July 13--Northwest Ordinance Passed in New York

1787--September 12--All 12 state delegations approve the Constitution (39 of 42 sign)

1787--September 28--Congress Submits Constitution to States for Ratification
 1787--December 7--Deleware (1) Ratifies (30-0)
 1787--December 12--Pennsylvania (2) Ratifies (46-23)
 1787--December 18--New Jersey (3) Ratifies (38-0)
 1788--January 2--Georgia (4) Ratifies (26-0)
 1788--January 9--Connecticut (5) Ratifies (128-40)
 1788--February 6--Mass. Ratifies (6) With Amendments (187-168)
 1788--April 28--Maryland (7) Ratifies (63-11)
 1788--May 23--South Carolina (8) Ratifies (149-73)
 1788--June 21--New Hampshire Ratifies (9) (57-47)
 1788--June 21--CONSTITUTION HAS NINE STATES
 1788--June 25--Virginia Ratifies (10) (89-79)
 1788--July 26--New York Ratifies (11) (30-27)
 1788--September 30--Penn. First to Select Senators
 1788--Nov. 24-25th--S.C. Selects First U.S. Reps
 1789--French Revolution Brings Down Christian Monarchy and Reign of Terror Establishes Rule of Finance
 1789--February 4--Presidential Electors Select Washington as President and John Adams As VP
 1789--March 4--First Congress Convenes in N.Y. City
 1789--April 30--Washington Inaugerated
 1789--June 8--Madison Introduces Bill of Rights in House
 1789--September 24--Congress Establishes Supreme Court
 1789--September 25--Congress Approves 12 Amendments and Submits Them to the States
 1789--November 21--North Carolina (12) Ratifies (194-77)

T.J. said in 1788: "I have such reliance on the good sense of the body of the people and the honesty of their leaders that I am not afraid of their letting things go wrong to any length in any cause."^{mcl}

In his May 26, 1788 letter to John Brown, Jefferson wrote: "To make provision for the speedy payment of their foreign debts will be the first operation necessary. This will give them credit."^{mcli}

In his letter to Edward Carrington on May 27, 1788, T.J. stated: "The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield and government to gain ground."^{mclii}

Jefferson said in 1789: "Whenever the people are well-informed, they can be trusted with their own government; whenever things get so far wrong as to attract their notice, they may be relied on to set them to rights."^{mcliii}

In 1789 Jefferson stated: "I disapproved, also, the perpetual re-eligibility of the President."^{mcliv}

In a 1789 letter to Madison, Jefferson said: "The conclusion...is, that neither the representatives of a nation nor the whole nation itself assembled, can validly engage debts beyond what they may pay in their time, that is to say, within thirty-four years of the date of the engagement."^{mclv}

Jefferson wrote to Thomas Paine in 1789: "Trial by jury, I consider as the only anchor ever yet imagined by man, by which a government can be held to the principles of its constitution."^{mclvi}

In 1789 T.J. wrote to James Madison: "No society can make a perpetual constitution, or even a perpetual law."^{mclvii}

In the U.S. both Jefferson and Hamilton became students of Weishaupt. Jefferson infiltrated the Illuminati into the lodges of the Scottish Rite in New England.^{mclviii}

On July 19, 1789, David Pappen, the President of Havard, issued a warning to graduates concerning the influence that Illuminism was having on American politics and religion.^{mclix}

In a letter to Abbe Arnoux, Jefferson wrote from Paris on July 19, 1789: "It is left, therefore, to the juries, if they think the permanent judges are under any bias whatever in any cause, to take on themselves to judge the law as well as the fact. They never exercise this power but when they suspect partiality in the judges, and by the exercise of this power they have been the firmest bulwarks of English liberty."^{mclx} He also wrote to Arnoud: "The execution of the laws is more important than the making of them."^{mclxi}

On September 6, 1789 Jefferson wrote from Paris:

"The question, whether one generation of men has a right to bind another, seems never to have been started either on this or our side of the water. Yet it is a question of such consequences as not only to merit decision, but place also among the fundamental principles of every government....the earth belongs in usufruct to the living; that the dead have neither powers nor rights over it. The portion occupied by any individual ceases to be his when himself ceases to be....The second generation receives it clear of the debts and encumbrances of the first, the third of the second, and so on. For if the first can charge it with a debt, then the earth would belong to the dead and not to the living generation."^{mclxii}

Freemasonry came to France in 1725. By 1772 there were two groups. One became known as the Grand Orient Lodge of Freemasonry. The first Grand Master was the Duc d'Orleans (who died on the guillotine) who was "also a member of the Illuminati."^{mclxiii} By 1789 there were 600 lodges in France compared to only 104 in 1772. Of the 605 members of the Estates General, 447 were members of the Grand Orient.^{mclxiv} French Air Force General Jacques Mitterand, the President's brother, was (is) the French Grand master of Freemasonry.^{mclxv} Giscard d'Estaing was initiated into the Franklin Roosevelt Lodge in Paris the year before his election.^{mclxvi} The Grand Lodge of Freemasonry in France told its members: "It is the duty of universal Freemasonry to give full support to the League of Nations..."^{mclxvii}

Mendelssohn was known as the "German Plato." He was also called the "German Socrates." He trained disciples for the French Revolution.^{mclxviii} His innermost circle was dominated by Nicholai of the Illuminati (1733-1811) who founded the Library of Fine Philosophy with Mendelssohn in 1757. Nicholai (Nicolai) inherited all of Mendelssohn's writings after his death in 1786.^{mclxix} With his code name Lucian, Nicholai's mission was to undermine religion.^{mclxx} He was one of the big Jewish financiers who met the Marquis of Mirabeau at a debt consolidation meeting. He later introduced Mirabeau to a beautiful married Jewish woman (Mrs. Herz) who had charm but was without moral scruples. Mirabeau was then initiated into Illuminism and sworn to secrecy. After being compromised he was largely ostracized. Out of a desire for revenge he joined the revolutionary cause in France. Mirabeau introduced the Duc D'Orleans (the cousin of the king) and Talleyrand to Weishaupt. Over 100,000 adepts were recruited by 1788. The Duc D'Orleans likewise became heavily in debt and was forced to assign his palace, his estates, his house and the Palais Royal. The Palais Royal was then turned into the most notorious house of ill-repute the world has known. Another property was used by Cagliostro to print revolutionary pamphlets. To defame Marie Antoinette, Weishaupt and Mendelssohn thought up the Diamond Necklace trick.^{mclxxi}

The Haskala in Russia was also linked to the Illuminati. Count Mirabeau attended Moses Mendelssohn's funeral on January 4, 1786 and wrote an essay about him.^{mclxxii} Mendelssohn was born on September 6, 1729. Many regarded him as the founder of the Haskala movement. He was the German role model for Jewish assimilation. Mirabeau wanted the Jews to disappear by assimilation.^{mclxxiii} His wife was of the Guggenheim family which was part of the inner circle of the Bund. She was tutored by Bode of the Illuminati.^{mclxxiv} Mendelssohn wanted Jews to move out of the Ghetto and acquire the culture of the country they lived in. The viewpoint was to be sold that the Jewish religion has no dogmas or articles of faith. "Freedom in doctrine and conformity in action." The notion was to be popularized that the doctrines and ethics of Judaism are those of reason, and hence universal. Finally, Judaism was to be considered only a "religion" and that loyalty to it was compatible with loyalty to a national state.^{mclxxv}

The founder of the Jacobins was Mirabeau. He was known for his sexual deprivation and for selling his mother out for money from his father and then going to his mother for money to go against his father.^{mclxxvi} In 1786 Mirabeau, with the Duke de Lauzon and the Abbee Perigord, set up a radical lodge in Paris. It met in the Jacobin college--hence the name Jacobins. An entire delegation of the German Illuminati was sent to the lodge. Among the goals in Paris were the abolition of laws protecting property, destruction of religion, morality, and marriage vows and taking the education of children out of the hands of parents.^{mclxxvii} Mirabeau seduced the Duke d' Orleans into becoming a degenerate. He obtained 300 prostitutes to "illuminate" two French battalions who were coming to Versailles to protect the royal family.^{mclxxviii} The Duke, before he died, admitted spending vast sums of money to bribe mobs.^{mclxxix}

The Knights of St. John became the "Knights of Rhodes" after moving to the island of Rhodes and were the "Knights of Malta" when they moved to that island. There they ruled until their defeat in 1789 by Napoleon. Paul I, the Russian Emperor, then gave them temporary protection.^{mclxxx}

In France Louis XV forced paper money on the nation. Cardinal Dubois defined the French

monarchy

as "a government which turns bankrupt whenever it likes."^{mclxxxix} After the French Revolution paper money re-appeared under the name of assignats.^{mclxxxii} The two bad memories of that revolution were "the scaffold and paper money."^{mclxxxiii} Any kind of paper money, convertible or not, had been relatively uncommon before the end of the eighteenth century. The French familiarized the world with unconvertible paper money. The French Assignats (1789) began as French Treasury bonds with 5% interest, designed to anticipate the proceeds of the eventual sale of church lands. Soon they became currency and each successive crisis caused them to be printed in greater quantity. They then depreciated more quickly due to the increasing lack of confidence by the public. They had depreciated 40% by the time of the outbreak of the war and by June of 1793 by about two-thirds. They were maintained fairly well under the Jacobins but after Thermidor declined to about one three-hundredth of their face value until official bankruptcy of the state was declared in 1797.^{mclxxxiv}

After the French Revolution, a second plan was made for a revolution in Germany.^{mclxxxv} There is no dispute among authorities over the relationship between the Illuminati and the Jacobins who executed the terror during the French Revolution. Jacob Frank (1726-1791) resulted in the Frankists. The Illuminati paralleled the Frankists both in time and in geography. The seat of both movements was in Germany. The Illuminati came from Ingolstadt, Bavaria while the Frankists originated in Offenbach after 1786.^{mclxxxvi} Jacob Frank followed in the footsteps of Shabbetai Tzvi (1626-1676). Tzvi claimed that he was the Messiah and that he would deliver the Jews from their oppressors.^{mclxxxvii} Frank urged members of his movement to sin.^{mclxxxviii} In 1752 he married the beautiful Bulgarian Jewish Woman named Channa. She was used "to ensnare hundreds of men who had licentious affairs with her, to build up the strength of his sect."^{mclxxxix} In 1756, Frank was excommunicated.^{mcxc} Some rabbis witnessed nude women dancing in front of their faces and a speech by Frank in which he advocated revolution. He was arrested and was exiled from Poland.^{mcxc} A relationship was established between the Frankists and the Jacobins and also between the Reform Jews and the Frankists by Professor Gershom G. Scholem of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.^{mcxcii}

The term "orthodox" was employed to refer to Jews in the same way the word "nigger" was used to refer to blacks. It stood for a Jew who was unprogressive, unsophisticated and reactionary.^{mcxciii} Both Reform and Conservative Judaism hold that God did not write the Torah--but that men created it. Reform Jews believe they can reject the Torah Law with impunity and retain only the universal values. Conservatives feel that much of the ceremonial, ritual and Halachic norms of Judaism should be conserved due to their cultural importance and because of the national character they give to Judaism.^{mcxciv} Reform Judaism has members who favor abolishing capital punishment, who endorse abortion, approve of adultery and illicit sexual relationships and homosexuals.^{mcxcv} Dr. Max Lillienthal (1814-1882) was chosen by the Bund to export Reform Judaism to Russia.^{mcxcvi} His name became a household word for atheist. His efforts were defeated by the rabbi Tzemach Tzedek and he was forced to appeal to Geiger to come to Russia to save a sinking ship.^{mcxcvii} Lillienthal when to America after his Reform mission to Russia failed.^{mcxcviii} There was a mass exodus of Reform Jews to the U.S. after the abortive Communist Revolution of 1848. With a decade they became a power to be reckoned with. Few Americans were aware of events in Germany and their destructive work was largely unknown.^{mcxcix}

Abraham Geiger (1810-1874) was chosen by the Bund to spearhead the Reform Movement. He became engaged to Emily Oppenheim on May 6, 1833 and they married on July 1, 1840. Emily was the granddaughter of Gumpel Oppenheim (a member of the Bund inner circle) and the sister of Heinrich Bernard Oppenheim (1819-1880). Her brother was one of the masterminds of the 1848 Communist revolution in Germany.^{mcc} Geiger performed so well that he was rewarded by having a marriage arranged between his nephew and a Schiff girl.^{mcci} Geiger was eventually double-crossed.^{mccii}

Research: Illuminati (1776); Mendelssohn's Haskala Movement (1776) (C.F. Nicolai (1733-1811); Biblical Destruction Group (1776) (J.G. Eichorn (1752-1827); Asiatic Bretheren (1782) (Moses [Dobrushka] Schonfeld (1753-1794); Joseph II Toleranzpatent (1782) (Bernhard Eskeles (1753-1839); Jacobin Society (1786) (Count Mirabeau 1749-1812); Frankists (1796) (Leopold Hoenig) (1744-1815); Reform Movement (1807) (Israel Jacobson (1768-1828); Oriental Printing Office (1796) (Isaac Daniel Itzig (1750-1806);
[All above contained on page 154 opposite chart by Rabbi Antelman.]

In 1790 low of old M2.

In 1790 on February 2 the Supreme Court convened after an unsuccessful attempt on Feb. 1.

In 1790 on May 29 Rhode Island (13) ratifies (34-32) the 1787 Constitution.

In the 1790s money (old M2) upswing.

In his letter to Ch. Clay, in 1790, T.J. wrote: "You are too well informed a politician, too good a judge of men, not to know that the ground of liberty is gained by inches, that we must be contented to secure what we can get from time to time, and eternally press forward for what is yet to get. It takes time to persuade men to do even what is for their own good."^{mcciii}

Jefferson's Cabinet Opinion of July 15, 1790, stated: "Every man, and every body of men on earth, possess the right of self-government. They receive it with their being from the hand of nature. Individuals exercise it by their single will--collections of men by that of their majority, for the law of the majority is the natural law of every society of men."^{mcciv}

In 1791 the First Bank charter.

Jefferson did not believe in representative government in which the representatives owned bank or public stocks: "My wish was to see both Houses of Congress cleansed of all persons interested in the bank or public stocks; and that a pure legislature being given us, I should always be ready to acquiesce under

their deliberations, even if contrary to my own opinions; for I subscribe to the principle, that the will of the majority, honestly expressed, should give law."

In his Opinion Opposing the Bank, on February 15, 1791, T.J. held: "The bill for establishing a National Bank undertakes among other things...7. To give them the sole and exclusive right of banking under the national authority; and so far is against the laws of monopoly... The incorporation of a bank, and the powers assumed by this bill, have not, in my opinion, been delegated to the United States by the Constitution." He also stated: "It is known that the very power now proposed as a means, was rejected as an end by the convention which formed the constitution."^{mccv}

T.J. said in 1791: "I consider the foundation of the constitution as laid on this ground--that all powers not delegated to the United States, by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, or to the people."

T.J. wrote to A. Stuart in 1791: "I would rather be exposed to the inconveniences attending too much liberty, than those attending too small a degree of it."^{mccvi}

In 1791 Ben Franklin died and Hamilton's bank was finally chartered with \$28 of the \$35 million provided by European bankers--primarily the Rothschilds.^{mccvii}

The money for the First Bank of North America and the First Bank of the United States came from the Jesuit's war chest rather than from the Elector, Hesse-Cassel.^{mccviii}

In 1791 on December 15 Virginia ratified Bill of Rights and 10 of 12 Amendments become part of U.S. Constitution.

In 1792 T.J. said: "Hence, a disposition on my part towards a liberal construction of the powers of the national government, and to erect every fence to guard it from depredations which is, in my opinion, consistent with constitutional propriety. As to any combination to prostrate the state governments, I disavow and deny it."^{mccix}

In 1792 Jefferson said: "(N)o man is more ardently intent to see the public debt soon and sacredly paid off than I am. This exactly marks the difference between Colonel Hamilton's views and mine, that I would wish the debt paid tomorrow; he wishes it never to be paid, but always to be a thing wherewith to corrupt and manage the legislature (Congress)."^{mccx}

In a letter to Washington, in 1792, Thomas Jefferson stated: "No government ought to be without censors; and where the press is free, no one ever will."^{mccxi}

In a letter to George Hammond, of Philadelphia, on May 29, 1792, Jefferson stated:

"Neither natural right nor reason subjects the body of a man to restraint for debt." ^{mccxii}

In 1794 Jefferson said: "The excise law is an infernal one. The first error was to admit it by the Constitution; the second, to act on that admission; the third and last will be to make it the instrument of dismembering the Union, and setting us all afloat to choose which part of it we will adhere to." ^{mccxiii}

In 1794 the whiskey excise tax causes rebellion by Penn. farmers.

In 1795 the U.S. buys peace from Algiers and Tunis.

In 1796 on September 19 Washington delivered "Farewell Address" and warns against permanent foreign alliances, big public debt, large military establishment and devices of "small, artful, enterprising minority" to control or change government.

John Quincy Adams, about 1796, who had organized the New England masonic lodges, issued warnings. He wrote three letters to Col. William L. Stone, a top Mason, in which he exposed how Jefferson was encouraging the lodges for subversive Illuminati purposes. These three letters were on display at the time in Rittenberg Square Library in Philadelphia but have mysteriously disappeared. ^{mccxiv} John Adams confronted Thomas Jefferson on the use of Mason lodges for Illuminati meetings. ^{mccxv}

The English coins bore the King's image. The question was debated whether the American coins would bear the image of Washington or the Goddess of Liberty. The Goddess won. ^{mccxvi} On September 19, 1796, George Washington gave his "Farewell Address" in which he warned against foreign entanglements. ^{mccxvii}

In a letter to Philip Mazzei in 1796, T.J. stated: "In place of that noble love of liberty and republican government which carried us triumphantly through the war, an anglican, monarchical, and aristocratical party ^{mccxviii} has sprung up, whose avowed object is to draw over us the substance, as they have already done the forms, of the British government. The main body of our citizens, however, remain true to their republican principles; the whole landed interest is Republican, and so is the great mass of talents." ^{mccxix} He told Mazzei in 1796: "Against us are the Executive, the Judiciary, two...branches of the legislature, all the officers of the government, all who want to be officers, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the boisterous sea of liberty, British merchants and Americans trading on British capitals, speculators and holders in the banks and public funds, a contrivance invented for the purposes of corruption, and for assimilating us in all things to the rotten as well as the sound parts of the British model." ^{mccxx} T.J. stated: "It would give you a fever were I to name to you the apostles who have gone over to these heresies, men who were Sampsons in the field and Solomons in the council, but who have had their heads shorn by the harlot England." ^{mccxxi} He also said to Mazzei: "In short,

we are likely to preserve the liberties we have obtained only by unremitting labors and perils. But we shall preserve them; and our mass of weight and wealth on the good side is so great as to leave no danger that force will ever be attempted against us. We have only to awake and snap the Lilliputian cords with which they have been entangling us during the first sleep which succeeded our labors."^{mccxxii} In 1796 Jefferson exclaimed: "Curse on his virtues; they have undone the country!"^{mccxxiii}

In 1797 Alexander Hamilton published his steamy account of how he became a victim to sexual blackmail.^{mccxxiv}

In 1797 a threatened run on the Bank of England was stopped by the suspension of specie payments.^{mccxxv} Question: What impact did Nathan Rothschild have in propping up England and permitting exports?

Legislation passed in England in 1797 concerning secret societies and illegal oaths.^{mccxxvi}

Professor John Robison of Edinburgh said in 1798:

"...I have been able to trace these attempts, made, through a course of fifty years, under the specious pretext of enlightening the world by the torch of philosophy, and of dispelling the clouds of civil and religious superstition which keep the nations of Europe in darkness and slavery. I have observed these doctrines gradually diffusing and mixing with all the different systems of Free Masonry; till at last, an association has been formed for the express purpose of rooting out all the religious establishments, and overturning all the existing governments of Europe. I have seen this Association exerting itself zealously and systematically, till it has become almost irresistible... And, lastly, I have seen that this Association still exists, still works in secret..."^{mccxxvii}

In 1798, Jedediah Morse (father of the inventor of the telegraph), preached a famous sermon against the Illuminati.^{mccxxviii} He said in a sermon in Charlestown, S.C. on May 9th:

"Practically all of the civil and ecclesiastical establishments of Europe have already been shaken to their foundations by this terrible organization; the French Revolution itself is doubtless to be traced to its machinations...The Jacobins are nothing more nor less than the open manifestation of the hidden system of the Illuminati. The order has its branches established and its emissaries at work in America. The affiliated Jacobin societies in America have doubtless had as the object of their establishment the propagation of the principles of the illuminated mother club in France."^{mccxxix}

The Rev. Timothy Dwight, President of Yale University, in July 1798 told New Haven churchgoers that "no impious sentiment of action against God has been spared; no malignant hostility against Christ and his religion has been unattempted. Justice, truth, kindness, piety, and moral obligation universally have been not merely trodden underfoot...but ridiculed, spurned, and insulted...Is it that we may see the Bible cast into a bonfire, the vessels of the sacramental supper borne by an ass in public procession, and our children either wheeled or terrified, uniting in the mob, chanting mockeries against God and hailing to the sounds of 'ca ira' the ruin of their religion and the loss of their souls" Shall our sons become the disciples of Voltaire and...our daughters the concubines of the Illuminati?"^{mccxxx}

George Washington wrote on September 25, 1798: "I have heard much about the nefarious and danger plan and doctrines of the Illuminati...It was not my intention to doubt that the doctrine of the Illuminati had not spread in the United States. On the contrary, no one is more satisfied of this fact than I am..."^{mccxxxi}

T.J. said in a Letter to A.H. Roan on September 26, 1798: "The purse of the people is the real seat of sensibility. Let it be drawn upon largely, and they will then listen to truths which could not excite them through any other organ."^{mccxxxii}

In the November 10, 1798 Kentucky Resolution, T.J. wrote: "(C)onfidence is everywhere the parent of despotism--free government is founded in jealousy, and not in confidence; it is jealously and not confidence which prescribes limited constitutions, to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power..."^{mccxxxiii}

In 1799 "The Combinations Act" was passed by Parliament at a time of many secret and conspiratorial societies mostly in Ireland. On both islands the Orange Society was making headway. If the law had been enforced the British Government would have abolished Freemasonry.^{mccxxxiv}

In a letter to Elbridge Gerry in 1799, Jefferson wrote: "I am for a government rigorously frugal and simple, applying all the possible savings of the public revenue to the discharge of the national debt; and not for a multiplication of officers and salaries merely to make partisans, and for increasing, by every device, the public debt, on the principle of its being a public blessing."^{mccxxxv} He once wrote to John Taylor: "I wish it were possible to (amend our) constitution with...an additional article taking from the federal government the power of borrowing." He also told Gerry: "I am for preserving to the States the powers not yielded by them to the Union, and to the legislature of the Union its constitutional share in the division of powers; and I am not for transferring all the powers of the States to the General Government, and all those of that government to the executive branch."

T.J. wrote a letter to Thomas Lomax from Monticello on March 12, 1799: "The spirit of 1776 is not dead. It had only been slumbering. The body of the American people is substantially republican."^{mccxxxvi}

In 1800 peak of old M2.

In 1800 money (old M2) downswing.

In 1800 Jefferson wrote to Samuel Adams: "Our maxim of that day [1776] was, 'where annual election ends, tyranny begins.'^{mccxxxvii} He wrote in 1800 to Gideon Granger: "What an augmentation of the field for jobbing, speculating, plundering, office-building and office-hunting would be

produced by an assumption of all the State powers into the hands of the General Government. The true theory of our Constitution is surely the wisest and best, that the States are independent as to everything within themselves, and united as to everything respecting foreign concerns." Jefferson also said in 1800: "I have great confidence in the common sense of mankind in general."^{mccxxxviii}

In a letter to J. Moor in 1800, Jefferson said: "I believe we may lessen the danger of buying and selling votes, by making the number of voters too great for any means of purchase. I may further say that I have not observed men's honesty to increase with their riches."^{mccxxxix}

Jefferson wrote to Gideon Granger from Monticello on August 13, 1800: "Our country is too large to have all its affairs directed by a single government. Public servants at such a distance and from under the eye of their constituents, must, from the circumstance of distance, be unable to administer and overlook all the details necessary for the good government of the citizens, and the same circumstance, by rendering direction impossible to their constituents, will invite the public agents to corruption, plunder and waste. And I do verily believe, that if the principle were to prevail, of a common law being in force in the United States...it would become the most corrupt government on the earth..."^{mccxli}

On September 23, 1800, he wrote to Dr. Benjamin Rush: "I have sworn upon the alter of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."^{mccxli}

In 1801 the first Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Freemasonry was established in Charleston, South Carolina. A masonic publication stated "all other regular Supreme Councils throughout the world are descended from it."^{mccxlii} John Mitchell and Fredrick Dalcho established the Supreme Council in Charleston, South Carolina under the authority of Marin or his appointees.^{mccxliii}

In 1801 T.J. stated: "The will of the people is the only legitimate foundation of any government."^{mccxliv} He wrote to Dickinson in 1801: "My principles, and those always received by the republicans, do not admit to removing any person from office merely for a difference of political opinion. Malversations in office, and the exerting of official influence to control the freedom of election are good causes for removal."^{mccxlv} In 1801 he wrote to B. Waring: "The will of the people is the only legitimate foundation of any government."

In a statement to New England merchants in 1801, Jefferson said: "If a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few; by resignation, none."^{mccxlv}

In a letter to Dr. Walter Jones in 1801, T.J. stated: "We see the wisdom or Solon's remark, that no more good must be attempted than the people can bear."^{mccxlvii}

On March 4, 1801, President Jefferson said "Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the form of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question."^{mccxlviii} He also promised: "(A) wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."^{mccxlix} He called for: "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations--entangling alliances with none."^{mcccl}

Jefferson said in his First Annual Message on December 8, 1801: "Considering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to increase expenses to the ultimate term of burden which the citizen can bear, it behooves us to avail ourselves of every occasion that presents itself for taking off the surcharge; that it never may be seen that, after leaving to labor the smallest portion of its earnings on which it can subsist, government shall itself consume the residue of what it was instituted to guard."^{mcccli}

In a letter to Gallatin in 1802, T.J. noted: "The monopoly of a single bank is certainly an evil."^{mccclii} In that same year he wrote to Dupont: "We can pay off his [Hamilton's] debt in fifteen years, but we can never get rid of his financial system."^{mcccliii}

In 1803 Jefferson wrote to Gallatin: "This institution (Bank of the U.S.) is one of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and form of our Constitution...an institution like this, penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command and in phalanx, may, in a critical moment, upset the government."^{mcccliv} T.J. also said in 1803: "I am a Christian, in the only sense in which he (Jesus) wished anyone to be; sincerely attached to his doctrines, in preference to all others."^{mccclv}

Jefferson wrote to Wilson Cary Nicholas on September 7, 1803: "Our peculiar security is in the possession of a written constitution. Let us not make it a blank paper by construction." (to Wilson Cary Nicholas).

In 1804 on July 12 Hamilton died after being shot previous day by VP Aaron Burr in N.J. duel.

In 1804 Nathan Rothschild came to London with 20,000 pounds to start up as a textile dealer. Eleven years later, after the defeat of Napoleon, "he had become not only the dominant figure on the London Stock Exchange but had official status as bullion broker to the Government of England--a position which he acquired de facto after he had succeeded with the help of his brother James in Paris in smuggling some 800,000 pounds worth of gold, bought on spec from the East India Company, through the French lines to Wellington's armies fighting in the Peninsula."^{mccclvi} Nathan Rothschild staked all that he was worth on the Waterloo loan.^{mccclvii} He returned from the Battle of Waterloo to the London stock exchange. The word was passed that Wellington had been defeated. Nathan and his agents, in the great panic to sell, secretly bought up stocks for several days.^{mccclviii} The big money was obtained by Nathan

Rothschild in England by a false story that Napoleon had won the battle of Waterloo. Stocks went down to practically zero and he was enabled to buy them for "virtually a penny" per dollar value.^{mcclix} Nathan boasted that he had multiplied their capital 2500 times in the course of 5 years. The capital of the English branch would thus have been increased from \$3 million to about \$7.5 billion by 1820.^{mcclix}

On June 15, 1805, James Rothschild married his first cousin, Bette Rothschild, the daughter of Shlomo Mayer (Solomon)--the founder of the Vienna branch. Of 58 marriages in the Rothschild family, 29 were with cousins.^{mccclxi}

In 1806, in the preparatory sittings of the Sanhedrin summoned by Napoleon, Rabbi Solomon Lippman Cerfberr said: "We have forgotten whose descendnts we are. We are neither 'German' nor 'Portugese' Jews. However dispersed all over the globe we may be, we still remain the same nation."^{mccclxii}

T.J. wrote to Letter to John Norvell on June 11, 1807: "I will add that the man who never looks into a newspaper is better informed than he who reads them, inasmuch as he who knows nothing is nearer to truth than he whose mind is filled with falsehoods and errors."^{mccclxiii}

On October 11, 1809 Jefferson wrote to Gallatin: "I consider the fortunes of our republic as depending...on the extinguishment of the public debt before we engage in any war...If the public debt should once more be swelled to a formidable size...we shall be committed to the English career of debt, corruption and rottenness, closing with revolution."^{mccclxiv} "I consider the fortunes of our republic depending to an eminent degree, on the extinguishment of the public debt...;because, that done, we shall have revenue enough to improve our country in peace, and defend it in war, without incurring either new taxes or loans. But if the debt should once more be swelled to a formidable size, its entire discharge will be despaired of, and we shall be committed to the English career of debt, corruption, and rottenness, closing with revolution. The discharge of the debt, therefore, is vital to the destinies of our government..."

In 1810 low of old M2.

In 1810 money (old M2) upswing.

In 1810 Jefferson said: "(I)t is her (England's) government which is so corrupt, and which has destroyed the nation--it was certainly the most corrupt and unprincipled government on earth."^{mccclxv}

In 1810 Napoleon permitted the sale of French wheat to England for specie. His plan was to close the continent to English exports, create an adverse trade balance and cause a disastrous uncontrollable inflation. Although England was forced to suspend gold payments, to increase the circulation of paper and float unprecedented loans, "British national credit remained sound." It was a very remarkable triumph "coming at a time when the fiasco of the assignats in France had shaken public confidence in paper currency..."^{mccclxvi} Napoleon believed the British commercial prosperity to be spurious and

artificial. The French view was: "Like their patron Mercury in the fable they stole away the fatness and increase of the land, growing rich by secret and invisible ways."^{mccclxvii} The dependency of England upon the steady flow of trade was the point of French assault:

"Government revenues, drawn largely from customs and income taxes, would shrink immediately,

nationally, national credit would fall, and the carrying charges of the public debt, growing like St. Christopher's burden, would break the back of the exhausted government. To hasten

this result, it would be sufficient to reduce the British export trade. As imports poured in and unsold manufacturers and colonial products glutted the London warehouses, England's

trade balance would turn adverse. Unable to purchase supplies, especially wheat, with surplus exports, the nation would have no choice but to pay in specie, thus exhausting its gold reserve. When the Bank of England confessed itself unable to redeem its notes, the fragile structure of British credit would collapse and the national greatness founder in a sea of inflation."^{mccclxxviii}

In 1811 the First Bank charter ended.

In 1811 Weishaupt died. He had taken refuge with the Duke of Saxe-Gotha.^{mccclxix} Weishaupt died in 1830 at the age of 82.^{mccclxx} Control of the Illuminati passed to the Italians in 1830.^{mccclxxi} In 1834 Giuseppe Mazzini was appointed director of the world revolutionary program. He held this position until he died in 1872.^{mccclxxii} The Carbonari came to be controlled by the Illuminati.^{mccclxxiii}

In 1812 on June 18 Congress declared war opposed by New England and favored by the West.

Jefferson wrote to Judge Roan in 1812: "The great object of my fear is the Federal Judiciary. That body, like gravity, ever acting, with noiseless foot, and alarming advance..., is engulfing insidiously the special governments into the jaws of that which feeds them."^{mccclxxiv}

On July 4, 1812, the retiring President of Harvard, Joseph Willard, warned: "There is sufficient evidence that a number of societies of the Illuminati have been established in this land. They are doubtlessly striving to secretly undermine all our ancient institutions, civil and sacred. These societies are clearly leagued with those of the same order in Europe. The enemies of all order are seeking our ruin. Should infidelity generally prevail, our independence will fall of course. Our republican government would be annihilated..."^{mccclxxv}

In 1813 Jefferson said: "That government is strongest of which every man feels himself a part." He said of the people: "In general they will elect the really good and wise. In some instances, wealth may corrupt, and birth blind them; but not in sufficient degree to endanger the society."

Jefferson understood that banks could obtain the monopolistic power to create money out of thin air and then call it money. In 1813 he wrote to J.W. Eppes: "But it will be asked, are we to have no banks? Are merchants and others to be deprived of the resources of short accommodations, found so convenient?"

I answer, let us have banks; but let them be such as are alone to be found in any country on earth, except Great Britain. There is not a bank of discount on the continent of Europe...which offers anything but cash in exchange for discounted bills. No one has a natural right to the trade of a money lender, but he who has the money to lend. Let those then, among us, who have a monied capital, and who prefer employing it in loans rather than otherwise, set up banks, and give cash or national bills for the notes they discount."^{mccclxxvi} He also wrote to Eppes: "If the debt which the banking companies owe be a blessing...it is to themselves alone, who are realizing a solid interest of eight to ten per cent on it. As to the public, these companies have banished all our gold and silver medium, which...before we had without interest, which never could have perished in our hands, and would have been our salvation now in the hour of war; instead of which they have given us two hundred millions of froth and bubble, on which we are to pay them heavy interest..." On June 24, 1813 he wrote to Eppes: "(N)ever borrow a dollar without laying a tax at the same instant for paying the interest annually and the principal within a given term..." "The modern theory of the perpetuation of debt has drenched the earth with blood, and crushed its inhabitants under burdens ever accumulating." On November 6, 1813 he told Eppes: "Here we have a set of people... who have bestowed on us the great blessing of running in our debt about 200 millions of dollars, without our knowing who they are or what they are...And to fill up the measure of blessings, instead of paying, they receive an interest on what they owe...And they are so ready still to deal out their liberalities to us that they are willing to let themselves run our debt ninety millions more, on our paying them the same premium of six or eight percent interest..." He said to Eppes: "(T)he toleration of banks of paper"^{mccclxxvii} discount, costs the United States one-half of their war taxes, or, in other words, doubles the expenses of every war." In 1813 he repeated his frequent concern for the unborn who would have no income in their future: "The earth belongs to the living, not to the dead. The will and the power of man expire with his life, by nature's law...We may consider each generation as a distinct nation, with a right, by the will of its majority, to bind themselves, but none to bind the succeeding generation, more than the inhabitants of another country."^{mccclxxviii}

In 1814 Saint Simon's proposal appeared for reorganization of the peoples of Europe into a single body politic."^{mccclxxix}

In 1814 the British burned Washington, D.C.

In 1814 on December 24 the Treaty of Peace was signed at Ghent.

Dr. James Anderson, a Scottish Freemason, reoriented masonry by writing that in ancient days masons were required to be of the religion of the country in which they worked. he authored new "Charges of a Free-Mason" which contained a single reference to Christ in the preamble. Referring to the Roman Emperor Augustus, he noted "in whose Reign was born God's Messiah, the great Architect of the Church."

In 1815 this single reference was omitted following the union of the "Antients" and the "Moderns."^{mccclxxx}

Between 1723 and 1813 "the invocation of the name of Christ in the endings of prayers gradually died out. In masonic quotations of scripture (e.g. 1 Peter ii 5; 2 Thess. iii 2; 2 Thess. iii 13) the name of Christ came very pointedly to be deleted from the text. So, to Christians, the apostasy became complete. Masonry became vaguely Voltairean Deist, the 'Great Architect of the Universe' came to be invoked, and prayers ends with 'so mote it be."^{mclclxxxi}

In a letter to J.F. Watson in 1814, Jefferson said: "(T)he vital principle of the English constitution is corruption, its practices the natural results of that principle, and their consequences a pampered aristocracy, annihilation of the substantial middle class, a degraded populace, oppressive taxes, general pauperism, and national bankruptcy."^{mclclxxxii} He wrote to Dr. T. Cooper in 1814: "We are to be ruined now by the deluge of bank paper, as we were formerly by the old Continental paper."^{mclclxxxiii} It is cruel that such revolutions in private fortunes should be at the mercy of avaricious adventurers, who, instead of employing their capital, if any they have, in manufactures, commerce, and other useful pursuits, make it an instrument to burthen all the interchanges of property with their swindling profits, profits which are the price of no useful industry of theirs. Prudent men must be on their guard in this game of Robin's alive, and take care that the spark does not extinguish in their hands. I am an enemy to all banks discounting bills or notes for anything but coin. But our whole country is so fascinated by this Jack-lantern wealth, that they will not stop short of its total and fatal explosion."^{mclclxxxiv}

T. J. wrote to Dufief in 1814: "[If the book] be false in its facts, disprove them; if false in its reasoning, refute it. But, for God's sake let us freely hear both sides."^{mclclxxxv} In that year he said of Washington: "His integrity (Washington) was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known...He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bonds, he was most tremendous in his wrath."^{mclclxxxvi}

Jefferson wrote to James Monroe on January 1, 1815: "The dominion which the banking institutions have obtained over the minds of our citizens...must be broken, or it will break us." He also told Monroe: "Although all the nations of Europe have tried and trodden every path of force and folly in a fruitless quest of the same object, yet WE still expect to find in juggling tricks and banking dreams, that money can be made out of nothing, and in sufficient quantity to meet the expenses of a heavy war..." He once said: "We are completely saddled and bridled, and the bank is so firmly mounted on us that we must go where they ill guide."

In 1815 on January 8 Jackson won the "Battle of New Orleans."

On June 11, 1815, Jefferson wrote to William Torrance: "The...question whether the judges are invested with exclusive authority to decide on the constitutionality of a law has been heretofore a subject of consideration with me in the exercise of official duties. Certainly there is not a word in the constitution

which has given that power to them more than to the executive or legislative branches."^{mccclxxxvii}

On October 16, 1815, Jefferson wrote to Gallatin: "If the Treasury had ventured its credit in bills of circulating size, as of five or ten dollars, they would have been greedily received by our people in preference to bank paper. But unhappily...the country (has) delivered itself bound hand and foot to the bold and bankrupt adventurers" who pretend "to be money-holders, whom it could have crushed at any moment." He told Gallatin: "We are undone...if this banking mania be not suppressed. Aut Carthago, aut Roma delenda est (Either Carthage or Rome must be destroyed). The war, had it proceeded, would have upset our government; and a new one, whenever tried, will do it. And so it must be while our money, the nerve of war, is much or little, real or imaginary, as our bitterest enemies choose to make it. Put down the banks, and if this country could not be carried through the longest war against her most powerful enemy, without ever knowing the want of a dollar, without dependence on the traitorous classes of her citizens, without bearing hard on the resources of her people, or loading the public with an indefinite burthen of debt, I know nothing of my countrymen. Not by any novel project, not by any charlatenerie, but by ordinary and well-experienced means; by the total prohibition of all private paper at all times, by reasonable taxes in war aided by the necessary emissions of public paper of circulating size, this bottomed on special taxes, redeemable annually as this special tax comes in."^{mccclxxxviii}

In 1816 the Second Bank Charter was granted.

Jefferson wrote to Logan in 1816: "I hope we shall take warning from the example and crush in its birth the aristocracy of our monied corporations, which dare already to challenge our government to a trial of strength and bid defiance to the laws of our country."^{mccclxxxix} In his letter to Governor Plumer in 1816, T.J. said: "I place economy among the first and most important of republican virtues, and public debt as the greatest of the dangers to be feared."^{mccxc}

T.J. wrote to Colonel Yancey in 1816: "Like a dropsical man calling out for water, water, our deluded citizens are clamoring for more banks, more banks. The American mind is now in that state of fever which the world has often seen in the history of other nations. We are under the bank bubble, as England was under the South Sea bubble, France under the Mississippi bubble, and as every nation is liable to be, under whatever bubble, design, or delusion may puff up in moments when off their guard. We are now taught to believe that legerdemain tricks upon paper can produce as solid wealth as hard labor in the earth. It is vain for common sense to urge that nothing can produce but nothing; that it is an idle dream to believe in a philosopher's stone which is to turn everything into gold, and to

redeem man from
the original sentence of his Maker, 'in the sweat of his brow shall he eat his bread,' Not
Quixot enough,
however, to attempt to reason Bedlam to rights, my anxieties are turned to the most
practical means of
withdrawing us from the ruin into which we have run. Two hundred millions of paper in the
hands of the
people...is a fearful tax to fall at haphazard on their heads. The debt which purchased our
independence
was but eight millions, of which twenty years of taxation had in 1800 paid but the one half.
And what
have we purchased with this tax of two hundred millions which we are to pay by wholesale
but usury,
swindling, and new forms of demoralization. Revolutionary history has warned us of the
probable moment
when this baseless trash is to receive its fiat. Whenever so much of the precious metals shall
have turned
into the circulation as that every one can get some in exchange for his produce, paper, as in
the
revolutionary war, will experience at once an universal rejection."^{mccxcxi} He wrote to J. H.
Tiffany in 1816: "My most earnest wish is to see the republican element of popular control
pushed to the maximum of its practicable exercise. I shall then believe that our government
may be pure and perpetual."^{mccxcii}
In 1816 T.J. wrote to S. Kercheval: "Some men look at constitutions with sanctimonious
reverence and
deem them like the Ark of the Covenant, too sacred to be touched. They ascribe to men of
the preceding
age a wisdom more than human, and suppose what they did to be beyond amendment. I
knew that age well; I belonged to it and labored with it. It deserved well of its country. It was
very like the present; and
forty years of experience in government is worth a century of book reading; and this they
would themselves say, were they to rise from the dead...Laws and institutions must go hand
and hand with the
progress of the human mind."^{mccxciii} He also told Kercheval: "It has been thought that the
people are not
competent electors of judges learned in the law. But I do not know this to be true, and, if
doubtful, we
should follow principle."^{mccxciv}

Jefferson wrote to Dupont de Nemours in 1816: "We both consider the people as our
children...But
you love them as infants whom you are afraid to trust without nurses; and I as adults whom I
freely leave
to self-government."^{mccxcv}

In 1816 T.J. wrote to Joseph C. Cabell: "(T)he way to have a good and safe government is
not to trust
it all to one, but to divide it among the many...What has destroyed liberty and the rights of
man in every
government has ever existed under the Sun? The generalizing and the concentrating [of] all
cares and
powers into one body."^{mccxcvi}

In 1816 one of the officers of the Bank of England refused to honor a Rothschild note at the

same rate of exchange as a Bank of England note. Nathan Rothschild, the next day, carried in a briefcase with his Bank of England notes and collected gold for 21,000 British pound notes. Nine of his representatives stood at nine other windows and did the same. When he threatened to continue the process for two months, a hurried meeting was called and favorable arrangements were made by the bank's director.^{mccxcvii}

M. Fylop-Miller, former President of the John Adams Union, wrote to Jefferson in 1816: "If ever an association of people deserved eternal damnation, on this earth and in hell, it is this Society of Loyola. Yet, with our system of religious liberty, we can but offer them a refuge..." Jefferson answered his predecessor: "Like you, I object to the Jesuit's reestablishment which makes light give way to darkness."^{mccxcviii}

On January 6, 1816, Jefferson wrote to Charles Yancey: "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be. The functionaries of every government have propensities to command at will the liberty and property of their constituents. There is no safe deposit for these but with the people themselves nor can they be safe with them without information. Where the press is free and every man able to read, all is safe."^{mccxcix}

Jefferson wrote to John Taylor on May 28, 1816: "The system of banks which we have both equally and ever reprobated, I contemplate as a blot in all our (state) constitutions, which, if not corrected, will end in their destruction." Also, Jefferson offered a definition later accepted by the Texas Supreme Court:

"(W)e may say with truth and meaning, that governments are more or less republican, as they have more or less of the element of popular election and control in their composition; and believing as I do, that the mass of the citizens is the safest depository of their own rights and especially that the evils flowing from the duperies of the people are less injurious than those from the egoism of their agents, am a friend to

that composition of government which has in it the most of this ingredient."^{mccc} He told Taylor that direct control was the key: "The further the departure from direct and constant control by the citizens, the

less has the government of the ingredient of republicanism..."^{mccci} "Funding I consider as limited,

rightfully, to a redemption of the debt within the lives of a majority of the generation contracting

it; every generation coming equally, by the laws of the Creator of the world, to the free possession of the

earth he made for their subsistence, unencumbered by their predecessors, who like them, were but tenants

for life."^{mcccii} "And I sincerely believe with you that banking establishments are more dangerous than

standing armies, and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity, under the name of

funding, is but swindling futurity on a large scale."^{mccciiii}

On July 12, 1816, Jefferson wrote to Samuel Kercheval: "Only lay down true principles and adhere to them inflexibly. Do not be frightened into their surrender by the alarms of the timid or the croakings of wealth against the ascendancy of the people."^{mccciv} "I am not among those who fear the people. They, and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom. And to preserve their independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our calling and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the government for their debts and daily expenses; and the sixteenth being insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they now do, on oatmeal and potatoes; have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account; but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow sufferers. Our land-holders, too, like theirs, retaining indeed the title and stewardship of estates called theirs but held really in trust for the treasury, must wander, like theirs, in foreign countries, and be contented with penury, obscurity, exile, and the glory of the nation. This example reads to us the salutary lesson, that private fortunes are destroyed by public as well as by private extravagances. And this is the tendency of all human governments. A departure from principle in one instance becomes a precedent for the second; that second for a third; and so on, till the bulk of the society is reduced to mere automatons of misery, to have no sensibilities left but for sinning and suffering. Then begins, indeed, the bellum omnium in omnia, which some philosophers observing to be so general in this world, have mistaken for the natural, instead of the abusive state of man. And the fore horse on this frightful team is public debt. Taxation follows that, and in its train wretchedness and oppression."^{mcccv}

T.J. said to Dr. J.B. Stuart in 1817: "Her (England's) examples have fearful influence on us. In copying her we do not seem to consider that like premises produce like consequences. The bank mania is one of the most threatening of these imitations. It is raising on a monied aristocracy in our country which has already set the government at defiance, and although forced at length to yield a little on this first essay of their strength, their principles are unyielded and unyielding. These have taken deep root in the hearts of that class from which our legislators are drawn, and the sop to Cerberus from fable has become history. Their principles lay hold of the good, their pelf of the bad, and thus those whom the constitution had placed as guards to its portals, are sophisticated or suborned from their duties. That paper money has some advantages, is admitted. But that its abuses also are inevitable, and, by breaking up the measure of value, makes a lottery of all private property, cannot be denied. Shall we ever be able to put a constitutional veto on it?"^{mcccvi} He wrote in a letter to Baron von Humboldt in 1817: "The first principle of republicanism is that the lex majoris partis is the fundamental law of every society of equal rights; to consider the will of the majority of a single vote, as sacred as unanimous, is the first of all lessons in importance, yet the last which is thoroughly learned."

In 1817 on April 28-29 the Rush-Bagot Treaty was signed.

Jefferson said of Alexander Hamilton in 1818: "Hamilton was indeed a singular character. Of acute understanding, disinterested, honest and honorable in all private transactions, amiable in society, and duly valuing virtue in private life, yet so bewitched and perverted by the British example as to be under thorough conviction that corruption was essential to the government of a nation."^{mcccvi}

On February 4, 1818, Jefferson said: "Hamilton's financial system...had two objects: First, as a puzzle, to exclude popular understanding and inquiry; Second, as a machine for corruption of the legislature; for he avowed the opinion, that man could be governed only by one of two motives only, force or interest; force he observed, in this country was out of the question, and the interests, therefore, of the members must be laid hold of, to keep the legislature in unison with the executive."

John Q. Adams, who was defeated for re-election by Andrew Jackson, "was a follower of Plato."^{mcccviii} On August 10, 1818, while Secretary of State, Adams said: "Public debts, whether due to or from the revolutionized State, are neither cancelled nor affected by any change in the constitution or internal vernment of a State."^{mcccix}

When Maryland and Ohio laid heavy taxes on branches of the Second Bank, the doctrine of implied powers became a cornerstone of American law to safeguard not only the Bank but various paper monies later decreed by Congress. In *McCulloch v. Maryland* Chief Justice Marshall held in 1819 that the Bank was lawful under the Federal Constitution and the state's tax law was unconstitutional.^{mcccx}

Jefferson gave his views on federal judges to Spencer Roane on September 6, 1819: "For experience has already shown that the impeachment...is not even a scarecrow...The constitution...is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the judiciary, which they may twist and shape into any form they please. It should be remembered, as an axiom of eternal truth in politics, that whatever power in any government is independent is absolute also; in theory only, at first, while the spirit of the people is up, but in practice as fast as that relaxes. Independence can be trusted nowhere but with the people in mass."^{mcccxi}

In 1819 on February 22 Spain ceded Florida.

T.J. wrote to John Adams on December 10, 1819: "No government can continue good but under the control of the people."^{mcccxii}

The Jesuits were banished from Spain in 1820.^{mcccxiii}

In 1820 Jefferson wrote to Destutt de Tracy: "It is incumbent on every generation to pay its own debts

as it goes. A principle which, if acted on, would save one half the wars of the world."^{mcccxiv} He wrote to J. Williams in 1820: "With respect to debts, whether to be met by loans or taxes, there are two laws of finance which I think should be rigorously adhered to. 1, never to borrow without laying a tax sufficient to pay principle and interest within a fixed period, and I would fix that period at 10 years...2, never to borrow or tax without appropriating the money to its specific object."^{mcccxy} He said to T. Ritchie in 1820: "Having found, from experience that impeachment is an impracticable thing, a mere scarecrow, they consider themselves secure for life; they skulk from responsibility to public opinion...A judiciary independent of a king or executive alone, is a good thing, but independence of the will of the nation is a solecism, at least in a republican government."^{mcccxvi} T.J. wrote to T. Ritchie in 1820: "The judiciary of the United States is the subtle corps of sappers and miners constantly working under ground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric. They are construing our constitution from a coordination of a general and special government to a general and supreme one alone. This will lay all things at their feet...We shall see if they are bold enough to take the daring stride their five lawyers have lately taken. If they do, then...I will say, that 'against this every man should raise his voice,' and more, should uplift his arm."^{mcccxvii}

In 1820 on May 3 the "Missouri Compromise" by Henry Clay was passed by Congress.

To William C. Jarvis, on September 28, 1820, Jefferson wrote: "To consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions [is] a very dangerous doctrine indeed and one which will place us under the despotism of an oligarchy. Our judges are as honest as other men and not more so. They have with others the same passions for party, for power, and the privilege of their corps. Their maxim is *boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem* (it is a characteristic of a good judge to expand his own jurisdiction), and their power the more dangerous as they are in office for life and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to the elective control."^{mcccxviii} "The constitution has erected no such single tribunal, knowing that to whatever hands confided, with the corruptions of time and party, its members would become despots."^{mcccxix} "I know of no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves, and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them but to inform their discretion by education."^{mcccxx}

Jefferson wrote to Joseph Correa de Serra on October 24, 1820: "Nothing is so important as that America shall separate herself from the systems of Europe and establish one of her own."^{mcccxxi}

T.J. wrote to Samuel Smith in 1821: "Debt and revolution are inseparable as cause and

effect."^{mcccxxii} He wrote to C. Hammond in 1821: "When all government, domestic and foreign, in little as in great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the center of all power, it will render powerless the checks provided of one government on another, and will become as venal and oppressive as the government from which we separated."^{mcccxxiii} He warned at one time that we: "(S)hould look forward to a time, and that not a distant one, when corruption in this, as in the country from which we derive our origin, will have seized the heads of government, and be spread by them through the body of the people; when they will purchase the voices of the people, and make them pay the price." In his letter to Pleasants in 1821 he suggested a remedy for lifetime appointed federal judges: "(T)he best (remedy) I can devise would be to give future commissions to (federal) judges for six years with a re-appointability by the President with the approbation of both houses. If this would not be independence enough, I know not what would be..."^{mcccxxiv}

On December 26, 1821, Jefferson wrote to James Pleasants: "It is a misnomer to call a government republican in which a branch of the supreme power (the federal judiciary) is independent of the nation."^{mcccxxv}

Jefferson stated to W.T. Barry in 1822: "If ever this vast country is brought under a single government, it will be one of the most extensive corruption, indifferent and incapable of a wholesome care over so wide a spread of surface. This will not be borne, and you will have to choose between reform and revolution. If I know the spirit of this country, the one or the other is inevitable. Before the canker is become inveterate, before its venom has reached so much of the body politic as to get beyond control, remedy should be applied."^{mcccxxvi} "Let the future appointments of judges be for four or six years, and renewable by the President and Senate. This will bring their conduct, at regular periods, under revision and probation ..We have erred in this point, by copying England, where certainly it is a good thing to have the judges independent of the King. But we have omitted to copy their caution also, which makes a judge removable by the address of both legislative Houses. That there should be public functionaries independent of the nation, whatever may be their demerit, is a solecism in a republic, of the first order of absurdity and inconsistency."^{mcccxxvii}

To James Monroe, on June 11, 1823, T.J. said: "They are nations of eternal war. All their energies are expended in the destruction of the labor, property, and lives of their people."^{mcccxxviii}

Jefferson wrote to W. Ludlow in 1824: "(W)e have more machinery of government than is necessary, too many parasites living on the labor of the industrious. I believe it might be much simplified to the relief of those who maintain it."^{mcccxxix} He once said: "We think, in America, that it is necessary to introduce the people into every department of government, as far as they are capable of exercising it, and that this is the only way to ensure a long continued and honest administration of its powers." "My idea is that we should be made one nation in every case involving foreign affairs, and separate ones in whatever is merely domestic..." In his letter to H. Lee he wrote in 1824: "Men by their constitution are naturally

divided into two parties. 1. Those who fear and distrust the people and wish to draw all powers from them into the hands of the higher classes. 2dly those who identify themselves with the people, have confidence in them, cherish and consider them as the most honest and safe, although not the most wise depository of the public interests. In every country these two parties exist, and in every one where they are free to think, speak, and write, they will declare themselves. Call them therefore liberals and serviles, Jacobins and Ultras, Whigs and Tories, republicans and federalists, they are the same parties still and pursue the same object. The last appellation of aristocrats and democrats is the true one expressing the essence of all.^{"mcccxxx}

Jefferson stated to John H. Pleasants on April 19, 1824: "The present generation has the same right of self-government which the past one has exercised for itself."^{mcccxxxi}

To Major John Cartwright, T.J. stated on June 5, 1824: "To the state governments are reserved all legislation and administration, in affairs which concern their own citizens only, and to the federal government is given what concerns foreigners, or the citizens of other States; these functions alone being made federal. The one is the domestic, the other the foreign branch of the same government; neither have control over the other, but within its own department...But, you may ask, if the two departments should claim each the same subject of power, where is the common empire to decide ultimately between them? In cases of little important or urgency, the prudence of both parties will keep them aloof from the questionable ground; but if it can neither be avoided nor compromised, a convention of the States must be called, to ascribe the doubtful power to that department which they may think best."^{mcccxxxi} "Can one generation bind another, and all others, in succession forever? I think not. The Creator has made the earth for the living, not the dead. Rights and powers can only belong to persons, not to mere matter endowed with will...Nothing is unchangeable but the inherent and unalienable rights of man."^{mcccxxxi} "A generation may bind itself as long as its majority continues in life; when that has disappeared, another majority is in place, holds all the rights and powers their predecessors once held, and may change their laws and institutions to suit themselves. Nothing then is unchangeable but the inherent and inalienable rights of man."^{mcccxxiv}

On December 26, 1825, Jefferson wrote to William B. Giles: "I see, as you do, and with the deepest affliction, the rapid strides with which the federal branch of our government is advancing towards the usurpation of all the rights reserved to the States, and the consolidation to itself of all

powers, foreign and domestic, and that, too, by constructions which, if legitimate, leave no limits to their power."^{mcccxxxv} "(T)he States should be watchful to note every material usurpation on their rights; to denounce them as they occur in the most peremptory terms; to protest against them as wrongs to which our present submission shall be considered, not as acknowledgments or precedents of rights, but as a temporary yielding to the lesser evil, until their accumulation shall outweigh that of separation."^{mcccxxxvi}

In 1826 T.J. said: "The mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God."^{mcccxxxvii} He wrote to Henry Lee in 1826: "There is not a truth existing which I fear, or would wish unknown to the whole world." One of Jefferson's last exclamations before he died on July 4, 1826, was: "Warn the committee to be on their guard!"^{mcccxxxviii}

After 1826 when William Morgan disappeared, Thurlow Weed, John Quincy Adams, Millard Fillmore and other Anti-masonic leaders averred that Freemasonry was a secret and conspiratorial society which aimed to destroy Christianity.^{mcccxxxix} Captain William Morgan was de-tongued, disenboweled, and then mutilated. Some 40% of all Masons left the Masonic Order when his death was discovered.

On July 4, 1826, Robert Owen^{mcccxl} "proclaimed that marriage combined with private property and an irrational system of religion to make a trinity of evils; no one, he thought, should be legally forced to remain in a destructive marriage."^{mcccxli} Robert Owen, the so-called Father of Socialism, wrote:

"In the new moral world, the irrational names of husband and wife, parent and child, will be heard no more. All connection with the result of affection; the child will undoubtedly be the property of the whole community."^{mcccxlii}

In 1828 on December 19 South Carolina declared the right of a state to nullify federal laws opposing the "Tariff of Abominations."

In 1829 Andrew Jackson dissolved his entire cabinet over a sex scandal involving the wife of Secretary of War John Eaton.^{mcccxliv}

In 1829, American Illuminists sponsored a series of New York lectures by English Illuminist France "Fanny" Wright. She advocated the entire Weishauptian program by the label of equal opportunity and equal rights, atheism, emancipation of women and free love. Those attending were informed that the Illuminata intended to "unite the nihilist and atheist groups with all other subversive organizations into an international organization to be known as Communism. Clinton Roosevelt^{mcccxlv} and Horace Greeley were appointed to raise funds for the new undertaking."^{mcccxlv}

When socialism first appeared it had a paternal rather than democratic veneer:

"A point to note about this early socialism of Owen's is that it was not at first at all 'democratic.' Its initiative was benevolent, its early form patriarchal; it was something

up to which the workers were to be educated by liberally disposed employers and leaders. The first socialism was not a worker's movement; it was a master's movement."^{mcccxlvi}

The Owens established the Smithsonian Institution which "hatched" Environmentalism.^{mcccxlvi}

In 1830 Weishaupt died after making a fake death-bed conversion to Catholicism.

About 1830 a number of rich Catholics attempted to organize a competitor bank to rival the Rothschild power. Union General's was crushed by the Rothschilds but it left a legacy of hatred which had much influence on the growth of the anti-Semitic movement in France.^{mcccxlvi}

In 1830 the Mexican Congress, by the Law of April 6, banned further Anglo-American immigration to Texas (with the exception of only two colonies). This law also established Mexican convict colonies, required that the mostly Protestant settlers become Catholics and levied duties on all imports. The Texians viewed the law as ending a period of easy indifference and the beginning of "regulation and enforcement."

In 1830 peak of old M2.

In 1830 money (old M2) downswing.

The Mormon Church was founded on April 6, 1830. Plates of gold with Egyptian characters were translated. Oliver Cowdery, a rural schoolmaster sat outside the curtain and wrote down the words. Two farmers, Martin Harris and David Whitmer were with him. Eleven witnesses said they had been permitted to see and handle the plates. They all beheld the breastplate and the Urim and Thummim given back to the Angel Moroni.^{mcccxlvi}

In the 1830s the plan engineered by Alta Vendita consisted of legalizing, licensing, inspecting and protecting prostitution, systematically eliminating morality from literature, having education take on an Atheistic tone and becoming otherwise hostile to religion.^{mcccxlvi}

In 1831 Mazzini in Italy "appeared with a burning enthusiasm for liberty, desiring to cast aside every vestige of monarchial institutions and subordinate all issues to that of establishing a republican form of government."^{mcccxlvi}

In 1831 in August occurred the "Nat Turner Rebellion" in Virginia.

In 1832 in November an "Ordinance of Nullification" was adopted in S.C.

In 1832 a radical group of Polish exiles addressed an appeal to the Jews containing a promise to help them found their own nation in Palestine.^{mcccxlvi} A converted Jew named Gerschom Rom, from Wilno, "acted as their emissary to Amschel de Rothschild; for some time they entertained hopes of converting him to the support of Zionism."^{mcccxlvi}

In 1832 there was an attempt to establish a pantheistic Fourier "phalanx" at Versailles. "It was a

complete failure.^{mccccliv}

Central banking in the U.S. was introduced with the First Bank of the United States and upheld in *McCullough v. Maryland*. Although Jefferson abolished the first central bank, the second quickly replaced the first. In 1834 Jackson finally set aside the Second National Bank.

In 1834 the Knights of Malta moved to Rome under Pope Leo XIII.^{mcccclv} "Today they are known as the 'Sovereign and Military Order of Malta' (SMOM) and have the unusual distinction of being the world's smallest nation. Located in a walled enclave in central Rome, SMOM still retains its status as a sovereign state, although new Grand Masters of the Order must be approved by the pope."^{mcccclvi} William Casey (CIA Director 1981-1987), James Buckley of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and John McCone (CIA Director under JFK) were all SMOM Knights.^{mcccclvii}

The Jesuits were banished from Portugal in 1834.^{mcccclviii}

In 1835 a Congress met under the presidency of Victor Hugo to plan a federation of European peoples.

The Jesuits were banished from Spain in 1835.^{mcccclix}

Marco Polo claimed that the Assassins had a fortress in Alamut with a beautiful serene garden. Young men who showed promise as potential murderers were drugged, taken to the secret garden, pampered for days with nothing denied them (including women). They were then drugged again and returned home. The men believed they had been to paradise and could be transported back as they assassinated a targeted enemy leader.^{mcccclx} Modern Assassin sects are located in India, Iran and Syria. Their titular head is the Aga Khan." The Aga Khans have "also gained a place in the international banking community through their establishment of a central bank in Damascus, Lebanon."^{mcccclxi} About the time when that Aga Khan was establishing a relationship with the British in the early 19th century (since 1840 they have operated out of India which was then under British rule), the first known lone assassin sought in 1835 to kill Andrew Jackson (a Knights Templar member).^{mcccclxii}

Godfrey Higgins published *Anacalypsis* in 1836. He traced a master-trail or key to the whole meaning and history of the world. His theory was that since the Creation there has been in the world a single, true religion, that this religion had always gone underground or was disguised. It was secret because only adepts could understand it. These adepts were the fathers and organizers of Freemasonry and ancient British Druidism, a religion in England and Ireland before Christianity arrived, had been Freemasonry in its earliest form.^{mcccclxiii}

In 1836 Richard Johnson was elected as Vice-President despite his having fathered two children by his black mistress.^{mcccclxiv}

In 1840 low of old M2.

In 1840 money (old M2) upswing.

Albert Pike, in 1840, was head of the Luciferian Priesthood and the Council of 13.

In 1841 Abraham Lincoln, suffering from depression, left Mary Todd at the altar.^{mccclxv}

In 1841-1842 the Dorrs Rebellion occurred in Rhode Island after a constitution was drafted and approved by a overwhelming popular vote. The existing government, under which more than half of the male population (and all the women) had no right to vote, declared martial law and sent the militia against the Dorrites. Dorr was convicted of treason and sentenced to life imprisonment. he was released a year later.^{mccclxvi}

In 1841 on April 4 President William Henry Harrison died of pneumonia caught during inauguration.

An attempt was made by "Reform" Judaism to export its heresies to Russia. Dr. Max Lillienthal (1814-1882) set up the groundwork for government-sponsored Jewish secular schools in December 1841.

However, his best-laid plans were put to an end by the great Lubavitcher Chasidic rabbi--thr Tzemach

Tzedek. Generations afterwards his descendent was was thrown down a flight of stairs after the Russian

Revolution.^{mccclxvii} Reform Judaism began in Germany just after the Napoleonic emancipation. The synagogue services were shortened, the vernacular and music were sued and group replaced individual confirmation.^{mccclxviii} The Reform Judasists believe that divine authority lies only in the written law of the Old Testament. Many limit their religious practices to the ceremonial laws of Pentateuch. Covering the head at worship, dietary laws, and the wearing of phylacteries are seen as anachronisms.^{mccclxix} They do not believe in the messianic restoration of the Jewish state and the return to Jerusalem. They hold to the faith of the coming of a messianic age rather than a belief in a personal Messiah. Israel is seen as a place of refuge for persecuted Jews of the world.^{mccclxx}

Joseph Smith was made a Master Mason on March 16, 1842 at a lodge in Illinois.^{mccclxxi} Brigham Young

was also a Freemason.^{mccclxxii}

While the French Revolution was happening in Europe, the heat helped kindle the Fabian^{mccclxxiii} Society and Socialism. While the continent conceived Hegelian Societies (which were inspirational to Marx and Engels) (Engels^{mccclxxiv} later founded the first Communist Bund), Marx implemented the principles of the Illuminati.^{mccclxxv}

Karl Marx (1818-1883) was born Jewish.^{mccclxxvi} His family converted to Christianity when he was six.^{mccclxxvii} He wrote to Horace Greeley: "Thus we find every tyrant backed by a Jew."^{mccclxxviii} Karl Marx began his work with revision of the writings of Weishaupt from seventy years earlier. In 1842 he began writing propaganda for the League.^{mccclxxix}

Sam Houston wrote to Jackson on January 31, 1843: "To you, General, I find myself indebted for many principles which I have never abandoned through life. One is a holy love of country and a

willingness to make every sacrifice to its honor and safety, next a sacred regard for its constitution and laws, with an eternal hostility and opposition to banks."

In 1843 Marx moved to Paris "where he immersed himself in a study of the French communists and their revolution against Christian civilization."^{mccclxxx} The Manifesto, with Engels, was begun in 1844.^{mccclxxxii}
Gary Allen wrote:

"All Karl Marx really did was update and codify the the very same revolutionary plans and principles set down seventy years earlier by Adam Weishaupt, the founder of the Order of the Illuminati in Bavaria. And, it is widely acknowledged by serious scholars...that the League of Just Men was simply an extension of the Illuminati which was forced to go underground after it was exposed by a raid in 1786 conducted by the Bavarian authorities."^{mccclxxxiii}

The League of the Just later changed its name to "The League of Communists."^{mccclxxxiiii}

I
n 1844 Lord Beaconsfield cited Lionel Rothchild as saying: "Can anything be more absurd than that a nation should apply to an individual to maintain its credit and, with its credit, its existence as a state, and its comfort as a people?"^{mccclxxxv} "It is the universal gold standard coupled with their universal press ownership and coupled with the secrecy of their operations that have made them masters of the world."^{mccclxxxvi} The 1844 Peel amendment: 1) demonetized silver, 2) gave the Bank of England a monopoly of the currency of the British empire, 3) established the gold convertible note on the basis of a 100% gold coverage, 4) made the Bank of England the clearing house of the British empire and established the British pound as world currency and 5) gave the management of the bank the power to fix and regulate prices and wages throughout the British empire and to materially influence them all over the world.^{mccclxxxvii}
Disraeli, an intimate friend of Lionel, said in 1844: "He was lord and master of the money markets of the world, and of course virtually the lord and master of everything else."^{mccclxxxviii}

K
arl Marx was the grandson of the rabbi of Trier.^{mccclxxxix} Mordecial was a Lombard. Also Alberti, Frescobaldi and Barzi. Rabbi Mordecial had a grandson named Karl Marx. From Lombard family and from a powerful family of money-lenders. Associated in Illuminati with Adam Weishaupt and Meyer Amschel Rothchild.^{mccclxxxix} Mordecai in Book of Esther was Jew whose cousin and foster daughter Esther became Queen of Persia under Xerxes (486-465 B.C.) and thwarted attempt to kill Jews and obtained right to murder many Gentiles. Led to Feast of Purim. Book of Esther does not mention God once. Intended to strengthen Jews during persecution of the Maccabeean wars and to authorize celebration of Purim in Palestine. Purim is a time of great merriment and drinking for Jews. Time to celebrate deliverance from foreign persecutors. Like the Red flag of the Rothschilds that became the flag of the

Bolsheviks, the raised clenched fist is a symbol of Jewish origin. On the day of the feast of Purim, held to commemorate the slaying of 75,000 gentiles, the Jews greet each other with a clenched fist.^{mcccxc} May have been written during reign of John Hyrcanus, the Hasmonean Jewish King (135-105 B.C.). Greek version added 107 verses to form separate book of Apocrypha.

Engels and Marx first met in 1842.^{mcccxi} He did not come to the attention of a wide audience until he wrote an article about Thomas Carlyle in 1844.^{mcccxcii} Engels had immersed himself in the Young Hegelian movement.^{mcccxciii}

In 1845 Mazzini originated the Young America movement in the U.S. This was designed to play an active role in the growing abolition movement.^{mcccxciv}

In 1845 on June 8 Andrew Jackson died at the Hermitage.

In 1845 on December 29 Texas was admitted to the Union by Congress through a joint resolution--not a treaty.

Jonas Frankel was a wealthy banker and philanthropist who died in 1846. The money left in his will was used by the Bund to open a seminary for training Reform rabbis. It was headed by Rabbi Zecharia Frankel (1801-1875). The new Conservative movement was to fill the gap between Reform Judaism and Orthodox Judaism. Frankel and his followers called themselves members of a "historical school" which treated religious documents critically. The Torah was not accepted as being of divine authorship.^{mcccxcv}

Around 1846 Marx and Engels joined the Communist League which sprang from the League of the Just (an offshoot of the German refugee-founded Parisian Outlaws League).^{mcccxcvi} At the Second Congress of the Communist League, Marx and Engels were given until February 1, 1848 to finish the manifesto. The pair was hired to write for an existing group.^{mcccxcvii}

In 1846 on May 13 the U.S. declared War on Mexico with Whigs opposed and southerners for it.

In 1848 on January 24 gold was discovered in California.

In 1848 on July 19-20 the Women's Rights Convention met in N.Y. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, stated in 1848 at the Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, New York: "The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her."^{mcccxcviii}

The 1848 Communist Manifesto had ten^{mcccxcix} planks: 1) Abolition of property in land^{mcd} and application of all rents of land to public purposes,^{mcdi} 2) A heavy progressive or graduated income tax,^{mcdii} 3) Abolition of the right of inheritance,^{mcdiii} 4) Confiscation of the

property of all emigrants and rebels,^{mcdv} 5) Centralization of Credit in the hands of the State, by means of a national bank with State capital and an exclusive monopoly,^{mcdv} 6) Centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State,^{mcdvi} 7) Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the State, the bringing into cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan,^{mcdvii} 8) Equal liability of all to labor^{mcdviii}, establishment of industrial crimes, especially for agriculture,^{mcdix} 9) Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries, gradual abolition of the distinction between town and country, by a more equitable distribution of population over the country,^{mcdx} and 10) Free education for all children in public schools, abolition of children's factory labor in its present form, combination of education with industrial production, etc., etc.^{mcdxi} Three of these ten planks are the foundation for Marxism.^{mcdxii}

The Communist Manifesto of 1848 called for the abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purposes as well as confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels. "The distinguishing feature of communism is not the abolition of property generally, but the abolition of bourgeois property." Property was viewed as the result of the exploitation of the many by the few: "In this sense, the theory of the Communists may be summed up in the single sentence: Abolition of private property."^{mcdxiii} At one point it is also noted that a few of those at the top will join the workers. Illuminism also favored the abolition of private property.

The goal of Marxism is socialism: "Marx and all his successors in the Communist movement have ordered their followers to work on building socialism."^{mcdxiv}

Marxism was created as one of a number of weapons by British strategists "to counter the spread of American System political ideas and nationalist economic organization to the European continent."^{mcdxv}

Marx's theory of the social evolution of humanity was taken from Lewis Henry Morgan.^{mcdxvi} Marx never appreciated the fundamental difference "between British capitalism, in which industrialism was an unfortunate by-product of the drug trade and defending the Empire, and the genuine republican industrialism of the American System."^{mcdxvii} In 1848, Marx rewrote an earlier piece by Engels that was called "Confessions of a Communist," which he named "The Communist Manifesto." The pattern was that the Cotton Prince (Engels) would write a draft or suggest a theme for a work and Marx would put it into good revolutionary form.^{mcdxviii} Revolutions swept Europe in 1848.^{mcdxix} In 1868, 20 years after its original publication, the name of Karl Marx was first added to the renamed manifesto.^{mcdxx}

Napoleon III gave the Jesuit order wide tolerance although it was officially prohibited. His regime owed its existence largely to the Roman church whose support never failed as long as the regime lasted.^{mcdxxi}

The youngest of the five Rothschild sons, James Rothschild (1792-1868), staked much capital on the 1848 revolution and was a heavy loser.^{mcdxxii}

The Jesuits were banished from Switzerland in 1848.^{mcdxxxiii}

Frederick Engels was the founder of Marxism, author of its doctrines and "personal controller of Karl

Marx."^{mcdxxxiv} Marx was created by the British. He was also controlled by British Museum Director David Urquhart who fed him convenient documents.^{mcdxxxv} Karl Marx joined the highly secret Satanist

Church.^{mcdxxxvi} He never held a regular job. He received some income from a series of articles, that Engels actually wrote, which appeared in the *New York Tribune*. While Marx's family was starving, Engels gave him between ten to seventy pounds a year to support him out of his profits from his family firm that ranged from one thousand to four thousand pounds a year.

An obscure German admirer, Wilhelm Wolff, left Marx a legacy of 824 pounds.^{mcdxxxvii} Three of Marx's six children died of starvation and two others committed suicide. At one point he took about \$500 from a rich uncle in Germany and had a two-month drinking spree with continental intellectuals while his penniless wife in London was evicted from her apartment with infant children. When he married Jenny von Westphalen, the daughter of a rich and respected Prussian official^{mcdxxxviii}, her mother gave them a maid as a wedding present: "Marx showed his appreciation by getting his gift pregnant."^{mcdxxxix} In June 1864 he wrote his uncle, Lion Phillips, telling

him he had made 400 pounds on the stock exchange.^{mcdxxx} Marx was banished from Brussels, arrested, tried and freed in Germany and was compelled to leave France again. Finally he found political asylum in London where he spent the remainder of his life.^{mcdxxxxi} When he died in 1883, his funeral was attended by only 6 persons.^{mcdxxxii}

Karl Marx did not originate the Communist Manifesto: "He was paid for his services by the League of the Just which was known in its country of origin, Germany, as the Bund Der Gerechten." The Bund, a secret society, later came to be called the International Communist Party.^{mcdxxxiii} The Bund consisted of born Catholics, Protestants and Jews who each formulated plans for the eventual destruction of their faiths.^{mcdxxxiv} Moses Hess worked with Marx and Engels. Berthold Auerback was also close to Hess at this time.^{mcdxxxv}

In 1849 Lucretia Mott said: "There is no foundation in reason or expediency for the absolute and slavish subjection of the wife to the husband, which forms the foundation of the present legal relations. Were women, in point of fact, the abject thing which the law, in theory, considers he to be when married, she would not be worthy the companionship of man."^{mcdxxxvi}

On June 2, 1849, a French regiment took Rome. The army of occupation remained until after the Franco-German war of 1870.^{mcdxxxvii} A French coup on December 2, 1851 put Louis-Napoleon in power and the Jesuits were literally the masters of France for 18 years.^{mcdxxxviii}

In 1850 on September 9 the "Compromise of 1850" admitted California as the 31st State and forbade slavery.

William M. Gouge warned in 1853 of the dangers that would follow if the government had the power to create money with taxation or resorting to loans:

"Where corporate banking prevails, there is a power above it--the government--by

which, occasionally, at least, its excesses may be checked. But substitute for this government paper money banking, and we have the evil without any checks. The money power and political power will then be in the same hands. The demagogues who now control the elections will then control the money market also; and woe to the people who are subject to this double despotism. Excesses in the issue it would be impossible to avoid because those who have the management of public affairs would no longer have those checks on expenditures which the necessity of raising revenue by taxation or by negotiating loans now imposes. Before the people could well understand the operation of the system, they would find the nation deeply in debt which they would have to pay by new taxation.^{mcdxxxix}

In 1854 on February 28 the Republican Party was formed at Ripon, Wisconsin.

The Knights of the Golden Circle "were committed to the preservation of slavery in the lands bordering the Caribbean Sea--the so-called 'Golden Circle.' The seal of the Knights featured a cross similar to the maltese cross used by the old Knights of Malta."^{mcdxli}

Sidney Webb, George Benard Shaw and Beatrice Webb began the Fabian Society. Ruskin started a Workingman's College in 1854 at Oxford, staffed by Dante Gabriel Rossetti and other Pre-Raphaelites.

Ruskin was under the patronage of Opium War Prime Minister Lord Palmerston.^{mcdxlii} William Morris and Oscar Wilde were proteges of Ruskin.^{mcdxlii} William Morris proposed "English Socialism."^{mcdxliii} Ruskin was followed by Sir Halford Mackinder who established the Roundtable and the Fabian Society.^{mcdxliv} Spencer, Ruskin and Carlyle^{mcdxlv} taught an evil Maoist socialism "which attacked invention as unfair competition; the nurturing of industry as monopolism; investment in industrial development as stealing from the workers." While Marx opposed Malthusianism, Spencer, Ruskin and Carlyle and their heirs, the socialist Fabians, were Malthusian ideologues: "Their socialism meant the destruction of half the world's population; the so-called fair distribution of property in their anti-industrial workers' 'paradise' was the spur to rampaging Jacobin mobs. Kill, destroy, steal. It's yours anyway. Take it."^{mcdxlvi}

John Ruskin of Oxford thought of the people as he did of the house-fly. His students were the scions of the British aristocracy. He derived most of his ideas and inspirations from the sourcebook of all dictatorships--Plato's Republic. He read Plato almost every day. Marx, Engels, Proudhon and Saint-Simon shared his reading taste. Plato wanted a ruling class with a powerful army. Society would be completely subordinate to the monolithic authority of the rulers. Marriage and the family would be eliminated so that all the women would belong to all the men and all the men would belong to all the women. Children would be the result of promiscuity and would be taken over by the state as soon as they were weaned. Women would be equal and fight wars and perform labor like the men. Selective breeding would occur and the children who were inferior or crippled would be destroyed. A three-level birth-determined society would exist: the ruling class (gold), the military class (silver) and the worker class (cooper). The full blessing of communism would be reserved for the ruling class who would not own private property, be communal and use their energy to determine what was good for the masses of the lower classes.^{mcdxlvii}

A dinner party was hosted in London by U.S. Consul George Sanders on February 21, 1854. The guests included Giuseppe Mazzini, Felice Orsini (a terrorist assassin), Louis Kossuth (of Hungary), Arnold Ruge (of Germany), A.A. Ledru-Rollin (of France), Alexander Herzen (of Russia) and U.S. Ambassador James Buchanan. Later Buchanan joked to his wife:

"I asked her if she was not afraid the combustible materials about her would explode and blow us all up."^{mcdxlviii}

The Jesuit order succeeded in getting Duns Scot's doctrine of the Immaculate Conception made a dogma in 1854 by Pope Pius IX.^{mcdxlix}

In 1854 Albert Pike was elected Sovereign Grand Commander in Washington, D.C.^{mcdl}

A plan for a Pan European Congress, set forth in *War and Civilization*, that would restrain aggressor nations was published in 1855 by Bouvet.^{mcdli}

In 1856 Marx wrote: "Thus do these loans which are a curse to the people, a ruin to the government, become a blessing to the house of Judah. This Jewish organization of loan mongers is as dangerous to the people as the aristocratic organization of landowners."^{mcdlii}

In 1857 James Buchanan may have been the nation's first homosexual President.^{mcdliii}

In 1857 the House of Rothschild met for a wedding and Disraeli discussed dividing the U.S. "into two parts, one for you, James and one for you, Lionel."^{mcdliv} The North was financed by Seligman Brothers and Speyer & Company while Mssrs. Erlanger financed the South.^{mcdlv}

In Italy their colleges and establishments were gradually taken from the Jesuits starting in 1859.^{mcdlvi}

In 1859 Daniel Sickles, a New York Representative, killed his wife's lover, the son of Francis Scott Key.^{mcdlvii}

Geiger went to Frankfurt in 1862. James Rothschild died on November 15, 1868. At the special memorial service held on November 29, 1868, Geiger delivered the sermon.^{mcdlviii} On January 22, 1870, Geiger was installed as Chief Rabbi of Berlin.^{mcdlix} In Berlin the Geiger Seminary was opened in 1871. Felix Adler was one of Geiger's students who founded the Society of Ethical Culture "which to this day supports communist causes and Third World Revolutionary Movements."^{mcdlx}

Albert Pike of Newburyport, Massachusetts was in charge of the southern secession project. He has been described as horribly obese, a practitioner of Satanism and his sexual activities "included sitting astride a phallic throne in the woods, accompanied by a gang of prostitutes. He would bring to his revels one or more wagon-loads of food and liquor, most of which he would consume over a period of perhaps 48 hours, until he passed out in a stupor."^{mcdlxi} In the 1850s he became the leading southern organizer of the "Know-Nothings."^{mcdlxii} In 1859, after John A. Quitman died suddenly in 1858, he became the grand commander of the Southern Scottish Rite.^{mcdlxiii}

In 1860 peak of old M2.

In 1860 money (old M2) downswing.

In Italy the Pope was arrested and the nation "unified" in 1860 by Mazzini and Garibaldi. This masonic uprising was "planned and financed by British Secret Intelligence Service, and

directed by Lord Palmerston, Foreign Minister of the British Empire."^{mcdlxiv} A revolutionist, George Sanders, was hired by Senator Stephen Douglas to edit the Democratic Party Review. He had worked for the Bank of England and as U.S. Consul in London had "worked closely with Mazzini."^{mcdlxv}

John Brown was financed by "the Secret Six."^{mcdlxvi} A planned massing of French and Spanish troops in Mexico was stopped when the Czar of Russia dispatched two fleets to the U.S. James Rothschild was left without his anticipated empire in Mexico. "Because of these good offices on behalf of the union, the Czar was later murdered by Rothschild agents, and Russia was condemned to be turned over to the atrocities of the demonic Canaanite revolutionaries."^{mcdlxvii}

In 1861 "Greenbacks" were issued by Lincoln.

In the 1860s check deposits become popular for the first time in U.S.

In 1864 on April 14 Lincoln was shot at Ford's theater.

John Wilkes Booth "was a rabid Confederate sympathizer who believed slavery 'was one of the greatest blessings...God every bestowed upon a favoured nation."^{mcdlxviii} Lincoln was the first President elected in a zero year.^{mcdlxix} Prior to Reagan every President since Lincoln elected in a "0" year was assassinated or died while in office. Andrew Johnson was Lincoln's Vice-President.^{mcdlxx} Lincoln was killed on Good Friday.^{mcdlxxi}

The Jesuits were banished from Spain in 1868.^{mcdlxxii}

In 1870 low of old M2.

In 1870 money (old M2) upswing.

Albert Pike took control of the Theosophical operations while Mazzini was in charge of the political operations.^{mcdlxxiii} Pike stated: "Lucifer, the Son of the Morning! It is he who bears the light and with it spends intolerable blinds feeble, sensual, or selfish souls. Doubt it not!"^{mcdlxxiv} Pike was "Sovereign Pontiff of Universal Freemasonry" while Mazzini was "Sovereign Chief of Political Action."^{mcdlxxv} The Illuminati had early access to wireless telephony.^{mcdlxxvi} Pike denied that Jesus was the Son of God and denied the virgin birth of Christ: "He, like all souls, was of the same substance with God, a manifestation of the Divinity, not forming a second person; unborn, like the Divinity, and nothing else than the Divinity under another name."^{mcdlxxvii}

On January 22, 1870, Mazzini wrote to Pike about "a super rite, which will remain unknown, to which we will call those Masons of high degree which we shall select...Through this supreme rite, we will govern all Freemasonry which will become the one international center, the more powerful because its direction will be unknown."^{mcdlxxviii} In 1871 Pike copyrighted his 861-page book titled *Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry*.^{mcdlxxix} Albert Pike organized the New and Reformed Palladian Rite. Three supreme councils were established at Charleston, S.C., Rome, Italy and Berlin, Germany.^{mcdlxxx} Communism was the successor to the Palladian Rite.^{mcdlxxxii} Palladism is the cult of Satan.^{mcdlxxxii} It is manichean neo-gnosticism teaching that divinity is dual and that Lucifer is the equal of Adonay.^{mcdlxxxiii} Pike taught that

"Lucifer is God..."^{mcdlxxxiv} Pike forbid the use of the word "Satan". Luciferianism is "Theurgy" or "White Magic." It is Gnosticism and was founded by Simon the magician.^{mcdlxxxv} By 1871 Italy was united under a Masonic "Republic" and the vast holdings of the papacy had been shattered.^{mcdlxxxvi} On August 15, 1871, Pike wrote to Mazzini on world conquest through three world wars.^{mcdlxxxvii} Hitler, under the influence of mescaline, believed he had established contact with Lucifer.^{mcdlxxxviii} It is said that on his death-bed at Pisa, in March 1872, Mazzini reaffirmed a separate, personal God. He was too much a child of the enlightenment to believe in hell.^{mcdlxxxix} Mazzini was succeeded by Adrianno Lemmi.^{mcdxc}

In 1872 U.S. Grant was re-elected against opponent Horace Greeley.

In 1872 Schulyer Colfax, the Vice-President, was dropped from the reelection ticket because of the Credit Mobilier scandal.^{mcdxci}

The Jesuits were banished from Germany in 1872.^{mcdxcii}

In Latin America the Jesuits were suppressed in Guatamala in 1872.^{mcdxciii}

ⁱOn February 7, 1980, Bill Moyers' Journal featured a program concerning one week with David Rockefeller. Moyers asked Ridgeway Knight of Chase about trips. Knight said: "Well, what impresses me most is that I've represented a number of presidents, and spoken for a number of secretaries of state, but I've never seen doors open more easily than when I say I'm coming for David Rockefeller--it's fantastic.

Larry Abraham, *Call It Conspiracy* 37 (1985). Rockefeller was asked how he could deal one day with a communist government and the next day a capitalist country. Rockefeller replied: "Well, I have to say that having been in this business now for 33 years, I find one has to be very **pragmatic** and flexible about these things, and that relations with governments regardless of the political label that's attached to them depends to a large extent on people and human relationships, and just because a country is technically called communist doesn't mean that a capitalist institution such as the Chase Bank can't deal with them on a mutually beneficial basis, and indeed we do deal with most of the so-called communist countries of the world on a basis that has worked out very well, I think for the both of us." Moyers then commented: "here in this room it struck me as staggeringly impressive and not a little scary that a relatively small number of global entrepreneurs have accomplished what escaped the league of nations and the UN--they have, in one way, created one world, governed by the cold logic of profit..." Id. at 40. Nelson Rockefeller said of his ancestry: "My ancestors may have been Jewish. We're really not sure." *Time* 20 (October 19,

1970). In 1960 *Americans of Jewish Descent*, written by a scholarly New Yorker named Malcolm H. Stern, was published. "Who would expect, for example, to find the Rockefellers in The Boo? They are there, along with such old family members of American society as the DeLanceys, the Livingstons, the Goodwins, the Stevensons, the Ingersolls, the Lodges, the Ten Eycks, the Tiffanys, the Van Rensselaers, the Hopkins, and the Baltimore McBlairs." Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 4 (1971).

ⁱⁱRev. Clarence Kelly, *Conspiracy Against God and Man* 1 (1974). "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." Ephesians 6:12.

ⁱⁱⁱMassey v. Armco Steel Company, 652 S.W.2d 932 (Tex. 1983); 368 S.W.2d 567.

^{iv}Schlymberger Well Surveying Corporation v. Nortex Oil and Gas Corporation, 435 S.W. 2d 854 (Tex. 1968).

^vA. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 196 (1985).

^{vi}BASIC WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON at 749-50.

^{vii}"The real power has always been held by the Bankers. Professor Quigley tells us that during the last part of the nineteenth century, the International Bankers and their American counter-parts moved into 'commercial banking and insurance on one side and into railroading and heavy industry on the other' and 'were able to mobilize enormous wealth and wield enormous economic, political and social power.'" Des Griffin, *Fourth Reich of the Rich* 83 (1989). Quigley also said: "The substantive financial powers of the world were in the hands of these investment bankers (also called 'international' or 'merchants' bankers) who remained largely behind the scenes in their own unincorporated private banks. These formed a system of international cooperation and national dominance which was more private, more powerful, and more secret than that of their agents in the central banks..." Larry Abraham, *Call It Conspiracy* 490 (1985); Quigley at 326-7.

^{viii}Henry Ford published three volumes titled "The International Jew." While returning home from his office late one night, Henry Ford was sideswiped and forced down a steep embankment. He was seriously but not fatally injured. Shortly thereafter he agreed to discontinue publishing of the *Dearborn*

Independent and a libel suit against him was dismissed. Four U.S. Senators met violent deaths--Long, Schall, Cutting and Lundeen. Senator Holt of West Virginia was purged by the lavish use of money. George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 57-58 (1940). Huey Long was one of the main opponents of the League of Nations. Id. at 68. Ford was quoted in the *New York World* on February 17, 1921: "The only statement I care to make about *The Protocols* is that they fit in with what is going on..." Louis Marshall of the American Jewish Committee got a "Ford" apology which was actually signed by Harry Bennett. *True Magazine* 125 (October 1951). The Ford Foundation was set up by Sidney James Weinberg. *Our Crowd* at 350. The late Sidney James Weinberg was called "Mr. Wall Street." *Newsweek* 76 (August 4, 1969). He was Humphrey's prime fundraiser.

^{ix}Texe Marrs, *The Day They Take Our Money Away* 27 (1990). "For, unless we know that individual men with names and faces are responsible for the tide that now runs so fast against us, we can never come to grapple with the cause of our decline." Robert Morris, *No Wonder We Are Losing* 206 (1958).

^xA. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 262 (1985).

^{xi}*New York Times* 62 (December 27, 1972).

^{xii}Ferdinand Lundberg, *The Rich and The Super-Rich* 202 (1968).

^{xiii}FERDINAND LUNDBERG, *THE RICH AND THE SUPER-RICH* 203 (1968).

^{xiv}W.B. Vennard, *Conquest or Consent* 165 (1963).

^{xv}Phoebe Courtney, *Why Not Call It Treason?* 17-18 (June 1987).

^{xvi}Phoebe Courtney, *Why Not Call It Treason?* 105 (June 1987).

^{xvii}Phoebe Courtney, *Why Not Call It Treason?* 107-108 (June 1987).

^{xviii}Quoted by GARY ALLEN, *THE FEDERAL RESERVE: THE TRILLION-DOLLAR CONSPIRACY* 2 (Feb. 1976).

^{xix}Serano S. Pratt, *THE WORK OF WALL STREET* 340 (1916).

^{xx}Mayer at 454.

^{xxi}Mayers at 270.

^{xxii}Quigley at 72.

^{xxiii}Quigley at 53.

^{xxiv}Quigley at 951.

^{xxv}DALE CARNEGIE, *FIVE MINUTE BIOGRAPHIES* 87 (1937).

^{xxvi}Henry H. Schloss, *THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS* 9 (September 1970).

^{xxvii}Kenan at 94.

^{xxviii}Kennan at 77.

^{xxix}Ferdinand Lundberg, *THE ROCKEFELLER SYNDROME* 45-46 (Zebra 1976).

^{xxx}Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 223 (1984).

^{xxxi}Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 135 (1984). "the Royal Exchange, the Corn Exchange, the Baltic Exchange, the Metal Exchange, the Bank of England, the merchant banks, the insurance companies, the mercantile houses, the Old Bailey, the Inns of Court, the Guildhall, the schools and colleges, the ancient markets, all of them have Freemasons in significant positions." Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 223 (1984).

^{xxxii}Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 44 (1984).

^{xxxiii}William Irvin Thompson, *Passages About Earth* 57 (1974).

^{xxxiv}William Irvin Thompson, *Passages About Earth* 57 (1974).

^{xxxv}William Irvin Thompson, *Passages About Earth* 58 (1974).

^{xxxvi}Larry Abraham, *Call It Conspiracy* 20 (1985).

^{xxxvii}Larry Abraham, *Call It Conspiracy* 26 (1985).

^{xxxviii}*Congressional Record* A6833 (September 12, 1950); *American Opinion* 47 (February 1971).

^{xxxix}As an insightful Canadian journal, named after Winston Smith, the character in 1984 that kept a secret journal from the Thought Police, has described our literal collective future: "One 'crisis' segues into another, and with each new 'crisis' the world is led along by the unseen hand of the conspirators into the waiting arms of the new World Order. A New World Order which will result in the most totalitarian, Orwellian society the world has ever seen. Private property will disappear, world socialism will reign, people will be numbered from birth to grave, the State will be the final arbiter of all things, and those disposed to dissent will disappear in the night. All individual thought, action and belief will be subservient to the collective will of the global super-State and new World Order fascists hiding behind the mask of World goodwill and environmental concern." *Winston's Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 at 3 (November 1991).

"The Illuminati consists of an organization bent on World Government, World Control, and World Religion. An organization that has carried out much of this Plan for world domination through the centuries is known as the Prieur de Sion. The upper grades of initiation in Masonry, under the Scottish Rite Order, are considered but the lower degrees of initiation into the Prieur de Sion. Freemasonry, the Golden Dawn, the Rosicrucians, the Knight Templars, the Cathars, the Jewish

Esseans, the Jewish Mystics and their Kabbala, are all interrelated. Their beliefs, secrets, and teachings originated from the Mystery Religion of Ancient Babylon, and have been carried down through centuries by secret organizations." "They believe that Jesus Christ did not die but survived the crucifixion; then married Mary Magdalene whereupon a son was produced by the couple. According to this myth, Magdalene left Israel and went to France with the child, where she lived her life in total seclusion...The Priore de Sion believes that Christ's human bloodline still exists today, and that they are the direct descendants of Jesus Christ through this Merovingian bloodline!" Gary D. Blevins, *End Vision* 5 (July 1992). "New Agers have publicly made their intent known to abolish cash money." Constance Cumbey, *The Hidden Dangers of the Rainbow* 72 (1983). "(F)rom the very onset, the Fabians worked for a 'New World Order' through indoctrination of young scholars in the belief that eventually these intellectual revolutionaries could gain power and influence in the various opinion making and power wielding agencies of the world and so achieve their aims. Their tactics became known as the 'doctrine of the inevitability of gradualism.'" Des Griffin, *Fourth Reich of the Rich* 83 (1989).

^{xl}The UN released a report on October 22, 1991, which stated that it will require a total of \$1,288 billion over the next decade to "save the planet." Mentioned were "Earth care bonds." *Winston's Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 3 at 6 (January 1992). The *Washington Post* reported on June 14, 1992, that the rich nations at the "Earth Summit" in Brazil "agreed that some of them would meet a UN target of dedicating 0.7 percent of gross national product to foreign aid by the year 2000, while others would try to meet the goal as soon as possible." Translated, this amounts to \$39.9 billion now and \$50 billion by the year 2000. This figure contrasts with the present \$16 billion given annually in U.S. foreign aid. James P. Tucker, Jr., "Bush Pledges More Billion For New Globalist Demands," *The Spotlight* 1-3 (July 13, 1992). The concept being pushed the most by World Goodwill (founded by Alice Bailey) is global sharing. "In reality, what is to take place is that the super-rich--those who now control our banking and money and own controlling interest in the multinational corporations that encircle the globe--will continue to hold on to their fabulous riches, property and power. But the average American must sacrifice 'for the good of all.'" Texe Marrs, *The Day They Take Our Money Away* 179 (1990). Does this sound like the Communist platitude: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need."

^{xli}"Through a skillful wedding of socialism, New Age Pantheism and a manufactured climate of despair over a 'dying planet', these powerful individuals (David Rockefeller and Edmund de Rothschild) are creating a climate of fear which will see mankind not only accept, but **demand**, a one-world government to deliver us from environmental apocalypse. This one-world government will, of course, be the capstone of their planned New World Order." *Winston's Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1 at 1 (November 1991).

^{xlii}"We are indeed losing our heritage." Robert Morris, *No Wonder We Are Losing* 206 (1958).

^{xliii}The CFR has advocated "building a new international order...including states labelling themselves as socialist." CFR Special Study, No. 7 (November 25, 1959).

^{xliv}Malachi Martin, *The Keys To This Blood* 327 (1990). "In fact, this (Anglopile) network, which we may identify as the Roundtable Groups, has no aversion to cooperating with the Communists, or any other groups, and frequently does so." Caroll Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope* 136-144 (1966). In his 1944 work, Quigley said of the Royal Institute of International Affairs: "...When the influence which the Institute wields is combined with that controlled by the Milner Group in other fields--in education, in administration, in newspapers and periodicals--a really terrifying picture begins to emerge...The picture is terrifying because such power, whatever the goals at which it may be directed is too much to be entrusted safely to any group..." *American Opinion* 83 (October 1982). Russian historian George Knupffer wrote that "the main point was that this (1917) revolution was supported first and foremost by certain circles to whom national boundaries were a matter of no importance and who thought and acted internationally at all times." Robert Henry Goldsborough, *Lines of Credit: Ropes of Bondage* 8 (1989).

^{xlv}Witchcraft and the Illuminati 2 (Spring 1981).

^{xlvi}Ken Warner, Give Us A King 120-121 (1988).

^{xlvii}Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 69 (1988).

^{xlviii}DAVID ASTLE, THE BABYLONIA WOE 180 (1975).

^{xlix}LAWRENCE MALKIN, THE NATIONAL DEBT 47 (1987).

^lLarry Abraham, *Call It Conspiracy* 46 (1985).

^{li}A. Ralph Epperson, THE UNSEEN HAND 124 (1985).

^{lii}"But while wars and revolutions have been useful to international bankers in gaining or increasing control over governments, the key to such control has always been control of money. You can control a government if you have it in your debt; a creditor is in a position to demand the privileges of monopoly from the sovereign. Money-seeking governments have granted monopolies in state banking, natural resources, oil concessions and transportation. However, the monopoly which the international financiers most covet is control over a nation's money." Larry Abraham, *Call It Conspiracy* 48 (1985).

^{liii}LAWRENCE MALKIN, *THE NATIONAL DEBT* 134 (1987).

^{liv}LAWRENCE MALKIN, *THE NATIONAL DEBT* 68 (1987).

^{lv}LAWRENCE MALKIN, *THE NATIONAL DEBT* 68 (1987).

^{lvi}LAWRENCE MALKIN, *THE NATIONAL DEBT* 69 (1987).

^{lvii}ROBERT L. PRESTON, *HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE COMING CRASH* 69 (1973); JOHN T. FLYNN, *MEN OF WEALTH*.

^{lviii}LAWRENCE MALKIN, *THE NATIONAL DEBT* 69 (1987).

^{lix}George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 22 (1940).

^{lx}Judith Miller and Laurie Myroie, *Saddam Hussein and the Crisis in the Gulf* 190 (1990).

^{lxi}Judy Shelton, *The Coming Soviet Crash* 90 (1989). Calvin Coolidge said in his December 6, 1923 address to Congress: "I do not favor the cancellation of (foreign) debt...Our country would not wish to assume the role of an oppressive creditor, but would maintain the principle that financial obligations between nations are likewise moral obligations which international faith and honor require should be discharged." *Treasury of Presidential Quotations* 55 (C. Harnsberger Ed. 1964). In April 1992, the U.S. Senate ratified the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. "The Convention establishes a Commission of Human Rights which may receive complaints from individuals or groups or from member nations. It deals with some complaints only 'after all domestic remedies have been exhausted.'" William O. Douglas, *A World Without War* 170 (1961). The individual votes on the Covenant went unrecorded. In 1952 John Foster Dulles stated: "Under our Constitution, treaties become the supreme law of the land. They are indeed more supreme than ordinary laws, for congressional laws are invalid if they do not conform to the Constitution, whereas treaty laws can override the Constitution." Alexander Hamilton said: "On natural principles, a treaty which should manifestly betray or sacrifice primary interests of the state would be null." Jefferson said the treaty-making power "must have meant to except out of those the rights reserved to the states..." In 1920 the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Missouri v. Holland*, held that a properly ratified treaty does supersede the Constitution. This has been extended to presidential agreements never even seen by the U.S. Senate. John F. McManus, "Treaties Versus the Constitution," *The New American* 44 (July 27, 1992). In the *Chinese Exclusion Case*, the Supreme Court stated: "The treaties were of no greater legal obligation than the act of Congress. By the Constitution, laws made in pursuance thereof and treaties made under the authority of the United States are both declared to be the supreme law of the land, and no paramount authority is given to one over the other. A treaty, it is true, is in its nature a contract between nations and is often merely promissory in its character, requiring legislation to carry its stipulations into effect. Such legislation will be open to future repeal or amendment. If the treaty operates by its own force, and relates to a subject within the power of Congress, it can be deemed in that particular only the equivalent of a legislative act, to be repealed or modified at the pleasure of Congress. In either case the last expression of the sovereign will must control." William O. Douglas, *A World Without War* 174-175 (1961). Douglas wrote: "A treaty stands of course no higher than an Act of Congress under our system of government." *Id.* at 174. "What Congress grants, Congress can take away." *Id.* at 175. The same is true for all rights granted to the people by any government--ours or the world government!

^{lxii}A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 106 (1990). He might have added that public debt assumed by the governments of the world was the key to his last two ideas. "In the course of centuries the Apostolics, Albigenses, Anabaptists, and other sects clung to the principle of the unlawfulness of private property." Rev. Clarence Kelly, *Conspiracy Against God and Man* 28 (1974).

^{lxiii}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *To Eliminate the Opiate* 91 (1974). The outline for Plato's utopia was Sparta although it was "a little blurred by a strange indifference to Ideas. Weary and fearful of the vulgarity and chaos of democracy, many Greek thinkers took refuge in an idolatry of Spartan order and law." Will Durant, *The Life of Greece* 87 (1939).

^{lxiv}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 53 (1974).

^{lxv}C.M. Bowra, *CLASSICAL GREECE* 11 (1965).

^{lxvi} Bowra at 140.

^{lxvii} Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 19 (1974).

^{lxviii} As early as 1300 B.C. a certain kind of communism was introduced on the Island of Crete. All citizens were educated in a uniform manner and meals were a community exercise. Lycurgus may have adopted this system as his model for Sparta. Plato regarded this form of government as ideal while Aristotle condemned it. James Madison said Lycurgus mixed "a portion of violence with the authority of

superstition..." Rev. Clarence Kelly, *Conspiracy Against Man and God* 19 (1974). A fairly recent definition of Communism has been suggested: "An international, conspiratorial drive for power on the part of men in high places willing to use any means to bring about their desired aim--global conquest." Larry Abraham,

Call It Conspiracy 23 (1985). "Socialism is usually defined as government ownership and/or control over the basic means of production and distribution of goods and services. When analyzed this means government control over everything, including you. All controls are 'people' controls. If the government controls these areas it can eventually do just exactly as Marx set out to do--destroy the right to own private property, eliminate the family and wipe out religion." Id. at 32.

^{lxix} Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 18-19 (1974).

^{lxx} Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 83 (1974).

^{lxxi} Genesis 3:4-5.

^{lxxii} Prince Phillip, leader of the World Wildlife Fund, has been quoted: "If I were to be reincarnated, I would wish to return as a killer virus to lower human population levels." *Winston's Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 3 at 6 (January 1992). The New Age teaches the Law of Rebirth: "This is basically a teaching that man does not really die, but that he instead is endlessly reborn into new life cycles until such time as he perfects himself sufficiently to qualify for endless rest (*Nirvana*). Of course, this just happens to match one of the lies of the serpent in the Garden of Eden in telling Eve 'you shall not surely die.'" Cumbey at 65.

^{lxxiii} Genesis 3:4-5. Genesis 3:7 refers to "the eyes of them both were opened..." Yet Adam and Eve were not blind. So, this refers to opening of the mind's eye by Satan. This occurs when meditation is practiced. J.R. Church, *Guardians of the Grail* 159 (1989).

^{lxxiv} Robert Henry Goldsborough, *Lines of Credit: Ropes of Bondage* 2 (1989).

^{lxxv} Exodus 22:19.

^{lxxvi} Genesis 3:13.

^{lxxvii} Genesis 3:16.

^{lxxviii} 1 John 3:12.

^{lxxix} William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 136 (1990).

^{lxxx} Romans 8:6-8.

^{lxxxii} 1 Timothy 2:14.

^{lxxxiii} Romans 5:12.

^{lxxxiv} Romans 8:20-22.

^{lxxxv} James Trager, *The People's Chronology* 1 (1979). In 3000 B.C. the *Gilgamesh* in Sumerian cuneiform is the first known written legend which tells of a great flood in which man was saved by building an ark.
Id. at 4.

^{lxxxvi} James Trager, *The People's Chronology* 3 (1979).

^{lxxxvii} James Trager, *The People's Chronology* 3 (1979).

^{lxxxviii} James Trager, *The People's Chronology* 3 (1979).

^{lxxxix} James Trager, *The People's Chronology* 3 (1979).

^{xc} *The Urantia Book* 875 (1955).

^{xc} *The Urantia Book* 875 (1955).

^{xc} Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).

^{xcii} Gen. 10:10.

^{xciii} Gen. 11:1-9.

^{xciv} J.F. Rutherford, *Government* 36 (1928).

^{xcv} J.F. Rutherford, *Government* 37 (1928).

^{xcvi} *The Urantia Book* 858 (1955).

^{xcvii}Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 6 (1987).

^{xcviii}Genesis 9:18.

^{xcix}"And Ham saw the nakedness of his father, and told his two brethren outside." Genesis 9:22.

^cGenesis 9:23.

^{ci}Genesis 9:24.

^{cii}Genesis 9:10.

^{ciii}Genesis 9:26. Noah lived after the flood three hundred and fifty years. Genesis 9: 28. All his days were 950 years and he died. Genesis 9:29.

^{civ}Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 7 (1987).

^{cv}Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 8 (1987).

^{cvi}Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 8 (1987).

^{cvi}The word cannibalism comes from Canaan and the demon god Baal. Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 12 (1987).

^{cviii}Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 11 (1987).

^{cix}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 23 (1974).

^{cx}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 24 (1974).

^{cxii}"He was a mighty hunter before the LORD: wherefore it is said, Even as Nim'rod the mighty hunter before the LORD." Genesis 10:9.

^{cxii}"And Cush begot Nim'rod; he began to be a mighty one in the earth." Genesis 10:8.

^{cxiii}Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 10 (1987).

^{cxiv}Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 10 (1987).

^{cxv}Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 11 (1987).

^{cxvi}Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 37 (1987).

^{cxvii}Also we have "X" rated movies. The King's X.

^{cxviii}As in Exxon--the historic Rockefeller firm of Standard Oil of New Jersey. Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 11 (1987). Merry Xmas means "Magical or Merriment Communion with Nimrod."

^{cxix}Freud promoted the use of cocaine for his patients and described the prohibition against incest--the oldest taboo among civilized peoples--as "perhaps the most maiming wound ever inflicted throughout the ages on the erotic life of man." Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 236 (1987). Freud was a cocaine addict while Jung was an occultist. *Ancient Empires of the New Age* 28 (1989). Around 1935 he had a relationship with Mary Bancroft who was on Allen Dulles staff. Leonard Mosely, *Dulles* 170 (1978).

Mary Mellon underwent therapy with Jung. When she returned to America "she bustled about buying up manuscripts and treatises about the occult, forgotten works on alchemy." Burton Hersh, *The Mellon Family* 401-402 (1978). Mary Mellon's Bollingen Foundation was named after the site of Jung's retreat.

Burton Hersh, *The Mellon Family* 405 (1978). On October 11, 1946, Mary had a seizure while riding.

She died and Paul vowed to carry on her ideas with the help of Jack Barrett. Jung was originally a friend of Marys' and then became a friend of Paul Mellon. Burton Hersh, *The Mellon Family* 406 (1978). Maslow, Rogers and Fromm all "made the trip East" and popularized the idea that high self-esteem was the answer to all psychological problems. *Ancient Empires of the New Age* 28 (1989). Maslow taught Abbie Hoffman while at Brandeis University. *Playboy* 76 (May 1976). In 1968 Maslow told a Boston audience at the American Psychiatric Association: "I feel that the revolution among the youth involves the best of the young people. Today, we are presented with the first possibility of attaining brotherhood of man, abolishing war, transcending materialism and creating a real world government."

^{cxx}Gary D. Blevins, *End Vision* 5 (July 1992).

^{cxxi}Gary D. Blevins, *End Vision* 5 (July 1992).

^{cxxii}Nimrod had begun to build the Tower of Babel, a ziggurat or temple tower which was planned to rise up into the heavens. Josephus said that: "Ham's black grandson, Nimrod, was beheaded by Shem." Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 12 (1987).

cxiii"And Elijah came unto all the people and said, How long halt ye between two opinions? If the LORD be God, follow him; but if Baal, then follow him." 1 Kings 18:21. "And they forsook the LORD, and served Ba'al and Ash'taroth." 2 Judges 13.

cxivNumbers 25.

cxvEustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 23 (1987).

cxvi*Ancient Empires of the New Age* 39 (1989).

cxviiEustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 11 (1987).

cxviiiRomans 1:23. The following verses cover the whole diabolical practice of homosexuality. William Josiah Sutton, *The Illuminati 666* at 7 (1983).

cxixEustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 11 (1987).

cxx*Ancient Empires of the New Age* 38 (1989).

cxxiRoy Allan Anderson, *The Illuminati 666* at 7 (1983).

cxviiGary D. Blevins, *666: The Final Warning* 199 (1990).

cxviiiWm. Hoste, "What Should Be the Attitude of Christian Missionaries Towards Other Religions?" *Heresies Exposed* 209-210 (September 1973).

cxviiJosh. 24:14.

cxviiiEsther Forbes, *Paul Revere & the World He Lived In* 58-59 (1942).

cxvixJosh. 24:14.

cxlJosh. 24:14.

cxliMatt. 12:24-27.

cxliiJohn 17:17.

cxlii"And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Er'ech, and Accad, and Clnah, in the the land of Shinar." Genesis 10:10.

cxliii"At Nippur they built a great tower of brick to their chief god, El-lil (Enlil), the memory of which is supposed to be preserved in the story of the Tower of Babel." H. G. Wells, *The Outline of History* 136 (1921). The best explanation for the anger of God seems to be that the Tower was built after the flood and may have been an attempt to escape the wrath of God. Or, if Wells is correct that it was built to a "chief" God, then it was not dedicated to the one God.

cxliiiEsther Forbes, *Paul Revere & the World He Lived In* 58 (1942).

cxliiiiWilliam Josiah Sutton, *The Illuminati 666* at 103 (1983).

cxlivAlbert G. Mackey, *An Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences* at 322.

cxlvAlbert G. Mackey, II *An Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences* at 518.

cxlviStephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 241 (1984).

cxlviiStephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 233 (1984).

cxlviiiStephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 234 (1984).

cxlixStephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 234 (1984).

clStephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 235 (1984).

cliStephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 236 (1984).

cliiJ.F. Rutherford, *Government* 37 (1928).

cliiiJ.F. Rutherford, *Government* 85-86 (1928).

clivStephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 236 (1984).

clvStephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 243 (1984).

clviStephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 243 (1984).

clviiW. Hoste, "Freemasonry," *Heresies Exposed* 97 (September 1973).

clviiiExod. 20:3; Isa. 42:8; 1 Cor. 3:11; Acts 4:12; Col. 1:18.

clixW. Hoste, "Freemasonry," *Heresies Exposed* 98 (September 1973).

clxStephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 239-240 (1984).

clxiStephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 132 (1984).

clxiiStephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 30-31 (Dorset Press 1986).

clxiiiJames Trager, *The People's Chronology* 4 (1979).

clxiv*The Urantia Book* 1215 (1955).

- clxv Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 13 (1987).
- clxvi Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 13 (1987).
- clxvii Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 13 (1987).
- clxviii Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 14 (1987).
- clxix Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 14 (1987).
- clxx Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 14 (1987).
- clxxi Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 14 (1987).
- clxxii Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 14 (1987).
- clxxiii Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 16 (1987).
- clxxiv Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 17 (1987).
- clxxv Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 17 (1987); Pes. 113b.
- clxxvi Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 17 (1987).
- clxxvii Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- clxxviii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and Curious Cults* 255-256 (1961).
- clxxix William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 349 (1990).
- clxxx William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 351 (1990).
- clxxx1 William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 332 (1990).
- clxxxii William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 102 (1990).
- clxxxiii William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 347 (1990).
- clxxxiv William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 347 (1990).
- clxxxv Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- clxxxvi Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- clxxxvii Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 20 (1987).
- clxxxviii Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 22 (1987).
- clxxxix Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 26 (1987).
- cx Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- cx1 *The Urantia Book* 1062 (1955).
- cxii *The Urantia Book* 1062 (1955).
- cxiii Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- cxiv *The Urantia Book* 1073 (1955).
- cxv *The Urantia Book* 1065 (1955).
- cxvi *The Urantia Book* 1065 (1955).
- cxvii *The Urantia Book* 1064 (1955).
- cxviii *The Urantia Book* 1064 (1955).
- cxix *The Urantia Book* 1064 (1955).
- cc *The Urantia Book* 1065 (1955).
- cci *Kings* 2, 4:1-7.
- ccii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 12 (1992).
- cciii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 12 (1992).
- cciv Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 12 (1992).
- ccv Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 12 (1992).
- ccvi Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 13 (1992).
- ccvii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 12 (1992).
- ccviii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 12 (1992).
- ccix Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 12 (1992).
- ccx Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 12 (1992).
- ccxi Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 12 (1992).
- ccxii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 13 (1992).
- ccxiii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 13 (1992).
- ccxiv Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 13-14 (1992).

- ccxv Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 15 (1992).
- ccxvi Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 15 (1992).
- ccxvii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 15 (1992).
- ccxviii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 12 (1992).
- ccxix Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 14 (1992).
- ccxx Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- ccxxi Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- ccxxii THE LIFE AND WORKS OF FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS 247.
- ccxxiii Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- ccxxiv Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 24 (1987).
- ccxxv Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 24 (1987).
- ccxxvi Abram Leon Sachar, A HISTORY OF THE JEWS 45 (5th Ed. 1965).
- ccxxvii Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- ccxxviii Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- ccxxix Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 14 (1992).
- ccxxx Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 17 (1992).
- ccxxxi Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 18 (1992).
- ccxxxii He was the god of fire.
- ccxxxiii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 18 (1992).
- ccxxxiv Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 18 (1992).
- ccxxxv Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 18 (1992).
- ccxxxvi Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 18 (1992).
- ccxxxvii *The Urantia Book* 1065 (1955).
- ccxxxviii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 20 (1992).
- ccxxxix Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 20 (1992).
- ccxl Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 20 (1992); 1 Kings 18.
- ccxli Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 20 (1992).
- ccxlii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 20-21 (1992).
- ccxliiii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 19 (1992).
- ccxliv Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 19 (1992).
- ccxlv Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 19 (1992).
- ccxlv *The Urantia Book* 1387 (1955).
- ccxlvii Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and the Curious Cults* 21 (1992).
- ccxlviii Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 26 (1987).
- ccxlix Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- cccl Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- cccli Herodotus, *The Histories* 211 (Penguin 1987).
- ccclii Herodotus, *The Histories* 211 (Penguin 1987).
- cccliii Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- cccliv Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- ccclv Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- ccclvi Abram Leon Sachar, A HISTORY OF THE JEWS 104 (5th Ed. 1965).
- ccclvii Abram
Leon Sachar, A HISTORY OF THE JEWS 60 (5th Ed. 1965).
- ccclviii Professor Edward Hull, *The Wall Chart of World History* (1988).
- ccclix Charles Adams, THE STORY OF TAXATION 33 (1982).
- ccclx Abram Leon Sachar, A HISTORY OF THE JEWS 103 (5th Ed. 1965).
- ccclxi Abram Leon
Sachar, A HISTORY OF THE JEWS 83 (5th Ed. 1965).
- ccclxii Gary D. Blevins, *666: The Final Warning* 267-268 (1990).

cclxiii Revelations 9:21, 18:8, 22:15.

cclxiv Paul deParrie and Mary Pride, *Ancient Empires of the New Age* 41 (1989).

cclxv 1 Kings 11. Hamym Solomon in the revolutionary war was the agent of Rothschild. The Rothschilds financed both sides. George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 36 (1940).

cclxvi Deuteronomy 13 and 18:9-14 and Exodus 22:18.

cclxvii The Illuminati was founded on May 1, 1776. The Russian Revolution began on May 1, 1905. Communists celebrate May 1 as "May day." Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 78 (1985). Pike wrote that May 1's festival was "in honor of the Sun." On May 1, 305 A.D. Diocletian abdicated after persecuting many Christians. It is possible Weishupat later picked up from that day to renew the persecution. A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 107 (1990).

cclxviii J.R. Church, *GUARDIANS OF THE GRAIL* 159 (1989).

cclxix Pat Robertson, *The New Millennium* (1990).

cclxx Sydney

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cccxi Durant at 83.
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cccxi Philip Myers at 145.
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The Supreme Council consisted of 13 while the executive body was the Council of Thirty-Three. The number 13 was to remind the members that their one and only duty was to destroy the religion founded by Christ and his apostles. Every member was required to swear an oath of unlimited obedience to the head of the Council of 33. It was decided to use the Ingoldstadt Lodge to organize a campaign by Illuminati cells to infiltrate Continental Freemasonry. By bribery, corruption and graft they would then make them willing or unwilling disciples of Illuminism. *Pawns In The Game* 32-33 (1958). The great seal of the U.S. has a pyramid with 13 levels--said to represent the 13 colonies. The pyramid has an eye above it:

"It is a human eye indicating that man is God." J.R. Church, *Guardians of the Grail* 165 (1989). After

a

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dclxxxIII Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 42 (1990).
dclxxxIV Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 39 (1990).
dclxxxV Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 39 (1990).
dclxxxVI Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 41 (1990).
dclxxxVII Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 40 (1990).
dclxxxVIII Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 41-42 (1990).
dclxxxIX Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 204 (1962).
dxc Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 204 (1962).
dxcI Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 41 (1990).
dxcII Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 46 (1990).
dxcIII Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 43 (1990).
dxcIV Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 44 (1990).
dxcV Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 43 (1990).
dxcVI Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 46 (1990).
dxcVII Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 207 (1962).
dxcVIII Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 213 (1962).

dcxcix Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 213 (1962).
dcc J.M. Roberts, THE PELICAN HISTORY OF THE WORLD 465 (1988).
dcci Nesta H. Webster, WORLD REVOLUTION 4 (1921).
dcccii Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 47 (1990).
dccciii Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 50 (1990).
dccciv Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 50 (1990).
dcccv Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 47 (1990).
dcccvi J.R. Church, GUARDIANS OF THE GRAIL 25 (1989).
dcccvii Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 213 (1962).
dcccviii Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 213 (1962).
dcccix Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 214 (1962).
dcccx Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 214 (1962).
dcccxi Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 214 (1962).
dcccxi Steven Runciman, THE SICILIAN VESPERS 36 (1960).
dcccxi J.M. Roberts, THE PELICAN HISTORY OF THE WORLD 465 (1988).
dcccxiv Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 214 (1962).
dcccxv Jonathan Riley-Smith, THE CRUSADES 136 (1987).
dcccxvi Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 152 (1988).
dcccxvii Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 152 (1988).
dcccxviii James Trager, THE PEOPLE'S CHRONOLOGY 101 (1979).
dcccxi Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 152 (1988).
dcccxx H.G. Wells, THE OUTLINE OF HISTORY 655 (1921).
dcccxxi H.G. Wells, THE OUTLINE OF HISTORY 655-656 (1921).
dcccxxii Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 158 (1988).
dcccxxiii J.N. Leaned, II LARNED'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD 479 (1915).
dcccxxiv Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 214 (1962).
dcccxxv J.N. Leaned, II LARNED'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD 479 (1915).
dcccxxvi Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 48 (1990).
dcccxxvii Jonathan Riley-Smith, THE CRUSADES 137 (1987).
dcccxxviii Jonathan Riley-Smith, THE CRUSADES 136 (1987).
dcccxxix Jonathan Riley-Smith, THE CRUSADES 137 (1987).
dcccxxx Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 159 (1988).
dcccxxxi James Trager, THE PEOPLE'S CHRONOLOGY 101 (1979).
dcccxxxii Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 160 (1988).
dcccxxxiii Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 161 (1988).
dcccxxxiv Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 216 (1962).
dcccxxxv Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 161 (1988).
dcccxxxvi Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 214 (1962).
dcccxxxvii J.N. Leaned, II LARNED'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD 479 (1915).
dcccxxxviii Jonathan Riley-Smith, THE CRUSADES 138 (1987).
dcccxxxix Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 212 (1962).
dcccxl J.M. Roberts, THE PELICAN HISTORY OF THE WORLD 465 (1988).
dcccxli Jonathan Riley-Smith, THE CRUSADES 138 (1987).
dcccxlii Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 214 (1962).
dcccxliii J.N. Leaned, II LARNED'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD 479 (1915).
dcccxliv Jonathan Riley-Smith, THE CRUSADES 138 (1987).
dcccxlv Jonathan Riley-Smith, THE CRUSADES 138 (1987).
dcccxlvi Jonathan Riley-Smith, THE CRUSADES 138 (1987).
dcccxlvii Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 215 (1962).
dcccxlviii Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 215 (1962).
dcccxlix Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 162 (1988).
dccccl Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 425 (1988).
dccccli J.M. Roberts, THE PELICAN HISTORY OF THE WORLD 465 (1988).
dcccclii Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 215 (1962).
dccccliij Jonathan Riley-Smith, THE CRUSADES 139 (1987).
dccccliv Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 214-215 (1962).
dcccclv Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 216 (1962).
dcccclvi Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 216 (1962).

dcclvii Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 216 (1962).
 dcclviii Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 216 (1962).
 dcclix Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 48-49 (1990).
 dcclx Larned at 469.
 dcclxi Larned at 469.
 dcclxii Larned at 470.
 dcclxiii Steven Runciman, THE SICILIAN VESPERS 199 (1960).
 dcclxiv William Bramley, THE GODS OF EDEN 170 (1990).
 dcclxv J. N. Larned, II LEARNED'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD 350 (1915).
 dcclxvi Larned at 557.
 dcclxvii Larned at 558.
 dcclxviii Larned at 559.
 dcclxix Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 78 (1988).
 dcclxx Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 77 (1988).
 dcclxxi Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 78 (1988).
 dcclxxii Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 78 (1988).
 dcclxxiii Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 80 (1988).
 dcclxxiv Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 80 (1988).
 dcclxxv Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 82-83 (1988).
 dcclxxvi J.R. Church, GUARDIANS OF THE GRAIL 25 (1989).
 dcclxxvii Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 83 (1988).
 dcclxxviii Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 84 (1988).
 dcclxxix Peter de Rosa, VICARS OF CHRIST 84 (1988).
 dcclxxx Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 55 (1990).
 dcclxxxi Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 47-48 (1990).
 dcclxxxii Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 55 (1990).
 dcclxxxiii J.R. Church, GUARDIANS OF THE GRAIL 25 (1989).
 dcclxxxiv Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 55 (1990).
 dcclxxxv Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 58 (1990).
 dcclxxxvi Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 58 (1990).
 dcclxxxvii Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 58 (1990).
 dcclxxxviii Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 58 (1990).
 dcclxxxix Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 59 (1990).
 dccc Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 56 (1990).
 dcccxi Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 60-61 (1990).
 dcccxi Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 39 (1990).
 dcccxi Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 59 (1990).
 dcccxiv Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 60 (1990).
 dcccxcv Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 60 (1990).
 dcccxcvi Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 61 (1990).
 dcccxcvii Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 61 (1990).
 dcccxcviii Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 61 (1990).
 dcccxcix Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 61 (1990).
 dccc J.R. Church, GUARDIANS OF THE GRAIL 26 (1989).
 dccc J.R. Church, GUARDIANS OF THE GRAIL 26 (1989).
 dcccii Akkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 59 (1990).
 dccciii Friedrich Heer, THE MEDIEVAL WORLD 204 (1962).
 dccciv Jonathan Riley-Smith, THE CRUSADES 139 (1987).
 dcccvi H.L. Haywood, *More About Masonry* 181 (1948).
 dcccvi *How Much Do You Know?* 129 (Undated).
 dcccvi Ivor H. Evans, BREWER'S DICTIONARY OF PHRASE AND FABLE 529 (1970).
 dcccvi The length of time required for the Phoenix to rise from the ashes?
 dcccix Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 44-45 (1971).
 dcccix Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 45 (1971).
 dcccxi Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 81 (1971).
 dcccxi Manly Palmer Hall, *The Secret Destiny of America* 81 (1958). His real name was Prince Nikolaos Ypsilantis. Id. at 83. He was an admirer of the writings of Plato. Id. at 84.

- dcccxiii Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 45 (1971).
- dcccxiv Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 46 (1971).
- dcccxv Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 7 (1975).
- dcccxvi Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 22 (1975).
- dcccxvii Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 59 (1975).
- dcccxviii Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 24 (1975).
- dcccxix Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 63 (1975).
- dcccxx Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 34 (1975).
- dcccxxi Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 36 (1975).
- dcccxxii Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 38 (1975).
- dcccxxiii Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 63 (1975).
- dcccxxiv Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 32 (1975).
- dcccxxv Rev. Clarence Kelly, *Conspiracy Against God and Man* 31 (1974).
- dcccxxvi Rev. Clarence Kelly, *Conspiracy Against God and Man* 31 (1974).
- dcccxxvii Rev. Clarence Kelly, *Conspiracy Against God and Man* 31-32 (1974).
- dcccxxviii Rev. Clarence Kelly, *Conspiracy Against God and Man* 29 (1974).
- dcccxxix Rev. Clarence Kelly, *Conspiracy Against God and Man* 30 (1974).
- dcccxxx Rev. Clarence Kelly, *Conspiracy Against God and Man* 33 (1974).
- dcccxxxi *How Much Do You Know?* 53 (Undated).
- dcccxxxii J.L. Neve, *Churches and Sects of Christendom* 28 (1944).
- dcccxxxiii Wechsberg at 142.
- dcccxxxiv Heaton at 324.
- dcccxxxv Ivor H. Evans, *BREWER'S DICTIONARY OF PHRASE AND FABLE* 27 (1970).
- dcccxxxvi Arkon Daraul, *A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES* 220 (1990).
- dcccxxxvii Arkon Daraul, *A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES* 220 (1990).
- dcccxxxviii Arkon Daraul, *A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES* 220 (1990).
- dcccxxxix Arkon Daraul, *A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES* 221 (1990).
- dcccxl Arkon Daraul, *A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES* 223 (1990).
- dcccxli Arkon Daraul, *A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES* 225 (1990).
- dcccxlii Arkon Daraul, *A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES* 225-226 (1990).
- dcccxliii Friedrich Heer, *THE MEDIEVAL WORLD* 204 (1962).
- dcccxliv Ivor H. Evans, *BREWER'S DICTIONARY OF PHRASE AND FABLE* 494 (1970).
- dcccxlv Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 41 (1975).
- dcccxlvii Phoebe Courtney, *Why Not Call It Treason?* 106 (June 1987).
- dcccxlviii Coke clashed with Bacon on his view that judges should be constitutional arbiters between the Crown and Parliament in laying down what the law was. Bacon felt judges should be "lions under the throne" and servants of the king. The Myan nation "was a collective commonwealth living under an advanced form of socialized order. They possessed all goods in common, and shared equally in the benefits of their production." Manly Palmer Hall, *The Secret Destiny of America* 123 (1958). The Mayan and Aztec society was filled with unspeakable cruelty. Torture, human sacrifice and cannibalism abounded. As many as 50,000 were sacrificed annually. *Ancient Empires* at 107-108. Both the Aztecs and Myans were New Agers. Id at 108-109. Military men gained in power and to live was to fight. To the people, Hernando Cortes was a savior. Id. at 109. The Aztecs and Mayans came from Babylon. Id. at 110. While Montzuma had the fatastic gardens that rivaled the hanging Gardens of Babylon, he also had uttterly bebased witchcraft and blood-rites. Id. at 111. Children were sent to public schools and indoctrinated from their seventh to their twentieth year. Id. at 112-113. Like the Spartans, the Aztec state was permanently in arms. Id. at 114. The Mayans engaged in war to acquire captives and did human sacrifices long before the Aztecs. Id. at 115.
- dcccxlviii Hyacinthe Ringrose, *The Inns of Court* 96 (1909).

dcccclix William T. Still at 58.

dccccli Chitwood at 67.

dccccli "At Jamestown, everything was in short supply: food, clothing, weapons, farming implements-- everything." Hoskins at 76.

dccccli Chitwood at 72. "During the colony's earlier crisis, all food was brought into a common storehouse and then dispensed as needed. This resulted in a swarm of drones who worked as hard as necessary and no harder." Hoskins at 78.

dccccli Hoskins at 78.

dccccli Hoskins at 79-80.

dccccli Rev. Clarence Kelly, *Conspiracy Against God and Man* 47 (1974).

dccccli Ivor H. Evans, BREWER'S DICTIONARY OF PHRASE AND FABLE 936 (1970).

dccccli William T. Still at 57.

dccccli Oliver Perry Chitwood, *A History of Colonial America* 117 (2nd Ed. 1948).

dccccli The London partners had not supplied food from England--as required under the agreement. The partnership between the Pilgrims and the London adventurers proved to be unsatisfactory. In 1627 an arrangement was made for 1,8000 pounds, to be paid in nine annual installments, to pay out the partners. When the seven years were ended, the live-stock and stillable land was apportioned by the settlers among themselves. Only the meadow and the infertile lands were held in common. Later, in 1633, the meadow was divided up. "In this way individual ownership of land, which had been partially accepted before, was now completely adopted." Chitwood at 118-119.

dccccli William T. Still at 58.

dccccli Chitwood at 117-118.

dccccli William T. Still at 58.

dccccli Chitwood at 117.

dccccli Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 47 (1975).

dccccli Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 68 (1975).

dccccli Arkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 225 (1990).

dccccli Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 49 (1971). It sailed into what is now New York harbor under the French flag. It was a surprise to the fortress colony of New Amsterdam (established 30 years before) that 23 of the passengers were Jews. Id. This union was not surprising since many Jews fleeing the Inquisition fled to Holland. Id. at 50.

dccccli Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 2 (1971).

dccccli Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 61 (1971).

dccccli Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 54 (1971).

dccccli Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 62 (1971).

dccccli Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 64 (1971).

dccccli Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 65 (1971).

dccccli Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 66 (1971).

dccccli Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 48 (1975).

dccccli Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 44 (1975).

dccccli William Bramley, THE GODS OF EDEN 249-250 (1990).

dccccli William Bramley, THE GODS OF EDEN 250 (1990).

dccccli William Bramley, THE GODS OF EDEN 318 (1990).

dccccli William Bramley, THE GODS OF EDEN 253-254 (1990).

dccccli William Bramley, THE GODS OF EDEN 254 (1990).

dccccli William Bramley, THE GODS OF EDEN 255 (1990).

dccccli HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW? 40 (Odhams Press 1939).

dccccli Shelley Ross, *Fall From Grace* xiv (1988).

dccccli Oliver Perry Chitwood, *A History of Colonial America* 594 (1948); J.T. Adams, *Provincial Society* 260-263.

dccccli H.L. Haywood, *More About Masonry* 40 (1948).

- dccclxxxvii Shelley Ross, *Fall From Grace* xiiv (1988).
- dccclxxxviii H.L. Haywood, *More About Masonry* 41 (1948).
- dccclxxxix H.L. Haywood, *More About Masonry* 41 (1948).
- dcccxc THOMAS JAMES NORTON, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES: ITS SOURCES AND ITS APPLICATION 60 (1971) (hereinafter cited as NORTON).
- dcccxcI CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, THE PEOPLE'S LAW 358 (1909).
- dcccxcii Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 32 (Dorset Press 1986).
- dcccxciii Nesta H. Webster, WORLD REVOLUTION 8 (1921).
- dcccxciv Michael Howard, THE OCCULT CONSPIRACY 61 (1989).
- dcccxcv Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 33 (Dorset Press 1986).
- dcccxcvi Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 33 (Dorset Press 1986).
- dcccxcvii Esther Forbes, *Paul Revere & the World He Lived In* 59 (1942). See Goss, Chapter 17 for an account of Revere as a Mason. Also John Rowe's diary which has interesting items on the masons of this era. id. at 455.
- dcccxcviii Esther Forbes, *Paul Revere & the World He Lived In* 59 (1942).
- dcccxcix Esther Forbes, *Paul Revere & the World He Lived In* 65 (1942).
- cm Esther Forbes, *Paul Revere & the World He Lived In* 189 (1942).
- cmi The Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem was founded in 1048 A.D. by a group of devout Catholic laymen from Amalfi, Italy. In antiquity it is also known as The Hositalers of Jerusalem, Knight Hospitalers, Knights of Saint John, The Religion, The Sovereign Order, Knights of the Crusades, Knights of Cyprus, Knights of Rhodes, Order of Malta and Knights of Malta. From the beginning the Order has born the title "Guardian of the Poor of Jesus Christ." It was named after its patron Saint, John the Baptist who prepared the way for Christ.
- cmii Esther Forbes, *Paul Revere & the World He Lived In* 58 (1942).
- cmiii Esther Forbes, *Paul Revere & the World He Lived In* 120 (1942).
- cmiv Esther Forbes, *Paul Revere & the World He Lived In* 120 (1942). A list of 62 of the members and a brief estimate was compiled by a Tory for some English newspaper.
- cmv Esther Forbes, *Paul Revere & the World He Lived In* 98 (1942).
- cmvi Edmond Paris, *The Secret History of the Jesuits* 69 (1975).
- cmvii Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 68 (1975).
- cmviii Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 69 (1975).
- cmix Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 74-75 (1975).
- cmx H.L. Haywood, *More About Masonry* 165 (1948).
- cmxi Shelley Ross, *Fall From Grace* xiiv (1988).
- cmxii Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 33 (Dorset Press 1986).
- cmxiii H.L. Haywood, *More About Masonry* 198 (1948).
- cmxiv James Webb, *The Occult Underground* 253 (1974).
- cmxv James Webb, *The Occult Underground* 253 (1974).
- cmxvi Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 45 (1975).
- cmxvii Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 48 (1975).
- cmxviii Edmond Paris, *The Secret History of the Jesuits* 69 (1975).
- cmxix Edmond Paris, *The Secret History of the Jesuits* 69 (1975).
- cmxx JOAN LITTLEWOOD, BARON PHILIPPE 5 (1984).
- cmxxi E.J. HOBBSAWN, THE AGE OF REVOLUTION 1789-1848 234 (Mentor 1964).
- cmxxii H.G. Wells, *The Outline of History* 855 (1921).
- cmxxiii Michael Howard, THE OCCULT CONSPIRACY 60-61 (1989).
- cmxxiv Michael Howard, THE OCCULT CONSPIRACY 61 (1989).
- cmxxv Shelley Ross, *Fall From Grace* xiiv (1988).
- cmxxvi Edmond Paris, *The Secret History of the Jesuits* 70 (1975).
- cmxxvii Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 73 (1975).

cmxxviii Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 73 (1975).

cmxxix Rev. C.C. Colton, *LACON; OR MANY THINGS IN A FEW WORDS* 230 (1836).

cmxxx Myron Fagan, *THE ILLUMINATI* 2 (1967).

cmxxxi William Guy Carr, *PAWNS IN THE GAME* X (1958).

cmxxxii Michael Howard, *THE OCCULT CONSPIRACY* 60-61 (1989).

cmxxxiii Nesta H. Webster, *WORLD REVOLUTION* 8 (1921). Kolmer taught converts a "Secret Doctrine" that was based upon Manichaeism he had learned in the East. He stopped at Malta, provoked the people close to insurrection and was driven out by the Knights of Malta. The next year he met Weishaupt on a Germany tour. J.R. Church, *Guardians of the Grail* 159 (1989).

cmxxxiv J.R. Church, *GUARDIANS OF THE GRAIL* 158-159 (1989).

cmxxxv Michael Howard, *THE OCCULT CONSPIRACY* 61 (1989).

cmxxxvi Michael Howard, *THE OCCULT CONSPIRACY* 61 (1989).

cmxxxvii Weishaupt said the all-seeing eye was as old as Methuselah. J.R. Church, *Guardians of the Grail* 159 (1989). The emblem of the Illuminati (the eye) has been traced back to Egypt in 1350 B.C. "It was probably brought into Egypt by the children of Ham after the tower of Babel debacle." Id. at 160. H.Spencer Lewis, in *Cults and the Occult*, said the order of Rosicrucians can be traced to the 18th dynasty in Egypt in 1350 B.C. Id. at 162. Ben Franklin may have been a Rosicrucian. Id. at 163. A struggle was fought between Franklin and the Rothschilds over the ability of the colonists to issue their own money. "This was the straw that broke the camel's back." Raymond C. Baumgardner, *Our World Without Money* 41 (1966); W.B. Vennard, *Conquest or Consent* 250 (1963). Supposedly the Rothschilds saw to the defeat of Napoleon while the Order saw to his ascension. Willard Cantelon, *Money Master of the World* 55 (1976). In his secret letters, Franklin talked about putting bags over the faces of French women before having sex with them. After the deliberations ended Franklin said the U.S. had a republic--if it could keep it.

cmxxxviii Robert Henry Goldsborough, *Lines of Credit: Ropes of Bondage* 2 (1989).

cmxxxix Robert Henry Goldsborough, *Lines of Credit: Ropes of Bondage* 2 (1989).

cmxli Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 79 (1985). The Jesuits were reinstated by Pope Pius VII in August, 1814. Earlier expulsions of the Jesuits occurred in Spain (1767), France (1764) and Portugal (1759). The order "had contributed very substantially to the preservation of the Roman Catholic Church during the Reformation." Rene A. Wormser, *Foundations: Their Power and Influence* 17-18 (1958).

cmxlii Weishaupt and his fellow Jesuits cut off the income to the Vatican by launching and leading the French Revolution; by directing Napoleon's conquest of Catholic Europe; by the revolution against the Church led by such priests as Father Hidalgo, in Mexico and Latin America; by eventually having Napoleon throw Pope Pius VII in jail at Avignon until he agreed, as the price for his release, to reestablish the Jesuit Order. This Jesuit war on the Vatican was terminated by the Congress of Vienna and by the secret, 1822, Treaty of Verona." Emanuel M. Josephson, *The "Federal" Reserve Conspiracy & Rockefellers* 4-5 (1968). It took for years for Clement XIV to issue the Brief of dissolution ("Dominus ac Redemptor"). He died from poisoning on September 22, 1774--fourteen months later. He had predicted "this suppression will kill me." Edmond Paris, *The Secret History of the Jesuits* 71 (1975).

cmxliii Edmond Paris, *The Secret History of the Jesuits* 71 (1975).

cmxliv Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 92 (1974).

cmxlv Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 93 (1974).

cmxlvi Peter De Rosa, *Vicars of Christ* 231 (1988).

cmxlvii Mayer Amschel was born in 1743 and died September 29, 1812. In 1770 he married Gutter Schnaper. He was educated as a rabbi and became a money lender. William IX inherited the largest fortune in Europe in 1785 (estimated at \$40 million)--mainly derived from hiring troops to fight for the British against the American Revolution. George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 21 (1940). According to Jewish Encyclopedia, Vo. 2, p. 496: "The Rothschilds were not without competitors; other Jewish families, the Lazards, Sterns, Speyers, and Seligmans adopted the Rothschild plan." The plan involves paying no inheritance taxes since the partnerships are never ended. George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 28-29 (1940).

cmxlviii William Guy Carr, *PAWNS IN THE GAME* 26 (1958). Amschel told his sons: "There are only two nations, the family and the others." Joan Littlewood, *Baron Philippe* 20 (1984). Four rules were set

down by Mayer Amschel Rothschild: (1) the eldest son of the eldest son would be the head and ruler of the fortune (unless the majority of the members of the family decided otherwise), 2) cousins would intermarry (at one time of 58 marriages half were to first cousins), 3) the will was to remain secret and no public inventory made by the courts and 4) a perpetual family partnership would exist. George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 22-23 (1940).

^{cmlxviii}William Sutton, *THE NEW AGE MOVEMENT AND THE ILLUMINATI* 194 (1983). The Rothschilds own the controlling interest in the Bank of England and probably in most of the other central banks of issue. George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 40-41 (1940). Through the Sassoons (a female branch of the family) the Rothschilds own and operate the banks of China and India. "They also own, control and operate the immensely profitable, illicit opium trade." George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 42 (1940). David Sasson obtained a "monopoly on the opium trade" all over Asia. XI *Jewish Encyclopedia* 67 (1905).

^{cmlxix}Myron Fagan, *THE ILLUMINATI* 1 (1967).

^{cml}Michael Howard, *THE OCCULT CONSPIRACY* 61 (1989).

^{cml}Arkon Daraul, *A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES* 231 (1990).

^{cml}Weishaupt stated: "The pupils are convinced that the order will rule the world. Every member therefore becomes a ruler." Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 81 (1985). For a warning to young men on initiation, see C.S. Lewis, "The Inner Ring," *The Weight of Glory and Other Addresses* 93-105 (1980).

^{cml}Arkon Daraul, *A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES* 232 (1990).

^{cml}Myron Fagan, *THE ILLUMINATI* 4 (1967); William Guy Carr, *PAWNS IN THE GAME* XI (1958).

^{cml}Myron

Fagan, *THE ILLUMINATI* 2 (1967).

^{cml}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 60 (1974).

^{cml}Spartacus was a favorite hero of Marxist historians. Yet, it may be that he picked this name after the

communistic system of Sparta itself.

^{cml}Nesta H. Webster, *WORLD REVOLUTION* 11 (1921).

^{cml}Nesta H. Webster, *WORLD REVOLUTION* 11 (1921).

^{cml}Nesta H. Webster, *WORLD REVOLUTION* 11 (1921).

^{cml}Nesta H. Webster, *WORLD REVOLUTION* 11 (1921).

^{cml}Nesta H. Webster, *WORLD REVOLUTION* 11 (1921).

^{cml}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 60 (1974).

^{cml}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 60 (1974).

^{cml}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 60 (1974).

^{cml}Myron Fagan, *THE ILLUMINATI* 5 (1967).

^{cml}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 57 (1974).

^{cml}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 59 (1974).

^{cml}William Guy Carr, *PAWNS IN THE GAME* X (1958).

^{cml}Myron Fagan, *THE ILLUMINATI* 2 (1967).

^{cml}Michael Howard, *THE OCCULT CONSPIRACY* 61 (1989).

^{cml}Nesta H. Webster, *WORLD REVOLUTION* 11 (1921).

^{cml}Nesta H. Webster, *WORLD REVOLUTION* 12 (1921).

^{cml}Nesta H. Webster, *WORLD REVOLUTION* 15 (1921).

^{cml}William Guy Carr, *PAWNS IN THE GAME* X (1958).

^{cml}Weishaupt wrote: "Man is not bad except as he is made so by arbitrary morality. He is bad because religion, the state, and bad examples pervert him. When at last reason becomes the religion of men, then will the problem be solved." Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 79 (1985).

^{cml}*BREWER'S DICTIONARY OF PHRASE AND FABLE* 562 (1970).

^{cml}Weishaupt said: "Behold our secret. Remember that the end justifies the means, and that the wise ought to take all the means to do good which the wicked take to do evil." Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 81 (1985). "To summarize: The Communist code of ethics is based upon the principle that the ends of revolution justify any means, no matter how lawless, violent, dishonest, or indecent from the standpoint of accepted American standards of morality." House Report No. 2,

76th Congress, 1st Session 26-29.

^{cmlxxix}Nesta H. Webster, WORLD REVOLUTION 297.

^{cmlxxx}Webster at 298.

^{cmlxxxi}Robert Henry Goldsborough, *Lines of Credit: Ropes of Bondage 2* (1989).

^{cmlxxxii}Michael Howard, THE OCCULT CONSPIRACY 63 (1989).

^{cmlxxxiii}"There are territories where socialism threatens the foundations of the social structure. It has nothing definite in religious faith. Its prevailing drift is skeptical or materialistic, frequently atheistic; but its primary blunder is in the conception that the State is the originator of all forms of justice, and, therefore, what needs to be done can be done by the State. All origination of rights, all authority, all power, is given the State. This fundamental blunder has led to the historic confusion of socialism; to its failure in application, because with this base of political doctrine it has never been able to see the proper limit and sphere of civil authority. Socialism, with its helps and sympathies, has infused into the public mind the idea that whatever needs to be done for any class or condition, can be done by the State...The failure of socialism may help us more clearly to see that a community, without a religious life to give temper and strength to morals and obedience to just laws, is diseased. In proportion, therefore, as the institutions of religion loose their hold on the multitudes, the fabric of society is in peril. The greatest enemy of corrupt civil practices, of neglected legislation, and of social anarchy, is the Son of the carpenter of nazareth; and the greatest hope for the overthrow of these common foes of men is the work of those who follow him, and take his doctrine and teachings to the poorest of the poor." William Riley Halstead, *Civil and Religious*

Forces 165-166 (1890).

^{cmlxxxiv}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 58 (1974).

^{cmlxxxv}Nesta H. Webster, WORLD REVOLUTION 22 (1921); A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 110 (1990). The six planks of the New Age may be stated as: 1) installing a New World Messiah; implementing a new world government and new world religion under Maitreya, 2) a universal credit card system, 3) a world food authority to control all the world's food supply, 4) a universal tax, 5) a universal draft and

6) rooting out people who believe the Bible and worship God, i.e. to completely stamp out Christianity. Epperson, *The New World Order* 8-9 (1990).

^{cmlxxxvi}Nesta H. Webster, WORLD REVOLUTION 9 (1921).

^{cmlxxxvii}Nesta H. Webster, WORLD REVOLUTION 10 (1921).

^{cmlxxxviii}Michael Howard, THE OCCULT CONSPIRACY 62 (1989).

^{cmlxxxix}Michael Howard, THE OCCULT CONSPIRACY 62 (1989).

^{cmxc}Is this a forerunner for the 5-year plan under which Stalin killed millions of Russian farmers?

^{cmxci}Michael Howard, THE OCCULT CONSPIRACY 62-63 (1989).

^{cmxcii}Myron Fagan, THE ILLUMINATI 2 (1967).

^{cmxciii}Robert Henry Goldsborough, *Lines of Credit: Ropes of Bondage 2* (1989).

^{cmxciv}Weishaupt wrote: "With the origin of nations and people the world ceased to be a great family...Nationalism took the place of human love..." Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 81 (1985).

^{cmxcv}Webster at 298.

^{cmxcvi}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 62 (1974).

^{cmxcvii}Nesta H. Webster, WORLD REVOLUTION 15 (1921).

^{cmxcviii}Michael Howard, THE OCCULT CONSPIRACY 63 (1989).

^{cmxcix}Myron Fagan, THE ILLUMINATI 3 (1967); William Guy Carr, PAWNS IN THE GAME X (1958).

^{cm}Nesta H. Webster, WORLD REVOLUTION 12 (1921).

^{cmi}Nesta H. Webster, WORLD REVOLUTION 13 (1921).

^{cmii}Webster at 297-298.

^{cmiii}William Guy Carr, PAWNS IN THE GAME X (1958).

^{cmiv}Cecil Rhodes, with the financial support of the Rothschilds, amassed a fortune in the gold and diamond mines in South Africa. A biographer explained: "The government of the world was Rhode's simple desire." A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 193 (1985).

^{cmv}Myron Fagan, THE ILLUMINATI 3 (1967); William Guy Carr, PAWNS IN THE GAME XI (1958).

^{cmvi}Myron Fagan, THE ILLUMINATI 4 (1967); William Guy Carr, PAWNS IN THE GAME XI (1958).

^{cmvii}William Guy Carr, PAWNS IN THE GAME XI (1958).

^{cmviii}Myron Fagan, THE ILLUMINATI 4 (1967).

^{cmix}Webster at 297;

Robinson at 191.

^{mx}Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 101 (1971).

^{mxⁱ}Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 146 (1971).

^{mxⁱⁱ}Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 146 (1971).

^{mxⁱⁱⁱ}Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 146 (1971).

^{mx^{iv}}Solomon was King of Judah as the successor to David.

^{mx^v}Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 147 (1971).

^{mx^{vi}}Joshua was the successor to Moses as leader of the Israelites during the Exodus. He made the walls of Jerico come tumbling down. Joshua 13.

^{mx^{vii}}Ferdinand Lundberg, *CRACKS IN THE CONSTITUTION* 162 (1980).

^{mx^{viii}}Gary D. Blevins, *666: The Final Warning* 235 (1990).

^{mx^{ix}}Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 34 (1984). John Hancock, Joseph Hews, William Hooper, Robert Treat Payne, Richard Stockton, George Walton and William Whipple were proven Masons. Seven Presidents have been Masons: Washington, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, Garfield, McKinley, both Roosevelts, Taft, Harding, Truman, LBJ, Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan, Seventeen Vice-Presidents have been Masons including Hubert Humphrey and Adlai Stevenson. Id.

^{mx^x}William T. Still, *New World Order: The Ancient Plan of Secret Societies* 61 (1990). Later in the afternoon, while delegates on July 4, 1776, were talking about axes, scaffolds and the gibbet, suddenly a strong bold voice cried out: "Gibbet! They may stretch our necks on all the gibbets in the land; they may turn every rock into a scaffold; every tree into a gallows; every home into a grave, and yet the words of that parchment can never die! They may pour our blood on a thousand scaffolds, and yet from every drop that dyes the axe a new champion of freedom will spring into birth! The British King may blot out the stars of God from the sky, but he cannot blot out His words written on that parchment there. The works of God may perish; His words never!" He continued: "The words of this declaration will live in the world long after our bones are dust. To the mechanic in his workshop they will speak hope; to the slave in the mines freedom; but to the coward kings, these words will speak in tones of warning they cannot choose but hear...Sign that parchment! Sign, if the next moment the gibbet's rope is about your neck! Sign, if the next minute this hall rings with the clash of falling axes! Sign, by all your hopes in life or death, as men, as husbands, as fathers, brothers, sign your names to the parchment, or be accursed forever! Sign, and not only for yourself, but for all ages, for that parchment will be the textbook of freedom, the bible of the rights of man forever." "Nay, do not start and whisper with surprise! It is truth, your own hearts witness it; God proclaims it. Look at this strange band of exiles and outcasts, suddenly transformed into a people; a handful of men, weak in arms, but mighty in God-like faith; nay, look at your recent achievements, your Bunker Hill, your Lexington, and then tell me, if you can, that God has not given America to be free!" "It is not given to our poor human intellect to climb into the skies, and to pierce the Council of the Almighty One. But methinks I stand among the awful clouds which veil the brightness of Jehovah's throne." "Methinks I see the recording Angel come trembling up to that throne and speak his dread message. 'Father, the old world is baptized in blood. Father, look with one glance of Thine eternal eye, and behold evermore that terrible sight, man trodden beneath the oppressor's feet, nations lost in blood, murder, and superstition, walking hand in hand over the graves of the victims, and not a single voice of hope to man!' "He stands there, the Angel, trembling with the record of human guilt. But hark! The voice of God speaks from out the awful cloud: 'Let there be light again! Tell my people, the poor and oppressed, to go out from the old world, from oppression and blood, and build My altar in the new.' "As I live, my friends, I believe that to be His voice! yes, were my soul trembling on the verge of eternity, were this hand freezing to death, were this voice choking in the last struggle, I would still, with the last impulse of that soul, with the last wave of that hand, with the last gasp of that voice, implore you to remember this truth--God has given America to be free!" "Yes, as I sank into the gloomy shadows of the grave, with my last faint whisper I would beg you to sign that parchment for the sake of those millions whose very breath is now hushed in intense expectation as they look up to you for the awful words: 'You are free.'" The unknown speaker then fell to his seat from exhaustion and the delegates rushed forward to sign. When they turned to express their gratitude to him, he was gone from the locked and guarded room. Manly Palmer Hall, *The Secret Destiny of America* 167-170 (1958).

- ^{mxxi} John R. Elsom, *Lightening Over the Treasury Building* 31 (1976).
- ^{mxxii} J.R. Church, *Guardians of the Grail* 177 (1989).
- ^{mxxiii} Gertrude M. Coogan, *Money Creators* 182 (1935).
- ^{mxxiv} Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 33 (Dorset Press 1986).
- ^{mxxv} He was then passed on March 3, 1753 and raised in August 4, 1753 to Master Mason. On April 28, 1788, George Washington became Worshipful Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22 and was re-elected on December 20, 1788. He was the only Brother to be president of the U.S. and Worshipful Master of his Lodge at the same time. *Bookmark*, Solar Lodge No. 730, F. & A.M., Dayton Ohio, Arron T. George, W.M (1953).
- ^{mxxvi} William Still at 60-61.
- ^{mxxvii} Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 33 (Dorset Press 1986).
- ^{mxxviii} H.L. Haywood, *More About Masonry* 45 (1948).
- ^{mxxix} Paul Blanshard, *American Freedom and Catholic Power* 236 (1950).
- ^{mxxx} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 146 (1990).
- ^{mxxxi} The single or double-headed eagle was an emblem for the empires of Belshazzar of Babylon, the Caesars, Charlemagne, Napoleon, the Russian czars and many emperors of the Austrian empire. Gary D. Blevins, *666: The Final Warning* 229 (1990). The eagle was one of the original three symbols of Scorpio and served as an emblem of the theurgic art and secret processes (magick). The Pelican of the Rose Croix is a Phoenix, too. Gary D. Blevins, *666: The Final Warning* 234-235 (1990).
- ^{mxxxii} Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 147 (1971).
- ^{mxxxiii} Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 67 (1971).
- ^{mxxxiv} William T. Still, *New World Order* 65 (1990). The phoenix lived for 500 years or longer and then destroyed itself by fire. It then rose from the ashes to begin life anew. Among the Egyptians it was known as the bennu, which was sacred to the Sun-god Re; and it was worshipped at the city of Heliopolis. Gary D. Blevins, *666: The Final Warning* 229 (1990).
- ^{mxxxv} William T. Still, *New World Order* 65 (1990).
- ^{mxxxvi} Manly Palmer Hall, *The Secret Destiny of America* 175 (1958).
- ^{mxxxvii} Manly Palmer Hall, *The Secret Destiny of America* 175 (1958).
- ^{mxxxviii} Manly Palmer Hall, *The Secret Destiny of America* 176 (1958).
- ^{mxxxix} Manly Palmer Hall, *The Secret Destiny of America* 176-177 (1958).
- ^{mxl} Manly Palmer Hall, *The Secret Destiny of America* 177 (1958).
- ^{mxli} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 138 (1990).
- ^{mxlii} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 139 (1990).
- ^{mxliii} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 140 (1990).
- ^{mxliv} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 140 (1990).
- ^{mxlv} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 140 (1990).
- ^{mxlvi} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 143 (1990).
- ^{mxlvii} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 144 (1990).
- ^{mxlviii} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 144 (1990).
- ^{mxlix} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 143 (1990).
- ^{ml} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 144 (1990).
- ^{ml} The 72 stones are the 72 arrangements of the Tetragrammaton, or the four-lettered name of God, in Hebrew. "These four letters can be combined in 72 combinations, resulting in what is called the Shemhamforesh, which represents, in turn, the laws, powers, and energies of Nature by which the perfection of man is achieved." Hall at 179.
- ^{mlii} Manly Palmer Hall, *The Secret Destiny of America* 178 (1958).
- ^{mliii} Manly Palmer Hall, *The Secret Destiny of America* 178 (1958).

- ^{mliv} Manly Palmer Hall, *The Secret Destiny of America* 178 (1958).
- ^{mlv} Manly Palmer Hall, *The Secret Destiny of America* 179 (1958).
- ^{mlvi} Manly Palmer Hall, *The Secret Destiny of America* 181 (1958). 150 years before 1776 was 1626. In 1626 Dutch colonists purchased Manhattan Island (New York) for 0.2 cents per acre. James Trager, *The People's Chronology* 224 (1979).
- ^{mlvii} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 140 (1990).
- ^{mlviii} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 141 (1990).
- ^{mlix} William T. Still, *New World Order* 24 (1990).
- ^{mlx} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 142 (1990).
- ^{mlxI} William T. Still, *New World Order* 25 (1990).
- ^{mlxii} William T. Still, *New World Order* 25 (1990).
- ^{mlxiii} William T. Still, *New World Order* 25 (1990).
- ^{mlxiv} William T. Still, *New World Order* 67 (1990).
- ^{mlxv} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 146 (1990).
- ^{mlxvi} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 147 (1990).
- ^{mlxvii} Nancy B. Spannaus, "Uncovering the Treason School of American History," *The Political Economy of the American Revolution* 18 (1977).
- ^{mlxviii} Nancy B. Spannaus, "Uncovering the Treason School of American History," *The Political Economy of the American Revolution* 18 (1977).
- ^{mlxix} Nancy B. Spannaus, "Uncovering the Treason School of American History," *The Political Economy of the American Revolution* 19 (1977).
- ^{mlxx} Bernard Bailyn, "The Logic of Rebellion: Conspiracy Fears and the American Revolution," *Conspiracy* 41 (1972).
- ^{mlxxi} Ferdinand Lundberg, *CRACKS IN THE CONSTITUTION* 162 (1980).
- ^{mlxxii} Ferdinand Lundberg, *CRACKS IN THE CONSTITUTION* 165 (1980).
- ^{mlxxiii} Ralph W. Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 82 (1985).
- ^{mlxxiv} Nesta H. Webster, *WORLD REVOLUTION* 17 (1921).
- ^{mlxxv} AUSTIN RANNEY, *REFERENDUMS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRACTICE AND THEORY* 68 (1978).
- ^{mlxxvi} AUSTIN RANNEY, *REFERENDUMS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRACTICE AND THEORY* 68 (1978).
- ^{mlxxvii} AUSTIN RANNEY, *REFERENDUMS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRACTICE AND THEORY* 69 (1978).
- ^{mlxxviii} AUSTIN RANNEY, *REFERENDUMS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRACTICE AND THEORY* 69 (1978).
- ^{mlxxix} Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 42 (1974).
- ^{mlxxx} Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 45 (1974).
- ^{mlxxxi} Stephen Birmingham, *The Grandees* 152-153 (1971). Haym Salomon was in Philadelphia. Id. at 145. He was a member of two Sephardic congregations (Shearith Israel in New and later Mikveh Israel in Philadelphia). Id. at 147-148. He married Rachael Franks (daughter of Moses Franks of Philadelphia). Id. at 148. The Levys considered the Franks family "one of us." Id. at 148. He was arrested by the British as a spy around September 15, 1776. Id. at 148. In 1778 he was threatened with arrest again. Id. at 149. "Robert Morris, the Philadelphia financier who had founded the Bank of North America--and whose personal credit at one point during the war was better than the government's--took Salomon on and assigned him to negotiate war loans. What this amounted to was going out into the market and selling the infant government's bonds. He was so good at this that soon he was being called 'the most successful of the war brokers,' and, though he charged only a modest 1/4 of 1 percent for his services, his account at the Bank of North America grew until it was nearly as large as Robert Morris'. With hands no longer empty, he sent for his wife and child, and the family settled comfortably on Philadelphia's Front Street." Id. at 149-150. Others who sold government notes were Issac Franks, Benjamin Nones, and Lion Moses. However, Salomon did the biggest amount of the business. In 1782 he asked Robert Morris for permission to advertise himself as "Broker to the Office of Finance." Permission was given. Id. at 152. He extended personal loans to James Wilson, General St. Clair, Edmund Randolph. He added Presidents Jefferson, Madison and Monroe when they were short of ready cash. Id. at 153. In

1782 Madison wrote to Edmund Randolph that he "(I) have for some time past been a pensioner on the favor of Haym Salomon, a Jew broker." Id. at 153. Madison later wrote to Randolph again: "The kindness of our little friend in Front Street, near the coffee house, is a fund which will preserve me from extremities, but I never resort to it without great mortification, as he so obstinately rejects all recompense. The price of money is so ururious that he thinks it ought to be extorted from none but those who aim at profitable speculations. To a necessitous delegate he gratuitously spares a supply out of his private stock." Id. at 154. He sold hundres of thousands of dollars of American bons "which found their way to the bourses of Paris, London, and Frankfurt..." Id. at 154. His son claimed Haym Salomon loaned \$700,000 to the U.S. between 1778 and 1782--more than half of which was never repaid. A full accounting was sent on January 5, 1785 by the government. it was a Sabbath day so he refused to sign the papers. On January 6, 1785, a Sunday, he die "a victim of the heart disease he had contracted while a prisoner of the British in New York." Id. at 155. "In 1778, he had escaped from New York and arrived in Philadelphia without a penny to his name. How, in four short years' time, would he have possibly amassed so staggering a fortune? It is hard to credit, too, that, just a year after his escape, he could personally have come up with \$240,000 to loan George Washington. His wife's family, the Frankses, was rich, but Rachel Franks Salomon descended from the poor branch.' Id. at 155. Max J. Kohler, a German Jew, discredited Salomon's posthumous fame. Id. at 156. Haym's son waited until the British had destroyed all records in 1812 to make his claim. In Chicago a statute to Polish Americans was made with George Washington, Robert Morris and Haym Salomon. At the time of its dedication, FDR turned to an aid and asked: "I know who the other two are, but who...? Id. at 157.

^{mlxxxii} Benjamin Franklin had been Grand Master of North American Masonry since 1731. The Franklin Masonic organization had been authorized by Lafayette (who later backed Benito Juarex in the Mexican Revolution). The Scottish Rite was the first rival organization. It was set up by the Duc d'Orleans,

the Swiss bankers and British Intelligence. Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 132 (1987).

^{mlxxxiii} Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 132 (1987).

^{mlxxxiv} SELECTED WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON 33 (Morton Frisch Ed. 1985).

^{mlxxxv} Id. at 34.

^{mlxxxvi} Id. at 35.

^{mlxxxvii} SELECTED WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON 39 (Morton Frisch Ed. 1985).

^{mlxxxviii} Id. at 39.

^{mlxxxix} A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 136 (1990).

^{mx} William T. Still, *New World Order* 68 (1990).

^{mxci} Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 82 (1985). The Comte de Virieu returned from the Congress and refused to say what had been decided: "I can only tell you that all this is very much more serious than you think. The conspiracy which is being woven is so well thought out that it will be, so to speak, impossible for the Monarchy and the Church to escape from it." Gary Kahl, *En Route to Global Occupation* 25-26 (1991).

^{mxcii} A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 83 (1985).

^{mxciiii} Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 62 (1974).

^{mxciiv} Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 58 (1974).

^{mxciiv} Arkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 229-230 (1990).

^{mxciiv} Arkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 230 (1990).

^{mxciiv} Myron Fagan, THE ILLUMINATI 4 (1967).

^{mxciiv} William Guy Carr, PAWNS IN THE GAME X (1958).

^{mxciix} A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 83 (1985).

^{mc} Myron Fagan, THE ILLUMINATI 4 (1967).

^{mc} Myron Fagan, THE ILLUMINATI 5 (1967).

^{mcii} Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman,

TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 60 (1974).

^{mciii} Arkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 229 (1990).

^{mciv} Arkon

Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 229 (1990).

^{mcv} Jacob was the second son of Issac and Rebekah and twin brother to Essau. "He bought the

birthright from his brother for porridge, and acquired, deceitfully, the patriarchal blessing from Isaac." He had twelve sons from which the 12 tribes of Israel were named. See: Genesis 25: 21-26; 29-34; 27:1-41; 29, 30, 47:9; 50:1-14. David W. Thompson, *A Bible Who's Who* 30 (1957).

^{mcvi}Webster at 297;

Robinson at 191.

^{mcvii}Among the New Yorkers was Charles Dana. Clinton Roosevelt's book on Natural law "became the textbook for the implementation of Illuminati programs in America. Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 132 (1987).

^{mcviii}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 60 (1974).

^{mcix}Arkon Daraul, A HISTORY OF SECRET SOCIETIES 227 (1990).

^{mcx}A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 106 (1990).

^{mcxi}A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 83 (1985).

^{mcxii}Edmond Paris, *The Secret History of the Jesuits* 71 (1975).

^{mcxiii}Shelley Ross, *Fall From Grace* xiiv (1988).

^{mcxiv}THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 156 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

^{mcxv}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 68 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcxvi}Frank Bourgin, The Great Challenge 13-14 (Perennial 1990). See Also: J. Allen Smith, The Spirit of American Government (1911) (replacement of Articles as a capitalist conspiracy to reestablish the wealthy

in control) and W.E. Dodd (compared 1787 convention to Congress of Vienna in 1815).

^{mcxvii}THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 92 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

^{mcxviii}THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 156 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

^{mcxix}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 66 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcxx}THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 162 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

^{mcxxi}THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 87 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

^{mcxxii}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 92 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcxxiii}THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 160 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

^{mcxxiv}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 65-66 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcxxv}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 67 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcxxvi}Farrand, Vol. I, pp. 430-1.

^{mcxxvii}Farrand, Vol. I, pp. 422-3.

^{mcxxviii}Ferdinand Lundberg, CRACKS IN THE CONSTITUTION 163 (1980).

^{mcxxix}Ferdinand Lundberg,

CRACKS IN THE CONSTITUTION 161 (1980).

^{mcxxx}Ferdinand Lundberg, CRACKS IN THE CONSTITUTION 162 (1980).

^{mcxxxii}William T. Still, *New World Order: The Ancient Plan of Secret Societies* 61 (1990).

^{mcxxxiii}A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 146 (1990).

^{mcxxxiiii}W. Wayne House, *Restoring the Constitution 1787-1987* at 7 (1987).

^{mcxxxv}W. Wells, 1 *The Life and Public Service of Samuel Adams* 154 (1865). "Socialism is a philosophy which conspirators exploit, but which only the naive believe." Larry Abraham, *Call It Conspiracy* 20 (1985).

^{mcxxxvi}Compare spelling of name to originator of Bank of England in 1694.

^{mcxxxvii}Charles A. Beard, AN ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 137 (1941).

^{mcxxxviii}J.A. Rickard and James H. McCrocklin, OUR NATIONAL CONSTITUTION: ORIGINS, DEVELOPMENT, AND MEANING 76 (2nd Ed. 1957).

^{mcxxxix}Biblical scholars can date efforts to establish a one world order as far back as the Tower of Babel not long after the Great Flood.

^{mcxxxix}1 *The Record of the Federal Convention of 1787* 451-452 (M. Farrand Ed. 1911). "With an incisive understanding of our mortal foe, with unwavering determination and courage to move ahead, and with the help of God--we can change the course of the swift-flowing tide." Robert Morris, *No Wonder We Are Losing* 216 (1958). According to Robert E. Edmondson, in a disputed account in the dairy of Charles Pickney of South Carolina, both George Washington and Ben Franklin opposed the admission of

Jews to America. Franklin was quoted as saying: "If you do not exclude them from these United States, in this Constitution, in less than 200 years they will have swarmed in such great numbers that they will dominate and devour the land, and change our form of government, for which we Americans have shed our blood, given our lives, our substance, and jeopardized our liberty." "If you do not exclude them, in less than 200 years our descendants will be working in the fields to furnish them substance while they will be in the counting houses rubbing their hands. I warn you gentlemen, if you do not exclude the Jews for all time, your children will curse you in your graves." Pickney was quoted as saying the delegates "were amazed at the words of Mr. Franklin, especially as there are only about 500 Jews in the country. I know Mr. Franklin may be right. In less than 200 years, if we admit them the scoundrels will be calling us their ancestors." George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 93 (1940).

^{mcxli}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 77 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcxlii}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 133 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcxliii}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 133 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcxliv}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 136 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcxlv}THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 133 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

^{mcxlv}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 68-69 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcxlv}T.J., Letter to James Madison, Paris, December 20, 1787, THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 140 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcxlvii}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 67-68 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcxlviii}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 68 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcxlix}THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 161 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

^{mccl}THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 143 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

^{mccli}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 139 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcclii}THE NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS 105 (H. Rawson & M. Miner 1986).

^{mccliii}THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 143 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

^{mccliv}THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 156 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

^{mcclv}THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 73 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

^{mcclvi}THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 160 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

^{mcclvii}THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 153 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

^{mcclviii}Myron Fagan, THE ILLUMINATI 5 (1967).

^{mcclix}Myron Fagan, THE ILLUMINATI 5 (1967).

^{mcclx}THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 89 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

^{mcclxi}THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 152 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

^{mcclxii}PAINE AND JEFFERSON ON LIBERTY 97 (L. Kramer Ed. 1988) ("the ruinous and contagious errors of this quarter of the globe, which have armed despots with means which nature does not sanction, for binding in chains their fellow-men." at 103). Jefferson also stated: "Each generation is as independent

as the one preceding, as that was all which had gone before. It has then, like them, a right to choose for

itself the form of government it believes most productive of its own happiness; consequently, to accommodate to the circumstances in which it finds itself, that it received from its predecessors; and it is

for the peace and good of mankind, that a solemn opportunity of doing this every 19 or 20 years, should

be provided in the constitution, so that it may be handed on, with periodic repairs, from generation to

generation, to the end of time, if anything human can so long endure." He thought amendments to constitutions would be possible rather than arms: "Happily for us, that when we find our constitutions

defective and insufficient to secure the happiness of our people, we can assemble with all the coolness of

philosophers, and set it to rights, while every other nation on earth must have recourse to arms to amend

or restore their constitutions." He warned: "If the American People ever allow the banks to control the

issuance of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will

grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children wake up homeless on the continent their fathers occupied. The issuing power of money should be taken from the bankers and restored to Congress and the people to whom it belongs. I sincerely believe the banking institutions having the issuing power of money are more dangerous to liberty than standing armies."

- mclxiii A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 88 (1985).
- mclxiv A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 88 (1985).
- mclxv Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 32 (Dorset Press 1986).
- mclxvi Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 33 (Dorset Press 1986).
- mclxvii A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 262 (1985).
- mclxviii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 72 (1974).
- mclxix Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 71 (1974).
- mclxx Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 71 (1974).
- mclxxi William Guy Carr, *Pawns In the Game* 33-37 (1958).
- mclxxii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 66 (1974).
- mclxxiii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 66-67 (1974).
- mclxxiv Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 87 (1974).
- mclxxv Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 69 (1974).
- mclxxvi Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 64 (1974).
- mclxxvii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 64 (1974).
- mclxxviii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 64-65 (1974).
- mclxxix Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 65 (1974).
- mclxxx William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 170 (1990).
- mclxxxi BANKCROFT at 53.
- mclxxxii BANKCROFT at 53.
- mclxxxiii BANKCROFT at 54.
- mclxxxiv E.J. HOBSBAWN, *THE AGE OF REVOLUTION 1789-1848* 121 (Mentor 1964).
- mclxxxv Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 65 (1974).
- mclxxxvi Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 57 (1974).
- mclxxxvii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 93 (1974).
- mclxxxviii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 94 (1974).
- mclxxxix Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 99 (1974).
- mcxc Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 99 (1974).
- mcxc i Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 100 (1974).
- mcxc ii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 57 (1974).
- mcxc iii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 30 (1974).
- mcxc iv Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 31 (1974).
- mcxc v Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 32 (1974).
- mcxc vi Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 33 (1974).
- mcxc vii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 38 (1974).
- mcxc viii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 46 (1974).
- mcxc ix Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 47 (1974).
- mccc Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 27 (1974).
- mccci Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 28 (1974).
- mcccii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 41 (1974).

mccciii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 154 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccciv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 163 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccv One of the most important tests of construction is using the intent of the framers in construing a constitution. Washington certainly recalled the debates in the convention but went ahead and signed the bill on the grounds it was recommended by the department in whose jurisdiction it originated (Hamilton).

mcccvi THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 154 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccvii John R. Elsom, *Lightening Over the Treasury Building* 34 (1976).

mcccviii Foster at 93.

mcccix THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 154 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mcccx THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 155 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mcccxi THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 93 (S. Padover Ed. 1953). T.J. once said: "Ignorance is preferable to error; and he is less remote from truth who believes nothing than he who believes what is wrong."

mcccxii THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 57 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mcccxiii THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 153-154 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mcccxiv Myron Fagan, *THE ILLUMINATI* 5 (1967).

mcccxv J.R.

Church, *GUARDIANS OF THE GRAIL* 163 (1989).

mcccxvi ARTHUR NUSSBAUM, *A HISTORY OF THE DOLLAR* 57 (1957).

mcccxvii *XXVIII Encyclopedia Americana* 394 (1964).

mcccxviii As to this party, Jefferson once said: "If I could not go to heaven with but a party, I would not go

there at all. Therefore, I am not of the party of federalists. But I am much further from that of the anti-federalists."

mcccxix THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 164 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mcccxx THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 164-165 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mcccxxi THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 165 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mcccxxii THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 165 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mcccxxiii THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 164 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mcccxxiv Shelley Ross, *Fall From Grace* xiiv (1988).

mcccxxv GEOFFREY BRUUN, *EUROPE AND THE FRENCH IMPERIUM 1799-1814* 101 (1938).

mcccxxvi Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 35 (1984).

mcccxxvii Rev. Clarence Kelly, *Conspiracy Against Man and God* 5 (1974).

mcccxxviii A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 115 (1990).

mcccxxix Robert Henry Goldsborough, *Lines of Credit: Ropes of Bondage* 3-4 (1989).

mcccxxx Robert Henry Goldsborough, *Lines of Credit: Ropes of Bondage* 4 (1989).

mcccxxxi

A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 84 (1985). Washington was referring to the book by John Robinson entitled *Proofs of A Conspiracy* In 1798, a 4-volume work on the Illuminati was written by the Abbe Barruel independently of Robinson. A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 113 (1990). Jefferson compared Burrue's "parts of the book" to the "ravings" of a lunatic. Id. at 114.

mcccxxvii TREASURY OF PRESIDENTIAL QUOTATIONS 190-191 (C. Harnsberger Ed. 1964); WRITINGS, X, 60.

mcccxxviii THE COMPLETE JEFFERSON 133 (1969).

mcccxxiv H.L. Haywood, *More About Masonry* 191 (1948).

mcccxxv THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 47 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955). T.J. also thought: "Having seen the people of other nations bowed down to the earth under the prodigalities of their rulers, I have cherished their opposites, peace, economy, and riddance of public debt, believing that these

were the highroad to public as well as to private prosperity and happiness." THE POLITICAL WRITINGS

OF THOMAS JEFFERSON xxxiii (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mcccxxvi THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 78 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mccxxvii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 169 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccxxviii THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 143 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mccxxix THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 165 (S. Padover Ed. 1953). He once said: "The whole art of government consists in being honest." VI WORKS, 186. A reluctance to accept favors was also one of his principles: "It is a law, sacred to me while in public character, to receive nothing which bears a

pecuniary value. This is necessary to the confidence of the country, it is necessary as an example for its

benefit, and necessary to the tranquility of my own mind." He said: "I love to see honest and honorable

men at the helm, men who will not bend their politics to their purses, nor pursue measures by which they

may profit, and then profit by their measures."

mccxi THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 97 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mccxli THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 76 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955). He also said: "When wrongs are pressed because it is believed that they will be borne; resistance becomes morality."

His motto was: "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

mccxlii Gary H. Kah, *En Route to Global Occupation* 110 (1991).

mccxliii H.L. Haywood, *More About Masonry* 165 (1948).

mccxliv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 161 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccxlv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 35 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccxlvi X WORLD'S BEST ORATIONS 299 (D. Brewer Ed. 1923).

mccxlvii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 162 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccxlviii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 163 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccxlix THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 43 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mcccl THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 152 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccli THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 75 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccclii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 77 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccliii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 159 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccliv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 76 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccclv THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 156 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mccclvi Stephen Aris, *But There Are No Jews In England* 65 (1971).

mccclvii George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 26 (1940).

mccclviii George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 22 (1940). It is also said that this famous story is untrue. Nathan had heard of the news from his agents before word reached the government but he hurried to Downing Street and told the Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, "who incidentally, did not at first believe it."

It is also said that the government stock was "remarkably stable in the days just before and after the victory..." Stephen Aris, *But There Are No Jews In England* 65 (1971). In June 1815 the Rothschild had a highly advanced courier system ("a little bird told me"). Nathan was seen to be looking exceedingly glum

in the corner of the London bond market which caused them to think Napoleon had won. Unknown to the British bond holders that were selling, "Nathan's agents were buying English bonds, and he was able by this method to acquire large quantities of these bonds at a small percentage of their true value."

A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 140 (1985).

mccclix Myron Fagan, THE ILLUMINATI 6 (1967).

mccclx George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 27 (1940). The three combined fortunes of the Rockefeller, Carnegie and Ford totaled less than \$2 billion. George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 35 (1940).

mccclxi Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 49 (1974).

mccclxiii "(T)hou mayest not set a stranger over thee, which is not they brother." Deut. 17:15. Theodore Herzl, the founder of Zionism, said: "We are one nation. We are neither American Jews nor Soviet Jews, but only Jews!"

mcclxiii THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 95 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mcclxiv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 73 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcclxv AMERICAN SPIRIT 156 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mcclxvi GEOFFREY BRUUN, EUROPE AND THE FRENCH IMPERIUM 1799-1814 102 (1938). See Also: N.J. SILBERLING, "Financial and Monetary Policy of Great Britain during the Napoleonic Wars," XXXVIII QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS 220 (1923-1924).

mcclxvii GEOFFREY BRUUN, EUROPE AND THE FRENCH IMPERIUM 1799-1814 100 (1938).

mcclxviii GEOFFREY BRUUN, EUROPE AND THE FRENCH IMPERIUM 1799-1814 100 (1938).

mcclxix Gary H. Kah, *En Route to Global Occupation* 26 (1991).

mcclxx Des Griffin, *Fourth Reich of the Rich* 65 (1989).

mcclxxi William T. Still, *New World Order: The Ancient Plan of Secret Societies* 119 (1990).

mcclxxii Des Griffin, *Fourth Reich of the Rich* 65 (1989).

mcclxxiii Still at 118.

mcclxxiv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 152 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcclxxv A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 133 (1985).

mcclxxvi THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 77 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcclxxvii Jefferson said: "(S)pecie is the most perfect medium, because it will preserve its own level; because,

having intrinsic and universal value, it can never die in our hands, and is the surest resource of reliance

in time of war; that the trifling economy of paper...weighs nothing in opposition to the advantages of the

precious metals; that (paper currency) has been, is, and forever will be abused, in every country in which

it permitted; that it is already at a term of abuse in these States, which has never been reached in any

nation, France excepted, whose deadly catastrophe (under John Law) should be a warning against the

instrument which produced it; that we are already at ten or twenty times the due quantity of (necessary)

medium; insomuch that no man knows what his property is worth...Instead, then, of yielding to the cries

of scarcity of medium...no endeavors should be spared to begin the work of reducing it by such gradual

means as may give time to private fortunes to preserve their poise, and settle down with the subsiding

medium; and that, for this purpose, the States should be urged to concede to the General Government...the

exclusive power of establishing banks" with power to issue currency." He wrote: "If Treasury bills are

emitted on a tax appropriated for their redemption in fifteen years and...bearing interest of six percent,

there is no one who would not take them in preference to the bank paper now afloat...[These bills would

be a kind of combination bond and circulating currency, issued in small denominations and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent]. Their credit once established, others might be emitted bottomed also

on a tax, but not bearing interest; and if ever their credit faltered...these bills alone should be received as

specie." And finally he said to Eppes: "The States should...transfer the right of issuing circulating currency to Congress exclusively, in perpetuum..."

mcclxxviii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 15 (S. Padover Ed. 1953). He also stated: "We consider ourselves unauthorized to saddle posterity with our debts." THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 159 (S. Padover Ed. 1953). He also said: "There is scarcely a king in a hundred who would not, if he could,

follow the example of Pharaoh--get first the people's money, then all their lands, and then make

them and
their children servants forever."

^{mccclxxxix} Scott Nearing, *United World* 117 (1945).

^{mccclxxx} Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 27 (Dorset Press 1986).

^{mccclxxxix} Stephen Knight, *The Brotherhood* 28 (Dorset Press 1986). The last phrase sounds like Alister Crowley.

^{mccclxxxii} THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 136 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

^{mccclxxxiii} He said: "The Federal Government--I deny their power to make paper money a legal tender." He also wrote: "In this state of things, we are called upon to add ninety millions more to the circulation. Proceeding in this career, it is infallible that we must end where the revolutionary war ended..."

^{mccclxxxiv} THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 77 (S. Padover Ed. 1953). Jefferson also said: "Thus it is that we shall be paying thirteen per cent, per annum for eight millions of paper money, instead of

having that circulation of gold and silver for nothing." He stopped short for fear of the banking fraternity:

"I am too desirous of tranquility to bring such a nest of hornets on me as the fraternities of banking companies and this infatuation of banks is a torrent which it would be folly to me to get into the way of.

I see that it must take its course, until actual ruin shall awaken us from its delusions." T.J. wrote to Eppes: "A nation...making purchases and payments with bills fitted for circulation thrusts an equal sum

of coin out of circulation...And so a nation may continue to issue its bills as far as its wants require, and

the limits of circulation will admit...But this, the only resource which the government could command with

certainty, the States have unfortunately fooled away, nay corruptly alienated to swindlers and shavers,

under the cover of private banks." He indicated to Eppes his opposition to bank paper: "Bank paper must

be suppressed, and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation to whom it belongs. It is the

only fund on which they can rely for loans; it is the only resource which can never fail them, and it is an

abundant one for every necessary purpose. Treasury bills, bottomed on taxes...thrown into circulation, will

take the place of so much gold and silver..." "It is a much litigated question, whether the circulation of

paper, rather than of specie, is a good or an evil..." However, "excepting England and her copyist, the

United States, there is not a nation existing, I believe, which tolerates a paper circulation." He told Eppes: "(O)ne of the great advantages of specie as a medium is, that being of universal value, it will keep

itself at a general level...This is agreed to by Smith, the principal advocate for a paper circulation; but...on

the sole condition that it be strictly regulated. He admits, nonetheless, that the commerce and industry

of a country cannot be secure when suspended on the Daedalian wings of paper money, as on the solid

ground of gold and silver; and that in time of war, the insecurity is greatly increased..." He predicted to Eppes that: "(O)ur citizens will be overtaken by the crush of this banker's fabric,

without other satisfaction

than that of exertions on the heads of those functionaries who, from ignorance, pusillanimity, or corruption, have betrayed the fruits of their industry into the hands of prospectors and swindlers."

T.J. favored a coin circulation: "I am an enemy to all banks discounting bills or notes for anything

but coin. But

our whole country is so fascinated by this Jack-lantern wealth, that they will not stop short of its total and fatal explosion."

"The law can only uncover their insolvency, by opening to its suitors their empty vaults. Thus by the dupery of our citizens, and tame acquiescence of our legislators, the nation is plundered of two or three hundred millions of dollars, treble the amount of debt contracted in the revolutionary war, and which, instead of redeeming our liberty, has been expended on sumptuous houses, carriages, and dinners. A fearful tax! if equalized on all; but overwhelming and convulsive by its partial fall."

mccclxxxv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 155 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccclxxxvi AMERICAN SPIRIT 157 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mccclxxxvii THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 151 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mccclxxxviii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 78 (S. Padover Ed. 1953). Jefferson wrote to Edward Carrington: "(P)aper is poverty...it is only the ghost of money and not money itself." He discussed the

British depreciation, self-appointed money masters and nominal money: "The unlimited emission of bank

paper has banished all her (Great Britain's) specie, and is now, by depreciation ...carrying her rapidly to

bankruptcy as it did France, and as it did us, and...every country permitting paper to be circulated, other

than that held by public authority, rigorously limited to the just measure for circulation. Private fortunes,

in the present state of our circulation, are at the mercy of these self-elected money-lenders, and are

frustrated by the flood of nominal money with which their avarice deluges us..."

mccclxxxix THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 138 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccxc THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 160 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccxc THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 78 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccxcii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 162 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccxciii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 67 (S. Padover Ed. 1953). T.J. also wrote: "The functionaries of public power rarely strengthen in their dispositions to abridge it, and an unorganized call

for timely amendment is not likely to prevail against an organized opposition to it. We are always told that

things are going on well; Why change them? 'Chi sta bene, no si mueve,' said the Italian, 'let him who

stands well, stand still.' This is true; and I verily believe they would go on well with us under an absolute

monarch, while our present character remains, of order, industry and love of peace, and restrained as he

would be, by the proper spirit of the people."

mccxciv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 62 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccxcv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 163 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccxcvi THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 162 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mccxcvii Willard Cantelon, *Money Master of the World* 55-56 (1976). The Rothschilds got control of the Bank

of England in 1816. John R. Elsom, *Lightening Over the Treasury Building* 46 (1976). Nobility was also granted by European princes in the same year. E.J. Hobsbawm, *The Age of Revolution 1789-1848* at 234 (Mentor 1964).

mccxcviii Edmond Paris,

THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 75 (1975).

mcccxcix THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 89 (S. Padover Ed. 1953). Jefferson also said: "Ask finally whether peace is best preserved by giving energy to the government, or information to the people. This last is the most certain and the most legitimate engine of government. Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. Enable them to see that it is in their best interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them. And it requires no very high degree of education to convince them of this."

mccc THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 53 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mcccxi THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 51 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mcccxi THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 51 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mcccxi THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 53 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mccciv THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 115 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mccciv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 73-74 (S. Padover Ed. 1953), Letter to Samuel Kercheval, Monticello, July 12, 1816).

mcccvi THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 79 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccvi THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 157 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mcccvi Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America* 206 (1985). Both Plato's laws and Republic "were read by Adams and Madison, with both men (in 1787) agreeing on their total unsuitability." J. Eidsmoe, *Christianity and the Constitution* 72 (1987).

mcccix Judy Shelton, *The Coming Soviet Crash* 167 (1989). Jefferson once said: "Debt and revolution are inseparable as cause and effect."

mcccix ARTHUR NUSSBAUM, A HISTORY OF THE DOLLAR 73-74 (1957).

mcccxi THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 152-153 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mcccxi THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 92 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mcccxi Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 74 (1975).

mcccxiv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 159 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxiv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 73 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxiv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 64 (S. Padover Ed. 1953). He also said republican government required education and division of the nation into wards: "There are two subjects, indeed,

which I shall claim a right to further as long as I breathe, the public education, and the subdivision of

counties into wards. I consider the continuance of republican government as absolutely hanging on these

two hooks."

mcccxvii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 63 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxviii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 64 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxix THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 64 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxx THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 89 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxxi THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 72 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mcccxxii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 159 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxxiii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 163 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxxiv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 65 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxxv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 152 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxxvi THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 65-66 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxxvii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 66 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxxviii THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 73 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mcccxxix THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 161 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxxx THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 42 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxxxi THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON 83 (Dumbauld Ed. 1955).

mcccxxxii THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA 279-280 (C. Sherover Ed. 1968).

mcccxxxiii THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 162 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxxxiv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 68 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxxxv THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 54 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxxxvi THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY 55 (S. Padover Ed. 1953).

mcccxxvii THE AMERICAN SPIRIT 143 (Thomas A. Bailey Ed. 1963).

mcccxxviii X WORLD'S BEST ORATIONS 259 (C. Brewer Ed. 1923).

mcccxxix H.L. Haywood, *More About Masonry* 192 (1948).

mcccxl Robert Dale Owen was an intimate of Jeremy Bentham who he called his "favorite author." Bentham and other East India Company associates (self-styled infidels of Chapel Yard") were engaged in popularizing the anti-population dogmas of Thomas Malthus. "Owen would later carry Bentham's torch by introducing Malthusian propaganda into the United States." Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America* 421 (1985). Owen and William Maclure moved to Indiana from Britain in 1824. They purchased the building and land of a religious commune called New Harmony. It was a failure and dissolved after two years.

Id. Owen moved to New York and became the publisher of a socialist newspaper concentrating on attacking religion. He called for the government to take away all children for unrestricted Pestalozzian experiments.

Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America* 423 (1985). As U.S. Ambassador to Naples, Owen carried out a series of seances on the royal family. At New Harmony he had learned hypnosis and the art of mental conditioning on subconscious subjects. He now spent all his spare time studying the history of the occult and life on earth beyond the grave. Id. at 424. His first book on spiritualism was published in 1859. Id. at 424.

mcccxli Celia Morris Eckhardt, *Fanny Wright: Rebel in America* 146 (1984). Owen commented about Fanny's sexual behavior, saying she went to much more extravagant lengths than he himself. Id.

mcccxlii A. Ralph Epperson, *The New World Order* 232 (1990).

mcccxliii Shelley Ross, *Fall From Grace* xiv (1988).

mcccxliv The Columbian Lodge of the Illuminati was established in New York in 1785. Its members included Governor DeWitt Clinton, Clinton Roosevelt and Horace Greeley. Roosevelt wrote a book entitled *Science of Government Founded on Natural Law* "wherein he explained his philosophy: 'There is no God of justice to order things aright on earth; if there be a God, he is a malicious and revengeful being, who created us for misery.' This is the Luciferian doctrine in its purest form." He referred to himself and other members as "the enlightened ones." The U.S. Constitution, he said, was a "leaky vessel" which was "hastily put together when we left the British flag." The most influential Masonic lodge in modern France is known as the Franklin Roosevelt Lodge in Paris. William T. Still at 92-93. Clinton Roosevelt, an American Socialist, was a New York Assemblyman. He and Horace Greeley participated in leftist social engineering. One was called "Brook Farm." Still at 170.

mcccxlv Des Griffin, *Fourth Reich of the Rich* 62 (1979).

mcccxlvii H.G. Wells, *The Outline of History* 942 (1921).

mcccxlviii Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America* 418 (1985).

mcccxlviii In 1905 the Rothschilds were the guardians of the papal treasure. George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 42 (1940).

mccclix Marcus Bach, *Strange Sects and Curious Cults* 255 (1961).

mccc Still at 121; George E. Dillon, *Grand Orient Freemasonry Unmasked as the Secret Power Behind Communism* 67 (Rev. Ed. 1950).

mccccli John T.M. Johnston, *World Patriots* 167 (1924).

mccccli James Webb, *The Occult Underground* 253 (1974).

mccccli James Webb, *The Occult Underground* 254 (1974).

mccccliv While Charles Fourier did not demand the abolition of all capital, he advocated local communities with a common life (everyone living in the same building). Jobs were to be assigned and all workers were to receive a minimum wage. Between 1840 and 1850 about 30 communities were founded in the United States as a result of the efforts of Horace Greeley, Elizabeth Peabody, Charles A. Dana, Parke Goodwin, William Henry Channing and Nathaniel Hawthorne. Rev. Clarence Kelly, *Conspiracy Against God and Man* 35 (1974).

mcccclv William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 170 (1990).

mcccclvi William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 170 (1990).

mcccclvii William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 437 (1990).

mccclviii Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 74 (1975).

mccclix Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 74 (1975).

mccclx William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 176 (1990).

mccclxi William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 177 (1990).

mccclxii William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 177 (1990).

mccclxiii H.L. Haywood, *More About Masonry* 7-8 (1948).

mccclxiv Shelley Ross, *Fall From Grace* xiv (1988).

mccclxv Shelley Ross, *Fall From Grace* xiv (1988).

mccclxvi American Heritage Magazine, *199 Things Every American Should Know* 40 (1989).

mccclxvii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 33 (Vol. I 1974).

mccclxviii Frank S. Mead, *Handbook of Denominations in the United States* 128 (Revised by Samuel S. Hill 1990).

mccclxix Frank S. Mead, *Handbook of Denominations in the United States* 128 (Revised by Samuel S. Hill 1990).

mccclxx Frank S. Mead, *Handbook of Denominations in the United States* 129 (Revised by Samuel S. Hill 1990).

mccclxxi William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 348 (1990).

mccclxxii William Bramley, *THE GODS OF EDEN* 348 (1990).

mccclxxiii The name came from the Roman General Fabius "who was celebrated for his deliberate and long-range strategy. The Fabian plan was to wait, as Fabius Cunctator had waited to attack Hannibal, to wait for the right moment." A tyrannical socialist government would be imposed by a conspiratorial approach. This won the nickname of "the Jesuits of Socialism." Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 103 (1987). Harold McMillan explained the difference between communism and socialism: "There is no difference between Socialism and Communism except this: Socialism is soft--Communism is hard; Socialism is pink--Communism is red; Socialism gets you down bit-by-bit by a kind of anaesthetic process. It might be called mercy killing. Communism just knocks you on the head." W.B. Vennard, *Conquest or Consent* 157 (1963).

mccclxxiv Hamilton Fish, Jr.'s Congressional Committee identified Frederick Engels as Jewish (H.R. Report No. 2290, 71st Congress, 3rd Session (Jan. 1931). This is also denied. *Encyclopedia Judaica*, Vol. 15 at 26 (1971).

mccclxxv "Karl Marx was paid by Nathan Rothschild, a European international banker, to put Weishaupt's ideas on paper for the masses. This document was the Communist Manifesto." Gary D. Blevins, *666: The Final Warning* 171 (1990). Heinrich Karl Marx (Moses Mordecai Marx Levy) was a disciple of Weishaupt. Emanuel M. Josephson, *The "Federal" Reserve Conspiracy & Rockefellers* 6 (1968).

mccclxxvi He was born on May 5, 1818 in Trier. He was descended, on both sides of his family, from a long line of Jewish rabbis. His father converted to Protestantism for social reasons. Robert Henry Goldsborough, *Lines of Credit: Ropes of Bondage* 5 (1989).

mccclxxvii Marx wrote that he wished to avenge himself "against the One who rules above." A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 91 (1985).

mccclxxviii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 21 (1974).

mccclxxix Robert Henry Goldsborough, *Lines of Credit: Ropes of Bondage* 4 (1989).

mccclxxx Robert Henry Goldsborough, *Lines of Credit: Ropes of Bondage* 4 (1989).

mccclxxxi William Sutton, *THE NEW AGE MOVEMENT AND THE ILLUMINATI* 193 (1983).

mccclxxxii NONE DARE CALL IT CONSPIRACY 25 (1971).

mccclxxxiii William Sutton, *THE NEW AGE MOVEMENT AND THE ILLUMINATI* 194 (1983).

mccclxxxiv Coogan at 264. When the Egyptian government sought to sell 176,000 shares of stock in the Suez canal, Disraeli (the Earl of Beaconsfield) was asked by Baron Rothschild: "What is your security?" Disraeli replied: "The British government." "You shall have it," said the Baron. *New Money* at 134; Martin Mayer, *The Bankers* 342 (1980). In 1844 Sidonia (Rothschild) said in *Conningsby* that "The mixed persecuting races disappear; the pure persecuted race remains...The first Jesuits were Jews; that mysterious Russian diplomacy which so alarms Western Europe is organized and principally carried on by Jews; that mighty revolution which is at this moment

preparing in Germany...is entirely developing under the auspices of Jews, who almost monopolize the professional chairs of Germany." After noting interviews with Jews in high places in a number of countries, Sidonia stated: "So you see, my dear Coningsby, that the world is governed by very different personages to what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes." George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 44-45 (1940).

^{mccclxxxv}George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 45 (1940).

^{mccclxxxvi}George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 73 (1940).

^{mccclxxxvii}George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 74 (1940).

^{mccclxxxviii}Louis Marschalko, *THE WORLD CONQUERORS* 51.

^{mccclxxxix}CREATIVE FRAUD 13 (1978).

^{mcccxc}Louis Marschalko, *THE WORLD CONQUERORS* 51.

^{mcccxcj}Anton Chaitkin, *TREASON IN AMERICA* 296 (2nd Ed. 1985).

^{mcccxcii}Anton Chaitkin, *TREASON IN AMERICA* 299 (2nd Ed. 1985).

^{mcccxciii}Anton Chaitkin, *TREASON IN AMERICA* 296 (2nd Ed. 1985). Marx adopted the idea of dialectics from George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel but he said he "turned it on its head." A materialistic rather than an idealistic foundation was substituted. Materialism was obtained by Marx and Engels from Ludwig Feuerbach "whose Essence of Christianity formed the rallying cry for materialists in the 1840's. The theory of the class struggle was taken by Marx from Pierre Joseph Proudhon, the arly French socialist-anarchist. From this amalgam 'scientific socialism' was created, as opposed to the 'Utopian Socialism' of Robert Owen, Saint-Simon, and others." Louis F. Budenz, *The Techniques of Communism* 15 (1954). "Gracchus" Babeuf was influenced by Henri de Saint-Simon (1776-1825). Unlike Babeuf, Saint-Simon did not call for public ownership of everything. He advocated that the direction-controlling power be vested in a central government. The Communists before him said that reforms should be initiated by local authority. Rev. Clarence Kelly, *Conspiracy Against God and Man* 34-35 (1974).

^{mcccxciv}William Lloyd Garrison later wrote the introduction to Mazzini's authorized biography.

Garrison went to London often for conferences with mazzini. They usually met at the offices of William Ashurst. Eustace

Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 148 (1987).

^{mcccxcv}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 41 (1974).

^{mcccxcvi}A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 94 (1985).

^{mcccxcvii}A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 94 (1985).

^{mcccxcviii}American Heritage Magazine, *199 Things Every American Should Know* 23 (1989).

^{mcccxcix}Fifteen false principles have been suggested: 1) mankind is essentially unified, 2) there are no conflicting moral issues that divide people permanently, 3) man must "take control" of man, 4) Mankind will eventually evolve into a "higher species"--a "leap of being," 5) elite planners can use the laws of evolution to speed up this evolutionary process, 6) men can be saved through state legislation, 7) men can be saved through education, 8) ideology is irrelevant since only "interests" count, 9) "deprived" individuals are not personally responsible for their acts, 10) the State is the primary welfare agency rather than the family, 11) the State should redistribute wealth to benefit the people, 12) the State must protect inefficient producers from free market competition, 13) the State must supervise education, 14) the Soviet Union can be placated with deals and 15) we need a one-world State to acheive peace, freedom and prosperity. Gary North, *Conspiracy: A Biblical View* 135-136 (1986).

^{mcd}In 1985 it was said that the U.S. government owned 33.5% of the land in the U.S. Non-government owned land is controlled by land use regulations, bureaucratic edicts, zoning, rent controls, etc. A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 97 (1985). Houston, long without zoning, is now in the process of adopting it.

^{mcdi}Check your most recent property tax bill. If you rent, find out how much higher your rent is because of property taxes.

^{mcdii}This plank was in accord with Marx's statement: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need." A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 95 (1985). After several previous attempts, the U.S. Graduated Income Tax was passed in 1913. Texas for now has yet to adopt an income tax. How much of your paycheck is now withheld for Federal income taxes?

^{mcdiii}See Federal and State Inheritance Taxes and Reformed Probate laws. The Inheritance Tax was passed in 1916. A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 97 (1985).

^{mcdv}See Sedition Act of 1798; I.R.S. powers, Executive Order 11490, Section 1205 (gives total power over all private lands to HUD) and Executive Order 11490 (giving total power over all personal property to the General Services Administration). In 1980 Congress passed H.R. 5691 which makes it a crime to even attempt to transport "monetary instruments" of \$5,000 or more into or out of the country without filing the required governmental reports. A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 97 (1985).

^{mcdv}The 1913 Federal Reserve Act, using *private* capital, has accomplished this money monopoly. See Article I, Section 26 of the Texas Bill of Rights: "...(M)onopolies are contrary to the genius of a free

government, and shall never be allowed..." Lenin said that "a central bank is 90 percent of communizing a country." The next phase is merging the Federal Reserve Bank of the U.S. into a World Central Bank. Texe Marrs, *The Day They Take Our Money Away* 143 (1990). A single currency and bank for Europe is planned before the year 2000. The U.S. Government does not own any stock in the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). This may be the entity that will become the World Bank. The anarchist Bakunin remarked about the followers of Karl Marx: "They have one foot in the bank and one foot in the socialist movement." Larry Abraham, *Call It Conspiracy* 49 (1985).

^{mcdvi}F.C.C. regulations and Executive Order 10995 allows takeover of all media, State and now Federal trucker's drivers licenses; D.O.T. regs and Executive Order 10999 provides for takeover of all modes of transportation. The FTC was established in 1916. The FCC was created in 1934.

^{mcdvii}Under Executive Order 11490 the Federal Government has total production and labor control through the Departments of Labor, Commerce, Agriculture and Interior. Amtrak is an example of government intrusion into an area generally operated by the free-enterprise system. The 1980 loan to Chrysler is another example. Facism involves private ownership but government control of the factors of production. A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 98 (1985).

^{mcdviii}The government has become the employer of last resort with programs such as the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the draft and a proposed Universal Military Service. A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 98 (1985).

^{mcdix}Executive Order 1100 provides for forced mobilization of civilians into work brigades.

^{mcdx}Under the Re-organization Act of 1949 and Executive Order 11647, Public Law 89-136 and Executive Order 11731, we will no longer have 50 States with cities and towns but 10 regions and their respective capitals. In 1776 95% of the colonists lived outside cities. By the 1970s, 96% of Americans lived in cities.

^{mcdxi}Fair Labor Standards Act of 1937, Child Abuse laws, the Texas Edgewood decision.

^{mcdxii}The three primary planks are: 1) the elimination of private property, 2) The dissolution of the family unit and 3) the detruction of religion (what Marx referred to as the 'opiate of the masses.') Larry Abraham, *Call It Conspiracy* 27 (1985).

^{mcdxiii}THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO 24 (Samuel H. Beer Ed. 1955).

^{mcdxiv}Larry Abraham, *Call It Conspiracy* 28 (1985). It is suggested that capitalism is the anvil and Communism is the hammer. Id. at 20-21.

^{mcdxv}Anton Chaitkin, TREASON IN AMERICA 291 (2nd Ed. 1985).

^{mcdxvi}Anton Chaitkin, TREASON IN AMERICA 403 (2nd Ed. 1985).

^{mcdxvii}Carol White, THE NEW DARK AGES CONSPIRACY 265 (1980).

^{mcdxviii}Anton Chaitkin, TREASON IN AMERICA 303 (2nd Ed. 1985).

^{mcdxix}Anton Chaitkin, TREASON IN AMERICA 304 (2nd Ed. 1985). Revolutions started in Baden on March 1, 1848, Vienna (March 12), Parma (March 13), Venice (March 22), London (April 10), Spain (May 7) and Naples (May 15). In the same year 64 "spontaneous" revolutions erupted all over Russia. A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 94 (1985).

^{mcdxx}A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 94 (1985).

^{mcdxxi}Edmond

Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 76 (1975).

^{mcdxxii}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 49 (1974).

^{mcdxxiii}Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 74 (1975).

^{mcdxxiv}Anton Chaitkin, TREASON IN AMERICA 290 (2nd Ed. 1985).

^{mcdxxv}Carol White, THE NEW DARK AGES ONSPIRACY 326-327 (1980).

^{mcdxxvi}A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 91 (1985).

mcdxxvii Apparently Engels doled out this Wolff legacy. A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 93 (1985).
 mcdxxviii Jenny was a descendent of the Countess of Balcarras and Argyll--two of the oldest titles in England. "The Countess had been governess to William of Orange before he invaded England and chartered the Bank of England." Both Marx and Lenin had close masonic ties. Lenin received regular financial support from Sir Alred Milner (founder of the Round Tables, later the CFR) and Lord Palmerston. Both Milner and Palmerston had "attained the 33rd, or revolutionary degree." Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 211 (1987).
 mcdxxix A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 93 (1985).
 mcdxxx A. Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 93 (1985).
 mcdxxxi Robert Henry Goldsborough, *Lines of Credit: Ropes of Bondage* 6 (1989).
 mcdxxxii John A. Stormer, *None Dare Call It Treason* 21 (1964).
 mcdxxxiii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 17 (1974).
 mcdxxxiv Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 21 (1974).
 mcdxxxv Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 43 (1974).
 mcdxxxvi American Heritage Magazine, *199 Things Every American Should Know* 51 (1989).
 mcdxxxvii Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 78 (1975).
 mcdxxxviii Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 78 (1975).
 mcdxxxix The Fiscal History of Texas 91 (1853).
 mcdxl William Bramley, THE GODS OF EDEN 349 (1990).
 mcdxli LaRouche, Jr. and David P. Goldman at 144.
 mcdxlii Id. at 144.
 mcdxliii Id. at 145.
 mcdxliv UGLY TRUTH at 156.
 mcdxlv Thomas Carlyle's house became the main British base of operations for Guiseppe Mazzini. Jane Carlyle was Mazzini's "dearest friend." In his last year, Carlyle acquired two disciples: John Ruskin and William T. Stead (founders of the British Round Table)." Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America* 289 (1985).
 mcdxlvii Carol White, THE NEW DARK AGES CONSPIRACY 265 (1980).
 mcdxlviii W. Cleon Skousen, *The Naked Capitalist* 26-28 (1970).
 mcdxlix Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 60 (1975).
 mcdli H.L. Haywood, *More About Masonry* 165 (1948).
 mcdlii Scott Nearing, *United World* 117 (1945).
 mcdliii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 21-22 (1974).
 mcdliiii Shelley Ross, *Fall From Grace* xiv (1988).
 mcdliv Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 150 (1987); John Reeves, *The Rothschilds* at 228.
 mcdlv "It will shock the American people to learn that Hamyn Solomon whom we have regarded as a revolutionary hero, was the agent of Rothschild, and that the Rothschild financed both sides of the American revolution and the civil war. This is true to form. They acknowledge allegiance to no country; they are out for the money, and it matters not how or where they get it; they wish to destroy all governments in order to establish their own, and their method is to promote and finance wars." George Armstrong, *Rothschild Money Trust* 36 (1940). The North was financed through the Rothschild agent, August Belmont while the South was financed by the Erlangers (Rothschild relatives). Larry Abraham, *Call It Conspiracy* 49 (1985).
 mcdlvi Edmond Paris, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS 74 (1975).
 mcdlvii Shelley Ross, *Fall From Grace* xiv (1988).
 mcdlviii Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 49-50 (1974).
 mcdlix Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE 51 (1974).

^{mcclx}Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, *TO ELIMINATE THE OPIATE* 55 (1974).

^{mcclxi}Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America* 234-235 (1985). Jim Tresner, a 33 degree Mason, described a trip to Washington, D.C.: "The Albert Pike Room was a special place for me because I have always been fascinated by the man and his accomplishments. To have one distinguished career would be enough for any man, and more than most achieve. But Albert Pike, in addition to giving the Scottish Rite its present form, was a philosopher of international reputation, a poet whose work was read all over the United States, a general, a distinguished and successful lawyer, an author, a teacher, a linguist, an explorer, and, for all practical purposes the first advocate for the rights of Indians. The room contains many momentos of his life and work and was, for me, something of a point of pilgrimage." "A Visit to the House of the Temple," *The New Age Magazine*, Vol. XCV, No. 11 at 14-15 (November 1987). Due to adverse publicity, the name of the magazine has been changed to *The Scottish Rite Journal*. Gary H. Kah, *En Route to Global Occupation* 87 (1991).

^{mcclxii}Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America* 235 (1985). The "Anti-masonic Party" was active between 1827 and 1843. Those who mentioned the subject were discredited as "poor overwrought fools" and paranoid "Know Nothings" seeing Masons behind every tree. Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 153 (1987).

^{mcclxiii}Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America* 235 (1985).

^{mcclxiv}Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 147 (1987).

^{mcclxv}Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 153 (1987).

^{mcclxvi}Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Rev. Theodore Parker, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe (who married Julia Ward who later wrote the "Battle Hymn of the Republic"), Franklin Benjamin Sanborn, George Luther Stearns and Gerrit Smith. Smith, the largest landowner in the State of New York, was Brown's first financial angel who gave a total of more than \$8 million. He was the son of the business partner of John Jacob Astor (East India Company, the opium trade and British Intelligence). Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 151 (1987).

^{mcclxvii}Eustace Mullins, *The Curse of Canaan* 158 (1987).

^{mcclxviii}American Heritage Magazine, *199 Things Every American Should Know* 7 (1989).

^{mcclxix}Gary D. Blevins, *666: The Final Warning* 200 (1990).

^{mcclxx}Gary D. Blevins, *666: The Final Warning* 200 (1990).

^{mcclxxi}Richard Shenkman, *Legends, Lies & Cherished Myths of American History* 46 (1988).

^{mcclxxii}Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 74 (1975).

^{mcclxxiii}Fourth Reich at 68.

^{mcclxxiv}Albert Pike, *Morals and Dogma* at 321.

^{mcclxxv}Still at 123.

^{mcclxxvi}Fourth Reich at 69.

^{mcclxxvii}Gary D. Blevins, *666: The Final Warning* 271 (1990).

^{mcclxxviii}Fourth Reich at 68; Lady Queenborough, Occult Theocracy at 208-209; Adriano Lemmi at 97.

^{mcclxxix}Ralph Epperson, *The Unseen Hand* 223 (1985).

^{mcclxxx}Fourth Reich at 69.

^{mcclxxxi}Descent at 204.

^{mcclxxxii}Fourth Reich at 69.

^{mcclxxxiii}Still at 123. After the Kings were overthrown in Rome, two consuls ruled with equal power over the other.

^{mcclxxxiv}Fourth Reich at 71.

^{mcclxxxv}Still at 122. Simon Magus the bewitcher from Samaria became known as Simon Peter or Simon the interpreter. Roy Allan Anderson, *The Illuminati* 666 at 6 (1983).

^{mcclxxxvi}Still at 126.

^{mcclxxxvii}*Fourth Reich* at 71; *Descent Into Slavery* at 267-268; *Stills, The New World Order* at 128. The letter predicted a third war: "We shall unleash the nihilists and the atheists and we shall provoke a great social cataclysm which, in all its horror, will show clearly to all nations the effect of absolute atheism, the origin of savagery and of most bloody turmoil. Then, everywhere, the people, forced to defend themselves against the world minority of revolutionaries, will exterminate those

destroyers of civilization, and the multitudes, disillusioned with Christianity whose deistic spirits will be from that moment on without direction and leadership, anxious for an ideal but without knowledge where to send its adoration, will receive the true light through the universal manifestation of the pure doctrine of Lucifer, brought finally out into public view; a manifestation which will result from a general reactionary movement which will follow the destruction of Christianity and atheism, both conquered and exterminated at the same time." Gary H. Kah, *En Route to Global Occupation* 144-145 (1991).

^{mcdlxxxviii}Cumbey at 100-101. Hitler knowingly tried to invoke the spirit of the "beast from the pit." Cumbey at 73.

^{mcdlxxxix}E.E.Y. Hales, *Mazzini and the Secret Societies* 203 (Undated).

^{mcdxc}Des Griffin, *Descent Into Slavery* 203 (1988). On April 2, 1917, Wilson appeared before Congress to

ask for a declaration of war against Germany. Afterwards House handed Wilson an article that had appeared in "Current Opinion" giving the foreign estimate of him. House noted: "He read this aloud, and

we discussed the article. I thought the President had taken a position as to policies which no other statesman had yet assumed. He seemed surprised to hear me say this, and thought Webster, Lincoln and Gladstone had announced the same principles. I differed from him. It seemed to me that he did not have a true conception of the path he was blazing. Of the modern statesmen, (Guiseppe) Mazzini is the one who had a similar outlook, but no other, as far as I know..." II THE INTIMATE PAPERS OF COLONEL HOUSE 470 (Charles Seymour Ed. 1926). Charles Seymour, Sterling Professor of History at

Yale University, commented: "In comparing Wilson to Mazzini, House had in mind chiefly the President's ability to voice prophetically the subconscious hopes of the common people..." II THE INTIMATE PAPERS OF COLONEL HOUSE 470 (Charles Seymour Ed. 1926). No doubt House was feeling in good form since he had succeeded in getting Wilson to bring the U.S. into the first world war that had been outlined by Mazzini to Pike in 1871--some forty-six years earlier. Seymour, later President of Yale, was one of 21 Americans in 1919 who founded the Institute of International Affairs: "In 1921 their American branch of the Institute merged with a larger, existing group of New York business and professional men to form the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc." CFR, Annual Report 1979-1980 at 5.

^{mcdxci}Shelley Ross, *Fall From Grace* xiv (1988).

^{mcdxcii}Edmond Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 74 (1975).

^{mcdxciii}Edmond

Paris, *THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE JESUITS* 74 (1975).