

Chapter 7

Lessons Learnt from History: Analysis of Past Transitions and Transformations

Odile Schwarz-Herion

Abstract Although the GSG depicts future global scenarios, similar transformations and transitions including barbarization and reform scenarios as well as the creation of new paradigms could be observed over the course of the past five centuries. Such changes do not always happen purely accidentally, but are often artificially triggered or steered by ambitious and influential individuals, dynasties, and powerful entities. Looking back in history, dramatic transformations in several parts of the globe were mainly influenced by Western powers. Sometimes, those who have the networks and the money to steer transformations have studied history profoundly enough to provoke certain patterns. Frequently, invisible driving forces and players hide behind visible transformations; transformations themselves are sometimes largely invisible, carefully hidden from the public eye. Notwithstanding, there is a certain dynamics in human relations and reactions, partly depending from cultural characteristics, so that envisioned transformations can succeed, fail, or end up with a compromise. In many cases, hidden power players steered and still steer transformations and transitions by economic means.

Keywords Reactionary movements • Holy Alliance • Nationalism • Imperialism • Federal Reserve • Bolshevik Revolution • Military-industrial complex • Stay-Behind-Armies • Economic Hit Men (EHM)

The World is governed by very different personages from what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes. (Disraeli 1844).

Having this statement of Benjamin Disraeli, England's first Jewish Prime Minister, in mind, this chapter will show how politics and the economy have often been influenced from behind the scenes and how some transformations have been completely hidden from the public eye. Since the coverage of all significant historical changes would go beyond the scope of this book, only some representative examples of

O. Schwarz-Herion (✉)
Director and CEO, Dres. Schwarz-Herion KG Detective Agency, Gutenbergstraße 5,
76275 Ettlingen, Germany
e-mail: EOKK.Black@t-online.de

significant transitions and transformations are chosen to shed some light on hidden movers and agents – mainly from Western history as especially Western powers have shaped human history since the late middle-ages and even more so since 1500.

7.1 Drivers and Consequences of Representative Transformations and Transitions

7.1.1 Drivers and Consequences of Reformation and Counter-Reformation

The reformation was initiated by a person with innovative ideas and implemented step by step by reasonable strategies. The visible driving forces behind the reformation were Luther's anger about obvious grievances in the Catholic Church (especially the abuse of centralized power, i.e., the Primate of the Pope) and the wide distribution of his innovative ideas in programmatic pamphlets. The desire of Germany's Sovereigns to optimize their power by becoming independent from the Pope was additionally convenient. All drivers together created synergy effects, culminating in a successful fight of the protestants against the power abuse of the Church Establishment and its worldly allies, shaping a transformation towards a new paradigm by removing the religious monopoly of the Catholic Church in Western countries, and finally leading to the creation of a new confession offering the possibility to choose between two different confessions. Although the lower Estates, especially the peasants, didn't immediately benefit from the reformation (see Sect. 3.1), Luther's successful fight against a previously centralized power was an encouraging example for the general possibility to limit the influence and potential power abuse of a seemingly overwhelming central power.

This innovative transformation soon triggered the counter-reformation by reactionary forces, resulting into a bloody fight between Catholics and Protestants, leading to a European war lasting three decades with a spiral of violence and a breakdown of civilized life forms ("Breakdown" as variant 1 of Barbarization) which left millions of innocent civilians dead and made wide areas of Middle-Europe inhabitable as vast tracts of land got devastated. Afterwards, the gap between the privileged class (Sovereigns, high nobility, and high clergy) and the underprivileged class (the exploited peasants) (see Sect. 3.1) widened even further, thus leading to Barbarization in variant 2 ("Fortress World").

The movers behind the counter-reformation had been the Jesuits, founded by St. Ignatius who saw himself in the tradition of the crusaders, was "one of the strangest types of monk-soldier ever engendered by the Catholic World" (Paris 1983), and considered himself a "Knight of the Virgin Mary", determined to re-establish the power of the Catholic Church (Brownlee 1857). However, St. Ignatius' visions and missionary zeal as internal factors and his psychological influence on others alone might not have led to the desired results.

The military organization of the Jesuits and their acknowledgement by Pope Paul III in 1540 after they had granted him unconditional obedience, serving him as personal secret service, secret police, and army (Fülöp-Miller 1929), became important success factors facilitating the implementation of St. Ignatius' plans. Additionally to influencing the general public by sermons, the activities of the Jesuits as personal educators of young people from influential families and as confessors at courts (Goerlitz et al. 1982; Fülöp-Miller 1929) gave them the opportunity to manipulate influential persons and potential blackmailing leverage over monarchs and Princes. Nevertheless, the Jesuits did not manage to re-establish the previous power and the religious monopoly of the Catholic Church.

After some Sovereigns started to get suspicious towards the Jesuits, the Jesuits started to hide behind 1,000 masks, pretending to be Brahmans among Brahmans, protestants among protestants, scholars among scholars, etc., always adapting to the circles which they were infiltrating (Fülöp-Miller 1929). Fülöp-Miller cites some examples, e.g., a Jesuit, who infiltrated the court of the Protestant King Friedrich III of Sweden in the mask of a protestant theologian or Jesuits who married protestant monarchs to Catholic Princesses (Fülöp-Miller 1929). The Jesuits even won the confidence of Buddhists by participating in their ceremonies (Fülöp-Miller 1929).

Since the Jesuits were perceived as a threat, the Order of the Jesuits got prohibited in 1773 by Pope Clemens XIV due to pressure from several monarchs (Paris 1983; Fülöp-Miller 1929). Three years later, on May 1, 1776, the Jesuit-educated Adam Weishaupt founded the "Bavarian Illuminati", an enlightened secret society (seemingly) opposing the Jesuits who were still feared as a dangerous underground society (Paris 1983; Fülöp-Miller 1929). The Bavarian Illuminati applied the same tools as the Jesuits by spying on the members of their own order and exercising mind-control over them. Finally, the Bavarian Illuminati got also prohibited by Bavarian Royal decree in 1784 (Fülöp-Miller 1929).

According to the book "Macht und Geheimnis der Jesuiten" (Power and Secret of the Jesuits) whose content is fully acknowledged by representatives of all the major schools of thought including the Jesuits themselves (Fülöp-Miller 1929), the centuries since the establishment of the Societas Jesu (SJ) have been the most formative ones for the development of humankind (Fülöp-Miller 1929; Paris 1983). This statement holds true until today.

7.1.2 Visible and Hidden Drivers and Consequences of the American and the French Revolution

The visible driving forces behind the American War of Independence have been mentioned in Sect. 3.2. The invisible driver, however, was that in 1751 the privately controlled Bank of England took influence on the English King and Parliament to pass a law prohibiting the colonies from using their paper money ("Colonial Scrip") before passing an even harsher law in 1763. Many people in

the colonies fell into debt because they were forced to use gold and silver as a means of payment which led to debt based money in the colonies, filling them with unemployment and beggars – a phenomenon which had already existed in England, but had previously been unknown in the colonies (Tise 2010).

According to Benjamin Franklin, the colonies would generally have been ready to pay some tax on tea, if the people had not been so severely impoverished due to the bad influence of English bankers on the parliament, causing anger towards England in the North American colonies. Thomas Jefferson stated: “I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a monied aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power (of money) should be taken away from the banks and restored to the people to whom it properly belongs” (Tise 2010). So, the American Revolution was not only a revolution against the English Crown but also against the privately controlled Bank of England.

The support of the colonies by France and other loyal allies led to America’s victory. The British Crown who had wasted its money and spoilt its reputation by using enslaved mercenaries from Germany, captured with brutal methods and sold to the British Crown by some German Sovereigns (Steinmann 1857; Kinder et al. 2011), suffered a crushing defeat. The British Crown and those German Sovereigns who sold these mercenaries had been publicly criticized for this kind of inhuman slavery, among others, by the French Count Mirabeau (the later initiator of the French revolution) in leaflets and by the British parliamentarian Lord Chatham in a public speech in which he expressly motivated the Americans to fight against England in favor of human rights (Steinmann 1857). A special feature of the American War of Independence (“American Revolution”) was the fact that it was not a fight between two Sovereigns as in most other previous wars, but that a people (American colonists) fought and won a battle against a Sovereign (the British King), developing an identity of their own as a proud nation.

The inspiration by the American Revolution and the anger of all estates in France about their lack of political power were the initial drivers of the French revolution. The economic crisis due to poor harvest and state debts (Kinder et al. 2011) added to this situation (see Sect. 3.2).

Every estate had its own motive apart from the common goal to abolish the absolutism: The nobility wanted to increase its own influence, the bourgeois middle-class strived for equality and political participation, and the urban underclass as well as the peasants didn’t want to be exploited by the royal administration anymore (Bergeron et al. 1975).

The strongest agent of the revolution was the French nobility due to their hostile attitude towards the absolutism and their inspiration by the enlightenment movement (Bergeron et al. 1975). Nevertheless, nobility cooperated with the third estate (see Sect. 3.2) to establish the New France. La Fayette was at the top of the National Guard and thus at the top of Paris. The second and the third estate cooperated with each other, jointly striving for empowerment (Bergeron et al. 1975).

The French revolution passed several stages (transitions) – first arriving at a constitutional monarchy, then passing a republic, coupled with a military dictatorship (Jacobins), and finally leading to once another republic under the leadership of the *Directoire*. The most violent stage of the French Revolution was the dictatorship of the Jacobins after foreign pressure due to the Prussian commander's threat against the revolutionaries had radicalized the revolution (Goerlitz et al. 1982), leading to the King's beheading. This shows that foreign interference can worsen and further destabilize a situation in a country during the period of revolution. After the last stage of the revolution, the republic under the *Directoire* gradually developed into a dictatorship under Napoléon (see Sect. 3.2). Finally, the revolution had not reached the desired final result because it had been used by Napoleon, an ambitious person from low nobility, to satisfy his personal ambition.

Notwithstanding, the revolution had triggered some changes:

- French people developed a new identity as a people in their fight against their own monarch and against foreign sovereigns, partly due to the Jacobins' ability to motivate the people to a "Levée en Masse" and partly due to Napoleon's victory over foreign sovereigns (Goerlitz et al. 1982).
- Napoleon legally established equality before the law and personal freedom in France, spread liberal ideas all over Europe, and inspired reforms in Prussia (e.g., the establishment of freedom of trade, the overcoming of the feudalism by the abolition of serfdom of the peasants, and the Jewish emancipation)
- The states belonging to Napoleon's dominion replaced the former education monopoly of the Jesuits by state education.
- A new ruling class had been formed: New Napoleon-created aristocracy, big bourgeoisie, and old nobility became the new ruling class which did not even change when the Bourbons temporarily returned to the French throne after Napoleon's defeat in Waterloo (Kinder et al. 2011). So, the previously second and third estate had turned into the first estate. The lower estates got empowered to some extent.

7.1.3 Visible and Hidden Drivers and Consequences of the Congress of Vienna and the European Revolutions

Similar to the counter-reformation in the field of religion, the Congress of Vienna was also a reactionary revision of innovative movements. Metternich, the son of a Rhenish Sovereign Prince, once deposed and expropriated by Napoleon, had personal motives to oppose revolutionary movements. Since Metternich saw that the Revolutionary War was no ordinary war, but a war of the poor against the rich, he considered it Austria's duty to defend the counter-revolution (Bergeron et al. 1975). In 1814, when the Congress of Vienna started, Pope Pius VII allowed the

re-establishment of the Jesuits after their prohibition more than 40 years ago (Kinder et al. 2011; Bergeron et al. 1975).

The reactionary movement was additionally strengthened by the literature of some romantic writers (Novalis, Thieck, Sir Walter Scott, etc.) who deified and featured the middle-ages and Catholicism in a romantically-transfigured way, opposing most ideas of progress and enlightenment. The awakening of religious feelings in the Catholic Church and in Protestantism (Pietism) was promoted by the sovereigns as the religious movements guaranteed them hardworking and obedient subjects and supported the class society. The pietistic movement, supporting the alleged “divine” right of kings and denouncing freedom and equality as the work of Satan was, inter alia, initiated by the pietistic German-Baltic Juliane von Krüdener who represented Tsar Alexander I at the Congress of Vienna and who was one of the drivers behind the formation of the Holy Alliance (Flathe 1883; Bergeron et al. 1975). Moreover, many people felt attracted by occult masonic lodges, e.g., by high-degree-lodges according to the Scottish Rite with para-religious mysticism, additionally fostering reactionary movements (Bergeron et al. 1975). All these factors led to the solidarity of rulers against revolutionary and national movements (Barbarization variant 2 where uprisings were contained by authority).

In response to this repressive system, three big revolutionary waves emerged in Europe within the period of 1817–1848. In the first revolutionary wave (1817–1829), only Greece succeeded. In its revolution against the Ottoman Empire, Greece was supported morally and militarily equally by conservative and liberal “Philhellenes” from all over Europe (volunteer organizations as well as French, British, and Russian fleet squadrons) and ultimately freed from the Ottoman rule, leading to the sovereignty of Greece in 1830 and the dissolution of the Holy Alliance. Especially the Russian Tsar had supported the revolutionary movement due to his solidarity with the Orthodox Greek faith because he considered religious solidarity more important than authoritarian solidarity. Thus, idealistic motives had triumphed over realpolitik, facilitating further revolutionary movements in Europe.

The second wave of revolution in Europe began in 1830 with the July Revolution in France, promoted by Thiers (the editor of the “National”) and by La Fayette. This revolution did not lead to the desired Republic, but replaced an ultra-conservative monarch by an economically liberal one, the “Citizen King” Louis Philippe: The parole “Enriches-vous” became the new motto of France’s civil upper classes (Hilgemann and Kinder 1986).

In Germany, the implementation of revolutions was especially difficult: Actually, at least 35 single revolutions would have been needed to rise up against the leadership elite due to the multitude of ruling princes and foreign monarchs ruling via personal unions (the British and the Danish king). In Austria, a successful revolution would have necessarily led to the dissolution of the state itself because Austria was a multi-ethnic country.

In 1848, the third wave of revolution emerged: The February Revolution broke out in France because King Louis Philippe had exclusively strengthened the possession bourgeoisie: in Alexis de Tocqueville’s opinion, the government resembled a

“corrupt stock corporation” (Hilgemann and Kinder 1986). After an initial success, the violent suppression of the Paris riots against the closure of the national workshops traumatized the general public (see Sect. 3.5). The National Workshops had been inefficient, leading to a tax increase, annoying both the bourgeoisie and the peasant proprietors who felt exploited by people who seemed unwilling to work (Bulle 1890). As the solidarity between the different classes was missing, the revolution was doomed to failure, leading to Louis Napoleon’s overwhelming election success and the re-establishment of a monarchy by Louis Napoleon who would later on become Napoleon III (Kinder et al. 2011).

In sum, the 1848 Revolution of Europe failed due to the generally superior military power of the ruling class and people’s discouragement because of the traumatizing crackdown of the Paris Riots which had not been induced by a despotic monarch but by the possession bourgeoisie.

7.1.4 Nationalism and Imperialism

After the war of 1870, a constitution according to the *Paulskirche* paradigm was created in Germany by Bismarck in 1871 (see Sect. 3.7). Bismarck strengthened the German people’s national consciousness. Following the war of 1870, France became finally a republic. After 1870, nationalist movements increased everywhere and civil society gained confidence, whereas the Catholic Church, especially the Jesuits, were marginalized (especially in Italy, Germany, and France).

In continuation of the colonial policy of the sixteenth to eighteenth century, the exaggeration of nationalism led to imperialism – particularly towards the end of the nineteenth century. Based on the ideas of Social Darwinism and racism with the juxtaposition of supposedly high quality and supposedly inferior “races”, many people considered their own nation or ethnicity superior to others and wanted to gain control over other nations (Kinder et al. 2011; Goerlitz et al. 1982). Especially in the U.K., economic and political interests merged with the puritan conviction to promote progress and civilization throughout the globe. Disraeli, for example, demanded an aggressive imperialist policy realm against opposition from the Liberals in 1872. This faith of being the chosen people (Thomas Carlyle) led to a pursuit of power. Typical representatives of expansive imperialism using or promoting military power included Disraeli, Carlyle, Dilke, and Cecil Rhodes. The heyday of imperialism coincided with the heyday of big capitalism. Therefore, imperialist policies were usually coupled with the interest to extend the realm of one’s own economic reign. All major countries of the world (first Britain, then the U.S., afterwards France, and later on Germany) shared most of the earth’s surface among them with the help of this imperialist policy, causing new conflicts almost everywhere in the world. European problems took a backseat in comparison. The imperialist competition between the great powers was one of the reasons for the outbreak of WWI (Kinder et al. 2011).

7.1.5 Social Problems and Solving Approaches: Communism as a Theoretical Paradigm vs. Social Reforms

The rise of capitalism, inspired by industrialization and imperialism, provoked socialist and communist movements against the growing social injustice due to the excesses of industrialization in the second half of the nineteenth century. Two Germans from the wealthy and educated Bourgeoisie (Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx) became aware of the fact that the industrial proletariat had nothing but their labor power.

Friedrich Engels, the son of a wealthy manufacturer had won deep insights into the miserable labor conditions in English factories, especially in his father's branch in Manchester, and criticized the severe human right violations in industry due to the exploitation of the working class, including the cruel treatment of child laborers. Marx, the son of a lawyer, was blood-related to a wealthy banking dynasty, had a PhD in philosophy, and was active as a journalist in the European revolution of 1848. In 1848, Engels and Marx wrote "Das Manifest der kommunistischen Partei" on behalf of the League of Communists, developing the following doctrine: Previous history was determined by class struggles. The last fight is the fight between bourgeoisie and proletariat. All means of production should be in the hands of the workers; Marx and Engels demand the socialization of the means of production. The union of the proletarians is the preparation for the revolution and will finally lead through the dictatorship of the proletariat into a classless society (Marx and Engels 1848).

In 1867, Marx published the first volume of his work "Das Kapital" (a book consisting of three volumes), developing the theory of surplus value: In the capitalist society, the worker, selling his labor power as commodity to the entrepreneur, produces more than he earns; the entrepreneur retains this surplus value as his profit, leading to the accumulation of capital while leading to the impoverishment of the proletariat. Marx argued that overproduction made the capitalist industry crash regularly, leading to crises (Marx 1867). Interestingly, Marx forgot to mention the high surplus value created by interest rates of banks providing loans.

In England and France, there were some modest attempts to mitigate the worst excesses of industrialization by labor law, e.g., by restricting the working hours for children and by fostering trade unions. Since 1871, Germany under Bismarck took a leading role in the creation of socially-oriented legislation in favor of the working class which did not only lead to a significant economic upturn but also to a certain degree of social peace in internal affairs, creating a win-win situation. Due to legal regulation, communist ideas had little chance to be implemented in Western Europe. This might have been one of the reasons why communist revolutions didn't succeed in Germany.

Communism, originally a merely theoretical concept, would be put into practice for the first time in Russia under Lenin after the Bolshevik revolution had succeeded in 1917 due to foreign assistance (see Sect. 7.1.6) and then under his Jesuit-educated successor Joseph Stalin (Mayer 2013). This political system would later on be imported into all countries of the Eastern Bloc after WWII and even later, inter alia,

in China under Mao. In sum, the basically misanthrope communist system killed over 100 million people worldwide (Fabian n.d.; Radunski 2012). The disastrous impact of communism on the social capital and on the natural environment has also been described in Chap. 4 where communism has been exposed as a fortress world scenario, consisting of a tiny powerful and wealthy party elite on the one hand and a poor, starving, and suppressed population on the other hand.

7.1.6 Analysis of the Political Situation from 1910 to 1945

In 1913, the Federal Reserve, a private banking cartel, was established in the U.S. Already three years ago, in November 1910, a group of London based international bankers¹ met at Jekyll Island, Georgia. Within two weeks, they elaborated the Banking Act, later known as the Aldrich plan or the Federal Reserve Act. The goal was to gain control of the money and the credit of the people of the U.S. The name “Central Bank” was intentionally avoided. Nevertheless, the core aim was to develop a system that would fulfill the main functions of a central bank which should be owned by private individuals who would profit from ownership of shares (Mullins 1983; Griffin 2002). The Aldrich plan was promoted by a nationwide propaganda campaign beginning in 1910. Three leading U.S. universities were used to boost the campaign. The national banks were made to contribute to a fund to convince the general public that this plan would be enacted into law by the congress (Griffin 2002).

Shortly before the Aldrich plan was supposed to be pushed through at the congress on December 22, 1913, (Griffin 2002), the congressman Charles Lindbergh² stood up and declared: “This Act establishes the most gigantic trust on earth. When the president signs this bill, the invisible government by the Monetary Power will be legalized...The people must make a declaration of independence to relieve themselves from the Monetary Power...Wallstreeters could not cheat us if you senators and representatives did not make a humbug of Congress ...The worst legislative crime of the ages is perpetrated by this banking bill” (Mullins 1983).

President Wilson signed the Act one day later on December 23, 1913, under the name “Federal Reserve Act”. The name “Federal Reserve Banks” in the act was obviously chosen to pretend that it concerned the establishment of a federal institution while concealing the fact that it was actually a cartel of private banks (Mullins 1983; Griffin 2002). The year after the establishment of the Federal Reserve, WWI started.

In 1916, the U. S. decided to expand their banking system in Russia and in Eastern Europe; Germany wanted to end the war in the East as soon as possible. The economics professor and Stanford historian Anthony C. Sutton comes up with an abundance of unique documents, providing irrefutable evidence that the major U.S. banks (in short: “Wall Street”) gave massive financial support to the

¹ Among them Nelson W. Aldrich, Benjamin Strong, and Paul M. Warburg (Griffin 2002).

² The grandfather of the so-called “Lindbergh baby”, a 20-month-old infant, who was kidnapped on March 1, 1932 and found murdered on May 12, 1932. The circumstances of the case and the real perpetrators are still controversial (Vogt 2001).

key players of the Russian Revolution (Trotsky and Lenin) in 1916 and, after the successful revolution, built up banking ties with Russia since 1917. A Red Cross mission was used as a cover which consisted mainly of lawyers, bankers, and military – according to Sutton “the most unusual Red Cross Mission the world has ever seen” (Sutton 1974).

Sutton had access to a report from which it became obvious that in spring 1917 Jacob Schiff, one of the leading agents of Wall Street, started to finance Trotsky with the objective to trigger a social revolution in Russia. Internationally networked banks including German banks worked together hand in hand with the German government. Despite different motivations they had a common goal: to eliminate the Tsarist empire in order to install a fresh start with a new Russian government (Sutton 1974).

With the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in February/March 1917 and the overthrow of the Tsar, the war had taken a decisive turn. When the new liberal-socialist government of Russia continued the war, the Germans allowed the exiled Russian revolutionary Lenin’s return to Russia; his Bolshevik followers seized power in Russia in the so-called October Revolution of 1917. Germany used this transformation to force Russia into the Peace of Brest-Litovsk and to oblige it to renounce its areas in the West (Goerlitz et al. 1982; Kinder et al. 2011).

After the defeat of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), Great Britain won a superior position in the Middle East. The Arab desires for independence were as much disappointed as the Jewish hopes for a new home in Palestine due to broken promises of the British. Especially the Zionist (nationalist) Jews got severely disappointed by the unreliable conduct of the British who had officially promised them a homestay in Palestine in the controversial *Balfour Declaration* of 1917 (Kinder et al. 2011; Quigley 1966). The failure of this project had been rather incomprehensible because it had been strongly pushed by leading members of a renowned banker dynasty who had visited Palestine very often between 1914 and 1917 and had promised to erect a Synagogue for the scattered Jewish settlement as to be read in several newspaper articles which appeared during WWI (Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main: Rothschild-Sammlung Online 2011). The objective of establishing a Jewish state would be achieved only ca. 30 years later with the proclamation of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948; the establishment of a Palestinian state has, however, not been realized until today.

Generally, WWI led to several major transitions. In fact, after 1918, three major European monarchies were eliminated: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia where republics were established.

A victory of the Germans would have had devastating economic consequences for the financial establishment of the U.S.; in case of a defeat, the allied loans could not have been repaid. Finally, the war was decided in favor of the allies because of the superior financial and economic power of the United States (Goerlitz et al. 1982).

After the end of WWI, production in the U.S. had been converted from war production to peacetime production. Sufficient sales in the postwar period because of the pent-up demand together with the repayment of the German war debt led to a money flow in the U.S. A portion of this money was borrowed to foreign countries (including Germany); the other part was invested into the expansion and modernization of the industry in the U.S. The resulting high employment and wage levels led

to a high purchasing power. Nevertheless, over time this situation resulted in overproduction and declining prices. A large amount of highly speculative shares were offered for sale on the stock exchange; prices fell on the 24th of October 1929 (“Black Friday”).

Banks and savings banks were implicated as lenders. This caused an economic crisis with production decline, plant closures, high unemployment, and resultant sales crisis in the U.S. which, in turn, triggered a spiral of decline in production and increase in unemployment. By then, due to the already existing close interdependence of the world economy, the economic crisis in the U.S. had an impact on other countries. World trade fell by protectionist economic policies of all states. The U.S. withdrew their loans from abroad. Germany and Austria who already lacked financial reserves were particularly hard hit (Goerlitz et al. 1982).

The global economic crisis led to high unemployment in Germany, causing severe internal political conflicts with the establishment of new chancellors at ever shorter intervals (from 1930 to 1932 Brüning, then Papen, and afterwards Schleicher 1932) who ruled with emergency decrees; the governments of the Weimar Republic assumed more and more authoritarian traits.

The Jesuit-educated von Papen agreed upon a joint government formation at a secret meeting with Hitler in the house of the banker Kurt von Schroeder. In another secret meeting between von Papen, Hitler, and Oskar von Hindenburg (the President’s son), Hitler’s appointment as chancellor was fixed which was finally done by the senile President Hindenburg (Kinder et al. 2011).

Actually, Hitler was massively supported by circles of high finance – not only by the German high finance, but also, as Sutton reveals by an impressive range of documents, by the American high finance which was very closely linked with the German industry. The list of companies financing the rise of Hitler reads like a “Who’s Who” of the German and American heavy industry and high finance. Among the sponsors were, inter alia, German and American I.G. Farben, A.E.G., General Electric, General Motors (Opel), Standard Oil, the self-professed Jew-hater Henry Ford, Prescott Bush, Fritz Thyssen, and Wall Street banks. Sutton’s extensive research, backed up by clear evidence in terms of documents and witness statements, reveals that American financiers “provided the money and the material Hitler used to launch World War II”. Moreover, major U.S. multinationals were closely connected to the Jesuit-educated Heinrich Himmler (see Sect. 3.8) and supported the SS financially until 1944 (Sutton 1976).

7.1.7 The Transition from Fascism to Democracy in Western Europe: A Perfect Façade with Stains

With Adolf Hitler and Mussolini gone, democracy was officially established in most Western countries after the war, but, while some Nazi criminals were sentenced in the Nurnberg trials, others went scot-free and made careers in Germany’s Department of Justice (Focus Online 2013) or abroad via the “Operation Paperclip” (Jakobson 2014). More than 1,000 Nazi scientists were brought to America immediately after

the end of WWII after special interrogation techniques, programs, Operation Bluebird experiments (involving LSD and other drugs), and recruitment processes had started in a clandestine camp near Frankfurt (*Camp King*). Nazi criminals helped the CIA to develop rockets, the NASA program, chemical and biological weapons, and many other weapons of mass destruction: Sarin toxins were tested on American soldiers without their knowledge. The army's herbicidal warfare program during the Vietnam War with 11.4 million gallons of Agent Orange sprayed over more than 24 % of South Vietnam had been developed by the Nazi war criminal Fritz Hoffmann (Jakobson 2014).

Similarly to the U.S., the Soviet Union equally benefitted from German Nazi know-how – especially in aircraft and rocket construction. Throughout the period of the Cold War, Western technology transfer, mainly from the U.S., helped the Soviets to build their defense industry as well as their space and missile technology. The Cold War was basically a shadow boxing, mainly affecting the unsuspecting population who was blocked from free travel and free trade between East and West, whereas the privileged Establishment in East and West could basically travel and trade as they pleased. According to Sutton, a possible reason for the apparently paradoxical behavior of the U.S. to provide military aid to Moscow was that most leaders of American politics have rarely to bear the direct consequences of wrong decisions, alluding to the fact that elitist circles decide and act while the people always endure the consequences (Sutton 1973).

During the period of the Cold War, invisible transformations took place in the catchment area of the NATO including Turkey. Soon after WWII, the department of covert warfare of the NATO had established a coordinated network of secret armies (a direct copy of the British Special Operations Executive SOE) which were operating within democratic states (Ganser 2012).

After the end of the Cold War, in 1969, Italy's then Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti was forced to confess that there existed secret armies (Stay-Behind Armies) in European NATO countries as well as in Switzerland which operated under the name "Gladio" (Italian: the sword) in Italy. In all these countries, these stay-behind armies operated within the state, directed by the respective military intelligence in close cooperation with the CIA and MI6. Only the heads of the executive (presidents, prime ministers, home secretaries, and defense secretaries) were integrated into the system but parliaments and the population were not informed. In Germany, high-ranking SS officers and intelligence agents had been recruited (including Reinhard Gehlen, Hitler's head of the German Soviet espionage) for the construction of a Stay-Behind Army. The whole espionage system was put under the direction of Reinhard Gehlen soon after WW2: The "Organisation Gehlen" was the precursor of the German intelligence service BND (Ganser 2012).

The "Allied Clandestine Committee" (ACC) and NATO's "Supreme Allied Powers Europe Headquarters" (SHAPE) coordinated these actions of the Stay-Behind-Armies on international level. The secret armies were equipped with machine guns, explosives, ammunition, and high-tech communication tools which were distributed in forests, meadows, and underground bunkers all over Western Europe by the CIA and MI6. The numerous assassinations and bombings in Italy,

including the brutal attack in the central station of Bologna in 1985, were organized and committed in most cases by extreme right-wing groups in cooperation with the prominent masonic Vatican-linked P2 Lodge, used by NATO as major players in the covert war against communism. Officially, communists and left-wing extremist terrorist organizations had been blamed by authorities and politicians for the series of bomb attacks in the 1970s and 1980s – frequently against better judgment (Ganser 2012). According to experts, this system of stay-behind armies still continues to exist in contrary to official statements (Blancke 2011).

7.1.8 Silent Transformation of the U.S.: The Rise of a State within the State

In his farewell address in January 1961, Eisenhower stated that America was facing “a hostile ideology – global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose, and insidious in method...The total influence – economic, political, even spiritual – is felt in every city, every State house, every office ...In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence...by the military-industrial complex...” (Eisenhower 1961). This way, Eisenhower warned his people against global networks which were responsible for the rise of a state within the state.

JF Kennedy used similar words three months later in his April 1961 speech, apparently equally alluding to the military-industrial complex and secret societies connected to it:

...The very word “secrecy” is repugnant in a free and open society; and we are as a people inherently and historically opposed to secret societies, to secret oaths and to secret proceedings...For we are opposed around the world by a monolithic and ruthless conspiracy that relies...on infiltration instead of invasion, on subversion instead of elections, on intimidation instead of free choice, on guerrillas by night instead of armies by day...a tightly knit, highly efficient machine that combines military, diplomatic, intelligence, economic, scientific and political operations. (Kennedy 1961).

The period following Kennedy’s assassination on November 22, 1963, was a textbook example for a silent transformation of the existing political system by the very networks against which Eisenhower and Kennedy had warned in their speeches. In “Trance: Formation of America”, the MK-Ultra Project Monarch victim Cathy O’ Brien³ and the intelligence insider Mark Phillips expose the U.S. government’s use of the covert, illegal, and un-constitutional trauma-based mind-control tool MK-Ultra Project Monarch, decrying the fact that the application of this kind of mind-control tools and other grievances are covered up by the CIA and the National Security

³Born in 1957, Cathy O’ Brien, whose father led a Blue Masonic Lodge, was chosen for “Project Monarch” in 1963, describing this project as “...a U.S. government Defense Intelligence Agency TOP SECRET project ... ‘recruiting’ multigenerational incest abused children with Multiple Personality Disorders for its genetic mind-control studies.” (O’ Brien and Phillips 2005).

Agency (NSA) under the pretext of national security, thus blocking all paths to justice and rehabilitation for the victims of mind-control (O'Brien and Phillips 2005).

Cathy O'Brien who acquired knowledge of this Top Secret U.S. Government Psychological Warfare Technique from her "personal experience as a White House 'Presidential Model mind-control slave'" describes MK-Ultra Project Monarch mind-control as "a sophisticated and advanced form of behavior modification" (O'Brien and Phillips 2005), alleging that certain networks in the U.S. used this mind-control tool (once imported via Operation Paperclip into the USA) to implement Hitler's world domination ideology, the so-called "New World Order", "through advanced technologies in, among others, genetic mind-control engineering ..." (O'Brien and Phillips 2005). The high efficiency of MK-Ultra as a tool for controlling and monitoring human behaviour individually and collectively in politics and military operations is confirmed in the book "MindWar", written by the former DIA⁴ Lt. Colonel Michael Aquino (Aquino 2013) who is repeatedly mentioned by Cathy O'Brien as one of her MK-Ultra programmers who used her in "Hands on Demonstrations on numerous Army, Navy, Air Force, and NASA installations across the U.S. according to Reagan's plans and Cheney's orders" (O'Brien and Phillips 2005).

In her role as an MK-Ultra mind-controlled and programmed "carrier pigeon", Cathy O'Brien promoted government projects like NAFTA (see Chap. 3) and Education 2000⁵ well ahead of their implementation, advertised certain organizations abroad, e.g., the Jesuit controlled organization *World Vision* to Baby Doc in Haiti, and witnessed, inter alia, CIA covert Black Budget Operations of drug and slave trading, aberrations at the supposedly secure political playground Bohemian Grove in northern California along with the covert production of international blackmail tapes by means of high-tech undetectable cameras using fiber optics and fish-eye lenses, as well as the close cooperation of NASA, the NSA, the CIA, the DIA, the Vatican, and the U.S. government in secret projects and also got involved into operations connected to the so-called Iran-Contra affair⁶ in the Reagan era. Cathy O'Brien who had once taken the Jesuit vow of silence but finally became aware, like so many others in Intelligence, that silence equals death and knowledge is our only defense against mind-control quotes Senator Dannie Inouye who commented on the operations of America's secret government before a Senate Subcommittee, describing it as a "shadow government with its own Air Force, its own Navy, its own fund raising mechanism, and the ability to pursue its own ideas

⁴ Defense Intelligence Agency, a U.S. military intelligence service.

⁵ According to O'Brien, Education 2000 was designed to increase the children's learning capacity while destroying their ability to critically think for themselves.

⁶ In this affair consisting of different covert operations, into which also the then CIA director William Casey was involved, the National Security Council (NSC) was used to circumvent congressional restrictions in raising private and foreign funds for the *Contras* (the Nicaraguan contra rebels, who were conducting a guerrilla war against the *Sandinista* government of Nicaragua). These funds included profits from the arms sales to Iran, which were done in exchange for the release of American hostages held by Iranian allies in Lebanon (Draper 1991; GlobalSecurity.Org. Intelligence 2013).

of ‘national interest’, free from all checks and balances and free from the law itself” (O’Brien and Phillips 2005).

John Perkins, another expert witness in the field of covert political strategies who was profiled by the NSA as an ideal *Economic Hit Man* (EHM) in 1968 and worked indirectly for the NSA via his position as an economist at the international consulting firm MAIN from 1971 to 1991, describes his experience of how the economy and politics are manipulated by powerful private background players in the following way:

Economic hit men (EHMs) are highly paid professionals who cheat countries around the globe out of trillions of dollars. They funnel money from the World Bank, the U.S. agency for International Development (USAID), and other foreign “aid” organizations into the coffers of huge corporations and the pockets of a few wealthy families who control the planet’s natural resources. Their tools include fraudulent financial reports, rigged elections, payoffs, extortion, sex, and murder. They play a game as old as Empire, but one that has taken on new and terrifying dimensions during this time of globalization. I should know; I was an EHM (Perkins 2005).

According to Perkins “... an elite group of men and women utilize international financial organizations to foment conditions that make other nations subservient to the “Corporatocracy” running our biggest corporations, our government, and our banks” (Perkins 2005), providing loans for infrastructure development under the condition that engineering and construction companies from the US are permitted to build all these projects. Perkins stresses that the money for these loans actually never leaves the US but is returned to members of the “Corporatocracy” immediately, whereas the countries which got the loans get indebted and forced to turn their land and their natural resources in to the “Corporatocracy” (Perkins 2005).

Perkins explains the secret three-step-attempt of projects which the “Corporatocracy” wants to push in certain target countries: First, they send in EHMs; if the EHMs fail, the so-called “jackals” step in, “...men who trace their heritage directly to those earlier empires...” who are overthrowing politicians or make politicians die in violent “accidents”. If those fail, too, “...as they failed in Afghanistan and Iraq... young Americans are sent in to kill and to die” (Perkins 2005).

7.1.9 Key Transformations in the Second Half of the Twentieth Century

Although the Perestroika (=transformation) has not been an issue in the public discussion before 1987, the situation which would later on facilitate the implementation of the Perestroika had been intentionally provoked and prepared half a decade earlier. In June 1982, Ronald Reagan and Pope Jean Paul II met in the Vatican. Simultaneously, Cardinal Casaroli and Archbishop Achille Silvestrini met with the Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Judge William Clark, Reagan’s National Security Adviser. Some weeks before Reagan’s meeting with the Pope in 1982, the President had signed a secret national-security-decision directive (NSDD 32),

authorizing a range of economic, diplomatic, and covert measures to counteract efforts of the U.S.S.R. to maintain control over Eastern Europe including the promotion of the right to worship the Catholic Church and the organization of resistance in the communist countries of Europe (Bernstein 2001).

After a short discussion about the operations in the Middle-East, Reagan and the Pope agreed to undertake a secret campaign to accelerate the dissolution of the communist empire – according to Reagan’s security adviser “one of the greatest secret alliances of all time” (Bernstein 2001). Their plan was to weaken the Soviet Union by destabilizing the Polish government, supporting the prohibited underground movement “Solidarity” by money derived from CIA funds, the National Endowment for Democracy, secret accounts in the Vatican, and Western trade unions and by sending priests undercover to Poland to advise Lech Walesa (Bernstein 2001).

Later on, they developed a five-points-plan including a buildup of the U.S.’s Strategic Defense initiative Star Wars. The key Administration players were all Roman Catholics including CIA chief William Casey, Allen, Clark, Haig, Walters, and William Wilson, Reagan’s first ambassador to the Vatican. They regarded the U.S.-Vatican relationship as a “holy alliance” (Bernstein 2001).

In 1987, after Warsaw was ready to open a dialogue with the church, Reagan cancelled US sanctions. In July 1988, Gorbachev visited Warsaw, signaling recognition that the government could not rule without Solidarity’s cooperation. In April 1989, both sides signed agreements legalizing Solidarity and called for open parliamentary elections in June. In November 1989, the Berlin wall was opened (see Sect. 3.9). In December 1990, only some years after he had been arrested and his labor union had been banned, Lech Walesa became President of Poland (Bernstein 2001). One year later, in December 1991, the USSR was dissolved; the Cold War ended (see Sect. 3.9).

Although the establishment of the EU (see Sect. 3.9) had not been kept secret, the gradual transformation from the ECC from an economic community into a political union had been anything but obvious in the early stages of the implementation of the European idea. Perestroika and the fast breakdown of communism along with the transformation of the EC to the EU have opened the floodgates to unbridled globalization which, due a lack of legal regulation in many fields, finally caused many problems on a global base (previously unseen levels of unemployment since ca. 2000, the global financial crisis from 2008 involving state bankruptcy, and many conflicts) against which Carl Friedrich v. Weizsäcker had warned in his book “Der bedrohte Friede”/“The threatened Peace” (von Weizsäcker 1983) long beforehand.

Certain developments in the EU are largely hidden from the public eye. This goes especially for the existence of the European Gendarmerie Force Eurogendfor (European Gendarmerie Force 2014) whose existence and role is unknown to most EU citizens in spite of possibly far-reaching political consequences (Roth 2014; Hunko 2014).

The real drivers behind even more dramatic developments on a global scale are about to be discovered. Until previously, it had been controversial whether the global financial crisis from 2007/2008 happened simply due to economic factors or whether it was artificially staged by criminal networks.

According to a former Pentagon contractor report, “financial subversion carried out by unknown parties, such as terrorists or hostile nations, contributed to the 2008 economic crash by covertly using vulnerabilities in the U.S. financial system”, suspecting China or other “hostile” foreign nations to lead economic warfare against the U.S., whereas economic analysts and a final report from the Federal Government’s Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission blamed the crash rather on economic factors like high-risk mortgage lending practices and poor federal regulation and supervision (Gertz 2011).

Meanwhile, the US Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) has sued 16 banks including Barclays, HSBC, Citigroup, and the Royal Bank of Scotland for Libor Fraud, i.e., for having manipulated the London interbank offered rate (Libor), causing substantial losses to 38 US banks which were shut down during and after the 2008 financial crisis. The FDIC alleged that the banks mentioned in its lawsuit (including the Bank of America, JPMorgan Chase, Deutsche Bank, Lloyds Bank, Credit Suisse, UBS, and Rabobank) rigged the rate from August 2007 on. FDIC also sued the *British Bankers’ Association (BBA)* for having “...participated in the alleged scheme to protect the revenue stream it generated from selling Libor licenses and to appease the Panel Bank Defendants that were members of the BBA” (BBC 2014; see also Sect. 5.3). These facts indicate that it was apparently not China who led the covert economic warfare against the US mentioned above which would later on expand to a global financial crisis.

Other controversial international developments encompass the Trans-Atlantic Free Trade Agreement TAFTA which would give individual corporations the same status like nation states by a foreign investor privilege scheme empowering foreign corporations to circumvent domestic laws and courts while demanding taxpayer compensation for government actions or policies to safeguard clean air, safe food, and stable banks. It would grant foreign firms the power to drag the U.S. and EU governments before extrajudicial tribunals consisting of private attorneys, entitled to order unlimited taxpayer compensation for domestic health, financial, environmental, and other public interest policies allegedly undermining expected future profits of the corporations (Wallach 2013). Some critics also claim that the TAFTA was a nail in the coffin of global trade which might especially create conflicts with Asia (Langhammer 2013).

In sum, it becomes obvious that significant political and economic decisions and transformations have often been implemented under exclusion of the general public – sometimes even by covert operations of democratically not legitimized players. Democracy and Sustainable Development can only thrive, if a high degree of transparency and democratic participation is guaranteed.

7.2 Cultural Aspects in Transformations and Transitions

Comparing the conduct of people in the USA and Western Europe with the people in Eastern Europe, e.g., in Romania, shows that the way to deal with transitions has been very different due to the respective mindset, based on cultural and historical

heritage. The description of the people in Romania indicates that Eastern Europeans tend to be more indulgent towards suppression than the people in, e.g., America, France, or Germany. This goes especially for Romanians who only resorted to silent defense mechanisms for a long time (see Chap. 4). The Romanians were basically satisfied by having at least administrative autonomy and a common language which was unique in the Balkan. The Romanians' high level of resilience and their passive resistance had given the people some psychological freedom which made them and still makes them more immune against manipulation by other countries, e.g., against the Western advertisement industry as shown by the fact that Romania was the first country to impose a tax on junk food (see Chap. 4). The fact that Romania is less affected by the financial crisis than some Western countries as equally revealed in Chap. 4 might also be due to a higher degree of resilience towards Western spending patterns which are due to a higher need for luxury, influenced by the American lifestyle.

The chapter about Asia has confirmed the prevailing view that the mentality of people in Asia is quite different from the Western mentality. Asian people tend to think in bigger dimensions and in longer periods. As shown from Chap. 6, people in Malaysia measure the quality of a government according to its durability. If a ruler stays in power for over 20 years, this is considered an indicator for the quality of his reign, measured by its long-term stability. According to Chap. 6, people in Malaysia and possibly also in other Asian countries consider demonstrations a waste of time, energy, and resources, distinguishing them from people in the West who seem rather addicted to revolutions. This might be due to the fact that in some Asian countries, people are used to a high degree of integrity from their governments and thus basically trust their governments. At least in Malaysia, the former Prime Minister had the spine to speak out against the obvious players (certain Western economic Power Players) behind the financial crisis already back in 1997 (see Table 6.1 in Chap. 6). In fact, Malaysia mastered the financial crisis from 1997 by strict regulation of the banking sector (Stiglitz 2010). Moreover, the spending patterns of people in some Asian countries are also different from Western spending patterns as some Asian governments, e.g., the Malaysian government, tend to encourage people to save rather than to spend money (see Chap. 6).

In spite of their different geopolitical conditions, Romania and Malaysia are both examples of countries whose people have learnt to deal with transformations and transitions in a flexible way due to their historical heritage while having preserved at least a part of their cultural heritage and shown continued resilience against negative influences from Western countries, such as the Western tendency to waste money and to consume unhealthy junk food.

References

- Aquino M (2013) MindWar. CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, North Charleston
 BBC (2014) US regulator sues 16 banks for alleged Libor rigging. Retrieved 27 June 2014. From <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-26584942>

- Bergeron L, Furet F, Koselleck R (1975) Das Zeitalter der europäischen Revolution 1780–1848. In: Fischer Weltgeschichte, Bd. 26. Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt/Main
- Bernstein C (2001) The Holy Alliance. <http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,159069,00.html>. Retrieved on 26 June 2014
- Blancke S (2011) Private Intelligence: Geheimdienstliche Aktivitäten nicht-staatlicher Akteure. VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften/Springer Fachmedien, Berlin
- Brownlee WC (1857) Secret Instructions of the Jesuits. Faithfully translated from the Latin of an old genuine London Copy, with an historical Sketch. American and Christian Foreign Union, New York
- Bulle C (1890) Geschichte des zweiten Kaiserreichs und des Königreichs Italien. In: Oncken W (ed) Allgemeine Geschichte in Einzeldarstellungen. Grote'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin
- Disraeli B (1844) Coningsby; or, the new generation. Henry Colburn, London
- Draper T (1991) A very thin line: the Iran-Contra affairs. Hill & Wang Pub, New York
- Eisenhower D. Farewell address, delivered on 17 Jan 1961. http://www.eisenhower.archives.gov/research/online_documents/farewell_address.html
- European Gendarmerie Force (2014) Retrieved from <http://www.eurogendfor.org/> on 15 July 2014
- Fabian F (n.d.) Joseph Stalin Kommunistischer Diktator 1879 bis 1953. Mittelstandsakademie Suhl Germany. www.wirtschaftsverlag-suhl.de/maigy/docs/stalin.pdf
- Flathe T (1883) Das Zeitalter der Restauration und Revolution 1815 bis 1851. In: Oncken W (ed) Allgemeine Geschichte in Einzeldarstellungen. Grote'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin
- Focus Online (2013) Im Bundesjustizministerium haben nach Erkenntnissen von Forschern bis in die 60er Jahre mehr Ex-Nazis gearbeitet als bisher angenommen. Retrieved on 5 July 2014. From http://www.focus.de/politik/deutschland/deutlich-mehr-als-bislang-angenommen-zahlreichenazis-machten-im-justizministerium-karriere_aid:974679.html
- Fülöp-Miller R (1929) Macht und Geheimnis der Jesuiten. Eine Kultur- und Geistesgeschichte. Th. Knauer Nachf. Verlag, Berlin
- Ganser D (2012) NATO Geheimarmeen in Europa: Inszenierter Terror und verdeckte Kriegsführung. Orell Füssli Verlag, Zürich
- Gertz B (2011) Financial terrorism suspected in 2008 economic crash. Pentagon study sees element. Retrieved 19 June 2014 from <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2011/feb/28/financial-terrorism-suspected-in-08-economic-crash/>
- GlobalSecurity.Org.Intelligence (2013) Iran-Contra Affair: 1987. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/ops/iran-contra.htm>. Retrieved 26 July 2014
- Goerlitz E, Tenbrock RH, Kluxen K, Immisch J, Kessel W, Grüter W, Voelske A (1982) Taschenhandbuch zur Geschichte. Ferdinand Schöning/Schroedel, Paderborn
- Griffin E (2002) The creature from Jekyll Island. A second look at the Federal Reserve, 3rd edn. American Media, Westlake Village
- Hilgemann W, Kinder H (1986) dtv-Atlas zur Weltgeschichte, Band 2: Von der Französischen Revolution bis Gegenwart. Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, München
- Hunko A (2014) EUROGENDFOR: The “European Gendarmerie Force” project: EU Creates Legal Framework for “military use” against its citizens. Retrieved from <http://epaminternational.wordpress.com/2014/07/01/eurogendfor-eu-creates-legal-framework-for-military-use-against-its-citizens/>
- Jakobson A (2014) Operation Paperclip: the Secret Intelligence Programme that brought Nazi Scientists to America. Little, Brown and Company, Boston/New York
- Kennedy JF. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Apr 27 1961. Retrieved 4 June from http://www.jfklibrary.org/Research/Research-Aids/JFK-Speeches/American-Newspaper-Publishers-Association_19610427.aspx. In: John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum Columbia Point, Boston
- Kinder H, Hilgemann W, Hergt M (2011) dtv-Atlas zur Weltgeschichte, Band 2: Von der Französischen Revolution bis Gegenwart. Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, München
- Langhammer R (2013) Ein Sargnagel für den Welthandel. Retrieved 6 June 2014 from <http://www.theeuropean.de/rolf-langhammer/5930-kritische-sicht-auf-das-freihandelsabkommen>
- Marx K (1867) Das Kapital. Kritik der politischen Ökonomie. Meissner-Verlag, Hamburg
- Marx K, Engels F (1848) Das Manifest der kommunistischen Partei. Dietz-Verlag, Berlin

- Mayer N (2013) Die Jesuiten und die Nähe zur Macht. Retrieved 27 June 2014. <http://diepresse.com/home/panorama/religion/1357191/Die-Jesuiten-und-die-Naehe-zur-Macht>
- Mullins E (1983) The secrets of the Federal Reserve, 1st edn. Bankers Research Institute, Staunton
- O'Brien C, Phillips M (2005) Trance: formation of America. Reality Marketing Inc., Washington
- Paris E (1983) Secret history of the Jesuits. Chick Publications Inc., Ontario
- Perkins J (2005) Confessions of an Economic Hit Man. Ebury Press/Random House, London
- Quigley C (1966) Tragedy and hope: a history of the world in our time. The Macmillan Company, New York
- Radunski M (2012) Mao Tse-tung 45 Millionen Tote. Frankfurter Allgemeine. Retrieved 28 June 2014 from <http://www.faz.net/aktuell/politik/politische-buecher/mao-tse-tung-45-millionen-tote-14038.html>
- Roth J (2014) Der stille Putsch: Wie eine geheime Elite aus Wirtschaft und Politik sich Europa und unser Land unter den Nagel reit. Heyne Verlag, Munich
- Steinmann F (1857) Das Haus Rothschild. Seine Geschichte und seine Geschäfte. Aufschlüsse und Enthüllungen zur Geschichte des Jahrzehnts, insbesondere des Staatsfinanz- und Börsenwesens. JK Kober, Prag/Leipzig
- Stiglitz J (2010) Freefall: America, free markets, and the sinking of the world economy. WW Norton & Company, New York
- Sutton AC (1973) National suicide. Military aid to the Soviet Union. Arlington House, New Rochelle
- Sutton AC (1974) Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution. Arlington House, New Rochelle
- Sutton AC (1976) Wall Street and the rise of Hitler. U.K. Bloomfield Books, Sudbury/Suffolk
- Tise L (2010) Hidden History: according to Benjamin Franklin, the real reason for the revolutionary war has been hid from you. <http://peakprosperity.com/forum/hidden-historyaccording-to-benjamin-franklin-real-reason-revolutionary-war-has-been-hid-you/4358>. Accessed 26 June 2014
- Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main: Rothschild-Sammlung Online (2011) Retrieved 25 June 2014. From <http://sammlungen.ub.uni-frankfurt.de/rothschild/content/titleinfo/4294323>
- Vogt D (2001) Rache für ein totes Baby. In: Schultz U (ed) Große Prozesse; Recht und Gerechtigkeit in der Geschichte. C.H. Beck, München
- von Weizsäcker CF (1983) Der Bedrohte Friede. Hanser Verlag, München
- Wallach L (2013) 'Trade' deal would elevate corporations to equal status with nation states. Retrieved 29 July 2014 from http://www.huffingtonpost.com/lori-wallach/trade-deal-would-elevate_b_4143626.html