



# ILLUMINISM

## THE GREAT CONSPIRACY 1776-1848

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■ THE popularly held view, encouraged by Communist and "Liberal" scholars, is that the International Communist Conspiracy sprang out of nowhere, full-blown, into the minds of revolutionaries Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. These two young radicals thereupon drew up a *Manifesto* so appealing and dynamic that it immediately gained the support of workingmen all over Europe,

the entire Continent burst into flames of revolt, and the Communist movement was born. That, as we know, is the popularly held view. And it is utter nonsense.

Rabbi Marvin S. Antelman, the distinguished New England scientist and scholar, corrects this misconception in his book *To Eliminate The Opiate*, observing:

"Contrary to popular opinion Karl





ADAM WEISHAUP T.



**On May 1, 1776, Professor Adam Weishaupt of Ingolstadt University founded the Order of Illuminati and initiated the Great Conspiracy that produced the French Revolution, the Italian Carbonari, the revolutions of 1848, and the Communist Manifesto. This article reviews some of what is known of its history.**

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Marx did not originate the Communist Manifesto. He was paid for his services by the League of the Just which was known in its country of origin, Germany, as the *Bund Der Gerechten*. The Bund, which existed as a secret society, was later to become known as the International Communist Party. The actual origin of this Bund seems to be lost in obscurity but is believed by many political scientists to have been influenced largely by another secret organization, the Illuminati, the brain child of a Bavarian intellectual named Adam Weishaupt . . . .

That Marx and Engels were in fact hired to write their tract by a well-established international conspiracy was admitted by Marx and Engels in their preface to the 1872 German edition, where they note that it was only printed "a few weeks before the February revolution." The conspirators who employed them; observed Henry Cardinal Manning, came out "of secret political societies, which from 1789 to this day have been perfecting their formation . . . . In 1948 they were sufficiently powerful to threaten almost every capital in Europe by simultaneous rising."

Manning's reference to 1789 is to the Jacobins Clubs of the French Revolution, proved in a famous

four-volume study by Abbé Augustin Barruel to have been an Illuminist operation. In fact, the conspiracy behind modern Communism traces with absolute certainty to the Order of Illuminati founded May 1, 1776 (two hundred years to the day on which this commentary is being written), by one Adam Weishaupt, a Professor of Canon Law at Ingolstadt University in Bavaria. A master of intrigue, Weishaupt was credited by Louis Blanc, said to be the founder of state socialism, as "the profoundest conspirator that has ever existed."

Born February 6, 1748, Adam Weishaupt received his early training under the Jesuits. A rebellious youth unable to accept moral discipline, he became bitterly alienated from their Order and turned eagerly to the teachings of assorted French radicals, including Rousseau, and especially to the occult philosophy of the Manichaeans, a secret oriental sect which operated throughout Egypt, Syria, and Persia.

According to both the Abbé Augustin Barruel in *Memoires sur le Jacobinisme*, and Lecouteux de Canteleu in *Les Sectes et Societes Secretes*, Professor Weishaupt was introduced to the oriental mystery cults by a Danish merchant of Armenian descent named Kölmer. It appears that Kölmer, who had spent many



years in Egypt, had been touring Europe in search of converts to the secret Manichaean doctrine. First gaining initiates at Avignon and Lyons, he went on to Germany where he encountered Weishaupt and initiated him into the mysteries. Barruel tells us that Weishaupt was so struck by the possibilities he saw in the cult that he spent the next five years devising a plan to use it as the basis for a revolutionary secret society whose aim would be control of the world.

Adam Weishaupt, professor of religious law, was soon neck deep in arcane and radical philosophy. He settled on a scheme to sell the idea that "Man is not bad except as he is made so by arbitrary morality. He is bad because Religion, the State, and bad examples pervert him." (Does this sound familiar?) It would thus be necessary to cleanse from his mind all ideas of a Hereafter, and all fear of retribution for evil deeds. The religion of Reason would be substituted for the worship of God. "When at last Reason becomes the religion of men," said Weishaupt, "then will the problem be solved." To remedy the evils of civilization, Weishaupt called for an end to all civil authority, destruction of the Church, and abolition of marriage and the traditional family structure.

Promoting these concepts as an ideological base for revolution, Adam Weishaupt soon found he had many allies. Europe was ablaze with secret societies espousing radical philosophies and engaging in assorted plots to seize power. Most authorities agree that the "Grand Orient de la France," consisting of 266 lodges in 1782, was at the heart of much of this agitation. While European freemasonry had long had many guilds which were established for the purpose of improving conditions of the trades, the Grand Orient lodges engaged in

activities of a more sinister nature.

In *Proofs Of A Conspiracy*, first published in 1798 by John Robison, a Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh University, we learn that the Grand Orient lodges looked to the lodge at Lyons as the center of their operation. The Lodge Theodore of Good Counsel was erected in 1775 at Munich in Bavaria with close ties to the mother lodge at Lyons. Professor Robison writes: "Of the zealous members of the Lodge Theodore the most conspicuous was Dr. Adam Weishaupt, Professor of Canon Law in the university of Ingolstadt."

We have noted that for five years after 1771, the year he was introduced to the "Eastern Mysteries" by Kölmer, Weishaupt planned his secret society. On May 1, 1776, he founded the Order of Illuminati and a year later began to use Lodge Theodore as a front for his conspiracy. Professor Robison reports that Lodge Theodore "and several associated Lodges" became "the nursery or preparation-school for another Order of Masons, who called themselves the Illuminated, and . . . the express aim of this Order was to abolish Christianity and overturn all civil government."

British historian Nesta Webster, in her comprehensive *World Revolution, The Plot Against Civilization*, writes: "It was not, however, in his diatribes against civilization that Weishaupt surpassed Rousseau, but in the plan he devised for overthrowing it. Rousseau had merely paved the way for revolution; Weishaupt constructed the actual machinery of revolution itself."

In order to conceal their identity, members of the Order of Illuminati were required to adopt classical names. Weishaupt took that of Spartacus, leader of an insurrection of slaves in ancient Rome; his principal



ally, Herr von Zwack, privy councillor to the Prince von Salm, became Cato; the Marquis di Constanza was Diomedes; Massenhausen became Ajax; Hertel was known as Marius; the Baron von Schroeckenstein became Mahomed; and, the Baron Mengenhofen was Sulla. Similarly, the names of places were coded with the names of cities celebrated in antiquity. Munich, the headquarters of the system, was designated as Athens; Ingolstadt, the birthplace of Illuminism, was Ephesus. For still greater secrecy in correspondence, the word *Illuminism* was replaced by the cypher  $\bigcirc$ , and the word *lodge* by  $\square$ . To code dates, the Persian calendar was adopted.

Though expressing contempt for the Jesuits, under whom he studied, Weishaupt proceeded to establish a chain of command following a pyramid structure similar to theirs. He admired, wrote the Abbé Barruel, "that regime of the Jesuits, which under one head made so many men dispersed all over the universe tend towards the same object; he felt that one might imitate their methods whilst proposing to himself views diametrically opposed."

Within the hierarchy, Weishaupt devised three major levels of degree: (a) the Minervals, (b) the Freemasons, and (c) the Mystery Class. Within each level were divisions, the last two having subdivisions. At the lower levels of the Order, novices were fed a steady diet of idealism by instructors called *Illuminatus Dirigens*, and if all went well the candidates were accepted into the degree of Minerval. Members were gradually Illuminated over a considerable period of time until each was conditioned willingly to embrace the true purposes of the Order. Those found to be unwilling to accept discipline were never allowed to progress beyond the lower degrees, and the sub-

versive doctrines were only revealed to those holding the highest degrees. All members of the sect were sworn to secrecy and obedience to their superiors within the Order. In this way only a small elite of suitably ruthless revolutionaries was led to the top. They, in turn, were rewarded. As Weishaupt explained, once a candidate has committed to the subversive doctrines his superiors "will assist him in bringing his talents into action, and will place him in situations most favorable for their exertion so that he may be assured of success" — a success upon which the conspiracy would trade.

Through careful penetration of other secret societies and lodges throughout Europe, Weishaupt's *Illuminati* came in time to dominate and direct the major revolutionary forces of the Eighteenth Century on that continent. The Reverend Clarence Kelly put it this way in his excellent book *Conspiracy Against God And Man*: "We think the most reasonable position is that the *Illuminati* as an Order moved into a position of leadership and by so doing became the Master Conspiracy of the Great Conspiracy."

Only a few trusted initiates were even allowed to know that Weishaupt was the founder and supreme head of the Order. His instructions were passed down through five or six close associates. Indeed, until the secret papers of the *Illuminati* were seized in 1786, no one outside this inner circle knew the director of the group.

The power and influence of the *Illuminati* achieved a great leap forward through a formal alliance with continental freemasonry that was sealed during the Congress of Wilhelmsbad which began July 16, 1782, when representatives of some three million members of Europe's secret societies met and adopted organiza-



tional plans formulated by the Illuminati. The Comte de Virieu, a free-mason of the Martiniste Lodge at Lyons, could not conceal his alarm. Returning from the Congress of Wilhelmshausen, he declared: "I can only tell you that all this is very much more serious than you think. The conspiracy which is being woven is so well thought out that it will be, so to speak, impossible for the Monarchy and the Church to escape from it."

From the moment of the great coalition of 1782, Illuminism began expanding its activities all over Germany. The Lodge of Eichstadt under Mahomed (Baron Schroeckenstein) illuminated Baireuth and other Imperial towns; Berlin under Nicholai and Leuchtsenring illuminated the provinces of Brandenburg and Pomerania; Frankfurt illuminated Hanover; and, so it went. Yet all these branches were controlled by the twelve leading adepts headed by Weishaupt, who in turn held all the threads of the whole conspiracy in his hands at the lodge in Munich. Later, the headquarters of the Illuminati was moved to Frankfurt, a major financial center and scene of much international intrigue.

Nesta Webster summarizes the aims of the Illuminati in the following six points:

1. Abolition of Monarchy and all ordered Government.
2. Abolition of private property.
3. Abolition of inheritance.
4. Abolition of patriotism.
5. Abolition of the family (i.e., of marriage and all morality, and the institution of the communal education of children).
6. Abolition of religion.

Students of Communism will no doubt recognize these tenets as the foundation of the *Communist Manifesto*.

The secrecy in which the Illumi-

nati did its scheming was soon disrupted when Baron Adolph von Knigge left the Order in a rift with Weishaupt. In April of 1785, four other Illuminati left the society disgusted by the tyranny within the Order. These four men, Utschneider, Cossandey, Grunberger, and Renner, were all professors of the Marianne Academy. Summoned before a Court of Inquiry to give an account of the doctrines and methods of the conspiracy, they left no doubt as to the diabolical nature of Illuminism. "All religion," they declared, "all love of country and loyalty to sovereigns, were to be annihilated . . . every effort was to be made to create discord not only between princes and their subjects but between ministers and their secretaries, and even between parents and children, whilst suicide was to be encouraged . . ."

This shocking testimony was soon supported when an evangelist preacher and Illuminatus named Lanze was struck by lightning in July 1785 while on a secret mission to Silesia. Documents and instructions of the Order were found on his body and were turned over to the Bavarian Government. Authorities quickly raided the house of Zwack and seized other documents which laid bare the methods and plans of the conspirators. Realizing the enormity of the conspiracy onto which it had stumbled the Bavarian Government published these papers under the title *Original Writings Of The Order Of Illuminati* and forwarded copies to every government in Europe.

Exposed as founder and director of the Order, Dr. Adam Weishaupt was deprived of his employment as a professor at Ingolstadt and banished from the Bavarian states. Two Italians, the Marquis Constanza and the Marquis Savioli, were also exposed as Illuminists and banished, as was



Comrade Zwack. Having fled Bavaria, Weishaupt took refuge with one of his royal adepts, the Duke of Saxe Gotha, while Zwack was sent on a mission to England and eventually into the service of the Prince of Salms, who soon after was involved in revolutionary disturbances in Holland.

With the suppression of the Illuminati in Bavaria the leadership, like a metastasized cancer, dispersed over all Europe — which, as with cancer, greatly facilitated its growth. From his secure base with the Duke of Saxe Gotha, Weishaupt was now able to direct his operations with impunity. From the testimony of former members it was learned that the Illuminati had spread "to Italy, Venice, Austria, Holland, Saxony, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Denmark, Hungary, and France."

One of its first post-suppression activities was the German Union, a front for the Order's anti-Christian efforts. It was secretly headed by Nicholai, one of Weishaupt's top henchmen. Its visible leader was Dr. Karl Friedrich Bahrdt, whose specialty was polemics quoting Scripture to promote anti-Christian pantheism. The full name of the front was: The German Union, For Rooting Out Superstition And Prejudices, And Advancing True Christianity.

Dr. Bahrdt soon issued a tract addressed "To All Friends of Reason, Truth and Virtue." Called "The Plan of the Twenty-Two," and citing a secret society of "Twenty-Two," it was a blueprint and operating manual for the conspiracy, proposing "first of all to draw into our Association all good and learned writers." They, in turn, were to be recruited into the Illuminati. "The Plan of the Twenty-Two" states: "... the great aim of the German Union is the good of mankind which is to be attained

only by means of mental Illumination . . . ."

Professor Robison reports that the underground leaders of the conspiracy in Germany were now operating chiefly through a network of Reading Societies — the goal being to monopolize the writing, publication, reviewing, and distribution of literature. Nicholai's role was to use his occupation as a major bookseller to help further this purpose, which was why he was aiding Dr. Bahrdt with the anti-Christian German Union. But Illuminatus Nicholai, under the code name Lucian, did not confine his attacks on religious literature to Christianity. Judaism was also brought under attack.

Attempting to alert American Jewry to this same conspiracy, Rabbi Antelman observes in *To Eliminate The Opiate*: "Of course the Jews also had their 'enlighteners,' who appeared on the horizon at that time, and their movement is referred to as the 'Haskala.' . . . the question is 'were their predecessors Jacobins, or were they linked in any way with members of the Illuminati?' The answer is a definitive Yes."

The original enlightener (or "Maskil") of the Haskala movement, says Antelman, was Moses Mendelssohn, a native of Dessau, Germany.

Count Mirabeau, the famous and bloody-handed Illuminatus of France who was president of the Jacobins Club, attended Mendelssohn's funeral in 1786, and honored him by writing an essay titled "Concerning Moses Mendelssohn On Political Reform Of The Jews." Mendelssohn's message was that the true "Jewish religion has no dogmas or articles of faith. Its spirit is freedom in doctrine and conformity in action . . . the doctrine and ethical teachings of Judaism are those of reason and hence universal."



According to Rabbi Antelman: "As we zero in on Mendelssohn's life, we find that his innermost circle is dominated by Nicholai of the Illuminati. . . . In 1757, before the Illuminati was established, he founded with Mendelssohn *The Library of Fine Philosophy*," a radical periodical. Apparently Nicholai, Mendelssohn, and Illuminatus von Knigge all worked together in trying to indoctrinate Europe's Jews with the Illuminist religion of "Reason." Many of Mendelssohn's disciples became active Jacobins and Illuminists as a result of this perversion of traditional Jewish beliefs.

But perhaps the Illuminati's greatest achievement of that era was its influence and control of the French Revolution, which began in 1789 and closed with the Reign of Terror in 1794. The grand design of Weishaupt was everywhere apparent. Lord Acton, in his *Essay On The French Revolution*, put it this way: "The appalling thing is not the tumult but the design. Through all the fire and smoke we perceive the evidence of calculating organization. The managers remain studiously concealed and masked, but there is no doubt about their presence from the first."

Collectivist historians have for nearly two centuries attempted to narrow the causes of the French Revolution to the excesses of King Louis XVI and the frantic plotting of the Duc d'Orléans to control the throne of France. The truth, as British historian Nesta Webster tells us, is otherwise. The coordinating force and revolutionary techniques, she says, were those of the Illuminati:

*But for this co-ordination of methods the philosophers and Encyclopaedists might have gone on forever inveighing against thrones and altars, the Martinistes evoking spirits, the*

*magicians weaving spells, the Freemasons declaiming on universal brotherhood — none of these would have "armed the hand" and driven the infuriated mobs into the streets of Paris; it was not until the emissaries of Weishaupt formed an alliance with Orleaniste leaders that vague subversive theory became active revolution.*

Professor Robison, commenting from a contemporary perspective, observed: "I have seen this Association (the Order of Illuminati) exerting itself zealously and systematically, till it has become almost irresistible; and I have seen that the most active leaders in the French Revolution were members of this Association and conducted their first movements according to its principles, and by means of its instructions and assistance . . . ."

The Illuminati used front groups to achieve its ends in France as elsewhere. Their most prominent tool during the Revolution was the "Society of Jacobins" or "Jacobins Club." Writing in 1837, in Volume III of *The French Revolution*, Thomas Carlyle reported that deputies to the National Assembly from Brittany formed a literary society called the "Breton Committee," later known as the "Breton Club." In Paris they enlarged their membership, changed the name to the "French Revolution Club," and later to the "Club Of Friends Of The Constitution." As radicals flocked into membership they leased the Hall of the Jacobins Convent to seat their numbers and, *directed by Insiders of the Illuminati*, became known as the Jacobins Club.

"Thirteen hundred chosen patriots," says Carlyle, were members. He mentions only a few: Barnave, the two Lameths, the ferret-visage of Fouquier-Tinville, Mirabeau, Robespierre, and Baron von Cloutz,



Weishaupt's personal emissary from Germany. The Jacobins even published a *Journal Of Debates* in which the literati among them discussed their pre-selected purpose in eloquent language. There are some interesting comparisons here:

First, the *Insiders* of the Great Conspiracy, then and now, used a system of rings within rings to conceal their control. It is best explained as being similar to a rock dropped into a pond; the splash forms rings which grow larger as they move from the center. The rock represents the *Insiders* of the Conspiracy, the Illuminati. The first ring outside the center represents the Jacobins Club, or today perhaps the Round Table Groups known in America as the Council on Foreign Relations. The outer rings are mass organizations, financed or supported by the *Insiders*, which are working on projects established by the Conspiracy. Operating procedures remain the same. For instance:

The Jacobins Club met in secret, confined membership to thirteen hundred, published a learned *Journal Of Debates*, was composed of some of the best-educated and most-influential men of the day, worked for the overthrow of existing institutions, and sought establishment of what they called a New World Order — a Universal Republic. The Council on Foreign Relations (C.F.R.) meets in secret, has a membership of roughly fifteen hundred, publishes a learned journal of debates called *Foreign Affairs*, is composed of some of the best-educated and most-influential men of the day, and is working to overthrow traditional institutions and establish a New World Order — a World Government.

The Jacobins, searching for an issue to justify emergency powers, encouraged lawlessness and then

seized upon the issue of law and order and sent thousands of Frenchmen to the guillotine under the authority of the *Committee For Public Safety*. In America the net of government control is also being drawn tighter around us as the *Insiders* of the C.F.R. have encouraged lawlessness and used it to promote federal control of our local police and disarmament of the people on the grounds of securing our public safety — hence the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the constant push for gun control.

The conscious parallels continue. Weishaupt's emissary, Baron von Cloutz, alias Anarcharsis, early precipitated a mob demonstration in Paris by hiring and organizing a Committee of Foreigners to demonstrate for their rights before the Assembly; in America, one of the first fronts formed by the Communists and supported by the *Insiders* was the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The original planning for the French Revolution took place at the Breton Club; the early planning for America's involvement in the United Nations was done at Bretton Woods. Robespierre's "Declaration of the Rights of Man" was used by *Insiders* to gain support for a so-called "Universal Republic"; the U.N. "Declaration of Human Rights" was used by *Insiders* to gain support for the concept of World Government. The reader must judge for himself how much of this is coincidence.

With France knee deep in its own blood the Order of Illuminati was in the saddle and riding hard. During the Reign of Terror and the massacre of priests all over France, the cherished motto of the Illuminati, "Death is an eternal sleep," was posted everywhere by order of the Illuminatus

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**ILLUMINISM**

Anaxagoras Chaumette. Feasts of Reason, actually animalistic orgies of illogic and hatred, were celebrated in the churches of Paris as a corollary to Weishaupt's teaching that "Reason should be the only code of Man." Prince Peter Kropotkin, an anarchist and contemporary of Lenin, reports that Maximilien Robespierre, leader of the Terror, was a member of one of Weishaupt's lodges. Robespierre spread the doctrines of Weishaupt and Rousseau. He enthroned the Goddess of Reason during ceremonies at Notre Dame while his followers desecrated the churches of Paris. And the doctrine of replacing the worship of God with the worship of Reason was at the core of this movement from which Communism is descended.

It was Robespierre, proclaiming liberty, equality, and fraternity, who was head of the Committee for Public Safety that sent twenty-eight hundred persons to the guillotine in Paris and some three hundred thousand to their deaths in the countryside by drowning, shooting, starvation, and other devices. Of these three hundred thousand, only about three thousand were nobles. For the plan of the Illuminati leaders was to eliminate fifteen million of the French population by systematic murder in order to reduce the demands upon the state for food, jobs, and necessities of life. In light of the Terror, it does seem strange that socialists the world over still acclaim the bloody-handed Robespierre's "Rights of Man."

Eventually, of course, Illuminatus Robespierre went too far and he and his visible accomplices were arrested by the very Assembly which he had manipulated for Illuminist ends. On

July 28, 1794, the Reign of Terror ended with Robespierre, himself, taking a cart ride to the guillotine. He lost his head, but the Jacobins had no intention of abandoning control over France by terror and continued to precipitate insurrections for that purpose.

France now received a new constitution, the third since 1789. Two legislative councils were decreed: The Ancients and the Five Hundred, with executive power vested in a directory of five persons. Illuminatus François Émile Babeuf (*bâ' büf'*) began openly appealing to the people to overthrow the new constitution and return to the constitution of 1793, founded on Robespierre's "Declaration of the Rights of Man." Babeuf, who followed the Illuminati practice of taking a code name, Gracchus, was arrested by the Directory and sent to prison. In the general amnesty which shortly followed, however, Comrade Babeuf was released and immediately surrounded by fellow conspirators. Among his leaders were Darthe, Germain, Bodson, and Buonarrotti, who soon recruited over two thousand followers to attend their secret meetings.

During the winter of 1795-1796, Babeuf was forced into hiding but continued to direct the movement through his papers, *Le Tribun du Peuple* and *Le Cri du Peuple*. General Napoleon Bonaparte personally closed down Babeuf's headquarters, but the Babeuf Conspiracy, as this Illuminati operation came to be known, did not give up the ghost. Illuminatus Babeuf established a "Secret Directorate" of twelve leading adepts to work the districts of Paris, exactly as Weishaupt had appointed twelve agents to work in Germany. By April of 1796, Gracchus Babeuf published the famous *Manifesto Of The Equals*, in which he



called for "something more sublime and equitable, the Common Happiness or the Community of Goods. No more private property in land, the land belongs to no one. We claim, we wish for, the communal enjoyment of the fruits of the earth: the fruits of the earth belong to everyone." Gracchus Babeuf then called upon Frenchmen to "found the Republic of Equals," just as Anarcharsis Clootz had called for a "Universal Republic." The names change, but the purpose of the Conspiracy remains the same.

Babeuf now issued a sequel to his manifesto titled *Analysis Of The Doctrine Of Babeuf*. French author Edouard Fleury, in his works on Babeuf, notes that this document is "the veritable Bible or Koran of the despotic system known as Communism." Communist writers often cite Babeuf's writings as the origin of Communist principles.

Babeuf had hoped to accomplish his revolutionary purpose in just one day — "a great day of the people." The uprising, it was planned, would involve seventeen thousand people including forty-five hundred soldiers and six thousand policemen who were to be bribed with booty. May 11, 1796, was to be the "Great Day," and it might have worked had the conspiracy not been betrayed from inside. A soldier named Grisel, who had worked his way into the hierarchy, told authorities about the plot. Babeuf, Filippo Buonarrotti, and forty-five other leaders were arrested and imprisoned. Interrogation over an entire year produced details of the plot.

At his cross-examination in Paris, Gracchus Babeuf boasted that he was simply an agent of a greater conspiracy: "I attest they do me too much honor in decorating me with the title of head of the affair. I declare that I had only a secondary

and limited part in it . . . . The heads and leaders needed a director of public opinion; I was in the position to enlist this opinion." Illuminatus Babeuf stabbed himself before being summoned to the guillotine on May 28, 1797.

But the Illuminati, the rock on which the greater conspiracy was founded, continued to instigate and co-opt revolutions throughout the world.

In America the conspirators were having their problems, however. As in Europe the Order of Illuminati had hoped to use the Masonic Lodges as a recruiting ground for their larger purposes. But the radical philosophies which found such fertile ground in France and Germany did not easily take root in America. The Reverend Clarence Kelly identified the problem in *Conspiracy Against God And Man*: "While the French brethren sought to destroy the old regime, in America 'the British Constitution was rescued, not overthrown, by Washington, Jefferson, et al.' . . . The Bible was held in many American lodges to be divinely inspired, indeed, many American Masons looked upon the craft as an essentially Christian institution." Many of the leading American patriots were Masons.

The Illuminati did, however, make some penetration. Professor Robison notes that before 1786 the Order had already established several lodges in America. During this period, Federalist newspapers denounced the Jacobins Clubs of France and certain "democratic" societies of America which they saw as being directed by the Masonic Lodges of France. Alexander Addison, president of the Fifth Circuit Court of the State of Pennsylvania, addressed the grand juries in his district in 1800 to warn them about Adam Weishaupt's Illu-



minati and their conspiracy to rule the world. Addison's speech was published in Philadelphia the following year, 1801, under the title *Rise And Progress Of Revolution*.

The concern grew steadily until 1826, when Captain William Morgan of Batavia, New York, disappeared shortly after obtaining a copyright for a hostile book on certain elements attempting to get control of Masonry in America. Propagandists attributed his death to these subversive influences and many Americans resigned their membership in the Masonic Lodges. The conspirators apparently sought to control both action and reaction, using their anti-Masonic propaganda to force out sound men to be replaced where possible by their own people. So contrived was this operation that when an Anti-Masonic Party was created it chose as its Presidential candidate one William Wirt, himself a Mason. Leaders included such radicals as Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania and William Seward of New York.

Back in Europe, of course, Napoleon Bonaparte had come to power in France amid the anarchy of 1799. There are a number of indications that the Illuminati hoped to use this skilled and popular general to overthrow the Directorate and permit power to fall into their hands. An artillery officer who was a native of Corsica, Napoleon had risen to marshal in the French Army and distinguished himself in campaigns in Italy and Egypt. When the Directorate could no longer maintain order in France, Napoleon returned home from Egypt and in a bold move seized control and declared himself First Consul in a new Government. On May 18, 1804, a decree was passed giving him the title of Emperor, and later that year the Pope performed the coronation ceremony at Notre

Dame. For fifteen years European history was written by Napoleon Bonaparte and his armies. The plotting of Illuminist strategists often was upset by Napoleon's love of conquest and personal glory. Following the Battle of Waterloo on June 18, 1815, however, the Illuminati were again in the driver's seat.

By now the visible leaders of Europe's Illuminists were operating out of Italy. At Weishaupt's death in 1830 the Italian Carbonari, ruled by the "Invisible Forty," was in command of the barricades. The mother lodge was the Alta Vendetta, and between 1830 and 1848 its influence and agents kept Italy and most of Europe in turmoil. During this period the Italian Illuminists perfected the strategy of operating through two parties at one time, an Action Party and an Intellectual Party. The role of the Action Party was to foment militant revolutionary activity while the Intellectual Party did the planning and defended those activists who got into trouble with the law. One group wore the silk hat while the other showed the clenched fist.

Only the key leaders of the action arm were conscious of the secret influence behind and above them. Felippo Buonarrotti, Babeuf's chief advisor, survived the French debacle to communicate to comrades in Italy the techniques Babeuf had developed in France. But, as the Italian Carbonari took over the leadership, a man named Giuseppe Mazzini came into prominence. Mazzini led the action arm of the Conspiracy in Italy. Writing to Dr. Breidenstein in 1835, he expressed this complaint:

*We form an association of brothers in all points on the globe, we have desires and interests in common, we aim at the emancipation of humanity, we wish to break every kind of*



yoke, yet there is one that is unseen, that can hardly be felt yet that weighs on us. Whence comes it? Where is it? No one knows, or at least no one tells. The association is secret even for us, the veterans of secret societies.

Wheels within wheels. Obviously Mazzini's concern was well founded. For the powerful inner circle of the Great Conspiracy was in 1836 taking steps to separate itself from identifiable contact with the violent arm. Nesta Webster tells us of correspondence between two leaders of the Haute Vente, "Nubius" writing to "Beppo" on April 7, 1836, observing: "You know that Mazzini has judged himself worthy to cooperate with us as in the grandest work of our day. The Vente Supreme has not decided thus. Mazzini behaves too much like a conspirator of melodrama to suit the obscure role we assigned ourselves to play until our triumph."

On January 5, 1846, an Illuminatus named Piccolo Tiger reported to Nubius, his chief, concerning preparations then being made for a continent-wide holocaust: "The journey that I have just accomplished in Europe has been as fortunate and as productive as we had hoped. Henceforth nothing remains but to put our hand to the task in order to reach the denouement of the comedy . . . . The harvest I have reaped has been abundant . . . and if I can believe the news communicated to me here (at Livorno) we are approaching the epoch we so much desire. The fall of the thrones is no longer a matter of doubt to me now that I have just studied the work of our societies in France, in Switzerland, in Germany, and as far as Russia. The assault which in a few years and perhaps even in a few months from now will be made on the princes of the earth will bury them under the wreckage of

their impotent armies and their decrepid thrones."

The following year, in 1847, a great congress of the infiltrated Masonic Lodges on the Continent was held. Among those present were men who would play the leading roles in the revolutions of 1848. From France there were: Louis Blanc, Caussidiere, Cremieux, Ledru, Rollin, *et al.* From Germany came: Hecker, Fickler and Herwegh of Baden, Robert Blum of Saxony, Jacobi of Koenigsburg, and von Gagern of Berlin.

The outbreak of revolution in Paris was the signal for the planned European conflagration of 1848. Just as the *Insiders* of the Great Conspiracy had planned, insurrection broke out March first in Baden; on the twelfth in Vienna; on the thirteenth in Berlin; on the nineteenth in Milan; on the twentieth in Parma; on the twenty-second in Venice. On the tenth of April a Chartist demonstration was held in London; on the seventh of May revolutionary troubles began in Spain; on the fifteenth the conspirators struck in Naples. During the course of the year there were no less than sixty-four revolts by the serfs of Russia.

The very fact that these insurrections occurred all over Europe within days of each other betrayed the planning and organization involved. They were *not* a sympathetic response to rebellion in other countries. Telegraphy was then in its infancy and it sometimes took weeks for news to travel only a few hundred miles.

Among those employed by the Illuminists in arranging all of this was Karl Marx, the anti-Semitic son of a Jewish lawyer, who was born at Treves in 1818. Karl attended the Universities of Bonn and Berlin. He accepted the editorship of the *Rheinische Zeitung* at Cologne in 1842 and remained in that post until the paper



was suppressed for its militancy in 1843. That same year he married, moved to Paris, and fell in with various "exile" groups associated with the Great Conspiracy. One such group was known as the "League of the Exiled," later known as the "League of the Just," or as Rabbi Antelman states: *The Bund Der Gerechten*.

Exiled from Paris for his revolutionary activities, Marx went to Brussels in 1845 where, with his friend Friedrich Engels, he helped in the creation of a new secret Illuminist action front for the *Bund Der Gerechten* called the Communist League. Two years later, in 1847, Marx and Engels were commissioned by upper echelons of the Bund to write a platform for their secret society to be used in the international revolutions planned by the Illuminati for 1848. It was published under the title *The Communist Manifesto* without any reference to the authors.

In fact it was years before Marx and Engels were given credit for their work. Far from being original, the *Manifesto* contained all the diatribes with which such other Illuminated conspirators as the Jacobins and Babeuf had already familiarized Europe. Here, in plain language, were set forth the doctrines laid down in the code of Adam Weishaupt: the abolition of inheritance, of marriage and family, of patriotism, of all religion, and the communal education of children by the state.

Soon after publication of the *Manifesto*, Marx returned to Germany and took an active part in the 1848 revolution there. Condemned to death, he escaped to London where he settled down to write *Das Kapital* and assist in organizing the "First International." The new action arm of the Great Conspiracy, for which Marx was only a hired polemicist,

was now formalized on an international basis. But it was, and remains, a front for the master conspirators on the inside.

Clarence Kelly calls our attention to George Edward Sullivan's *Wolves In Sheeps Clothing* (Washington, The Solidarity Union, 1937), in which the author asks why, if this is so, "is Karl Marx featured in Communist propaganda as the Father of Communism, and lauded . . . [for] pretended 'originality in thinking out a plan' as set forth in the said manifesto?" Sullivan answers:

*Evidently to divert attention from Marx's real status as an emissary or adept of an outlawed gang, and to conceal the fact that the Communist Manifesto of 1848 had merely used another name for the same age-old plot or program — that had been outlawed throughout the world shortly after 1800 — that had masqueraded as "Illuminism," "Rationalism," "Jacobinism," etc., before the French Revolution of Terror of 1789 — and that had doubtless contributed largely to the Reign of Terror in that period.*

The formal history of Communism from this point is well known. What is not well known, however, is that even with the capture of Russia the *Insiders* of the Great Conspiracy remained in control. Historian Nesta Webster observes that though "the same secret ring of Illuminati is believed to have been intimately connected with the organization of the Bolshevik revolution, . . . none of the leading Bolsheviks are said to have been members of the innermost circle, which is understood to consist of men belonging to the *highest intellectual and financial classes*, whose names remained absolutely unknown." ■ ■