

YOUR KINDLE NOTES FOR:

The Third Way: The Nazi International, European Union, and Corporate Fascism

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38 Highlights | 0 Notes

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> In short, if the United States, or the United Kingdom and British Commonwealth nations, or the European Union, or NATO, the policy pronouncements of the IMF or BIS (Bank of International Settlements) look increasingly Fascist, then this is because it is the result of the bargains and deals struck with the Fascist devil by elements of American intelligence at the end of the Second World War. Germany surrendered, but the Nazis did not.2

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> To put it in a somewhat more historical context, the Circular is maintaining that the ultimate outcome of American "dollar diplomacy," an outcome it maintains the Nazi leadership predicted in in 1944, would be no more successful than the Most Serene Republic of Venice's "ducat diplomacy" centuries before, for then too, "ducat diplomacy" led to a general corruption and a diplomatic duplicity and heavy-handedness that eventually led the whole of Europe to form a coalition for the permanent destruction of Venice in the War of the League of Cambrai.50 Indeed, during this prolonged and "extended transitory period" of "profound change in international power relations," the Circular offers the observation that "it should prove possible for Germany to build up a new political bloc out of Europe, Africa, and Latin America."51 Again, one is struck by the prescience of the Circular, for while contemporary Germany is still very much the central and most important component of the European Union, and not a formal member of the BRICSA bloc—Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa—Germany is nonetheless a large trading partner with the two largest BRICSA powers, Russia and China, and is on friendly terms with the other three. It is, in a sense, an informal "member-observer" within that bloc. More importantly, the Circular offers this insight about the creation of a "new political bloc" in the context of an "anti-dollar diplomacy" alliance, which the BRICSA bloc is increasingly turning out to be. And all this, again, in a document allegedly composed in 1950, and first published in 1953!

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In other words, the Circular is proposing that the ultimate goals of the Nazi International are 1)The takeover of the United States by a covert cooption and coup d'etat from within, implying that it has an extensive covert network within that country to do so; and, 2)The subsequent use of American military and economic strength to for a final annihilating showdown with "the Slavic world," i.e., Russia. All talk of reconciliation and an eastward orientation are simply a kind of masque and deception operation, true enough of the coordination of European-German-Nazi International interests in the mid-term, but not true over the ultimate range of its goals.

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So what are the indications of the Madrid Circular? How might one summarize its bizarre and grandiose contents? What specific things must one look for to verify its breathtaking assertions? When one piles it all up, one is left with these propositions: 1)The idea for the creation of a "United Europe" was the brainchild both of Nazi elites, and certain circles in Washington D.C., which parties had very different motivations for the creation of such a bloc: a)On the American side, the idea was advanced both as a bulwark against the Soviet bloc, and as a mechanism for the containment of German power and the prevention of a German hegemony in Europe; b)on the Nazi side, the idea was seen as an opportunity for Germany to achieve such a European hegemony by political and economic, rather than military, means; 2)For the Nazi International and its Madrid German Geopolitical Center, the restoration of German dominance of Europe was to be accomplished in three broad phases: a)In the short term to intermediate phase, a pro-Western orientation, during which a variety of small "false front" organizations, including various political parties, would be used to advance basic Nazi and Fascist goals within Europe, inclusive of the creation of the European federation itself; b)In the intermediary phase, the build-up of German and European ties with Russia, China, southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America, with the goal of expanding German and European trade with those regions, and hence, building up European, and particularly German, heavy industry and its military potential, in a Germano-European "pivot to Asia"; c)In the final phase, the covert cooption of the United States by an implied coup d'etat and engineered economic crises against "dollar diplomacy," with a view to forcing a world-wide revolt against the USA in a kind of War of the League of Cambrai moment, and subsequently, after control over America is obtained, by utilizing American power for a final confrontation with the East in general and Russia in particular; 3)All of this was in turn to be achieved by relying upon

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a)Nazi ties with the Muslim world to create destabilizing effects in the oil-rich Middle East, threatening the Anglo-American energy life-line, utilizing Muslim concepts such

as jihad to do so; and b)German-American business contacts and relationships to challenge and overturn the Morgenthau plan for the deindustrialization of postwar Germany and break up the Anglo-American-Soviet wartime alliance and to exacerbate East-West tensions in the Cold War, creating maneuvering room for Germany.

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For the Adenauer Government, the European Defense Community Treaty was the means whereby Germany would be allowed to be rearmed, in addition to being a stepping stone on the way toward a political unification of Europe. It is significant that Great Britain, skeptical of the efforts toward European political union right up to the end of the Thatcher era, chose this precise moment to embarrass Adenauer.44 This was just the beginning for the Adenauer Government, and for our purposes, it is the beginning of a problematic that will reveal itself as the story as outlined by Tetens proceeds, for after the British finally convinced Adenauer and his cabinet that the evidence against Naumann and his associates was overwhelming, Bonn succeeded in convincing the British to hand the plotters over to German jurisdiction for trial. The British handed the plotters over to the Adenauer Government on March 26, 1953.45 At this juncture, the Bonn government issued a flurry of statements. Even Dr. Adenauer "admitted at a press conference 'the existence of a far-flung plot' and that Naumann's activities 'had been financed with considerable sums by Nazi groups in foreign countries,'"46 while his justice minister went further by acknowledging that the Naumann circle of Nazis had devised: …"A most cunning and diabolical system of infiltration," and that the conspiracy represented "an acute threat to the democratic institutions of the Federal republic."

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In spite of these public statements of shock and outrage, however, the actual treatment of the Naumann conspirators by the Adenauer Government, once they were in German jurisdiction, was quite contrary to the expressions of public shock, for at the end of June, 1953, all the conspirators were released, and by December 1954, the German Supreme Court "dismissed the case without any trial or hearing."48 . It should be noted that, according to Tetens, the German media was less than impressed with Adenauer's performance in the whole affair, with the Frankfurter Rundschau publishing much of the documentation and details of the plot in articles from January and February, and again in June 1953.49 The plot as exposed by the Frankfurter Rundschau was revealing, and encompassed four main methodological points by which the postwar Nazi International intended to operate within Germany: 1)The democratic institutions of the new Bonn Federal Republic of Germany would be used "as a fa÷ade behind which a new Nazi movement could be organized;"50 2)Chancellor Adenauer was to be

used as a front, or a shill, for the Nazi International's objectives, so as not to raise undue suspicion; 3)A "new method of infiltration" was to be developed to penetrate the existing political parties of Germany "in order to conquer the existing political parties and the administrative machinery of the state from within" while deliberately and scrupulously avoiding ostentatious displays of nationalism;51 and finally, 4)Promote people trained prior to and during the war in the Hitler Youth into positions of power and influence, "not only in the Adenauer coalition parties but also into all other political organizations."52

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Moreover, within Adenauer's Government, Globke occupied the key post of Secretary of State, which within the German parliamentary system, meant that Globke, so to speak, was to Adenauer what Martin Bormann was to Hitler: he was the man who convened meetings of the federal cabinet, determined its agendas, and decided what mail and other documents that Chancellor Adenauer saw.59 He was Adenauer's gatekeeper. This meant that not only was Globke "the hub of the entire government machinery," but that he was the immediate superior to Adenaur's espionage chief, General Reinhard Gehlen, whose organization, notes Tetens, had by 1950 grown to a staff three thousand, with an espionage network from "Korea to Cairo, from Siberia to Sntiago de Chile."60 Add to this that the entire West German Federal Press office also fell under Dr. Globke's control, and that Dr. Globke exercised control over the Chancellor's discretionary fund61—a fund with over 40,000,000 marks in it—and one had a very powerful man, of very dubious background, in a position of authority without any parallel save perhaps the Chancellorship itself.

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So what was Adenauer's relationship, if any, to the German Geopolitical Center in Madrid, and to the wider Nazi International? The public face of this center is well-known, having been represented by the former Propaganda Ministry official Dr. Johann von Leers,67 Luftwaffe ace pilot Hans Ulrich Rudel, and most especially by former SS Lt. Col., and Hitler's "favorite commando," Otto Skorzeny.68 It was, however, in the overthrow of Egyptian King Farouk and end of British and French influence in Egypt during the Suez crisis of 1954 that the influence of this Nazi International organization on Adenauer's government was most evident, since it was the presence of key Nazi officials in Egypt, including von Leers, that worked directly with Bonn's Foreign Ministry.69 Indeed, as Tetens complained, and as we have seen abundant evidence of, "Dr. Adenauer's whole timetable in dealing with the Western powers has been carefully prepared by those 'irresponsible Haushofer-Ribbentrop disciples who, from Madrid and

Buenos Aires, regularly gave directives to their former Nazi colleagues in the Bonn Foreign Office."

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Lest it be forgotten, Adenauer was also an advocate of the policy of the "rollback" of the Soviet bloc, nation-by-nation, a policy advocated by General Gehlen, whose network included cells of nationalist guerillas within the Soviet bloc in the Ukraine, Byelo-Russia, and the Baltic states, ready to be activated when the time was right, a policy which found its echo in postwar American planning in the hands of such people as George Kennan. Nor was Adenauer and his ministers vague about their ultimate aims:

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The reality underlying this continued relationship was more than just political—it was economic. Germany's share of Persia's/Iran's trade had consistently been the largest of any western Power since the days of the Kaiser, but under the Nazi regime it ballooned until the British-Russian invasion of August 1941 put an end to it. By 1941, Germany's share of Iranian imports was forty-three percent, almost half of the nation's imports, and similarly, its share of Iran's exports was forty-seven percent.34 This changed, of course, during the Anglo-Soviet invasion in 1941. Russia desperately needed Allied logistical support and weapons, and the route which offered the least chance of Axis interdiction was through Persia/Iran. The invasion succeeded in opening the route for Allied supplies, but it also succeeded in reinforcing tradition Persian antipathies against the Russians and British.35 The Shah, Reza, openly sympathetic to the Nazis, and who in 1934 on Berlin's urging had changed Persia's name to Iran—Farsi for "Aryan"—in order to emphasize the supposed racial commonality with the German people,36 was removed by the Allies.

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Prior to his removal, however, one encountered once again the Rapallo Prinzip, as German financial and military advisors, including Reichsbank President Hjalmar Schacht (whom we will encounter again in connection with Iran) and Hitler Youth leader Baldur von Schirach, visited Tehran,37 in the 1930's to cement the ties that had begun under the Weimar Republic, which had used Iran, as it had used the Soviet Union, to build German armaments factories and equipment outside of Germany, circumventing the Treaty of Versailles and the Allied military attaches combing the country searching for any sign of German rearmament. The firms of Krupp and Rheinmetall-Borsig both built plants in German-friendly Persia, a move perfectly in

accordance with Reza Shah's own ideas for modernizing his army.38 Even though Reza Shah Pahlavi had been ousted by the Allies, it was not the last time Iran, or the world, would hear of the Pahlavis, nor was it the end of pro-German sympathies in that nation, for throughout World War Two, Iranian partisans, with German intelligence support, sabotaged Allied shipments.39 For the moment, however, we must leave Iran, and focus on another manifestation of the Rapallo template: the pursuit of forbidden weapons via proxy states.

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Whatever the public explanations may be, one must remember that alternative explanations may lurk behind the scenes, scenarios I have presented in preceding books, namely, that Nazi Germany may have tested an atom bomb in 1944.

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other words, perhaps, behind the scenes, Bormann and Co., A.G., had begun to call in some of the markers. In any case, if these speculations about Krupp's atomic "research" breeder reactor be true, then they would afford further postwar corroboration of the thesis that Nazi Germany's wartime atomic research was not nearly the backward affair that postwar Allied legend portrayed it to be.

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In it, one discerns the post-world War Two application of the German strategy of radicalizing Islam continuing, not only under postwar Nazi auspices, but American ones as well, all in an effort to defeat Communism.89 In this book, Johnson points out that the author of America's long-term strategy of containment and rollback of Soviet Communism through psychological operations, George Kennan, was trained at the University of Berlin.90 One of the keys in this long-term effort was American and western dominance of the mass electronic media. From this dominance came the creation of the propaganda outlets, Radio Free Europe, beaming programs into Eastern Europe, and Radio Free Liberty, targeting the Soviet Union itself, both based, non-coincidentally, in Munich, headquarters of General Reinhard Gehlen's "organization," later West German intelligence, the Bundes-nachrichtendienst (BND).

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In any case, Blessing was subsequently in a position to do something about his recommendations, for by 1931 he assumed a high level position at the Bank.61

Blessing returned to the BIS in 1958, after he had become President of West Germany's Bundesbank, a fact that indicates the continuity of interests, personnel, and policy after the war, which will become more and more evident as this chapter proceeds. Blessing was not, however, the only high-ranking German, for the BIS quickly became a means for the Nazis to maintain close contact with the right-wing of American high finance.

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More importantly, Harriman was an ardent promoter of the idea of a European Union. "Our whole concept," he would write, "of the unification of Europe was that it would first contribute to economic unification. Then we hoped to secure an economic-military unity and finally a political unity."79 One wonders why an American diplomat and businessman would be echoing the concepts and war aims of the German elite since General Bernhardi and Chancellor Bettmann-Hollweg! As we shall see shortly, he was also echoing the far more detailed plans of the wartime Nazi elite itself. In any case, the Marshal Plan aid was also contingent—the Americans insisted—on the Europeans forming a customs union that would lead to "eventual European Union."80 In any case, such a union would benefit American corporations trading in Europe; but such a union was also, as we have seen, a clear war aim of the German industrial and military elites prior to World War One. It was a clear case of the coalescence of the political and financial interests of both elites, as the role of John J. McCloy, pre-war American lawyer for I.G. Farben, and post-war American High Commissioner for Germany, reveal, for it was McCloy who finally persuaded the Truman Administration that enacting the Morgenthau Plan to de-industrialize Germany would be a strategic mistake.

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In this, Schacht may very well have been "sheep-dipped" as a part of the operation of "de-nazifying" high ranking Nazis by implicating them, and in some cases imprisoning them, for alleged participation in the July 20, 1944 bomb plot against Adolf Hitler, exactly as the Madrid Circular astonishingly and explicitly stated. As was stated in chapter one, some Nazis may have been "executed," and their grizzly executions "filmed," in order to convince postwar Allied Nazi hunters that certain individuals were dead. One does not search for people that are dead. Other high profile figures such as Schacht were "imprisoned" for their roles in the plot. But whatever the truth or lack

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Once Indonesia had gained its independence from the Netherlands, Sukarno served as its president from 1945 to 1967. But it was his dealings with Schacht with which we are concerned, for Sukarno held a series of meetings with the BIS founder and former

Reichsbank president in Jakarta in 1951.89 From these meetings Sukarno sponsored a conference in 1955 called the “Asian-African Conference” in the Indonesian city of Bandung, the purpose of the conference being to consolidate the Third World nations that did not wish to align either with the Soviet Union or the United States or their associated blocs of alliances. In this, Sukarno was following the “Third Way” positions of Juan Perón in Argentina and later of Libyan dictator Mohammar Qaddafi,90 and, for that matter, of the Madrid Circular, though it is unlikely Sukarno knew of its existence. But the association with Schacht is all one needs to discern whence the idea may have been germinated. Attendees at the Bandung conference included not only the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Al Husseini, uncle to PLO leader Yasser Arrafat, but also representatives of other Muslim nations and the Muslim brotherhood as well.91

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Sukarno’s own apparent Axis sympathies during the war were a matter of record, as he had given talks in Tokyo “praising the Japanese and calling for war against the Americans and the British as well as the Dutch,”92 but these sympathies may only have been mere convenience, as Japanese power may have presented itself to Sukarno as the best available means to overthrow Dutch rule in Indonesia.

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But the Nazi connection, according to Levenda, does not stop there, for Sukarno apparently intended to capitalize his bank—at least in part—with gold that had come to Jakarta from the Bank of Portugal, where it had been held for the account of the Organization der Ehemaligen SS Angehöriger, or to give it its more notorious name, ODESSA, the infamous postwar Nazi SS organization.94 In the context of the Bretton Woods system, what Sukarno was attempting to do was to establish a parallel international banking and clearing system, independent of Western and American control, in a fashion similar to the creation of the BRICS development bank and Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank by China today. Perhaps it is also germane to this story to point out that Schacht, like many Nazis, favored an alliance, not with Imperial Japan, but with Nationalist China.95 But Schacht did not stop there, for he was also

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However, the story does not end there; the murkiest parts are yet to come, and Levenda excels in summarizing them. That part of the story forms a component in the larger tapestry of stories that have made their way around the internet conspiracy circuits, stories that include the theft of the Soviet Union’s gold, the story of Leo Wanta, the story of Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos’ gold, the Black Eagle trust(a

supposed secret gold cartel funding American covert operations), high financial crimes in connection with the 9-11 events, the bearer bonds scandals, the Japanese plunder of Asia during World War Two known as Operation Golden Lilly and General Yamashita's gold.97

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The story takes an even stranger turn from there, for one of the Americans sent to Indonesia in the 1950s, apparently in an effort to disrupt Sukarno's plans, was none other than Lee Harvery Oswald(!),103 whose own connections with the Nazi International may have been via Dallas White Russian émigré and oilman, George de Mohrenschildt, a man with his own possible connections to the Nazi International via German General Reinhard Gehlen's Bundes-nachrichtendiest.104 At this juncture Levenda makes a crucially important observation not only on the motivations of President Sukarno, but

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on those of the financial elites that would wish to keep the existence of the Nazi and Japanese loot a secret. Here Levenda not only speaks directly to the problematic, but implies the existence of the speculative hidden structure summarized in the previous section, and it is hence necessary to cite his deeply penetrating remarks at length:

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But Willoughby was also a member—along with Lt. Col. Philip Corso of The Day After Roswell fame—of a secret society called the Shickshinny Knights of Malta.113 Lt. Col. Corso, it will be recalled, had at one point been involved in the security vetting of Nazi scientists being brought to the USA as part of Operation Paperclip. Willoughby had his own German connection, for he was in fact, German. Charles Willoughby was not even his real name, having been born Adolf Karl von Tscheppe-Weidenbach in Heidelberg in 1892, the son of a German baron and an American mother. He changed his name to Charles Willoughby when he immigrated to the USA. Because of this German heritage, MacArthur referred to him as his "pet fascist."114 It was Willoughby who oversaw, for MacArthur, the recovery of Japanese loot in the Pacific, and additionally, who maintained close ties to General Francisco Franco's government in Nationalist Spain, and with Texas oil magnate H.L. Hunt.115 Hunt in turn maintained close intelligence contacts with General Reinhard Gehlen's Bundesnachrichtendienst"116—probably through "White Russian," but in reality, Russo-German émigré George de Mohrenschildt —facts which raise the question of whether or not Willoughby ever completely shed his allegiance to Germany or if, indeed, he was a deep-cover agent all along.

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> The speech, Grossdeutschland als Rechtseinheit—“Greater Germany as a Legal Unity”130—was given by Prof. Dr. Walter Hallstein, a professor of law at the University of Rostok, and, as will be seen shortly, a massively important figure in the postwar creation of “European institutions,” to such an extent that he made justifiably be considered one of the “founding fathers” of the European Union.

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> In this “hegemony speech,” Hallstein outlines part of the Nazi-Cartel blueprint for a United Europe, and indeed may be viewed as “the best example” of how consistently this European chemicals interest has pursued its interests throughout the decades since the war.131 One may view these detailed principles as a “weaponization of law” and in particular, of all laws having to do with corporations and patents. The speech, laden with phrases such as “a large type of complete planning,”132 and the “creation of a new law”133 is concerned with the construction of a “law of Nature,”134 that is to saw a new kind of “scientific law” not dependent on the typical legal methods of analogical reasoning, but one based on observation, and modification, and ownership, that is to say, patents.135 On this basis, law can be extended to the whole “large space economy” (a term with which we shall be preoccupied shortly) through a “general overhaul of entire areas of law.”

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> Indeed, Hallstein became one of postwar West Germany’s most ardent “Europeanists,” and a consistent advisor and confidant of Germany’s postwar Chancellors, from Adenauer to Brandt. He attended the signing of the Treaty of Rome in 1957, establishing various European institutions including the European Commission, co-signing the instrument with Chancellor Adenauer, and became its first President in 1958, a post which he held steadily until 1967.142 It should be noted, at this juncture, that with the sealing of the Rome-Berlin Axis in 1938, that Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany established the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für deutsch-italienische Rechtsbeziehungen, the Labor Society for German-Italian Legal Coordination, a bureau designed to bring German and Italian law, particularly law dealing with labor relations, corporate law, and patents, into harmonization.143 Thus, it should come as no surprise that one discovers these principles not only being enunciated in Hallstein’s 1939 “Hegemony Speech” but that Hallstein himself was intimately involved in these processes, being one of the German signatories to, and representatives on, the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951,144 creating the first European “common

market" in coal and steel. As a signatory to the Treaty of Rome in 1957, and as President of the European Commission from 1958-1967, Hallstein was also instrumental in overseeing not only the establishment of Euratom, whose associated organization CERN (Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire) is well-known, but in steering its implementation during his tenure as European Commission President.145 Nor should it come as any surprise that Hallstein's proposals for a kind of "commissar" system in his 1939 "Hegemony Speech" also found their way into the mechanisms established by the Treaty of Rome with the appearance of European "commissioners."

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How did Hallstein manage to become such a prominent "Europeanist" within the German government after the Second World War, and later, a prominent figure in the first European wide institutions, given his Nazi past? Very simple: he concealed his membership in various Nazi organizations, and ensured that his "numerous publications and lectures, as champion of the National Socialist-cartel cause to dominate Europe, were destroyed."146

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Not to be outdone, CERN, on the way to destroying the world, took time off, according to yet another theory, to bring down Germanwings flight 9525 on March 24, 2015 due to an accidental short-circuit in one of its magnets at the same approximate time that the flight crashed into the mountains some 125 miles south of the Collider. Critics, of course, quickly dispatched this theory by pointing out that there were doubtless other flights within 125 miles of the Collider when the malfunction happened, and that it was unlikely that the fields generated by the device were strong enough to produce such an effect in any case. After all, the two main elements of the Collider are located far beneath the ground.14 Yet another theory flashed briefly as it was eventually reviewed that the two Americans who perished on the flight were Yvonne Selke and her daughter Emily, as conspiracy theorists pointed out that Yvonne Selke was an employee for Booze Allen Hamilton, Inc., a leading contractor to the U.S. Government in security and data processing and management.15 Rounding out all the lunacy, there is even an attempt to view the Large Hadron Collider and its experiments from an "eco-feminist" point of view.16

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Here the mystery deepens yet again, however, for when one searches for the alleged CASTOR strangelet detector experiment on CERN's site, one discovers that there is a

project with the acronym CASTOR, but according to CERN, it stands for “Cern Advanced STORage manager,” which is “a hierarchical storage management system which was developed at CERN for managing physics data files.”

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One clear possible implication is that one project, a hidden and covert one to detect strangelets, thereby admitting the (probabilistically) remote possibility that the Collider will produce them, is nested within a completely different project, one having to do with the management of the truly massive amounts of data that the Large Hadron Collider will produce. Bear this connection between data management and the possibility of secret projects nested or disguised within the public ones in mind, for it will bear fruit later in this chapter. For the moment, however, consider the other implication of this possibility, namely, that by organizing a detection experiment, and paying for the costly detection equipment with which to perform and observe such an experiment, CERN is admitting that it might not only produce them, but with the covert project implication, that it might actually be attempting to produce them.

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The religious language with which some have eulogized, and some excoriated, the Collider points out one of one of those very obvious things whose potential significance may not be immediately apparent until someone points out that obviousness. That obviousness may in its turn be elucidated by asking a series of simple questions: 1)Where is a complete master list of all the contractors who built each component of the Collider and its detectors, and how much did each cost? 2)Where is a complete master list of all the scientists who have contributed papers to the project, or been involved in some aspect of its planning, implementation, and ongoing experimentation and analysis?

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3)Where is a complete master list of all the technicians and engineers who have been involved in the design and planning of the project? Whose names, so to speak, appear on the blueprints of its components? Occasionally one can discover articles on this or that component of the Collider and of its cost, journey, and installation into the machine. But comprehensive details—even comprehensive summaries—are curiously rare, and those that do exist are curiously devoid of details. By the best estimations, the cost of the Collider, when all was said and done, was somewhere between 6 and 6½ billion dollars, and this fact raises yet another one of those obvious questions, for such expenditures are more typical of military projects, than simply of a project to collect

the quantum-mechanical equivalent of butterflies and pin them to a taxonomical chart. Such considerations may even rationalize one reason why the Collider is eulogized in such glowing terms by many in the scientific community, for how better to divert attention from noticing this uncomfortable resemblance between the large scale cost of the Collider and military expenditures than to cast it in the evocative language of religion? The Collider is a modern cathedral, no further inquiry or speculation needed.

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The Collider itself, as most people know, is a ring of some 17 miles (27 kilometers) circumference in which two beams of heavy particles, in this case protons, members of the heavy particle family along with neutrons called “hadrons,” are spun in opposite directions in two beams around the track, and then collided at various points around the ring, at which are placed very sophisticated “cameras” or detectors which then “photograph” the debris from the collisions. Why these “photographs” are important will be discussed subsequently. The Collider, however, is the last in a series of five accelerators which, linked together, accelerate the proton beam to higher and higher energies and acceleration until they are injected into the Collider itself for final acceleration, and then collision. What enables these protons to achieve this high acceleration by the surrounding magnets is the phenomenon of superconductivity, wherein a rotating electrical current in a medium cooled to near absolute zero, encounters no electrical resistance and hence, no losses to power. The magnets of the Collider are cooled by 130 tons of liquid helium.54 For those paying attention, one now has two of the functional elements of the Nazi Bell experiment: counter-rotation, and cryogenic cooling for superconductivity.55 The magnets providing all this energy are 1,800 super-conducting “twin-aperture main dipole and quadrupole magnets,” and these magnets amounted to “approximately 50% of the value” of the Collider itself.56 The purpose for all this technology is, in part, to investigate the matter-antimatter asymmetry in the “LHCb “detector”, about which more momentarily.

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The quark-gluon plasma or “strangelets” were, of course, at the center of the concerns of “conspiracy theories,” so now one has an intriguing picture, for at one point, the search for such things was being denied, then that changed from vanishingly low to zero probability for the sake of public relations, but now, in a review of the Collider, it is admitted that there is an active search for their creation by the ALICE detector! But this is not all. It is also admitted that the Collider will look for particles of so-called “dark matter,” and for evidence of a new or different physics beyond that of the Standard Model,59 including extra dimensions,60 a point that will become quite significant to our own extremely speculative hypothesis of what might be going on with the Collider.

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In other words, the fundamental purpose of the Collider is cosmological, it is to give an insight into the structures of the universe, including the matter-antimatter asymmetry, the creation and observation of strangelets, hyperdimensional spaces, and so on. And when insight comes, manipulation comes not far behind.

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Yellow highlight | Location: 4,999

One notes already some disturbing potential implications. Assume for the sake of argument that the LHCb matter-antimatter asymmetry experiments were to reveal why there is such a discrepancy. Once one understood this putative mechanism, one might also develop the potential technology to create much more antimatter than the miniscule amounts currently produced in accelerators. That putative mechanism might also, by the nature of the case, reveal how more massive amounts of antimatter might be created in a stable condition, and stored over a prolonged time. Learning such things would be the first practical steps in the creation of matter-antimatter reactors, providing enormous amounts of energy and replacing, at a stroke, the current energy system. Such things would also be the first practical steps in the creation of "the ultimate explosive," and hence, the ultimate bomb, with a planet- or star-busting potential far beyond our most powerful hydrogen bombs.94 In other words, one has here a powerful clue that there is possibly more going on with the Collider than is grasped by the public, for the prior two possibilities—a solution to the energy problem, and a hugely destructive military weaponization potential—would justify the massive expenditure for the project, and suggests the possibility of an entirely hidden and secret project within the Collider, shrouded in the public one. Indeed, if as is often admitted that "the physics goal of the LHCb has shifted from 'testing of the Standard Model' to the 'search for physics beyond the Standard Model,'"95 then one has an admission that the Collider may be about much more than particle physics in any conventional sense. Here the reasoning behind this assertion is clear, and the LHCb Detector's design follows inevitably from it: The letter "b" in LHCb is a reference to beauty quarks (and their anti-particles), which are constituent (sic) of particles referred to as B mesons. Already 20 years ago, it was apparent that the high energy proton-proton collisions of the LHC would produce unprecedented amounts of B mesons, and that should allow us to look indirectly for "physics beyond the Standard Model"… The energies of the LHC collisions will produce a pair of b and anti-b quarks mostly emitted, mostly in a direction very close to the beam axis; thus, instead of having a quasi-cylindrical geometry—such as ATLAS and CMS—which is optimized for particle detection perpendicular to the beam axis, the geometry of the LHCb resembles that of a reclined pyramid, which the apex located at the collision point. The LHCb

experiment’s 4,500-ton detector has been designed to efficiently detect B mesons produced by those b and anti-b quarks and to study the products of their decays.96 If

Note: