

HIGH FINANCE AND ANCIENT RELIGION

BABULON'S BANKSTERS

THE ALCHEMY OF DEEP PHYSICS, HIGH FINANCE AND ANCIENT RELIGION

AN ESSAY CONCERNING THE RELATIONSHIPS
BETWEEN AETHER PHYSICS, ECONOMICS,
ASTROLOGY, ALCHEMY, GEOMANCY, ANCIENT
TEMPLES, AND THE POLITICS OF SUPPRESSION

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The Alchemy of Deep Physics, High
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🖇 Preface 🥞

PROLOGUE IS EPILOGUE

OR, Two Flies in the Ointment:
Communist China And Nazi Germany

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"The relationship between two assets can never be captured by a single scalar quantity."

—Financial Analyst Paul Wilmott¹

A. Confronting the Beast

"Modern fiat money and reserve banking is indeed a manifestation of the transmutative 'nothingness' of the Philosophers' Stone, for from the creation of credit out of nothing, gold is produced." By nationalizing that money and credit-creating institution "and wresting it from private, secretive hands, and using it to fund the alchemical physics it was beginning to develop as the ultimate energy source, as the ultimate power to transport mankind, and as the ultimate power for destruction on a doomsday scale, the Nazis indicated that they had understood the nature of the (Philosophers') Stone. They had seen, and fully understood, the connection between alchemical physics, and alchemical finance. And they were willing to put it to supremely evil uses.

"But that connection between alchemical physics and alchemical finance is, perhaps, a relationship that requires its own exposition....

"Epilogue is Prologue..."

Thus did I write at the conclusion of my book *The Philosophers' Stone:* Alchemy and the Secret Research for Exotic Matter.² The reader may have inferred

¹ Cited in Felix Salmon, "A Formula for Disaster," Wired, March 2009, p. 112.

² Joseph P. Farrell, *The Philosophers' Stone: Alchemy and the Secret Research for Exotic Matter* (Feral House, 2009), p. 337, emphasis added.

from these quoted remarks that there was much more of the story — both from the standpoint of physics and finance, and from that of history — to tell, and that it would require yet another study or book to do so. If the reader made such inferences, he is correct on both counts: there *is* much more of the story of the relationship between physics and finance to tell.

The thesis of this book is both simple to state, and difficult to understand, and that is that, since ancient times and with more or less uninterrupted constancy, there has existed an international money power which seeks by a variety of means — including fraud, deception, assassination, and war — to usurp the money- and credit-creating power of the various states it has sought to dominate, and to obfuscate and occult the profound connection between that money-creating power and the deep "alchemical physics" that such power implies.

Accordingly, I do not argue that case comprehensively in this book, since to do so would require an extended series of books, each devoted to a particular historical period, and each burying the reader in a blizzard of footnotes to the extent that the main thesis would itself become obscured. Rather, I assume this model as a given, as an *interpretive paradigm* by which to view certain events and data. In so doing, that case is indeed argued, but in synoptic form rather than comprehensively. In doing so, I hope to keep before the reader's attention that deep and profound connection between physics and finance and to show why it is that the private and international money power must always seek to suppress not only certain types of state financial policy, but also certain types of physics, for both indeed spring from a common conceptual root.

Most of my books, as readers familiar with them already know, inhabit a strange region where alternative physics interfaces with history to reveal the latter's hidden motivations, secrets, and players. This book is no different, save for the fact that I have obviously added a new conceptual player: finance and economics. And along the way, we shall encounter other major conceptual scenery that readers of my books have encountered before: alchemy, astrology, astronomy, torsion, Egypt, Babylon, Nazis, ancient texts and tomes and modern mathematical gurus speaking the arcane language of statistical and topological lore.

In fact, in one of those odd synchronicities that seem to increase in modern life, as this book was being researched and written, decades — if not centuries or even millennia — of corruption and intellectual flaccidity in the financial, banking, and corporate sectors of the world came to an ugly head with the collapse of the housing and derivatives bubble, and the appearance of some of those responsible for the meltdown before the United States House of Representatives, hands extended, asking for a bailout of their malfeasance and

irresponsibility at the expense of the American taxpayer, and demanding no oversight to boot, as if they were being forced to pay some hidden blackmailer, and were afraid that oversight might disclose this fact.

But why call it "irresponsibility" and not simply "criminality"? In the answer to that question there lies a tale, and it is a tale I did *not* originally intend to go into when I conceived the plan for this series of books many years ago, much less the plan for this one. Recent financial events, however, have contrived to place the story I intended to tell after completing The Nazi International and The Philosophers' Stone into a rather different context. As will become apparent to the reader in the main text, I do believe there is criminality and conspiracy involved in the story of the complex relationship of physics and finance throughout history. And paradoxically, the farther back one pursues this relationship, the closer together physics, finance, and all those other themes enunciated above as the conceptual scenery, draw together, and the more apparent the odor of a long-standing conspiracy becomes.

But in and of itself the contemporary financial meltdown is both a story of conspiracy as well as a case of galloping stupidity and colossal intellectual, political, and economic irresponsibility proportional to the aforesaid stupidity. It is nonetheless a story with its own deep connections to the story of the main text, and it is as good an entry into the subject as any.

So, as a way of entering into the discussion of the themes that preoccupy the main text, one may examine two salient modern examples that arose to challenge the reigning financial and physical assumptions of that money power.

Those examples are Communist China and Nazi Germany.

B. Meltdown, or Message 1. David Li's Formula

This most contemporary chapter of this very long and ancient story began when a Chinese mathematician, Dr. David X. Li, came up with a formula that seemed a godsend to Wall Street and City of London financial manipulators. The formula, known to most economists and mathematical analysts within major banking houses, is unfamiliar to most, but like Einstein's E=Mc² it is destined to become famous in history for the influence it had on human actions and politics. Here's what it looks like:

$$Pr[T_A < 1, T_B < 1] = \phi_2(\phi - 1(F_A(1)), \phi - 1(F_B(1), \gamma).$$

³ Felix Salmon, "A Formula for Disaster," Wired, March 2009, pp. 78-79.

Li, who "grew up in rural China in the 1960s" eventually earned a master's degree in economics at Nankai University and then left China to pursue an MBA from Laval University in Quebec, a master's degree in actuarial science and a Ph.D. in statistics from the University of Waterloo in Ontario, Canada. By 1997 Dr. Li had "landed at Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce," later moving to Barclays Capital in 2004.

But what did the formula actually mean? What did it do?

Felix Salmon summarizes the effect of the formula in a brilliant article, "A Formula for Disaster," in the March 2009 issue of *Wired* magazine.

(Li) took a notoriously tough nut — determining correlation, or how seemingly disparate events are related — and cracked it wide open with a simple and elegant mathematical formula, one that would become ubiquitous in finance worldwide.

For five years, Li's formula, known as a Gaussian copula function, looked like an unambiguously positive breakthrough, a piece of financial technology that allowed hugely complex risks to be modeled with more ease and accuracy than ever before. With his brilliant spark of financial legerdemain, Li made it possible for traders to sell vast quantities of new securities, expanding financial markets to unimaginable levels.

His method was adopted by everybody from bond investors and Wall Street banks to ratings agencies and regulators. And it became so deeply entrenched — and was making people so much money — that warnings about its limitations were largely ignored.

Then the model fell apart. Cracks started appearing early on, when financial markets began behaving in ways that users of Li's formula hadn't expected. The cracks became full-fledged canyons in 2008 — when ruptures in the financial system's foundation swallowed up trillions of dollars and put the survival of the global banking system in serious peril.

....Li's Gaussian copula formula will go down in history as instrumental in causing the unfathomable losses that brought the world financial system to its knees.⁷

But again, what precisely did the formula do? And how did it do it? How did it cause the financial meltdown?

⁴ Ibid., p. 78.

Ibid.

⁶ Ibid. While Salmon does not mention it, it should be noted that the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce has ties to the Rothschild banking interests, some of whose directors have later worked for the CIBC.

⁷ Felix Salmon, "A Formula for Disaster," Wired, March 2009.

The key lies precisely in that important word, "correlation." Li's formula seemed to make sense of the "thousands of moving parts" of an interlocked economic system. Salmon illustrates what Li's formula did via a simple analogy:

To understand the mathematics of correlation better, consider something simple, like a kid in an elementary school. Let's call her Alice. The probability that her parents will get divorced this year is about 5 percent, the risk of her getting head lice is about 5 percent, the chance of her seeing a teacher slip on a banana peel is about 5 percent, and the likelihood of her winning the class spelling bee is about 5 percent. If investors were trading securities based on the chances of those things happening only to Alice, they would all trade at more or less the same price.

But something important happens when we start looking at two kids rather than one — not just Alice but also the girl she sits next to, Britney. If Britney's parents get divorced, what are the chances that Alice's parents will get divorced, too? Still about 5 percent: The correlation there is close to zero. But if Britney gets head lice, the chance that Alice will get head lice is much higher, about 50 percent — which means the correlation is probably up in the 0.5 range. If Britney sees a teacher slip on a banana peel, what is the chance Alice will see it, too? Very high indeed, since they sit next to each other: It could be as much as 95 percent, which means the correlation is close to 1. And if Britney wins the class spelling bee, the chance of Alice winning it is zero, which means the correlation is negative: -1.

If investors were trading securities based on the chances of these things happening to both Alice *and* Britney, the prices would be all over the place, because the correlations vary so much.⁹

Now factor in thousands, even millions, of individuals, and thousands of interlocking correlated conditions — energy prices, building and housing costs, money and credit supply and so on — and one gets the idea of the complexity of the system of correlations, and the beguiling simplicity of Dr. Li's formula.

The reason its simplicity was so beguiling is in itself rather simple. As Salmon puts it in his article:

...(It's) a very inexact science. Just measuring those initial 5 percent probabilities involves collecting lots of disparate data points and

⁸ Ibid., p. 77.

⁹ Ibid., pp. 77-78.

subjecting them to all manner of statistical and error analysis. Trying to assess the conditional probabilities — the chance that Alice will get head lice *if* Britney gets head lice — is an order of magnitude harder, since those data points are much rarer. As a result of the scarcity of historical data, the errors there are likely to be much greater. ¹⁰

Bear that point about the need for historical data in mind, for it not only plays a significant role immediately below in the methodological assumptions of Dr. Li and his formula, but will play an even more important role in chapter two.

It is regarding this point of historical data, or rather, the *assumed* lack thereof, that Dr. Li's formula provided a way out of the impasse, or so it seemed at the time:

Using some relatively simple math — by Wall Street standards, anyway — Li came up with an ingenious way to model default correlation without even looking at the historical default data. Instead, he used market data about the prices of instruments known as credit default swaps.¹¹

In other words, within Li's elegant statistical copula formula lies a hidden methodological assumption, namely, that historical data on credit default rates could be safely jettisoned in favor of an immediate concentration on the "current" market prices of "credit default swaps." As we shall see in chapter two, there was a great deal of historical data available, and that data in turn pointed to a "deep physics" of financial cycles that few economists — or even physicists for that matter — could scarcely guess at and even fewer knew existed at all.

But we are getting ahead of ourselves. What exactly are "credit default swaps"? This is where the story of Li's formula gets very interesting, and Salmon explains what they are with clear concision:

If you're an investor, you have a choice these days: You can either lend directly to borrowers or sell investors credit default swaps, insurance against those same borrowers defaulting. Either way, you get a regular income stream — interest payments or insurance payments — and either way, if the borrower defaults, you lose a lot of money. The returns on both strategies are nearly identical, but because an unlimited number of credit default swaps can be sold against each borrower, the supply of swaps isn't constrained the way the supply of bonds is, so the

¹⁰ Felix Salmon, "A Formula for Disaster," Wired, March 2009, 74–79, 112, p. 78, emphasis added.

¹¹ Ibid., emphasis added.

CDS market managed to grow extremely rapidly. Though credit default swaps were relatively new when Li's paper came out, they soon became a bigger and more liquid market than the bonds on which they were based. 12

Enter Dr. Li, for his formula was nothing more than "a model that used price rather than real-world default data as a shortcut (making an implicit assumption that financial markets in general, and CDS markets in particular, can price default risk correctly)." Salmon explains Li's technique by mincing no words:

It was a brilliant simplification of an intractable problem. And Li didn't just radically dumb down the difficulty of working out correlations; he decided not to even bother trying to map and calculate all the nearly infinite relationships between the various loans that made up a pool. What happens when the number of pool members increases or when you mix negative correlations with positive ones? Never mind all that, he said. The only thing that matters is the final correlation number — one clean, simple, all-sufficient figure that sums up everything. 14

Li had reduced the problem to a simple dimensionless number — a scalar in mathematicians' terms — that in its simplicity cast a beguiling spell over the world's financial and securities market.

Indeed, the formula's effect was almost immediate and "electric" because Wall Street's financial gurus, "armed with Li's formula" deduced from it a

...new world of possibilities. And the first thing they did was start creating brand-new triple-A securities. Using Li's copula approach meant that ratings agencies like Moody's — or anybody wanting to model the risk of a (bundle of securities) — no longer needed to puzzle over the underlying securities. All they needed was the correlation number, and out would come a rating telling them how safe or risky the (bundle) was.

As a result, just about anything could be bundled and turned into a triple-A bond — corporate bonds, bank loans, mortgage-backed securities, whatever you liked. The consequent pools were often known as collateralized debt obligations, or CDOs. You could (bundle) that pool and create a triple-A security *even if none of the*

¹² Felix Salmon, "A Formula for Disaster," Wired, March 2009, 74–79, 112, p. 78, emphasis added.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid., pp. 78-79.

components were themselves triple-A. You could even take lower-rated (bundles) of other CDOs, put them in a pool, and (bundle) them — an instrument known as a CDO-squared, which at that point was so far removed from any actual underlying bond or loan or mortgage that no one really had a clue what it included. But it didn't matter. All you needed was Li's copula function.¹⁵

In other words, the effect of Dr. Li's formula was to abandon the focus on the relative strength and risk of each component, since they were now interlocked via the copula itself, and this in turn led to an explosion of more and more "bundles" of securities and credit swaps, and even to bundles of bundles.

As a result of this increasing interlock and correlation,

The CDS and CDO markets grew together, feeding on each other. At the end of 2001, there was \$920 billion in credit default swaps outstanding. By the end of 2007, that number had skyrocketed to more than \$62 trillion. The CDO market, which stood at \$275 billion in 2000, grew to \$4.7 trillion by 2006. At the heart of it all was Li's formula. 16

To put it succinctly, Li's formula was a way of adding yet another multi-layered ability to create credit and interest — an alchemical operation — out of literally nothing.

There was also another hidden danger in Li's formula, and that was that even for those financial institutions that *did* take into consideration historical data, there was not much historical data to go on for the simple reason that "credit default swaps had been in existence less than a decade," a decade during which "house prices soared." Indeed, Li's formula had the effect, as already has been seen, of inflating such "bundling" exponentially and contributing to the creation of bundles of bundles with literally millions of potential correlated factors, *none of which*, it bears repeating, were based on historical data of anything more than a few years' duration. And this reveals another flaw in the formula and its application to securities correlations and their ratings, for implicit in the technique was a hidden assumption that "correlation was more of a constant than a variable," that is, while the individual components of such bundles were variable, their correlation was *not*.

¹⁵ Felix Salmon, "A Formula for Disaster," *Wired*, March 2009, 74–79, 112, p. 79, italicized emphasis added, bold emphasis in the original.

¹⁶ Felix Salmon, "A Formula for Disaster," *Wired*, March 2009, 74–79, 112, p. 79, italicized emphasis added, bold emphasis in the original.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 112.

¹⁸ Ibid.

Consequently, by abandoning historical data, and by relying upon this hidden assumption of correlation constancy, the model *could not* cope with any sudden downturn in prices, such as occurred in the housing market and mortgage sectors. In short, the whole technique had abandoned the well- and commonly-known fact that economic activity, for whatever reason, seems to occur in repeated *cycles* of growth and decline, or if one prefer, of "boom" and "bust." And in this knowledge of cycles, as will be seen, there also lies quite a tale, and a carefully hidden one at that.

Suspiciously, Dr. Li, after publishing his formula, returned to China in 2008 and has been curiously silent during the debate over the causes and culprits behind the crash. But in the ultimate twist to the story, he has returned to Beijing where he is in charge of "the risk-management department of China International Capital Corporation"!¹⁹ This raises disturbing possibilities, not the least of which was that the whole episode might conceivably have been a form of economic warfare, but by whom, and against whom?

Whatever the answer to that question may be — and it is not as apparent as it might seem — it is clear that Dr. Li's formula would provide the necessary mathematical technique and "technology" to anyone inclined to wage such economic warfare, particularly if such persons or groups were in the possession of historical or other data that indicated an inevitable economic downturn were coming, and who, seeking to worsen it for their own purposes, used Li's formula to create the correlatives or derivatives bubble of bundles and credit swaps, a bubble that would pop when the inevitable fall in prices occurred. As will be seen in chapter two, there is precisely such data available, and it did indicate an inevitable cyclic economic downturn would begin ca. 2000–2006.

2. The Li Clan, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, and the Triads

But that is not all there is to the David Li story. This part of the story, however, appears to have been carefully hidden from the public, for reasons that will become apparent in a moment. As noted above, among Dr. Li's many career moves and positions, he began to work for Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in 1997, moving from there to Barclay's in 2004. Thus, when his paper with the notorious formula — "On Default Correlation: A Copula Approach" — was published in 2000, Li still worked for Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

This reveals some interesting possible connections.

As most people know, Chinese names actually begin with the surname,

¹⁹ Felix Salmon, "A Formula for Disaster," Wired, March 2009, 74–79, 112, p. 112.

followed by the individual's proper name. Thus my name, following the Chinese custom, would be Farrell Joseph rather than Joseph Farrell. More importantly, the name Li is a fairly common surname in China, like the name Smith or Brown would be in the U.S.A., Britain, or Canada. People with a common surname do not therefore imply any blood relation, and people with the same surname are often strangers to each other.

The same holds true for China, but with one significant exception. In Chinese culture, people with the same surname — regardless of whether there are blood ties or not — are regarded by the Chinese as coming from the same family, or clan. Thus, two Chinese strangers with the same surname will more often than not regard each other differently than two strangers with *different* surnames. They will, to a certain extent, regard each other as part of a very large family, extending to each other the customs and courtesies common between family members.

And this places Dr. David X. Li into a very different potential interpretive context, for at the same time as he was employed by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and authoring his now notorious paper, a fellow clansman, one Li Kai-Shing, owned a significant bloc of that bank's stock.

But who is Li Kai-Shing? He is one of Hong Kong's most famous billionaires, who, along with his sons Victor and Richard, assumed significant governmental posts to aid in the transition of Hong Kong from a British Crown Colony back to Chinese jurisdiction. Li Kai-Shing's financial empire stretches through Asia's media and financial markets, and even more significantly, another Li, Li Chiang, was at one time head of Red China's China International Trust and Investment Corporation, in charge basically of China's foreign trade with the West, and particularly with the United States and Canada. After Dr. David Li left the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in 2004, Li Kai-Shing sold his stake in the bank the very next year. 1

Not even this, however, begins to plumb the depths of the importance of the Li clan in China, for the clan has had several emperors, including Emperor Li Zhuanxu, who reigned before 2000 B.C. Additionally, a Li founded the Tang Dynasty (618–906 A.D.). Most significantly, the Li clan appears to have been involved with financial wheeling and dealing from an early time, being the same clan that introduced paper money to China during the same Tang dynasty.²²

We now have the following intriguing latticework of relationships:

²⁰ Q.v. Fritz Springmeier, Bloodlines of the Illuminati (Ambassador House, 2002), pp. 163–185.

^{21~} www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/Canadian_Imperial_Bank_of_Commerce. This website also clearly implicates the CIBC in the Enron scandal.

²² Springmeier, op. cit., pp. 164–165.

- 1) An old and influential Chinese clan, very much involved in government and finance, from early Chinese history;
- 2) The same clan involved in the same activities millennia later; and
- 3) One member of the clan develops *the* formula that led to the current meltdown. And far from being *dismissed* as a competent risk assessor by the Chinese, he returns to China to a post doing precisely what his formula was designed to do: assess risk!

All this, of course, places David X. Li's return to Red China and assumption of a position in a Chinese corporation concerned with overseas trade, and once again in a position where he is "assessing risk," into a very interesting context, making it unlikely that his and namesake Li Kai-Shing's departure from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce were coincidental.

But not even this tells the whole tale of the Li clan!

The Li clan "is one of the principal families which has controlled" the notorious Chinese criminal secret society, the Triads.²³ According to researcher Fritz Springmeier, the following Lis have been leaders of various sections of the Triads:

| Li Chi-t'ang | -overseas leader |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| Li Hsien-chih | |
| Li Hsiu-ch'eng | -Hunan |
| Li Hung | -Honan |
| Li K'ai-ch'en | -Triad, Shanghai |
| Li Lap Ting | -Kwangsi province |
| Li Ping-ch'ing | -Triad, Shanghai |
| Li Shih-chin | |
| Li Wen-mao | -north of Peking, Fatshan |
| Li Yuan-fa | -Hunan |
| Li Choi-fat | -Hong Kong |
| Li Jahfar-Mah | -Britain ²⁴ |

And just what are the Triads? They are a Chinese criminal secret society, deeply connected with the opium trade, the practice of Chinese occult activities, and they are, in Springmeier's apt description, "something of a cross between the Masons and the Mafia — something in the line of P2 Freemasonry — except much bigger." Indeed, some estimates put the membership of the Triads and

²³ Ibid., p. 176.

²⁴ Springmeier, op. cit., p. 176.

²⁵ Ibid. P2 Masonry refers to the notorious Lodge Propaganda Due, led by Mason Licio Gelli,

similar Oriental secret societies as close to two million, if not more. Thus, the possibility that the entire current meltdown was the a covert act of economic warfare looms rather large, especially given the fact that the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce is also known to have some strong ties to the Rothschild banking interest.

In short, we have clear indications of the possibility that China has signaled that it is not simply going to be a subservient player in whatever "New World Order" schemes the Anglo-American elite wishes to implement and impose on the rest of the world.

In this respect, it is important to observe the pattern that the Li clan typifies:

- 1) The clan is ancient, with strong ties going back millennia, both to government and finance;
- 2) The clan is moreover connected with a secret society, whose activities in turn are connected with:
 - a) Occult religious activity;
 - b) Criminal business organization and activity;
 - c) Assassinations, blackmail, and infiltration of government and finance:
- The clan is clearly connected to a mathematical model of economic and credit activity, implying a hidden interest in developing such formally explicit models; and finally,
- 4) That model is *the* culprit responsible for the current economic meltdown, which has affected primarily the institutions of the Anglo-American financial elite.

As will be seen, such activities and patterns or relationships are not unique to the present or previous century. They are, in fact (as the Li clan itself evidences) millennia old and firmly rooted within the history of human civilizations and their banking class. However, the consistency of this behavior and this constellation of relationships is rooted in "something more" — and certainly nothing less — than "human nature," or "greed," or even "the predictable actions of a particular socio-economic class."

that was finally exposed by the Italian government in the 1980s. By the time the Italian authorities had shut the lodge down, it numbered over two thousand members, with deep penetration into banking, the Italian government, various Italian political parties, and the Vatican. Many who regard the death of Pope John Paul I as suspicious think that the Pope was murdered precisely because he discovered the extent of Masonic P2 penetration of the Vatican and was determined to root it out and end it. (Q.v. David Yallop's In God's Name.) Many also suspect that the strange death of banker Roberto Calvi, hung by the neck from London's Blackfriars' Bridge, and in self-evidently Masonic fashion, was also tied to the P2 scandal. Also prominent in the Lodge were various Italian and other Fascists. Not surprisingly, Licio Gelli, its founder, fled to Argentina after the lodge was exposed.

That something else lies in a little-noticed connection between physics and finance that is as old as man's fascination with the stars, and with what good or ill fortunes they might portend. And that is also to say that there has been, since ancient times, a profound connection between physics and economics, and a struggle between those who view both as closed systems, and those who view both as open systems. We shall call those who adhere to the closed system of physics and finance by the term "banksters," to indicate the chimerical and criminal hybrids of gangster and banker. These people are indeed driven by an almost boundless lust for power, by a criminal greed and wanton disregard of the humanity they wish to enslave. But they are also driven by a knowledge of certain hidden things, among them the profound relationship between physics and finance.

3. China's Money

There is a little-known aspect to China's booming economy that Western financiers, economists, and media mandarins are loath to discuss, and that is that China's money is created by *China*, and *not* borrowed from private bankers. In effect, this means China's money is *debt-free*. In short, Communist China has followed the precedent established by the American federal constitution, where the money-creating and issuing power lies with the Congress, that is, with the state. As Ellen Hodgson Brown observed in her magisterial book on the whole problem of central private banking monopolies on money issuance, *Web of Debt*, the key difference in China's system and that prevailing in most other nations

Is its banking system. China has a government-issued currency and a system of national banks that are actually owned by the nation. According to Wikipedia, the People's Bank of China is "unusual in acting as a national bank, *focusing on the country not on the currency.*" The notion of "national banking," as opposed to private "central banking," goes back to Lincoln, Carey, and the American nationalists. Henry C.K. Liu distinguishes the two systems like this: a national bank serves the interests of the nation and its people. A central bank serves the interests of private international finance.²⁶

Even though China's currency, the yuan, is pegged to the dollar in terms of its exchange rate value, China's banking system is testament to the fact that its

²⁶ Ellen Hodgson Brown, Web of Debt: The Shocking Truth about Our Money System and How We Can Break Free (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: 2008), pp. 254–255.

government has seen what American politicians and a great deal of its people formerly understood, namely that when a private bank creates money, it only creates the principal, not the interest. When a state, on the other hand, creates money, it has the ability to expand the money supply according to the credit needs of the nation.

In short, when a nation's money represents a principal on which interest is owed, someone always comes out the loser, since there is never enough money in circulation to repay the debt interest, and thus, a national debt can never be repaid, it can only grow. Contrariwise, when a nation's money represents a receipt for goods and services rendered and is issued interest-free by the state itself, that state can experience almost total employment, and there is no built-in principal of debt and scarcity.

It is these two systems, where money is created by a private monopoly in limited supply, which represents an interest-bearing debt note, or where money is created by the state as a receipt for goods and services and is *debt-free*, that are the two systems which have contended against each other throughout history. In the former system, the system of money in circulation is *closed*, and there is never as much money in circulation as there is debt, and hence, scarcity becomes the order of the day, as limited supplies of money compete for limited goods, resources, and energy. In the latter system, the system of money is *open* and can expand, as the economy whose goods and services it represents as receipts expands with it. In terms of the analogy to physics, the former system can *never* function at over-unity, whereas in the latter system, it *must* function as such.

C. Nazi Germany: Physics and Finance Fully Rationalized

This relationship between finance and physics was, in modern times, first clearly perceived by that nation which not only established state-created debt-free money, but which also sponsored a variety of secret research projects into "free-energy" physics and technologies: Nazi Germany.

When World War I ended and the Allies imposed war reparations on defeated Germany, the total reparations to be paid exceeded the value of all the property in Germany by three times!²⁷ Anyone who has studied the history knows the story: Germany hyper-inflated its currency, paying off the Allies with increasingly worthless Reichsmarks and destroying Germany's economy in the process. But, it is to be noted, these Reichsmarks were still the issuances of a privately controlled bank, and thus, Germany's debt situation only compounded dramatically.

²⁷ Hodgson, Web of Debt, p. 229.

Hitler's Reichsbank President, Dr. Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht, let the big secret out in his 1967 book *The Magic of Money:*

The mark's dramatic devaluation began soon after the Reichsbank was "privatized," or delivered to private investors. What drove the wartime inflation into hyperinflation, said Schacht, was speculation by foreign investors, who would sell the mark short, betting on its decreasing value.... Speculation in the German mark was made possible because the Reichsbank made massive amounts of currency available for borrowing, marks that were created on demand and lent at a profitable interest to the bank. When the Reichsbank could not keep up with the voracious demand for marks, other private investment banks were allowed to create them out of nothing and lend them at interest as well.²⁸

Thus, the German government was not responsible for the postwar hyperinflation. It was Germany's privately owned central bank and its monopoly on the country's money creation — money created as a circulating note of debt — that created the problem! Germany's economy was crashed and devastated by the bankers.

Until Hitler.

While most people are aware that various private financial powers in the West were instrumental in placing Hitler and the National Socialist Party into power in Germany,²⁹ what most do not realize is how quickly Hitler turned on his backers and refused to play ball by the same old Rockefeller-Rothschild rules:

...(A)utocratic authority did give Adolf Hitler something the American Greenbackers could only dream about — total control of the economy. He was able to test their theories, and he proved that they worked. Like for Lincoln, Hitler's choices were to either submit to total debt slavery or create his own fiat money; and like Lincoln, he chose the fiat solution. He implemented a plan of public works along the lines proposed by Jacob Coxey and the Greenbackers in the 1890s. Projects earmarked for funding included flood control, repair of public buildings and private residences, and construction of new buildings, roads, bridges, canals, and port facilities. The projected cost of the various programs was fixed at one billion units of the national currency. One billion non-inflationary bills of exchange called Labor

²⁸ Hodgson, Web of Debt, p. 233.

²⁹ See, for example, the seminal work and research of Anthony Sutton, Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler.

Treasury Certificates were then issued against this cost. Millions of people were put to work on these projects, and the workers were paid with the Treasury Certificates. The workers then spent the certificates on goods and services, creating more jobs for more people. The certificates were also referred to as MEFO bills, or sometimes as "Feder money." ...(T)hey avoided the need to borrow from international lenders or to pay off international debt.

The result of these Nazi machinations against the international money power was predictable: foreign credit was refused, and hence, Germany faced an almost complete inability to conduct foreign trade and commerce. But again, the Nazi regime did an end run around the banksters, restoring foreign trade by cutting out the banking middleman and resorting to a system of barter with other nations.³⁰

And where did Hitler get these "radical" financial ideas?

When he first attended a meeting of the early National Socialist Party, he learned of the views of a German economist named Gottfried Feder.

The basis of Feder's ideas was that the state should create and control its money supply through a nationalized central bank rather than have it created by privately owned banks, to whom interest would have to be paid. From this view derived the conclusion that finance had enslaved the population by usurping the nation's control of money.³¹

Feder and other German theorists had for their part based their theories on a study of the American constitution, and more importantly, that President Abraham Lincoln had financed the Northern effort in the American Civil War by creating debt-free "greenbacks," bypassing New York banks and interest debt completely.³²

But Nazi Germany did something else, something quite significant. Realizing that Germany was at the mercy of the very banksters that controlled the world's oil supplies and hence the energy needed to maintain Germany's national sovereignty, The Third Reich established entire departments of the SS called the *Forschung, Entwicklung, und Patente*, and the *SS Entwicklungstelle 4*, or "Research, Development, and Patents," and "SS Development Area Four," respectively. The top secret mission brief of these departments were to scour and pull patents having national security implications, and *to investigate and*

³⁰ Hodgson, Web of Debt, p. 230.

³¹ S. Zarlenga, *The Lost Science of Money* (Valatie, New York: 2002), p. 590, cited in Hodgson, *Web of Debt*, p. 231.

³² Ibid.

develop the technologies of "free energy," i.e., the technologies that would allow Germany to engineer the physical medium and its energy directly, and to tap into it for its energy needs, and as a weapon. Add to this the fact that, within the intellectual cauldron that was the SS, ideas from advanced though little-known physics conceptions circulated and percolated along with the idea that there was a physics hidden in ancient tomes and epics, and one now obtains a very revealing set of relationships:

- A nation that has restored its sovereign right to issue its own debtfree currency, breaking from the orbit of the international money power;
- 2) A nation that has also clearly seen that in order to break completely from the dominance of that power, it must have access to a completely different source of energy that is nearly inexhaustible and not monopolized by that private money power;
- 3) Thus, that nation must seek to develop and control the technologies of the manipulation of that energy for itself; and finally,
- 4) That nation has perceived *an ancient link* or connection between the physics it seeks to develop, and the financial policy it seeks to develop.

One may discern from this list quite obviously that Nazi Germany was not only able to achieve nearly full employment mere years after the regime took power, but that it was very deliberately gearing up for an inevitable war. But this list discloses a possible hidden *reason* for those war preparations beyond those of the Nazi lust of "living space" and world conquest; Germany's decision to issue state-created money "would mean that the international financiers would be unable to exercise...control through the international gold standard...and this may have led to controlling Germany through warfare instead."³⁵ This hidden reason for the war — that the Allies essentially acted as "agents" for the international money power against a great power that had essentially severed all connections to it — may also provide a similar rationalization for the Allied demands for German unconditional surrender, essentially ensuring that the war would continue until Germany was basically destroyed and physically occupied.

The relationship between banking and the quest to acquire, or suppress,

³³ This story I have detailed in my previous books *Reich of the Black Sun, The SS Brotherhood of the Bell, Secrets of the Unified Field* (Adventures Unlimited Press), and *The Philosophers' Stone* (Feral House).

³⁴ For this point, see my Reich of the Black Sun, pp. 161-180, and The Philosophers' Stone, part four.

³⁵ S. Zarlenga, *The Lost Science of Money* (Valatie, New York: 2002), p. 590, cited in Hodgson, *Web of Debt*, p. 231.

exotic physics technology may be glimpsed by yet another detour, this time to a persistent struggle.

D. Energy and Money-Creating Autarchy

If one takes these two very disparate instances as a clue, and especially that of Nazi Germany, then this suggests that there has been a persistent struggle throughout history between those who wish to democratize the production of energy, based on "alternative energy technologies," and who, similarly, wish to restore to the state its money-creating power and wrest it from private hands, and those who wish to monopolize that hidden technology and physics, and similarly, to hold a private monopoly over the money-creation of various states.

Consider what these very unique and different examples disclose:

- In the case of Communist China, we have an instance of a modern and technologically sophisticated world power issuing state-created debt-free money, a fact that has led to its economic boom and its "independence" from the international money power;
- 2) In the case of Nazi Germany, we have not only a nation that saw the advantage of such state-issued debt-free currency, but also of a state that clearly saw the connection between that sovereign money power and the analogous physics of receiving its energy *directly* from the physical medium, an energy source *not* based on non-renewable energy "resources." Furthermore, it is clearly implied by the Nazi SS' interest in ancient and esoteric texts that there may be an ancient connection between this type of finance and this type of physics;

As will be seen, the struggle between these two camps has erupted throughout history in violence, as the latter group that advocates open systems seeks to overturn the dominant order of the moneychangers — the banksters — based on closed systems, or, conversely, as the banksters seek to extend their power via closed systems of physics and economics must respond to the inevitable threat posed by civilizations or countries adopting the open ones. Most recently that struggle erupted in the enormous conflict we call World War II, as Nazi Germany, for whatever its genocidal and murderous crimes against humanity, at least perceived *part* of the struggle correctly: it was a war to free Germany from a heinous international money power — misrepresented of course in Nazi ideology by the Jews — based in Great Britain and the British Empire, and in the United States of America.

Thus, Nazi Germany's pursuit of "free energy" and "energy independence" or "autarchy," as well as her pursuit of a radical alternative hyper-dimensional physics, was a part of that struggle.³⁶ By the same token, not for nothing did Nazi Germany essentially restore the idea of public, debt-free, state-created money and credit, while simultaneously pursuing these super-secret advanced physics projects. The two were conceptually united, and, as we shall also discover within these pages, had been so for a long time. The Nazis were simply the ones who in modern times first drew the connection between physics and finance, and determined to do something about it. As far as Nazi Germany was concerned, then, there was a grisly and gruesome logic to the Holocaust, for having identified "World Jewry" as the center of this International Money Power, the use of enslaved Jews in the concentration camps to create this new physics and its associated technologies, and a new economy on which they hoped eventually to place the Reich, was in their warped view a kind of "justice" meted out to those who had so ravaged and pillaged Germany in the wake of the Versailles Treaty and the Dawes and Young Plans. There was, of course, a half-truth to this, for there was indeed a prominent element of Jewish, or rather, Zionist influence in such financial circles. One need only recall the names of Rothschild, Warburg, Schiff and so on in this regard. But there all truth stops and the lies begin, for there was also a prominent element of Protestant monied groups involved as well. Thus, for consistency's sake, the Nazis should equally have been concerned with the Protestant aristocracy of England, America, Canada, and even their own country as well.

World War II ended, of course, with the defeat of Nazi Germany, but not necessarily with the defeat of *Nazism* and its goals in alternative physics and finance.³⁷ However, as we shall see, the postwar period began with an unusual event, an event I believe many to have profoundly misinterpreted. Rather than seeing that a kind of *détente* or *modus vivendi* was struck between elements of what I call the "Nazi International" on the one hand and the globalist Anglo-American corporate and banking elite on the other, most prefer to view certain events as testament to the fact that one more or less coherent and monolithic "international conspiracy of money" exists, and that it is entering the "end game phase" of its goal of total world domination. The closer to that goal that this group actually approaches, the more sharp and acute will factional infighting within it become, particularly as such banksters are in thrall to the closed system paradigm of physics and finance. In short, that postwar détente is showing

³⁶ For the stories of this pursuit, and the bureaucracies they emplaced to pursue it, see my *The SS Brotherhood of the Bell*, Adventures Unlimited Press (2005); *Secrets of the Unified Field*, Adventures Unlimited Press (2007); *The Nazi International*, Adventures Unlimited Press (2008); and *The Philosophers' Stone*, Feral House (2009).

³⁷ See my *The Nazi International: The Nazis' Postwar Plan to Control Finance, Conflict, Physics, and Space, Adventures Unlimited Press* (2008), pp. 249-350.

distinctive signs of breaking down, as each faction maneuvers to emerge as the dominant faction when the eventual goal is reached. For that globalist elite, this problem is further compounded by the emergence of the economic powers of Eurasia — Russia, China, and Japan — who are also showing increasing signs of reluctance to play by the tired old rules of the Anglo-American empire. Witness once again Dr. Li's mysterious "disappearance" from the West and reemergence as a risk manager for a prominent corporation in Communist China!

However, between those periods when this conflict of worldviews of physics and finance breaks out into open violence and warfare, the struggle is more covert and hidden, as suggested, again, by the David Li episode. In the case of such covert warfare, the various factions of international banksters resort to every occulted means at their disposal to suppress open development of alternative physics — and therefore of the alternative economies and financial institutions such physics would inevitably usher in — while they seek to maintain the status quo and become the dominant faction within it. The methods, chiefly, are threefold: they must first suppress technologies that testify to the existence of another physics than the "public consumption physics" they have so carefully inculcated for the masses and promoted in academies and textbooks. Secondly, they must suppress the alternative physics itself, for in some respects it is the real source of their power, as we shall also eventually see. Thirdly, and finally, they must obfuscate the profound, deep, and ancient connections between this alternative physics and alternative institutions of finance and economy.

To sum it up, they must seek to suppress its open development, while simultaneously pursue its covert development so that they can, in turn, monopolize it and further consolidate power into their own hands. By the same token, this means that any given faction within what is called "The New World Order" must likewise inhibit or arrest the development of such alternative theories and technologies by rival factions, or alternatively, develop superior versions of it, or defenses against it, themselves. Conversely, those groups or individuals advocating open systems of physics and economics not only must run the gauntlet of all who oppose them, but develop their theories and technologies and bring them to as wide a public as quickly as possible. In short, the "good guys" seek to democratize the whole science.

Consequently, we are conspicuously in the presence of a very complex dynamic, one stretching from the individual person to whole civilizations and all the institutions thereof, and one moreover crossing several disciplines — physics, economics and finance, theology, history — and running like a gold and crimson thread throughout the millennia of human history. We must consider salient modern events where this struggle has openly erupted, and compare them to ancient manifestations of a similar nature. We must

ponder the presence within ancient megaliths and temples of a profound astronomical and astrological science, their physics implications, and ponder further why so many of these ancient sites are also associated with the presence of moneychangers, of banksters. We must similarly ponder again what all this might mean for the occurrence of an ancient and interplanetary war within our own celestial neighborhood.³⁸ Yet again, we must consider what all this has to do with the stubborn persistence of alchemy from ancient to modern times, and what it may have to do with the consistent royal and imperial patronage of it throughout the Middle Ages and early Renaissance. We must look for the clues of deliberate suppression of this physics — and its implied economics — throughout the ages, and especially in our own. And finally, we shall have reason to consider why bloodlines seem to be such an important part of the story for those bankster and royal elites.

Given all these complex dynamics and disparate facts, I was confronted with something of a problem in writing this book. Normally I aim for a relatively high degree of "completeness" or at least thoroughness when writing a book. But I quickly discovered that, if I were to explore every facet of this complex dynamic with anything approaching thoroughness, I would not be writing a mere book, but several books, with each aspect of the problem requiring volumes of its own. For example, the involvement of major corporations in suppression of inventions and technologies implying a new physics and new energy source is a story that would and could consume volumes, as there is no shortage of such stories on the internet and books about the subject. Similarly, the machinations of the international banksters has provided a rich field for research and speculation, and spawned literally hundreds of books on the subject, both those by "sanctioned insiders" and those examining the subject from without. When one adds economics and physics and systems of money creation to this picture, the bibliography of such a work itself would end up being a whole book.

So clearly some other approach was needed. What I have attempted to do, therefore, is *outline a case and my interpretation of the evidence* backing it up with examples. This book is thus deliberately intended to be read not only in conjunction with my own previous books on alternative science and history as yet another chapter in a very big story, but also in tandem with the overall output of other researchers into the field. Thus, it simply *assumes* the existence of that research, and the reader's broad familiarity with it.

But let there be no mistake: this is not an easy, lighthearted book simply because it is not a *complete or thorough* one. The number and types of details, conceptions, and disciplines to be examined are considerable, and their

³⁸ See my *The Cosmic War: Interplanetary Warfare, Modern Physics, and Ancient Texts*, Adventures Unlimited Press (2006).

interrelationships are even more so. With that said, the reader is cautioned about two things: first, in order to survey these connections and their implications, much of this book is "introduction"; only at the very end and in the final chapter will it be possible to tie all the threads together and draw their implications. Thus, patience is required as the data is laid out, and connections are drawn. Secondly, what is presented here is likewise a speculative though nevertheless argued case. Were each and every point to be documented at length, as already mentioned, each would require a tome in its own right.

This is a survey, not an encyclopedia; a study, not a painting; an essay, not a mathematical or historical proof.

Nonetheless, I hope that by consulting certain sources, mentioning certain topics, construing the interrelationships, and drawing the conclusions and implications in the manner that I have, that I will point the reader in the direction to examine these questions more fully on his own, for the problem is not in the *dearth* of information, interpretations, and implications, but in their *surfeit*. The interpretation proffered here is consequently not the only possible one. I maintain only that, of all the possible interpretations of this vast complex of information — alchemy, astrology, astronomy, torsion, Egypt, Babylon, Nazis, finance, geometries, earth grids and "scalar" physics, ancient texts and tomes and modern mathematical gurus speaking the arcane language of statistical economics and topological lore — that this interpretation is at least a plausible one.

All that being said, if along the way I have in some small measure contributed to the demise of these goofy, insane, and ruthless banksters and their murderously utopian and loony New World Order schemes, then so much the better, for one thing, I hope, is now evident: if in the private creation of money as an interest-bearing debt-note, only the principal, and not the interest, is created by those banks and circulated as "money," then it inevitably follows that, under such a system, debt can only *grow* and never be repaid. With that fact, the influence and control of that private class of banksters over the policies of a state can only grow, and to the increasing detriment of that nation's people and its public good.

As such, any discussion of financial policy by any politician of any political party affiliation in any nation that does not begin with a call to restore the power of money creation and issuance to the government in such a capacity that it is made to serve the public good and not the private rapacity of a bankster class, is merely deception, and deception for a very simple reason. The big secret of money is not only that it must represent something, but rather that it must represent someone. As such, there are really only two basic models of money known to history, the first model, where money represents a debt interest-bearing note — the "something" — created by a private monopoly —

the "someone" — for its own class interest and profit; and the second model, where money represents a receipt for goods and services — the "something" — produced by a state's people — the "someone" — who through the agency of their state issue that money to themselves, debt-free.

The problem of money is thus not even the *what* nor the *how much*, but the *who*, i.e., the who behind its issuance. The first model is a kind of "false alchemy" or a technology of black magic, for it is ultimately a technology to gain the mastery over the will, genius, and productive activity of a people, and ultimately, over the physical medium itself. And it is all based, as we shall now see, on a breathtaking series of historical, conceptual, and physical deceptions, and these can only exist so long as there are those unwilling to unmask the deception, or so long as there as those who acquiesce to that system and are unwilling to free themselves from its chains.

I.

HISTORICAL AND CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND

"We shall have world government whether or not you like it — by conquest or consent."

—James Warburg, son of Paul Warburg, February 17, 1950, Testimony to the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee

"Single acts of tyranny may be ascribed to the accidental opinion of a day, but a series of oppressions, begun at a distinguished period, and pursued unalterably through every change of ministers, too plainly prove a deliberate systematical plan of reducing us to slavery."

—Thomas Jefferson

"But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security."

—Declaration of Independence of the United States of America

S One €

THE CONSPIRATORS' POSTWAR DETENTE

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"Since it is quite impossible to understand the history of the twentieth century without some understanding of the role played by money in domestic affairs and in foreign affairs, as well as the role played by bankers in economic life and in political life, we must take a glance at each of these four subjects."

—Dr. Carroll Quigley¹

If, as the epigraph cited above suggests, it is "quite impossible" to come to an accurate assessment of the domestic and foreign policies of any state in modern times without an understanding of the role of money, then one would be equally justified in saying that it is quite impossible to understand ancient history — or *any* period of history — without understanding the role of money and its manipulation in social organization, policy, or science.

However, money, at least in modern times, is the result of an "alchemical" operation and a kind of "financial technology," the operation of transmuting nothing into something, in this case, of turning a mere entry on a bank ledger — a "nothing" — into a unit of commercial exchange — a "something." Likewise, alchemy is a "science" of transmuting base metals into gold, and that implies an underlying physics and technology to accomplish the act. To call *both* an alchemical operation is to imply the fact that beneath the magical operations of banking there lies a deep physics, and perhaps a profoundly misunderstood physics. In any case, these are the *conceptual poles* between which our story moves.

¹ Carroll Quigley, Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World In Our Time, p. 54.

But there are two historical poles between which our story also moves.

A. A Hypothetical Scenario

Imagine for a moment that there is a Very High and extremely ancient Civilization. It has reached the apex of its social and scientific achievement. Then, in a paroxysm of madness and greed, it tears itself apart in a Great War. As the untold destruction reaches its climax and the great sophistication of its science and technology — the very science and technology it has used to wage its war — can no longer be sustained due to the enormous damage to its infrastructure, both sides see that all is lost, and they each conspire to salvage as much as they can of their science and technology by contriving an intricate symbolic language that can be decoded when civilization reaches a similar stage of scientific and social development. The strategy is one of long-term survival and eventual recovery, and each side fully realizes that the actual meaning of the symbols will most likely be lost in the short term. Nonetheless, they each conspire to create secret fraternities to maintain the symbols, pass them down, and to the extent possible, begin the work of their decoding and of the restoration of the very science and technology that led to their demise.

It is natural and reasonable to assume that, parallel to this activity, each side will take inventory of its remaining scientific and technological assets, and to secret them away for their potential rediscovery and reuse. Similarly, it is reasonable to assume that the "victors" of said war will take inventory of the "loser's" assets and technologies, and confiscate some, destroy what cannot be moved or otherwise used, and forbid to the vanquished any further development or deployment of such technologies.

If all this sounds vaguely familiar, like the activities of the victorious Allies or of vanquished Germans after World Wars I and II, then the reader will be correct.

But we assume a much more destructive war in our imaginary scenario. We assume the existence of a scientific and technological sophistication that would make all our modern instrumentalities of destruction seem but mere populus. Similarly, we assume an extent of that mythical civilization that is truly cosmic in character, and a war of truly cosmic and interplanetary scope, of which all civilizations and wars that follow are but mere shadows on the long climb back to a similar peak of development. Similarly, the strategy of inventory-taking, of the secreting away of now lost technologies and sciences, and of the making of a complex of symbols and the founding of secret fraternities to preserve them, is far grander in scope than the activities of victorious Allies or vanquished Germans in recent memory. But note, it is the *scope* that is grander. The activities and strategies themselves, however, are not all that different.

Thus, at one pole, lost in the mists of prehistory and countless myths and ancient epics, an extraordinarily sophisticated and Very High Civilization blew itself apart eons ago in an interplanetary war, a war that cost them the very science that accounted for their fabulous wealth and power. In the wake of that cataclysm, what was left of that civilization purposed to maintain as much of that lost knowledge as possible, and, eventually, to recover all of it. Thus arose the secret societies, mystery schools, and civilizations that bore the stamp of its legacy, among which were the two that shall be our focus here: the Mesopotamian civilizations of Sumer, Babylonia, and Assyria on the one hand, and Egypt on the other. Certain elements within those societies quickly began the consolidation and extension of their power, and, as a result, were able to preserve at least a portion of the scientific legacy of their more sophisticated forebears, for that scientific legacy — distorted and blasted apart and fragmented as it was by that war — was indeed the very basis of their power.² The combatants of that war, both the "good guys" and the "bad guys," victors and vanquished, each to a certain extent went underground, the one seeking to preserve and recover the lost scientific bounty for the common good, and the other to recover it to make yet another bid for hegemony and world mastery. A sort of guerrilla and covert war between them — protracted for millennia — ensued, and, at times, even a détente was declared, for in the aftermath of that war, each to a certain extent needed the good offices and graces of the other to survive. Détente, and yet, covert warfare: this is the dynamic with which we must perpetually contend throughout this book.

At the other pole, in distinctly more modern times, but similarly, after yet another and more familiar war, from May 29th to May 31st, 1954, the gilded banking and corporate elites of Europe and North America met at a small hotel in Oosterbeek, Holland called the Bilderberg,³ and ever since, this secretive annual gathering of the super-rich class of international banksters has been known by the name where their first meeting was held: The Bilderberg Group. And they — or rather, the international class of the very wealthy that they represent — show all the classic signs of having understood the historical and scientific lessons of their Egyptian and Babylonian predecessors, and more importantly, of *their* forebears of whom Egypt and Babylonia were but pale legacies.

And the timing of the meeting — 1954 — is in itself worth some commentary, for some allege that during 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower secretly met with an "extraterrestrial delegation" at a location in California. Others, however, maintain that Eisenhower was not really meeting

² For the story of this very ancient cosmic war, see my *The Cosmic War: Interplanetary Warfare, Modern Physics, and Ancient Texts* (Adventures Unlimited, 2006).

³ Estulin, op. cit., pp. 19-20.

with extraterrestrials at all, but with very terrestrial Nazis at their secret Argentine headquarters. Moreover, that time period — ca. 1954 — is the same period that the United States Air Force showed a distinct, but highly secret, interest in the free-energy research of one Nazi scientist in Argentina, Dr. Ronald Richter and what it portended for advanced propulsion and energy possibilities. And, at the very same time period, discussion of anti-gravity physics disappeared in the open literature. If one takes the unusually synchronous timing of these disparate events as something less than coincidental, and as somehow related to each other, then clearly one implication is that there is a deep interest within financial circles concerning deep physics. A struggle for financial, and technological, hegemony is subtly implied.

It is between these two unlikely *historical* poles — an extremely ancient one, and a very contemporary one — that this story also moves.

Very obviously, one is dealing here with something that, in modern times at least, looks very much like a conspiracy. And like all conspiracies, it has its "factions," groups vying for ultimate power that, for whatever reason and combination of circumstances, momentarily and temporarily unites them to make common cause to achieve the agreed upon goal of global domination and hegemony. The conspirators, whoever they are, thus appear at both poles of the story, agreeing to lay down their arms after a terribly destructive war, and to make common cause for the immediate future. They agreed, in short, to a coexistence, to a détente.

However, like all such détentes, this one is destined to break down. The disagreements, such as they are, may occur over the means and methods to achieve it, but ultimately and more importantly, they will occur — if they have not already — over which faction will ultimately lead it. In this, the modern circumstance resembles its "paleoancient" ancestor, the Very High Civilization that blew itself apart and then quickly established the legacy civilizations, the mystery schools and priestly fraternities and the monied class of merchants and bullion brokers that would seek to use one aspect of that lost science — the financial and economic "alchemy" — to recover the other aspect of it, the lost physics of the alchemical manipulation of the physical medium itself.

Thus, there are two other poles between which this story moves: the first being physics, and the second being the economics of high finance and its allied science of "social engineering." We have, then, four poles: two being temporal ones, widely separated in time, and two conceptual or disciplinary

⁴ See my *The Nazi International* (Adventures Unlimited Press, 2009), pp. 300–301.

⁵ Ibid., pp. 249–350.

⁶ Various authors and researchers have noticed this point, the most prominent among them being Nick Cook in his *The Hunt for Zero Point*, and Michael Schratt, in an excellent DVD presentation entitled *That's Classified: USAF Secrets Revealed* (Michael Schratt, Crystal Lake, Illinois).

ones, apparently widely separated by subject matter and method. For all the previous reasons, our story is partly an historical one, and partly a story about that strange intelligible world of very abstruse physics, of equally abstruse finance, and of the even more abstruse relationship between the two. It is thus above all an interdisciplinary story.

So, before proceeding any further, let us be absolutely clear and certain of what has been said, and what this book attempts to illustrate:

- There is both in ancient and in modern times an "international monied class" deriving its power from its understanding and manipulation of the science of high finance, and from its monopolization of the money-creating power in its own private hands;
- 2) This class fought, at both ends of the historical pole, tremendously destructive wars. In the paleoancient⁷ instance, this war was interplanetary in nature, and resulted in the fragmentation of the physics and economics components of a highly unified and integrated scientific worldview, in which those components were once united;
- 3) The result of that ancient cosmic war was the creation of legacy civilizations and secret organizations, in which that monied class swiftly established itself, on the basis of the retention within those societies' orbits of knowledge of at least some aspects of their ancestors' knowledge of the science of high finance and of its relationship to physics;
- 4) Thus established, this class has bent every effort toward the recovery of the physics component of their ancestral scientific legacy, and has blocked all attempts of those who throughout the millennia have sought to recover it and to *proliferate it among the masses*. The reason they have blocked all such attempts is quite simple, for once in the hands of the masses, their hegemony as a class would be irretrievably, and once and forever, broken.

So, in a sense, the paleoancient "Cosmic War" of which I have written extensively elsewhere, went underground. It became a covert war, a guerrilla war, and has been over the protracted millennia ever since a struggle between those who wish to maintain their power by reconstructing that lost unity of high financial economics and physics and monopolizing it for themselves to

⁷ I coined the term "paleoancient" in my first book, *The Giza Death Star*, to denote the extreme antiquity of this Very High Civilization, predating the known classical civilizations of Egypt, Sumer, the Vedic civilization, and China.

enslave mankind, and those who seek not only to reconstruct that lost unity but to share it, to "democratize" it among the great masses of humanity.

This book thus not only moves between two poles widely separated by time, or between two disciplinary poles — physics and high finance — apparently widely separated by subject matter and method, but it is also about the dynamics of that conflict, one which the banksters, for reasons that will become apparent in this book, are ultimately destined to lose, no matter what their extraordinary power or the Byzantine subtlety of their plans and cabals might be.

But surely, the reader will ask, to implicate the first meeting of the Bilderberg Group in this grand millennia-old story is going a bit too far?

On the contrary, the evidence points almost ineluctably toward that conclusion, but in order to see how, one must examine the Bilderberg meetings, and particularly the very first ones, in more detail. For the purposes of this examination, no one has examined and exposed those meetings in more detail than has Daniel Estulin, and he will accordingly be reviewed here.

B. ESTULIN'S STUDY AND STANDARD INTERPRETATIONS

Estulin is a Russian émigré to Canada who first became interested in the Bilderberg group when he and others exposed the 1996 Bilderberg plot to dismember Canada, and have portions of that country "absorbed" by the United States. Put on to the plot by a KGB agent whom Estulin calls "Vladimir," he and his erstwhile informant barely escaped with their lives when, prior to stepping onto an elevator, his informant held him back and pointed out that the elevator floor was missing! These two events compelled Estulin to uncover as much as he could about the secretive Bilderberg Group, and as a result, his study, *The True Story of the Bilderberg Group*, will be followed closely here, for the case I believe it makes is ultimately something very different than that Estulin, or other researchers of the Group, believes it to be.

In order to see how, though, it is necessary to see what Estulin actually uncovered about the Group.

1. Estulin's Sources

Estulin's book is amply documented with numerous photos, actual pictures of Bilderberg invitations, and so on. But how did he acquire such inside knowledge? His answer is quite simple: "I could not have done this

⁸ Estulin, op. cit., pp. ii, 6–7, 16–17.

⁹ Ibid., pp. 10–11.

without the help of 'conscientious objectors' from inside, as well as outside, the Group's membership." A little further on he elaborates on who some of these sources were: the very hotel staff — the cooks, bellboys, waiters, cleaners and other staff the Bilderbergers took such pains to vet! And as has been seen, Estulin also received the considerable help of intelligence agents from Russia. This fact will play a major role in our conclusions toward the end of the book, in that it indicates that foreign intelligence services, particularly of those nations and power blocs not under Bilderberg influence, watch and analyze the plans of this self-appointed global elite very carefully and closely.

2. Protocols a. Attendees

So who are the typical attendees of the Bilderberg meetings?
According to Estulin, they are what one might expect of such a gathering of a self-appointed world elite:

(They) are annually attended by Presidents of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and Federal Reserve; by chairmen of 100 of the most powerful corporations in the world such as Daimler-Chrysler, Coca-Cola, British Petroleum (BP), Chase Manhattan Bank, American Express, Goldman Sachs, and Microsoft; by Vice Presidents of the United States, Directors of the CIA and the FBI, Secretaries General of NATO, American Senators and members of Congress, European Prime Ministers, and leaders of opposition parties; and by top editors and CEOs of the leading newspapers in the world.¹²

Such a group, needless to say, reads like a who's who of the western world's power brokers:

Every U.S. president since "Ike" Eisenhower has belonged to the Bilderberg Group, not that they have all attended the meetings personally, but all have sent their representatives. Another member is now ex-Prime Minister Tony Blair, as well as most of the principal members of the British government. Even Canada's high-profile past Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, was a member. Past Bilderberg invitees are Alan Greenspan, former chairman of the Federal Reserve; Hillary and Bill Clinton; John Kerry; Melinda and Bill Gates; and Richard Perle.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. ziv.

¹¹ Estulin, op. cit., p. 10.

¹² Ibid., p. xiv.

Also members are the people who control what you watch and read — media barons like David Rockefeller, Conrad Black (the now disgraced ex-owner of over 440 media publications around the world from *The Jerusalem Post* to Canada's newest daily, *The National Post*), Edgar Bronfman, Rupert Murdoch, and Sumner Redstone, CEO of Viacom, an international media conglomerate that touches virtually every major segment of the media industry. They have protected the secrecy of this secret society, and this may be why the name "Bilderberg" is new to you.¹³

With such a concentration of political, financial, and media power, it is understandable that the meetings have, for the most part, been kept fairly secret.

But this list does not really tell the full story, for considerable thought is given to the invitees to each year's gathering. For one thing, notes Estulin:

It is important to distinguish between active members who assist annually and others who are only invited occasionally. About eighty members are regulars who have attended for many years. Fringe people, who are invited to report on subjects related to their sphere of influence of professional and academic knowledge, are clueless about the formal structure behind the Bilderberg Group, and remain in absolute ignorance of the Group's greater goals and universal objectives. A select few are invited because the Bilderbergers think they may be useful tools in their globalist plan and are later helped to reach very powerful selected positions. One-time invitees who fail to impress, however, are cast aside. 14

Note what we have here:

1) Regular attendees — people such as David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger — representing the major financial and political interests of the group;

¹³ Estulin, op. cit., pp. 22–23. Estulin lists U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry, Canadian Jean Chretien, the ubiquitous and sinister Henry Kissinger, David Rockefeller, George Soros, and various Belgian, Spanish, and Dutch royalty as attendees at the 1996 meeting that attempted to break up Canada. Q.v. p. 5. Estulin gives a further list of names on pp. 28–29. The breakup of Canada was to be accomplished via the mechanism of a "unilateral declaration of independence by Quebec" which would then, following the fragmentation of Canada, be absorbed piecemeal by the U.S.A. by the year 2000 (pp. 4–5). The contempt of the Bilderbergers for the perceptions of the general populace — perceptions they help to create and manipulate by their media organs — cannot better be illustrated than by this goofy scheme, for one cannot imagine French-speaking Quebecois faring any better in a union with the U.S.A. than they have with the Dominion of Canada, and probably would fare much worse.

¹⁴ Estulin, op. cit., p. 33.

- 2) Occasional attendees or their representatives, representing a similar makeup, but only invited as the situation demands; and
- 3) *Professionals or academics*, whose expertise is sought in certain situations, presumably to analyze and report on certain trends within the purview of their expertise, and presumably to make forecasts and "recommendations."

As we proceed, we shall see how each of these three groups break down in detail. For example, within each of these groups, a further breakdown occurs:

Each country sends a delegation of, typically, three persons: an industry or business leader, a top-level minister or a senator, and an intellectual or chief editor of the leading periodical. The United States has the most participants because of its size. Smaller countries like Greece and Denmark are afforded, at most, two seats. The conferences usually consist of a maximum of 130 delegates. Two-thirds of the attendees are from Europe, and the rest come from the United States and Canada. (Mexican globalists belong to a less powerful sister organization, the Trilateral Commission.)

One-third of the delegates are from government and politics, and the remaining two-thirds from industry, finance, education, labor and communications. Most delegates are fluent in English, with French as their second language of choice.¹⁵

Thus, a little more analysis is necessary. Note the following preponderances:

- 1) The Bilderberg Group is heavily weighted to a *European* point of view, though the United States has the largest single representation of any country sending delegates;
- 2) The Group is similarly weighted to the *private* sector rather than politics or government, with finance, industry, labor and academia being the most prominent members.

From this one may reasonably deduce that the Bilderberg Group, while ostensibly attempting to create a "united front" of these various internal groups and interests for a common cause, nonetheless contains within it two major factions, each of which has in turn two further factions within it:

- 1) The "European" Faction
- 2) The "North American" Faction (excluding Mexico).

¹⁵ Ibid., pp. 26-27.

Within these two main factions, one discerns two further factions:

- a) The Political or Government Faction, stressing the role of public institutions of power and the bureaucracies that inevitably accompany them;
- b) The Private Finance¹⁶ Faction, stressing the role of the private monopoly of money creation and its dominant role influencing other major private sectors: labor, media, the academy, and so on.

These four internal factions will become quite important when we turn to consider the interpretation of the motivation for the actual *founding* of the Bilderberg Group later in this chapter, for as we shall see, this author departs significantly from the standard line of what its actual purposes, and power, may be.

Note one final thing from this analysis: the private European faction is the dominant faction in terms of representation. This is further evident from the fact that the Group, "from its inception, has been administered by a small nucleus of persons, appointed since 1954 by a committee of 'wise men,' which is made up of a European Chairman, both a European and a U.S. Secretary General, and Treasurer." ¹⁷

That stated, however, there is one more significant detail that Estulin adds to this list of "typical Bilderberg attendees. Attendees, according to an unofficial Bilderberg press release, are drawn from a list of 'important and respected people who, through their special knowledge, personal contacts and influence in national and international circles, can amplify the objectives and resources of the Bilderberg Group." There are, principally within the categories of "private" attendees, six further typical profiles:

- 1) industrialists;
- 2) financiers;

as we have already seen, but then the list gets interesting:

- 3) ideologues;
- 4) military professionals;
- 5) "professional specialists" such as lawyers, journalists, doctors, and so on; and
- 6) organized labor. 19

¹⁶ By "finance" I mean henceforth the institutions, particularly the central private banks such as the Federal Reserve, the Bank of England, etc., that have in private hands the power to create the economic medium of exchange, debt instruments, credit instruments, and so on.

¹⁷ Estulin, op. cit., p. 27.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 86.

What sort of ideologues, one might ask?

Many people have attempted to answer that question, and in doing so have attempted to analyze the true founding purposes and goals of the Group. Literature on the Bilderberg Group is therefore replete with documentation and speculation of the types of ideologues suspected to attend their meetings, encompassing a broad spectrum from Fabian socialists, globalists, exponents of World Government, animal and environmental activists, feminists, population control advocates, population reduction advocates, and so on.

There is one type of ideologue, however, that is *seldom* mentioned, and when it *is* mentioned, even the most perspicacious conspiracy researcher more often than not misses the significance of what it might indicate about the true founding purposes of the group, and the reasons for its very peculiar "union" of the four previously mentioned factions. In doing so, even these few researchers fall prey to the typical "standard interpretation" — which we shall examine a little later in this chapter — and attribute to the Group a monolithic structure and an almost omniscient and infallible power to accomplish its goals. In doing so, they tend to miss the recent and significant signals that there is serious factional infighting occurring within it and similar groups.

But how does this shadowy group manage to keep its existence and meetings secret? After all, a yearly meeting of the West's elite and powerful that has been ongoing since 1954 would surely cause *some* notice to break out, even in their own closely controlled media organs.

b. Vetting, Securing, and Announcing the Location

The answer, of course, lies in the extraordinary security that surrounds not only the meetings themselves, but more importantly, that surrounds the preparations for them, from the selection of the location, to the timing of the announcements of where the meeting is to be held.

According to a source within the Steering Committee, "the invited guests must come alone; no wives, girlfriends, husbands or boyfriends. Personal assistants [translation: heavily armed bodyguards, usually ex-CIA and Secret Intelligence Service (SIS a.k.a. MI6)] cannot attend the conference and must eat in a separate hall. Not even David Rockefeller's personal assistant can join him for lunch. The guests are explicitly forbidden from giving interviews to journalists."

To maintain their aura of hermeticism, Bilderbergers book a hotel for the duration of the conference, usually ranging from three to four days, with the whole building being cleared of all other guests by the CIA and local secret service to ensure complete privacy and safety for the delegates. All drawings of the layout of the hotel are classified, staff is thoroughly vetted, their loyalty questioned, their backgrounds verified, and political affiliations checked. Any suspect ones are removed for the duration.

. . .

The host national government takes care of all the security concerns of the attending guests and their entourage. It also pays the costs of the military protection, the secret service, national and local police presence, as well as all additional private security to protect the intimacy and the privacy of the all-powerful world elite. The attendees are not required to follow the established rules and regulations of the host country, such as having to go through customs, carrying proper identification, such as passports, which are not required on Bilderberg visits. When they meet, nobody who is not on the "in" is allowed to come near the hotel. The elite often bring their own chefs, cooks, waiters, secretaries, telephone operators, busboys, cleaning staff and security personnel.²⁰

As a further precaution, even though the timing of meetings is announced to invitees four months in advance, the actual location of the meeting is not made known to them until only one week prior to its occurrence. Finally, all documents distributed to attendees is marked personally for them, and stamped "personal and strictly confidential, and not for publication."²¹

Observe carefully what this implies, for such a gathering of the superrich and powerful, with all the banking, media, and governmental contacts that this inevitably brings with it, is not only a Group that is gathering intelligence, circulating and exchanging information, but that it has its own internal classification system, for one might assume that the *contents* of such publications vary from delegation to delegation, if not between the individual attendees themselves. One may also assume that certain individuals receive rather more information — and thus have a higher "classification clearance" — than others.

c. The Sessions and Their Rules

Each meeting is divided into four daily sessions, "two in the morning and two in the afternoon," with the exception of Saturday afternoons which are left free for leisure activities.²² When in session, the seating is by "rotatable

²⁰ Estulin, op. cit., p. 25.

²¹ Ibid., pp. 30-31.

²² Ibid., p. 26.

alphabetical order," with "A's" sitting in front one year, and "Z's" the next, and so on.²³

All session meetings follow the Rules of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, under which the contents of discussions may be shared, but the identities of individuals making statements, nor indeed, the identities of any individuals in attendance, may be revealed. Additionally, under these Rules, one may not reveal that one received this information at the Bilderberg Group's meetings.²⁴

3. Goals and History: Bilderberg Shenanigans

As Estulin notes, the Bilderberg Group itself released a document in 1989 that stated their first meeting, held in 1954,

"grew out of the concern expressed by many leading citizens on both sides of the Atlantic that Western Europe and North America were not working together as closely as they should on matters of critical importance. It was felt that regular, off-the-record discussions would help create a better understanding of the complex forces and major trends affecting Western nations in the difficult post-war period." ²⁵

But there was another goal from the outset that lay hidden within this desire simply to have "off-the-record discussions":

Lord Rothschild and Laurence Rockefeller, key members of two of the most powerful families in the world, personally handpicked 100 of the world's elite for the secret purpose of regionalizing Europe, according to Giovanni Angelli, the now-deceased head of Fiat, who also said "European integration is our goal, and where the politicians failed, we industrialists hope to succeed." 26

Bear the goal of European integration in mind, for it will become an important data point in the interpretation of the real founding motivations behind the Bilderberg Group in a moment.

Within a mere 14 years of that first meeting in 1954, however, Bilderberg goals — with the European Common Market well on its way to becoming the European Economic Union and finally the European Union — had taken on a somewhat grander vision:

²³ Estulin, op. cit., 26.

²⁴ Ibid., p. 27.

²⁵ Cited in Estulin, op. cit., p. 23.

²⁶ Ibid., pp. 23-24.

(A) comment made to the Bilderberger elite by George Ball during a presentation titled "Internationalization of Business" at the April 26–28, 1968, Bilderberg meeting in Mont Tremblant, Canada, provides a far more truthful and insightful glimpse into the Group's economic orientation. Ball, who was the Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs under JFK and Lyndon Johnson, a Steering Committee member of the Bilderberg Group as well as a Senior Managing Director for Lehman Brothers and Kuhn Loeb Inc., defined what the new Bilderberger policy of globalization was going to be, and how it would shape the Group's policy.

"In essence," writes Pierre Beaudry in Synarchy Movement of Empire, "Ball presented an outline of the advantages of a new-colonial world economic order based on the concept of a world company, and described some of the obstacles that needed to be eliminated for its success. According to Ball, the first and most important thing that had to be eliminated was the archaic political structure of the nation state."²⁷

Estulin summarizes what this "world company" means in practical terms about Bilderberger goals. According to him, they want:

- 1) One International Identity;
- 2) Centralized Control of the People;
- 3) A Zero-Growth Society;
- 4) A State of Perpetual Imbalance;
- 5) Centralized Control of All Education;
- 6) Centralized Control of All Foreign and Domestic Policies;
- 7) Empowerment of the United Nations;
- 8) Western Trading Bloc (a NAFTA-like union of North and South America);
- 9) Expansion of NATO;
- 10) One Legal System;
- 11) One Socialist Welfare State.²⁸

Bear in mind points 3 and 4 (Zero Growth and Perpetual Imbalance), as they will bear directly on our interpretation of the founding purposes for the Group a little later on.

These "modest" goals therefore influence the vetting process for who gets invited to Bilderberg meetings. Estulin states that the Group's Steering

²⁷ Estulin, op. cit., p. 93, emphasis in the original.

²⁸ Ibid., pp. 41-43.

Committee simply looks "for a One World Order enthusiast and (a) ... Socialist." This is yet another important clue, one that will assume great significance as this book unfolds, for it means essentially that the Bilderberg Group's worldview is an intellectually closed system; dissenting or opposing points of view are not even represented in the Group's typical composition at any given meeting. As noted before, this gives a distinctively ideological characteristic to the Group's composition. After all, all of them are ideologues, and the ideology is, quite simply put, global domination by a self-appointed elite. The goal is simply "to rule the world with or without its consent, with guns or butter, without." 30

David Rockefeller, of course, is one of the principal movers and shakers in this cooperative elitist effort to enslave mankind, and in 1972, he and protégé Zbigniew Brzezinski founded the Trilateral Commission, a Bilderberg-like group that reached out to include Japan and the Orient within its ranks. The goal was to create an "international alliance that would create strategies and policies to consolidate the four pillars of power — 'political, monetary, intellectual and ecclesiastical' — under a central world government."³¹ The "ecclesiastical" component is a long and murky part of this story, and in fact too complicated to go into here as it would require a book of its own. Suffice it to say that the Rockefeller Foundation is the source of many grants to ardent ecumenical movement projects and has been a major supporter of the World Council of Churches. That being said, however, as will be seen in part two of the present book, the alliance between the banksters and a cynical "temple elite" has been a very long one, stretching back to ancient times.

In any case, at the 1991 Bilderberg meeting Rockefeller minced no words about his goals for a "supranational sovereignty of an intellectual elite and world bankers, which is surely preferable to the national auto determination practiced in past centuries."³² Given the inability of the Bilderberg Group to countenance viewpoints that do not fall into their "closed system" worldview, it is no surprise that it has taken active steps to remove from prominence those who espouse and/or act upon opposing views.

For example, the Bilderbergers opposed President Charles De Gaulle's creation of an independent French nuclear and thermonuclear arsenal because it threatened to make France too independent and nationalistic on the world geopolitical stage.³³ Estulin also maintains that the Group was behind the removal of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher because of her opposition to

²⁹ Estulin, op. cit., p. 24.

³⁰ Ibid., pp. 8-9.

³¹ Ibid., p. 142.

³² Cited in Estulin, op. cit., p. 61.

³³ Ibid., p. 20.

a currency amalgamation between Great Britain and the rest of Europe and the loss of national sovereignty this would inevitably mean for her country.³⁴ Estulin even presents evidence that Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro was murdered by the Group for similar reasons, and that Henry Kissinger was implicated in the affair.³⁵ Finally, according to Estulin the real reason behind the whole sordid Watergate affair and the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon was because he opposed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a scheme that would lead inexorably to the NAFTA agreements and the eventual amalgamation of the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico into a regional super-state.³⁶

4. Tentative Conclusions and Implications: The Standard Interpretive Temptation

All these considerations lead many people to what I call the "standard interpretive temptation" of the Bilderbergers and similar groups,³⁷ namely, that they constitute a more or less monolithic group whose power and competence is scarcely resistible, and whose planning and subtlety is so comprehensive that they seldom fail in their goals, and most importantly, that they show little if any signs of serious fracture and fragmentation — of struggles for power — within their own circle. They are, in a word, a sort of hive or herd, and, adopting the hive and herd mentality for themselves, they seek to extend it to the rest of the world as a means of their own domination and hegemony.

This hive/herd mentality of the Bilderberg Group reflects itself in the way that it and all other such groups view the world economically, conceptually, physically, and politically, for in each of these four cases, they believe it to be a *closed* system. Therefore, it is necessary to have a basic working idea of what is meant by "closed systems" in each of these four senses.

By a closed economic system is meant the idea that the world's energy supply, upon which the financial system of the banksters is based, is founded upon non-renewable energy sources such as oil, natural gas, and so on. Hence, the system is closed since the whole premise of the system is scarcity and non-renewability. Because of this, "One Bilderberg objective is to de-industrialize the world by suppressing all scientific development, starting with the United States. Especially targeted are the fusion experiments as a future source of

³⁴ Ibid., p. 50.

³⁵ Ibid., pp. 50-51.

³⁶ Ibid., 59.

³⁷ Similar groups, i.e., the Royal Institute of International Affairs, or "Chatham House," The Milner Group, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission, and so on.

nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."³⁸ Note the profound implications of this closed-system economic paradigm, for it necessitates that the Bilderberg and similar Groups must resort to active measures to suppress the scientific development of new theories and their allied technologies that would shift the world's energy supply — and hence the financial system — to a new basis, and a basis no longer needing to be reliant upon their own monopoly financial power to create the medium of exchange and credit. These active measures would include, but need not be limited to, the following:

- 1) Suppression of physics theories implying an "open systems" basis for energy, such as any hyper-dimensional theory, zero- point energy theory, and so on, that would lead to technologies tapping into them. Such theories are inherently open systems theories and the energy supplies they posit are virtually inexhaustible; hence the financial system would perforce undergo a dramatic metamorphosis, ending their financial money-and-credit creating monopoly, since finance itself would become an open system;
- 2) Promotion of physics theories in the public "marketplace of ideas" that are deliberately designed to "dead end," i.e., make practical technological access to such energy supplies "theoretically impossible" and thus close off scientific debate and discussion, i.e., physics itself is made to be a conceptually closed system;
- Suppression of individuals, groups, corporations, or countries developing such energy systems, whether standard and conventional nuclear energy, to more exotic energy sources such as controlled fusion and so-called "free energy" devices;
- 4) Promotion of so-called "energy-efficient" technologies that are basically nothing but expensive "upgrades" of the current technologies and energy systems, leaving their monopoly financial power intact and unthreatened.

These considerations lead almost inexorably to a consideration of the next sense of "closed systems," to the "conceptually closed system."

As has already been indicated, the type of physics actively promoted by the Group will be deliberately designed to "dead end," i.e., it will be one of two things. It will either be a closed-system physics, or an open-system physics that is impractical and even theoretically impossible to engineer for the foreseeable future. Hence, the Group's own internal dynamics will not only be

³⁸ Estulin, op. cit., p. 44.

conceptually closed to all such theories, but will extend itself across the range of human experience, and conceptualization, since a practically engineerable open-systems physics implies the democratization not only of energy, but its corollaries, finance and political power, across a very broad spectrum of people, as a greater mass of people would be lifted *up* to greater wealth, freedom, and prosperity. The Group, then, evidences the effect of its own closed-system physics, by advocating closed and monopolized systems of finance and politics. This was reflected in the fact that the Group recruits only those who share its view and goals, as we have seen.

And this highlights its first major weakness, for being committed rather unscientifically to such a closed system in which progress is to be shunned and suppressed, the Group shows that it is incapable of adaptability to changing circumstances that are not under its own control. In short, it cannot *evolve* and is therefore destined to stagnate, wither, and die.

This fact evidences a further problem that the Group has, and it is one to which I have averred in previous books and radio talk show interviews, and that is the "proliferation problem." Estulin outlines this problem in the following fashion:

Why is nuclear energy hated so much by the New World Order? According to John Coleman, a former British MI6 secret agent, nuclear power stations generating abundant cheap electricity are "The key to bringing Third World countries out of their backward state. With nuclear energy generating electricity in cheap and abundant supplies, Third World countries would gradually become independent of U.S. foreign aid, which keeps them in servitude, and begin to assert their sovereignty.

Less foreign aid means less control of a country's natural resources by the IMF, and greater freedom and independence for the people. It is this idea of developing nations taking charge of their own destinies that is repugnant to the Bilderbergers and their surrogates.

This was confirmed on page 13 of the Bilderberg 1955 General Report: "In the field of atomic energy, scientific discovery was continually overtaking itself.... It could not be excluded that the scientists would put the bomb into the hands of more and more people and so 'the atomic bomb would become the arm of the poor.' The same applied to the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, where we had almost to foresee the unforeseeable." 39

³⁹ Estulin, op. cit., pp. 44-45.

In other words, part of the concern of the Bilderbergers in the decade or so following World War II, was the apparent ease by which atomic energy — and hence atom bombs — could proliferate beyond their ability to control. It would, to put it mildly, be a political nightmare, as smaller nations could conceivably hold the rest of the world under a kind of nuclear blackmail. In short, *some* of their reasons for scientific suppression were indeed altruistic.

However, there all altruism ends, for a virtual Western monopoly on such weapons at that time in the immediate postwar period also gave the Group a final "threat of last resort" against the very people and world it sought and still seeks to enslave. And this brings us back to the other problem: open-systems physics and energy sources. As we shall see subsequently in this book, such systems are relatively easy things to engineer, and moreover, such a physics, if weaponized, would potentially be capable of making a hydrogen bomb look like a firecracker. The Group must therefore seek not only to suppress public exploration and development of this physics from a proliferation standpoint, but it must also seek to develop it privately for itself, giving it yet another monopoly on a technology of hegemony. This too, as we shall see, is yet another link to the ancient past.

There is one final consequence of such a closed-system view of physics, economics, and finance, and that is that it leads to perpetual war,⁴⁰ since everdwindling resources are being sought by ever more competing interests. Nor is the Group immune from this, since scarcity will inevitably bring about severe factional infighting, as one faction demands more resources than the projected "World Government" or "World Company" wishes to provide it.⁴¹ Eventually, within such a closed-system physico-economic order, the system must devour the world and finally itself.

It is, by its own lights and philosophy, inevitably doomed.

If anything emerges from these brief considerations it is this: in the emerging global community, an open-system physics is ultimately the key to open systems of economics, to open conceptual systems, and to open systems of politics and finance. This deep and profound relationship between physics, finance, and political order is, of course, not unknown to the Bilderberg Group or other such groups, as their own active suppression of such physics and cognate technologies attests. The real question that shall preoccupy us throughout the remainder of this book is exactly why that relationship should even exist, to outline its salient features, and to examine certain aspects of how it has manifest itself in history.

⁴⁰ Estulin, op. cit., p. 95.

⁴¹ Estulin mentions the case of the economic rape of Argentina by the banksters, for the simple reason that nuclear Argentina was supplying much of Mexico's own energy requirements, and doing so without going through the oil spigots controlled by the Group and its oilmen. Q.v. p. 45.

⁴² This active suppression and its connection to the banking interest will be explored more fully in subsequent chapters.

C. Unusual Guests at the First Meeting, and the Alternative Explanation: Detente

As previously indicated, the standard interpretation of the Group and its surrogates as a monolithic, omnicompetent and omnipotent bloc does not take into account some very significant facts that bear directly upon the interpretation of those early Bilderberger meetings, including especially the first ones ca. 1954–1960. These facts may be distinguished into three classes:

- 1) The presence of two unusual guests, with prominent Nazi backgrounds, at the first meetings;
- 2) The wider context of postwar survival of a Nazi International and its financial and political capital and objectives;
- 3) The occurrence of events subsequent to the first Bilderberg meeting indicative of some sort of understanding between the Anglo-American banking elite and the Nazi International, each of which had their own globalist agenda for world domination.

Each of these points must be examined in some detail in order to appreciate their significance for an understanding of at least one of the probable purposes for the establishment of the Bilderberg Group.

1. Two Prominent Guests with Nazi Backgrounds

Most researchers on the Bilderberg Group have noticed the presence of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands as the instigator and chairman of one of its first meetings in the 1950s, and some, Jim Marrs for example, have also noted that Bernhard was a former SS officer, as well as a vice president for the notorious and gargantuan German chemicals cartel I.G. Farben. ⁴³ But there is another significant figure present in those first meetings as well, and it is the combination of these two men that indicate there may have been yet another hidden purpose in the founding of the Bilderberg Group.

That man is Deutschebank chairman, Sovereign Military Order of Malta member, and I.G. Farben, Daimler-Benz, and Siemens board of directors member, Dr. Hermann Josef Abs. 44

In addition to these directorships on Germany's most powerful and

⁴³ See Jim Marrs, The Rise of the Fourth Reich: The Secret Societies that Threaten to Take Over America, p. 48.

⁴⁴ Estulin, op. cit., pp. 200–201. Estulin actually reproduces the Bilderberger documents on these pages. For Abs' membership in the Sovereign Military Order of Malta (SMOM) and directorship on the board of I.G. Farben, Daimler, and Siemens, see http://moversandshakersofthesmom.blogspot.com/2008/08/hermann-abs.html, p. 2.

largest bank and some of its largest corporations including Siemens and I.G. Farben, Abs, during his tenure as a partner of the private bank of Delbruck, Schickler and Co., located in Berlin, became a close associate of Nazi Party *Reichsleiter* and financial genius Martin Bormann, since Abs' private bank was the very bank that managed the accounts for the Reichschancellery, and thus paid Adolf Hitler's salary as Chancellor!⁴⁵

2. The Wider Context of the Postwar Nazi International and The Name "Bilderberger" Group

But there is a deeper implication to Abs' presence at the Bilderberg meetings, along with fellow I.G. Farben officer Prince Bernhard, than even this "friendly" relationship with Martin Bormann would indicate. This deeper implication is clearly suggested by the role that Deutschebank played in moving the massive amount of funds overseas that were a component of Martin Bormann's "Strategic Evacuation Plan," first outlined for the Nazi and German corporate leadership at a top secret meeting held in Strasbourg, France, in August of 1944.⁴⁶

As I wrote in one of my previous books, *Nazi International*, seven things emerged as a consequence of this meeting:

- Bormann basically confiscated any foreign reserves in the possession of German corporations and placed them under the control of the Nazi Party;
- 2) These funds in turn would be disbursed to corporations in aid of their fulfillment of the goals of the conference;
- 3) One primary goal was to establish "research bureaus" whose purpose, following the I.G. Farben N.W. 7 model, was to gather intelligence and steal foreign research as well as to conduct their own research;
- 4) Since these technical offices were to have their own Nazi Party liaison officer reporting directly to Bormann, it is clear that Bormann *intended* for his Nazi International to conduct not only espionage but *research* in its own right, under departments the "technical offices" of German corporations only very loosely connected to them;
- 5) Each such research bureau was to be established under a cloak of other activity, such as "investigating water resources";

⁴⁵ http://moversandshakersofthesmom.blogspot.com/2008/08/hermann-abs.html, p. 2.

⁴⁶ For the story of this meeting and its implications, see my Nazi International: The Nazis' Postwar Plan to Control Finance, Conflict, Physics, and Space (Adventures Unlimited Press, 2008), pp. 63–83.

6) The capital flight program was designed to see to it that Allied authorities did *not* get the most valuable German scientists, technicians, or knowledge, as represented in patents, all of which were to be transferred overseas to safe havens, thus indicating that Bormann, in the light of all the previously enumerated considerations, intended for the Party to continue *an independent line of scientific research under its own control*, all the while managing and sharing any information gained through its espionage activities with the involved German corporations, as the Party and Bormann saw fit.

And all this implies something else, something very obvious, and very significant:

7) Martin Bormann fully intended to survive the war in order to coordinate all these activities. ⁴⁷

Note the significant point of establishing "research bureaus" under the direction of Nazi Party liaison officers who, in turn, gathered intelligence, oversaw ongoing postwar Nazi research activities, and who reported directly to Bormann! By extension then, the presence of SS Officer Prince Bernhard as not only a founder of the Bilderberger Group, but as the first chairman of its first meeting, and the presence of Bormann's banker, Dr. Hermann Josef Abs, in later meetings, himself a Farben director along with Prince Bernhard, is a strong indicator that the Bilderberg Group may have been founded as yet another "liaison office" for Bormann's Nazi International, allowing it not only the opportunity to sit down behind closed doors and "exchange information" with its chief rival for power — the Anglo-American banking elite — but to maintain a constant flow of intelligence on its activities and goals.⁴⁸ It was, in short, a marriage of convenience to move and launder massive amounts of money through the Anglo-American elite's corporations and banks. And as with all such deals with the devil, Bormann's money also carried with it the implied threat that someday the "markers would come due."

There is some corroborative evidence for this interpretation even in Estulin's book itself:

⁴⁷ Joseph P. Farrell, Nazi International: The Nazis' Postwar Plan to Control Finance, Conflict, Physics, and Space (Adventures Unlimited Press, 2008), p. 76.

⁴⁸ Abs' easy access to West German Chancellors Konrad Adenauer, Ludwig Erhard, and Kurt Georg Kiesinger (a former member of Dr. Josef Göbbels' Propaganda Ministry!) may account for the fact that Bormann and his Nazi International were such hot political topics for West German politicians and prosecutors. Indeed, those prosecutors often would complain of their feeling that some hidden hand was directing the West German government, and inhibiting their efforts to bring Bormann and other top Nazis to justice. Abs, given his close contact before, during, and after the war, may have indeed been the go-between between Bormann and the postwar German governments.

Most reports contend the original members named their alliance the Bilderberg Group after the hotel where they made their covenant. Author Gyeorgos C. Hatonn, however, discovered that German-born Prince Bernhard was an officer in the Reiter SS Corp in the early 1930s and was on the board of an I.G. Farben subsidiary, Farben Bilder. In his book, Rape of the Constitution; Death of Freedom, Hatonn claims Prince Bernhard drew on his Nazi history in corporate management to encourage the "super secret policy-making group to call themselves the Bilderbergers after Farben Bilder, in memory of the Farben executives' initiative to organize Heinrich Himmler's "Circle of Friends" — elite wealth-building leaders who amply rewarded Himmler for his protection under National Socialist programs, from the early days of Hitler's popularity through to Nazi Germany's defeat. The royal Dutch family discreetly buried this part of Prince Bernhard's background when, after the war, he became a top official in Royal Dutch Shell, a Dutch-British conglomerate. Today, this rich European oil company forms part of the inner circle of the Bilderberg elite. 49

There, however, Estulin leaves matters, never to return to the potential implications this information signals.

These potential implications are signaled, once again, by Abs' presence as a Bilderberger, and to see what it is, we have to look a little closer at the postwar relationship between him, Bormann, and the North American faction of the Bilderberg Group that is implicated in a little-known incident.

3. An Event Indicative of an Understanding between the Anglo-American Corporate Globalist Elite and the Nazi International

This incident is a clear indicator that the Bilderberg Group's early founding was for the purposes of striking a kind of "détente" between the two old rivals, the Nazi International and the Anglo-American elite, since both shared similar goals, and both had access to a *lot* of money. The incident was disclosed by longtime CBS journalist and Ed Morrow associate Paul Manning, in his book *Martin Bormann: Nazi in Exile.* Manning recounts a little-known effort by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Jackson, who had obtained fame as America's chief prosecutor during the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunals, and President Harry S. Truman, to track down the Nazi Party *Reichsleiter.* I recounted this effort in my book *The Nazi International* as follows:

⁴⁹ Etsulin, op. cit., p. 20.

Paul Manning, a journalist and longtime associate and friend of the famous CBS newsman Ed Morrow, mentioned Bormann's presence in Bariloche province, but did not connect his appearance with the Richter fusion project. Manning begins by noting that President Truman himself became involved in the hunt for Bormann in 1948, three long years *after* Bormann supposedly died trying to escape Berlin, according to the "official standard" history:

On June 16, 1948, President Truman became involved in the hunt for Martin Bormann. Robert H. Jackson, who had once taken a leave from the Supreme Court to serve as U.S. chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, wrote to the president that a quiet search should be made by the FBI for Bormann in South America.

"My suggestion, therefore," he wrote, "is that the FBI be authorized to pursue thoroughly discreet inquiries of a preliminary nature in South America.... I have submitted this summary to Mr. Hoover and am authorized to say that it meets with his approval. You may inform him of your wishes directly or through me, as you prefer." 50

The choice of the FBI to do the investigation is perhaps significant. Under American federal law after Truman signed the National Security Act of 1947 that created the CIA and NSA, the FBI was restricted to intelligence operations on American soil. All operations on foreign soil fell under the jurisdiction of the CIA. So why would Jackson have urged President Truman to undertake an investigation in South America through the FBI? After all, Truman himself signed the law into existence and knew full well its contents.

The answer lies once again in the fact that the CIA, which, under Zurich OSS station chief Allen Dulles during the war, had negotiated a highly secret deal with the head of German military intelligence on the Eastern Front, General Reinhard Gehlen, to turn over — lock, stock, and Nazi — Gehlen's entire network to the nominal oversight of the American intelligence community, leaving Gehlen in charge of its actual day-to-day operations. In other words, before the ink was even dry on the National Security Act of 1947, the CIA's "civilian character" had already been compromised in the most egregious way, since its entire operational desk in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and to a great extent elsewhere as well, was staffed by a network of Nazis! Needless to say, then, the CIA would not be the best instrumentality to investigate Bormann's possible presence in Latin America! Jackson's request also suggests something even darker:

⁵⁰ Paul Manning, Martin Bormann: Nazi in Exile (Lyle Stuart, Inc. 1981), p. 204.

that both he and Truman *knew* of the extent of Nazi penetration of the CIA, and therefore of its untrustworthiness as an investigative agency for postwar Nazi activity.

In any case, as Manning observes:

"The presidential authorization was given, and John Edgar Hoover assigned the investigation to his most experienced and skillful agent in South America, who proved that he was just that by eventually obtaining copies of the Martin Bormann file that were being held under strict secrecy by Argentina's Minister of the Interior in the Central de Intelligencia. When the file (now in my possession) was received at FBI headquarters, it revealed that the Reichsleiter had indeed been tracked for years. One report covered his whereabouts from 1948 to 1961, in Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil and Chile. The file revealed that he had been banking under his own name from his office in Germany in Deutsche Bank of Buenos Aires since 1941; that he held one joint account with the Argentinian dictator Juan Perón, and on August 4, 5, and 14, 1967, had written checks on demand accounts in First National City Bank (Overseas Division) of New York, The Chase Manhattan Bank, and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., all cleared through Deutsche Bank of Buenos Aires."51

Bormann's wartime contact with Deutsche Bank bigwig Dr. Hermann Abs, and the connections to the international financial interests of Morgan and Rockefeller via their big New York banks, was paying big dividends, for Bormann quite apparently did not even have to *hide* his identity, but could sign and cash checks under his own name through some of the largest and most well-known banks in America as late as 1967! ⁵²

Observe carefully the dynamic here:

- 1) Bormann has accounts *after* the war in large American banks representing the Rockefeller-Morgan interest;
- 2) He is able to draft checks on those accounts and cash them under his own name 22 years after the end of the war;
- 3) Those checks are cleared through his bank, Deutschebank, through its local Buenos Aires office in Argentina!

We have thus a Bormann-Abs-Rockefeller network, and this clearly implies that the two financial elites, represented by their respective delegations to

⁵¹ Manning, Martin Bormann: Nazi in Exile, pp. 204–205, emphasis added.

⁵² Farrell, The Nazi International (Adventures Unlimited Press, 2008), pp. 302–304.

those early Bilderberg meetings, have reached some sort of *modus vivendi*. The question is, why?

4. Closed Systems, Open Systems, and Further Possible Reasons for the Détente

A clue to the answer is afforded in part by the fact that the immediate postwar goals of the Nazi International and the Anglo-American elite are one and the same: the creation of a European federation under German economic dominance. Jim Marrs, in his bestselling book *The Rise of the Fourth Reich*, puts it this way:

After the war a devastated Europe looked to Germany for economic leadership. The economic steps taken that became the Common Market took the shape of prewar Nazi plans. "(S)omehow the Gernans had the answer originally in 1942 when they were melding the economic institutions of the Continent into their own design," noted Manning.

It is interesting to note that the present European Union (EU) began as merely economic measures.

. . .

The European Economic Community, better known as the Common Market, was established in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome.... George McGhee, a member of the secretive Bilderberg Group and former U.S. ambassador to West Germany acknowledged that "the Treaty of Rome, which brought the Common Market into being, was nurtured at Bilderberg meetings." ⁵³

And needless to say, the ultimate goal of world domination was a goal shared both by the North American Faction and the Nazi International, and hence, both could afford to make common cause, to come to an agreement of "détente" and "coexistence" at those first Bilderberg Group meetings.

But there is yet *another* reason such a détente was not only sought by both factions, but in a sense, altogether necessary: money. The rebuilding of Europe, not to mention its integration, would require money, and lots of it, and there were two groups — The North American Bilderberg faction, and the Nazi International — that had it in abundance. For Bormann to "grow" the substantial monies that his Nazi Party had plundered from Europe, he would have to have access to the international banking community and its

⁵³ Jim Marrs, The Rise of the Fourth Reich: The Secret Societies that Threaten to Take Over America (William Morrow, 2008), pp. 215–216.

banks in Britain and North America. Conversely, such vast influx of liquid cash and hard commodities such as gold, diamonds, and platinum, which Bormann's Nazi International had in abundance,⁵⁴ would constitute a reserve that would greatly expand the Rockefeller-Morgan-Rothschild banks' ledger credit-making ability, enriching them in the process.

It was, inevitably, a "détente" made in banksters' heaven.

And Bilderberg was the result.

There is, however, a final reason for the détente, one that once again demonstrates the deep connection of finance and physics.

For Bormann's Nazi International to maintain this détente for such a long period after the war — after all, according to Manning and the Argentine intelligence service, he cashed checks on Rockefeller-Morgan banks via Deutschebank in 1967 — he would have to have had powerful coercive "leverage" with which to ensure that the Anglo-American faction lived up to its part of the deal. Part of this no doubt came from the implicit threat afforded by the vast intelligence resources available to him: General Gehlen's old German military intelligence unit, now the nucleus of West Germany's Bundesnachrichtendienst, the Nazi Party's own significant intelligence network, and so on. The mere existence of such a network would convey the threat that if the other faction did not behave according to their agreements, its leaders could be very easily assassinated. 55 There is, however, another bit of leverage Bormann's Nazi International controlled, and it was one piece of leverage that its rival North American faction dearly wished to possess: alternative physics.

Over the course of four previous books on wartime Nazi secret weapons research — Reich of the Black Sun, The SS Brotherhood of the Bell, Secrets of the Unified Field, and The Nazi International — I have detailed the story of the Nazi Bell device, a hyper-dimensional physics device being researched under the auspices of the SS departments Entwicklungstelle-IV(Development Area IV), Forschung, Entwicklung, und Patente (Research, Development, and Patents), and SS General Hans Kammler's super-secret weapons black projects think-tank, the Kammlerstab. As the mission brief of the Entwicklungstelle IV was to develop free energy and to make Germany independent of foreign oil, and as the latter two departments were responsible for the Bell itself (a device I believe to have been designed for a threefold purpose: to investigate that same "free energy," to explore the possibilities of advanced field propulsion concepts, and finally, as a weapon that had the potential to make even the

⁵⁴ See my *Nazi International*, pp. 64–66, 82–83, 176–177.

⁵⁵ Not to mention the blackmail potential offered by the "détente deal" itself!

⁵⁶ See my Reich of the Black Sun, pp. 99–107; SS Brotherhood of the Bell, pp. 144–148, 170–171.

⁵⁷ See my SS Brotherhood of the Bell, pp. 170–171.

largest thermonuclear bombs pale by comparison for destructive potential),⁵⁸ this device and the alternative physics it represented and embodied were a clear threat to the closed-systems approach *of at least the North American* faction within the Bilderberg Group and similar groups. As I also detail in *The Nazi International*, Bormann saw to it that while the Allies and Soviets received an almost equal and stalemating division of the technological spoils of the Third Reich, this device he retained for the Nazi International, and continued a line of independent investigation of its physics.⁵⁹

This independent investigation was headquartered in Argentina, near the remote city of San Carlos de Bariloche in Rio Negro province, some 900 miles southwest of Buenos Aires. Ostensibly a project investigating techniques for controlling thermonuclear fusion, it had evidently achieved some success, as dictator Juan Perón made an announcement in 1951 to this effect. Further investigation, however, revealed that the ultimate goal of the project was far beyond this, as the project's head, Dr. Ronald Richter, viewed controlled fusion and plasma processes as a way to manipulate and the zero point energy, the fabric of space-time itself. 61

For our purposes here, however, it is important to note that the United States shows an interest in Richter's project some four years after it was shut down by Bormann and his Nazi International. This fact, plus the fact, according to Bell researcher Igor Witkowski, that after the war the United States made every effort to reconstruct the personnel team that worked on the Bell, and that it also even went so far as to launch a military commando raid into Czechoslovakia in 1946 to recover documents doubtless relating to General Kammler's secret weapons group, is a strong indication that the Anglo-American faction knew in a general fashion of the existence of this alternative physics in postwar Nazi hands, and was attempting to recover as much of it for themselves as possible, and break Bormann's monopoly hold over it and restore a "balance of power," albeit a covert one, between the two factions. Needless to say, there is also every indication that the Soviets

See my SS Brotherhood of the Bell, pp. 141–308, and Secrets of the Unified Field, pp. 238–288.

⁵⁹ See my *The Nazi International*, pp. 85–136; 348–350, 382.

⁶⁰ Ibid., pp. 249-274.

⁶¹ Ibid, pp. 275-350, particularly pp. 316-317; 343.

⁶² Ibid., pp. 278-298.

⁶³ Witkowski, The Truth About the Wunderwaffe, p. 260,

⁶⁴ See my Secrets of the Unified Field, pp. 296–312.

⁶⁵ Yet another factor is worth considering in this respect, and that is my interpretation of the Roswell event on the basis of the internal evidence of the MJ-12 documents as having been perhaps the crash of something Nazi. (Q.v. my Reich of the Black Sun, pp. 274–330; and The SS Brotherhood of the Bell, pp. 311–384.) If this be true, then the North American Faction, through the agency of its surrogate, the U.S. government and military, had yet another clue indicating the postwar Nazi possession of this physics, and its continued development of it. As such, it had yet another impetus to seek and recover as much of the original Nazi documentation and personnel as it could, and, failing that, to embark on its own programs

and Allies began a crash program after the war to investigate similar lines of physics for themselves. 66

This indicates a possible final reason for the détente: Bormann's Nazi International could literally dangle portions of that physics and its cognate technologies before his erstwhile allies' noses, and dole it out piecemeal, if he so chose, in return for "favors." And this hints at a potential internal dynamic within the factions represented by the Bilderberg Group, for each faction would seek not only to suppress *public* development of such physics and technologies, but also seek to inhibit *the other faction's* development of it as well.

5. An Analogy of the Détente: The 1939 Nazi-Soviet Pact

An apt analogy of this situation is afforded by the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939, the pact that secretly divided Poland into Nazi and Soviet "spheres of influence" and made World War II possible. Both regimes being what they were, both took cynical advantage of the geopolitical situation, fully knowing that at some future time the two nations would probably come to blows. The pact was simply a "détente," a "coexistence" wherein both sides agreed not to go to war with each other, allowing a period of time during which each could build up its forces to do precisely that!

For reasons that were in part outlined in the prologue and to be explored subsequently, this author believes that within the last decade or so, there are distinct signs that that the postwar détente within the Bilderberg Group is breaking down, and that there is quiet, though very serious, covert war being waged between the various factions of that international corporate elite.⁶⁷

6. Closed Systems, Globalization, New Energy Sources, and Outer Space

But what are the practical implications of this "closed system" approach to physics and economics?

For the conspirators adopting them and imposing them on the rest of the world, they are very simple. In the first instance, that of "globalization,"

to acquire the physics and technology for itself.

⁶⁶ For the Soviet interest, see my SS Brotherhood of the Bell, pp. 203–236, and The Philosophers' Stone (Feral House, 2009), section four; for the American pursuit, see Paul A. LaViolette's excellent study of off-the-books projects in antigravity field propulsion in the U.S.A., Secrets of Antigravity Propulsion: Tesla, UFOs, and Classified Aerospace Technology (Bear & Co., 2008), pp. 42–259.

⁶⁷ As yet another sign that this may be the case, one should also consider the allegation of authors Richard C. Hoagland and Mike Bara in their *New York Times* bestseller, *Dark Mission: The Secret History of NASA*, wherein they present evidence that by the time of the Apollo lunar missions, the Nazi faction had become the dominant and most influential group within the Agency, competing against the other two factions: Magicians, and Masons, both groups with strong ties to the Anglo-American establishment.