

GLOBE D - SECTION 11 A
1914 C.E – 1945 C.E.
Root Race 7: sub-race 5

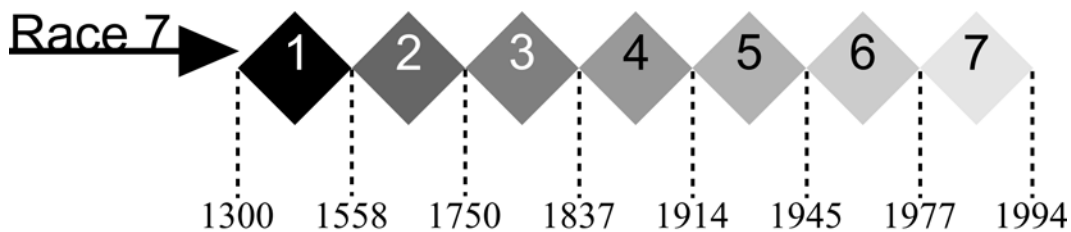


Diagram of the 7th Root Race and dates of the sub-races

This “upstepping” covers the turning point in human history, when our ability to annihilate one another reached an all time high. Of course, this was greatly facilitated with the physical manifestation of the second antichrist in the form of Adolph Hitler. Nonetheless, because of Spiritual Evolution there is always a counterpoint to the negative with an equal amount of the “Light.” As a result, we will see in this “upstepping” a distinct division when the representatives of the “Light”, despite the onset of a global war are able to continue seeding The Mysteries into the consciousness and the second half of this “upstepping” when the “Shadow’s” embodiment grows so strong that he threatens the very existence of democracy anywhere in the world. Consequently, to best demonstrate this, I have divided this section into two halves, the first half (A) covers the events and personages that prepare the ground for both sides and the second half (B), which begins with the 1929 Stock Market Crash documents the ever increasing slide to the “Shadow’s” complete domination.

We left the last “upstepping” with a discussion on Kaiser Wilhelm (II) and the outbreak of the First World War, also known as the Great War. It is difficult to see what could be “great” about an event that caused the death and suffering of countless numbers of human beings, but the designation was meant to imply the war was global rather than regional. Previously, I said that during the 19th century the world had been divided up between the European, Russian, and Ottoman Empires. This meant that when the European empires quarreled their respective alliances dragged in whatever region the empire ruled, which included Africa and the Far East. However, there was one empire of the Far East that did not get drawn into WWI, because it had already fought both sides of the conflict for its independence more than a decade earlier. This empire enjoyed the title of being one of the oldest civilizations in history. China’s entry on Wikipedia relates that:

Ancient China was one of the earliest centers of human civilization. Chinese civilization was also one of the few to invent writing, the others being Mesopotamia, the Indus Valley civilization, the Maya and other Mesoamerican civilizations, the Minoan civilization of ancient Greece, and Ancient Egypt.

Prehistory

Archaeological evidence suggests that the earliest hominids in China date from 250,000 to 2.24 million years ago. A cave in Zhoukoudian (near present-day Beijing) has fossils dated at somewhere between 300,000 to 780,000 years. The fossils are of “Peking Man”, an example of Homo erectus who used fire.

The first official recorded history of civilization in China is on the Yellow River from the 17th (1800s) century to the 11th (1200s) century B.C.E. According to the entry China has maintained an organized culture ever since. Skipping to the 19th century in Globe D China experienced its first conflict with European imperialism during the 19th century. Nonetheless, at the start of the 20th century a series of bloody rebellions led to civil war.

CHINA ENTERS THE WORLD STAGE

Although I said that I would focus on the Western Hemisphere in this thesis, there are times in history when events in the Eastern Hemisphere had significant affect on the whole world; one such time was in Tibet when The Buddha's Plan for Globe D was implemented, which I discussed in Section 7. Another such time was when China became involved in the opium trade.

Evidently, according to the entry for China on Wikipedia during the 19th century the Qing Dynasty "adopted a defensive posture towards European imperialism." This is a case of the "pot calling the kettle black", because China was "engaged in imperialistic expansion into Central Asia" itself. The entry relates it was in facing European imperialism that:

China awoke to the significance of the rest of the world, the West in particular. As China opened up to foreign trade and missionary activity, opium produced by British India was forced onto Qing China. Two Opium Wars with Britain weakened the Emperor's control.

I was particularly interested in the mention of "Opium Wars", so I clicked on the link. On the entry I learned that the "Opium Wars", otherwise known as the Anglo-Chinese Wars "lasted from 1839 to 1842 and 1856 to 1860, the climax of trade disputes and diplomatic difficulties between China under the Qing Dynasty and the British Empire." The use of opium as a narcotic revolutionized medicine, producing the powerful painkiller morphine relieving the agonizing pain multiple people suffered before its discovery. Unfortunately, opium came to be used as a "recreational" drug, which people took to feel elated.

In history classes, I learned of the opium dens in London during the 19th century, which was immortalized in the hero of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sherlock Holmes' tragic addiction. But I did not realize that at the time opium was a freely available legal drug in Britain. Considering the destruction the drug has wreaked throughout the world, I felt sure that its introduction must have been instigated by the "Shadow." Obviously, such a damaging situation as recreational opium was "inspired" by the "Shadow"; however that was not the most important fact. That title went to the fact that the United Kingdom was largely responsible for opium becoming an addictive drug. The entry explains:

Opium, which was not prohibited in the United Kingdom, was smuggled by merchants from British India into China in defiance of Chinese prohibition laws. A diplomatic solution may have been possible but communication problems and Chinese isolationism prevented a negotiated outcome. Open warfare between Britain and China broke out in 1839. The war was controversial in the British parliament and attracted great criticism from William Gladstone.

Further disputes over the treatment of British merchants in Chinese ports resulted in the Second Opium War.

China was defeated in both wars leaving its government having to tolerate the opium trade. Britain forced the Chinese government into signing the Treaty of Nanjing and the Treaty of Tianjin, also known as the Unequal Treaties, which included provisions for the opening of additional ports to

foreign trade, for fixed tariffs; for the recognition of both countries as equal in correspondence; and for the cession of Hong Kong to Britain. The British also gained extraterritorial rights. Several countries followed Britain and sought similar agreements with China. Many Chinese found these agreements humiliating and these sentiments are considered to have contributed to the Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864), the Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901), and the downfall of the Qing Dynasty in 1912, putting an end to dynastic China. The Opium Wars forcefully and suddenly opened China to the world.

In reading the above, I was reminded to remember that Great Britain was a very different country in the late 19th century and the “Shadow” often used British individuals to further “his” agenda. Anyway, getting back to China’s role in the “Shadow’s” agenda, there is just one more thing about China I want to mention and that is the cause for two of the bloodiest rebellions in China.

These two rebellions were mentioned in the excerpt above as the Taiping Rebellion and the Boxer Rebellion. The first, according to the entry on Wikipedia “lasted from 1851 to 1862.” This rebellion arose from its leader Hong Xiuquan’s “idiosyncratic interpretation of Christianity. Hong believed himself to be the son of God and the younger brother of Jesus.” This rebellion, which led to a civil war and was forcefully quelled by the Emperor Qing’s forces “was one of the bloodiest in human history, costing at least 20 million lives ...with some estimates of up to two hundred million.” The Boxer Rebellion of 1900 was caused as a backlash to the Christianity that was prevalent after the Taiping Rebellion/Civil War. The entry on Wikipedia explains:

One of the first signs of unrest appeared in a small village in Shandong province, where there had been a long dispute over the property rights of a temple between locals and the Roman Catholic authorities. The Catholics claimed that the temple was originally a church abandoned after the Kangxi Emperor banned Christianity in China 200 years ago. The local court ruled in favor of the church, and angered villagers who claimed the temple for rituals. After the local authorities turned over the temple to the Catholics, the villagers (led by the Boxers) attacked the church building.

The exemption of missionaries from many laws further alienated local Chinese. In 1899, with the help of the French Minister in Peking, the missionaries obtained an edict granting official rank to each order in the Roman Catholic hierarchy...After the German government took over territory in Shandong, many Chinese feared that the missionaries, and by extension all Christians, were part of an imperialist attempt to...divide China and make it into colonies...

Making matters worse, massive floods in some areas and drought in others created poverty and refugees...

On June 21, Empress Dowager Cixi declared war against all Western powers, but regional governors...quietly refused to cooperate. Shanghai’s Chinese elite supported the provincial governors of southeastern China in resisting the Imperial declaration of war. Later many peasants took up their arms and joined the Boxer’s cause, but were also defeated.

The unrest within the Boxers grew to fever-pitch until it boiled over into “The Taiyuan Massacre.” In this massacre, which occurred in July 1900 there was a “mass killing of foreign Christian missionaries and of local church members, including children.” The numbers of men, women and children that lost their lives according to the entry were “48 Catholic missionaries and 18,000 Chinese Catholics.” Catholics were not the only denomination to be attacked, “222 Chinese Eastern Orthodox Christians were also murdered, along with 182 Protestant missionaries and 500 Chinese Protestants known as the China Martyrs of 1900.” These atrocities were eventually released to the world by the publication “The Missionary Herald”. The entry provides an excerpt pertinent to the massacre:

The Missionary Herald normally published letters and telegrams sent by priests and their families in Manchu Qing dynasty, in Shanxi province, Taiyuan city. In December 1900, after incrementally more ominous monthly reports, the Missionary Herald broke five-month-old news to its readers: "the entire mission staff in the Province of Shanxi has perished". At the end of June 1900, priests and their families had been lured out of hiding and cast into prison, then executed by the Manchu officials. The Taiyuan missionaries fled into a co-worker's house because Boxers were burning churches and houses, killing Christians and foreigners. Three days later, the Governor sent four deputies with soldiers, "promising to escort them in safety to the coast". Brought instead to a house near the Governor's residence, they were then "taken to the open space in front of the Governor's residence, and stripped to the waist, as usual with those beheaded".

As stated, although the world went to war in 1914, China was not one of the nations engaged in the war in Europe. Instead China was busy reinventing itself because, according to the entry "On 1 January 1912, the Republic of China was established, heralding the end of the Qing Dynasty." After which:

Sun Yat-sen ...was proclaimed provisional president of the republic. However, the presidency was later given to Yuan Shikai, a former Qing general... In 1915, Yuan proclaimed himself Emperor of China but was forced to abdicate and return the state to a republic when he realized it was an unpopular move, not only with the population but also with his own Beiyang Army and its commanders.

After Yuan Shikai's death in 1916, China was politically fragmented, with an internationally recognized but virtually powerless national government seated in Peking (modern day Beijing...

China was not the only country that did not enter the First World War when it broke out in 1914. On the other side of the world the United States of America also did not take sides in the conflict. This was obviously because America consisted of a nation of immigrants who emigrated from nations of both sides.

WOODROW WILSON

A curious coincidence was that as China was becoming a self-determining Republic, Woodrow Wilson was being elected president to the largest Democracy in the world. However, President Woodrow Wilson was not an isolationist, because he had dreams of uniting the world and saw the First World War as the "War to end All Wars." When I was guided to this highly educated man, President Wilson held a doctorate at first I wondered if he was a member of the "Orders of the Quest." I discovered to my dismay that all of the political leaders and rulers of the world during WWI were not clearly definable as representatives for the "Light" or the "Shadow." Consequently, I detected influence of both the "Light" and "Shadow" in President Wilson's actions and beliefs. First I examined the traditional historical reference to Woodrow Wilson, through excerpts from his entry on Wikipedia:

Wilson was elected President as a Democrat in 1912. To date he is the only President to hold a doctorate (Ph.D.) degree ...Early in his first term, he supported some cabinet appointees in introducing segregation ...a Democratic Congress to pass major legislation that included the Federal Trade Commission, the Clayton Antitrust Act, the Federal Farm Loan Act, America's first-ever federal progressive income tax in the Revenue Act of 1913 and most notably, the Federal Reserve Act.

Narrowly re-elected in 1916, Wilson had a second term centered on World War I. He promised to maintain U.S. neutrality, but when the German Empire began unrestricted submarine warfare...in April 1917 (he) asked Congress to declare war on the Central Powers...On the home front, he began the first effective draft in 1917, raised billions in war funding through Liberty Bonds, imposed an income tax, enacted the first federal drug prohibition, set up the War Industries Board, promoted labor union growth, supervised agriculture and food production through the Lever Act, took over control of the railroads, and suppressed anti-war movements. National women's suffrage was achieved under Wilson's presidency, but this egalitarian success was offset by the Wilson administration's segregation of the federal government...

He went to Paris in 1919 to create the League of Nations and shape the Treaty of Versailles, with special attention on creating new nations out of defunct empires. Largely for his efforts to form the League, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919. Wilson collapsed with a debilitating stroke in 1919...He refused to compromise with the Republicans who controlled Congress after 1918, effectively destroying any chance for ratification of the Versailles Treaty. The League of Nations was established anyway, but the United States never joined...

Wilson saw the United States Constitution as pre-modern, cumbersome, and open to corruption. An admirer of Parliament...Wilson favored a parliamentary system for the United States.

Wilson believed that America's intricate system of checks and balances was the cause of the problems in American governance. He said that the divided power made it impossible for voters to see who was accountable for ill-doing...

Wilson was a white supremacist who eulogized pre-Civil War slavery...Wilson also "strongly backed the demands of Southern leaders that their states be left alone to deal with issues of race and black voting without interference from the North, ensuring there would be no challenge to the raft of laws passed to disenfranchise African Americans across the region." In other words, Wilson not only abided but encouraged the rise of Jim Crow...

Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People" explained the Ku Klux Klan of the late 1860s as the natural outgrowth of Reconstruction, a lawless reaction to a lawless period...

In a 1923 letter to Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, Wilson noted ... "...no more obnoxious or harmful organization has ever shown itself in our affairs." Although Wilson had a volatile relationship with American blacks, he was a friend of the Ethiopian Emperor ... Irish Americans were powerful in the Democratic Party and opposed going to war ...Wilson won them over in 1917 by promising to ask Great Britain to give Ireland its independence. At Versailles, however, he reneged and the Irish-American community vehemently denounced him...

...President Wilson nominated to the Supreme Court Louis Brandeis, the first Jewish American to ever hold this position...

Wilson died in his S Street home on February 3, 1924...

So much for the traditional hi-lights of Woodrow Wilson's presidency, these facts do not reveal the man behind the president; I wanted to know what made him tick. The most shocking statement in his entry that particularly stood out for me was that "Wilson was a white supremacist." This seemed to be confirmed by his words, which were immortalized in the film "Birth of a Nation":

"The white men were roused by a mere instinct of self-preservation....until at last there had sprung into existence the great Ku Klux Klan, a veritable empire of the South, to protect the Southern Country."

Seems pretty cut and dried and yet the entry also reports his apparent condemnation of the Ku Klux Klan with his words that "no more an obnoxious or harmful organization has ever shown itself in our affairs." So which was it, did Wilson support the Klan or did he see them as "obnoxious and harmful"? As the first attitude was opposed to everything the "Light" stood for I knew I had to dig deeper into the mind of this enigmatic man, I turned to

a very enlightening book called *WAR TO END ALL WARS Woodrow Wilson and the Quest for a New World Order*¹ by Thomas J. Knock.

The first thing I needed to determine was what Wilson's spiritual beliefs were? Mr. Knock explains that "John M. Mulder has argued that the key to understanding Wilson's 'years of preparation' is the Presbyterian covenantal religious tradition, the spiritual curriculum that the elder Wilson imparted to his son." This covenant was the belief "the nations of the world also were administered in harmony with God's moral law. This 'theology of politics' constituted a comprehensive scheme in which individual, the church, society, and the nations of the world were all properly juxtaposed in the firmament."²

It seems that Woodrow Wilson had a clear understanding of how he saw democracy. This can be seen in as Mr. Knock writes his 1885 "little known benchmark—and prospectus for many." Evidently, Wilson described democracy as "'the fullest form of state of life...for a whole people'—chiefly because it made politics 'a sphere of moral action' and strode inexorably toward 'the universal emancipation and brotherhood on man.'"³

Mr. Knock relates that "Mr. Mulder reported Wilson as saying of democracy 'It is a stage of development...built by slow habit. Its process is experience.' "In order to put down firm roots, democracy required a well educated and enlightened people, wide public debate, a citizenry with a common purpose, and 'not the habit of revolution, but the habit of resolution.'" What is more according to Mr. Knock Wilson was concerned about the dangers of Capitalism. He explains, "The political and economic upheavals of the final two decades of the century posed unsettling challenges to Wilson's serenity. The trend toward concentration of enormous wealth and power in the hands of a few 'Captains of Industry' mocked his perception of political reality...."⁴

Further on Mr. Knock relates a statement that left no room for doubt in Wilson's opinion of the inequality in America. He reported Wilson relating:

*"For it is very clear that in fundamental theory socialism and democracy are almost if not quite one and the same. They both rest at bottom upon the absolute right of the community to determine its own destiny and that of its members' "Wilson's meditations on the conditions of the social and economic life in the United States grew mainly out of his concern over 'a monstrously changed aspect of the social world'—the aggrandizement of giant corporations that threatened to swallow up, not only individuals and small businesses, but democratic government itself. 'In the face of such circumstances,' he asked, 'must not government lay aside all timid scruple and boldly make itself an agency for social reform as well as political control?'... "Two years later, in *The State*, a comparative study of government in Europe and the United States, he went a step further. 'The modern industrial organization has so distorted competition as to put it into the power of some to tyrannize over many, as to enable the rich and strong to combine against the poor and weak.' On one level, 'we ought to regard ourselves as socialists,' he went on. For they were right to condemn 'selfish, misguided individualism, and certainly modern individualism has much about it that is hateful, too hateful to last.' Thus, because 'of the power of unscrupulous or heartless men,' it was necessary for the state to regulate monopolies, to establish maximum hours and standards for safe working conditions, and to put an end to child labor..."⁵*

I had wondered if Mr. Knock was a little biased, presenting only Woodrow Wilson at his best; I was still confronted with his segregationist statements that seemed to imply Wilson was a bigot. Nonetheless, my goal in this thesis is not to judge individuals, but to track the influence upon them; consequently, I decided to look elsewhere for opinions on this controversial and enigmatic president. I found a wealth of information on the web site: "Woodrow Wilson"; Miller Center – Public Affairs – University of Virginia American

President – Online Source Reference Resource. I have excerpted some of the most relevant parts in respect to this thesis:

Woodrow Wilson's presidency fulfilled the progressive reform agenda and laid the foundations of the modern activist presidency. Although he built upon the example of Theodore Roosevelt...Wilson's administration fundamentally altered the nature and character of the presidency. He changed it from an equal or lesser partner with Congress to its superior -- the dominant branch of government. This is exactly what Wilson had in mind upon his assumption of office. He intended to lead his party and the nation much as the prime minister of England leads Parliament...

Wilson came into the White House like a 'priestly visionary,' intent on expanding economic opportunity for people at the bottom of society and eliminating special privileges enjoyed by the richest and most powerful members of society...

Next, Wilson tackled the currency problem and banking reform...After the Panic of 1907, a special congressional investigating committee ...demonstrated to the American public the extent to which a handful of banks (J. P. Morgan, for example) and corporations controlled the nation's wealth...

In response to the demand for reform, Wilson pushed for the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, which established twelve regional reserve banks controlled by the Federal Reserve Board, a new federal agency whose members were appointed by the President...This act, probably the most important domestic achievement of the Wilson administration, still provides the framework for regulating the nation's banks, credit, and money supply.

Wilson's support of the Clayton Antitrust Act, which Congress passed in 1914, endeared him to labor and farmers because it excluded their organizations from antitrust prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Act. It also fulfilled a 1912 campaign promise by prohibiting some anti-competitive business practices, such as price-fixing and interlocking directorates (in which the same people sit on the executive boards of competing companies in one industry). This act complemented the Federal Trade Commission law passed the same year, which created a new government board appointed by the President and empowered to investigate and publicize corrupt, unfair, or anti-competitive business practices. When Congress created a separate cabinet-level Department of Labor on March 4, 1913, Wilson strengthened his support among progressives by appointing a former union official, William Wilson, as secretary of labor.

In 1916, Wilson nominated Louis Brandeis; a staunch progressive who had fought in court against the exploitation of women and children workers, to the Supreme Court...Following Brandeis's nomination, Wilson supported improved credit for farmers and workers' compensation for federal employees. He then pushed through a law to eliminate child labor, but the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional in 1918. When American railroad unions threatened to strike in 1916, Wilson supported and signed into law a bill securing an eight-hour workday for railroad employees -- the Adamson Act, which paved the way to shortened workdays for all industrial workers.

<http://millercenter.org/academic/americanpresident/wilson/essays/biography/5>

Above all else, Woodrow Wilson was a peacemaker, which is seen in his joining the American Peace Society in 1908. Moreover, Wilson believed that the Christian "concept of the fatherhood of God implied the brotherhood of man, which in turn, created natural bonds between nations." As for him being a "white supremacist", at one time I suspect that he most probably was, but like most people, with experience and age he gained wisdom. This is summed up for me in Wilson's words recorded in Mr. Knock's book "Regardless of race or religion,' there existed 'fundamental, vital principles of right' proceeding from God and human reason that all enlightened people held in common; this, he said, constituted 'the universal conscience of mankind'. Hence, any nation could be admitted into the community if it recognized the 'common principles of right'."6

Although President Wilson did not succeed in uniting the world in the League of Nations, because America did not join; his warning of imperialism was an invaluable tool for

future generations. According to Mr. Knock Wilson believed the Mexican Revolution “demonstrated to his satisfaction that the ‘special interests’—be they American, Mexican, or British—would employ any means at their disposal to hold back the future.”⁷

Wilson’s most damning statement on imperialism included factions in the United States. “Wilson’s critique of European imperialism and its American variations, the ‘Big Stick’ and ‘Dollar Diplomacy,’ was hailed in liberal circles up and down the hemisphere. The address was all the more striking because it implied that the forces that exploited an intolerable status quo in other countries were one and the same...”⁸

Although Woodrow Wilson was inspired by the “Light”, he was not the main focus for the “Light’s” agenda at the time. But before I discuss this phase of the “Light’s” plan, I have to address an amazing phenomena that occurred at the end of World War (I), namely the millions of deaths of apparently young healthy individuals from a Flu epidemic.

THE FLU EPIDEMIC OF 1918

When I reviewed World War (I) consciously and energetically, I was confronted with the overwhelming explosion of the emotions of fear, rage, grief, and hatred. Obviously, the earth would need to dissipate this energy. Looking for natural disasters I found a few contenders, the VEI 5 eruption of Mount Katla, Iceland in 1918, and Mount Kelud in 1919. Although I could not find this eruption listed, on the entry for the list of the deadliest disasters, the 1919 Mount Kelud eruption is listed as the 10th deadliest with a death toll of 5,000; the Mount Katla eruption does not list the death toll. The list for the deadliest earthquakes lists The Haiyuan, China earthquake of 1920 that killed 234,117 people. Nonetheless, it was the century’s deadliest epidemics that revealed how the mass consciousness reacted to the energy of the “Great War.” The list cites the Flu epidemic of 1918 as second only to the Bubonic Plague (Black Death) in rank as the deadliest natural disaster from disease. The entry for the Flu epidemic of 1918 was truly shocking:

The 1918 flu pandemic (the Spanish Flu) was an influenza pandemic that spread widely across the world. Historical and epidemiological data are inadequate to identify the geographic origin. Most victims were healthy young adults, in contrast to most influenza outbreaks which predominantly affect juvenile, elderly, or weakened patients...

The pandemic lasted from March 1918 to June 1920, spreading even to the Arctic and remote Pacific islands. Between 50 and 100 million died, making it the deadliest natural disaster in human history...500 million or 1/3 were infected.

Tissue samples from frozen victims were used to reproduce the virus for study. Given the extreme virulence, some question the wisdom of such research. Among the conclusions of this research is that the virus kills via a cytokine storm (overreaction of the body's immune system) which perhaps explains its unusually severe nature and the concentrated age profile of its victims. The strong immune systems of young adults ravaged the body, whereas the weaker immune systems of children and middle-aged adults resulted in fewer deaths.

The above relates the physical results, but it does not explain the true purpose for the epidemic. We find this out in realizing that as the majority of victims of the epidemic were young healthy adults, a great many of them were soldiers returning from World War (I). Anyone who has watched a film set in the trenches of the war cannot fail to realize the absolute horror the young men fighting the war on both sides endured. Thousands of them returned home suffering from Shell-shock and were never the same.

As I said earlier, no one dies from a natural disaster unless they are ready to leave the planet. Consequently, the 50 to 100 million souls that died chose to leave. Therefore as I understand it, from an energetic and consciousness perspective the mass consciousness instigated the Flu epidemic, because millions of people were irreparably damaged spiritually and were incapable of progressing in the incarnation.

Although millions left the earth, fortunately there were still enough undamaged souls to carry on with their mission in life. This is demonstrated in the first decades of the 20th century with the “Light’s” agenda of bringing the Truth to the world being again carried by members of the “Orders of the Quest.” Again, I must reiterate that when I say members, I do not mean “card-carrying” members of a secret society, but rather individuals that are predisposed to be guided and inspired to promote the “Light’s” agenda to further the Human Race. Two outstanding members were Edgar Cayce, otherwise known as the “Sleeping Prophet” and Manly Palmer Hall.

EDGAR CAYCE

The first member, Edgar Cayce according to his entry on Wikipedia “was born into a farming family on March 18, 1877 near Beverly, seven miles...south of Hopkinsville, Kentucky.” In *The True Philosophers’ Stone*, we related an observation Mary Ellen Carter made about Edgar Cayce in her book *America’s Greatest Psychic: Edgar Casey On Prophecy, under the editorship of Hugh Lynn Cayce – His Remarkable Visions of the Future – and How they can guide your life today.*⁹ Ms. Carter informs us that the sleeping prophet said that the birth of Egypt coincided with the demise of Atlantis. In support of this, she points out the Egyptian culture seems to have appeared almost overnight, which has baffled all investigators. However:

*“According to Edgar Cayce, just such a culture emerged from the ingress of hordes of Atlantean refugees into Egypt 12,500 years ago. Egypt was one of the safety lands during the destruction of the Lemurian and Atlantean civilizations...The breakup of Atlantis took place over a period of 7500 years, between 15,650 and 8150 BC. By dint of their superiority over the native Egyptians, the Atlanteans conquered the latter and imposed upon them their religion and civilization.”*¹⁰

Although Cayce was not overly religious, he did feel the Bible contained important information. For instance, supporting the Bible story of the Tower of Babel, he said that there was “one common language” associated with the great sages.

Another writer’s book that was extremely helpful was Van-Auk en’s *Edgar Cayce on the Revelation: A Study Guide for Spiritualizing Body and Mind.*¹¹ Mr. Van-Auk en believed that Edgar Cayce saw the soul’s journey depicted in Revelations, with the seven churches representing the seven chakras and the Seven Sacred Planets.

Edgar Cayce’s entry on Wikipedia had some interesting information. The entry divides Cayce’s life into several sections determined by where he was living at the time. It begins with how Cayce discovered his extraordinary talent in Kentucky and includes many of his readings. For the purpose of this thesis, I will focus on his readings revealing ancient knowledge:

He was persuaded to give readings on philosophical subjects in 1923 by Arthur Lammers, a wealthy printer, who, by his own admission had been "studying metaphysics for years". While in his supposed trance state, Cayce is told by Lammers that he spoke of Lammers' past lives, Reincarnation something Lammers believed in, and which was a popular subject of the day, but is not an accepted part of Christian doctrine. Cayce questioned his stenographer as to what he had said in his trance-state, and remained unconvinced. Cayce himself challenged Lammers' charge that he had validated astrology and reincarnation, in the following dialog:

Cayce "I said all that? ...I couldn't have said all that in one reading." "No," Lammers said; "but you confirmed it. You see, I have been studying metaphysics for years, and I was able by a few questions, by the facts you gave, to check what is right and what is wrong with a whole lot of the stuff I've been reading. The important thing is that the basic system which runs through all the mystery religions, whether they come from Tibet or the pyramids of Egypt, is backed up by you. It's actually the right system." Cayce's stenographer recorded the following:

"In this we see the plan of development of those individuals set upon this plane, meaning the ability to enter again into the presence of the Creator and become a full part of that creation. Insofar as this entity is concerned, this is the third appearance on this plane, and before this one, as the monk. We see glimpses in the life of the entity now as were shown in the monk, in this mode of living.

The body is only the vehicle ever of that spirit and soul that waft through all times and ever remain the same."

Cayce was quite unconvinced ...and the best Lammers could offer was that the reading "opens up the door" and went on to share his beliefs and knowledge of the "truth" of the medieval Rosicrucians, Nostradamus, Enneads of Plotinus, Eleusis, Bacchus, Mithras, and Osiris, lost keys of Freemasonry, Hindu samandhi, Saracen mathematics, tarot cards, precession of the equinoxes as it related to bull and ram worship, the meaning of the scarab and the Tetragrammaton of the Jews, and details of the Zodiac. It appeared Cayce's instincts were telling him this was no ordinary reading. This client who came for a reading came with quite a bit of information of his own to share with Cayce, and seemed intent upon convincing Cayce, now that he felt the reading had confirmed his strongly-held beliefs. It should be noted, however, that 12 years earlier Cayce had briefly alluded to reincarnation. In reading 4841-1, given April 22, 1911, Cayce referred to the soul being "transmigrated..."

Cayce, reported that his conscience bothered him severely over this conflict...Ultimately his "trance voice," the "we" of the readings, also supposedly dialogued with Cayce and finally persuaded him to continue with these kinds of readings. In 1925 Cayce reported his "voice" had instructed him to move to Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Cayce's mature period, in which he created the several institutions which would survive him in some form, can be considered to have started in 1925. By this time he was a professional psychic with a small staff of employees and volunteers. The "readings" increasingly came to involve occultic or esoteric themes...

Cayce gained national prominence in 1943 through a high profile article in Coronet titled "Miracle Man of Virginia Beach". He said he couldn't refuse people who felt they needed his help; he increased the frequency of his readings to 8 per day to try to make an impression on the ever-growing pile of requests. He said this took a toll on his health, as he said that it was emotionally draining and often fatigued him. He even went so far as to say that the readings themselves scolded him for attempting too much and that the reading had limited his workload to just 2 readings a day or they would kill him.

Edgar Cayce suffered from a stroke and died on January 3, 1945. He is buried in Riverside Cemetery in Hopkinsville, Kentucky...

Other abilities that have been attributed to Cayce include astral projection, prophesying, mediumship, viewing the Akashic Records or "Book of Life", and seeing auras. Cayce said he became interested in learning more about these subjects after he was informed about the content of his readings, which he reported that he never actually heard himself.

I will return to this amazing man a little later, but for now I want to move onto the next member of the “Orders of the Quest.” I found the entry on Wikipedia for Manly Palmer Hall is extremely limited, particularly in personal information. It states that he was born March 18th 1901 in Canada and that he was an “author and mystic.” The entry also relates that his “most famous” writing is his magnificent *The Secret Teachings of All Ages: An Encyclopedic Outline of Masonic, Hermetic, Qabbalistic and Rosicrucian Symbolical Philosophy*, which he “published in 1928 when he was 27 years old.” Nonetheless, the entry does provide information on Manly P. Hall’s role as a Freemason stating that:

He was made a knight patron of the Masonic Research Group of San Francisco in 1953, although he was not raised until 22 November 1954 into Jewel Lodge No. 374, San Francisco. He later received his 32° in the Valley of San Francisco AASR (SJ). In 1973 (47 years after writing *The Secret Teachings of All Ages*), Hall was recognized as a 33° Mason (the highest honor conferred by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite), at a ceremony held at PRS on December 8, 1973.

Finally the entry informs us that “In his over 70-year career, Hall delivered approximately 8,000 lectures in the United States and abroad, authored over 150 books and essays, and wrote countless magazine articles.”

MANLY PALMER HALL

As the entry for Manly P Hall was limited in Wikipedia I searched the web to find more substantive information. I discovered the web site www.manlyphall.org, and under “The Manly P Hall Media Archive and memorial phentrimine, I found the following:

The Secret Teachings of All Ages: An Encyclopedic Outline of Masonic, Hermetic, Qabbalistic and Rosicrucian Symbolical Philosophy...is widely regarded as his magnum opus...He has been widely recognized as a leading scholar in the fields of religion, mythology, mysticism, and the occult...Carl Jung...when writing *Psychology and Alchemy*, borrowed material from Hall’s private collection. In 1934, Hall founded the Philosophical Research Society (PRS) in Los Angeles, California, dedicating it to an idealistic approach to the solution of human problems. The PRS claims to be non-sectarian and entirely free from educational, political, or ecclesiastical control, and the Society’s programs stress the need for the integration of philosophy, religion, and science into one system of instruction. The PRS Library, a public facility devoted to source materials in obscure fields, has many rare and scarce items now impossible to obtain elsewhere...

I also wanted to relate what Mr. Hall thought about The Mysteries. Craig and I obtained a copy of his masterpiece *The Secret Teachings of All Ages*: sometime ago and was in awe of its beauty and clarity in explaining The Mysteries. This is such a magnificent work that I did not feel qualified to describe how truly important it is to Spiritual Evolution in understanding the origin and purpose of The Mysteries. Consequently, I was pleased to find on the same site an article entitled “Chapter 03: Manly P. Hall and the “Mysteries” From “Atlantean Heritage” by David Wilcock. David Wilcock writes on the origin of The Mysteries and Manly P. Hall’s explanation in his masterpiece. The truly amazing thing is that David Wilcock carries the consciousness of Edgar Cayce and has become an authority on The Mysteries.

As I was familiar with Mr. Wilcock’s objectivity, because he was kind enough to provide the scientific information to *Craig’s Energetic Perspective on Evolution* on the *Ancient Wisdom For Now* page, I knew that his perspective was well-balanced. Again, due to

space I have chosen the most salient points in the article. First, Mr. Wilcock describes the origin of The Mysteries in Atlantis:

The only historical account of Atlantis that ever made its way into the public was from the Greek philosopher Plato, and modern researchers still draw off of his writings when investigating the subject. According to Plato's account, Atlantis disappeared in a sudden cataclysm that caused it to sink beneath the sea.

There were a precious few who became aware that this was going to happen before it actually did, and they were able to evacuate the island continent before the event itself occurred. They migrated to different areas throughout Europe, Africa and Asia as well as the Americas, most notably within the Mesoamerican region of the Yucatan.

According to the legends as preserved by Plato and others in secret, the majority of the entire world was not civilized during the time of Atlantis...At that time, not everyone was at the same level of development by any means, and the legends say that Atlantis had just begun a large-scale colonization / civilization program for the outside world when they collapsed.

The Atlantean cataclysm completely submerged all the remnants of their once great island, and in many cases the survivors of this disaster found themselves thrust into situations with primitive peoples...And in some of these cases, if they were to begin openly speaking about their knowledge, they would have been killed very quickly out of fear. Therefore, it appears that the majority of survivors from Atlantis had to pass down their traditional knowledge in conditions of the utmost secrecy...

The overarching term that was given for the secret knowledge from the lost civilization of Atlantis, (other than "The Tradition,") was "The Mysteries." In most cases, the secrecy of the Mysteries was kept so tightly that rigorous initiations were demanded of anyone who either chose or was invited to participate...

One can certainly imagine that many bands of survivors who did not either keep strict secrecy or were not as careful or dramatic as an Oannes or Viracocha were simply wiped out, and that perhaps this common link among recognized historical figures of the Mysteries was the very thing that had preserved their knowledge through time.

According to numerous pieces of evidence...the knowledge of the Mysteries was almost totally wiped out more than once due to these oppressive conditions in uncivilized lands, but the underlying power of the information was so strong that great men would always come along and completely reintegrate all of the fragmented pieces.

This happened in Greece with Thales, Pythagoras and Plato touring the African / Eurasian continents and compiling lost ancient data, and much more recently it was done again by Francis Bacon, a highly-educated royal contemporary of the Elizabethan era who had access to ancient records in the Vatican and elsewhere. Bacon's efforts to resuscitate the Mysteries were what directly fathered the modern-day Masonic Order, and he and Pythagoras are said by Manly Hall (discussed below) to be the single two most important figures in Masonry today...

Mr. Wilcock systematically explains how *The Secret of All Ages*: describes the content and the progression of The Mysteries in revealing the Truth. Moreover, he shows the mastery that Manly P. Hall exhibited in his masterpiece:

The book *The Secret Teachings of All Ages* is inarguably Hall's finest accomplishment - written as a literal encyclopedia of all the great truths that he or any other members of these societies were willing to reveal. And within that subset, Hall has quite a lot to say. Once we begin putting in all the other pieces, we will see that Hall's information is far more than adequate for recombining the true picture of the Atlantean Mysteries...

Hall's book begins...with an enormous...discussion of philosophers, from Greek to Roman right up through the present, and their widely contradictory ideas. In this discussion, we can clearly see how the unified knowledge of the Mysteries had already become widely dispersed, and everyone had their own theories based on what little they knew - and yet underneath it all, a common thread could be perceived...

The magnificent institutions of Hindu, Chaldean (Sumerian), and Egyptian learning must be recognized as the actual source of Greek wisdom...Thales, Pythagoras, and Plato in their philosophic wanderings contacted many distant cults and brought back the lore of Egypt and the inscrutable Orient...

The Mysteries claimed to be the guardians of a transcendental knowledge so profound as to be incomprehensible save to the most exalted intellect and so potent as to be revealed with safety only to those in whom personal ambition was dead and who had consecrated their lives to the unselfish service of humanity...

Symbolism is the language of the Mysteries; in it is the language not only of mysticism and philosophy but of all Nature, for every law and power active in universal procedure is manifested to the limited sense perceptions of man through the medium of symbol. Every form existing in the diversified sphere of being is symbolic of the divine activity by which it is produced...

Far-sighted were the initiates of antiquity. They realized that nations come and go, that empires fall, and that the golden ages of art, science, and idealism are succeeded by the dark ages of superstition. With the needs of posterity foremost in mind, the sages of old went to inconceivable extremes to make certain that their knowledge should be preserved. They engraved it upon the face of mountains and concealed it with the measurements of colossal images, each of which was a geometric marvel.

Their knowledge of chemistry and mathematics they hid within mythologies which the ignorant would perpetuate, or in the spans and arches of their temples which time has not entirely obliterated. They wrote in characters that neither the vandalism of men nor the ruthlessness of the elements could completely efface. Today men gaze with awe and reverence upon the mighty Memnons (Pyramids) standing alone on the sands of Egypt, or upon the strange terraced pyramids of Palenque. Mute testimonies these are of the lost arts and sciences of antiquity; and concealed this wisdom must remain until this race has learned to read the universal language – SYMBOLISM...

Departing, these illumined philosophers left their formulae that others, too, might attain to understanding. But, lest these secret processes fall into uncultured hands and be perverted, the Great Arcanum was always concealed in symbol or allegory; and those who can today discover its lost keys may open with them a treasure house of philosophic, scientific, and religious truths...

Symbolism and mathematics transcend all spoken languages, working directly in the mass collective subconscious of humanity...The works of the brilliant genius Joseph Campbell go into exquisite detail regarding the underlying symbolic “archetypes” that emerge in different forms worldwide, ostensibly originating from the “collective unconscious” of humanity as defined by the famous psychologist Carl Jung...

It is important to point out here that the symbolism only thinly conceals very real scientific information, and thus our arguments will not come from a place of making subjectively biased interpretations of metaphorical stories. Numbers in ancient mythologies and structures can be very directly, mathematically related to the latest discoveries that we are making about our Universe...

Wherever the Atlanteans proselyted they erected pyramids and temples...Such is the origin of the pyramids of Egypt, Mexico, and Central America.

The mounds in Normandy and Britain, as well as those of the American Indians, are remnants of a similar culture. In the midst of the Atlantean program of world colonization and conversion, the cataclysms which sank Atlantis began. The Initiate-Priests of the Sacred Feather who promised to come back to their missionary settlements never returned; and after the lapse of centuries tradition preserved only a fantastic account of gods who came from a place where the sea now is...

From the Atlanteans the world has received not only the heritage of arts and crafts, philosophies and sciences, ethics and religions, but also the heritage of hate, strife, and perversion. The Atlanteans instigated the first war; and it has been said that all subsequent wars were fought in a fruitless effort to justify the first one and right the wrong which it caused. Before Atlantis sank, its spiritually illumined Initiates, who realized that their land was doomed because it had departed from the Path of Light, withdrew from the ill-fated continent.

Carrying with them the sacred and secret doctrine, these Atlanteans established themselves in Egypt, where they became its first “divine” rulers. Nearly all the great cosmologic myths forming the foundation of the various sacred books of the world are based upon the Atlantean Mystery rituals.

The use of symbols to convey long-forgotten subconscious information will come to the forefront in this “upstepping” under the direction of a prominent American mason. However, as this happens as a result of several occurrences, I will leave that discussion until later. As stated, Manly Palmer Hall founded The Philosophical Research Society, in Los Angeles, California in 1924. According to the web site Religion Info, the society “promotes access to the world’s wisdom literature, especially wisdom found in ancient traditions.”

It is interesting that although Manly P. Hall was Canadian he chose to base his society in America. I believe that this was because he agreed with historians that the 20th century was the American century, because events that were happening in America was affecting the entire world. However, in 1918 this fact was only just beginning to come to light, so to speak and no one could see the role the United States would play in the modern world. Of course, the consciousness of the “Light” and the “Shadow” not only saw the role, but was dedicated to guiding, in the case of the “Light” and manipulating in the case of the “Shadow” America’s role in the world.

NAPOLEON’S CONNECTION TO HITLER

At the time of WWI America was influenced by both the “Shadow” and the “Light.” This was because of the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution, facilitating the “Shadow” in the form of the “prince of this world” to freely operate on earth through the anti-christ Napoleon Bonaparte. Fortunately, Napoleon had been stopped at world domination and died in exile.

Dealing with the “Shadow’s” relationship to Napoleon first, in Section 10 I said that although the “Shadow” not only influenced the Hapsburg dynasty but “at times” incarnated in family members, the situation with Napoleon was not the same. This was because unlike Melchizedek, Sophia and What-has-been-Willed’s “incarnations”, which do not usurp the free-will of the individual soul, Napoleon’s free-will was negated by the “prince of this world.” Moreover, as I said, before Napoleon the “Shadow” was only able to affect the world from an ordinary man’s perspective. From Napoleon’s possession the “prince of this world” gained an advantage in that “he” began affecting anyone connected to his “vassal.” This affect was greatly enhanced when the “prince of this world” was able to take physical form as Adolph Hitler.

I mentioned earlier that David Wilcock carried the consciousness of Edgar Cayce and that he was an authority on The Mysteries. Recently, we were watching a presentation he gave on Youtube concerning 2012, which was extremely informative. During the lecture, he was talking about the true purpose of the Great Pyramid as an initiation that took place in the sarcophagus in the King’s Chamber. He related that the “initiate” would spend the night in the sarcophagus in order to face and defeat his shadow self. I knew of this practice, because it was how the ancients taught their pupils to overcome their egos and counterfeit spirits. Only those initiates that were ready would even attempt this practice, because it could be terrifying for anyone who was not ready, which is why I was astounded to hear David Wilcock say that Napoleon Bonaparte had attempted the initiation and spent the night in the Great Pyramid. Not surprisingly, Mr. Wilcock added that Napoleon had experienced terrifying visions and had run out of the pyramid screaming.

I knew this information on Napoleon was extremely relevant, consequently, I knew I needed to verify the information as best I could. There were several annotations about

Napoleon's apparent sojourn in the Great Pyramid. Although none of them cite Napoleon "running screaming" or that the French Emperor spent more than a short time alone in the pyramid, there are multiple sites that relate the exact same information. I have chosen the entry for the website themystictraveller.com as an example of this account.

In 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte embarked on a military expedition of Egypt. Like so many throughout history, he was drawn to the mystique of the Pharaohs.

Napoleon was an influential force in the birth of Egyptology. Accompanying his troops, were also engineers, surveyors, artists and archaeologists that were required to document the great ruins of the ancient Egyptian civilization. This led to an explosion of interest in all things Egyptian throughout Europe at the time; an interest that has never waned...

The inner sanctum of the Pyramids drew Napoleon in, like so many before him and since. After exploring the chambers of Khufu's Great Pyramid, Napoleon requested to be left alone in the King's Chamber. When he finally emerged, he is reported to have been extremely shaken and shocked by something within. When asked what had happened, he refused to discuss it and insisted that the incident never be spoken of again.

A friend, who visited Napoleon in his final days, asked him to tell him the secret of that day. Napoleon was ready to speak, but then shook his head and declined. Enigmatically, he responded, 'No, what's the use. You'd never believe me.'

Multiple entries relate that until Napoleon entered Egypt he was unstoppable and that afterwards, the tide appeared to turn against him. Several ask if his experience in the Great Pyramid took something away from him. In considering all the information, I think that the story is credible and that Napoleon did experience something in the Great Pyramid that frightened him. If for a second he had even glimpsed what possessed him, it would certainly have unnerved the emperor. It is important to remember that both the "Shadow" and his individuated consciousness, the "prince of this world" consist only of the lower consciousness in human beings. The purpose of the Great Pyramid was to get the initiate to face his shadow self and transmute it, not fight it. I will return to this important distinction at the end of this thesis. Anyway, although things may have turned against him after his visit to the Great Pyramid, history reports that there were other factors in Napoleon's demise.

My History teacher credited the defeat of Napoleon to the battle at Waterloo, where the Duke of Wellington defeated the armies of the French Empire, but later I learned that many historians believe the reason Napoleon was defeated was partly because of the weather he encountered when he attacked Russia. According to an entry for the Russian Winter on Wikipedia, Napoleon invaded Russia on June 23rd 1812. Although he was successful in his initial assault; forcing the retreat of the Russian forces, he did not realize that as they retreated the Russians burnt all their crops, denying Napoleon any means to re-supply his army. When the French army reached Moscow the "city's governor Fyodor Rostopchin" ordered the city burnt rather than allow Moscow to be occupied by the French. Unable to reap any rewards for his victory, Napoleon withdrew his forces and began to "retreat" back to France. This turned out to be a "ruinous retreat" because of "the harshness of the Russian Winter." The entry relates that Napoleon had begun his campaign with an army of "over 400,000 frontline troops, but in the end fewer than 40,000 crossed the Berezina River in November 1812, to escape."

The reason I am addressing the Russian winter playing a part in defeating Napoleon is because it was instigated by the forces of the "Light." Although Napoleon was in effect a spiritual enemy, which gave him an advantage, the "Light" could not and would not use any physical means to stop him. However, when the "emperor" freely chose to invade Russia,

they could help by manipulating the weather. Still, as I said although Napoleon was an antichrist he was only a “vassal” for the “Shadow” and not a full incarnation of the force; that would come with the second antichrist, Adolph Hitler.

There is just one more point that demonstrates a connection between Napoleon Bonaparte and Adolph Hitler and that is Hitler’s similarity to Napoleon in war strategy. As I said, Napoleon had been possessed by the “prince of this world” and was not the incarnation. This meant that Napoleon had been born with a soul. Often in life, an overwhelming fear or need arises that originates from an experience in a past life. Many historians point out that Hitler made the same mistake that Napoleon made in attacking Russia; suffering the same defeat. This information revealed to me that Hitler was fulfilling a soul directive from his previous incarnation as Napoleon. Because Napoleon’s desire for world domination was thwarted, when his soul reincarnated as Adolph Hitler, the desire was still there, which of course the “Shadow” used to create the holocaust and horror of WWII.

Nonetheless, this will not occur for another decade, at the end of WWI, Adolph Hitler was still only a soldier; the main players at this time were the Russians. However, before I move on to discuss Russia; I want to take a moment to address the fate of the other powerful empire existing during Napoleonic times, namely the Ottoman Empire.

ISLAM FROM 1918

Napoleon had decimated the Ottomans when he had invaded Egypt and plundered much of the treasures and writings. According to the Ottoman Empire’s entry on Wikipedia:

By the early years of the 20th century, most of the Muslim world outside the Ottoman Empire had been absorbed into the empires of non-Islamic European powers. After World War (I) losses, nearly all of the Ottoman Empire was also parceled out as European protectorates or spheres of influence. In the course of the 20th century, most of these European-ruled territories became independent ...During this time; many Muslims migrated, as indentured servants, from mostly India and Indonesia to the Caribbean, forming the largest Muslim populations by percentage in the Americas. Additionally, the resulting urbanization and increase in trade in Africa brought Muslims to settle in new areas and spread their faith.

Without a specific Muslim empire the Islamic faith fractured into multiple different sects, but they all maintained their connection to Mecca as the very heart of Islam. Unlike the Golden Caliph in the Cities of Light, most of these new Muslim movements were intolerant of other religions. This was particularly pronounced in the “Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and Jamaat-e-Islami in Pakistan.”

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

These two branches of Muslims were dedicated to “a totalistic and theocratic alternative to secular political ideologies...” Before I return to America after the Stockmarket Crash, I will take a moment to review this extremely influential Muslim organization. The entry for the Muslim Brotherhood says:

The Muslim Brothers ...full title The Society of the Muslim Brothers, often simply the Brotherhood or MB) is a transnational Sunni movement and the largest political opposition organization in many Arab states, particularly Egypt. The world's oldest and largest Islamic political group was founded

by the Egyptian schoolteacher Hassan al-Banna in 1928...Since its inception in 1928 the movement has officially opposed violent means to achieve its goals, with some exceptions...

In the group's belief, the Quran and Sunna constitute a perfect way of life and social and political organization that God has set out for man. Islamic governments must be based on this system and eventually unified in a Caliphate. The MB goal, as stated by Brotherhood founder Hassan al-Banna was to reclaim Islam's manifest destiny, an empire, stretched from Spain to Indonesia. It preaches that Islam enjoins man to strive for social justice, the eradication of poverty and corruption, and political freedom to the extent allowed by the laws of Islam. The Brotherhood strongly opposes Western colonialism, and helped overthrow the pro-western monarchies in Egypt and other Muslim nations during the early 20th century.

On the issue of women and gender the Muslim Brotherhood interprets Islam very traditionally. Its founder called for "a campaign against ostentation in dress and loose behavior," "segregation of male and female students," a separate curriculum for girls, and "the prohibition of dancing and other such pastimes..."

The Brotherhood is one of the most influential movements in the Muslim world, and especially so in the Arab world...

Returning to Russia, I can remember being surprised when I learned of Moscow being burnt during the French invasion in history class. This was because I thought Moscow was the capital city of Russia and was where the Russian royal family lived. Of course, I have since learned that at the time of Napoleon's invasion, the capital city of Russia was St. Petersburg.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The city of Petersburg was established by its namesake, Tsar Peter (I) as the capital city of the Russian Empire in 1703 and the city retained that title until the end of the Great War in 1918. The reason for its demotion was the Russian Revolution of 1917. At the time the Russian ruler was Tsar Nicholas (II).

Tsar Nicholas (II) like most of the royal families of Europe had ties to Great Britain through Queen Victoria. However, Nicholas' connection was through his wife, the Tsaritsa Alexandra, who was Victoria's granddaughter. According to his entry on Wikipedia, Nicholas was also related to several other European rulers: "...Nicholas was the nephew of several monarchs, including King George (I) of Greece, King Frederick (VIII) of Denmark, Alexandra, Queen consort of the United Kingdom, and The Crown Princess of Hanover..."

TSAR NICHOLAS (II)

Considering that Nicholas' reign led to the Russian Revolution, I wondered whether he was directly influenced by the "Shadow." To that end, an entry for the Russian Revolution on Wikipedia had an interesting comment on Tsar Nicholas' view of his reign:

Nicholas II was a deeply conservative ruler and maintained a strict authoritarian system...Religious faith helped bind all of these tenets together as a source of comfort and reassurance in the face of difficult conditions and as a means of political authority exercised through the clergy. Perhaps more than any other modern monarch, Nicholas II attached his fate and the future of his dynasty to the notion of the ruler as a saintly and infallible father to his people. This idealized vision of the Romanov monarchy blinded him to the actual state of his country. With a firm belief that his power to rule was granted by Divine Right, Nicholas assumed that the Russian people were devoted to him with unquestioning loyalty. This ironclad belief rendered Nicholas unwilling to allow the

progressive reforms that might have alleviated the suffering of the Russian people. Even after the 1905 revolution spurred the Tsar to decree limited civil rights and democratic representation, he worked to limit even these liberties in order to preserve the ultimate authority of the crown.

This excerpt reminded me of Charles (I) and other rulers that believed they ruled by Divine right. However, a belief in his anointed stature does not in itself define which influence he ruled Russia under. Unfortunately, Nicholas' record did not do anything to reassure me that the influence he ruled under was the "Light." It seems that apart from the Revolution, his reign was also famous for two other incidences.

The first was known as "Bloody Sunday" and involves the murder of over 90 innocent civilians. This shameful episode is again reported in the entry for Tsar Nicholas on Wikipedia:

On Sunday, 22 January 1905, Father (George) Gapon began his march. Locking arms, the workers marched peacefully through the streets...As they walked they sang religious hymns and the Imperial anthem...There was no single confrontation with the troops. Throughout the city, at bridges on strategic boulevards, the marchers found their way blocked by lines of infantry, backed by Cossacks and Hussars; and the soldiers opened fire on the crowd. The official number of victims was ninety-two dead and several hundred wounded...That day, which became known as "Bloody Sunday", was a turning point in Russian history. It shattered the ancient, legendary belief that the Tsar and the people were one...

Father Gapon was not killed and managed to escape, however, "in hiding" he was far more dangerous to the Tsar than before, because he mobilized the rebels through a letter he wrote calling for an "uprising." Calling the Tzar a "soul-murderer" he directed the "socialist parties of Russia" to unite to defeat "Tsarism." Although Father Gabon did not live to see the Revolution, his words went a long way to rousing the country to avenge the blood spilled on Bloody Sunday.

The second travesty carried out by Nicholas, which indicates the influence of the "Shadow" involves his stance on anti-semitism. According to his entry:

The administration of Nicholas II published anti-Semitic propaganda that encouraged people to riot in various parts of the Pale of Settlement, resulting in the pogroms of 1903-1906...the Minister of the Interior, paid the Kishinev newspaper ... for anti-Semitic material, and the press during the Russo-Japanese War accused the Jews of being a fifth column. This accusation encouraged the eruption of numerous pogroms, especially after Russia lost the war. Pogroms also resulted from the government's reaction to the 1905 revolution...

On a documentary on the mysterious Rasputin, the narrator proposed that Rasputin was in some way responsible for the Russian people turning against the Romanovs. I have to admit to finding this enigmatic figure fascinating and consequently, I thought a brief review of Rasputin might shed extra light on the forces surrounding the Russian Revolution.

GRIGORI RASPUTIN

Rasputin was one of the Russian Empire's most mysterious characters. According to his entry on Wikipedia he "was a Russian mystic" who held considerable "influence" towards the end of Tsar Nicholas' reign through his wife Alexandra, and their son Alexei. I was unclear as to Rasputin's role in the events in Russia, because there is conflicting

opinions as to who Rasputin was. For instance, the entry relates that Rasputin was regularly referred to as “the ‘Mad Monk’, while others considered him a ... psychic and faith healer...” However, neither title helped me determine what influence he was under, but I discovered a clue in the entry, with the reference to the reason he became a pilgrim:

When he was around the age of eighteen, he spent three months in the Verkhoturye Monastery, possibly a penance for theft. His experience there, combined with a reported vision of the Mother of God on his return, turned him towards the life of a religious mystic and wanderer... Shortly after leaving the monastery, Rasputin visited a holy man named Makariy, whose hut was nearby. Makariy had an enormous influence on Rasputin, who would model himself after him... In 1901, he left his home ... as ...a pilgrim.

Evidently, Rasputin’s wandering led him to “Greece and Jerusalem.” It seems three years later in 1903 “Rasputin arrived in Saint Petersburg, where he gradually gained a reputation as a ...holy man with healing and prophetic powers.”

In 1904, Rasputin learned of the Tsar’s only son Alexei’s hemophilia illness, but it was not until Alexandra’s “best friend Anna Vyrubova” introduced Rasputin to the royal family after she requested his help with Alexei’s illness that he became connected to the Romanovs. Rasputin’s currency was greatly increased when Alexei was injured after a fall while on vacation in Poland. After the doctors were unable to stop the bleeding, Alexandra sent a telegram to Rasputin in Siberia. Rasputin replied to Alexandra by advising her “‘don’t let the doctors bother him too much; let him rest’. This was thought to have helped Alexei to relax and allow the child’s own natural healing process...”

After this incident “The Tsar referred to Rasputin as ‘our friend’ and a ‘holy man’, a sign of the trust that the family placed in him. Rasputin had a considerable personal and political influence on Alexandra, and the Tsar and Tsaritsa considered him a man of God and a religious prophet. Alexandra came to believe that God spoke to her through Rasputin...”

Nonetheless, despite Rasputin’s reputation as a healer, it was drowned out by his reputation as an unconscionable womanizer. The entry explains the reasoning behind these contradictions:

While fascinated by him, the Saint Petersburg elite did not widely accept Rasputin: he did not fit in with the royal family, and he and the Russian Orthodox Church had a very tense relationship. The Holy Synod frequently attacked Rasputin, accusing him of a variety of immoral or evil practices, but such anecdotal evidence on Rasputin’s life, however abundant, should be regarded with caution...

Like many spiritually-minded Russians, Rasputin spoke of salvation as depending less on the clergy and the church than on seeking the spirit of God within. He also maintained that sin and repentance were interdependent and necessary to salvation. Thus, he claimed that yielding to temptation (and, for him personally, this meant sex and alcohol), even for the purposes of humiliation (so as to dispel the sin of vanity), was needed to proceed to repentance and salvation. Rasputin was deeply opposed to war, both from a moral point of view and as something which was likely to lead to political catastrophe...

During World War I, Rasputin became the focus of accusations of unpatriotic influence at court; the unpopular Tsaritsa, meanwhile, was of German descent, and she came to be accused of acting as a spy in German employ.

When Rasputin expressed an interest in going to the front to bless the troops early in the war, the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Duke Nicholas, promised to hang him if he dared to show up there. Rasputin then claimed that he had a revelation that the Russian armies would not be successful until the Tsar personally took command. With this, the ill-prepared Nicholas proceeded to take personal command of the Russian army, with dire consequences for himself as well as for Russia.

When Rasputin began interfering directly in the administration of Russia, particularly influencing Alexandra by becoming “her confidant and personal adviser”, he threatened the political status quo. This became even more serious when Rasputin “convinced Alexandra to fill some governmental offices with his own handpicked candidates.” Alexandra was of German descent and Russia was at war with Germany, which already made the populace suspicious of their Tsaritsa. As conditions deteriorated in Russia, the populace increasingly “laid the blame with Alexandra and with Rasputin, because of his influence over her...” Eventually, Rasputin’s influence over Nicholas and Alexandra was discussed in the Russian newspapers. The entry explains:

Rasputin's influence over the royal family was used against him and the Romanovs by politicians and journalists, who wanted to weaken the integrity of the dynasty, force the Tsar to give up his absolute political power and separate the Russian Orthodox Church from the state...Nobles in influential positions around the Tsar, as well as some parties of the Duma, clamored for Rasputin's removal from the court. Perhaps inadvertently, Rasputin had added to the Tsar's subjects' diminishing respect for him.

Irrespective of Rasputin’s influence over Nicholas and Alexandra, the winds of change were beginning to blow stronger in Russia. The reign of the Romanov Dynasty came to an end on the 15th March 1917, when Nicholas (II) was forced to abdicate. Because of the war, there were severe food shortages, which led to bread-lines. This situation and its results are reported in the entry:

By 25 February, virtually every industrial enterprise in Petrograd had been shut down, together with many commercial and service enterprises. Students, white-collar workers and teachers joined the workers in the streets and at public meetings, whilst, in the still-active Duma, liberal and socialist deputies came to realize a potentially-massive problem. They presently denounced the current government even more vehemently and demanded a responsible cabinet of ministers. The Duma, consisting primarily of the bourgeoisie, pressed the Tsar to abdicate in order to avert a revolution. On the evening of Saturday the 25th, with police having lost control of the situation, Nicholas II, who refused to believe the warnings about the seriousness of these events, sent a fateful telegram to the chief of the Petrograd military district, General Sergei Khabalov: "I command you tomorrow to stop the disorders in the capital, which are unacceptable in the difficult time of war with Germany and Austria." Most of the soldiers obeyed these orders on the 26th, but mutinies...spread overnight. On the morning of the 27th, workers in the streets, many of them now armed, were joined by soldiers, sent in by the government to quell the riots...The outnumbered police then proceeded to join the army and civilians in their rampage...

By nighttime on the 27th, the cabinet submitted its resignation to the Tzar and proposed a temporary military dictatorship, but Russia's military leaders rejected this course... Nicholas accepted defeat at last and abdicated on 13 March, hoping, by this last act of service to his nation (as he stated in his manifesto), to end the disorders and bring unity to Russia...a minority of the Duma's deputies declared themselves a Provisional Government, chaired by Prince Lvov, a moderate reformist, although leadership moved gradually to Alexander Kerensky of the Social Revolutionary Party.

The effective power of the Provisional Government was challenged by the authority of an institution that claimed to represent the will of workers and soldiers and could, in fact, mobilize and control these groups during the early months of the revolution—the Petrograd Soviet [Council] of Workers' Deputies...In February 1917, striking workers elected deputies to represent them and socialist activists began organizing a citywide council to unite these deputies with representatives of the socialist parties...

The leaders of the Petrograd Soviet believed that they represented particular classes of the population, not the whole nation. They also believed Russia was not ready for socialism. So they

saw their role as limited to pressuring hesitant "bourgeoisie" to rule and to introduce extensive democratic reforms in Russia...

With the uprising, the Russian people were ready for a powerful leader and that leader was the Bolshevik Vladimir Lenin. The advent of the rule of Lenin would change the atmosphere in Russia and lead to a new form of government, Communism.

THE BOLSHEVIKS

Associating Lenin with Communism, I was surprised to read in some of his lectures that he advocated Socialism. Having grown up in a country that practiced Socialism, which was very different from post-revolution Russia, I realized that I was not clear on the exact difference between Socialism and Communism. However, Communism and Socialism were not the only forms of government arising in the modern era. Consequently, before I turn to the influential Vladimir Lenin I will briefly address the different forms of government that surfaced in the 20th century. I will start with Socialism:

SOCIALISM

Socialism refers to various theories of economic organization advocating state, public or common worker (through cooperatives) ownership and administration of the means of production and distribution of goods, and a society characterized by equal access to resources for all individuals with an egalitarian method of compensation. Modern socialism originated in the late 18th-century...socialism itself is not a political system; it is instead an economic system distinct from capitalism...

Socialists mainly share the belief that capitalism unfairly concentrates power and wealth among a small segment of society that controls capital, creates an unequal society, does not provide equal opportunities for everyone to maximize their potentialities and does not utilize technology and resources to their maximum potential nor in the interests of the public...

Social democrats propose selective nationalization of key national industries in mixed economies, while maintaining private ownership of capital and private business enterprise. Social democrats also promote tax-funded welfare programs and regulation of markets...

COMMUNISM

The term "Communism", usually spelled with the capital letter C, is also often used to refer to a form of government in which the state operates under a one-party system and declares allegiance to Marxism-Leninism or a derivative thereof, even if the party does not actually claim that the society has already reached communism.

Forerunners of communist ideas existed in antiquity and particularly in the 18th and early 19th century France...Radical egalitarianism then emerged as a significant political power in the first half of 19th century in Western Europe...The two most influential theoreticians of communism of the 19th century were ...authors of Manifesto of the Communist Party (1848), who ...firmly tied communism with the idea of working class revolution conducted by the exploited proletariat (or the working class). Marx posited that communism would be the final stage in human society, which would be achieved after an intermediate stage called the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. Communism in the Marxist sense refers to a classless, stateless, and oppression-free society where decisions on what to produce and what policies to pursue are made directly and democratically, allowing every member of society to participate in the decision-making process in both the political and economic spheres of life...communists, such as Rosa Luxemburg or Vladimir Lenin, continued to agitate and argue for world revolution...

CAPITALISM

Capitalism typically refers to an economic and social system in which the means of production (also known as capital) are privately controlled; labor, goods and capital are traded in a market; profits are distributed to owners or invested in new technologies and industries; and wages are paid to labor...

Capitalism as a system developed incrementally from the 16th century in Europe and England, although some features of capitalist organization existed in the ancient world, and early aspects of merchant capitalism flourished during the Late Middle Ages. Capitalism became dominant in the Western world following the demise of feudalism. Capitalism gradually spread throughout Europe, and in the 19th and 20th centuries, it provided the main means of industrialization throughout much of the world...

By 1283 it was used in the sense of the capital assets of a trading firm. It was frequently interchanged with a number of other words—wealth, money, funds, goods, principal, assets, property, patrimony...

The term capitalism appeared in 1753 in the Encyclopedia, with the narrow meaning of "The state of one who is rich"...

Marx's notion of the capitalist mode of production is characterized as a system of primarily private ownership of the means of production in a mainly market economy, with a legal framework on commerce and a physical infrastructure provided by the state...

NAZISM

Nazism, officially in German as National Socialism ...refers to the ideology and practices of the National Socialist German Workers' Party or NSDAP under Adolf Hitler, and the policies adopted by the dictatorial government of Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1945.

Nazism is often considered by scholars to be a form of fascism...The Nazis were one of several historical groups that used the term National Socialism to describe themselves, and in the 1920s they became the largest such group...Among the key elements of Nazism were anti-parliamentarism, Pan-Germanism, racism, collectivism, eugenics, anti-Semitism, anti-communism, totalitarianism and opposition to economic liberalism and political liberalism.

In the 1930s, Nazism was not a monolithic movement, but rather a (mainly German) combination of various ideologies and philosophies which centered around nationalism, anti-communism, traditionalism and the importance of the ethnostate...Their motivations were triggered over anger about the Treaty of Versailles, and what they considered to have been a Jewish/communist conspiracy to humiliate Germany at the end of the World War I...

In response to the instability created by the Great Depression, the Nazis sought a Third Way managed economy that was neither capitalism nor communism...

Party members rarely referred to themselves as Nazis...The word mirrors the term Sozi, a common and slightly derogatory term for members of the Social Democratic Party...When Adolf Hitler took power, the use of the term Nazi almost disappeared from Germany, although it was still used by opponents in Austria.

FACISM

Fascism... comprises a radical and authoritarian nationalist political ideology and a corporatist economic ideology.

Fascists believe that nations and/or races are in perpetual conflict whereby only the strong can survive by being healthy, vital, and by asserting themselves in conflict against the weak. Fascists advocate the creation of a single-party state. Fascist governments forbid and suppress criticism and opposition to the government and the fascist movement. Fascism opposes class conflict, blames capitalist liberal democracies for its creation and communists for exploiting the concept. In the economic sphere, many fascist leaders have claimed to support a "Third Way" in economic policy, which they believed superior to both the rampant individualism of unrestrained capitalism and the

severe control of state communism. This was to be achieved by establishing significant government control over business and labour (Mussolini called his nation's system "the corporate state"). No common and concise definition exists for fascism and historians and political scientists disagree on what should be in any concise definition...

The only system of government mentioned above in line with Spiritual Evolution was Socialism. I have heard remarks from contemporary philosophers that Jesus advocated the purest form of communism. However, in reviewing the entry for communism above, this system of government seems a far cry from the community of compassion that Jesus advocated. Socialism, on the other hand as the entry remarks advocates "a society characterized by equal access to resources for all individuals with an egalitarian method of compensation." The key word here is "egalitarian", which means "social equality and equal rights for all people." Unfortunately, these words were co-opted by others to provide them with the means to take power. Even today, in America many people mistake Socialism for Communism when there is not the slightest similarity in the two systems. I will return to this subject in a later "upstepping", but in the first part of the 20th century, Communism was taking hold of Europe and Vladimir Lenin was its main proponent.

VLADIMIR LENIN

When Russia lost its titular head in the form of the Tzar, it struggled to find a balance in its government. As stated, after the Tzar's abdication the Petrograd Soviets had formed a provisional government under Kerensky. But like most revolutions, many of the participants of the Russian Revolution wanted to play their part in ruling the country. The entry for the Russian Revolution on Wikipedia relates that "The political group which proved most troublesome for Kerensky, and would eventually overthrow him, was the Bolshevik Party, led by Vladimir Lenin." To understand this enigmatic man, I turned to his entry on Wikipedia. It states that "Vladimir Ilyich Lenin ... was a Russian revolutionary, Bolshevik leader, communist politician, principal leader of the October Revolution and the first head of the Soviet Union..." I was most interested in his views on communism and I learned that his journey to leader of Communist Russia began in Zurich Switzerland:

When World War I began in 1914, the large Social Democratic parties of Europe ...supported their various countries' war efforts. This absolutely stunned Lenin, and at first he refused to believe that the German Social Democrats had voted for war credits... Lenin opposed the war, believing that the peasants and workers were fighting the battle of the bourgeoisie for them. He adopted the stance that what he described as an "imperialist war" ought to be turned into a civil war between the classes. As war broke out, Lenin was briefly detained by the Austrian authorities ...where he resided at the time. On 5 September 1914, Lenin moved to neutral Switzerland, residing first at Berne and then Zurich...

It was in Zurich in the spring of 1916 that Lenin wrote the notable theoretical work *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*...In this work Lenin argues that the merging of banks and industrial cartels give rise to finance capital. According to Lenin, in the last stage of capitalism, in pursuit of greater profits than the home market can offer, capital is exported. This leads to the division of the world between international monopolist firms and to European states colonizing large parts of the world in support of their businesses. Imperialism is thus an advanced stage of capitalism, one relying on the rise of monopolies and on the export of capital (rather than goods), and of which colonialism is one feature.

Without endorsing Communism, I cannot argue with Lenin's assessment of Capitalism and that it can lead to the exploitation with the poor becoming disenfranchised. In learning of the Russian Revolution in Switzerland, Lenin was eager to get back to implement his Marxist philosophy. However, returning to Russia during WWI was not that easy. The entry explains:

After the 1917 February Revolution in Russia and the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II, Lenin realized that he must return to Russia as soon as possible, but this was problematic because he was isolated in neutral Switzerland as the First World War raged throughout neighboring states. The Swiss communist Fritz Platten nonetheless managed to negotiate with the German government for Lenin and his company to travel through Germany by rail, on the so-called "sealed train". The German government clearly hoped Lenin's return would create political unrest in Russia, which would help to end the war on the Eastern front, allowing Germany to concentrate on defeating the Western allies...

After a triumphant return to Russia on April 16th where he received "a tumultuous reception", Lenin "immediately took a leading role within the Bolshevik movement." This eventually led to his election as "Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars by the Russian Congress of Soviets..." on November 8th 1917. His first official act was to seek peace with Germany. The entry relates:

Faced with the imposing threat of a continuing German advance eastwards, Lenin argued that Russia should immediately sign a peace treaty...Trotsky, who led the negotiations, advocated an intermediate position, of "No War, No Peace", calling for a peace treaty only on the conditions that no territorial gains on either side be consolidated. After the negotiations collapsed, the Germans renewed their advance, resulting in the loss of much of Russia's western territory...On 3 March 1918, Lenin removed Russia from World War I by agreeing to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, under which Russia lost significant territories in Europe...

Initially, the Bolsheviks shared power with the "Socialist Revolutionaries" but this "coalition" did not last "after the Social Revolutionaries opposed the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and joined other parties in seeking to overthrow the Bolshevik government. Lenin responded by a policy of wholesale persecution, which included jailing some of the members of the opposing parties." Unfortunately, this set the scene for Lenin's ambition for his idea of how to rule:

From early 1918, Lenin campaigned for putting a single individual, accountable to the state, in charge of each enterprise. Workers could ask the state for measures, but would have to obey this individual until this was changed by the state. This was contrary to most conceptions of workers' self-management, but essential for efficiency and expertise, according to Lenin...

To protect the newly-established Bolshevik government from counterrevolutionaries and other political opponents, the Bolsheviks created a state security organization, the "Cheka" (Extraordinary Commission), in December 1917.

Evidently, Lenin had intended to publicly put Tzar Nicholas on trial for treason, before exiling him and his family to Siberia. But when the "White Army", forces loyal to the Tzar looked likely to free him, the Soviets that were guarding the royal family sought "to execute the Tzar right away, rather than having him freed by the White Army. Consequently, the Tzar and the rest of his immediate family were executed. Whether this was a decision of the central government or the local Soviet is disputed by historians..."

What I found most revealing about Lenin and the Bolsheviks concerned their attitude towards freedom of speech. Considering, the goal of the Russian Revolution was to gain freedom for the oppressed masses, it is extremely telling that Lenin and the Bolsheviks resorted to the use of censorship and used a “police” force to instigate it:

Censorship was quickly imposed, and it was up to the Cheka to confiscate the literature of dissident workers: “[On] 17 November the Central Executive Committee passed a decree giving the Bolsheviks control over all newsprint and wide powers of closing down newspapers critical of the regime...” (Leonard Shapiro, *The Communist Party of the Soviet Union*). Workers were re-forming independent soviets; the Cheka broke them up. Independent newspapers criticized Lenin’s government; the Cheka closed them down, until the Bolshevik-controlled Pravda and Izvestia had a monopoly on the supply of news...

Ultimately, the story of Vladimir Lenin is a lesson in the definition of the adage “Power corrupts, absolute power corrupts absolutely.” While he was outside of Russia (without power) he advocated tolerance and railed against the injustice carried out by the “Tsarist police.” But when he took control of the Bolsheviks (absolute power) he silenced anyone that disagreed with him. To demonstrate this, review the excerpt below from Lenin’s speeches of his position on anti-Semitism:

The Tsarist police, in alliance with the landowners and the capitalists, organized pogroms against the Jews. The landowners and capitalists tried to divert the hatred of the workers and peasants who were tortured by want against the Jews. ... Only the most ignorant and downtrodden people can believe the lies and slander that are spread about the Jews. ... It is not the Jews who are the enemies of the working people. The enemies of the workers are the capitalists of all countries. Among the Jews there are working people, and they form the majority. They are our brothers, who, like us, are oppressed by capital; they are our comrades in the struggle for socialism. Among the Jews there are kulaks, exploiters and capitalists, just as there are among the Russians, and among people of all nations... Rich Jews, like rich Russians, and the rich in all countries, are in alliance to oppress, crush, rob and disunite the workers...Shame on accursed Tsarism which tortured and persecuted the Jews, Shame on those who foment hatred towards the Jews, who foment hatred towards other nations.

Although Lenin engaged in ruthless censorship, his policies were not always totalitarian. According to the entry, “Alexandra Kollontai and fellow feminist revolutionary Inessa Armand in 1919 together established ...the first government department for women in the world. Lenin’s administration was also one of the first governments to decriminalize homosexuality in 1917. The Russian Communist Party effectively legalized no-fault divorce, abortion and homosexuality, when they abolished all the old Tsarist laws...” Nonetheless, Lenin’s rule has come to be associated with the “Red Terror”; however, this terrifying nomenclature was most associated with Lenin’s successor, Joseph Stalin.

JOSEPH STALIN

The influence on the character of Joseph Stalin is not as ambiguous as Vladimir Lenin’s, because he appears to have always reflected the influence of the “Shadow” in being an ambitious ruthless man that used violence to obtain his goals. Let me start with the conventional history of this powerful man. According to his entry on Wikipedia, “Stalin was born *Ioseb Besarionis dze Jughashvili* on 18 December 1878 to a cobbler in Gori, Georgia, a

town plagued by street violence...” This in itself is very telling, because it sets the scene for the consciousness and energy that Stalin matured in.

Religion also appears to have played a significant role in the young Stalin’s life, when “he received a scholarship to a Georgian Orthodox seminary” at only sixteen years of age. However, according to the entry “he rebelled against the imperialist and religious order” and “was expelled in 1899 after missing his final exams.” A comment the entry added to this information “although he performed well” intrigued me. Children that are rebellious in school rarely “perform well.” This suggests that his expelling from the seminary may have been for other reasons than his rebellious nature and indeed it appears it was; because the entry goes on to say that “The seminary’s records suggest he was unable to pay his tuition fees.”

If Stalin was expelled because his family was unable to pay the fees then he would naturally have been angry at the “Imperialistic establishment”, which limited education, even religious education to those who had the means to pay. Consequently, he would have been ripe so to speak when he “discovered the writings of Vladimir Lenin and decided to become a Marxist revolutionary, eventually joining Lenin’s Bolsheviks in 1903.”

Although Stalin had considered a life in the service of God as an orthodox priest, when he left the seminary all sense of passivity was expelled from him and “he became a full-time revolutionary and outlaw. He became one of the Bolsheviks’ chief operatives in the Caucasus, organizing paramilitaries, inciting strikes, spreading propaganda and engaging in bank robberies, kidnappings and extortion...”

It seems that Stalin’s behavior was even too extreme for the Bolsheviks, because “Stalin temporarily resigned from the party over its ban on bank robberies.” In defiance of the ban, Stalin:

conducted a large raid on a bank shipment resulting in the death of 40 people and then fled to Baku...In Baku, Stalin organized Muslim Azeris and Persians in partisan activities, including the murders of many ‘Black Hundreds’ right-wing supporters of the Tsar, and conducted protection rackets, ransom kidnappings, counterfeiting operations and robberies.

Apparently, after being set free from Siberia “in April 1912 in Saint Petersburg, Stalin created the newspaper Pravda from an existing party newspaper...” It was Pravda that was instrumental in bringing Lenin to power by supporting “overthrowing the provisional government.” Although at the time this came to nothing, it raised Stalin’s status within the Bolsheviks and “Stalin was elected to the Bolshevik Central Committee.” When the failed coup against the Kerensky government led to Lenin becoming a fugitive, “Stalin helped Lenin evade capture and...smuggled Lenin to Finland and assumed leadership of the Bolsheviks...” As stated, the Bolsheviks under “Stalin, Lenin and the rest of the Central Committee coordinated the coup against the Kerensky government - the so-called October Revolution...” Although Stalin showed allegiance to Lenin, he was not so loyal to the rest of the:

Five-member Politburo which included Stalin and Trotsky. In May 1918, Lenin dispatched Stalin to the city of Tsaritsyn. Through his new allies...Stalin imposed his influence on the military. Stalin challenged many of the decisions of Trotsky, ordered the killings of many former Tsarist officers in the Red Army and counter-revolutionaries and burned villages in order to intimidate the peasantry into submission and discourage bandit raids on food shipments. In May 1919, in order to stem

mass desertions on the Western front, Stalin had deserters and renegades publicly executed as traitors.

I will not discuss Stalin's actions under Lenin; suffice to say he was very successful in spreading terror across Russia. Along the way Stalin's relationship with other members of the five-member Politburo, particularly Trotsky deteriorated. When questions arose over his part in the failed attempt at the taking of Warsaw, "Stalin returned to Moscow in August 1920, where he defended himself and resigned his military commission. At the Ninth Party Conference on 22 September, Trotsky openly criticized Stalin's behavior..."

Nonetheless, despite this temporary disgrace, Stalin got the last word when after "Lenin died of a heart attack on 21 January 1924...Trotsky was exiled from the Soviet Union." With Stalin's leadership of the Bolsheviks things began to change, which the entry relates:

Stalin pushed for more rapid industrialization and central control of the economy, contravening Lenin's New Economic Policy. At the end of 1927, a critical shortfall in grain supplies prompted Stalin to push for collectivization of agriculture and order the seizures of grain hoards from kulak farmers...

Stalin vastly increased the scope and power of the state's secret police and intelligence agencies. Under his guiding hand, Soviet intelligence forces began to set up intelligence networks in most of the major nations of the world, including Germany ...Great Britain, France, Japan, and the United States. Stalin saw no difference between espionage, communist political propaganda actions, and state-sanctioned violence, and he began to integrate all of these activities within the NKVD. Stalin made considerable use of the Communist International movement in order to infiltrate agents and to ensure that foreign Communist parties remained pro-Soviet and pro-Stalin...

Stalin created a cult of personality in the Soviet Union around both himself and Lenin. Many personality cults in history have been frequently measured and compared to his. Numerous towns, villages and cities were renamed after the Soviet leader...

Stalin, as head of the Politburo consolidated near-absolute power in the 1930s with a Great Purge of the party, justified as an attempt to expel 'opportunists' and 'counter-revolutionary infiltrators'. Those targeted by the purge were often expelled from the party; however more severe measures ranged from banishment to the Gulag labor camps, to execution after trials held by NKVD troikas.

Although the actions of Stalin reflect the influence of the "Shadow", it is the appalling actions of his "henchmen" the Cheka that depicts "evil" incarnate so to speak. The surprising thing is that this despicable "police" force was initiated under the rule of Lenin. I will not comment on this heinous group, but instead allow excerpts from its entry on Wikipedia to speak for itself. I apologise for some of the graphic descriptions of torture, but it is necessary to determine the influence of the group:

LENIN AND STALIN'S ENFORCERS

The Cheka ... Extraordinary Commission ... was the first of a succession of Soviet state security organizations. It was created by a decree issued on December 20, 1917, by Vladimir Lenin and subsequently led by an aristocrat turned communist Felix Dzerzhinsky. After 1922, the Cheka underwent a series of reorganizations.

From its founding, the Cheka was an important military and security arm of the Bolshevik communist government. In 1921 the Troops for the Internal Defense of the Republic (a branch of the Cheka) numbered 200,000. These troops policed labor camps, ran the Gulag system, conducted requisitions of food, liquidated political opponents (on both the right and the left), put

down peasant rebellions, riots by workers, and mutinies in the Red Army, which was plagued by desertions...

In 1922, the Cheka was transformed into the State Political Administration or GPU, a section of the NKVD of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR).

At the direction of Lenin, the Cheka performed mass arrests, imprisonments, and executions of "enemies of the people". In this, the Cheka said that they targeted "class enemies" such as the bourgeoisie, and members of the clergy; the first organized mass repression began against the libertarian Socialists of Petrograd in April 1918.

However, within a month the Cheka had extended its repression to all political opponents of the communist government, including anarchists and others on the left...

It is believed that more than 3 million deserters escaped from Red Army in 1919 and 1920. Around 500,000 deserters were arrested in 1919 and close to 800,000 in 1920 by troops of the dreaded 'Special Punitive Department' of the Cheka created to punish desertions. This force was used to forcefully repatriate deserters back into the Red Army, taking and shooting hostages to force compliance or to set an example. Throughout the course of the civil war, several thousand deserters were shot - a number comparable to that of belligerents during World War I.

In September 1918, according to The Black Book of Communism in only twelve provinces of Russia, 48,735 deserters and 7,325 "bandits" were arrested, 1,826 were killed and 2,230 were executed. The exact identity of these individuals is confused by the fact that the Soviet Bolshevik government used the term 'bandit' to cover ordinary criminals as well as armed and unarmed political opponents, such as the anarchists...

Several scholars put the number of executions at about 250,000. One difficulty is that the Cheka sometimes recorded the deaths of executed anarchists and other political dissidents as criminals, 'armed bandits', or 'armed gangsters'. Some believe it is possible more people were murdered by the Cheka than died in battle...

On 14 May 1921, the Politburo, chaired by Lenin, passed a motion "broadening the rights of the [Cheka] in relation to the use of the [death penalty]."

The Cheka is reported to have practiced torture. Victims were reportedly skinned alive, scalped, "crowned" with barbed wire, impaled, crucified, hanged, stoned to death, tied to planks and pushed slowly into furnaces or tanks of boiling water, and rolled around naked in internally nail-studded barrels. Chekists reportedly poured water on naked prisoners in the winter-bound streets until they became living ice statues. Others reportedly beheaded their victims by twisting their necks until their heads could be torn off. The Chinese Cheka detachments stationed in Kiev reportedly would attach an iron tube to the torso of a bound victim and insert a rat into the other end which was then closed off with wire netting...Anton Denikin's investigation discovered corpses whose lungs, throats, and mouths had been packed with earth.

Women and children were also victims of Cheka terror. Women would sometimes be tortured and raped before being shot. Children between the ages of 8 and 16 were imprisoned and occasionally executed.

In learning of the appalling actions of the "Cheka", I wondered what had gone wrong. I discovered that the answer is two-fold. The first answer involved remembering that the "Shadow" had been able to possess Napoleon Bonaparte because of the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution. Obviously as Napoleon's reign was more than a century before the Russian Revolution and the formation of the Cheka, the "Shadow" had found another vehicle to use. "He" had the second anti-christ. As I said, the second anti-christ was a full incarnation of the "Shadow", which meant "his" influence was greatly increased. This meant that although in 1919, Adolf Hitler was still an obscure former German soldier, because he was the vehicle for the "Shadow", his consciousness could affect the world's consciousness.

PLUTO

The second cause of the impetus for the inhumane acts of the Cheka, was the increasing astrological influence of the higher octave of the planet Mars. Even though the planet Pluto would not be discovered until 1930, its influence was very strong at the start of the 20th century. As Pluto was the higher octave of Mars its influence was wholly masculine, but instead of being openly aggressive, its influence was more subtle and therefore more devastating. In part one of *Full Circle*; (section I page 49) discussed how the planet Pluto's energy affected the Human Race.

“...during the Age of Taurus, the autumnal influence was a lot stronger. This is because the opposite sign to Taurus is Scorpio (♏). Traditionally, Mars represented Scorpio, but since the discovery of Pluto (despite its recent demotion from the status of planet) this outer planet represents Scorpio. Pluto is the higher octave of Mars, and because it represents all things hidden, works deep within the subconscious. This means that the World Soul, through the sign of Scorpio, ruled by Pluto is able to affect the world at a much deeper level. Nonetheless, as this is the opposite sign to the Spring Equinox, it isn't as strong...

I said earlier that the powerful Roman Empire was born under the influence of Mars, what I didn't realize was that Rome was actually founded by the World Soul. I discovered this when I realized that the World Soul was not only connected to Rome through Mars and the sun-sign Aries, but also Pluto and therefore the sun-sign Scorpio.

From an astrological point of view, the planets Mars, Saturn and Pluto represent the active masculine energy of the World Soul. With Saturn's connection to The Moon, Saturn's energy is more balanced. However, no passive/feminine energy balanced either the planet Mars or Pluto in the centuries before the Common Era. This was strongly reflected in the behavior of the Romans; especially their predilection for finding other peoples suffering and death entertaining...

I had wondered why the Roman Empire did not rise until the last third of the Age of Aries. That is until; I realized that Pluto or the World Soul used the energy of the planet Neptune. Although it wouldn't be discovered for nearly two thousand years, as the higher octave of Venus it came into play because of the energy of the Age of Pisces.”

It is important to reiterate that ALL Astrological influences are neutral and can be utilized for either good or bad acts so to speak. From the “Light's” perspective the entrance of the influence of Pluto signalled the opportunity for spiritual transformation, through raising the “sex-force” or “life-force”, normally employed physically for procreation to the mental level to act as a catalyst in transformation. Nonetheless, because of the physical presence of the individuated consciousness of the “Shadow” in the world, Pluto's powerful influence could also be used as dark-energy and strengthen some power-hungry individuals. Obviously, it was Pluto's darker energy that was prevalent in the 20th century as was seen in the actions of hundreds of men carrying out the most horrific acts. Still, there were sparks of light in the world that had not been completely extinguished. The brightest sparks were in the form of great men and women inspired by the “Light” who used Pluto's energy in the first few decades of the 20th century to uncover hidden mysteries of Science. One of them would forever change how we viewed our world.

ALBERT EINSTEIN

I can remember thinking how amazing it was that a patent clerk was able to unravel the very laws of our universe. Einstein's equation $E=mc^2$ opened up the sub-atomic world, which was both beneficial and detrimental. Before I get to the discussion on Einstein's contribution to the "Light's" agenda, I want to briefly review the salient excerpts from his entry on Wikipedia:

Albert Einstein was born in Ulm, in the Kingdom of Württemberg in the German Empire on March 14, 1879...

Throughout his life, Einstein published hundreds of books and articles. Most were about physics, but a few expressed leftist political opinions about pacifism, socialism, and Zionism. In addition to the work he did by himself he also collaborated with other scientists on additional projects including the Bose–Einstein statistics, the Einstein refrigerator and others.

Einstein's early papers all come from attempts to demonstrate that atoms exist and have a finite nonzero size. At the time of his first paper in 1902, it was not yet completely accepted by physicists that atoms were real, even though chemists had good evidence ever since Antoine Lavoisier's work a century earlier. The reason physicists were skeptical was because no 19th century theory could fully explain the properties of matter from the properties of atoms...

Throughout his career, he was a realist. He believed that a single consistent theory should explain all observation, and that this theory would be a description what was really going on, underneath it all. So he set out to show that the atomic point of view was correct. This led him first to thermodynamics, then to statistical physics, and to the theory of specific heats of solids...

Einstein's thinking underwent a transformation in 1905. He had come to understand that quantum properties of light mean that Maxwell's equations were only an approximation. He knew that new laws would have to replace these, but he did not know how to go about finding those laws...

His 1905 paper on the electrodynamics of moving bodies introduced the radical theory of special relativity, which showed that the observed independence of the speed of light on the observer's state of motion required fundamental changes to the notion of simultaneity. Consequences of this include the time-space frame of a moving body slowing down and contracting (in the direction of motion) relative to the frame of the observer...In his paper on mass–energy equivalence, which had previously considered to be distinct concepts, Einstein deduced from his equations of special relativity what has been called the twentieth century's best-known equation: $E=mc^2$. This equation suggests that tiny amounts of mass could be converted into huge amounts of energy and presaged the development of nuclear power. Einstein's 1905 work on relativity remained controversial for many years, but was accepted by leading physicists, starting with Max Planck...

In a 1905 paper, Einstein postulated that light itself consists of localized particles (quanta). Einstein's light quanta were nearly universally rejected by all physicists, including Max Planck and Niels Bohr. This idea only became universally accepted in 1919...

Throughout the 1910s, quantum mechanics expanded in scope to cover many different systems. After Ernest Rutherford discovered the nucleus and proposed that electrons orbit like planets, Niels Bohr was able to show that the same quantum mechanical postulates introduced by Planck and developed by Einstein would explain the discrete motion of electrons in atoms, and the periodic table of the elements...

From Prague, Einstein published a paper about the effects of gravity on light, specifically the gravitational redshift and the gravitational deflection of light. The paper challenged astronomers to detect the deflection during a solar eclipse...

Eddington's photograph of a solar eclipse, which confirmed Einstein's theory that light "bends". On 7 November 1919, the leading British newspaper The Times printed a banner headline that read: "Revolution in Science – New Theory of the Universe – Newtonian Ideas Overthrown"...

In 1917, Einstein applied the General theory of relativity to model the structure of the universe as a whole. He wanted the universe to be eternal and unchanging, but this type of universe is not consistent with relativity. To fix this, Einstein modified the general theory by introducing a new

notion, the cosmological constant. With a positive cosmological constant, the universe could be an eternal static sphere.

Einstein believed a spherical static universe is philosophically preferred, because it would obey Mach's principle. He had shown that general relativity incorporates Mach's principle to a certain extent in frame dragging by gravitomagnetic fields, but he knew that Mach's idea would not work if space goes on forever. In a closed universe, he believed that Mach's principle would hold...

The question of scientific determinism gave rise to questions about Einstein's position on theological determinism, and whether or not he believed in God, or in a god. In 1929, Einstein told Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein "I believe in Spinoza's God, who reveals Himself in the lawful harmony of the world, not in a God Who concerns Himself with the fate and the doings of mankind..."

Einstein's main problem with his discovery was the apparent randomness of the universe, which he could not accept. He needed to believe that God had created a predetermined perfect universe operating under strict universal laws. His famous equation $E=mc^2$ undermined the static nature of reality and made the universe malleable, or subject to change.

I have to admit as to being perplexed by Einstein's discovery myself, because I too thought God had designed our world exactly as it should be to promote Spiritual Evolution. Another thing that puzzled me was that Einstein's equation appeared to make Isaac Newton wrong, which in itself is confusing, simply because as a member of the "Orders of the Quest", he was guided and inspired by the "Light" and the consciousness of Melchizedek and Sophia to bring the Truth to the world. How was it possible that he could miss the malleability of reality so completely?

Contemplating this question, I kept seeing the outer planets, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. Moreover, I was also reminded that they were the higher octaves of the three inner planets Mercury, Venus, and Mars. The discovery of the higher octaves of Mercury and Venus affect the more subtle levels of the two senses sight and hearing, enhancing them to clairvoyance, and clairaudience. But as I said, it is the discovery of the higher octave of Mars, which is having the most powerful affect on our world. I presented a reason why the discovery of Pluto was so important, it concerns the Tarot card Death being assigned the planet Pluto. Always keeping in mind that when the Major Arcana of the Tarot was being constructed, Pluto was not even a concept to astronomers, in part two of *Spiritual Evolution*: (page 33) I related:



Spiral through the chakras into the heart

"The planet Pluto is the higher octave of Mars, which carries a valuable secret all by itself. As shown (above) in the spiral diagram 6 in Part One of this thesis Mars and Pluto represent the base chakra. Death means transformation, which says that by transforming the

sex-force, we raise it to the mental level, signified by the arc inwards to Jupiter, which on both the Tree of Reason and the Tree of Truth is in the mental plane of Briah.

“The Death card represents spiritual transformation, and shows by its placement opposite Temperance on the Tree of Truth how the higher octave of Mars or the sex-force is transmuted for spiritual purposes.”

In associating Pluto with the transformation of the sex-force, which is the same as the Life-force, we are being told that when this “planet’s” energy comes into play (is discovered) then we can affect our world with our thoughts; hence the injunction to “change the way we think.” When Isaac Newton published his discovery of Gravity, none of the outer planets had been discovered. Consequently, at the time our world was operating under static predetermined laws. However, as the Human Race’s role is to transform the world, when we reached the highest level of human consciousness, Root-Race 7 we would be able to fulfill our purpose and transform the world through transforming the sex-force (Life-force) from a means to procreate into a mental force that would change our world.

If this is too difficult to grasp then consider this, throughout history the world has been changed for the better through breakthroughs in medicine and technology. For instance, Louis Pasteur in the late 19th century forever changed the way we thought of disease in his discovery of the micro-organisms. According to his entry on Wikipedia:

Louis Pasteur ...is best known for his remarkable breakthroughs in the causes and preventions of disease. His discoveries reduced mortality from puerperal fever, and he created the first vaccine for rabies. His experiments supported the germ theory of disease. He was best known to the general public for inventing a method to stop milk and wine from causing sickness - this process came to be called pasteurization. He is regarded as one of the three main founders of microbiology, together with Ferdinand Cohn and Robert Koch.

The three men mentioned above changed our reality by revealing that diseases were caused by germs. Consequently, before Pasteur’s discovery in the late 19th century, the reality was that a bottle of milk could make people very ill and people were unaware that many diseases were caused by microscopic organisms, which could in many cases be prevented by improved hygiene. Try to think of your life without any modern convenience such as electricity, central heating, refrigeration and sanitation. Most of us accept these amenities as the norm today, but a hundred and fifty years ago they would have seemed like magic. The amazing progress we have made in the hundred years since is an example of the Human Race changing the world using their minds. A perfect representative of this is seen in one of the most important discoveries of the 20th century. This discovery would literally save millions of lives that were routinely lost everyday.

ALEXANDER FLEMMING AND PENICILLIN

When Alexander Fleming was born in 1881, Uranus, and Neptune had already been discovered. Consequently, when he began contemplating on his inability to save soldiers from fatal infections of their wounds during WWI, he was accessing the more subtle levels of his psyche. The sequence of events that led up to his discovery of penicillin is documented in his entry on Wikipedia. So I have chosen the most relevant excerpts to represent his accessing the spiritual forces to transform his world:

Fleming served throughout World War I as a captain in the Army Medical Corps, and was mentioned in dispatches. He and many of his colleagues worked in battlefield hospitals at the Western Front in France...

After the war Fleming actively searched for anti-bacterial agents, having witnessed the death of many soldiers from septicemia resulting from infected wounds. Unfortunately antiseptics killed the patients' immunological defenses more effectively than they killed the invading bacteria. In an article he submitted for the medical journal *The Lancet* during World War I, Fleming described an ingenious experiment, which he was able to conduct as a result of his own glass blowing skills, in which he explained why antiseptics were actually killing more soldiers than infection itself during World War I...

"When I woke up just after dawn on September 28, 1928, I certainly didn't plan to revolutionize all medicine by discovering the world's first antibiotic, or bacteria killer," Fleming would later say, "But I guess that was exactly what I did."

On 3 September 1928, Fleming returned to his laboratory having spent August on vacation with his family. Before leaving he had stacked all his cultures of staphylococci on a bench in a corner of his laboratory. On returning, Fleming noticed that one culture was contaminated with a fungus, and that the colonies of staphylococci that had immediately surrounded it had been destroyed, whereas other colonies further away were normal. Fleming showed the contaminated culture to his former assistant Merlin Price who said "that's how you discovered lysozyme". Fleming identified the mould that had contaminated his culture plates as being from the *Penicillium* genus, and—after some months' of calling it "mould juice"—named the substance it released penicillin on 7 March 1929...

The curious thing was that after his "accidental discovery", Fleming ran into difficulty and abandoned his research. The mission of discovering a means to cure infections was then taken up by several other researchers. It is a testament to Fleming's Selflessness in being dedicated to the relief of suffering, which is demonstrated in his graciousness when others who took up his work were successful:

Fleming soon abandoned penicillin, and not long after Florey and Chain took up researching and mass producing it with funds from the U.S and British governments. They started mass production after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. When D-day arrived they had made enough penicillin to treat all the wounded allied forces.

Ernst Chain worked out how to isolate and concentrate penicillin. He also correctly theorized the structure of penicillin. Shortly after the team published its first results in 1940, Fleming telephoned Howard Florey, Chain's head of department to say that he would be visiting within the next few days...

Norman Heatley suggested transferring the active ingredient of penicillin back into water by changing its acidity. This produced enough of the drug to begin testing on animals...

After the team had developed a method of purifying penicillin to an effective first stable form in 1940, several clinical trials ensued, and their amazing success inspired the team to develop methods for mass production and mass distribution in 1945.

Fleming was modest about his part in the development of penicillin, describing his fame as the "Fleming Myth" and he praised Florey and Chain for transforming the laboratory curiosity into a practical drug. Fleming was the first to discover the properties of the active substance, giving him the privilege of naming it: penicillin...

The important lesson here is that Fleming was not driven by the desire to seek fame and glory; this meant that as his motives were selfless he was able to access the spiritual forces to guide and inspire him. The question I had was why did he not finish his work? The answer is oftentimes; when great discoveries that will benefit Humanity rise to the surface it takes several consciousnesses to decipher all the information. Hence, it was the brilliant open minds of Howard Florey, Ernest Chain and Norman Heatley that were needed to compliment

the brilliant open mind of Fleming. This is a perfect example of how a few individuals can transform the world with their minds, whenever we seek to benefit others, we receive all the help we need, but we must remember that we do not own this knowledge, it is universal and belongs to everyone.

Having discussed the “Light”, shining in the darkness in the first two decades of the 20th century, unfortunately, it is time to discuss the machinations of the “Shadow” again. Apart from running havoc in Russia with “his” ruthless thugs the Cheka, the “Shadow” was maneuvering to corrupt America in a most serious way. However, the means it used was not obvious and appeared to further decency and morality. Unfortunately, this action would lead to the creation of an organization that would define organized crime for all time.

PROHIBITION AND BOOT-LEGGING

After WWI, the young men returned to America to take up their lives again. However, while they had been fighting on the Western Front, a movement had arisen to save them from the “demon” alcohol. A year before the end of the war, this movement had succeeded in having the Eighteenth Amendment added to the Constitution of the United States which became known as Prohibition. In affect the amendment said that “the sale, manufacture, and transportation of alcohol for consumption were banned.”

Even though then President Wilson vetoed the Volstead Act, the official name for the Eighteenth Amendment or Prohibition, Congress overrode his veto with a majority voting to support the act. There is a saying that “you cannot legislate morality”, meaning that moral behavior is about the individual choice and cannot be forced on the population. This is clearly seen in how the general population responded to Prohibition, in what became known as “Bootlegging.” The entry for Prohibition explains:

The illegal production and distribution of liquor, or bootlegging, became rampant, and the national government did not have the means or desire to enforce every border, lake, river, and speakeasy in America. In fact, by 1925 in New York City alone there were anywhere from 30,000 to 100,000 speakeasy clubs.

Unfortunately, in the intervening years that Prohibition was in existence, the organized bootleggers became very rich and powerful. This is demonstrated in the Chicago gangster Al Capone who became a-millionaire almost overnight supplying illegal liquor to people. The police and Federal agencies were outmanned and outgunned as is demonstrated in the numerous gangster films such as the St. Valentine’s Day Massacre. The entry relates the almost hopeless task law enforcement faced during Prohibition:

Prohibition began on January 16, 1920, when the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. A total of 1,520 Federal Prohibition agents (police) were given the task of enforcing the law.

Although it was highly controversial, Prohibition was widely supported by diverse groups... Alcoholic drinks were not illegal in surrounding countries. Distilleries and breweries in Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean flourished as their products were either consumed by visiting Americans or illegally imported to the U.S. Chicago became notorious as a haven for Prohibition dodgers during the time known as the Roaring Twenties. Many of Chicago's most notorious gangsters, including Al Capone and his enemy Bugs Moran, made millions of dollars through illegal alcohol sales. By the end of the decade Capone controlled all 10,000 speakeasies in Chicago and ruled the bootlegging business from Canada to Florida. Numerous other crimes, including theft and murder, were directly linked to criminal activities in Chicago and elsewhere in violation of prohibition...

Many social problems have been attributed to the Prohibition era. Mafia groups limited their activities to gambling and thievery until 1920, when organized bootlegging manifested in response to the effect of Prohibition. A profitable, often violent, black market for alcohol flourished. Powerful gangs corrupted law enforcement agencies, leading to Racketeering. Stronger liquor surged in popularity because its potency made it more profitable to smuggle...

When repeal of Prohibition occurred in 1933, organized crime lost nearly all of its black market alcohol profits in most states (states still had the right to enforce their own laws concerning alcohol consumption) because of competition with low-priced alcohol sales at legal liquor stores...

This new breed of criminals required a new way to combat them. That call was answered by J. Edgar Hoover and the newly formed Federal Bureau of Investigation.

ORGANIZED CRIME-FIGHTERS FOR ORGANIZED CRIMINALS

J. Edgar Hoover's influence stretched into the next "upstepping", where he was not only the most powerful figure in law enforcement, but also held significant political power. Hoover's entry on Wikipedia relates how the FBI was created and Hoover's role in it:

During World War I, Hoover found work with the Justice Department. He was soon promoted to head of the Enemy Aliens Registration Section. In 1919, he became head of the new General Intelligence Division of the Justice Department ...From there, in 1921; he joined the Bureau of Investigation as deputy head... On May 10, 1924, Hoover was appointed by President Calvin Coolidge to be the sixth director of the Bureau of Investigation, following President Warren Harding's death...When Hoover took over the Bureau of Investigation; it had approximately 650 employees, including 441 Special Agents...

In the early 1930s, an epidemic of bank robberies in the Midwest was orchestrated by colorful criminal gangs who took advantage of superior firepower and fast getaway cars to bedevil local law enforcement agencies...The fact that the robbers frequently took stolen cars across state lines (a federal offense) gave Hoover and his men the authority to pursue them. Things did not go as planned however, and there were some embarrassing foul-ups on the part of the FBI, particularly clashes with the Dillinger gang...Hoover realized that his job was now on the line, and he pulled out all stops to capture the culprits. Hoover was particularly fixated on eliminating Dillinger...In late July 1934, Purvis, the Director of Operations in the Chicago office, received a tip on Dillinger's whereabouts. The tip paid off when Dillinger was located and killed outside the Biograph Theater.

In the same period, there were numerous Mafia shootings as a result of Prohibition, while Hoover continued to deny the very existence of organized crime...

Due to several highly-publicized captures or shootings of outlaws and bank robbers including Dillinger, Alvin Karpis, and Machine Gun Kelly, the Bureau's powers were broadened and it was re-named the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1935. In 1939, the FBI became pre-eminent in the field of domestic intelligence. Hoover made changes, such as expanding and combining fingerprint files in the Identification Division to compile the largest collection of fingerprints ever...

Hoover was concerned about subversion, and under his leadership, the FBI spied upon tens of thousands of suspected subversives and radicals. Hoover tended to exaggerate the dangers of these "subversives", and many times overstepped his bounds in his pursuit of eliminating that perceived threat...

According to documents declassified in 2007, Hoover maintained a list of 12,000 Americans suspected of disloyalty with the intention of detaining them and to do so by suspending the writ of habeas corpus...

The creation of the FBI changed the way law enforcement operated. Before its conception, crime fighting was a local affair, but with the enactment of Prohibition, the criminals were making so much money that they began spreading their influence nationwide. It is interesting that the FBI grew from the fact that bank robbers like John Dillinger, Bonny

and Clyde and Machine Gun Kelley crossed state lines. However, after Prohibition was repealed in 1933, the public enemy number one for the FBI became members of the Mafia.

THE MAFIA (AKA) COSA NOSTRA

The entry for the Mafia on Wikipedia relates how this organization was created. Evidently, the Cosa Nostra, which became the Mafia “emerged on the East Coast of the United States during the late 19th century following waves of Sicilian and Southern Italian emigration...” As portrayed in multiple films the Mafia “first became influential in the New York City area, gradually progressing from small neighborhood operations in poor Italian ghettos to citywide and eventually international organizations.” According to the entry:

The first American “godfather” was “A Manu Neura, ‘The Black Hand’, extorting Italians (and other immigrants) around New York City. Black Hand gangsters would threaten them by mail if their extortion demands were not met. The threats were sometimes marked with a hand-print in black ink at the bottom of the page. As more Sicilian gangsters immigrated to the U.S., they expanded their criminal activities from extortion to loan-sharking, prostitution, drugs and alcohol, robbery, kidnapping, and murder. Many poor Italian immigrants embraced the Mafia as a possible way of gaining power and rising out of the poverty and anti-Italianism they experienced in America.

It is interesting that the first Mafia gangsters in New York targeted Italians, because they victimized their former neighbors, this kind of alludes to their being bad blood so to speak between Sicilians and Italians. The first Sicilian member of the Cosa Nostra to immigrate to America was:

Giuseppe Esposito...He and six other Sicilians fled to New York after murdering eleven wealthy landowners, and the chancellor and a vice chancellor of a Sicilian province. He was arrested in New Orleans in 1881 and extradited to Italy...

Although these gangsters were a menace in the first two decades of the 20th century it was not until the implementation of Prohibition that they became a real threat to the stability of the United States. Whenever I hear the word gangster or bootlegger I immediately think of Chicago. The entry for the Mafia relates, “Mafia activities were restricted until 1920, when they exploded because of the introduction of Prohibition. An example of the spectacular rise of the mafia due to Prohibition is Al Capone’s syndicate that ‘ruled’ Chicago in the 1920s...” One more surprising thing in the entry was the fact that members of the Mafia were “initiated” into the organization with certain rituals. The entry explains, “The initiation ritual emerged from various sources, such as Roman Catholic confraternities and Masonic Lodges in mid-nineteenth century Sicily and has hardly changed to this day...”

ROARING TWENTIES

During what became known as the “Roaring Twenties” there was a shift in the consciousness of the American people. Many historians attribute this as a reaction to the Great War. According to the entry on Wikipedia for the Roaring Twenties:

The spirit of the Roaring Twenties was marked by a general feeling of discontinuity associated with modernity, a break with traditions. Everything seemed to be feasible through modern technology. New technologies, especially automobiles, movies and radio proliferated 'modernity' to a large part

of the population. Formal decorative frills were shed in favor of practicality, in architecture as well as in daily life. At the same time, amusement, fun and lightness were cultivated in jazz and dancing, in defiance of the horrors of World War I, which remained present in people's minds. The period is also often called "The Jazz Age".

Of course whenever anything gets out of control, like a balloon overfilled with air it eventually explodes in a very loud bang, throwing out bits of itself in every direction. This occurrence is no different to what happened at the end of the "Roaring Twenties"; only the explosion would not only affect those participating in blowing air into the balloon so to speak, but everyone else. But first let us review how this devastating event came about.

SECTION 11B

In this half, despite the positive influence of the discovery of pasteurization and penicillin, the pendulum swung in favor of the "Shadow." Having destabilized Europe with the Great War and the Russian Revolution, the "Shadow" turned "his" attention to the hedonistic populace of America.

1929 STOCK MARKET CRASH

The carefree days of pure indulgence came crashing to an end literally on October 24th 1929. The Stock Market Crash that wiped out the savings of numerous individuals in America first demonstrated that events in America affected the world. The entry for the Stock market Crash on Wikipedia relates:

The Wall Street Crash of 1929, also known as the Great Crash or the Stock Market Crash of 1929, was the most devastating stock market crash in the history of the United States, taking into consideration the full extent and duration of its fallout.

Four phases—Black Thursday, Black Friday, then Black Monday, and Black Tuesday—are commonly used to describe this collapse of stock values. All four are appropriate, for the crash was not a one-day affair. The initial crash occurred on Thursday, October 24, 1929, but the catastrophic downturn of Monday, October 28 and Tuesday, October 29 precipitated widespread alarm and the onset of an unprecedented and long-lasting economic depression for the United States and the world. This stock market collapse continued for a month...

The October 1929 crash came during a period of declining real estate values in the United States (which peaked in 1925) near the beginning of a chain of events that led to the Great Depression, a period of economic decline in the industrialized nations.

From an energetic and consciousness perspective, this entire episode can be seen as an explosion of unrestrained fear. Consequently, frightened individuals were driven into the survival mode of "looking out for number one", which caused a downturn or rather readjustment in the stock market to turn into a full-blown devastating crash. The stock market crash of 1929 should be a cautionary tale for us all that whenever we give into fear then we can actually cause our own downfall. We are witnessing this very thing in the recent recession, where individuals went into survival mode and panicked, causing the situation to get worse. On the contrary, if we all work together and do not panic then we can weather any storm. Unfortunately, in 1929 this concept was not known and people's concern turned into terror and despair, which resulted in the recession becoming a full blown catastrophe known as the Great Depression.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

As stated, after the Stock market Crash of 1929, America fell into the mode of survival, with most people looking out for number one. From an energetic and consciousness perspective this removed the spiritual forces ability to help. If this sounds strange let me try to explain. Because, the majority of people were only concerned with themselves and their families, their consciousness was centered on self and therefore isolated from the mass consciousness. As more Americans became desperate, their despair spread throughout the world and devolved into the worldwide Great Depression. The entry on Wikipedia relates the extent to which this energy and consciousness affected the world:

The depression had devastating effects in virtually every country, rich and poor. International trade plunged by half to two-thirds, as did personal income, tax revenue, prices and profits. Cities all around the world were hit hard, especially those dependent on heavy industry. Construction was virtually halted in many countries. Farming and rural areas suffered as crop prices fell by approximately 60 percent. Facing plummeting demand with few alternate sources of jobs, areas dependent on primary sector industries such as farming, mining and logging suffered the most. However, even shortly after the Wall Street Crash of 1929, optimism persisted; John D. Rockefeller said that "These are days when many are discouraged. In the 93 years of my life, depressions have come and gone. Prosperity has always returned and will again."

Although I said earlier that the Great Depression was triggered by the panic of self preservation during the downturn of the stock market in 1929, I was surprised to learn that the stock market had begun to recover as early as April 1930. So why did America's economy not recover and the country slide into the Great Depression? The entry presents some interesting reasons for the calamity:

The Great Depression was triggered by a sudden, total collapse in the stock market. The stock market turned upward in early 1930, returning to early 1929 levels by April, though still almost 30 percent below the peak of September 1929. Together, government and business actually spent more in the first half of 1930 than in the corresponding period of the previous year. But consumers, many of whom had suffered severe losses in the stock market the previous year, cut back their expenditures by ten percent, and a severe drought ravaged the agricultural heartland of the USA beginning in the summer of 1930...

By May 1930, auto sales had declined to below the levels of 1928. Prices in general began to decline, but wages held steady in 1930, then began to drop in 1931. Conditions were worse in farming areas, where commodity prices plunged, and in mining and logging areas, where unemployment was high and there were few other jobs. The decline in the US economy was the factor that pulled down most other countries at first, and then internal weaknesses or strengths in each country made conditions worse or better. Frantic attempts to shore up the economies of individual nations through protectionist policies, such as the 1930 U.S. Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act and retaliatory tariffs in other countries, exacerbated the collapse in global trade. By late in 1930, a steady decline set in which reached bottom by March 1933.

The mention of a severe drought in the American Heartland brings me to the discussion on Nature reflecting the consciousness. One of the strongest images of the Great Depression was scenes of the devastating phenomena known as the "Dust Bowl."

In previous "upsteppings" I related that volcanic eruptions were the way the earth dissipated the presence of ignorance. However, the Dust Bowl phenomenon was not caused by the presence of ignorance, but before I discuss what caused the phenomenon from a

consciousness perspective, let's take a look at it from a practical viewpoint. The entry for the Dust Bowl on Wikipedia relates this catastrophic natural occurrence that added to the suffering of the working poor during the Great Depression:

DUST BOWL

The Dust Bowl or the Dirty Thirties was a period of severe dust storms causing major ecological and agricultural damage to American and Canadian prairie lands from 1930 to 1936 (in some areas until 1940). The phenomenon was caused by severe drought coupled with decades of extensive farming without crop rotation, fallow fields, cover crops and other techniques to prevent erosion. Deep plowing of the virgin topsoil of the Great Plains had killed the natural grasses that normally kept the soil in place and trapped moisture even during periods of drought and high winds. During the drought of the 1930s, with no natural anchors to keep the soil in place, it dried, turned to dust, and blew away eastward and southward in large dark clouds...The Dust Bowl affected 100,000,000 acres ...centered on the panhandles of Texas and Oklahoma, and adjacent parts of New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas...Millions of acres of farmland became useless, and hundreds of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes; many of these families (often known as "Okies", since so many came from Oklahoma) traveled to California and other states, where they found economic conditions little better than those they had left. Owing no land, many traveled from farm to farm picking fruit and other crops at starvation wages. Author John Steinbeck later wrote of *Mice and Men* and *The Grapes of Wrath* about such people. The latter won the Pulitzer Prize.

It is important to remember that the four natural Elements also represent emotions. To recap: Air represents Grief, Water fear, Fire ignorance and Earth confusion. If we examine the emotional structure exhibited during the Great Depression we can see how the Dust Bowl symbolized the emotional state of the mass consciousness. The first thing we need to do is identify which elements and emotions were involved in the phenomenon. The "dust" of the earth represents confusion; the winds that created the dust clouds represent grief and the drought caused from heat or fire represents ignorance. The only element absent is water and the emotion fear. At first this seemed to contradict my theory, because during the Depression of course people were afraid. However, although fear had been the overwhelming emotion which had led to the catastrophe, it was not the sustaining emotion of the Great Depression; the strongest emotion of the era was grief and hopelessness (wind) and confusion and bewilderment (dust). I will leave the discussion of the original cause of the drought and its relationship with the element Fire until later, but now I want to relate how the "Light" worked to inspire confidence through beacons of hope.

BEACONS OF HOPE

I have learnt that there are very few coincidences in our lives and so when TNT aired two Depression era movies in the week that I was working on the Great Depression, I knew I had to watch them. The movies aired were "*Seabiscuit*" and "*The Cinderella Man*." Both films were based on true stories that inspired the populace suffering in the Depression to believe that things could improve again.

According to the entry for the film *Seabiscuit*, the screenplay is based on "the best-selling book *Seabiscuit: An American Legend* by Laura Hillenbrand. The story recounts the life and racing career of Seabiscuit, an undersized and overlooked thoroughbred race horse whose unexpected successes made him a hugely popular sensation in the United States near the end of the Great Depression."

Although the main message of the book and film is to not judge by appearances, in that this smaller race horse was equal if not better than much larger race horses, to me the most important message was not to give up on apparent lost causes. This can be seen in elements of the film's plot.

The most inspiring aspect of the story was when Seabiscuit is injured during a race late in the film. In the movie, a vet offers to put the horse down, because this is the normal procedure when a race horse is injured. The owner Charles Howard refuses, because jockey Red Pollard who broke his leg and was told that he would never race again insists on taking Seabiscuit to work with him to heal him. Over time both the horse and jockey gradually recover. Still, the doctors were adamant that Red cannot compete in a race again as there was a strong chance that his leg would shatter resulting in him never walking again. Nonetheless, when Seabiscuit is ready to race again, out of concern the owner arranges for another jockey to ride him, but Red insists on being allowed to ride him. Needless to say Seabiscuit wins the race, demonstrating that nothing is impossible. The narrator of the film sums up Seabiscuit's affect on the American people, when he says "You know everyone thinks that we found this broken down horse and fixed him, but we didn't, he fixed us, everyone of us, and I guess in a way we kinda fixed each other too."

The second film, *The Cinderella Man* is the true story of Jim Braddock's comeback in a title boxing match in 1936. The story of Jim Braddock (played by Russell Crowe) is recorded in his entry on Wikipedia, which says that "Braddock was born in Hell's Kitchen in New York City" and was a successful boxer during the 1920s with "21 knockouts."

In 1929 during a fight he lost after a grueling "fifteen rounds" he "badly fractured his right hand in several places." This appears to have been a turning point in his boxing career as he began losing more fights than he won. Consequently, the boxing promoters did not want to book him for fights as he did not draw the crowds. As the Great Depression hit the next year Braddock had to work on the docks as a longshoreman. His entry explains how he managed with a broken right hand. "Braddock compensated by using his left hand during his longshoreman work, and it gradually became stronger than his right." The film portrays how when his electricity was turned off, Braddock was forced to apply for government relief. According to the entry the relief was "inspired by the Catholic Worker Movement, a Christian social justice organization founded by Dorothy Day and Peter Maurin in 1933 to help the homeless and hungry..."

At the height of the Depression Braddock's former boxing trainer offered him a match "with the highly touted John 'Corn' Griffin." It was thought to be a foregone conclusion that Griffin would win, however, Braddock had other ideas and "knocked out the 'Ozark Cyclone' in the third round." Belying the naysayers that said Braddock's victory was a one-time fluke, Braddock went on to defeat several other fighters, which meant he became a contender for the World Heavyweight title against Max Baer. The fight went the full fifteen rounds and "the judges gave Braddock the title with a unanimous decision..."

One of the most powerful scenes of the film was when a reporter asks Mae Braddock, Braddock's wife (played by Renee Zellweger) if she is worried about the fight, because Max Baer "had killed two men in the ring?" Of course the film takes liberties with the character of Max Baer portraying him as a ruthless fighter without a conscience. However, the historical fact is that Max Baer only killed one man in a knockout and was devastated by this tragedy.

Poetic licence aside, from an energy perspective, if the scene of the reporter that asked Mae Braddock the question is accurate, he would represent the influence of the

“Shadow” to put pressure on Braddock to bow out of the fight. If this sounds contradictory to the nature of the “Shadow”, then let me elaborate. The reason why the “Shadow” was attempting to stop the fight was because from a consciousness perspective Jim Braddock represented every man that had been demoralized by the Great Depression and symbolized the ability to rise up again.

These two true stories were inspired to represent the American spirit to rise up again. This was a two-pronged mission of the “Light”; the other prong was to inspire FDR to create the massive works programs that would eventually lift America out of the Depression. This was essential because the world was about to face the individuated part of the “Shadow”, the “prince of this world” incarnate.

ADOLPH HITLER

In addressing Adolf Hitler, I have focused on his role in furthering the “Shadow’s” objective, consequently I will dispense with his actions in WWII. However, I will relate the basic history that he was born on April 20th in 1889 in Austria-Hungary and moved to Germany at the age of three. According to his entry “Hitler attended a Catholic school located in an 11th-century Benedictine cloister whose walls were engraved in a number of places with crests containing the symbol of the swastika...” The most obvious evidence of Hitler representing the “Shadow” is in his views on the Jews. The entry provides a snapshot into the mind of Hitler in this respect:

Hitler said he first became an anti-Semite in Vienna, which had a large Jewish community, including Orthodox Jews who had fled the pogroms in Russia. According to childhood friend ...however, Hitler was a "confirmed anti-Semite" before he left Linz, Austria. Vienna at that time was a hotbed of traditional religious prejudice and 19th century racism... Hitler claims in Mein Kampf that his transition from opposing antisemitism on religious grounds to supporting it on racial grounds came from having seen an Orthodox Jew...

Two passages in Mein Kampf mention the use of poison gas:

At the beginning of the Great War, or even during the War, if twelve or fifteen thousand of these Jews who were corrupting the nation had been forced to submit to poison-gas...then the millions of sacrifices made at the front would not have been in vain.

These tactics are based on an accurate estimation of human weakness and must lead to success, with almost mathematical certainty, unless the other side also learns how to fight poison gas with poison gas. The weaker natures must be told that here it is a case of to be or not to be...

After World War I, Hitler remained in the army and returned to Munich...After the suppression of the Bavarian Soviet Republic, he took part in "national thinking" courses organized by the Education and Propaganda Department ... of the Bavarian Reichswehr Group... Scapegoats were found in "international Jewry", communists, and politicians across the party spectrum, especially the parties of the Weimar Coalition...

The Nazi Party had copied Italy's fascists in appearance and had adopted some of their policies, and in 1923, Hitler wanted to emulate Benito Mussolini's "March on Rome" by staging his own "Campaign in Berlin..."

On 1 April 1924, Hitler was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Landsberg Prison...

While at Landsberg he dictated most of the first volume of Mein Kampf...to his deputy Rudolf Hess. The book, dedicated to Thule Society member Dietrich Eckart, was an autobiography and an exposition of his ideology...

President Paul von Hindenburg died on 2 August 1934. Rather than holding new presidential elections, Hitler's cabinet passed a law proclaiming the presidency dormant and transferred the role

and powers of the head of state to Hitler as Führer und Reichskanzler (leader and chancellor). As head of state, Hitler now became supreme commander of the armed forces. When it came time for the soldiers and sailors to swear the traditional loyalty oath, it had been altered into an oath of personal loyalty to Hitler...

The rank and file of the Party was most unhappy that two years into the Third Reich...no law had been passed banning marriage or sex between those Germans belonging to the "Aryan" and Jewish "races". A Gestapo report from the spring of 1935 stated that the rank and file of the Nazi Party would "set in motion by us from below," a solution to the "Jewish problem," "that the government would then have to follow." As a result, Nazi Party activists and the SA started a major wave of assaults, vandalism and boycotts against German Jews...

On the evening of 15 September, Hitler presented two laws before the Reichstag banning sex and marriage between "Aryan" and Jewish Germans, the employment of "Aryan" woman under the age of 45 in Jewish households, and deprived "non-Aryans" of the benefits of German citizenship. The laws of September 1935 are generally known as the Nuremberg Laws...

An Axis was declared between Germany and Italy by Count Galeazzo Ciano, foreign minister of Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini on 25 October 1936. On 25 November of the same year, Germany concluded the Anti-Comintern Pact with Japan. At the time of the signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact invitations were sent out for Britain, China, Italy and Poland to adhere; of the invited powers only the Italians were to sign the pact, in November 1937. To strengthen relationship with Japan, Hitler met in 1937 in Nuremberg Prince Chichibu...

Historians have studied every document ever written by Hitler to ascertain what caused such a calamity as the Holocaust to happen. Most have concluded that Hitler was a megalomaniac with delusions of grandeur. Although this is a correct assessment, it only scratches the surface as the underlying forces driving Hitler. Because historians do not consider Hitler's status as the second antichrist, a very large part of detecting his psyche is lost. Nonetheless, I wanted to see if Hitler's true identity could be ascertained from his traditional autobiography. Having discussed his obsessive hatred of the Jews, I felt that the answer might be found in Hitler's religious views. His entry relates that "In public, Hitler often praised Christian heritage, German Christian culture, and professed a belief in an Aryan Jesus Christ, a Jesus who fought against the Jews."

In his speeches and publications Hitler spoke of his interpretation of Christianity as a central motivation for his antisemitism, stating that 'As a Christian I have no duty to allow myself to be cheated, but I have the duty to be a fighter for truth and justice.' His private statements, as reported by his intimates, are more mixed, showing Hitler as a religious man but critical of traditional Christianity. Here Hitler made at least one attack against Catholicism that "resonated Streicher's contention that the Catholic establishment was allying itself with the Jews." In light of these private statements, for John S. Conway and many other historians it is beyond doubt that Hitler held a "fundamental antagonism" towards the Christian churches...

In the political relations with the churches in Germany however, Hitler readily adopted a strategy "that suited his immediate political purposes". Hitler had a general plan, even before the rise of the Nazis to power, to destroy Christianity within the Reich. The leader of the Hitler Youth stated "the destruction of Christianity was explicitly recognized as a purpose of the National Socialist movement" from the start, but "considerations of expedience made it impossible" publicly to express this extreme position...

In addition to not attending Mass or receiving the sacraments, Hitler favored aspects of Protestantism if they were more amenable to his own objectives. At the same time, he adopted some elements of the Catholic Church's hierarchical organization, liturgy and phraseology in his politics...

Hitler once stated, "We do not want any other god than Germany itself. It is essential to have fanatical faith and hope and love in and for Germany."

Apart from traditional Christianity, history records Hitler's connection with the mysterious Thule Society. For instance, Hitler dedicated his *Mein Kampf* to a member of the Thule Society and he took the swastika symbol from them. As the reversed swastika was detrimental to the spiritual consciousness and required the use of the five-pointed star to nullify it, I wondered what role the Thule society played in WWII.

THULE SOCIETY

Evidently, according to their entry on Wikipedia, "The Thule Society was originally a 'Germanic study group' headed by Walter Nauhaus, a wounded World War I veteran turned art student from Berlin who had become a keeper of pedigrees for the Germanenorden (or "Order of Teutons"), a secret society founded in 1911 and formally named in the following year."

The main premise of the Thule Society was the purity of the Aryan Race, which they saw as being the descendants from Thule "...a land located by Greco-Roman geographers in the furthest north...now generally understood to mean Scandinavia..." Essentially, "The followers of the Thule Society were, by Sebottendorff's own admission, little interested in occultist theories, instead they were interested in racism and combating Jews and Communists..." Nonetheless Sebottendorf did not outlast WWII, because his "book was prohibited and he himself was arrested and imprisoned for a short period in 1934, afterwards departing into a lonely exile in Turkey."

Unfortunately, because the reversed swastika was adopted by Hitler and used in his mass rallies, its energies were infused into Germany and any country that it was prominently displayed. Moreover, some people believe "that some Thule members and their ideas were incorporated into the Third Reich...Many occult ideas found favour with Heinrich Himmler who, unlike Hitler, had a great interest in mysticism..."

A lesser known player in the Axis powers was Benito Mussolini, the Fascist leader of Italy. According to his entry on Wikipedia, Mussolini was caught in a conflict between his "anarchist activist" father and his "devout Catholic" mother. Because of the conflict Mussolini was "not baptized" as a baby. Like Adolf Hitler and Stalin Mussolini's opinions were formed by reading the philosophical writings of others.

BENITO MUSSOLINI

The main influence on Mussolini was "Nietzsche, the sociologist Pareto and the syndicalist Sorel. Mussolini also, later in life, credited as influences on his thought the French Marxian Convert Charles Péguy who started as a Socialist but became a convert to Roman Catholicism, and Hubert Lagardelle (also a French Syndicalist). Sorel's emphasis on the need for overthrowing decadent liberal Democracy and Capitalism by the use of violence, direct action, the general strike, and the use of neo-Machiavellian appeals to emotion, impressed him deeply..."

His entry on Wikipedia declares that "Mussolini was an atheist who, in the late 1920s, pretended that he had become a Catholic, so he could consolidate his power in Italy where he was already the dictator." This is supported by Mussolini's own words in a "political pamphlet" that was entitled "God does not exist." Furthermore he is reported to have also stated that "Religion is a species of mental disease. It has always had a pathological reaction

on mankind...The God of the theologians is the creation of their empty heads...The history of the saints is mainly the history of insane people...Science is now in the process of destroying religious dogma. The dogma of the divine creation is recognized as absurd.”

I think there can be little doubt that Mussolini was not enamored with God and he considered religion as a form of paranoia. Again his entry encapsulates the political career of Mussolini:

By the time Mussolini returned from Allied service in World War I, he had decided that socialism as a doctrine had largely been a failure. In early 1918, Mussolini called for the emergence of a man "ruthless and energetic enough to make a clean sweep" to revive the Italian nation...

Mussolini and the fascists managed to be simultaneously revolutionary and traditionalist; because this was vastly different to anything else in the political climate of the time, it is sometimes described as "The Third Way". The Fascisti, led by one of Mussolini's close confidants, Dino Grandi, formed armed squads of war veterans called Blackshirts...The Blackshirts clashed with communists, socialists and anarchists at parades and demonstrations...The Fascisti grew so rapidly that within two years, it transformed itself into the National Fascist Party at a congress in Rome. Also in 1921, Mussolini was elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the first time...

The March on Rome was a coup d'état by which Mussolini's National Fascist Party came to power in Italy and ousted Prime Minister Luigi Facta...On 28 October King Victor Emmanuel III refused his support to Facta and handed over power to Mussolini. Mussolini was supported by the military, the business class, and the liberal right-wing.

While failing to outline a coherent program, Fascism evolved into a new political and economic system that combined totalitarianism, nationalism, anti-communism, anti-capitalism and anti-liberalism into a state designed to bind all classes together under a corporatist system (the "Third Way"). This was a new system in which the state seized control of the organisation of vital industries. Under the banners of nationalism and state power, Fascism seemed to synthesize the glorious Roman past with a futuristic utopia...

Between 1925 and 1927, Mussolini progressively dismantled virtually all constitutional and conventional restraints on his power, thereby building a police state. A law passed on Christmas Eve 1925 changed Mussolini's formal title from "president of the Council of Ministers" to "head of the government." He was no longer responsible to Parliament and could only be removed by the king...

As dictator of Italy, Mussolini's foremost priority was the subjugation of the minds of the Italian people and the use of propaganda to do so; whether at home or abroad, and here his training as a journalist was invaluable...

In 1927, Mussolini was baptised by a Roman Catholic priest in order to take away certain Catholic opposition, who were still very critical of a regime which had taken away papal property and virtually blackmailed the Vatican...

The relationship between Mussolini and Adolf Hitler was a contentious one early on. While Hitler cited Mussolini as an influence, Mussolini had little regard for Hitler, especially after the Nazis had assassinated his friend and ally, Engelbert Dollfuss the Austrofascist dictator of Austria in 1933...

Mussolini was particularly sensitive to German accusations that the Italians were a mongrelized race. He retaliated by mockingly referring to the Germans' own lack of racial purity on several occasions...

By 1938, the enormous influence Hitler now had over Mussolini became clear with the introduction of the Manifesto of Race. The Manifesto, which was closely modeled on the Nazi Nuremberg laws, stripped Jews of their Italian citizenship and with it any position in the government or professions...

While Mussolini was maneuvering to claim ultimate power in Italy in the early 1930s, America was suffering through the Great Depression. The president at the time was Herbert Hoover who appeared ill-equipped to deal with the crisis gripping America at the time. History has reported that President Hoover did not see how serious the situation was in 1929 and implemented policies that made the situation far worse.

In the film *The Cinderella Man*, Jim Braddock is sent to help his friend who is living in “Hooverville” in Central Park. According to the entry for Herbert Hoover on Wikipedia:

By 1932, the Great Depression had spread across the globe. In the U.S., unemployment had reached 24.9%, a drought persisted in the agricultural heartland, businesses and families defaulted on record numbers of loans, and more than 5,000 banks had failed. Tens-of-thousands of Americans found themselves homeless and they began congregating in the numerous Hoovervilles (also known as shanty towns or tent cities) that had begun to appear across the country. The name 'Hooverville' was coined by their residents as a sign of their disappointment and frustration with the perceived lack of assistance from the federal government. In response, President Hoover and Congress approved the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, to spur new home construction, and reduce foreclosures. The plan seemed to work, as foreclosures dropped, but it was seen as too little, too late...

The image of “Hooverville” has come to define the Great Depression and President Hoover’s apparent disregard for the suffering of the American people, but was that a fair assumption. To ascertain the answer, I think it will help to briefly encapsulate President Hoover’s actions during the Depression. The excerpts below are taken from his entry concerning his economic policies:

Hoover's stance on the economy was based largely on volunteerism. From before his entry to the presidency, he was a proponent of the concept that public-private cooperation was the way to achieve high long-term growth. Hoover feared that too much intervention or coercion by the government would destroy individuality and self-reliance, which he considered to be important American values. Both his ideals and the economy were put to the test with the onset of The Great Depression...As the economy quickly deteriorated in the early years of the Great Depression, Hoover declined to pursue legislative relief, believing that it would make people dependent on the federal government...

In 1929, President Hoover authorized the Mexican Repatriation program. To combat rampant unemployment, the burden on municipal aid services, and remove people seen as usurpers of American jobs, the program was largely a forced migration of an estimated 500,000 Mexicans and Mexican Americans to Mexico. The program continued through 1937.

Congress approved the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act in 1930. The legislation, which raised tariffs on thousands of imported items, was signed into law by President Hoover in June 1930. The intent of the Act was to encourage the purchase of American-made products by increasing the cost of imported goods, while raising revenue for the federal government and protecting farmers. However, economic depression now spread through much of the world, and other nations increased tariffs on American-made goods in retaliation, reducing international trade, and worsening the Depression...

The final attempt of the Hoover Administration to rescue the economy was the passage of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act which included funds for public works programs and the creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) in 1932...The RFC had minimal impact at the time, but was adopted by Franklin Delano Roosevelt and greatly expanded as part of his New Deal.

There are several clues as to determine whether the “Light” or the “Shadow” was inspiring President Hoover. The failures of his policies to correct the downward spiral can be attributed not only to economic conditions, but also the general consciousness of those responsible to implement his policies. President Hoover’s Republican attitude that everyone should be independent and self-reliant, although an ideally healthy attitude, in reality is impractical, because it is rarely possible for the poor and disenfranchised to be self-reliant in the face of adversity. However, it was his policy of “isolating” America by raising tariffs on all imported goods, which sealed his fate in respect to receiving assistance from the “Light.”

This attitude more than any other demonstrated a selfish attitude, which removed America from the global consciousness that could work together for the benefit of all. Nonetheless, it is evident that President Hoover did have a “change of heart” towards the end of his term as president, with his implementation of the “Emergency Relief and Construction Act.” Although his administration would not receive credit for this inspiration, the American people would benefit from it through the agent of the “Light”, who would replace Hoover in 1933, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

I found a fountain of information on this influential man on an autobiographical book entitled *FRANKLIN DELANO Roosevelt: CHAMPION OF FREEDOM*¹² by Conrad Black. The author revealed some very interesting insights into Roosevelt. Considering Roosevelt’s status as a member of the “Orders of the Quest”, I was interested to read that very early on Roosevelt had a sense that he was destined for greatness. Mr. Black tells us that Roosevelt began to sense his destiny during Theodore Roosevelt’s rise to the presidency. He writes that this was a “gradual” development “between his fifteenth and twenty-fifth years.” Franklin felt “he would become God’s chosen, and the American people’s constitutionally elected, instrument for the stewardship of the country.” Mr. black believes that rather than some form of messiah, Franklin saw his purpose was to be a “bridge between the divine ideal of what his mighty nation could be and the reality of what its talented and generous but very human population could be led to achieve.” When Roosevelt was struck down by Polio, he viewed it as part of the test that God had set him. Ultimately, Roosevelt knew that “great achievements would not come easily.”¹³

This suggests to me that Roosevelt may have been more conscious of his role as a member of the “Orders of the Quest”, than other members in the past. Because of this, I felt that his contribution to the “Light’s” agenda would have been more pronounced. His sense of destiny to the American people can be detected in his words in his acceptance speech when he received the Democratic nomination in 1932. I found this excerpt from his entry on Wikipedia:

Throughout the nation men and women, forgotten in the political philosophy of the Government, look to us here for guidance and for more equitable opportunity to share in the distribution of national wealth... I pledge you, I pledge myself to a new deal for the American people... This is more than a political campaign. It is a call to arms

We can see this even more during his inaugural speech when he won the election in 1933. His speech focused on the Depression that still had America in its iron grip. Again, I take the excerpt below from Roosevelt’s entry on Wikipedia:

When Roosevelt was inaugurated in March 1933, the U.S. was at the nadir of the worst depression in its history. A quarter of the workforce was unemployed. Farmers were in deep trouble as prices fell by 60%. Industrial production had fallen by more than half since 1929. Two million were homeless. By the evening of March 4, 32 of the 48 states, as well as the District of Columbia had closed their banks...Beginning with his inauguration address, Roosevelt began blaming the economic crisis on bankers and financiers, the quest for profit, and the self-interest basis of capitalism:

Primarily this is because rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure, and have abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men. True they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money. Stripped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership, they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence....The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit.

Historians categorized Roosevelt's program as "relief, recovery and reform." Relief was urgently needed by tens of millions of unemployed. Recovery meant boosting the economy back to normal. Reform meant long-term fixes of what was wrong, especially with the financial and banking systems. Roosevelt's series of radio talks, known as fireside chats, presented his proposals directly to the American public...

Almost immediately after Roosevelt was inaugurated, he began his plan of the New Deal; although they should be called New Deals as there were four different New Deals.

FDR'S NEW DEALS

One of the first relief programs Roosevelt's administration moved to implement was the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA). According to the entry the primary goal of NIRA was "to end cutthroat competition by forcing industries to come up with codes that established the rules of operation for all firms within specific industries, such as minimum prices, agreements not to compete, and production restrictions."

As admirable as NIRA was, because the act required wages to rise and the support of unions, with the "suspension" of "anti-trust laws", the act run into serious opposition. Consequently, business leaders brought the issue before the Supreme Court. As at the time, the "Court" was not as objective as it is supposed to be and generally supported the interests of the wealthy, the justices found NIRA, to "be unconstitutional by unanimous decision." Furious at the court Roosevelt railed "The fundamental purposes and principles of the NIRA are sound. To abandon them is unthinkable. It would spell the return to industrial and labor chaos." Despite the failure to pass NIRA, Roosevelt did manage to enact sweeping changes in banking with "major new banking regulations...passed" in 1933. Roosevelt also moved to make sure the stock market crash would never happen again, when "In 1934, the Securities and Exchange Commission was created to regulate Wall Street."

As I said there were multiple New Deals enacted before WWII and each new act received varying degrees of support. Conrad Black explains some of the most innovative programs and relates how President Roosevelt had to engage in "heavy personal lobbying" to get these programs passed. One of the most successful programs was the WPA whose "task" was "to provide work for the unemployed..." The list of the achievements by the WPA program is astounding. Evidently, WPA "built, expanded, or renovated 2,500 hospitals, nearly 4,000 schools, 13,000 parks and playgrounds, 7,800 bridges, and 651,000 miles of road. It restored historic buildings..." The WPA program also developed several "imaginative programs for blind, handicapped, retarded, and even deranged people."

There were also programs that targeted the youth of America through the National Youth Administration. Roosevelt's relief program, "put hundreds of thousands of young

people to useful work..." Ultimately, "The WPA took in about 3.5 million people. The PWA, CCC, TVA, and other workfare programs accounted for perhaps a little over two million more."¹⁴

Granting that Roosevelt's New Deal was not perfect, Mr. Black concludes "...these New Deal relief programs were invaluable. They salvaged the lives of tens of millions from utter misery and hopelessness..." He thinks that the new Deal revitalized the country by rebuilding the infrastructure and stimulating the environment; and Roosevelt's administration was able to achieve this all at a "bargain cost." For the critics of the New Deal, the proof was in the pudding so to speak. When Roosevelt took office in 1933 there were 15 million people out of work, after the implementation of the New Deal programs that number had dropped to roughly 3.5 million. Those unemployed that did not qualify for the programs, according to Mr. Black were caught in the safety net of "Social Security and absorbed by the eventual general economic recovery."¹⁵

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt was struggling to bring America out of the Great Depression, across the pond so to speak another key player in the drama that was about to be played out was also being moved into position. That individual was the archetype for British determination. If Vladimir Lenin was the example of how power corrupts, Winston Churchill was the example of how people can rise to the occasion in the face of adversity.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

In researching such a highly recognised British hero, I was surprised to discover evidence of the influence of the "Shadow" early in Churchill's career. One of my strongest childhood memories was of watching my mother and father grieve over the death of Winston Churchill at his state funeral. This man was mourned the world over the way a beloved monarch was. Nonetheless, there was a time when the actions and thoughts of this great man would have generated great shame. The entry on Wikipedia reports this event, but first the main points of his bio:

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill ... (30 November 1874 – 24 January 1965) was a British politician known chiefly for his leadership of the United Kingdom during World War II. He served as Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955. A noted statesman and orator, Churchill was also an officer in the British Army, historian, writer, and artist. He is the only British Prime Minister who has ever received the Nobel Prize in Literature and only the second person to be made an Honorary Citizen of the United States.

The incident which demonstrated Churchill reflecting the influence of the "Shadow" concerned a rebellion of Kurdish tribesmen in Iraq. According to the entry "Churchill advocated the use of tear gas on Kurdish tribesmen in Iraq, based on a War Office minute of 12 May 1919:

I do not understand this squeamishness about the use of gas. We have definitely adopted the position at the Peace Conference of arguing in favour of the retention of gas as a permanent method of warfare. It is sheer affectation to lacerate a man with the poisonous fragment of a bursting shell and to boggle at making his eyes water by means of lachrymatory gas. I am strongly in favour of using poisoned gas against uncivilised tribes. The moral effect should be so good that the loss of life should be reduced to a minimum. It is not necessary to use only the most deadly gasses: gasses can be used which cause great inconvenience and would spread a lively terror and yet would leave no serious permanent effects on most of those affected.

Although the use of poisonous gas was seriously considered at the time, mercifully it did not materialize. The official explanation according to the entry is “it was not used for technical reasons...”

Another questionable stance taken by Churchill was his “opposition to granting Dominion status to India. He was one of the founders of the India Defence League, a group dedicated to the preservation of British power in India. In speeches and press articles in this period he forecast widespread British unemployment and civil strife in India should independence be granted.”

The next controversial episode of Churchill’s career was over the affair of Edward (VIII) and the American Mrs. Wallace Simpson. According to the entry for Edward (VIII) on Wikipedia, Edward came to the throne of England in 1936 when his father George (V) died. At the time he was committed to marrying Wallace Simpson who was still married. The entry relates the country and the government’s reaction to the proposed match:

By October it was becoming clear that the new King planned to marry Mrs. Simpson, especially when divorce proceedings between Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were brought at Ipswich Crown Court. Preparations for all contingencies were made, including the prospect of the coronation of King Edward and Queen Wallis...

On 16 November 1936, Edward invited Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin to Buckingham Palace and expressed his desire to marry Wallis Simpson when she became free to re-marry. Baldwin informed the King that his subjects would deem the marriage morally unacceptable, largely because remarriage after divorce was opposed by the Church of England, and the people would not tolerate Wallis as Queen.

As King, Edward held the role of Supreme Governor of the Church of England, and the clergy expected him to support the Church's teachings.

Some would say surprisingly, Churchill chose to support Edward and advocated caution in forcing the king to choose between the throne and Mrs. Simpson. Playing for time, while she remained married, Churchill saw no reason for haste. Nonetheless, Mrs. Simpson did obtain a divorce and Edward was determined to marry her. At this declaration, everyone had to choose sides so to speak and Churchill found himself the lone voice in support of the king. When according to his entry “he tried to address the Commons to plead for delay.” The members “shouted” him “down.” Evidently, Churchill was “staggered by the unanimous hostility of all Members” and left the House of Commons with his “reputation in Parliament and England as a whole ...badly damaged.” Churchill’s entry relates that “Churchill himself later wrote ‘I was myself smitten in public opinion that it was the almost universal view that my political life was ended’.” The entry remarks that “there is a great deal of debate over Churchill’s motivation for supporting Edward (VIII) with some saying that he was endeavoring “to ‘overthrow the government of feeble men’,” while “Others ...see Churchill’s motives as entirely honourable.

Regardless, the world was shocked when an announcer came on the radio and announced that King Edward would address the nation on the night of 11 December 1936, saying emotionally:

"I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as king as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love."

Immediately, the throne of the United Kingdom passed to Edward's younger brother Prince Albert the Duke of York who became King George (VI) and his wife the Duchess of York became Queen Elizabeth. As for Edward, he and Wallace Simpson were later married and his brother King George conferred the title of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor on them.

Considering that Churchill was opposed to the abdication, I wondered if the entire incident was a spanner in the works of the "Light's" agenda, but on thinking about it, I realised that Edward would not have been the best king to lead Britain through the dark days of WWII. Simply because he was basically selfish and favoured his needs above those of his "subjects." We also saw his opinion of Adolf Hitler in his visit to Nazi Germany a year later. His entry relates:

In October 1937, the Duke and Duchess visited Nazi Germany, against the advice of the British government, and met Adolf Hitler at his Obersalzberg retreat. The visit was much publicized by the German media. During the visit the Duke gave full Nazi salutes. The former Austrian ambassador...believed that Edward favoured German fascism as a bulwark against communism, and even that he initially favoured an alliance with Germany. Edward's experience of "the unending scenes of horror" during World War I led him to support appeasement. Hitler considered Edward to be friendly towards Nazi Germany and thought that Anglo-German relations could have been improved through Edward if it were not for the abdication. Fellow Nazi Albert Speer quoted Hitler directly: "I am certain through him permanent friendly relations could have been achieved. If he had stayed, everything would have been different. His abdication was a severe loss for us."

Anyway, Edward would never be able to advocate appeasement with Germany, because he abdicated. This suggests to me that rather than being an obstacle to the "Light's" agenda, the abdication was an asset. This still leaves the question as to why Churchill supported Edward as king. Still, I think that Churchill's motives are moot. Because once he saw the Duke giving "full Nazi salutes" to Hitler, any loyalty he may have had to Edward would have vanished. In fact it may have been the catalyst to shift Churchill to the great leader he became.

According to Hitler's entry on Wikipedia, seeing that the West would not align with him, Hitler began to complain to the League of Nations of "what he regarded as British interference in the 'German sphere' in Europe, though in the same talk, Hitler made clear his view of Britain as an ideal ally, which for pure selfishness was blocking German plans..."

HITLER IN 1937

Historians trace the inception of the Holocaust in the form of ethnic cleansing to 1937 when Hitler began to be obsessed with racial purity. He was enamored with a new "pseudo-science" called eugenics. This was advocated by "Arthur de Gobineau, a French count" who applied the "Darwinian" proposition to "survival of the fittest" to the "need" for racial purity in the Human race. Like the natural world causes "inferior" species to become extinct by killing them off, Gobineau also saw the need to "purify" Humanity by culling "inferior" races.

I do not need to state that this mentality was driven by the "Shadow" and began the Holocaust that led to the death of millions of individuals. Following his "hero's" recommendations, Hitler began "culling" the "inferior races". The entry relates that:

The first victims were children with physical and developmental disabilities; those killings occurred in a programme dubbed Action T4. After a public outcry, Hitler made a show of ending this program, but the killings in fact continued...

Between 1939 and 1945, the SS, assisted by collaborationist governments and recruits from occupied countries, systematically killed somewhere between 11 and 14 million people, including about six million Jews, in concentration camps, ghettos and mass executions, or through less systematic methods elsewhere...Communists and political opponents, members of resistance groups, homosexuals, Roma, the physically handicapped and mentally retarded, Soviet prisoners of war (possibly as many as three million), Jehovah's Witnesses, Adventists, trade unionists, and psychiatric patients were killed. One of the biggest centres of mass-killing was the extermination camp complex of Auschwitz-Birkenau. Hitler never visited the concentration camps and did not speak publicly about the killing in precise terms...

While no specific order from Hitler authorizing the mass killing has surfaced, there is documentation showing that he approved the Einsatzgruppen killing squads that followed the German army through Poland and Russia, and that he was kept well informed about their activities. The evidence also suggests that in the fall of 1941 Himmler and Hitler decided upon mass extermination by gassing...

Something that had always puzzled me and for that matter Craig too, was how did the Eastern nation of Japan become involved in a war with the European nations half a world away? I learned that the answer involved Germany's "informal alliance" with China since the first decade of the 20th century. When Hitler became Führer, China was at war with Japan and initially, Hitler honored the alliance and supplied arms to China against Japan. However in 1938 Hitler had a change of heart. According to Hitler's entry:

In February 1938, Hitler finally ended the dilemma that had plagued German Far Eastern policy, namely whether to continue the informal Sino-German alliance that existed with China since the 1910s or to create a new alliance with Japan. The military at the time strongly favored continuing Germany's alliance with China...Hitler chose to end the alliance with China as the price of gaining an alignment with the more modern and powerful Japan...Hitler ordered an end to arm shipments to China, and ordered the recall of all the German officers attached to the Chinese Army. In retaliation for ending German support to China in the war against Japan, Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek canceled all of the Sino-German economic agreements, which deprived the Germans of raw materials such as tungsten that the Chinese had previously provided. The ending of the Sino-German alliance increased the problems of German rearmament as the Germans were now forced to use their limited supply of foreign exchange to buy raw materials on the open market...

Again from a strategic point of view the "Shadow's" embodiment did not seem to be acting wisely, because Japan joining the Axis is what led to America entering WWII. Luckily for the "Light", this would not be the last error the second anti-christ would make. Nonetheless, in 1938 Hitler was feeling invincible and planning to launch the Second World War, which he saw as merely a continuation of the Great War. Because of the Western alliances Hitler thought when he invaded Czechoslovakia that the western nations would immediately mobilize to stop him. However, he miscalculated the response and was caught off guard when all that happened was a severe reprimand from the western nations, but no declaration of war. The entry relates Hitler's disappointment that war had not broken out over Czechoslovakia:

On 30 September 1938, a one-day conference was held in Munich attended by Hitler, Chamberlain, Daladier and Mussolini that led to the Munich Agreement, which gave to Hitler's ostensible demands by handing over the Sudetenland (the German name used in English in the first half of the

20th century for the western regions of Czechoslovakia inhabited mostly by ethnic Germans, specifically the border areas of Bohemia, Moravia, and those parts of Silesia associated with Bohemia.) districts to Germany. Since London and Paris had already agreed to the idea of a transfer of the disputed territory in mid-September, the Munich Conference mostly comprised discussions in one day of talks on technical questions about how the transfer of the Sudetenland would take place, and featured the relatively minor concessions from Hitler that the transfer would take place over a ten day period in October, overseen by an international commission, and Germany would wait until Hungarian and Polish claims were settled. At the end of the conference, Chamberlain had Hitler sign a declaration of Anglo-German friendship, to which Chamberlain attached great importance and Hitler none at all. Though Chamberlain was well-satisfied with the Munich conference, leading to his infamous claim to have secured “peace in our time”, Hitler was privately furious about being “cheated” out of the war he was desperate to have in 1938...

In his private discussions with his officials in 1939, Hitler always described Britain as the main enemy that had to be defeated, and in his view, Poland’s obliteration was the necessary prelude to that goal ...Hitler was much offended by the British “guarantee” of Polish independence issued on March 31, 1939, and told his associates that “I shall brew them a devil's drink”...As part of the new course, in a speech before the Reichstag on April 28, 1939, Adolf Hitler complaining of British “encirclement” of Germany, renounced both the Anglo-German Naval Agreement and the German–Polish Non-Aggression Pact...

Of course Hitler achieved his goal when after he invaded Poland on September 1st 1939, Britain declared war two days later. He had already signed a “non-aggression pact” with Joseph Stalin a month earlier on August 23rd. This meant that Russia entered WWII as an Axis power. The war remained relatively inactive until the following year when in April 1940 Hitler “invaded Denmark and Norway and in May attacked France. Apparently, “These victories persuaded Benito Mussolini of Italy to join the war on Hitler’s side on 10 June 1940.” France quickly fell to the German forces; even though British and Canadian forces had joined in the defense of France. Facing overwhelming odds the Allied forces retreated to the beaches of Dunkirk for evacuation.

DUNKIRK

The evacuation of the French, British, and Canadian forces from the beaches of Dunkirk is a lesson in how will and determination together with extraordinary courage and selflessness can lead to amazing accomplishments. This extraordinary event holds particular relevance to me, because my father was one of those British soldiers stranded in the sea at Dunkirk. This event also set the scene for Churchill to rally the British people to believe that providence was on their side. An excerpt from the entry for Dunkirk explains the situation:

The Dunkirk evacuation, codenamed Operation Dynamo by the British, was the evacuation of Allied soldiers from the beaches and harbour of Dunkirk, France, between 26 May and 4 June 1940, when British, French and Canadian troops were cut off by the German army during the Battle of Dunkirk in the Second World War. In a speech to the House of Commons...Winston Churchill called it the greatest military defeat for many centuries, warning that “the whole root, the core, and brain of the British Army” was stranded in Dunkirk. He hailed their subsequent rescue as a “miracle of deliverance.”

On the first day, only 7,010 men were evacuated, but by the ninth day, a total of 338,226 soldiers — 198,229 British and 139,997 French— had been rescued by the hastily assembled fleet of 850 boats. Many of the troops were able to embark from the harbour’s protective mole onto 42 British destroyers and other large ships, while others had to wade from the beaches toward the ships, waiting for hours to board, shoulder deep in water. Others were ferried from the beaches to the larger ships, and thousands were carried back to England by the famous “little ships of Dunkirk”, a

flotilla of around 700 merchant marine boats, fishing boats, pleasure craft and Royal National Lifeboat Institution lifeboats — the smallest of which was the 15-foot fishing boat... whose civilian crews were called into service for the emergency. The “miracle of the little ships” remains a prominent folk memory in Britain...

PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL

As I said, it was the evacuation from Dunkirk that first demonstrated the brilliant oratory skills of Winston Churchill to encourage and support the populace through some of the darkest times in Britain’s history. His entry on Wikipedia reports the highlights of his ability to inspire confidence among the populace:

On 10 May 1940, hours before the German invasion of France by a lightning advance through the Low Countries, it became clear that, following failure in Norway, the country had no confidence in Chamberlain's prosecution of the war and so Chamberlain resigned...George VI asked Churchill to be Prime Minister and to form an all-party government. Churchill's first act was to write to Chamberlain to thank him for his support.

Churchill had been among the first to recognise the growing threat of Hitler long before the outset of the Second World War, and his warnings had gone largely unheeded. Although there was an element of British public and political sentiment favouring negotiated peace with a clearly ascendant Germany...Churchill nonetheless refused to consider an armistice with Hitler's Germany. His use of rhetoric hardened public opinion against a peaceful resolution and prepared the British for a long war. Coining the general term for the upcoming battle, Churchill stated in his ‘finest hour’ speech to the House of Commons on 18 June 1940, ‘I expect that the Battle of Britain is about to begin.’ By refusing an armistice with Germany, Churchill kept resistance alive in the British Empire and created the basis for the later Allied counter-attacks of 1942-45, with Britain serving as a platform for the supply of Soviet Union and the liberation of Western Europe...

Churchill's speeches were a great inspiration to the embattled British. His first speech as Prime Minister was the famous ‘I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat’. He followed that closely with two other equally famous ones, given just before the Battle of Britain. One included the words:

... we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.

The other:

Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties, and so bear ourselves, that if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say, 'This was their finest hour'.

At the height of the Battle of Britain, his bracing survey of the situation included the memorable line "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few", which engendered the enduring nickname The Few for the Allied fighter pilots who won it. One of his most memorable war speeches came on 10 November 1942 at the Lord Mayor's Luncheon at Mansion House in London, in response to the Allied victory at the Second Battle of El Alamein. Churchill stated:

This is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning.

Whenever I watched films of the Battle of Britain I marveled that Britain was able to hang on. The German Luftwaffe had better trained pilots and were more prepared than the

British. Logically, the Germans should have been victorious and yet they were not. A major reason they were not was because the entire nation of Britain was united in a common cause, to prevent Germany conquering the United Kingdom. This meant that the consciousness was in alignment with the consciousness of the “Light”, which also did not want Hitler to succeed. Nonetheless, there was also an even more powerful energetic reason that the Germans did not succeed. But first, let us review the historical reports of the Battle of Britain. Regrettably, I do not have the space or time to do full justice to the extraordinary events of the “Battle of Britain”, but I have chosen the most salient points to demonstrate the consciousness at work during this time:

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

The Battle of Britain ...is the name given to the air campaign waged by the German Air Force (Luftwaffe) against the United Kingdom during the summer and autumn of 1940. The objective of the campaign was to gain air superiority over the Royal Air Force (RAF), especially Fighter Command. The name derives from a famous speech delivered by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons; ‘The Battle of France is over. I expect the Battle of Britain is about to begin...’

Following the evacuation of British and French soldiers from Dunkirk and the French surrender on 22 June 1940, Hitler believed the Second World War was practically over; he also believed that the British (defeated on the continent and without European allies) would quickly come to terms...

On 16 July...Hitler ordered the preparation of a plan to invade Britain; he also hoped that news of the preparations would frighten Britain into negotiating peace. "Directive No. 16; On the Preparation of a Landing Operation against England" read, in part, as follows:

Since England, despite its militarily hopeless situation, still has not shown any signs of being prepared to negotiate, I have decided to prepare a landing operation against England and, if necessary, carry it out. The objective of this operation is to eliminate the English home country as a base for the continuation of the war against Germany...

...The plan, code named ... ("Operation Sealion"), was submitted by the ... (High Command of the Armed Forces") and was scheduled to take place in mid-September 1940...

In the late 1930s, Fighter Command was not expecting to be facing single-engine fighters over Britain, only bombers...

By summer 1940, there were over 9,000 pilots in the RAF for approximately 5,000 aircraft...the RAF had fewer experienced pilots at the start of the battle, and it was the lack of trained pilots in the fighting squadrons, rather than the lack of aircraft, that became the greatest concern for Air Chief Marshal Hugh Dowding, Commander of Fighter Command. Drawing from regular RAF forces as well as the Auxiliary Air Force and the Volunteer Reserve, the British could muster a total of some 1,103 fighter pilots on 1 July...

Due mostly to more efficient training, the Luftwaffe could muster a larger number (1,450) of more experienced fighter pilots...Initial Luftwaffe estimates were that it would take four days to defeat the RAF Fighter Command in southern England. This would be followed by a four-week offensive during which the bombers and long-range fighters would destroy all military installations throughout the country and wreck the British aircraft industry...Later reassessments gave the Luftwaffe five weeks, from 8 August to 15 September, to establish temporary air superiority over England. To achieve this goal, Fighter Command had to be destroyed, either on the ground or in the air, yet the Luftwaffe had to be able to preserve its own strength in order to be able to support the invasion; this meant that the Luftwaffe had to maintain a high "kill ratio" over the RAF fighters...

Göring ordered attacks on aircraft factories on 19 August 1940; on 23 August 1940 he ordered that RAF airfields be attacked...Raids on airfields continued through 24 August, and Portsmouth was hit by a major attack. That night, several areas of London were bombed; the East End was set ablaze and bombs landed on central London...In retaliation, the RAF bombed Berlin on the night of 25–26

August, and continued bombing raids on Berlin...The attacks enraged Hitler, who ordered retaliatory attacks on London...

7 September 1940 a massive series of raids involving nearly four hundred bombers and more than six hundred fighters' targeted docks in the East End of London, day and night. Though suffering from shortages, the RAF anticipated attacks on airfields and 11 Group rose to meet them, in greater numbers than the Luftwaffe expected...The Luftwaffe began to abandon their morning raids, with attacks on London starting late in the afternoon for 57 consecutive nights of attacks...

On 15 September two massive waves of German attacks were decisively repulsed by the RAF...The total casualties on this critical day were 60 German and 26 RAF aircraft shot down. The German defeat caused Hitler to order...the postponement of preparations for the invasion of Britain. Henceforth, in the face of mounting losses in men, aircraft and the lack of adequate replacements, the Luftwaffe switched from daylight to night-time bombing.

On 13 October, Hitler again postponed the invasion "until the spring of 1941"; however, the invasion never happened, and October is regarded as the month in which regular bombing of Britain ended...

A very important influence on the morale of the British people was the “presence in London of King George (VI) and his wife Queen Elizabeth.” In remembering how American presidents are whisked away the moment there is the slightest chance of danger, it is amazing that the ruling monarch of the United Kingdom was allowed to remain in “harm's way” during the Battle of Britain. I have to wonder if Edward (VIII) the Duke of Windsor would have remained with his people or flee to Canada, which is what the king and queen were advised to do. The danger to the king and queen was real as was seen when Buckingham Palace was hit by bombs on two separate occasions. The second hit narrowly missed the king and queen who were “in a small sitting room about 80 yards from where the bombs exploded.”

Above I said that there was also an even more powerful energetic reason that the Germans did not succeed. Without taking anything away from the extraordinary courage and determination of the British airmen in the Battle of Britain, they were assisted by the energy of the country.

I had never really thought about it until we were reminded by David Wilcock's presentation on Youtube that England is riddled with menhirs, dolmens and henges. Moreover, the cathedrals as I said were built using Sacred Geometry and Earth Stars. As stated these ancient structures and cathedrals were built to channel positive electro-magnetic energy into the area. The majority of these structures are situated in southern England over which the RAF fought the German Luftwaffe. Nevertheless, Britain not only had the ancient sites, they also had their flag, the Union Jack. The entry for the Union Jack on Wikipedia says:

When James VI...inherited the thrones of England and Ireland and was crowned James I of England in 1603, the crowns of the Kingdom of England (which included the Kingdom of Ireland and, since 1535, Wales), and the Kingdom of Scotland were united in a personal union through him. Despite this Union of the Crowns, each kingdom remained an independent state.



On 12 April 1606, a new flag to represent this regal union between England and Scotland was specified in a royal decree, according to which the flag of England (also representing Wales by

implication), (a red cross with a white background, known as St. George's Cross), and the flag of Scotland (a white saltire with a blue background, known as the Saltire or St. Andrew's Cross), would be "joined together...forming the flag of Great Britain and first union flag...After the Acts of Union 1707, the flag gained a regularized status as "the ensign armorial of the Kingdom of Great Britain", the newly created state...

The current and second Union Flag dates from 1 January 1801 with the Act of Union 1800, which merged the Kingdom of Ireland and the Kingdom of Great Britain to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The new design added a red saltire, the so-called "cross of Saint Patrick", for Ireland...

As I have shown, the British Isles has been invaded and conquered multiple times, proving that the English Channel was no barrier and yet the German Army that had conquered all of Western Europe, could not manage to cross this 22 mile stretch of water. It was obvious to me that there was something else going on; there was. A significant clue is that there are several chivalric orders that originate from Saint George, including the Order of the Garter. Consequently, the Union Jack not only represents the unification of the British Isles, but the crosses also symbolize the "Orders of the Quest." However, the most important connection between the Union Jack and the "Orders of the Quest" is that a red cross on a white background was also the insignia of the Knights Templar.

I believe the energy of the structures and the symbolism of the Union Jack energetically and consciously assisted Great Britain to hang on against enormous odds. In this way, the brave men and women received the extra spiritual strength they needed to withstand the brutal London Blitz.

The defeat of Germany in the Battle of Britain was the first time Hitler's goals had been repelled since taking power. Despite suffering 23, 002 civilian deaths during the blitz, the British populace resolve was greatly strengthened. This crucial time marks the turning point in the belief of the British public that Hitler could be defeated. Although according to the entry:

To Hitler it did not seem a serious setback, as Britain was still not in a position to cause real damage to his plans...However, for the British; Fighter Command had achieved a great victory in successfully ...preventing the Germans from knocking Britain out of the war. Fighter Command was so successful that the conclusion to Churchill's famous 'Battle of Britain' speech made in the House of Commons on 18 June, has come to refer solely to them: "...if the British Empire and its Commonwealth lasts for a thousand years, men will still say, 'This was their finest hour.'"

In respect to the overall struggle between the "Light" and the "Shadow" the most important result of the Battle of Britain was its affect on the American people. The entry explains that:

During the battle, many people from the U.S. accepted the view promoted by Joseph Kennedy, the U.S. ambassador in London, and believed the UK could not survive. However, Roosevelt wanted a second opinion, and sent 'Wild Bill' Donovan on a brief visit to Britain; he became convinced Britain would survive and should be supported in every possible way...

Ultimately the end of the Battle of Britain resulted in Britain strengthening its "military forces and establish itself as an Allied stronghold." This was in preparation for Britain to fulfill its role "as a base from which the Liberation of Western Europe was launched."

ROOSEVELT'S RESPONSE TO HITLER

With the mention of Roosevelt's response to the Battle of Britain, it is time to catch up on events occurring in America at the outbreak of WWII. Even before Roosevelt was inaugurated, he was confronted with the rise of Adolf Hitler. Conrad Black relates that "The relationship between Adolf Hitler and Franklin D. Roosevelt, coming to office within a few weeks of each other, would be almost openly hostile from the first. They would die less than three weeks apart, still holding those offices, but in circumstances as different as it was possible to conceive."¹⁶ This is so perfectly an example of the representative of the "Light" (Roosevelt) taking the opposite position of the embodiment of the "Shadow".

Mr. Black elaborates further on Roosevelt's opinion on Adolf Hitler. He writes, "Apart from policy matters, Roosevelt detested Hitler's racism, militarism, totalitarianism, and the espousal, both ludicrous and horrifying, of the mythic amoral superman of German legend and philosophy. Hitler resented America's wealth and despised its polyglotism. He was viscerally repelled by Roosevelt's infirmity and by the number of Jews in his entourage and blacks in his household."¹⁷ President Roosevelt's entry reports the events that led up to America's entry into WWII.

The rise to power of Dictator Adolf Hitler in Germany aroused fears of a new world war. In 1935, at the time of Italy's invasion of Ethiopia, Congress passed the Neutrality Act, applying a mandatory ban on the shipment of arms from the U.S. to any combatant nation. Roosevelt opposed the act on the grounds that it penalized the victims of aggression such as Ethiopia, and that it restricted his right as President to assist friendly countries, but public support was overwhelming so he signed it. In 1937, Congress passed an even more stringent act, but when the Sino-Japanese War broke out in 1937, public opinion favored China, and Roosevelt found various ways to assist that nation.

In October 1937, he gave the Quarantine Speech aiming to contain aggressor nations. He proposed that warmongering states be treated as a public health menace and be "quarantined." Meanwhile he secretly stepped up a program to build long range submarines that could blockade Japan...

In October 1938, Roosevelt opened secret talks with the French on how to bypass American neutrality laws and allowed the French to buy American aircraft to make up for productivity deficiencies in the French aircraft industry...

When World War II broke out in 1939, Roosevelt rejected the Wilsonian neutrality stance and sought ways to assist Britain and France militarily. He began a regular secret correspondence with the First Lord of Admiralty Winston Churchill in September 1939 discussing ways of supporting Britain. Roosevelt forged a close personal relationship with Churchill, who became Prime Minister of the UK in May 1940...

Roosevelt used his personal charisma to build support for intervention. America should be the "Arsenal of Democracy," he told his fireside audience. On September 2, 1940, Roosevelt openly defied the Neutrality Acts by passing the Destroyers for Bases Agreement, which gave 50 American destroyers to Britain in exchange for military base rights in the British Caribbean islands and Newfoundland. This was a precursor of the March 1941 Lend-Lease agreement which began to direct massive military and economic aid to Britain, the Republic of China, and later the Soviet Union...

Fulfilling the "Light's" agenda, Roosevelt did not hold with tradition and accept the two-term limit for the President of the United States. Subsequently, he decided to run for a third term in 1940. According to his entry "He won the 1940 election with 55% of the popular vote and 38 of the 48 states. A shift to the left within the Administration was shown

by the naming of Henry A. Wallace as Vice President in place of the conservative Texan John Nance Garner, who had become a bitter enemy of Roosevelt after 1937.”

Roosevelt carefully monitored events occurring in Europe, cognizant that America would be forced to enter the war sooner or later. He had succeeded in pulling the country out of the Great Depression by putting the unemployed to work on massive public work projects. Afterwards, he began a massive military buildup in preparation for the coming storm. This again is reported in his entry on Wikipedia:

Roosevelt slowly began re-armament in 1938 since he was facing strong isolationist sentiment from leaders like Senators William Borah and Robert Taft who supported re-armament. By 1940, it was in high gear, with bipartisan support, partly to expand and re-equip the United States Army and Navy and partly to become the "Arsenal of Democracy" supporting the United Kingdom, French Third Republic, the Republic of China and (after June 1941), the Soviet Union...

The military buildup spurred economic growth. By 1941, unemployment had fallen to under 1 million. There was a growing labor shortage in all the nation's major manufacturing centers, accelerating the Great Migration of African Americans workers from the Southern United States, and of underemployed farmers and workers from all rural areas and small towns. The homefront was subject to dynamic social changes throughout the war, though domestic issues were no longer Roosevelt's most urgent policy concerns.

When Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941, Roosevelt extended Lend-Lease to the Soviets. During 1941, Roosevelt also agreed that the U.S. Navy would escort Allied convoys as far east as Great Britain and would fire upon German ships or submarines (U-boats) ...if they attacked Allied shipping within the U.S. Navy zone. Moreover, by 1941, U.S. Navy aircraft carriers were secretly ferrying British fighter planes between the UK and the Mediterranean war zones, and the British Royal Navy was receiving supply and repair assistance at American naval bases in the United States.

Thus, by mid-1941, Roosevelt had committed the U.S. to the Allied side with a policy of "all aid short of war." Roosevelt met with Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom on August 14, 1941, to develop the Atlantic Charter in what was to be the first of several wartime conferences...

After Japan occupied northern French Indochina in late 1940, he authorized increased aid to the Republic of China. In July 1941, after Japan occupied the remainder of Indo-China, he cut off the sales of oil. Japan thus lost more than 95% of its oil supply. Roosevelt continued negotiations with the Japanese government. Meanwhile he started shifting the long-range B-17 bomber force to the Philippines...

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked the US Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, destroying or damaging 16 warships, including most of the fleet's battleships, and killing more than 2,400 American military personnel and civilians. In the weeks after the attack the Japanese conquered the Philippines and the British and Dutch colonies in Southeast Asia, taking Singapore in February 1942 and advancing through Burma to the borders of British India by May, cutting off the overland supply route to the Republic of China. Antiwar sentiment in the United States evaporated overnight and the country united behind Roosevelt...

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt ran for his third term it was not with his Vice President Henry A. Wallace. The Democratic Party leader concerned over the health of Roosevelt did not want to risk Wallace becoming the president. It seems that he felt Wallace was “pro-Soviet. This is surprising because it was Wallace that instigated the use of the reverse side of the Seal of the United States to be placed on the back of the one-dollar bill.

It was Wallace and ultimately Roosevelt’s instigation of placing the reverse side of the Seal of the United States, which effectively re-instigated the original Founding Father’s initiative. That initiative was to infuse the energy and consciousness of the “Light” into the fabric of the United States. Of course, the placement of the reverse side of the seal with its

esoteric implications has led to multiple conspiracy theories of a secret nefarious motive to take over the world. Generally speaking the “conspiracists” are either members of the Illuminati and or Freemasons. Before I address the validity of the conspiracy, I will review the general consensus claimed by the conspiracy advocates.

SEALS OF LIGHT

The official reason for placing the Great Seal on the back of the dollar bill was to represent FDR’s “New Deal” initiatives. As expected there are those who see a sinister side to placing the reverse side of the seal on the dollar. I found this great article that is a perfect example of some people’s opinion entitled “The Two Seals of Our Doom” on three reasons for the seal’s design. I was familiar with the first which relates, “How Thomas Jefferson, a Mason; Benjamin Franklin, a Rosicrucian; and John Adams, also a Mason, were commissioned, on July 4, 1776, to design these seals...”

I had also heard the second theory of the seal’s origin. In that “Three patriots were given the design by ‘illuminated’ Masons.” The author of the article thinks that the third theory is the most probable, because it reveals the “true” purpose for the mysterious seal. “The third story holds that, while trying to design this seal in his home, on June 17, 1782, Thomas Jefferson was suddenly approached by a ‘being’, cloaked in black.” This “being” then “allegedly presented Jefferson with a red velvet bag, which contained two plaques.” After presenting Jefferson with the bag of two plaques, the “being” then turned around and “walked into Jefferson’s garden and mysteriously vanished.” As stated, this most mysterious version for the origin of the seals is the most appealing to the author of the article. However, I feel it is best to let him or her (the author does not identify themselves) speak for themselves. Unfortunately, because of space, I can only include the relevant extracts. The article is taken from www.geocities.com/athens/forum/8604/dollar.htm:

As you continue in this chapter, you will realize that these seals are too brilliantly put together that it had to be demonically-inspired by Satan. Whichever story ‘you’ believe, one outstanding fact remains unchanged; these seals were not to inaugurate the Declaration of Freedom, but were designed as a tribute to a ‘new world order’ that would take over the Thirteen Colonies of the United States...

The author believes that Dr. Adam Weishaupt, who founded the Bavarian Order of the Illuminati on May 1, 1776, invented the Great Seal of the United States...He was born a Jew and later converted to Roman Catholicism. A former Jesuit Priest, he left the order to form his own organization.” Evidently, Weishaupt believed that “only a chosen few had enough ‘illumination’ to guide and rule the world...Subsequently...He infiltrated the Jesuit Order, the Masonic lodges, the Rosicrucian Order and other orders of antiquity...

As their founder continued to expand the ranks and membership, two major events transpired; five years after he was named Ambassador to France, Thomas Jefferson returned home to become Secretary of State. Shortly after his arrival, on September 15, 1789, the United States Congress officially adopted the Great Seals of the United States, which were, originally, and in fact, the Two Great Seals of the Illuminati...To get a fairly rounded interpretation of the Great Seal, I turned to another website called “The Alchemical Dollar: The Magic and Mystery of America’s Money” By Tracy R. Twyman and her book *Solomon’s Treasure: The Magic and Mystery of America’s Money*.

“It is commonly known now, more so than ever before, that the United States of America was founded largely by men with a philosophy grounded in the occult: namely the members of Freemasonry, and other secret societies, who saw in the US a potential “New Atlantis” or “New Jerusalem.” They foresaw the future of the United States as a beacon to the rest of the world,

guiding the nations towards the formation of a New World Order of peace, democracy, and enlightenment...

"But what few people understand is the correlation between the esoteric doctrines of Masonry upon which the United States was founded, and the economic principles that underpin the American economy. Few understand that the dollar is a unit of magical energy, and the dollar bill itself a magical talisman..."

"The symbolism of the American dollar bill has been the subject of Masonic conspiracy theories since the modern version was first rolled out during the Roosevelt administration in 1935. Masonic and mystical symbolism has been used on American currency since the very beginning, and was employed as a means of distinguishing our money from that of Old World Europe, which invariably featured the bust of the reigning monarch. In contrast, our founding fathers agreed that our money should be decorated with the symbols of the anti-monarchist, pro-democratic Enlightenment philosophy upon which the Republic was founded, and many of these ideals were Masonic in origin...The meaning of the symbolism is so deep, the metaphors so multi-layered, and each element so precisely placed, that although all of the other American bills have changed their appearance to prevent counterfeiting...the perfection of the one dollar bill has remained intact.

"When analyzing the symbolism of the one dollar bill, most researchers tend to focus on the repeated use of the number 13, which they always insist is "an important number sacred to Freemasons", without demonstrating any proof of the supposed Masonic affinity for this particular number..."

"Even Freemason Manly P. Hall, in his 1944 book *The Secret Destiny of America* (where he interprets the history of the United States as the unfolding of an ancient Masonic plan) can only offer lamely that 13 symbolizes Jesus and the twelve apostles, or the Sun and the twelve zodiac signs...My research tends to indicate that there is in fact a proto-Masonic significance to this number, and one which would have been of special importance to the founders of the United States, had they known about it..."

"Returning to the back of the bill, there would appear to be exactly *thirteen* examples of the use of the number 13 there. But in order for this to be correct, you have to count "IN GOD WE TRUST." Of course, there are only twelve letters in this phrase, but occupying the same space in the center on the back of the bill is the word "ONE", implying that we should add 1 to this sum and make 13..."

"In fact, this emphasis on "one" on the one dollar bill is yet another mysterious motif. The concept of "unity" could in fact be said to be the real underlying theme of the one dollar bill...As the official representation of the original *unit* underpinning the economy, its unity is expressed with the plenteous use of "1", the central placement of "ONE" on the back of the bill, and the use of the motto "E Pluribus, Unum" ("Out of Many, One") underneath a constellation of thirteen stars, representing the original colonies that were "unified" at the creation of the United States. The theme of "one" is continued with the use of the first American President, George Washington, on the front of the bill, and with the word "ONE" written next to him..."

"The words on the back of the dollar bill not only plea for, but confidently declare, God's favor upon the "daring undertaking" there represented: creation of a "New Order of the Ages", or new global power structure, headed by the newly-created republic of the United States. For these symbols and words belong not just to the dollar bill. They are part of the Great Seal of the United States, created in 1776, at the same time the nation was founded...The design of the Great Seal has never been ascribed to any one individual, and it has evolved a bit over the years. But the essentials of the design were sketched out right at the beginning, in 1776, the year of the Revolution, emblazoned in Roman numerals beneath the pyramid on the back of the seal...Several people are known to have contributed to the design of both sides of the Seal, including Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, William Barton, Charles Thomson, and Pierre Eugene du Simitiere, and all but one were Freemasons...Thirty-third degree Freemason and historian Manly P. Hall wrote that the reverse of the seal was not originally used, "because it was regarded as a symbol of a secret society and not the proper device for a sovereign state."

"Just like the Great Seal, the one dollar bill was also designed by a group of Freemasons working for the government; in this case, President Franklin Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, although the design was executed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (which employed exactly *thirteen* engravers)..."

“‘In God We Trust’ was not placed on the bill until 1957. However, it was originally made the national motto of the United States in 1863...But “In God We Trust” is indeed a Masonic motto – one used in almost all Masonic rituals, in which the participants must pledge to always put their “trust in God” during the ceremonies – and this specific phrase can be found in Masonic dictionaries...

“This process began in earnest in the 1930s, right around the time that the new one dollar bill was being designed. In an effort to help America climb out of the Great Depression, Roosevelt began employing the economic policies of advisor John Maynard Keynes, who suggested that, during times in which the private sector wasn’t producing enough investment to stimulate the economy, the government should become the investor, financing public works, and dumping money into the system in whatever way possible to grow the economy. Thus he instituted the “New Deal”, creating an “alphabet soup” of bureaucracies, many of which have now become mainstays of federal government. Among these was the FDIC, or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which insured bank accounts to a limited amount in the event of a bank’s failure – something that was necessary after a number of bank failures had occurred in the previous years...

“It was this “faith” in the American dollar that Roosevelt and his friends may have been attempting to create with the new design of the dollar bill. And that faith was sorely needed, for in order to free up the money needed to finance the New Deal...He removed the dollar from the “gold standard” to which it had been implicitly set, so that he could have the money supply greatly expanded with no predetermined limit. It worked to stabilize the economy just in time for the United States to enter WWII, which turned out to be another great economic stimulator...

“On July 22, 1946, at the end of WWII, an agreement was signed at a conference between 44 nations in which the other countries agreed to value their currencies in relation to the dollar, rather than gold, silver, or anything else. The US then set the value of the dollar at \$35 per ounce of gold, and agreed to redeem dollars held by the central banks of other nations in gold upon demand...

“It is my belief that the Freemasons and other occultists who have been responsible for creating the United States, designing the dollar bill, and engineering our economy have understood the principles of alchemy, and have purposely chosen to construct our economy upon these principles: the principles of creating worth from worthlessness, and for creating a large volume from a small one, using the power of faith. I explain my theory in much greater detail in my book *Solomon’s Treasure: The Magic and Mystery of America’s Money*. In this book, I demonstrate that the creation of money by the Federal Reserve, and its exponential multiplication by the procedures of the banking system, is analogous to the creation and multiplication of gold in alchemy...The dollar is “fiat currency”, declared into existence by the central bank in a manner similar to the creation of the universe by the divine words “Fiat Lux!” - “Let there be light!” Fiat money (best exemplified by the American dollar) is perhaps the only thing that truly means nothing, and has no independent existence, except in relation to something else (i.e., what it can buy, or be converted into), and yet it is the most powerful force within the human sphere of life – like the “Azoth”, or secret essence of life spoken of in alchemical texts...

“Now the mysterious markings on the dollar bill can be understood. The words “In God We Trust” are meant to inspire faith in the dollar as a currency, and faith in the American republic...The spider web motif in the background of the bill’s design shows that we are all connected through the web of commerce. The bald eagle on the front of the Great Seal looks a bit peculiar, and Masonic expert Manly P. Hall claims that it is meant to secretly represent the phoenix, the mythical bird who eternally dies and is reborn, and which is a symbol of transformation in alchemy...

“The meaning of the number thirteen is related to alchemy as well. As I explain in my book, the number 13 symbolized, for one proto-Masonic society, a concept which was itself equivalent to the idea of the Philosopher’s Stone. I am speaking of the Knights Templar, progenitors of modern Freemasons, and inventors of modern banking. Their concept of God, which they called “Baphomet”, was symbolized by the number thirteen...I believe that the Templars passed on the secrets of alchemy to the Freemasons...

I would have liked to have acknowledged the author that provided us with the above article about Tracy Twman’s book, but I was unable to ascertain his or her name. However, the information gained from *Solomon’s Treasure: The Magic and Mystery of America’s*

Money is valid and actually supports this thesis that the “Orders of the Quest” have inspired individuals to create symbols that would further the “Light’s” plan. Having read the entire article of *The Two Seals of Doom*, I was impressed with how well it was researched; my only argument with the author is his or her conclusion on the purpose.

I thought long and hard about naming this sub-section the “Seals of the Light”, because I realised how the term “Light” to the advocates of a nefarious conspiracy surrounding America’s seals symbolizes the “secret societies” bent on world domination. However, I would like to remind us all that Jesus said that he was the Light of the World and that to the rest of the world Light means Enlightenment, which has nothing to do with the secular world, but pertains to an individual’s advancement in evolution. So my question was “How did the idea that “Light” was somehow bad or even worse evil develop?

The conversion of the term “Light” from a “good” thing to something “bad”, was the “Shadow’s” most successful coup, so to speak. It began when “he” corrupted the Enlightenment movement in Germany through the perpetuation of Adam Weishaupt’s infamous Illuminati. I discussed this organization and its entry on Wikipedia in an earlier “upstepping”, but for this discussion’s purposes the most important statement in the entry to remember is “Internal rupture and panic over succession preceded its downfall...in 1785.”

I said earlier that I was unsure if the Illuminati had completely disappeared in the 18th century. This was because of the multiple conspiracy theories surrounding them. On further investigation, I realised that the “Shadow” had used the rumor of the existence of the Illuminati to create fear and suspicion of any symbol that even slightly resembled the esoteric; case in point, the conspiracy theories that surround the use of the Seals on the one-dollar bill. Now I am sure that this is a case of smoke and mirrors to stop people looking for the deeper meaning in symbols, which as David Wilcock relates is essential to uncovering The Mysteries.

And so to put the record straight, let me clearly state that my investigation has led me to conclude that the Illuminati ceased to exist in the 18th century. Moreover, although there are groups that incorporate the name illuminati into their names and or rituals, none of the original organization survived into the 19th century.

Nonetheless, I think I should clear up any misapprehensions I had about the original Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. The original illuminati were part of the enlightenment movement, which above all else was personal and directed towards individual advancement. Although the “manifesto” of Adam Weishaupt proclaimed an agenda of ending all separatism and inequality through religion and government, essentially he promoted a kind-of Utopia advocated by Plato. Nonetheless, the Illuminattists of Adam Weishaupt knew this could only be achieved through personal transformation, which is seen in the name the members of the Illuminati called themselves, the “Perfectibilists.”

Regardless of whether the Illuminati were “good” or “bad”, I have to agree with Tracy Twman’s assessment that there are hidden symbols within the two Seals of the United States and yes it does refer to a New World Order. However, that order is not earthly, but spiritual and is not run by any individual other than the collective consciousness which has brought heaven to the Earth. I will not get into the details of what the different symbols mean and how they relate to the Fullness of Time here; suffice to say that the message they hold is purely Holy and beneficial to Humanity.

Returning to the suspicion that Henry Wallace was “pro-Soviet”, considering the mystical implications of placing the reverse side of the Seal of the United States on the back

of the one-dollar bill it is highly unlikely that Wallace was a Communist. Communists rejected everything mystical, even prohibiting the practice of religion in communistic countries. Nonetheless, Wallace was replaced as Vice President with Harry S. Truman, which unfortunately was instigated by the “Shadow”, not because Truman was “his” agent, but because he was the best person to fulfill “his” devastating blow to the “Light’s” plan.

I will not address this here as it will be discussed at length in the next “upstepping”. At this time I want to address the underlying causes of the prevalent consciousness of anti-Semitism in the world during WWII.

ANTI-SEMITISM

I felt that I needed to first trace this insidious form of hatred through history. To that end I found an entry on Wikipedia for Anti-Semitism. At first I was surprised to discover that prejudice towards the Jews is found in Ancient times, but then I remembered how both the Greeks and the Romans desecrated the Jewish Temple several times:

Examples of antipathy to Jews and Judaism during ancient times are abundant. Statements exhibiting prejudice towards Jews and their religion can be found in the works of many pagan Greek and Roman writers. There are examples of Greek rulers desecrating the Temple and banning Jewish religious practices, such as circumcision, Shabbat observance, study of Jewish religious books, etc. Examples may also be found in anti-Jewish riots in Alexandria in the 3rd century BCE. Philo of Alexandria described an attack on Jews in Alexandria in 38 CE in which thousands of Jews died.

The Jewish Diaspora on the Nile island Elephantine, which was founded by mercenaries, experienced the destruction of its temple in 410 BCE.

Relationships between the Jewish people and the occupying Roman Empire were at first antagonistic and resulted in several rebellions...

According to James Carroll, "Jews accounted for 10% of the total population of the Roman Empire. By that ratio, if other factors such as pogroms and conversions had not intervened, there would be 200 million Jews in the world today, instead of something like 13 million." ...

From the 9th century CE, the medieval Islamic world classified Jews (and Christians) as dhimmi, and were allowed to practice their religion more freely than they could do in medieval Christian Europe. Under Islamic rule, there was a Golden age of Jewish culture in Spain that lasted until at least the 11th century, when several Muslim pogroms against Jews took place in the Iberian Peninsula; those that occurred in Córdoba in 1011 and in Granada in 1066. Several decrees ordering the destruction of synagogues were also enacted in Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Yemen from the 11th century. Despite the Qur'an's prohibition, Jews were also forced to convert to Islam or face death in some parts of Yemen, Morocco and Baghdad several times between the 12th and 18th centuries...

During the Middle-Ages in Europe there was persecution against Jews in many places, with blood libels, expulsions, forced conversions and massacres. A main justification of prejudice against Jews in Europe was religious...The Crusades were followed by expulsions, including in, 1290, the banishing of all English Jews; in 1396, 100,000 Jews were expelled from France; and, in 1421 thousands were expelled from Austria. Many of the expelled Jews fled to Poland.

As the Black Death epidemics devastated Europe in the mid-14th century, annihilating more than half of the population Jews were used as scapegoats. Rumors spread that they caused the disease by deliberately poisoning wells. Hundreds of Jewish communities were destroyed by violence. Although Pope Clement VI tried to protect them by the July 6, 1348, papal bull and an additional bull in 1348, several months later, 900 Jews were burnt alive in Strasbourg, where the plague hadn't yet affected the city...

Historian Martin Gilbert writes that it was in the 19th century that the position of Jews worsened in Muslim countries. Benny Morris writes that one symbol of Jewish degradation was the phenomenon of stone-throwing at Jews by Muslim children...

In 1850 the German composer Richard Wagner published *Das ...* ("Jewishness in Music") under a pseudonym...The essay began as an attack on Jewish composers, particularly Wagner's contemporaries (and rivals)...but expanded to accuse Jews of being a harmful and alien element in German culture...

Adolf Stoecker (1835-1909), the Lutheran court chaplain to Kaiser Wilhelm I, founded in 1878 an antisemitic, antiliberal political party called The Christian Social Party (Germany)...

In the first half of the twentieth century, in the USA, Jews were discriminated against in employment, access to residential and resort areas, membership in clubs and organizations, and in tightened quotas on Jewish enrollment and teaching positions in colleges and universities. The Leo Frank lynching by a mob of prominent citizens in Marietta, Georgia in 1915 turned the spotlight on antisemitism in the United States. The case was also used to build support for the renewal of the Ku Klux Klan which had been inactive since 1870.

In the beginning of 20th century, the Beilis Trial in Russia represented incidents of blood libel in Europe. Allegations of Jews killing Christians were used as justification for killing of Jews by Christians.

Antisemitism in America reached its peak during the interwar period...The radio speeches of Father Coughlin in the late 1930s attacked Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and promoted the notion of a Jewish financial conspiracy...

In the 1940s the aviator Charles Lindbergh and many prominent Americans led The America First Committee in opposing any involvement in the war against Fascism. During his July 1936 visit he wrote letters saying that there was "more intelligent leadership in Germany than is generally recognized."

The German American Bund held parades in New York City during the late 1930s where Nazi uniforms were worn and flags featuring swastikas were raised alongside American flags. The US House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) was very active in denying the Bund's ability to operate. With the start of US involvement in World War II most of the Bund's members were placed in internment camps and some were deported at the end of the war.

Sometimes, during race riots, as in Detroit in 1943, Jewish businesses were targeted for looting and burning...

Having read the excerpt above, I was still at a loss as to why a religion could evoke such hatred. After all the Jews were the "Chosen People" in the Bible, so why did they elicit such strong antipathy even in America, the "land of the free?" It wasn't until I was reading a totally unrelated book to the subject at hand that I gained the insight to the seemingly irrational hatred. Evidently, in the Middle-Ages charging interest for loans was called usury and was illegal for any Christian to do. The only exception was the Christian order of the Knight's Templar, who got around the law by calling the interest they charged pilgrims that traveled to the Holy Land, "rent"; in that the pilgrim "rented" the "money order" the Templars provided to be redeemed for services rendered. This was kind of like the interest on a credit card.

However, although Christians were forbidden to charge interest, Jews were not and they became the moneylenders of the Western world. We get a glimpse into the kind-of resentment these Jewish moneylenders generated in Shakespeare's character of Shylock in his *The Merchant of Venice*. Let us take a moment to review this character. According to the entry for Shylock on Wikipedia:

In *The Merchant of Venice*, Shylock is a Jewish moneylender who lends money to his Christian rival, Antonio, setting the bond at a pound of Antonio's flesh. When a bankrupt Antonio defaults on the loan, Shylock demands the pound of flesh, as revenge for Antonio having previously insulted and spat on him. Meanwhile, his daughter, Jessica, elopes with Antonio's friend Lorenzo and becomes a Christian, further fuelling Shylock's rage.

During Shakespeare's day, money lending was one of the popular careers among Jews, since Jews were forbidden to charge interest to fellow Jews; and Christians also followed Old Testament laws condemning usury charged to fellow Gentiles. In the 16th century, Christians regarded usury as a sin...

So if the Jews could only charge interest to the Gentiles then they had to charge no interest to their fellow Jews. Consequently, only Christians paid interest to the money-lenders. To my mind this is more a case of jealousy rather than prejudice. Nevertheless, charging interest on loans began to become the norm after the Industrial Revolution, so why did the resentment for the Jewish people extend well into the 20th century?

I was alerted to the excerpt in the entry reporting James Carroll's observation. To recap: According to James Carroll, "Jews accounted for 10% of the total population of the Roman Empire. By that ratio, if other factors such as pogroms and conversions had not intervened, there would be 200 million Jews in the world today, instead of something like 13 million." This would indicate a fear of being overwhelmed by the Jewish Race a form of xenophobia. Even today, white supremists cite their concern that the Caucasian race is being out bred by other races.

Another way, we may also find an answer to the prevalence of Anti-Semitism in the 20th century is in the most blatant example of Anti-Semitism, Germany. According to the entry for Anti-Semitism:

The Nazis used Martin Luther's book, *On the Jews and Their Lies*, to claim a moral righteousness for their ideology. Martin Luther in his *On the Jews and Their Lies* (1543) even went so far as to advocate the murder of those Jews who refused to convert to Christianity, writing that "we are at fault in not slaying them"...

The above explains more than anything else how Anti-Semitism has persisted into the modern era, particularly in Germany. From an energetic and consciousness perspective, the persecutions and mass killings carried out by supporters of Martin Luther created an imprint on the consciousness of Germany. This is why the "Shadow" chose Germany as the arena for "his" embodiment of the Anti-christ. This explains the presence of Anti-Semitism in Europe, but it is more difficult to understand in America.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN AMERICA

It is difficult to understand the presence of anti-semitism in America until we remember that a large percentage of the American people had emigrated from Europe. However, although Anti-Semitism existed during the 1930s in America, it was not as widespread in America as Europe. Fortunately, the "Light" inspired "their" representative president Roosevelt to redress the inequality as much as possible. Roosevelt's record of helping minorities is recorded in his entry on Wikipedia:

Roosevelt's record on civil rights has been the subject of much controversy. He was a hero to large minority groups, especially African-Americans, Catholics, and Jews. African-Americans and Native Americans fared well in the New Deal relief programs, although they were not allowed to hold significant leadership roles in the WPA and CCC. Roosevelt needed the support of Southern Democrats for his New Deal programs, and he therefore decided not to push for anti-lynching legislation that might threaten his ability to pass his highest priority programs. Roosevelt was highly successful in attracting large majorities of African-Americans, Jews, and Catholics into his New

Deal coalition. Beginning in 1941 Roosevelt issued a series of executive orders designed to guarantee racial, religious, and ethnic minorities a fair share of the new wartime jobs. He pushed for admission of African-Americans into better positions in the military. In 1942 Roosevelt made the final decision in ordering the internment of Japanese, Italian, and German Americans (many not released until well after the war's end) during World War II. Beginning in the 1960s he was charged with not acting decisively enough to prevent or stop the Holocaust which killed six million Jews. Critics cite episodes such as when, in 1939, the 936 Jewish refugees on board the SS St. Louis were denied asylum and not allowed into the United States.

The statement that Roosevelt did not “push for anti-lynching legislation” almost made me doubt that he was an instrument of the “Light”, however, of all the conclusions I had determined about Roosevelt was that he was above all else a pragmatist and maintained the premise that “You get more bees with honey, than vinegar.” In other words, he decided that his relief programs were more important to the health of America than alienating a few Southern Democrats that were bigots and racists and would be drowned out eventually by the voice of Reason.

One more thing I need to address is the accusation that Roosevelt did not do enough to “prevent or stop the Holocaust.” In Roosevelt’s autobiography, Conrad Black raises this subject in a totally objective manner; as such I will let Mr. Black’s words speak for him:

“...historic arguments have taken place over the failure of the Allies to bomb the rail lines to the death camps, especially Auschwitz, even though Churchill ordered that they be bombed on July 20, 1944...In a message of March 21, 1944, Roosevelt went so far as to ask ‘the free peoples of Europe and Asia temporarily to open their frontiers to all victims of oppression. We shall find havens of refuge for them and we shall find the means for their maintenance and support until the tyrant is driven from their homelands and they may return.’ Even at this late date, the President was not throwing open the doors of America, other than a temporary refuge.”¹⁸

Roosevelt’s reluctance to accept Jewish refugees as American citizens is hard to understand until we take into account that the American people did not want them let in. An appalling statement made by Mr. Black went a long way to explaining Roosevelt’s apparent callousness. “In 1938, according to Gallup, 72 percent of Americans opposed allowing an increased number of Jewish exiles from Germany into the United States.” Even more shocking “...in 1939, 67 percent of Americans opposed the admission of 10,000 refugee children...into the United States...Roosevelt failed in his effort to amend the 1924 Immigration Act to admit Jewish refugee children and in his effort, through intermediaries, to arrange the departure from Germany of 150,000 Jews, financed by an international loan. He has received less credit than he deserved for his efforts.”¹⁹

In conclusion then, I believe that as the representative of the American people, Roosevelt had no alternative than to reflect the wishes of the American public. As more than two thirds of the population was opposed to helping the Jewish refugees, Roosevelt’s hands were tied. Mainly because the consciousness of America was not in alignment with the “Light” and therefore unable to take advantage of the impetus to affect change and relieve the suffering of the victims of the Holocaust. This attitude of the American people will have serious repercussions in the next “upstepping.”

LIGHT IN DARKNESS

When I began this thesis I wondered about the role of war in the “Light’s” agenda, after all, many times members of the “Orders of the Quest” were military leaders; such as the Founding Fathers of the United States. In a quandary as to the Truth of the “Light’s” role, I asked about the practice of war. I was told that the only righteous war the Human Race has ever fought was WWII, because we were fighting spiritual evil. It took a considerable time for me to discover exactly what that meant, but because the “Shadow” had broken the rules, so to speak, the “Light” was able to take the side of the Allies and assist them in defeating the incarnation of the “Shadow.” The rule the “Shadow” broke was that all spiritual forces agreed to only inspire and influence events on earth and never to actually physically enact them. The “Shadow” taking advantage of the Reign of Terror for “his” individuated consciousness, the “prince of this world” to enter the mass consciousness by possessing Napoleon Bonaparte was bad enough, but when the “prince of this world” as Adolph Hitler instigated mass genocide it was the last straw, so to speak. The restraints were removed from the “Light.”

I must emphasize that when I say “spiritual forces”, I do not include the “Shadow” or the “prince of this world.” Again, this entity consists purely of the thoughts and emotions of the Human Race and has nothing of the Divine within “him.” We see the absence of anything “spiritual” in “his” (Adolph Hitler) goal to annihilate anyone he considered inferior.

Normally, the “Light’s” participation in any war was peripheral at best, moving into save particular individuals on both sides that were destined to affect the world. However, in WWII, the spiritual forces worked exclusively with the Allies, guiding them through dangerous situations and inspiring them with courage and fortitude.

The one thing that has become abundantly clear to me in composing this thesis is the absolute objectivity of the forces of the “Light” and their clear goal to empower Humanity to change the world on both sides. As expected the “Light” inspired the good German men and women to use their influence to help the victims. One of the most successful examples of the “Light’s” inspiration was reenacted in Steven Spielberg’s *Schindler’s List*. The entry on Wikipedia provides the essential points:

SCHINDLER’S LIST

Oskar Schindler was born 28 April 1908 into an ethnic German family in Svitavy (German: Zwittau), Moravia, then part of Austria-Hungary, now in the Czech Republic...Schindler was brought up in the Catholic faith and remained a Roman Catholic throughout his life...

...In the 1930s he changed jobs several times. He also tried starting various businesses, but soon went bankrupt because of the Great Depression. He joined the separatist Sudeten German Party in 1935...He was exposed and jailed by the Czech government in July 1938, but after the Munich Agreement, he was set free as a political prisoner. In 1939, Schindler joined the Nazi Party...

As an opportunistic businessman, Schindler was one of many who sought to profit from the German invasion of Poland in 1939. He gained ownership from a bankruptcy court of an idle enamelware factory in Kraków...With the help of his German-speaking Jewish accountant Itzhak Stern; Schindler obtained around 1,000 Jewish forced labourers to work there...

While witnessing a 1943 raid on the Kraków Ghetto, where soldiers were used to round up the inhabitants for shipment to the concentration camp at Płaszów, Schindler was appalled by the murder of many of the Jews who had been working for him. He was a very persuasive individual, and after the raid, increasingly used all of his skills to protect his Schindlerjuden ("Schindler's

Jews"), as they came to be called...The special status of his factory ("business essential to the war effort") became the decisive factor for Schindler's efforts to support his Jewish workers. Whenever the "Schindler Jews" were threatened with deportation, he claimed exemptions for them. Wives, children, and even handicapped persons were shown to be necessary mechanics and metalworkers...

As the Red Army drew nearer to Auschwitz concentration camp and the other easternmost concentration camps, the SS began evacuating the remaining prisoners westward. Schindler persuaded the SS officials to allow him to move his 1,100 Jewish workers to Brněnec ... thus sparing the Jews from certain death in the extermination camps...

By the end of the war Schindler had spent his entire fortune on bribes and black-market purchases of supplies for his workers. Virtually destitute, he moved briefly to Regensburg, Germany and, later, Munich, but did not prosper in postwar Germany...

Due to a heart complaint ...he died on 9 October 1974, at the age of 66...

After a Requiem Mass, Schindler was buried at the Catholic Franciscans' cemetery at Mount Zion in Jerusalem, the only member of the Nazi Party to be honoured in this way...On his grave, the German inscription reads 'The Unforgettable Lifesaver of 1200 Persecuted Jews'.

No one knows what Schindler's motives were. However, he was quoted as saying "I knew the people who worked for me... When you know people, you have to behave toward them like human beings..."

The "Light" also influenced members of the Axis powers to use sabotage and even to plot the assassination of Hitler. History has recorded that despite several attempts on his life Hitler always managed to "miraculously" survive every attempt. Another unorthodox way the "Light" assisted the Allies was inspiring the means to complete a successful bombing of dams over factories supporting the German war effort. This has come to be known as the famous "Dambusters", officially known as Operation Chastise, which used a bouncing bomb to destroy dams over heavy industrial areas in the Ruhr Valley.

THE DAM BUSTERS

The "Light's" role in the mission was to inspire the airmen in how to solve a problem they were having. The problem was how to make sure the plane was at the right height before dropping the bomb. The "Light" inspired the answer during a visit to the theatre. Observing two pools of light on the stage, one airman realized that if they placed a light on the nose of the plane and another on the tail angled in such a way as to meet when the plane was at the right height then they could be sure of when to release the bomb.

The mission according to the entry on Wikipedia was mostly successful. "The Möhne and Eder dams were breached in these attacks, causing a catastrophic flooding of the Ruhr valley, while the Sorpe dam sustained only minor damage." Unfortunately, this success was offset by devastating losses to the British squadron known as "5 Group...led by Wing Commander Guy Gibson, a veteran of over 170 missions." The entry reports the price of Operation Chastise: "In total, therefore, 53 of the 133 aircrew who participated in the attack were killed, a casualty rate of almost 40%."

Some historians doubt the wisdom of Operation Chastise, because it produced very little other than a boost to morale at the cost of 40% fatalities of the participants. Having read the official report in the entry on Wikipedia, I too had wondered at the "Light's" support for such an enterprise. However, because of the "Light's" participation I knew there was more to the operation than meets the eye.

Albert Einstein had been adamant in warning the West about Hitler developing the Atomic bomb. Although his claims have been discredited, with historians stating that the

Nazi's were nowhere near to obtaining nuclear fission. Nonetheless, I suspect that when Einstein issued the warning to the West, the Third Reich was a lot nearer than the Allies realized. I say this because of the knowledge of Heavy Water in use since 1933 in a hydroelectric plant in Norway. This knowledge was considered such a threat that the Allies arranged to transport every drop of heavy water from the plant to the West.

In reading the entry for heavy water on Wikipedia, I was interested to read that a "German advisor" Hans Suess "had assessed the plant as being capable of producing military useful quantities of heavy water in less than five years." Remembering that the Dambusters destroyed "hydroelectric production" in the Ruhr Valley, perhaps the reason the "Light" supported such a dangerous mission was to stop the Nazi's production of heavy water; just a thought. Read the excerpt from the entry below and see what you think:

Heavy-water occurs in very low concentrations (1 part in 6,000) in normal water but is more concentrated in the residue of water used as an electrolyte. An analysis of the residues from the Norwegian Vemork hydroelectric plant, run by Norsk Hydro, near Rjukan in the Telemark region, a large-scale hydrogen production plant using electrolysis of water for ammonia production, showed a concentration of 1 part in 2,300. Leif Tronstad, then a lecturer at the Norwegian Institute of Technology and Jomar Brun, head of the hydrogen plant put forward a proposal in 1933, the year heavy water was first isolated, for a project, which was accepted by Norsk Hydro and production started in 1935.

The technology is straightforward. Heavy water (D₂O) is separated from regular water by electrolysis because the difference in mass between the two hydrogen isotopes translates into a slight difference in the speed at which the reaction proceeds. To produce pure heavy water by electrolysis requires a large cascade of electrolysis chambers, and consumes large amounts of power. Since there was excess power available, heavy water could be purified from the existing electrolyte. As a result, Norsk Hydro became the heavy water supplier for the world's scientific community, as a byproduct of fertilizer production, for which the ammonia was used.

Hans Suess was a German advisor to the production of heavy water. Suess had assessed the Rjukan plant as being incapable of producing militarily useful quantities of heavy water in less than five years at its then current capacity...

In 1940, the "Deuxième Bureau" (French intelligence) directed three French agents, Captain Muller, Lieutenant Mossé and Lieutenant Knall-Demars to remove the world's extant supply, 185 kgs of heavy water, from the plant in Vemork in then-neutral Norway. The Norsk Hydro General Director, Axel Aubert, agreed to loan the heavy water to France for the duration of the war, observing that if Germany won the war, he likely would be shot. Transportation was difficult as German Military Intelligence (the Abwehr) maintained a presence in Norway and had been alerted of ongoing French activities in Norway (although they had not been specifically warned about heavy water). Had they become aware of the shipment, they might have attempted to interdict it. The French transported it secretly to Oslo, to Perth, Scotland and then to France.

Although the ready inventory of heavy water was removed, the plant remained capable of producing heavy water. In investigations of collaboration launched by Norwegian authorities after the war, Norsk Hydro management's collaboration with the Germans was considered. General Director Aubert's cooperation with the French aided the Norsk Hydro case.

One more detail I was alerted to in the entry for Operation Chastise was the comment that "In his book *Inside the Third Reich*, Albert Speer expressed puzzlement at the raids." When I discussed my theory with Craig he voiced the question of if the mission did destroy the German's capability to create heavy water then why was this not reported after the war?

Craig's valid question demanded an answer, if my hypothesis was correct and so I considered why if the purpose for the mission was to stop Germany developing the Atom Bomb, nothing was ever written about it? I needed to look objectively at all the relevant facts to determine a conclusion; consequently I scrutinized each piece of information I was led to

one by one. After taking all the points together, I find it impossible that having gained the knowledge of how to produce heavy water that the “Shadow” through Hitler would not pursue it. The question arises as to why the Nazi’s would say they abandoned the development of a nuclear bomb. The entry for Nazi nuclear weapons on Wikipedia seems to say that the Nazis abandoned the project for strategic reasons:

The German nuclear energy project in Nazi Germany, informally known as the Uranverein (Uranium Club), began in April 1939, just months after the discovery of nuclear fission in January 1939. The first effort ended in months, but the second effort began under the auspices of the German Army Ordnance Office on the day World War II began, 1 September 1939. The program eventually expanded into the following main efforts: the Uranmaschine (nuclear reactor), uranium and heavy water production, and uranium isotope separation. The zenith of the effort came when it was realized that nuclear fission would not contribute significantly to ending the war. In January 1942, the Army Ordnance Office turned the program over to the Reich Research Council, but continued to fund the program. At this time, the program split up between nine major institutes where the directors dominated the research and set their own objectives. At that time, the number of scientists working on applied nuclear fission began to diminish, with many applying their talents to more pressing war-time demands.

Again this does not make sense, because the discovery of nuclear power was seen as essential to any country that wanted any power on the world stage. However, when we consider who is known as the “father of the atom bomb” then I think we can see why the Nazi regime dismissed their nuclear efforts in the war. Robert J. Oppenheimer was a Jewish American and to admit their effort to develop a nuclear bomb, would mean admitting that the best minds of the “superior Aryan race” were bested by a member of an “inferior race.” This was simply intolerable for the anti-semitic Nazis and so to save face they simply dismissed the importance of nuclear weapons.

As for the Allies knowledge of the production of heavy water in the Ruhr Valley, they may or may not have known; I suspect that they did not know. However, it does not matter because the “Light” inspired the mission and it was not necessary for the participants to know the real reason. The most important fact was to make sure that the “Shadow’s” antichrist did not gain access to nuclear weapons first.

As helpful to the war effort as the inspiration for the success of Operation Chastise was, the “Light’s” most important contribution in WWII was spiritual. As stated, the reason the “Light” was able to take sides and help the Allies was because they were fighting spiritual evil. In other words the other side had an unfair advantage. The advantage, the antichrist had was the knowledge of the use of symbols. I discussed this in the chapter *Encoded Numbers and Symbology* in LCD:

*“An autobiography called *The Psychic Life of Muriel; The Lady Dowding: an Autobiography*,²⁰ described her experiences in England during the Second World War. She reports that a friend visiting her one day strongly asserted, ‘I am sure we will win the war.’ After Lady Dowding questioned the statement, her friend elaborated, ‘Haven’t you seen all the lorries that are going over in the invasion? Well, You realize that the sign of Hitler is a crooked swastika—its arms going the wrong way—and that is a sign of destruction. And what have our allies’ lorries got emblazoned upon them, but the five-pointed star!*

‘If you ever see a picture of a fairy with a wand, you will notice that it has a five pointed star on the tip. And, by some miracle, the one sign that can overcome the crooked

*swastika is the five-pointed star, which as you know in fairytales, always overcomes the bad fairy. There's a great deal of truth behind the tales we learn as children. So...I just know we have got the symbol on our side that will overcome the reversed swastika of Hitler.*²¹

*Lady Dowding was able to confirm her friend's assertions, learning that the swastika is indeed a very old and sacred symbol. But when Adolf Hitler reversed it, the symbol went from being one of good luck and good fortune to one of evil. Lady Dowding explains, 'The pentagram, or five-pointed star on the other hand, has for countless ages been regarded by occultists as a powerful magical symbol, employed to invoke beneficial influences and overcome evil ones.'*²²

*Nevertheless, she cautions that the pentagram is only a talisman for good if one point is pointing upwards. She cautioned, 'With two points uppermost, however, like the reversed swastika, the pentagram becomes a talisman of evil.'*²³

*I wondered if the American allies' choice of symbol had been an accident or did they realize the relevance of it. Immanuel Velikovsky believes that we use symbols as a kind of collective subconscious memory. He wrote, in *Worlds in Collision*²⁴ 'It is a psychological phenomenon in the life of individuals as well as whole nations that the most terrifying events of the past may be forgotten or displaced into the subconscious mind... To uncover their vestiges and their distorted equivalents in the physical life of the peoples is a task not unlike that of overcoming amnesia in a single person.'*²⁵

In a nutshell then, by inspiring the Allies to use the five-pointed star on all their vehicles, the Light successfully nullified the influence of the reversed swastika. Unfortunately, this "hateful" symbol still holds the power to affect the minds of people paralyzed by fear of anything different. Nonetheless, the "Light" was able to achieve a coup de tat so to speak, in inspiring the member of the "Orders of the Quest", FDR to infuse the dollar with the "Light's plan by placing the reverse side of the Seal of the United States on the back of the lowest denomination bill, the one-dollar bill.

HITLER'S DEMISE

Considering the immense crowds that had followed Hitler during his rise, his demise was the exact opposite with only a handful present with him in his bunker in Berlin. Unfortunately Hitler was still deadly in managing the end of the war from his hiding place. His entry on Wikipedia reports his last days:

By late 1944, the Red Army had driven the Germans back into Central Europe and the Western Allies were advancing into Germany. Hitler realized that Germany had lost the war, but allowed no retreats. He hoped to negotiate a separate peace with America and Britain, a hope buoyed by the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt on 12 April 1945. Hitler's stubbornness and defiance of military realities allowed the Holocaust to continue. He ordered the complete destruction of all German industrial infrastructures before it could fall into Allied hands, saying that Germany's failure to win the war forfeited its right to survive. Rather, Hitler decided that the entire nation should go down with him...

In April 1945, Soviet forces attacked the outskirts of Berlin. Hitler's followers urged him to flee to the mountains of Bavaria to make a last stand in the National Redoubt. But Hitler was determined to either live or die in the capital...

On 30 April 1945, after intense street-to-street combat, when Soviet troops were within a block or two of the Reich Chancellery, Hitler committed suicide, shooting himself in the temple while simultaneously biting into a cyanide capsule...

Three days earlier on April 27th Mussolini had been apprehended fleeing Italy and trying to escape to Switzerland with his mistress Clara Petacci. There was no trial and according to Mussolini's entry "both were summarily executed, along with most of the members of their 15-man train, primarily ministers and officials of the Italian Social Republic..." The world saw the gruesome sight of Mussolini's body hanging upside down in the old Piazza Loreto. The entry relates the gruesome scene and its purpose:

After being shot, kicked, and spat upon, the bodies were hung upside down on meathooks from the roof of a gas station. The bodies were then stoned by civilians from below. This was done both to discourage any Fascists from continuing the fight and as an act of revenge for the hanging of many partisans in the same place by Axis authorities. The corpse of the deposed leader became subject to ridicule and abuse...

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt died April 12th 1945. Before he died his last major act as President was to arrange for the Potsdam Conference in July 1945 between the allied leaders of America, Great Britain and Russia. As Roosevelt died in April his replacement President Harry S Truman joined Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin. The conference was to "decide how to administer punishment to the defeated Nazi Germany, which had agreed to unconditional surrender nine weeks earlier...The goals of the conference also included the establishment of post-war order, peace treaties issues, and countering the effects of war."

Although with the death of Hitler and Mussolini the war in Europe was over, unfortunately for Humanity the war with Japan's Emperor Hirohito was far from over. The decisions of how to win the war against Japan would have repercussions in the Soul Plane that would not be corrected for more than fifty years. However, this calamity is complex and as such will be discussed in detail in the next "upstepping."