

WALTER GRAZIANO

Hitler won the war

Walter Graziano was born in 1960 in Argentina. He graduated as an economist from the University of Buenos Aires. Until 1988 he was an official of the Central Bank of his country and received study scholarships from the Italian government and the International Monetary Fund to study in Naples and Washington DC. Since 1988 he collaborated with Argentine graphic and audiovisual media simultaneously with his profession as an economic consultant. In 1990 he published *A History of Two Hyperinflations* and, in 2001, *The Seven Plagues of Argentina*, a book that foreshadowed the economic and political debacle of his country. Since 2001 Graziano has been dedicated to the themes of this work, its historical background and collateral issues.

It doesn't matter if they hate us, as long as they fear us
to the same extent.

CALIGULA

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Foreword

As soon as I began to carry out preliminary research to write this book, I realized that the vastness of the topic imposed the need for me to find collaborators. Therefore, I decided to hire students and graduates in humanistic disciplines.

One of the first people who came to the job interviews was a history graduate, recently graduated, with excellent grades. Through the initial dialogue, I was able to glimpse the solid historical and cultural training he had for this work. He was also a person with other qualities: intelligence and sagacity.

I decided, then, to take the real litmus test. I gave you one of the many pieces of information that the reader will find in this book. The recent graduate began to read it in silence. Meanwhile, I watched her, and I saw how she was starting to blush and her eyes were narrowing, I don't know if from fury or disbelief. When he finished reading the text he looked at me. With a broken voice, and a little dizzy, he defended what he considered a little less than impregnable knowledge moments ago: "History should not be written until a long time after the events occur," he said with the tone of a lesson learned by heart.

I then chose to bring him more information, more abundant in data. This time she turned pale. He tried a less structured response, but he was still defending himself against what he could well consider as horrifying as it was incongruous with what years and years had taught him. Faced with such a lukewarm defense, I chose to present more material. He gave up, and only said, "If that's true, I don't know what to think anymore."

I explained to him, then, that the concept that it was necessary to allow a lot of time to pass before writing the story was applicable to the time when technology made it impossible to write it with a good amount of speed and accuracy. Obviously Herodotus must have taken a long time to gather the material for his work. It is not to be expected that Suetonius had at his fingertips the information to write the lives of twelve Caesars. But already in our days something had begun to change: Arnold Toynbee and Paul Johnson were writing history (possibly very biased, but a version of history, nonetheless) almost simultaneously with the events themselves. It is understandable: the media and quick access to the type of information they provide make this possible.

With the rapid development of the global network, perhaps in a short time the first historians will emerge who can write history simultaneously with the succession of events considered historical. And it might even be possible for the first truly serious futurists to appear. Through the Internet, you can access at little cost and without delay any type of information, of any kind, that any individual in the world has wanted to obtain. Whether true or false, this is information without any type of direct or indirect censorship. The latter is even worse than the first since it goes unnoticed and is exercised by the editorial lines and strategies of the mega media outlets.

The Internet has not only made free access to information possible.

It also allows you to remotely purchase any book published anywhere in the world, new or used, and have it at home in less than a week, without unnecessary delays in questions about sold-out editions in bookstores that are physically far from each other. It also allows access to various summaries of texts, of all trends, and even to comments from previous readers, which can largely help save time. As I always like to repeat: time is a commodity even more scarce than money. Money can come and go. Time, on the other hand, just goes...

Thanks to the network, the first are already appearing online historians. And although much of the information that appears on the Internet may be false or inaccurate, it is often less so than that which has been published in many books, or that which appears daily in the mega media. The advantage that the Internet offers us, either because it provides us with information directly, or because it allows us quick access to locate and buy in just seconds books that could take us years to obtain, is the possibility of writing about the present, and getting to know it, with countless additional pieces of information.

It is possible that this will cause very beneficial effects in a short time. It is likely that the populations of many countries will find out much sooner, while they are in a position to do something about it, about collective deception schemes, psychopaths in the highest positions of power, ambitious plans for global domination, etc.

This book could not have been written fifty years ago. It's not even ten years ago. The girl who graduated in history mentioned above would have been right, in that case. But today things have changed. We have access to infinite more elements of information.

If we did not use them due to prejudices or clichés like "history takes a long time to write," we would be playing into the hands of the darkest characters: those who want reality to be written in the way that best suits them. Many times these are precisely the characters with the most resources to try to "erase" information from the collective memory that could compromise them. This is a very old custom used by tyrants in all ages. It is said that the most bloodthirsty Roman emperors had official historians. These wrote praises to atrocious emperors and their government actions. Only many decades later, when all the protagonists were dead, Tacitus and Suetonius were able to put things in their place and place characters like Tiberius, Caligula and Nero in the place they deserved: in the pantheon of the most sinister and perverse emperors who can be remembered. However, many of their contemporary Roman citizens died without knowing how much of their evils, miseries and even their own daily deaths were due to the emperors themselves and their system of censorship and manipulation of the press and history. In the Roman Empire itself, it took more than sixty years for it to be fully known who those three emperors had been.

May the same not happen with us. Thanks to the network, this is now possible. But whether we get rid of problems depends on us, on active participation. In the next few pages it will begin to become clear why.

1. NASH: THE TIP OF THE BALL

War is peace.

Freedom is Slavery.

The ignorance is the force.

George Orwell.

Theory and practice of oligarchic collectivism.

Chapter 9. Part 2.1984.

Who does not believe, without almost any questioning, the old saying that "history is written by the victors"? Furthermore, that phrase is often repeated over and over again. However, rarely do we have an exact idea of how deep this may be true. There is another famous phrase, which is also part of the popular proverb. It is worth putting both into dialectical play. It's about that old saying that "reality is stranger than fiction." If we agree that both statements are generally correct, we have no choice but to start thinking that history—however painful or not this may be—is only what we would have liked to have happened. In other words, something far from what really happened.

Furthermore, it is only what those who wrote it, or write it, would have wished to have happened through the distortion of events that occurred in reality. Many times it is necessary for the victors to interpret the events in a changed way, to silence thorny issues that occurred, or even to generate history out of nothing. Precisely for this reason one can well think, following to its ultimate consequences the dialectical game of these two popular truths, that if something is not written in the mass media or in abundant bibliography, and is not part of the "majority knowledge", then it didn't happen, it didn't happen, it's not true. The version of an event disclosed by the mass media is precisely what is known as history.

I only began to have a complete idea of all this as a result of a trivial, casual, everyday event, such as having gone to the cinema to see a movie. The film in question was none other than *A Beautiful Mind*, the work starring Russell Crowe, which won the Oscar for best film of the year 2001, in March 2002. In reality, it is a double award because the story tells the life of mathematician John Nash, who in 1994 won the Nobel Prize in Economics for his discoveries about the so-called "Game Theory".

Although the film had highly emotional characteristics, due to the mixture of reality and fantasy that the script showed about Nash's life, one detail could not go unnoticed by those of us who practice the profession of economists. It is just a detail, an instant, just a moment of the film in which the protagonist states that he discovered, literally, that Adam Smith - the father of economics - was not right, when in 1776 in his work *The Wealth of Nations* outlined its main thesis—and the fundamental basis of all modern economic theory—that the maximum level of social well-being is generated when each individual, selfishly, pursues his or her individual well-being, and nothing more than that. In the next scene of the film, the dean of Princeton University, Mr. Herlinger, looks bewildered at the mathematical developments through which Nash presents this reasoning about Adam Smith and declares that, with them, more than a century and a half of economic theory was fading.

As an economist I had to ask myself a question: was this true or a crazy idea from the film's scriptwriter? I started to investigate, and the good thing about it is that it was... a truth.

Now, what is very striking is that these expressions expressed in the film have gone unnoticed by thousands and thousands of economists. That the common public, that did not happen

For years studying economics, I heard that someone discovered that Adam Smith was wrong in his thesis about the panacea that individualism meant for any type of society, it may not attract attention, it may even seem trivial. But an economist cannot escape, if he is in a truly scientific position, the real dimension of what the demolition of individualism and free competition as the central basis of economic theory would mean.

It is necessary to emphasize that Nash discovers that a society maximizes its level of well-being when each of its individuals

He acts in favor of his own well-being, but without losing sight of that of the other members of the group. It demonstrates how purely individualistic behavior can produce a kind of "law of the jungle" in a society in which all members end up obtaining less well-being than they could. With these premises, Nash deepens the discoveries of Game Theory, discovered in the 1930s by Von Neumann and Morgenstern, generating the possibility of markets with multiple levels of equilibrium depending on the attitude of the different players, whether or not there is an authority external to the game, depending on whether the game is cooperative or non-cooperative between the different players. In this way, Nash helps generate an entire theoretical apparatus that describes reality more accurately than classical economic theory, and that has multiple uses in economics, politics, diplomacy and geopolitics, to the point that it can explain and include the most bloodiest of all games: war.

All of this may seem difficult to understand. But is not. Ultimately, if you think about it, Nash's discoveries imply a truism. For example, let's take the case of football.

Let's assume a team in which all its players try to shine with their own light, play as forwards and score the goal. More than companions, they will be rivals among themselves. A team with these characteristics will be easy prey for any other that applies a minimal logical strategy: that the eleven members help each other to defeat the rival. Who does the reader think will be the winning team? Even if the first team has the best individuals, it is likely to fail and, even individually, the members of the second team look better. This, neither more nor less, is what Nash discovers, as opposed to Adam Smith, who would suggest that each player "do his own thing."

Although it is a very basic concept, then, practically nothing about Game Theory is generally taught to economists, almost nothing is written in a language other than English and, obviously, how little is taught in undergraduate and graduate courses is done without formulating the prior clarification that when working with Game Theory a more sophisticated tool is used that is closer to reality than with classical economic theory. This distortion reaches such a point (I already doubted at first whether it was a manipulation) that it remains silent that Smith's great theory is actually annulled by the falsity of his basal hypothesis, something demonstrated by Nash.

In the economics program, in Argentina and in a vast number of countries, both in private and public universities, it continues to be taught from the first day to the last that Adam Smith is not only the father of economics, but that Furthermore, he was correct with his hypothesis about individualism.

The arguments used to explain that he was supposedly right are generally based on theoretical developments prior to Nash's discovery and on some perceived empirical evidence not without a high dose of arbitrariness. The result is that economic theory - which should constitute a science - is contaminated.

with an ideological vision, which establishes in it the complete opposite of what a science should be. Many of the teachers who teach economics to their students every day have not even been informed that more than half a century ago someone discovered that individualism, far from leading to the best well-being of a society, can produce a lower degree, and often very appreciably less, of general and individual well-being than that which could be achieved by other methods of mutual aid.

How can this be explained, then? How is it that we come to find out, through a film, that the basic, fundamental assumption of economic science is an incorrect hypothesis?

Worse still, Nash's discoveries were made in the early 1950s, more than half a century ago, and they were made in none other than Princeton, not in some remote place on the planet, without academic connections with the rest of the economists, professors and economics and finance professionals, factors that should increase the degree of surprise.

What role could we expect the brightest minds in a science to play if someone suddenly discovered mathematically that the very foundation of that science was incorrect? It could be assumed that in such a case everyone would have to stop the development of the theories they have been supporting or generating, and the ideas on which they are working, to start rethinking the fundamental bases of the theory, admitting that in reality much less is known about them. What was thought to be known until the discovery appeared. Thus, work would begin to provide new bases and foundations to the science whose fundamental premise has just vanished. This would be the logic, especially if one takes into account that, in relation to the economy, the conclusions of a theory, and the advice that economists can give as a result of it, and the measures that governments and institutions ultimately take. Companies actually disrupt the wealth, work, and daily lives of millions and millions of people. The effects on humanity may be greater than in other sciences. When economic recommendations are made, the destiny of millions of people is being directly or indirectly touched, which should impose care and prudence, not only on those who develop economic policies but also on those who give their opinions and advice.

Therefore, Nash's discovery of the falsity of Adam Smith's theory should have put the entire community of economists on alert and in emergency. This, of course, did not happen, largely because only a small group of economics professionals learned in the early 1950s of the true depth of Nash's discoveries.

It can be thought, then, that a healthy revisionism would be a true scientific attitude towards what happened. However, none of this happened or happens in the economy. Economists, not only in undergraduate courses, but also in postgraduate courses, both in Argentina and abroad, do not receive any information about the fact that the fundamental basis of economics is a hypothesis proven incorrect, nothing less than from their own math. In addition to lacking any information in that sense, they are taught enormous doses of economic theories and models developed since the 1950s, precisely when this incorrectness was already known in small and influential academic groups, which not only enthrone the basic premise of Smithsonian individualism, but they try to universalize for all moments in time and space the classical and neoclassical economic developments initiated by Smith himself.

Anyone who believes that this has no consequences is seriously mistaken. One would have to ask, for example, if globalization itself would have been possible, in its current dimension, if Nash's discoveries had had the impact they deserved, if the media had disseminated them and if many of the economists considered the most prestigious in the world, often financed by North American universities that owe their existence to large private sector companies, would not have been left "forgotten" in the closet. If there had been in-depth revisionism at the time based on Nash's discoveries, perhaps today we would have much stronger, regulatory and powerful national states than what they appear to be, after a decade of globalization.

A central point that must be taken into account, which I associated shortly after beginning to investigate the topic, is that, practically simultaneously with Nash's discoveries, two economists, Lipsey and Lancaster, discovered the so-called "Second Best Theorem." .

This discovery states that if an economy, due to the constraints that occur in the real world, cannot function at the optimal point of full freedom and perfect competition for all its actors, then it is not known a priori what level of regulations and interventions state will need that country to function as well as possible. In other words, what Lipsey and Lancaster discovered is that it is possible for a country to function better with more state restrictions and interference than without them. In other words, very intense state activity in the economy could well be necessary for everything to work better. What was thought until then was that if the optimum was unattainable because the "real world" is not the same as the cold world of theory, then the immediate best point for a country was that of the fewest possible restrictions on the functioning of full economic freedom. Well, Lipsey and Lancaster overturned that preconception more than half a century ago. As a direct consequence of this, issues such as tariffs on the import of goods, subsidies for exports and certain social sectors, differential taxes, restrictions on the movement of capital, financial regulations, etc. reappear at the center of the scene.

Like what happened with Game Theory, the Second Best Theorem is barely explained to economists in public and private universities. Even when its implications are enormous, it is generally taken for granted in just one class, in just half an hour, and we move on to another topic. It is almost an exotic "rarity" inserted into study programs, a curiosity that is not usually given much importance. Crass

error.

A typical case is that of the former Soviet Union. Gorbachev at the time decided to deregulate, privatize and open the economy, quickly eliminating as many barriers as possible to free competition. It didn't go well. Far from progressing rapidly, the Russian economy fell into one of the worst crises in its history. If Lipsey and Lancaster's postulates had been applied, more caution would have been exercised and things would most likely not have turned out so badly.

If we combined the discoveries of Nash, Lipsey and Lancaster, what we would obtain is that it cannot be established with certainty, and in advance, what is best for a given country, but rather it will depend on a large number of variables. Therefore, any universalization of economic recommendations is incorrect. The same economic advice (for example, privatize or deregulate or eliminate the fiscal deficit) cannot be given for every country at all times. However, this is precisely what has come

doing it with increasing intensity, especially since the '90s, when, at the pace of globalization, recipes have been found that have been taught as universal, as revealed truths, that every country must always apply.

It may seem strange, but it probably is not: a fundamental discovery that would have changed the history of economic theory, and would even have hindered the emergence of globalization, had practically no dissemination except among a very small group of academic economists residing in United States, which is why the false ideology with which many governments, in many cases without knowing it, make economic decisions was imposed.

While these theories did not receive the appropriate level of attention by the profession of economists, by government policy makers and by the population in general, they began to gain, at that very moment, starting in the '50s and '60s, a wide dissemination in the media of the theories developed at the University of Chicago. No less than the same study house that had housed the Italian Enrico Fermi in its headquarters in order for him to develop the atomic bomb, financed Milton Friedman in economic matters, also a Nobel Prize winner in Economics, who began to develop in the same years '50 the so-called "Monetarist School". After more than a decade of studies, Friedman and his followers come to the conclusion that the activity of the State in the economy must be reduced to a single basic premise: issue money at the same rate at which the economy is growing. That is, if a certain country naturally grows at 5% annually, for Friedman, its Central Bank should issue currency at that same rate. If, on the other hand, it grows naturally at 1% per year, it should issue currency only at 1% per year.

The intrinsic logic of this reasoning is that money serves as a lubricant for the real economy. Therefore, if an economy naturally grows very quickly, it needs the Central Bank of said country to generate more means of payment than if it is stagnant. Basically, Milton Friedman's recommendation is that each country maintain a constant relationship between the amount of money and GDP. Any other state economic policy is discouraged by Friedman.

The Monetarist School had an enormous degree of diffusion throughout the world, even though the central banks of the main developed countries never applied Friedman's advice, with the sole exception of Margaret Thatcher, who, after a brief period of applying a few months of monetarist policies in England, he needed to win a war (the Malvinas War) to regain the popularity lost due to its disastrous results, which had raised unemployment in England to levels rarely seen - no less than 14% -, without even ending inflation. It was the only and very brief case of application of the recipes of this school in developed countries. However, the pressures for developing nations like Argentina to apply these policies have always been very strong.

It should be noted that there are generally two classes of people for whom Friedman's formulas have had a little less than irresistible attraction: they are economic theorists in the first place, and in the second place, great businessmen. But both, for very different reasons. For many theoretical economists, the attraction of Friedman's theories came from the simplicity of his recommendation: "Issue currency at the rate you grow." Furthermore, the universal nature of this basic premise brought, in the somewhat "distorted" mind of many professionals in the field, economics to the hard sciences: to physics and chemistry, a goal that many of the most renowned economists of the century XX have pursued, in the belief that a science is more serious if it manages to find formulas of universal application in the style of what the law of gravity is in physics.

Milton Friedman seemed to provide just that: a law of universal application to the economic field. We could well discuss whether this chimera, pursued by many economists, is ultimately nothing more than a dangerous reductionism, given that the social sciences do not operate with the same parameters as the exact sciences.

But not all those who were attracted to Friedman's theories did so for these reasons: a good part of the establishment saw in the generation and application of this type of theories the possibility of breaking down a large number of obstacles and state regulations in many countries. , thus being able to expand its business base to areas of the planet that remained unrelated to its activity. This explains the high profile that monetarist theories achieved, despite being founded on the incorrect assumptions of Adam Smith mentioned above, and their constant presence in the media, often owned by that same establishment.

The fact that the establishment of the developed countries gave enormous praise to these theories, but the governments of those same developed countries did not apply the monetarist theories to themselves, was not an obstacle for many of the most powerful businessmen to pressure the rulers of countries peripherals to apply Milton Friedman's theses. A typical case of this was that of Argentina during the time of Martínez de Hoz, whose government accepted the pressures of a large part of the international financial business community to produce the economic policy of the military era of Videla Martínez de Hoz(1).

(1) On trips to Argentina, and on trips to the United States by Martínez de Hoz, David Rockefeller would have personally given him orders of the basic guidelines that the Argentine economy had to observe. This is the same person who congratulated former President De la Rúa on the appointment of Domingo Cavallo to the Ministry of Economy in 2001, expressing his approval to the press with the phrase: "Cavallo knows that he must tighten his belt."

While the discoveries of Nash, Lipsey and Lancaster remained hidden from the general public and barely disseminated among economic professionals themselves, theories entirely based on the basic assumptions of Adam Smith, and which Nash demonstrated to be wrong, like Milton's monetarist Friedman, not only received enormous coverage in the media, but also had the approval of the establishment, and began to wreak havoc in countries taken as laboratories, all despite the fact that by being based entirely on Smith's budgets, Beforehand, the main US academics could not ignore that these were economic theories based on incorrect assumptions, so their initial chances of success were almost zero.

From the '60s to the present, the Monetarist School and its direct daughter, the School of Rational Expectations, by Robert Lucas, have occupied center stage in universities, study centers and the media. The School of Rational Expectations reduces the role for the State even more than the Monetarist School had already done. A country, according to Lucas, should not do anything beyond closing its budget without a deficit. If unemployment is in double digits, you should do nothing. If people are literally starving, you shouldn't do anything. A good minister—for that school—must leave the

economy of a country, and should only worry that public spending is entirely financed by tax collection.

Robert Lucas, an engineer by profession, also at the University of Chicago, after a decade of abstruse mathematical calculations, based entirely on Adam Smith's fundamental hypothesis, comes to the conclusion that any country, at any moment in time, should not even issue money at the same rate as it grows.

In this way, even Milton Friedman's golden rule is abolished by this school whose intellectual peak was in the '80s. Robert Lucas's fundamental hypothesis is that human beings have perfect rationality and make their economic decisions based on it. This psychological hypothesis was harshly criticized, but Lucas and his followers hid behind the reasoning that it was not necessary for each of the economic operators to be perfectly rational, but rather it was only necessary for the average of economic operators to behave with perfect rationality. for his theories to be valid.

This implies transforming the psychological hypothesis of perfect rationality into a sociological hypothesis: it is assumed that deviations in human rationality, in a society, compensate for each other.

This is, as we can see, an exotic assumption, very rare, but at the same time so central to Lucas's theory that if it falls, nothing in it remains standing. It is strange that this has happened, especially in light of the discoveries of another economist, Gary Becker (Nobel in 1992), who discovered mathematically that individual preferences are not aggregated (that is, a function of social preferences cannot be obtained at from the addition of the individual ones, since the latter cannot be added). With this discovery Becker launched a real missile at the entire so-called "utility theory", which is the underlying basis of Chicago's economic theories and ends up collapsing much more than the entire theoretical apparatus of Chicago.

Despite this, and as with Nash and Lipsey, the "scientists" who were creating the Chicago schools do not seem to have made any acknowledgment of receipt. For Lucas, all societies in the world, at all times, make their economic decisions with perfect rationality. Decisions on consumption, savings, and investment are made, according to Lucas, knowing perfectly well what the government is doing in economic matters. Therefore, for Lucas and his people, any state initiative to change the natural course with which an economy moves is not only useless but counterproductive. Thus, Lucas and his people came to the conclusion that the best thing that any government in the world can do at any time, in economic matters, is to do nothing other than maintain fiscal balance.

It is difficult to understand how these ideas, strange indeed, have captured the attention of economists and the media in the way they did. In the specific case of Argentina, belonging to the School of Rational Expectations movement during the '80s and '90s became, directly, an unavoidable fashion for many economists.

Any economist who did not belong to this current and who abjured it was seen as nothing more than a dinosaur. Nobody wondered, and it is very strange that this happened, how it could be that the economic theory of the entire planet was in the hands of an engineer dedicated to outlining psychological theories (a discipline very far removed from engineering), ultra-specialized in mathematics.

But that's how it happened. Nobody knows very well, either, where the argument came from that the average person in any society behaves in a perfectly rational way. If we stop to think for a minute about all this, we could easily come to the conclusion that

If these theories were taken seriously by many of those who were considered the most qualified professionals in economics, it was exclusively because they had been developed at a university considered very prestigious. Without the seal of Chicago, Lucas's theories would probably have caused hilarity and would have sent the engineer to build bridges or buildings, instead of trying to explain how the world economy and the average psyche of any society works. For Lucas, then, if governments do not interfere with the economy, it very easily achieves full employment: it is all a matter of the rulers lifting all types of restrictions on perfect competition and ensuring that there is no fiscal deficit. Nothing more than that, and in a magical way, we reach full employment.

And not only to full employment, but also to the best possible salaries for the entire workforce, in any country in the world, at any moment in time. The implication of this is ultimately grotesque: Lucas wants us to believe that the rate of demographic growth in any country equals, in a short time, the rate of job creation. Which is the same as saying that people choose to reproduce at the same rate at which they place classified ads in search of workers and employees in the newspapers. As you can see, a true aberration, of supine size, if you take into account that this belief is also transformed into a universal postulate. It is not difficult to understand why with the help of Robert Lucas we reached such a crazy conclusion if we consider that the engineer starts from wrong hypotheses both because he is based on the individualism of Adam Smith and on sui generis psychological hypotheses.

However, there would be a way to think that Lucas might have a point. This occurs if we think of human existence with a Malthusian criterion: Thomas Robert Malthus, an English essayist of the 19th century, thought that while human populations multiply geometrically, subsistences do so only arithmetically. Therefore, overpopulation was, for Malthus, the worst danger facing the planet. In this way, wars, famines or epidemics were "healthy" methods of correcting the specter of overpopulation. Although time did not prove Malthus right, and the world population has grown incredibly in the last two centuries. Despite this, the North American establishment is a fervent believer in Malthusian ideas.

Suffice it to point out that the gift that President George Bush gave to Argentine President Kirchner on his visit to Washington DC was none other than Malthus's main work, called *An Essay on the Principle of Population*, from the year 1798.

The corollary of Lucas's theory is then that universally the rate of population growth equals the rate of employment degeneration. Therefore, given that the population growth rate is nothing other than the birth rate minus the death rate, if the latter is rapidly variable, and people die as jobs disappear, or live longer if they are offered work, we could almost always find ourselves in a kind of "full employment", according to Lucas. If you have a Malthusian philosophy, it is of course much easier to believe in the School of Rational Expectations.

Why is the establishment, the American elite, a believer in Malthus, even when reality showed that they were not correct? Because they estimate that it is only a matter of time, until Malthus is right. Since the planet's energy is based on non-renewable resources, what a good part of the Anglo-American establishment believes is that, as oil runs out, Malthus will be right. If there is no energy available to transport food or produce it, a good part of the population could be destined to disappear.

It would all be a matter of determining who, and to do so, the North American business elite uses the theory of another famous Englishman, Charles Darwin. Darwin was the creator of the Theory of Natural Selection.

This theory preaches that the fittest species, which best adapt to the environment, survive and reproduce, and the least fit perish and become extinct. Applying a combination of the main theses of Malthus and Darwin to societies implies adopting a racist position, in a systematic way.

Regarding oil, a central element in this line of thought, very little information about its quantities, geographical distribution and ideas to replace it is usually disseminated massively in the media. Thinking about replacing oil technology with another, from an economic point of view, presents more than one risk—which will have to be taken.

It requires thinking about the situation that may arise in the financial markets well in advance, given that a possible cheap replacement for oil could put the financial health of the enormous oil octopuses and, therefore, of the financial markets as a whole at high risk. . On the other hand, a very cheap and abundant replacement for oil could immediately lift millions of people out of poverty.

Returning to the School of Rational Expectations, although for obvious reasons no developed country applied or applies the theses of Robert Lucas, Argentina did. The so-called "autopilot", with which the former ministers Cavallo, Fernández and Machinea moved, was nothing other than the admission that the State was going to ignore the employment crisis that Argentina was experiencing in the '90s, and The message that Argentines received from the media, en masse, from authorities and supposedly independent economists, was that nothing had to be done because the employment situation would solve itself. It is no coincidence that Robert Lucas visited Argentina in 1996, specially invited by the main plant of the School of Rational Expectations of Argentina: the CEMA, and even met the then president Menem at the Olivos presidential villa, which marks to what extent this true sect of economics had a deep impact in Argentina.

Anyone who wonders why in Argentina these ideas have had much more application than in other countries can find an answer at hand. Since the '60s, Argentina suffered chronically high rates of inflation, and even reached the point of suffering excess two short hyperinflations in 1989. Since the theories developed at the University of Chicago, both Friedman's and Lucas's, were labeled as the most powerful antidote to inflation, Argentine economists generally adopted a much more pronounced bias. than their peers from other countries in the world in favor of Chicago theories, without exercising critical thinking, simply because those ideas came from Chicago. Many of our best-known economists even studied there, and then have disseminated those ideas in Argentina.

It is no coincidence then that for several years this country has held the rare world record of unemployment and underemployment, which, added together, for many years yield figures exceeding 30%. The curious thing is that it is generally taught in universities around the world that the Monetarist School emerged as a response to the high rates of inflation that high budget deficits caused in vast parts of the planet. However, if history is reviewed, it is observed that in the '50s and early '60s in the United States there was practically no inflation and in the vast majority of developed countries inflation rates were relatively low, of a single annual digit. It would be necessary to question, then, the supposed anti-inflationary origin of the Chicago theories, given that inflation was not a problem in the countries

developed at the time when these theories began to emerge.

The true cause of these theories, precursors to the reality of globalization, remains unclear for now.

When they were created, inflation was only a serious problem in developing countries. Could it perhaps have been a gesture of philanthropy by the North American establishment towards poor countries to dedicate so many resources to the generation of "the Chicago schools"?

In short, since at least the 1950s, economic theory has been handled in a manner that is not only very unprofessional but also unscientific, almost as if it were astrology or some other discipline whose fundamental foundations cannot be explained rationally. Scientific discoveries of great importance, whose dissemination could have changed the history of globalization and stopped its worst consequences, were carefully hidden even from the economists themselves, while theories based in advance on hypotheses mathematically proven to be false were disseminated not only among professionals in economics, but also in the media, and they were even applied in places in the world where this has been possible, where there was a favorable receptive environment, such as in Latin America.

We had been taught that the American university system was the most developed in the world, that its attitude toward scientific knowledge was cold and impartial. That science progressed in these universities regardless of political depressions and economic and business conveniences.

How could this happen, then? A no minor detail that must be taken into account is that the two aforementioned schools originated, developed and expanded from the University of Chicago, receiving heavy doses of financing from that house of studies.

The funding did not stop only at paying the high salaries of the researchers who developed monetarist and rational expectations theories in that academic facility, but also included the costly campaign to disseminate these ideas in the media. It is necessary to keep in mind that, although someone can come up with an "economic wildfire" type discovery, without enough money to disseminate that idea in the media there is no way for the knowledge in question to become public.

It is evident, then, that there have been powerful interests behind the theories of the so-called Chicago School, which have constituted the foundation for what globalization is today, even when it was, neither more nor less, than false knowledge. What interests are behind the University of Chicago? Well, it was founded by the oil magnate John D. Rockefeller I, creator of the largest oil monopoly in the world: Standard Oil.

That house of higher education has always been a stronghold of the oil industry. But the control of a high house of learning like the University of Chicago alone would not have been enough, in the midst of a very independent intellectual context, to impose the ideas of Milton Friedman and Robert Lucas in the way it was done.

If a truly independent intellectual context had existed, there would have been strong criticism of the psychological and sociological assumptions that the engineer Lucas introduced into his theories. Why, then, was the level of criticism that the School of Rational Expectations received not very significant? Well, the oil industry not only founded the University of Chicago but controls, directly or indirectly, at least the universities of Harvard, New York, Columbia and Stanford, and is also present in many other universities. It is common for many of the directors of these higher education institutions to alternate tasks in companies.

oil companies or in financial institutions closely related to said sector.

Precisely for this reason it should not attract so much attention that the classical theories of economics and its derivatives (Friedman, Lucas, etc.) give practically uniform treatment to all markets, for all goods, in all countries and at all times. , without making a distinction between them. Because? There are goods that can be produced and others whose production capacity is limited: there are renewable resources and others non-renewable. Oil is precisely a non-renewable resource, so its market has special characteristics. Despite this, it is an issue that escapes the treatment usually given to it in economic theory: the theory usually treats it as if it were just another market. The amount of oil on Earth is finite and limited. Even more so if we take into account that, as it is the main source of energy used today on the planet, any sudden shortage could not be remedied by the use of other energy sources, at least quickly. Therefore, the effects of what happens in the oil market can spread phenomenally quickly to all other markets. But the defects of the Chicago School are not limited to ignoring this and denying the discoveries of Nash, Lipsey and Lancaster. It is striking that the product itself, with particular characteristics, whose exploitation allowed the founding of the university itself, and the control of many others, is a good that was not treated in the theory in a special way as it is a resource not renewable, by Friedman and Lucas, who also do not take into account that oil is precisely the good whose market has the highest level of cartelization in the world.

Paradoxically, then, those who tried to exercise a true oligopoly in the strategic energy market encouraged the creation and dissemination of economic theories based on free competition, the absence of state regulations, a consumer paradise and constant competition among themselves of enormous magnitude. range of producers who theoretically only have a meager profit to make.

Now it was beginning to become clearer to me why, and because of who he is, Nash's main discovery had remained quite hidden and, at the same time, the true state of the oil market appeared like an enigma, especially in light of the wars that occurred in the 21st century.

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2. THE OIL PROBLEM

The world is divided into three categories of people: a very small number who make events occur; a slightly more important group that monitors its execution and assists in its fulfillment, and, finally, a vast majority that will never know what has actually happened.

Nicholas Murray Butler.

Miembro del Council on Foreign Relations.

Oil is not exactly a topic whose analysis awakens the passion of multitudes. Generally, it is understood that it is a topic for specialists, too technical, with very economic edges.

For this reason, the relatively small amount of bibliographic material that emerges about the world energy market tends to be discarded even by the most information-hungry public, due to the aridity of the subject. Perhaps, when this chapter concludes, the reader's vision on this matter will begin to be very different.

One thing that we are not adequately aware of is that all of life could be analyzed from an energy transformation point of view. When we eat, or dress, or carry out any daily activity, we are doing nothing other than processing energy. When, for example, we savor a plate of pasta, what we are eating, and therefore what reflects its monetary value, is nothing other than the wheat seed, plus the labor used in all stages of production, plus the diesel that was used to cultivate the fields, plus the oil that was used to transport the seed to the milling industry, plus the fuel used to transform that into flour, plus the amount of energy, mostly concentrated in hydrocarbons, destined for the processes of packaging, marketing, wholesale and retail distribution. That is, the energy component, in the form of hydrocarbons, is a very relevant factor within the total cost of the product. If, in turn, we take into account that the wages paid for work are also spent on energy consumption, we must conclude—and it is not just a paradox—that energy moves the world.

We could do similar reasoning if we analyzed, for example, the sauce of that pasta dish—regardless of what elements are in it—, the wine, the soda or the mineral water that we are consuming. Life is impossible without energy; Urban life would quickly become chaotic if there was a sudden shutdown without rapid restoration of energy flows. It is enough to remember the chaos that a mere temporary blackout sometimes produces to take into account the real dimension of this issue in the event that a theoretical shortage at the source of the energy market could prevent, among other things, food from entering the cities.

There is another way of looking at this same issue: the price and salary system of every society, which implies in summary the level of well-being that each of us can achieve, revolves around how cheap or expensive, scarce or abundant, what is the energy that intervenes in the productive processes. If we return to the example of the pasta dish, it will be more expensive the more doses of energy units its preparation requires, and the scarcer and more expensive that energy is.

Now it can be clear, then, that when we talk about energy we are not referring to just another market or a common and current good, easily replaceable by another, but rather we are talking about survival.

If we often do not stop to think about these issues, it is because, except on rare occasions, we have not suffered serious problems in obtaining the energy necessary to live and consume the goods we desire. It is clear, then, that it does not matter whether energy sources are based on renewable or non-renewable resources. Non-renewable resources are destined to be exhausted and, if they do not give way over time to other types of resources that supplant them, a process that we have never experienced in our lives may begin: a much harder fight for survival. Jeremy Rifkin mentions very well in his work *The Hydrogen Economy* that civilizations that do not carefully treat the sources and quantities of available energy become extinct. If we talk in terms of culture, becoming extinct implies a faster or slower mass death.

Man's intelligence has been capable of generating incomparable scientific astonishments: the formula and possible manipulation of the human genome has been reached, more than three decades ago the Moon was reached, we can communicate instantly with someone in another part of the world. planet practically free of cost, and you can go around the world in hours when until a couple of centuries ago it took months. Despite all this enormous progress, the energy with which we move, and move all goods, is basically the same as that used a century and a half ago, it is a non-renewable, scarce, polluting resource that has caused terrible wars. , several of them recent.

Has not man been able to create a substitute? Two large automotive firms are doing preliminary tests to use hydrogen as the fuel for their cars. In any case, it is something that is still very uncertain over time and with little or no state programming on the matter. In other words, there are no important government plans to encourage oil to be replaced by a renewable energy resource. In mid-2003, after the war with Iraq, George W. Bush continued to delay the decision regarding the bidding between North American universities.

to hypothetically study how to develop hydrogen technology. Therefore, if substitutes for fossil hydrocarbons have been created, with good results, they remain anonymous. It is not at all unlikely that the enormous interests behind the global oil oligopoly have caused its silencing. When we talk about a global oil monopoly or oligopoly we must inevitably refer to the companies derived from the old Standard Oil, a company created after the North American Civil War by the aforementioned John D. Rockefeller I.

Making a little history

Rockefeller, in a very short time, became a tacit monopolist of the North American oil industry. He managed to concentrate in his hands 95% of the exploration, exploitation, distribution and retail sale of gasoline in the United States. He always thought that the oil business should be vertically integrated, that is, the same firm should control all stages. of production.

And that the key to the business itself was to have the distribution process under its orbit, which is why it managed to obtain an agreement with significant discounts with the railroads controlled by JP Morgan, an agreement that ultimately turned out to be ruinous for all its competitors. whom one by one was displaced from the market, often through the application of semi-compulsive or compulsive methods. This business action, lacking moral precepts or codes, was common among the dozen businessmen who began to control the North American economy after the death of Abraham Lincoln. These were businessmen deeply hated by the

population as a whole, which is why at that time they were baptized The Robber Barons, an expression that remained throughout the ages, and with which many still remember them today, despite the action of a number of paid biographers who, with the passage of decades, the lack of real knowledge of the history of the American people and the passing of generations, now try to show a much rosier past. For example, in his voluminous biography of John D. Rockefeller I, the official historian of the American elite today, Ron Chernow, titles the biography of John D.

Rockefeller I with the name Titan, and represents him as an ambivalent character. As for biographies, it is necessary to mention that those that cited in more detail some of the acts of cruelty and barbarism attributed to the clan have almost completely disappeared from the bibliographic market, to the point that episodes such as the Ludlow massacre have fallen into oblivion. , when Rockefeller's own people killed women and children in 1913 for joining a strike at Colorado Oiland Fuel, a company owned by that family. Even the recent television biographies made by both the History Channel and PBS show Rockefeller, the world's first billionaire, almost as an altruist, a poet, when popular wisdom remembers that his advisors recommended that he give some coins to poor children when there were photographers nearby, which did not occur to the businessman himself, whose greatest ambition in life, in addition to collecting money and power, was to reach the age of 100, which he came very close to, when he died in 1937 at the age of 98. age.

The popular hatred of the Robber Barons was enormous in those times. It was increasingly a monopolistic caste in its different activities, a true team that helped each other in solidarity, whose offspring married each other so that the family fortunes would not be disseminated. Although a century earlier Adam Smith had begun to devise the thesis of individualism

as the basis of perfect competition, those who held economic power in the United States at the end of the 19th century actually constituted a true corporation. So corporate and concentrated was the economic power that in 1890 the North American government was forced to dictate the so-called "Sherman Act", antitrust legislation, which took 21 years to be applied in the case of oil. Only in 1911 was the division of Standard Oil ordered, which thus began to fracture into a series of smaller state companies, but which continued for a long time to constitute a monopoly in the shadows due to a combination of factors. First, the Rockefeller clan received a percentage of each of their shares; Secondly, the particular conditions of the North American Stock Market, where the share capital is singularly atomized, mean that with a small fraction of the total shares it is possible to control the entire company, its commercial and financial policies, and even the appointment of the directors. directors. The banks themselves linked to the Rockefeller clan since the end of the 19th century made it possible for demonopolization to have been just a vain attempt: a law supposedly fulfilled, behind which there is a monopoly in the shadows. This process becomes more acute when an immense range of pension and investment funds begins to proliferate, in which the North American population places their savings and funds for their retirement. These entities, closely related to the banks, have invested huge amounts of funds in buying even more shares of these companies. As these investment and pension funds in many cases are owned by the banks of the North American elite, or are related to them, they have found a "magic potion" not only to continue controlling what were previously monopolies run by one person but to exercise its dominance over many other sectors that it would not have been able to access if this unique form of financial structure that still exists today on WallStreet had not existed. Owning 5 or 10% of a company, and managing another part, even when not

Whether with your own funds or with people's savings invested in banks and pension and investment funds, you can fully control a market as strategic as the energy market.

The case of the Rockefeller clan is perhaps the main emblem, but not the only one. For much of the 20th century, the Anglo-American oil monopoly was renamed "The Seven Sisters." But the process of great concentration of capital experienced in the 90s has meant that appearances have stopped and oil companies have merged again. If we continue at this pace, we would soon be back to the primitive Standard Oil. Indeed, the Rockefeller family controls the oil conglomerates Exxon Mobil, Chevron Gulf Texaco and Amoco British Petroleum. It also has, for example, and among many other oil interests in the rest of the world, a very important proportion of the oil that Repsol owns in Argentina given that Aznar sold Repsol shares on the Madrid Stock Exchange in 1997 and they were bought for nothing less than by Chase Manhattan Bank.⁽¹⁾ This bank, also controlled by the Rockefeller family, recently acquired JP Morgan, Chemical Bank and Manufacturers Hannover. The same family has long controlled Citibank and has a decisive influence on Bank of America. In reality, there is a range of businesses that remains oligopolized in the shadows in the United States, despite legislation on the matter. It is necessary to emphasize again that capitalism in its North American version produced an enormous boom in stock market prices for all types of companies. With a very small proportion of their share capital and the investment or pension funds that then invest a huge part of what they collect in the same listed shares, a small elite decisively influences the policies of the mega companies in these sectors. This occurs most visibly in the banking and finance, oil and energy, laboratories and health, education and universities businesses. All these branches of production are related to each other through the elitist clans that control the sectors as a whole. It is not a closed scheme in itself but with derivatives to other sectors of activity such as, for example, the arms industry. It must be taken into account that the Royal Dutch Shell company, partly owned by the British and Dutch crowns, and largely financed by the Rothschild family, former European financier of several royal crowns, also has a vital influence in the global energy oligopoly. everything when it comes to financing wars. It was characterized by financially assisting both sides at the same time.

(1) Something similar happened with Telefónica de España. The shares sold on the Madrid Stock Exchange by the Spanish State were mostly bought by American banks closely related to the clan that controls North American oil.

¹ The pharmaceutical industry works, just as the petrochemical industry does, with direct petroleum derivatives. Crude oil used to be sold in North American towns and cities mixed and bottled as a "miracle remedy" for many ailments, such as cancer, before 1860. William Rockefeller, father of the founder of Standard Oil, was dedicated to this activity.

According to abundant information, this same family is also the original lender of the Rockefellers and of all oil, railway and banking development in the United States, through the Morgan (banking and railways), Harriman (railroads and high finance) and Rockefeller families. (oil and banking). Railways were not just another transportation business in the 19th century.

There was no air transport, there was no road freight transport, there was no highway network. Only one of the few railroad companies in the United States rivaled the federal government itself in the number of workers employed. This means

that having quasi-monopolistic control of railroads, oil and banks meant controlling real power in the United States. It is striking, then, that the Rothschild family, in the recent official biography written by Nial Ferguson in two volumes, in Oxford, tries to show itself as in decline since the mid-19th century, precisely because it has not been able to establish itself as a bank in the United States. United, and lose control of the situation when New York begins to rival London as a world financial center. This comes face to face with the control that said economic group exercised through financing over the three main businesses in the United States. However, this desire to appear increasingly anonymous goes hand in hand with the fact that the Rothschild clan currently only lends its surname to singularly small investment banks.

Energy and Power

Although there are some other large companies in the world oil market, they are generally state companies from countries without oil, such as ENI (Italy) or Total Fina Elf (France). In the case of several Arab countries, oil has remained in the hands of an Arab-American (Aramaic) monopoly, whose control is at least shared by the Rockefeller clan. Saudi Arabia holds more than a fifth of the world's remaining oil reserves. Currently, in the world oil market, state companies tend to concentrate an increasingly important proportion in the most primary phases of production, that is, in the exploration, extraction and sometimes refining of oil. Anglo-American private mega companies are left with an increasingly important proportion in the final stages of production (distribution and retail sales). If this trend, which is worsening at the rate of the extinction of North American oil itself and in English waters, continued, private Anglo-American companies would lose a good portion of the real power granted to them by having established themselves for more than a century as a true monopoly in the shadows, given that they would have almost no oil of their own, but would depend on the good will of state oil companies, real owners of the fields. If we stop to think a little about this point, we see that the decision to go to Iraq and invade it against all odds is a strategic decision with a view to being where the oil is, to manage it and extract it as if it were our own, no longer depend on the goodwill of state-owned companies and national leaders. In short, the need to conserve the power that comes from having as one's own the scarce non-renewable energy sources that today are fundamental for human life and, above all, for urban life.

Controlling energy is having power. If the most important energy resource is scarce and non-renewable, such as oil and gas, those who manage that asset have the power. If the main sources of energy were based on renewable resources - and it must be taken into account that all matter is a potential source of energy - no tiny group could have power, because human consumption decisions could well become much more independent of the need to work. In other words, the need to work to live in the contemporary world is due, in large part, to the fact that oil is a scarce and therefore expensive good, making the goods we usually consume much more expensive.

What is, then, in light of the war in Iraq and the occupation of Afghanistan, the true situation of the oil market? Is oil abundant or scarce? Is it urgent to replace it or do we have time? The official site of the International Energy Agency can be easily accessed on the Internet. This site provides

abundant information. Although there is no data by company, there is data on production, consumption, reserves, prices, etc., for both oil and natural gas. The most important conclusions that can be drawn are the following:

By 2002, there were oil reserves compatible with current world consumption for 35 years. (Although at the current rate of production oil could be extracted for more than 80 years in Saudi Arabia and for more than 110 years in Iraq, both countries will have to multiply their production in the very short term to compensate for the extinction of oil wells in the United States, England, Russia and Mexico. Hence there is only 35 years of oil in the world at current consumption levels.) It is necessary to mention that, at this point, practically the entire planet has been explored, with some doubts still remaining about the potential that a sector of the coast of Greenland, the Congo and the Niger basin could have (a country that President George W. Bush and the CIA accused at the time of selling uranium to Saddam Hussein, an accusation that was proven false).

70% of all world oil reserves are concentrated in the Persian Gulf; Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates and Iran. Within a decade, more than 80% of the world's oil would be in that region. Another 10% of the world's oil is also found in Muslim countries such as Libya, Nigeria and Indonesia. Today, 80% of the world's oil is in Muslim hands, and that percentage tends to rise over time. Since oil began to be used as an energy source in the United States after the Civil War, and at that time it was only known in abundance within the United States and Russia, strategically it was not only convenient but also extremely viable to begin basing energy in fossil hydrocarbons. Saudi fuel only saw the light of day in 1938. And as the decades went by, the world was surprised to find that it was mostly concentrated around the Persian Gulf. Then it may begin to become a little clearer why there is frequent propaganda against countries of Muslim origin, given that the attempt to base the planet's energy on a scarce resource, found above all in the American subsoil, foundered as the oil wells in Texas were drying up, which began to happen around the '60s, and more and more gigantic fields were being discovered in Arab countries (which ended up happening in the '80s).

Very close to the ceiling

The United States hit the ceiling of its annual oil production in 1970, with just under 10 billion barrels of crude oil per year. Today it can barely produce 5 billion barrels per year.

This, despite the fact that the somewhat disappointing—in terms of its magnitude—Alaska oil basin has been incorporated into the market. All this at the cost of beginning to generate a worrying environmental problem, and although new extractive technologies have been developed and applied, which, for example, introduce pressurized gas into the rock of the reservoirs to virtually "dry" the oil rocks and increase the extractive possibility of neighboring wells, significantly increasing the recovery of the investment in the wells. Although these figures indicate a worrying energy reality, at least within the United States itself, the George W. Bush government shows great slowness in the preliminary tasks planned to put out to tender among North American universities some funds for the study of massive technologies that replace oil. This laziness is contrasted with the enormous speed with which the government itself decided to put out the bidding for the oil works to be developed.

in Iraq, which before the fall of Baghdad and Basra itself gained a subsidiary of the Halliburton company (Kellogg), which was until recently directed by the American vice president himself, Dick Cheney. Since 1970, when the United States reached the so-called "annual production ceiling", it has not ceased to decline, as indicated by the figures mentioned above. The decline has been particularly greater in the '90s and at the beginning of this century, since over a decade it fell almost 20%. By 1950, the United States produced practically 100% of the oil it consumed and was the world's leading producer. It imported some oil, but it also exported. Today, the United States does not produce 45% of the oil it consumes. It continues to be the world's leading consumer, with almost a quarter of the entire planet's consumption. It is estimated that, at the current rate of production, North American oil will become extinct in the year 2010. The situation in England is even worse: the wells discovered in the North Sea, owned jointly by England and Norway, over which Thought at the time that they were much larger, they have turned out to be less abundant than expected, and it is estimated that England will run out of oil around the year 2006.

Outside of the Muslim countries, oil is still abundant only in Venezuela (remember the coup attempt against Chávez carried out by business sectors closely related to the US oil establishment and the CIA) and some of the former republics of the USSR. To a much lesser extent in China, Libya and Mexico. And... nowhere else.

From the middle of the next decade, oil will then be so concentrated in so few hands, and so scarce in the United States, that this may help explain the true nature of the wars we have seen in the 21st century. The decision so far has been not only to go after oil, but also to firmly continue with the technology of that fuel.

We have mentioned that official figures indicate that there are world reserves for 35 years. This can generate a false idea: that there is at least three decades of time before a serious energy crisis occurs; that everything is a matter of finding peaceful methods of solving conflicts, so that the oil trade from the Persian Gulf to the West and Japan is carried out fluidly, avoiding the friction that existed with the Taliban (Afghanistan, due to its particular enclave, it is important for the passage of gas pipelines) and with Iraq. In this way, if we are guided by the official figures of the International Energy Agency, there is still some time - not much, but three decades is an appreciable period - and the war tensions of the beginning of this century could well subside if it were found. the right people to govern the countries. That is, if the conflicts between the United States and the Muslim world are resolved by another ruling class, different from the one currently sitting in the White House and in several Muslim countries. If we continue along this line of thought, we must limit ourselves to calculating what would be the real magnitude of the additional structural deficit in the balances of payments of the United States and England, produced by the fact of having to import all the oil that they still produce in their own territory. , But no more than that. This would require greater "belt tightening" of the populations of both countries, but nothing out of this world, nothing that has not already been seen in the past in terms of recessive adjustment. After all, 55% of the oil consumed by the United States—which is imported—represents between 1 and 1.5% of its GDP, depending on the price of a barrel. That is, the impact of stopping oil production, importing the remaining 45% that the United States still produces internally today, would be equivalent to about another 11.5% of its GDP, if the conflict is resolved through international trade. Although today, in the middle of 2003, the United States has a very large balance of payments deficit of around 5.2% of its GDP, an additional deficit of 11.5% would place it on the verge of a more pronounced recession than the which has been evident since 2000, and perhaps in the need for a more appreciable fall

of the dollar, but it would not be anything impossible to manage. All of these conclusions can be reached, then, if the loose ends are sufficiently tied up from the official figures of the International Energy Agency.

But unfortunately we would be facing a mirage, much bigger even than those usually experienced in the deserts under which the oil is found.

It happens that oil is not like water or air, nor like money. It cannot be extracted at the desired rate nor is it uniform nor is it always of the same quality. To begin with, the reserves usually contain especially heavy oils, which tend to have a much lower energy value and are expensive to process, oil that even today is not known how to process well due to its low energy and economic value. There are even types of oil that even today have no economic value, and others located in areas of very difficult access, whose exploitation would be so expensive that it would only make sense with a world price of crude oil compatible with around 80 dollars per barrel at current values. , updated by the inflation rate in the United States, which was reached during the second world oil crisis following the conflict between the United States and Iran in 1979. This implies that an indeterminate but appreciable percentage of the official figures is oil that is in statistics but not in reality.

Secondly, and even more importantly, we must take into account that oil will not begin to be lacking from the year in which it theoretically becomes extinct (around 2035 2040), but from when what is called "world production ceiling." The "world production ceiling" is the maximum possible amount of oil that can be produced in a year and depends on the geological characteristics of the wells, the type of crude oil, and the extractive technology used. etc etc. In the world, we are still in the ascending phase of global crude oil production.

Measuring its availability by the number of years of existing reserves would imply applying a linear calculation of extraction possibilities. In other words, it means thinking that every year you can extract the same amount and a little more. The reality is different.

First, there is an ascending period, of higher production year after year, caused by the fact that more deposits are entering the production circuit than those that are "drying up." Then the "world production ceiling" is reached, and production stagnates near that figure for a short period of a few years. Finally, a period of declining production begins year after year, caused by the fact that new deposits can no longer be added to production at the same rate at which many of them, already dry, are leaving circulation and being exhausted. Today the planet has entered the last part of the upward curve of the oil production cycle. The "world production ceiling" has not yet been reached.

How long it takes to achieve it is a key figure for the entire world's economy. The "production ceiling" has been reached, for example, in countries like the United States. We have mentioned that the "North American production ceiling" was reached in 1970, and it should be especially remembered that in 1973 one of the two most serious global energy crises on record occurred, when official history indicates that Saudi Arabia produced an oil embargo on Western countries that helped Israel win the war that year. In those '70s, queues at service stations, fuel rationing and uncontrolled inflation were common in many countries as a result of the increases in hydrocarbon prices evident throughout the world as a consequence of the inevitable slowdown that occurred. in North American crude oil production, a factor that actually played a leading role in the tripling of crude oil prices in the early 1970s.

From the moment the world "production ceiling" is reached, a consecutive series of sudden oil shortages will be evident. The world will have reached its maximum rate of global production, from which point, year after year, there will be less and less oil available to feed more and more inhabitants of the Earth and economies that will strive to continue growing at a rate greater than 2 % annual, minimum threshold considered acceptable, which would be unattainable for all countries together in a world in which there would be less oil every day. In this way, the planet is faced with a dilemma that must be resolved in one of these three ways, or a combination of them, between now and a certain time:

a) a significant reduction in the rate of demographic growth on a global scale and presumably a decline in the number of inhabitants on Earth;

b) a very deep recession on a global scale that produces an appreciable reduction in the average standard of living of the global population;

c) the gradual but accelerated abandonment of petroleum technology. In economic terms, this series of international crises would be verified by sudden and unforeseen increases in the price of oil and/or with the appearance of new wars, which only someone very naive can believe are coincidentally located near where there are large hydrocarbon deposits, or in the areas of its passage. To give an idea of the magnitude of the problem we are facing, it is necessary to mention that today more than 85% of all world energy comes from fossil hydrocarbons. Only 7% originates from hydroelectric energy, and even lower percentages from other sources. This implies that it will not be possible to replace fossil hydrocarbons with existing energy sources, but rather that an alternative technology will have to be generated.

Another mirage that commonly appears is related to the possibility of using coal as an energy resource replacing oil and natural gas. Coal is much more abundant than both. The United States has 300 years of coal at its current level of consumption. Around the world, comparable figures can be obtained for many countries. However, if coal consumption accelerated to replace gas and oil, the amount of reserves would be reduced dramatically. Rifkin calculates that with just 4% annual growth in annual coal consumption, North American reserves would only last 65 years. In addition, coal has many drawbacks: it is not easy to extract liquid fuels from it, and it is very expensive. Therefore, it is not a suitable substitute for oil and natural gas. Additionally, it must be taken into account that coal is a "dirty" hydrocarbon, very polluting, difficult to load and transport.

Well then, the important thing, the central thing, is to determine what will be the year in which the "world production ceiling" occurs. From that moment on, we will wake up from the long dream we have been living and we will realize that energy is a much scarcer commodity than the mirage of abundance that it seems to us today, in addition to the fact that the wars of the century will begin to take on another meaning. XXI. A good number of the reasons for brutal episodes today incomprehensible to many will acquire their true perspective if technological change does not begin to accelerate, which is precisely in the opposite direction to the interests of the world oil oligopoly. If an energy resource is found

renewable and cheap to replace oil, the huge oil octopuses would face a very accelerated extinction.

The "world production ceiling" is, then, the crucial data that is necessary to have in the analysis because it marks the limit between rising production and one that is beginning to decline. The number of years of reserves, which we have said is 35, is based on the assumption that oil can be produced constantly, and we have already explained that this is not the case. Determining that year is a calculation that only geologists can make based on their studies of wells around the planet. Geologists are divided between "optimists" and "pessimists." In the case of what was already evident in the United States in 1970, the battle was won by the "pessimists." Worse still, the most pessimistic triumphed, given that the consensus spoke of the impossibility of production reaching its ceiling in 1970, which happened and generated a major crisis only three years later. In the case of the world, the "optimists" expect that the "world production ceiling" will be reached between 2014 and 2018. In no case do they expect it to be reached after 2020.

The "pessimists" expect that the "world production ceiling" will be reached around the year 2010 and some of them expect it to occur in 2004.

A good part of the apparent acceleration that history has had at the beginning of this millennium, with the appearance of previously unpublished events, is due precisely to the previous data.

It happens that in the '90s it began to become evident that part of the official oil reserves that remained in the states of the former USSR and the Arab countries in general were overstated in the statistics, probably deliberately, given that the oil wells served as collateral for bank loans, which in some cases motivated an intention to artificially "inflate" the content of the deposits. It is as if we had climbed the side of a steep mountain, with great effort, only to realize, once at the top, that the slope we will have to travel from here on, down, is much steeper, and therefore risky, than was thought.

Looking the other way

Several questions arise from these calculations. The first of them is why the North American government does not advise its residents to save as much oil as possible. When the oil crisis occurred in 1973, largely created by American and British multinational companies, for which only the Arab countries were later blamed, the Nixon government advised fuel savings in the media.

It was only a temporary crisis until more oil technically flowed from the Persian Gulf to replace what was becoming scarce in the United States, and although the solution was only a matter of time, the government fulfilled its duty to guide the population in what seemed to be a peremptory need: saving energy.

Today, however, after the invasion of the second country with the largest oil reserves in the world: Iraq, and with the planet already very close to its limit of oil production capacity, no voice from the North American government is raised to advise energy saving.

This is much more striking if we take into account that the current US government has been practically taken over by the oil industry. President George W. Bush led or formed several companies: Arbusto Energy, Bush Energy, Spectrum 7, Harken. His father was co-founder of the controversial company Zapata Oil, later divided into Zapata Oil and Zapata Offshore(3). The top security advisor

(3) Zapata Offshore, a company allegedly directly related to the frustrated invasion operation against Cuba in the early '60s, known as the Bay of Pigs, and whose internal CIA code name, not by chance, would have been "Operation Long live Zapata".

of the Bush administration, Condoleezza Rice, head of the National Security Council (NSC), also comes from the oil industry, more specifically from Chevron.

The case of the current vice president and former defense minister of Bush's father, Dick Cheney, is even more striking. During the '90s he directed the Halliburton company, the world's leading supplier of inputs to the oil sector. He did juicy business selling abundant material for billions of dollars to Saddam Hussein so that he could prepare for his desire to triple the supply of Iraqi crude oil. The problem that later arose is that Saddam Hussein decided to exclude North American and British companies from the concession process for Iraqi wells, basing his strategy on contracting mainly state oil companies from continental Europe. If Saddam had achieved that objective, given that oil is running out in the United States and England simultaneously, the decline in the turnover of the Anglo-Saxon oil companies would have condemned them to brutal shrinkage. There would be greater domination of the market by state oil companies.

In any case, it cannot be thought that the North American oil establishment has been taken by surprise by Saddam Hussein's strategy, given that the invasion of Iraq began to be planned no later than 1997, through a small core of intellectuals and men of opinion. action of the Pentagon, among whom are Paul Wolfowitz, Richard Perle and others, along with Francis Fukuyama. The thinktank is called "Project for the New American Century." This nucleus of people, who evidently did not meet by chance and which represents the most fanatical wing of American conservative thought, is in reality a kind of detachment from the omnipresent but always mysterious and secretive Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), for some the true shadow government in the United States. This suggests that the North American oil establishment was selling oil material to Saddam in order to build infrastructure to increase production, at the same time as planning his future overthrow. It should be remembered that while this was happening, the media spread the news that the chief of weapons inspectors, then in Iraq, Scott Ritter, declared that the Hussein regime not only did not have weapons of mass destruction but that it was not even in a position to generate them.

Not only the wars in the Persian Gulf have been induced by energy reasons. The political and economic history of the world over the last fifty years revolves around this issue. The economic boom and high growth of the '60s are explained by the very low price of a barrel in the Arab countries (between 1.5 and 3 dollars per unit of crude oil). The acute inflationary processes (recession with inflation) of the 1970s were due to the beginning of the decline in North American fuel production, the shortage of energy—for many, like Antony Sutton, created quite artificially in 1973—and the desire of the large oil companies to increase their profits, which occurred through the two oil crises of 1973 and 1979. In this last year, a barrel was worth almost 80 dollars at current values.

The years of "fat cows" for the oil companies and "lean cows" for the people were generating a problem: the Arab countries left

enriching themselves in a way that some in the West were beginning to consider dangerous. Petrodollars were beginning to flood the financial markets. Saudi Arabia had the luxury of being the second largest shareholder in the International Monetary Fund, and Islam threatened to transform into its own pole of power whose epicenter could well have been located in Baghdad, due to a confluence of factors. It should not be surprising, then, that during the '80s, during the Reagan Bush era, the price of a barrel declined to levels prior to the second oil crisis. During much of the '80s and '90s, this produced another period of acceptable global growth, low inflation rates, and facilitated the progress of globalization, while at the same time removing Islam—and above all also the former USSR, whose main export product was oil —4) the possibility of establishing itself as its own pole of power. Of course, the problem is that this was achieved by consuming oil at a faster rate than new discoveries were being made. All the energy crises that the world witnessed were resolved in one way: by increasing the production of fossil fuels. This is what will no longer be possible from some point in the next ten years, when the "global production ceiling" is reached.

The US government cannot ignore, then, the critical situation of the energy market, which has even led it to invade countries at an accelerated rate. If their intentions are altruistic, it is not understood why there is no longer a campaign to save fuel until a substitute for oil is found, since this does not already exist.

A happy world?

Energy is, then, the main limitation to globalization, which, on the other hand, the North American establishment itself advocates as a remedy for all the social and economic ills of the planet. The problems are going to be very serious: China, which has been growing significantly, adding millions and millions of workers monthly to its labor supply thanks to the exports it has been making to the West, will most likely find that it will not be possible to improve the quality of life of its people. its inhabitants with the savings that means

(4) The US managed in the early 1980s, thanks to a secret agreement with Saudi Arabia, to allow said country to export larger quantities of oil than necessary for consumption.

The objective was to collapse the price of a barrel, not only to facilitate a recovery in the US, but also to make it difficult for the USSR to access foreign currency, which Reagan Bush wanted to definitively defeat in the era of War. Cold (something they achieved only a few years later). In exchange for this excess oil on the market, the US provided weapons to Saudi Arabia, concerned at that time that Iran could defeat Iraq in the war, and threaten Saudi security.

accumulated work of hundreds of millions of Chinese, who for years produced and sold abroad, depriving themselves of consumption.

The mass of savings accumulated in the Chinese Central Bank, which exceeds US\$ 350 billion, and which continues to grow, will not be able to be used to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of that nation because the energy restriction that is coming to us in the form accelerated will begin to operate as a serious limitation to the global growth rate in a short time. A significant rise in the standard of living of the Chinese population is only a chimera if

continues with oil technology. It is estimated that, if the Chinese government decided to provide its inhabitants with a standard of living similar to that of the average American, world oil consumption would increase 50% from one year to the next, making the crisis... yesterday.

Japan, which has been in recession for about fifteen years now, and with an increase in unemployment that the state calculations have underestimated, could not recover much in a visible horizon and much less in a sustained way, given that the current conditions of the world energy market make it so. they would impose. Therefore, Japan would continue to generate new unemployed in the medium term. As for Europe, far from thinking about the possibility of reducing unemployment rates, in some cases higher than 10%, it would have to settle, at best, with Maintain these levels and grow as much as you can, yes you can. Faced with this panorama, this invasive attitude towards the countries that have oil, and at the same time unconcerned with reducing levels of excessive consumption, by the Bush government, can open all kinds of doubts and presumptions about what intentions are behind his actions and his speech, which do not follow the same path.

It is necessary to think that the series of crises that many developing countries have experienced in the '90s - Mexico, Southeast Asia, South Korea, Brazil, Turkey and Argentina - is, in reality, functional to the world energy situation. and to the interest of the Anglo-American oil establishment, because the brutal reductions evident in the standard of living of these countries after their respective crises do not generate anything other than lower energy consumption per capita and, therefore, make it possible to continue with the era of fossil hydrocarbons. It is to be hoped that from now on, as long as there are no substantial changes in the management of power in the United States, there will be no rush on the part of the North American government to rescue bankrupt countries. Furthermore, it is possible that the oil banking elite will try, in order to continue with the energy technology that allows it to concentrate power, to solve the problem by inducing a drop in per capita energy consumption. This would be achieved, in the case of third world countries, with each economic or financial crisis that occurs in one of their most important members. Even this decline in per capita energy consumption would be even more pronounced if even vast areas of the First World suffered from them (for example, the prolonged Japanese economic crisis), in order to accommodate the demand for oil to the declining productive period of the same that will soon occur. would occur on the planet.

If looked at from this perspective, the supposed "errors" of judgment by the International Monetary Fund, which contributed to the creation and persistence of many of the crises of recent years, were in fact not such, but rather have been functional to this need to reduce per capita energy consumption, which under certain conditions can directly become a need to begin to reduce the number of "capitas".

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3. SEPTEMBER 11

AND THE MYTH OF JUSTIFIED WARS

Every new truth goes through three stages.

First, there is a tendency to ridicule it. She is then violently attacked.

Finally, it is taken for granted by itself.

Arthur Schopenhauer

We all know what happened on September 11, 2001.

Do we really know what happened? That day the Twin Towers fell, the Pentagon suffered an attack and more than 2,000 people died. In those episodes, the George W. Bush government accused Osama Bin Laden and his Al Qaeda network of being the authors of these attacks. A few days later, several American citizens received mail envelopes containing anthrax bacilli. Five of them died. The attacks then acquired another dimension. With all this framework, Bush managed to easily approve in Congress the so-called "US Patriot Act", which suspends a wide range of constitutional guarantees. Bin Laden initially denied being the author of the attacks. Bush later launched his war campaigns against Afghanistan and Iraq.

We all know the official story. It is not worth repeating it here. The North American government and the media put the puzzle together for us. The truth is that, after doing so, there are a large number of pieces that do not fit, and it would be convenient for the media themselves to say how they fit into this game, especially considering that the official excuse for invading Iraq has been the certainty from both Bush and Blair that Saddam Hussein's regime possessed weapons of mass destruction and that up to this moment—this is written in August 2003—they have not been found. Even if they appeared from now on, they would arouse serious suspicions given that the Anglo-American coalition controls 100% of the territory of Iraq, and the entry and exit of the country. While Saddam's biological weapons were not found, the press reported the appearance of traces of anthrax in the Potomac basin, near Washington DC. In light of all these episodes and, above all, given the concealment of the energy data provided in the previous chapter, it is worth reviewing what happened on September 11, 2001, especially if we take into account that Afghanistan is a country of passage of important gas pipelines, and that Iraq is second in the ranking of world oil reserves with nearly 110 billion barrels of proven reserves, a figure that almost six times the total reserves that would remain in the United States, with those of Alaska included.

Let's look, then, at some of the loose ends of the attacks.

Thirty Money

1. The cruising speed of a Boeing is about 900 km/h.

To hit a target with only five floors, such as the Pentagon, or a target with a reduced width, such as the Twin Towers, it is necessary to have professional pilots with vast experience. Otherwise, the possibility of missing the targets by hundreds of meters is very high. All three planes hit their target. However, pilots Mohamed Atta, Marwan al-Shehhi and Hani Hanjour

They couldn't even fly small planes. In the particular case of Hanjour, the aviation academy where he took the course indicated that he was incapable of flying a Cessna 172. Despite this, the terrorists took control of Boeings 757 and 767, much more sophisticated to fly. Press reports reported that in the vicinity of Logan Airport in Boston, a copy of the Koran appeared along with a manual for operating Boeings, the same day the planes were allegedly hijacked. It was also reported that the terrorists had taken small plane driving classes in the state of Florida, governed by George W. Bush's brother, and that they had interrupted the courses before learning how to land.

2. The official story also states that 19 citizens of mostly Saudi nationality boarded the four planes ready to immolate themselves using as their only weapons the paper knives and plastic knives that were served to them at snacks. With these weapons, they reduced the entire crew, took command of the ships and crashed them on target, producing maximum destructive effect.

3. For a long time, there was no film document about the attack on the Pentagon. However, because it was a military objective, there was speculation about the existence of a large number of cameras in its surroundings. Pressured by the appearance of the books *The Terrible Imposture* and *Pentagate*, by Thierry Meyssan, the North American government finally released a short film from which the frames in which it could have been seen what kind of object hits the Pentagon were cut. In short, only the Pentagon is seen before the attack and when its external wall explodes.

4. The object that hit the Pentagon did so horizontally. If it had been American Airlines Flight 77, it would have required a 270° turn and a descent of 7,000 feet flying at 500 miles per hour. In order to approach the Pentagon horizontally, in order to maximize the damage done to the building, a low-flying flight would have been necessary, avoiding high-voltage lines abundant in the area. The distance between the two electrical poles of these lines is less than the width of a Boeing. Not only would a professional pilot have been needed, but a military one.

5. The Pentagon death list provided by CNN reveals that the areas attacked were Budget and Communications.

6. To collapse the Twin Towers with the impact of airplanes, it would have been necessary to melt the internal steel structure, as the official explanation suggested. Steel has its first problems in its structure when it reaches 550° C. Jet fuel does not exceed 360° C when ignited.

7. If you think back, you will remember that the south tower was hit at 9:03 am, 18 minutes after something hit the north tower. However, the south tower collapses first. The blow on the north tower hit almost exactly in the center. On the other hand, the impact on the other one hit at an angle, so it is presumed that the damage suffered by the internal structure of the building was much less. A large amount of fuel from the plane that hit the south tower was immediately consumed in the explosion that was seen, so it is not explained why the structure collapsed first.

8. The type of collapse that both towers suffered is only common in controlled demolitions. It is not explained how the upper floors

To the impacts of the planes they did not fall en masse, or in fragmented form. In film records, those upper floors vanished.

9. The testimony of firefighters and survivors who heard explosions on floors below the plane impact site was quickly suppressed from the media.

10. The company that arrived first at the scene is curiously the same contractor that arrived first in Oklahoma when, according to the official explanation, Timothy McVeigh, a solitary hermit, gathered a large quantity of explosives, carefully placed them in the Murrah Building, He detonated it and fled on foot, killing hundreds of people. What is the name of that company? Controlled Demolition Inc.

11. Controlled Demolition Inc. immediately sold the steel remains of the structures of the Twin Towers to small scrap metal companies, which in turn exported these remains very quickly to China and Korea, which prevented forensic tests that could have detected explosives. , remains of the planes and the real state of the internal structure of the towers,

12. The type of demolition (clean) of both towers, which affects only a very small part of the border area, is common in controlled demolition processes, and highly uncommon in those produced by impacts such as those from airplanes. In these latter cases, if the buildings eventually fell, they would do so in an asymmetric and irregular manner, which did not happen. Not even part of the internal metal structure of the buildings was left standing, which would have been expected, if the official version were true, to have occurred in both towers.

13. The Twin Towers were designed to withstand the impact of Boeing 757 and 767 planes, like the ones that would have crashed. It would have been strange if one of them had fallen. They both collapsed.

14. President George W. Bush said on December 4, 2001, which can be verified on the official White House website, the following in a press conference:

"Question: (...) How did you feel when you heard the news about the attack?"

The President: Thank you, Jordán. Well, Jordan, you wouldn't believe the state I was in when I heard about the terrorist attack. I was in Florida. And my Chief of Staff, Andy Card —

Actually, I was in a classroom talking about a reading program that works well. I was sitting outside the classroom waiting to enter and I saw a plane hit the tower—the TV was obviously on. And I used to fly, myself, and I said, 'Well, what a lousy pilot.' I thought: "It must have been a horrible accident."

But I was surprised, and I didn't have much time to think about it. And I was sitting in class, and Andy Card, my chief of staff, who's sitting here with me, came in and said, 'A second plane hit the tower. America is attacked'."(1)

On January 5, 2002, Bush spoke again at Town Hall of California about the fact as follows:

"Question: What was the first thing that crossed your mind when you heard that a plane crashed into the first tower?

The President: Yes, well. I was sitting in a school in Florida. I had gone there to tell my little brother what to do, and—I'm just kidding, Jeb (laughs)—; It's my mother inside me (laughs). Anyway, I was in the business of learning about a reading program that works well. I am a great believer in primary education, and it begins when you are sure that every child learns to read. Therefore, we need to focus on the science of reading, not what feels good or what sounds good when it comes to teaching children to read.

(Applause.) I'm trying to get my reading initiative going.

Text original: Q: (...) how did you feel when you heard about the terrorist attack? (Applause.)

The President: Thank you, Jordan. Well, Jordan, you're going to believe what I did when I heard about the terrorist attack. I was in Florida. And my Chief of Staff, Andy Card —actually, I was in a classroom talking about a reading program that works. I was sitting outside the classroom waiting to go in, and I saw an airplane hit the tower— the TV was obviously on. And I used to fly, myself, and I said, well, there's one terrible pilot. I said, I must have been a horrible accident. But I was whisked off there, I didn't have much time to think about it. And I was sitting in the classroom, and Andy Card, my Chief of Staff, who is sitting over here, walked in and said, "second plane has hit the tower, America is under attack". www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/12/2001120417.html.

Anyway, I was sitting there, and my chief of staff— Well, first of all, when we entered the classroom I saw the plane enter the first building. There was a television on. And you know, I thought it was pilot error, and I was surprised that someone could make such a terrible mistake. And there was something wrong with the plane, or... anyway, I was sitting there, listening to the report, and Andy Card came in and said, 'America is attacked.'

Twice, then, President Bush referred to the first attack on the towers. However, no public or private television channel, large, medium or small, broadcast the first attack live. How did Bush see the first impact on the towers? Until two years later, there would only be a film record—and worse, amateur—of the first impact. In this recording, made by two French brothers who were coincidentally filming a documentary about firefighters in lower Manhattan, the plane is only seen a second and a half before hitting the towers.

Obviously, no open TV or cable channel was broadcasting the impact against the first tower live. Nor was there any delayed transmission that did not come from the almost "amateur" film record of the Naudet brothers. The most important and central thing of all is that George W. Bush "sold" himself completely alone, without anyone questioning him inquisitively, twice, about what he saw in the first attack: he had no cause to lie, but if he saw it, it means that the attack was broadcast to him via closed-circuit television, and that he only entered the school where they were waiting for him once he was sure that the operation had been successful. That in that school in Miami, President Bush was with his head elsewhere is explained by the photographic material, which shows how he read a school book backwards.

Texto original; "Q: What was the first thing that went through your head when you heard that a plane crashed into the first building?

The President: Yes. Well, I was sitting in a schoolhouse in Florida. I had gone down to tell my little brother what to do, and — just kidding, Jeb (laughter) And—it's the mother in me daughter). Anyway, I was in the middle of learning about a reading program that works. I'm a big believer in basic education, and it starts with making sure every child learns to read. And therefore, we need to focus on the science of reading, not what may feel good or sound good when it comes to teaching children to read. (Applause.) I'm just getting a plug in for my reading initiation. Anyway, I was sitting there, and my Chief of Staff—well, first of all, when we walked into the classroom, I had seen this plane fly into the first building. There was a TV set on. And you know, I thought it was pilot error and I was amazed that anybody could make such a terrible mistake. And something was wrong with the plane, or anyway, I'm sitting there, listening to the briefing, and Andy Card came and said, "America is under attack." www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/01/200201053.html.

15. In the days before the attacks, especially between September 6 and 7, there was great and unusual activity on Wall Street with put options on shares of American Airlines and United Airlines. In the case of American Airlines, no less than 4,744 sales contracts were negotiated against the usual around 300 per day. This information appeared in a large number of media outlets. It was also said that there was going to be an investigation in this regard, which would have easily led to detecting who knew that the attacks were going to be carried out. The financial operations had been carried out at Deutsche Bank/ABBrown. It was never revealed who bought those put options. What is known is that until 1998 Deutsche Bank/ABBrown was directed by AB

"Buzzy" Krongard, since that date executive director of the CIA.

16. The official thesis says that one of the four allegedly hijacked planes crashed near Pittsburgh, when the passengers took control of the ship from the terrorists. However, remains of the ship were found the next day eight miles from the impact site, so one can only think that the flight actually exploded in mid-air.

17. As we have explained, for the towers to fall it was necessary for the internal steel structure to melt. However, visually it is observed how the fires caused by the impacts are slowly extinguished, so the temperature must have been reducing at the time of the demolitions.

18. Thierry Meyssan, in *The Terrible Imposture* and on his official Internet site Réseau Voltaire, demonstrates how, in the case of the Pentagon, the size of the Boeing that supposedly hit it directly does not fit into the gap produced.

19. In the photos taken in the Pentagon area, as soon as the disaster occurred, there are no traces of the plane's fuselage, bodies or any luggage.

20. The CIA responded to Meyssan that the absence of traces of the fuselage was due to the fact that its aluminum was completely consumed in the impact. Meyssan asked the CIA how the relatives of those killed in the Pentagon received urns with the ashes of the deceased, identified by their fingerprints.

fingerprints, if the temperatures had melted the aluminum. He didn't get a response.

21. Meyssan also comments in *The Terrible Imposture* that several of the supposed 17 terrorists immolated in the attack are alive, in Saudi Arabia, and wondering how they died in the attacks.

22. The official explanation for the collapse of the towers established that it was possible because the beams that linked the internal structure to the external one were extraordinarily thin and were weakened until they collapsed due to the impact of the planes and the heat of the fires. However, in the first place, the connections between the central structure and the external wall had to be strong enough to support the load of the weight of the wind, which normally impacted the towers, from being transmitted to the central core of them. Otherwise, the floors would have been buckled by the wind. Second, assuming that there were light connections between the external wall and the central core leads to an estimate of the total steel of the towers of only two-thirds of the

total existing in them. Thirdly, there is photographic evidence that within the towers there were strong and solid connections between the external wall and the central core.

23. Although journalistic editions of film material from September 11 do not usually show complete images of the towers before their fall, several viewers remember seeing explosions in them near the ground floor in the original broadcast.

24. The speed of tower collapse can be calculated at six stories per second. That speed is only compatible with a total collapse of their central structure. A collapse would require explosions at levels significantly lower than the levels at which the planes impacted. If only the planes had caused the collapse, the resulting demolition would have been from floor to floor, at a maximum speed of one floor per those characteristics second, which would have delayed the fall of each of the towers by more than a minute.

25. Seismographs at Columbia University, located 21 miles north of the World Trade Center, recorded strange seismic activity on September 11, 2001 that remains unexplained. While plane impacts cause minimal ground tremors, seismograph needles recorded significant movements before each collapse. These seismic movements would be compatible with detonations or explosions of great power near the ground floor of both towers.

26. The strain with which the anthrax attack occurred is scientifically called Ames. Its production is carried out only in the United States.

27. In a series of articles that appeared in none other than the *New York Times* dated January 4, July 2, July 3, July 12, July 19, August 13 and September 17, 2002, the journalist Nicholas Kristof discovers that the main suspect in the anthrax shipments is a scientist working for the George W. Bush government, named Steven Hatfill, who would have collaborated with two racist regimes, South Africa and Rhodesia, the latter country where there was an epidemic of anthrax. anthrax affecting 10,000 black farmers between 1978 and 1980. The Federation of American Scientists, through Dr. Barbara Kosenberg, also stated that the FBI knew that the author of the attacks was an American with a

obvious connection with the biodefense program, but it did not stop him.

This scandal with the anthrax issue was never reproduced in the Argentine media. However, the New York Times articles had a great internal impact and led to the immediate cessation of the theory that had been spreading massively in the media that Saddam Hussein had provided the anthrax to Osama Bin Laden. Based on Kristof's notes, the theory of Hussein's alleged weapons of mass destruction begins to be established in the media, and the previous thesis of an Osama Saddam axis is archived, in which Saddam would have helped Osama by providing him anthrax. The cessation of information on a massive scale in the media about the anthrax issue is due to the high profile that this issue had in the New York Times. The truth is that the very high dissemination of Kristof's notes forced the FBI to admit that one of the main suspects was a scientist from the Bush administration.

Precisely, one of its officials: Steven Hatfill. But the FBI decided not to go much further. Digging deeper could have helped reveal a horrifying truth. Not doing so at all would have raised more suspicion and publicity about the case. Therefore the FBI opened a kind of "dead dossier" on the subject. However, a symbolic act of justice was carried out by Louisiana State University, where Hatfill was associate director at the National Center for Biomedical Research and Training. That study house expelled Hatfill on July 19, 2002, as reported, among others, by none other than CNN itself (<http://wwze.cnn.com/2002/US/09/03/hatfiH.lsu.fired/index.htm!>).

The Hatfill anthrax affair raised a great deal of dust in the United States. The press linked to the mega media outlets gave the matter as low a profile as it could. Even so, he could not escape his treatment. However, it is strange that a topic as vexing as this has been barely covered outside the United States. We can get a clue about the cause of this when we deal with who owns the main world news agencies and who manage them. What happened to journalist Kristof, who "uncovered" the issue in the New York Times? He was "rewarded" with a temporary assignment to Baghdad towards the end of 2002, just when imminent air bombings against the Iraqi capital like those carried out more than a decade ago by George Bush Sr. were expected.

There, as a war correspondent, Kristof discovered, among other things, that the supposedly despotic Saddam Hussein had written and published three novels of stories of love and heroism under a pseudonym...

28. Exactly on May 16, 2002, a major scandal broke out in the United States. ABC's full-time White House correspondent, Ann Compton, who at the time of the attacks was with George W. Bush in Florida covering the president's visit to the school, he stated that Bush was aware of the attacks before they occurred. The press then began to pressure her to say how she knew. Compton, between a rock and a hard place, only managed to say: "I read it in his eyes." The scandal emerged. Among others, Senator Hillary Clinton brought the issue to the Senate, and even the New York Post newspaper headlined catastrophe: "BUSH KNEW." Since Compton was not just another journalist, but the longest-serving White House correspondent (since 1974), the first female correspondent there, and the youngest person to hold that position, the stir was great. Even more so if you take into account that he represented none other than the ABC network, one of the "big three." CNN even reported that Compton even mentioned that several of Bush's September 11, 2001 photos were doctored (<http://zvwiw.cnn.com/2002/ALLPOLITICS/05/16/cotumn.bilipress/index>).

of

son

html). However, strangely, a few days later the topic abruptly "dropped" from the press. Much of the information about Compton was even suppressed from the Internet (especially Compton's own information on the ABC site). But the most relevant thing about

The case is the very little information that was known about this issue outside the United States. It seems that the main news agencies made almost no mention of the issue, and the foreign press almost did not find out what was happening, Therefore, there was no information for the public in third countries. Is this normal?

Regarding this, it is worth mentioning that after this topic, Ann Compton has magically transformed into one of the most accommodating reporters when it comes to asking questions to George W. Bush...

29. Bin Laden's relatives residing in the United States were evacuated to Saudi Arabia just 48 hours after the attacks. They were not interrogated by the American intelligence services about Osama's whereabouts or activities. At the same time, in less than 24 hours, and almost without sufficient expert reports, the mass media already confirmed conclusively that the author of the attacks was Bin Laden's Al Qaeda network.

30. Strangely, the Twin Towers, which had been built at the initiative of the Rockefeller brothers, were rented for 99 years for about 3 billion dollars, just seven weeks before the attacks, by a businessman. His name, Larry Silverstein, who would be claiming more than 7 billion dollars from the Swiss insurer Re. However, it is striking that the state of New York has taken the reconstruction of the place into its hands, which could end up being carried out with public funds. Now, who is Larry Silverstein? Aside from leasing the Twin Towers, Silverstein owns the "Runway 69" nightclub in Queens. His cabaret was linked to scandals involving Lao heroin trafficking, money laundering and corruption of the New York police. How could a businessman with these characteristics be able to access the 99-year lease of the Seven Mystery Twin Towers (see

weeks before of are collapse?... <http://www.aztlari.net/sstein2.htm>).

So much for some of the many loose ends in the official version of the terrorist attack suffered by the United States.

Some of them are especially striking, because they give rise to suspecting the existence of large, medium and small businesses around the horror of the attacks. As a result of these not only the

Bush administration began to have a pretext to invade strategically essential countries from an energy point of view. It was also able to approve in Congress legislation that suspends essential constitutional guarantees in the United States, such as the "US Patriot Act" approved by the North American Senate on October 24, 2001 by 99 votes to 1. This 120-page law, drafted in the record time of a few weeks, authorizes the North American government to suspend habeas corpus, intercept communications made by electronic or telephone means, modify the appointment of judges, carry out voicemail espionage, collect intelligence information abroad, apply trade sanctions, carry out financial espionage in private bank accounts of any suspicious individual, both in the United States and abroad, lifting banking secrecy, establishing restrictions on travel to and from the United States, limiting the stay in the United States of foreigners, etc., etc. .

The law is meticulous and detailed enough to think that it cannot be drafted and approved in less than a month and a half. Many voices have been raised indicating that it was drafted before September 11, 2001. The Bush administration also approved Executive Order 13,233, which authorizes a US president or former president to keep secret information

confidential that due to the passage of time must be revealed. Even if the president in question dies, his family can choose to continue maintaining the secret. In September 2002, the White House launched a document called "The National Security Strategy of the United States of America", which replaced the so-called "national security doctrine" with the "preventive strike doctrine". Through this legislation, the Bush administration reserves the right to preemptively attack any nation in the world it considers suspected of harboring terrorist intentions.

In addition, the Bush administration created the so-called Homeland Security Department, giving it the structure of a super ministry whose function is to investigate and prevent the possibility of any internal terrorist attack, for which it even rewards with cash the reporting of suspicious activities between neighbors.

As we have seen, many loose ends have remained from what happened on September 11, 2001. However, there is no doubt about one thing: the Bush-Cheney administration has been able to use it to invade third countries and to exercise much greater internal control of its population. We have said nothing so far about Osama Bin Laden. Who really is this character?

Osama in the Clinton era

The first serious problems between Osama Bin Laden and the United States date back to 1990, when after close collaboration with the CIA to defeat the Soviet regime of the late '70s and early '80s in Afghanistan, Osama, according to the official version, "breaks spears" with George Bush Sr., by opposing the Americans being the ones to evict Saddam Hussein from Kuwait. Osama, according to official sources, wanted to create a pan-Arab coalition to depose Saddam Hussein. Hence it is doubly ridiculous to assume a subsequent collaboration between Saddam Hussein and Osama Bin Laden. When Bush Sr., after the war, decides to leave the North American troops that had won the war in Saudi territory, breaking his word to evacuate them as soon as the conflict ends, relations with Osama worsen. The same does not happen with the links between the Bin Laden clan and the Bush Sr. government, given that the Bin Laden clan, the first construction empire in Saudi Arabia, is awarded the works to build the permanent North American bases in that country.

The first serious confrontation with Osama occurred in 1992, when the United States landed in Somalia under the UN flag. In that invasion, former Afghan combatants participated in an operation in which 18 American soldiers died. The United States blamed Osama Bin Laden. The Saudi government withdrew his citizenship and he took refuge in Sudan, where he made large-scale investments. Sudan later expelled Osama Bin Laden when he was accused of fomenting a plot to kill Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, which led to his return to Afghanistan.

In June 1996 he was accused of instigating an attack against a military base in Saudi Arabia, in which 19 American soldiers died. In August 1998, two simultaneous explosions occurred at the American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, causing almost 300 deaths and 4,500 injuries. The Clinton government accused Bin Laden of these attacks, who with his Al Qaeda network was based in Afghanistan under the protection of the fundamentalist Taliban regime in that country. In this regard, it is worth quoting Peter Bergen, who in his work *Holy War SA* suggests a lot about the very origin of the Taliban regime. The reader will be able to give these words their true dimension throughout the chapter, but they clearly show how Bin Laden's terrorist movement was not only supported by Pakistan and its secret service, but his own

The beginning would have been impossible without the help of this country, the main US ally in the area:

"Pakistani Islamic parties, and the powerful state spy agency, Inter Service Intelligence (ISI), played a decisive role in the rise to power of the Taliban... In fact it all started with a group of Afghan religious students who, apparently out of nowhere, they took the southern city of Kandahar in 1994... In 1999 a US official

assigned to Pakistan he surprised me with the news that ten thousand of the thirty thousand Taliban soldiers came from Pakistan. An astonishing 30% long."

The truth is that, despite the fact that Afghanistan needs the help of the United States' largest historical partner in the area to survive, given that the fuel consumed in Afghanistan is introduced via Pakistan, and even to receive telephone calls from abroad The Afghans must intermediate the calls through a Pakistani central office. In May 2001, shortly before the fall of the Twin Towers, Donald Rumsfeld, Bush's Secretary of Defense, told the press that Bin Laden not only possessed bacteriological weapons and chemicals but was about to assemble an atomic bomb. The worldwide manhunt against Osama Bin Laden occurs after the attacks of September 11, 2001.

A point that should draw the attention of any readers is the name that Bin Laden chose for his terrorist group: Al Qaeda. It is assumed that fundamentalist Arab sectors choose names with religious allegories to baptize these groups. However, a supposed large-scale global terrorist, perhaps the officially most fanatic in the world, Bin Laden, chose the modest and timid name of Al Qaeda. What does Al Qaeda mean? No "holy war" or "Allah be praised" or "long live the prophet." Al Qaeda just means "database." It was the database that Bin Laden was building with Muslim fanatics who came to Afghanistan to fight the Soviet Union in the early '80s. It is as if in Argentina Mario Firmenich and Juan Manuel Abal Medina had baptized the Montoneros movement with the name "total list", or in Spain they had given the name "we are 1,238" to the Basque ETA. This information, which may be irrelevant at this point, will also take on greater importance later.

According to the French Jean Charles Brisard and Guillaume Dasquié, in their work *The forbidden truth*, North American oil groups were very concerned because Moscow and Beijing were multiplying agreements to build gas pipelines that could monopolize the transportation of gas from Central Asia. In the summer of 2000, a Russian pipeline passing through the Caspian Sea had begun operation while its competitor, an American pipeline to Turkey, remained just a project. For Brisard and Dasquié, if the situation continued like this, soon the oil and gas fields of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, which would belong to North American companies, would be exclusively connected to oil and gas pipelines controlled by Russia and China.

The negotiations with the Taliban had initially been made by a former CIA official: Christina Rocca.

In their work, widely disseminated in the Western press, Brisard and Dasquié also narrate a very curious situation that occurred while the United States supposedly wanted to extradite Bin Laden. Specifically, they mention that in July 1999 Clinton officially received Pakistani Prime Minister Sharif in Washington. At that meeting, the Pakistani prime minister agreed to ask the head of his secret service (ISI) to travel to Afghanistan to try to convince the Taliban to extradite Osama Bin Laden. He

October 12, 1999, just when the closure of the terrorist training camps on the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan was going to be resolved, and the possible surrender of Bin Laden, General Musharraf carried out a coup d'état in Pakistan, overthrowing Sharif, and the efforts to hand over Bin Laden and put an end to the terrorist training camps come to nothing. This is a more than suggestive fact, given that Pakistan continues to be an unconditional ally of the United States even today. The Pakistani secret service (ISI) is one of the best partners that the CIA has. Therefore, it is unthinkable that a coup d'état in Pakistan could have taken place without the tacit admission of the CIA and the United States. It is worth asking, then, did the Americans and their intelligence center really want to capture Bin Laden? Or did they say yes but in reality it was no? Despite the very solid foundation of Brisard and Dasquié, supported by a lot of relevant information, it is necessary to ask the real dimension of oil and gas in Central Asia and the Caucasus. A large number would explain why it is a "hot zone." Well, until now not a single drop of oil has been discovered in Afghanistan. Its natural gas reserves are very scarce: only 3 trillion cubic feet.

The world's reserves of natural gas are about 5,700 trillion cubic feet. It is usually mentioned that Afghanistan is an important gas pipeline transit country. This is especially true if you want to export gas via Pakistan or India. But, as you can see, it has almost no fossil fuels.

The United States had the alternative of removing the gas through Turkish ports, as Brisard and Dasquié pointed out. But he had not started building the gas pipeline. Víctor Ducrot, in his book *Bush and Bin Laden SA*, gives an explanation why: although an oil pipeline, through Turkey, was not only feasible but would have avoided wars, invasions and various horrors suffered in this millennium, the oil companies Anglo-American companies do not wish at the moment to overload the output of oil through Middle Eastern countries. Therefore, if the option was to do it through India and Pakistan, Afghanistan became a vital piece. But we must continue to ask ourselves the question: how much oil and natural gas are we talking about?

According to the official EIA agency, between the Caucasus and Central Asia there are only proven oil reserves of 16 billion barrels (9 billion in Kazakhstan and 7 billion in Azerbaijan), which represents only 1.5% of the existing oil discovered in the region. That is, very little. Between all of Central Asia and the Caucasus, they do not even collect an eighth of the oil tested in Iraq. Natural gas reserves are, yes, somewhat more important: 267 trillion cubic feet⁽³⁾. In any case, it is only 4.9% of the existing natural gas reserves worldwide. To have an idea of what we are talking about, it is necessary to take into account that in the countries of the Persian Gulf there are 2,000 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, and in Russia about 1,700 trillion cubic feet. Between the Gulf area and Russia there are 70% of the world's natural gas reserves.

(3) Distributed as follows: 101 trillion in Turkmenistan, 66 trillion in Uzbekistan, 65 trillion in Kazakhstan. 30 trillion in Azerbaijan and 3 trillion in Afghanistan.

What does all this imply? It is unlikely that the United States and England have embarked on a war campaign to control Afghanistan, just to have an alternative transit zone for 1.5% of the world's oil and 4% of the world's gas. Obviously, there is something more behind. Firstly, it can be thought that the arms production and trafficking business depends, in order to flourish, on there being wars. If there are wars, consumption and investment in weapons increases. He

The arms business is almost monopolized through a few North American and English companies (Northrop Grumman, Lockheed Martin, Raytheon, Dyncorp, United Technologies, General Dynamics and Boeing McDonnell Douglas). These companies are usually managed and led by the same directors and former directors of the Pentagon, elected by the North American presidents, massively financed by the already described oil banking oligopoly of the Rockefeller, Rothschild, Morgan, Harriman, etc. clans.

The increasingly scarce independent North American press usually calls this process by which senior officials from the Pentagon and the CIA alternate executive positions in banks, oil companies and arms companies: "the revolving door". This factor acquired scandalous characteristics when the number two in the Pentagon, Richard Perle, had to resign when it was proven that he was in personal business with arms companies immediately before the campaign in Iraq.

But the arms business, although voluminous and very lucrative, would not be enough to explain why a war and permanent military spending financed through the pockets of American workers are carried out, in an area where there is almost no oil, and although there is natural gas, it is not extraordinarily abundant either. Even less, if there are possibilities of getting the gas via Türkiye.

We can begin to have a clearer idea of what other factors are at play that could explain the campaign in Afghanistan and the coup d'état we mentioned earlier in Pakistan. As will be remembered, the previous Pakistani Prime Minister, Sharif, according to Brisard and Dasquié, was on the verge of carrying out the peaceful surrender of Osama Bin Laden and the end of the terrorist camps in 1999. A military coup overthrew him and prevented it, although, As we already said, Pakistan was the best ally of the United States in the region, and a coup d'état was impossible without the consent of the CIA. Let's pay close attention to the following:

In his book *Dreaming war. Blood for oil and the Cheney-Bush together*, the writer and historian Gore Vidal points out that the Pakistani morning newspaper *The News*, one day before the September 11 attack, mentioned that the head of the Pakistani secret service (ISI), Mamoud Ahmed, was wearing already a week in Washington, raising speculation due to the mysterious meetings he had in the Pentagon and the National Security Council. Vidal also points out that *The Times of India* later reported on Mamoud Ahmed's resignation because India showed its obvious ties to one of the terrorists who blew up the World Trade Center. That morning even reports that the North American authorities requested his removal after confirming that Ahmed made a bank transfer of 100 thousand dollars to the terrorist Mohamed Atta, so that he would carry out the attacks. In subsequent reports, Vidal expressed surprise at the lack of importance that the press gave to this issue, and at the lack of official investigations on the matter.

He is not without reason if one takes into account, then, that, if the information provided in Vidal's book was correct, the attacks would have been financed by the head of the Pakistani spy agency, the CIA's greatest collaborator in the region, who, as if that were not enough, was in Washington at the precise moment they were committed, in secret conversations. If this is true, the information provided by Brisard and Dasquié takes on another dimension: the North American authorities said they wanted to find and extradite Osama Bin Laden. But was this really true?

Thierry Meyssan points out in *The Terrible Imposture* that Osama Bin Laden, a few months before the attacks, traveled to Dubai to have a kidney condition treated, and that he was even visited by a member of the CIA. So, did the United States really want to extradite Bin Laden or was this just lip service? Did the United States really want to end terrorist training camps? Even if Bin Laden and Al Qaeda were an excuse to go to war, a war for 1.5% of the world's oil and 4% of the world's gas? Only for that? A war to produce, sell and test weapons? Is that enough? Maybe, but... there is more to delve into.

To find the answer to these questions, we can refer to the book *War and globalization*, by Michel Chossudovsky.

The close relationship between the CIA and the ISI, whose head would have financed the attacks, dates back to 1979 when both centers jointly launched a campaign to transform the Afghan Jihad against the Soviet Union into a global war of all Muslim states against Moscow. Encouraged by the CIA and ISI, 35,000 fanatical Muslims from more than forty countries migrated to Afghanistan between 1982 and 1992. Tens of thousands more traveled to Pakistan.

When President Carter's former security advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, was questioned about this, the largest CIA operation in history, launched in 1979, about whether there was no reason to regret the North American encouragement of Islamic fundamentalism, he responded: "What is more important to world history? The Taliban or the collapse of the Soviet empire? Angry Muslims or the liberation of Central Europe and the end of the Cold War?"(4)

(4) Text original: "What is most important to the history of the world? The Taliban or the collapse of the Soviet empire? Some stirring Muslims or the liberation of Central Europe and the end of the Cold War?"

Chossudovsky reveals that the CIA secretly financed Islamic Jihad through the ISI. Furthermore, the relationship between the CIA and the ISI had strengthened when General Zia Ul Haq staged a coup in Pakistan towards the end of the 1970s. According to Chossudovsky, Pakistan was more aggressively anti-Soviet than the United States itself. Shortly before the Soviet Union militarily invaded Afghanistan in 1980, Zia Ul Haq sent the head of the ISI to destabilize the Soviet states of Central Asia. The CIA only agreed to this in 1984.

The CIA was more cautious than the Pakistanis. Both states, Pakistan and the United States, took a misleading stance on Afghanistan, while privately believing that military escalation was the best methodology to weaken the Soviets. This is the same thing they used regarding Bin Laden ~~publicly for him, but never for him.~~

In light of all this: how can it be that the financing of the attacks on the Twin Towers was carried out by the head of the ISI? How can it be that, having begun to disseminate this information, the US government has not launched an investigation into whether its main partner in Central Asia had not collaborated directly in the preparation of the attacks? What role did the CIA play in all this? What businesses are there in Afghanistan, besides gas pipelines, that could help explain the ongoing war in that region?

Chossudovsky also provides revealing information in this regard. According to the DEA (Drug Enforcement Agency), Afghanistan produced more than 70% of the world's opium crop, with which heroin is made, in the year 2000. In that year, the Taliban government banned opium cultivation, so that world production collapsed by 70%. According to figures from United Nations agencies, of more than 82,000 Afghan hectares cultivated in 2000, only 7,600 hectares were left with opium cultivation in 2001. In 2002, once the United States overthrew the Taliban government and placed In Hamid Karzai's place, Afghan opium production increased again to between 45,000 and 65,000 cultivated hectares. Drug trafficking moves about 500 billion dollars per year. It is estimated that the drug business in Afghanistan can be a source of up to 200 billion dollars annually. In an article titled "Osama Bin Laden, a CIA Warrior," on September 23, 2001, Chossudovsky provides more information. Textually it says the following:

"The history of the drug trade in Central Asia is closely linked to CIA covert operations.

Before the Soviet-Afghan War, opium production in Afghanistan and Pakistan was aimed at small regional markets. There was no regional heroin production. In this regard, McCoy's study confirms that in the years of the CIA operation, the borderlands between Afghanistan and Pakistan became the number one producer in the world, providing 60% of US demand. In Pakistan, the heroin addict population rose from almost zero in 1979 to 1.2 million in 1985.

A faster increase than in any other nation. CIA assets controlled this heroin trade. As the mujahideen guerrillas took over the territory in Afghanistan, they ordered the peasants to plant opium, as a revolutionary tax. Across the border, in Pakistan Afghan leaders and local cartels under the protection of Pakistani intelligence (ISI) operated hundreds of heroin laboratories.

During this decade, the US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) failed to make any significant arrests or detentions in Islamabad."

We can warn, then, that the image of an Osama Bin Laden who is both a billionaire and a religious fanatic may be more than unrealistic. It is difficult to think that Bin Laden, financed by the Pakistani ISI, has been exclusively occupied in training religious fanatics, potential suicides, while at his side, under his direct sight, the ISI and the CIA assets that Chossudovsky points out were filling the pockets through drug trafficking.

At this point, it is worth noting the following: the CIA's annual budget is around \$35 billion. With that money, the CIA must carry out secret operations in practically the entire world. In order to have a complete idea of how much money 35 billion dollars is to spend around the world in a year, it is worth mentioning that this figure is equivalent to the assets of just a medium-sized investment fund in the US. It happens that The CIA budget must be voted on by the North American Congress, and it does not include items for illegal or criminal operations. If the CIA only had a budget of 35 billion dollars, it could do little and nothing in the world. This may better explain why the Taliban were ousted from power by the Bush administration, just after banning opium cultivation.

At this point it is worth noting that George Bush Sr. became director of the CIA during President Ford's term, and that

He would have left an enormous number of friends in said organization. Today's President George W. Bush also has a very close relationship with the current director of the CIA, George Tenet, who usually meets alone with the president. Finally, it should be noted that, during his visit to the United States between September 4 and 13, 2001, General Mamoud Ahtned, alleged financier of the attacks on the Twin Towers, met with the director of the CIA, George Tenet, with the Undersecretary of the State Department, Richard Armitage, and with Senator Joseph Biden, head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

If Vidal and Chossudovsky are right, the entire series of wars that took place in recent years takes on a totally different dimension. The events surrounding the first Persian Gulf War, however, can be understood more fully.

In the Name of the Father of Bush

On February 8, 2002, the morning newspaper Clarín, on pages 26 and 27, revealed that George Herbert Walker Bush, the father of the current president, prepared an authentic campaign of lies and deception in 1990 in order to carry out the war against Iraq. At the time, the American Congress was divided over the need for war. In order to win over public opinion, and therefore define the vote in Congress in favor, Bush's father decided to televise to the whole world the testimony of a young Iraqi woman named Nayirah who, crying before the television and legislative cameras, claimed that the Iraqi soldiers who invaded Kuwait had caused the death of 312 babies by removing them from hospital incubators to leave them to die of cold on the frozen floor. He said he witnessed it and that his sister was giving birth at that time.

In March 1991 it was revealed that the 15-year-old girl had not been in Kuwait at the time but in Washington DC, her name was not Nayirah and she was none other than the daughter of the Kuwaiti ambassador to the United Nations. The episode forced even Amnesty International, which was also manipulated by Bush himself on this issue, to recant. Bush's father also hired the consulting firm Hill & Knowlton for \$11.5 million to prepare a press campaign aimed at manipulating public opinion in order to bomb Saddam Hussein. This came to light in Argentina following information that Tony Blair had forged a report on Hussein's weapons of mass destruction in order to invade Iraq in 2003, using nothing less than an old report. more than ten years old, from a university student who, when consulted by the press, expressed his disorientation and surprise, declared himself very happy, and even expressed that, if the English authorities wished, he could provide more information. Labor MP Glenda Jackson then unsuccessfully called for Blair's resignation. What had really happened then in the Persian Gulf? Is it true that a demonic Saddam Hussein cruelly invaded Kuwait in 1990? What has happened?

Webster Tarpiey and Anton Chaitkin shed light on the issue in the out-of-print (but freely available on the web) unauthorized biography of George Bush Sr. What happened would have been the following: at the beginning of the '80s, Iran and Iraq, two oil-producing countries, entered into a war against each other in which the United States, governed by the Reagan-Bush duo, made a Solomonic decision: to finance to both sides and sell weapons to both countries. As a result, a prolonged war developed that ended in a draw. Saddam Hussein would have accumulated resentment against his Saudi and Kuwaiti neighbors, who would have left him alone, stopping the Iranian Shiite hordes, of a different race than the Arab and with pronounced religious and cultural differences with the

Sunnis, majority in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and in the then ruling elite in Iraq, Hussein's situation was especially complicated if one takes into account that, while Iran has 60 million inhabitants, Iraq only barely reaches a third. If you also take into account that 70% of the Iraqi population is Shiite, you can easily realize the degree of loneliness that the Sunni Saddam Hussein had to endure during that war. Once concluded, Saddam Hussein increased his level of resentment against the Emir of Kuwait by observing that the Saudi and Kuwaiti oil policy was to produce at the highest possible rate, artificially depressing the level of world crude oil prices, which, as we have already explained, was functional to the interests of the Anglo-American oil companies in the '80s. In addition, Iraq and Kuwait share one of the largest oil fields in the world: the Rumeila fields. Kuwait was extracting oil from that field at a frenetic pace, which caused Hussein to understand that the emir of Kuwait was stealing oil that belonged to Iraq.

Given the circumstances, Hussein in 1990 informed the United States ambassador to Iraq, April Glaspie, that his intention was to invade Kuwait. Ambassador Glaspie consulted with the State Department and with President George Herbert Walker Bush, who did not issue an opinion, comment or try to dissuade Hussein from the invasion, which was interpreted by himself as a *carte blanche*. Hussein then mistakenly understood that the United States would not react.

Bush's father had set a trap that gave him the excuse to weaken the Arab leader most reluctant to tame, setting foot with military bases in the country with the largest oil reserves in the world: Saudi Arabia, and in Kuwait. All this with the excuse that Hussein was a brutal aggressor when he invaded Kuwait and that he did not respect human rights. Of course, without taking into account that Kuwait was governed authoritatively, without Congress or any parliamentary representation, by an emir with exotic and multitudinous sexual customs and who owned slaves. The North American authorities themselves did not know how to hide this when the emir moved with them to the United States. The story took on such a dimension

that Bush Sr. himself had to intercede to quickly create a parody of a Kuwaiti mini-parliament in order to disguise the characteristics of the slave regime, which supposedly did respect human rights.

Bush's father's strategy, although successful on the battlefield, over the years meant the loss of the war, since the internal coup d'état that the oil industry wanted never occurred.

It turns out that any kind of coup against Saddam Hussein was not good for the United States. Noam Chomsky, in *Rogue States*, notes:

"In 1991, immediately after the cessation of hostilities, the State Department formally reiterated its refusal to have any dealings with the Iraqi democratic opposition, and as before the Gulf War (the first) access to the main media American communications were virtually denied. (...) It was March 14, 1991, as Saddam was decimating the opposition in the south under the watch of General Schwarzkopf, who refused even to allow rebel military officers access to captured Iraqi weapons.

(...) Opposing a popular rebellion, Washington hoped that a military coup would displace Saddam, and then Washington would have the best of all worlds: an iron-fisted Iraqi junta without Saddam Hussein."

The situation escalated into war again when Hussein decided to ignore the Anglo-American oil companies as Iraq returned to the international oil market.

George of Arabia

The Bush family's relations with sheikhs, emirs and industrialists of Arab origin are not new. In fact, one of the Bush family's longest-standing ties to Arab families was the cordial and lucrative relationship with the Bin Laden family. This link would have been solidified after 1968, the year in which family patriarch Mohamed Bin Laden died in the Bush family's oil fields in Texas. How did he die?... The plane crashed.

The Bin Laden family businesses from that point on were managed by Osama's older brother, Salem Bin Laden. Salem shared power with twelve of his brothers. When current President George W. Bush founded the company Arbusto Energy in 1978, Salem Bin Laden became one of its main investors.

Salem Bin Laden appointed as his exclusive representative in the United States James Bath, who later declared having been a CIA agent, and having been recruited by George Bush Sr. himself, when he was director of the CIA in 1976. Bath had also He was Bush Junior's teammate in the Texas Air National Guard.

Bath invests several million dollars in the failed

Bush's oil ventures. He repeats so many times to anyone who will listen that this money did not come from the Bin Laden family, which achieves precisely the opposite effect in the Texas press of the time. Bath not only manages the interests of the Bin Laden Group in the United States but also those of a Saudi sheikh, precisely Osama Bin Laden's brother-in-law: Khalid Bin Mahfouz. Mahfouz became the direct heir of the Bin Laden group in the United States when a tragic and sad episode occurred in 1988: in Texas, very close to the Bush family property, near San Antonio, Salem Bin Laden unexpectedly died. How did this tragic episode occur? Coincidence... The plane crashed. Here it is necessary to note that in the oil ventures of the Bush family, especially those of George W. Bush, the only one who made money was Bush. The companies, first Arbusto Energy, then Bush Exploration, later Spectrum 7 and finally Harken, used to lose money until they were on the verge of bankruptcy, due among other things to the fact that Texas was running out of oil and the Bushes had remembered late. , when there was no longer "black gold", in their intention to imitate one of the clans that financed them and made them powerful: the Rockefellers. George W. Bush always managed to win and merge his failing companies with larger ones to save them. But along the way, the father's friends, investors in his wild oil ventures, often lost money.

Perhaps we can better understand, then, the string of plane crashes that usually surrounds the life of George W. Bush.

In the specific case of Salem Bin Laden, the accident that occurred on May 29, 1988, just on Memorial Day, aroused the attention of all the locals, given that Salem was an expert pilot, with more than 12,000 flight hours. Therefore, it was not understood how, on a clear day with no wind, instead of turning left he turned right and became entangled in high-tension cables, which caused his immediate death.

The one who began managing the group from that tragic moment, Bin Mahfouz, Osama's brother-in-law, had all the characteristics of a financial ace. So much so that he was a major shareholder in the bank (he had 20%) that caused the largest financial bankruptcy of all time, worldwide, swindling small savers out of a whopping 10 billion dollars. Indeed, in 1991,

Precisely during the presidency of Bush Sr., the Bank du Crédit et Commerce International (BCCI), founded by a Pakistani and with final connections in important Swiss banks and the CIA, fell, an agency that had been directed until recently by Bush Sr. himself. The BCCI was accused of being, behind the facade of a bank, an emporium of global corruption that laundered drug money produced in Afghanistan - where Osama was -, financed the terrorist activities of the Afghan mujahideen, managed the funds of the Medellín cartel and General Noriega's savings in Panama. It was difficult for Bush Sr. to defend himself on this issue. For that he used one of his collaborators in the Department of Justice: Robert Mueller III, who today is the head of the FBI and the person most responsible for the investigation of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. If the drug deals, weapons and terrorism move gigantic figures, it is obvious that they need financial entities through which these enormous resources can enter the legal economy. Organized crime also needs banks that can launder funds from large operations or events related to crime. Therefore, there must always be large banks that can act both in the legal framework and in the criminal world. A thorough investigation by the BCCI would probably have implicated not only George Bush Sr. After all, every human being can be fuse, as the Nixon case already demonstrated. The problem that the BCCI case presented was that the real dimension that existed between the crime

organized and the CIA, and in this sense, the CIA could become the last bastion behind which the Anglo-American oil banking elite itself hid.

As if that were not enough, the BCCI was also involved in loans to the Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal and Khun Sa (heroin lord in the so-called "golden triangle" made up of Thailand, Burma and Laos). The BCCI scandal for laundering drug funds, arms smuggling, financing terrorism and bribing American politicians very quickly damaged the Bush Sr. government and the Bin Laden family's savings. The issue threatened to show the true face of those who held and hold power. Perhaps it was partly for this reason that the North American business elite that we mentioned in the chapter on oil welcomed the entry into the presidential campaign of Texas billionaire Ross Perot. Perot got more votes from Bush

than to Clinton, in such a way that Bush Sr. could be given a discreet exit, without completely raising the issue, and install Bill Clinton in power.(5) An eventual re-election of Bush Sr. in the midst of a financial scandal of those circumstances would have

made the definitive burial of the BCCI issue extremely difficult. It is possible that even Bush Sr. himself wanted to lose that presidential campaign. Some statements and measures adopted by Bush Sr. himself when he was president made him appear as a confused and losing leader more because of his own supposed errors than because of the successes of his adversary Clinton. For example, Bush's most famous phrase that "buried" his supposed re-election aspirations was, in the middle of the campaign: "Read my lips: no new taxes." Within a few months, Bush raised taxes, and lost the votes of a large number of middle class voters. Such a childish mistake from such an astute and extremely shrewd character? Or pure strategy to start taking a "step aside"?

Furthermore, there were no major differences between Bush Sr. and Clinton. They had great friends in common, such as Jackson Stephens, who managed the purchase of First American Bank in Washington DC for the BCCI. Stephens was a friend and neighbor of the then young Bill Clinton, and had raised funds from the oil industry for Jimmy Carter's presidential campaign, and was already doing the same for Clinton. For this reason, many Republicans and Democrats were

interested in covering up the case of the bankruptcy of the Pakistani bank, BCCI, as quickly as possible.

Did this enormous mess mean the end of the fruitful financial relationship between the Bush and Bin Laden clans? Of course not. In the 90s, the so-called Carlyle Group, a fund of

(5) One of Perot's main "workhorses" in that presidential campaign was the Texan magnate's promise to rescue American survivors in Vietnam. Bush Sr. mocked Perot because he failed to rescue even one. Perot's response was immediate: "Well, George, I'm still looking for prisoners, but I spend all my time finding out that the government has been moving drugs around the world, and that it's involved in illegal arms sales... I can't find the prisoners because of the corruption of our own people. Bush did not respond, but all official files were closed to Perot.

investment that manages 15 billion dollars in the United States, with which it finances and purchases in whole or in part companies related especially to the production and trafficking of weapons and defense systems, managed the funds of the Bin Laden Group.

That entity was directed until recently by former CIA director Frank Carlucci. In the early 1990s, a company then owned by Carlyle, Vinnell Corporation, was in charge of providing mercenary soldiers to guard the Saudi oil wells, which—like Afghanistan today—are not directly monitored by the US military. but by a private militia. Directors and advisors of the Carlyle Group include former British Prime Minister in the First Gulf War era, John Major, James Baker III and none other than...

George Bush Sr., who during the '90s spent long and pleasant moments in Arab countries, giving lectures on behalf of the Carlyle Group at the cost of about 100 thousand dollars per talk. Yes, Bush's father watched over until September 11, 2001, and continues to watch over the interests of the Carlyle Group. And he has done it for the financial interests of the Bin Laden family. Some believe that Osama's supposed "expulsion" from the clan, several years ago, was actually a hoax to avoid exposing the ties of the Bush, Bin Laden families and the CIA itself, already hit by the BCCI issue, with the financing of the terrorism and drug cultivation.

As for terrorism, despite mass media propaganda, it has been much more financed by the CIA and the United States than it may seem. Noam Chomsky himself, in 9/31, points out:

"As I say everywhere, the United States is, after all, the only country convicted by the International Court of international terrorism—for the illegal use of force for political purposes, as the Court points out."

Regarding international terrorism, many of the attacks remain in complete darkness, despite striking factors. For example, the attacks committed simultaneously at the North American embassies in Nairobi (Kenya) and Dares Salaam (Tanzania) during the Clinton era cost the lives of hundreds of people, almost all of them African. Less than 10% of the victims were Americans. Regarding the attacks committed in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) on May 12 and November 8, 2003—which serve as an excuse for the United States to maintain its army in Iraq and its bases in Saudi Arabia—only nine died. Americans on 35 total deaths in May and... no Americans on 30 deaths in the November explosions. Likewise, terrorist cells

Chechens who often cause disasters in Russia were, according to Chossudovsky, trained in Afghanistan by Afghan mujahideen. The latter would be a curious case in which Chechen terrorists are functional to the interests of the mega oil companies, given that an eventual independence of Chechnya from the Russian Federation would make the oil wells of Baku (Azerbaijan) much easier to dominate by part of the Anglo-American oil companies, given that Chechnya – today Russian – separates Azerbaijan from Russia.

In short, whoever the true organizer of a good part of international terrorism was, and beyond who actually are those who use various Islamic or nationalist fanatics in attacks, many things can be clear: organized crime and various clans of Billionaires are more related than they seem at first glance. The CIA and terrorism are much closer friends than one can initially suppose: Thierry Meyssan, in an appendix to *The Terrible Imposture*, shows the facsimiles of the so-called "Operation Northwoods" when, in the early '60s, military North Americans wanted to organize terrorist operations in their own territory, killing North American citizens to present the invasion that was being prepared against Cuba as if it were in legitimate defense. Francis Ford Coppola's old films with Brando, De Niro and Pacino about the mafia look like pink movies compared to what reality seems to be. In the midst of all this, there remains the great mystery of the attacks of September 11, 2001, and the Bush family, a clan that seems to mix public and private interests, and has no code when pursuing its interests. It is very strange that no judge in the United States has considered, among other things, the legality of George Bush Sr.'s advice to the Carlyle Group, after his time in the government, and having left an enormous amount of political contacts, to all level, everywhere. Nor has the legality of the fact that Dick Cheney in ten years successively been Secretary of Defense, president of the Halliburton oil company and vice president of the United States, been sufficiently questioned. Although it does not sound so strange, if you take into account that the Supreme Court of the United States seems to have a degree of addiction to the military financial oil industrial sector at least since the '80s, when Reagan and Bush appointed the majority of the current judges. A large number of authors, however, take this serious conflict of interest much further back in time. There are even those who point out that it is something inherent to the very type of corporate capitalism, where democracy is just an illusion, that has taken over the United States.

Studying the Bush clan can shed a lot of light on how the world really works, on the real news that does not always, rather rarely, coincide with that circulating in the mass media. As a detail, it is worth mentioning the case of Osama Bin Laden himself; His statements after September 11, 2001 were generally obtained, translated and reproduced by the Qatar-based Al Jazeera television channel.

It may not have been widely publicized that Al Jazeera is a kind of CNN "acclimated" to the Arab palate. It may also not be remembered that Qatar was the first country in the Persian Gulf to offer support to George W. Bush in his campaign against Iraq, which at the time motivated a threat from Saddam Hussein to "blow up"

Qatar, to its foundations. What was mentioned in the media about Osama Bin Laden's expressions came from Qatar and Al Jazeera... Regarding the attacks of September 11, 2001, as we have seen, Osama Bin Laden could have economic and policies to be the author of them. We have also analyzed how he also had personal reasons to take revenge on the Bush family. However, the fact that Bin Laden had many reasons to carry out the attacks does not necessarily mean that he committed them. As time passes and

Questions mentioned at the beginning of this chapter are being added, doubts are also growing regarding the authorship of the attacks. It could be the case that Osama has been chosen in advance as a "scapegoat", precisely due to the large number of motivations he could have had to carry out these acts, a factor that could constitute the ideal pretext to begin a true military crusade against several Arab countries. .

Perhaps all this helps explain why little, very little, is read in the newspapers about the history of the Bushes, even though one of them was president of the United States a decade ago, and another is now. Even though another one is governor of one of the most important states (Florida), and potentially presidential in just a few years. Who are the Bushes? Where do they come from? How do they access power so easily? That is the story that follows.

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Epigram.: "My senior year —at Yale University— joined Skull & Sones, a secret society. So secret, I can't say anything more".

George W, Bush, in his autobiography

A charge o keep, por George Bush y Karen Hughes,

Editorial William Morrow, 1999.

George W. Bush was born in the state of Connecticut in 1946. From the age of 2 and until his adolescence, he lived in the small town of Midland, in West Texas. In the United States, the term "Bushism" is often heard a lot. But "Bushism" does not have the same meaning as the ideological or personalist "isms" that usually abound in the politics of countries. "Bushism"—a very widespread concept today—does not refer to any type of policy, ideology or methodology of action. "Bushism" is the term that some harsh critics of George W. Bush have coined to try to refer to the president's frequent expressions, often hilarious, that usually go unnoticed in the mass media,

For example, when on September 29, 2000 in Michigan he expressed: "I know that human beings and fish can coexist peacefully"(2), George W. Bush, in the midst of his presidential campaign, was not outlining an ecological policy. When on December 2, 1999, in the middle of the Republican debate in New Hampshire, he was asked about his reading habits, he simply stated: "I read the newspaper." (2) When on May 5, 2000, he was asked about what What the budget looked like to him, he responded: "It's clearly a budget. It's full of numbers inside."(1) No one thought at that time whether George W. Bush considers telephone directories budgets. Sometimes, Bush's speech does not tend to be very coherent, such as when on February 3, 2001, when he was already president, and before the press in Washington DC, he expressed: "It is good to see so many friends here in the Rose Garden. This is our first event in this nice place, and it's appropriate that we talk about the policy that will affect people's lives in a positive way in such a nice, nice part of our national—really our national park system, my guess is what you want to call it." .* Many attribute these types of inconsistencies in speech to the problems that Bush himself admits to having had with alcohol, a disorder from which he would have emerged, in his words, thanks to the help of the evangelical pastor Billy Graham, who would have transformed him no less. than in a barnagain christian. The barnagain are often known for their religious fanaticism and for the abrupt change they say they experienced in a kind of mystical moment that changed their lives forever.

(1) Texto original; "I know the human being and fish can coexist peacefully". Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 29, 2000. fortunate Son, de J. H. Hatfield.)

(2)Original text' "I read the newspaper", in response to his reading habits. Republican Party debate in New Hampshire, 12/2/99. (Fortunate Son, by JH Hatfield.)

(3)Texto original: "it's dearly a budget. it's gol a lot of numbers in it."Reuters, 5/05/2000 (Fortunate Son, de J. H. Hatfield.)

(4) Texto original: "it's good to see so many friends here in the rose garden. This is our first event in this beautiful spot, and it's appropriate time to talk about policy that will affect people's lives in a positive way in such a beautiful, beautiful part of our national —really, our national park system, my guess is you would want to call it." Washington DC, 3/02/01. (Fortunate Son, de J. H.

Hatfield.)

In reference to this, years ago George W. Bush said he had moments of deep religious fervor. For example, when he recalled: "During the course of that weekend, Reverend Graham planted a mustard seed in my soul, a seed that grew and grew the next year. He showed me the way, and I began to walk. It was the beginning of a change in my life." (5) From the same time, before becoming governor of Texas, his expressions on the death penalty date: "I reverence life; my faith teaches that life is a gift from our creator. In a perfect world, life is given by God and only God can take it. I hope that one day our society will respect life, the entire spectrum of life, from unborn babies to the elderly." (6)

(5) See Bush Jr.'s unofficial biography. Fortunate Son, written by the late writer JH Hatfield, cited in bibliography.

(6) See the same work.

Who could have supposed, then, that the same person who makes these statements to the press was going to become in a couple of years the governor with the record for all-time death sentences in the United States? Bush seemed to enjoy every time someone in his state of Texas received the lethal injection. Of the more than 130 requests for clemency, not one death sentence was commuted. He did not even agree to postpone executions for periods of thirty days, as Texas state law authorized him to do. The death sentence appeals committees in the state of Texas invariably voted 18 to 0 to ratify the sentences, in which mainly blacks and Hispanics were murdered by the state itself. This attitude towards life and death, generally of people with limited economic resources who could not afford a good lawyer, probably in many cases "scapegoats" for crimes committed by other people, reached its paroxysm when a young woman sentenced to death, Karla Faye Tucker asked the television cameras for mercy, breaking down into tears, to which Bush responded after her death, laughing mockingly at the pleading way in which she asked for mercy. Regarding this, is there any doubt about what he meant by giving Malthus's work to Argentine President Kirchner?

Just as one might suspect about the "love of life" of George W. Bush (especially after what happened after September 11 in Afghanistan and Iraq), his expressions about his supposed "spiritual resurrection" fit the general rules of the law.

Bush has been a member of a secret society called Skull & Bones since he was a student at Yale University, like several of his immediate family members. We will refer to this secret society in detail later. But it is worth mentioning, regarding his expressions about Christianity, that in the initiation ceremony of the order of Skull & Bones, the person in question is placed naked in a coffin, a mock burial is performed, the which concludes with the person in question leaving the coffin and saying: I am born again. This ceremony is not

It is more than a symbol through which the new member of the sect swears fidelity to it above any other oath he takes in life... even if it is about swearing for the presidency of the Republic itself.

The pact of loyalty, then, is greater among the members of the group than with anyone who does not belong to it, and lasts for the rest of life. Perhaps George W. Bush expressed a kind of rather sinister play on words when he declared himself born again. It may be, but not in the Christian sense of the term. Secret societies, with generally occult characteristics, are totally at odds with the religious spirit and the ideology of democracy. Far, far away should be the somewhat romantic images that some readers may have about this type of society. Suffice it to say, as an example, to remember that it was a secret society called the "Black Hand" of Serbia, which, by assassinating Archduke Ferdinand Francis in Sarajevo, sparked the start of the First World War. Furthermore, there are authors specialized in the subject who point out the existence of a global network of secret societies.

Now, leaving aside the image of a devout Christian that George W. Bush wanted to give us, the truth is that his association with Bill and Graham, who is said to also be part of secret societies, allowed him to gain the support of several of the most influential and rich Protestant pastors known in the United States as televangelists: Pat Robertson, Jerry Falwell, etc., who have enormous influence over the North American electorate. Pat Robertson himself was a presidential candidate for the Republican Party, being an important competitor in several of the elections carried out by Ronald Reagan and George Bush Sr., to the point that both had to negotiate with him to gain access to the presidency as easily as possible.

The important thing is that the reader leaves behind the image that George W. Bush is simply a "crazy." He is not a religious fanatic capable of bringing his extremism to fight against Muslim infidels, but there are other powers behind him. Some details expressed in the previous chapter already give us the guideline in this regard.

If we look a little closer at the professional life of George W. Bush, we may have a better idea about this. We have already commented on the association with the Bin Laden family for the creation of the failed Arbusto Energy since 1977. By 1981, Arbusto Energy was in a very complicated financial situation. That's when a dark character named Philip Uzielli, owner of a Panamanian company called Executive Resources, buys 10% of Arbusto Energy for \$1 million. The strange thing about the case is that the book value of Arbusto Energy was US\$382,376. So Uzielli paid a million for what was worth only 38 thousand. Why did Uzielli do this? It is good to note that George Bush Sr. was already vice president of the United States, that he would have had contacts with Uzielli in the past, and that he himself would have worked in collaboration with the CIA during the so-called "Iran Contras" operation, through which the CIA organized a complicated financial mechanism through which weapons were provided to the fundamentalist Khomeini regime, a staunch enemy of the United States. With the fruit of this illegal sale of weapons to the Iranians, the terrorist bases that fought against the Sandinista government of Nicaragua were financed and armed. The contras, in turn, sent cocaine trafficking to the United States, in payment for the weapons. The drugs entered, among other places, through the Mena airport in Arkansas. Not in vain did the CIA baptize its headquarters in Langley, Virginia, with the name "George Bush", in honor of the father of the current American president.

Returning to George W. Bush's business, after the deal with Uzielli, his company was renamed Bush Exploration. The initial strategy was to issue debt bonds in the markets to quickly raise \$5 million, with the supposed objective of extracting oil in the state of Texas. But investors did not have much confidence in the operation and Bush and Uzielli initially only raised \$1.3 million. The successive balance sheets indicate, however, that in the entire life of Bush Exploration, investors contributed 47 million dollars and that they only obtained in return, in the form of distributed dividends, 1.5 million dollars. The only member of the company who made money was Bush. Uzielli lost a small fortune; However, in later reports he spoke highly of the vice president's son, who had gotten him into a disastrous business. When Bush Exploration reaches the edge of the abyss, two of his father's friends from his youth appear: William de Witt Jr. and Mercer Reynolds III, owners of the oil services company Spectrum 7, which merged with Bush's semi-bankrupt small oil company. George W. Bush signed a contract with both of them that was very beneficial to him personally. Not so for Spectrum 7, which in the second part of the '80s was already in such a delicate situation due to the drop in oil prices, as Bush Exploration had been before. In 1986, the Harken oil company absorbs the failing Spectrum 7, and Bush obtains a very juicy contract for which he is named president of the board of directors, receiving almost 20% of the shares and also monthly fees for undetermined services.

When Bush's father is named President of the Nation, Harken, which was a tiny company, obtains a mega contract in none other than Bahrain to extract oil from the waters of the Persian Gulf. The operation attracted attention because Harken had never before extracted a single drop of oil from the sea. A few years later, just before the first Gulf War and Harken reporting losses of \$23 million, George W. Bush sold his shares for about \$4 per share, and in just four weeks Harken's stock It collapses, becoming worth only one dollar. The operation raised suspicions, both that Bush had information about Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait later, and that he took advantage of his position in the company to sell his shares before the minority shareholders knew about the losses (insider trading). Although there was an investigation in this regard, it was conducted by... two friends of the father, who did not issue a conclusive opinion.

Bush's oilman days were over: four ventures, four failures. Despite this, George W. Bush had made a fortune. His partners, on the other hand, his various partners in the four companies, had lost almost everything. Bush had become a kind of financial black hole, a kind of magnet for other people's money. Dollar that was floating around, dollar that was captured. It happens that it had its great attraction for investors. He was known as a well-mannered, dapper person who dressed well and possessed a certain friendliness, despite his zero level of general culture. (He once responded to a question about Greece: "That will have to be resolved by the Greeks.")

But his greatest asset, undoubtedly, were the positions, contacts and relationships that his father had had. When the father leaves the presidency of the United States in January 1993 and becomes a director of the Carlyle Group, he gets his son a management position in a small airline catering company controlled by Carlyle. And it is the same old friends of the father, De Witty Reynolds III, who help him become an important partner of the Texas Rangers basketball team. Towards the mid-90s, another friend of the father, Tom Hicks (majority partner of the investment fund Hicks, Muse, Tate & Furst), invested no less than 250 million

dollars on the basketball team (of course, other people's money), which makes Bush 15 million dollars in one fell swoop.

At around fifty years old, that's all George W. Bush had done professionally. A miracle from heaven makes him governor of Texas in 1994, when unexpectedly, but with a lot of money in the campaign, he wins the elections. Six years later, he will leave Texas upon becoming president of the Nation under the following conditions:

- (a) under Bush, Texas ranked 50th (among the 50 American states) in per capita public spending on social programs;
- (b) one in three poor children did not have health coverage;
- (c) almost 40% of poor children and adults were in fair or poor health;
- (d) 61% of poor Texas families had problems getting food;
- (e) 17% of Texans lived below the poverty line;
- (f) one in three Texan children was poor, so Texas
It was among the seven worst states in the country in this matter;
- (g) Texas ranked fourth among teen states
pregnant women under 18;
- (h) only 22% of unemployed Texans received unemployment benefits;
- (i) Texas had a higher average than the nation in deaths due to child abuse with 1.8 deaths per 1,000 children per year, compared to a national average of 1.4;
- (j) the state ranked 49th in environmental spending;
- (k) Texas led the nation as the state with the most environmental pollution;
- (l) childhood asthma and pulmonary emphysema of the elderly with
Bush were growing at alarming rates;
- (m) Nearly 230,000 children in seven urban counties were at risk because schools were within two miles of industrial plants that emitted dangerous chemical waste.

Many may wonder, then, how Bush was able to be re-elected governor in 1998. He had as a favorable element the general economic context of stock market euphoria, declining national unemployment and increased consumption during the years of easy credit of the Clinton era. But Clinton was especially hated in the state of Texas, and the Democratic candidate who opposed Bush had the bad idea to declare that Clinton was his friend.

The American voter should not have been surprised that the Bush administration has focused all its efforts on

transform the United States into a police state (US Patriot Act, Homeland Security Department, Doctrine of Preventive Attack, etc.) and has left important economic issues aside. The main economic measure undertaken by Bush was the reduction of taxes on corporate dividends, in order to prevent a large stock market crash, something that was foreseen between 2001 and 2002. It was a reduction in taxes on the rich. In 2003, despite a certain stock market recovery towards the middle of the year, unemployment has returned to high levels and the fiscal and balance of payments "twin deficits" are at very large levels (4% and 5% of the GDP of the United States). United States, respectively), which clearly speaks of the artificiality of any possible reactivation and of very serious limitations to growth in the short and medium term in the United States.

But there is something else, which is not usually talked about, that may help explain not only Bush's re-election as governor of Texas but also his current presidential position, despite his dismal record, and why he still maintains an important degree of popularity, especially in southern states. It happens that it is common to currently observe in the southern states of the United States a racist mentality, with great contempt for ethnic minorities.

The Texan upper and middle class, and the southern class in general, are largely enrolled in this type of movements, as if the civil war had not happened. Otherwise, it cannot be understood that Bush has congratulated in a letter to Michael Grisson, a prominent member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who in his book *Southern by the Grace of God* expresses that the white race is superior in intelligence, respect for the law, sexual continence, academic performance and resistance to disease.

Bush's racist streak is even clearer if one takes into account that his congratulatory Grisson also expressed that "no one can doubt the effectiveness of the original Ku Klux Klan. The KKK did enormous work among the poor." Bush congratulated him by letter in 1996. And once in office he appointed the underhanded racists John Ashcroft and Gale Norton as none other than National Attorney General and Secretary of the Interior. Both had expressed that the North American Civil War was nothing more than a simple conflict between states, forgetting that it broke out because the South refused to abolish slavery.

George W. Bush's fluent command of the Spanish language should not be attributed, then, to a cosmopolitan desire to know and communicate with peoples other than the Anglo-American elite that he represents, but rather to the need to eventually be able to do good business without translators or witnesses. annoying. There are many witnesses who remember the close friendship, which even led to mutual visits, between members of the Bush clan and members of the Salinas clan. The reader should not forget that while Bush Sr. was president of the republic, he made "friends" in many Latin American countries. Not only Menem, in Argentina. Also Carlos Salinas de Gortari in Mexico, whose brother Raúl is accused of money laundering and drug trafficking for hundreds of millions of dollars.

The easy life that George W. Bush had, earning millions

at the same rate that his companies were losing, it cannot be explained if one does not know the life of the father: George Herbert Walker Bush. Let's let George W. Bush rest by also remembering that when he was asked about the value of the Bible, he responded that it was "a very good policy manual." We will quote a couple more "bushisms", this time not so funny, but rather more sinister: "I will have my Secretary of the Treasury in contact with the financial centers, not

only here, also at home" (Boston, October 3, 2000); "Natural gas is hemispheric. "I like to call it hemispherical of nature, because it is a product that we can find in our neighborhoods"

(Austin, Texas, December 20, 2000). The United States has little natural gas (only 3% of world reserves). Will Bush consider gas-rich countries his neighborhood? If we remember that George W. Bush himself called the former Argentine minister Terragno at the beginning of 1989, lobbying in favor of the failed Enron to be awarded a gas pipeline in Argentina (something he later achieved with Menem), there is not much more what to add...

Poppy

George Herbert Walker Bush, president of the United States between January 1989 and January 1993, was born in June 1924, on the opposite end of Texas: Massachusetts, the place where the most ancient aristocracy of North American families come from. Although he always tried to relativize his origin, Bush spent his childhood surrounded by maids, servants, drivers and valets. It turns out that the marriage of his parents (Prescott Bush and Dorothy Walker) had united two lineages that combined financial power, excellent relationships in the North American business elite and even... supposed royal blood. Some Bush biographers traced his family tree back to the 13th century and made him a direct descendant of the English kings of that time. The truth is that he is a very distant cousin of Queen Elizabeth II of England, and that among his ancestors is one of the darkest presidents of the United States: Franklin Pierce. This custom of carrying out marriages between rich and aristocratic lineages is also followed by GHW Bush ("Poppy" - "daddy" -, for his mother, a nickname he would carry throughout his life), who marries, as it could not be otherwise, with a distant relative of his: Barbara Pierce.

Bush is baptized in the Episcopalian rite of Protestantism. Episcopalian religion is characteristic of the American aristocratic elite. Hardly anyone in the United States is

Episcopalian. Only a few rich people—the richest—with blue blood.

The Episcopalian creed is the North American branch of Anglicanism. Anglicanism, in turn, is a schism of the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church, formed as such when, around the 16th century, the Pope refused to approve one of the famous divorces of King Henry VIII of England and, therefore, the latter decides to break with Rome and name himself "Pope" for the English. Anglicans—and therefore Episcopalians—believe that the monarch of England—represented by the Bishop of Canterbury—is the highest religious authority in the world. Let the English believe that, come and go. But that the richest, most opulent, aristocratic families in the United States, those who decide the most important political issues in the world, do it is a complete contradiction.

Didn't the United States decide to become independent from England at the end of the 18th century supposedly because of some confusing episodes with some bags full of tea? Why do the American business elite still believe that the king of England is some kind of "Pope" on earth? Good question.

"Poppy", which curiously in English also means poppy, the flower from which the opium used to make heroin is extracted, received his education at the same Andover school as his father, and to which he would later send his children. Of course, he also attended the elitist Yale University and was a member of the secret society —

as his father Prescott had also been—Skull & Bones. Unlike his son George W. (nicknamed "Dubya"(7)), he never publicly acknowledged belonging to that secret society. Bush Sr. was no fool. I knew that the Skull & Bones issue could become a scandal of proportions. Without going any further

Far away, if today the United States is allegedly dominated by the Republican and Democratic parties, it is only because around 1830 there was such popular pressure against the secret societies that many of them had to come to light, a factor that ultimately determined the end of the "single party", just as the democratic republican party was, after the fall of the federalist party, an absolute monopolist of North American politics before 1830, the year around which a secret plot was discovered.

(7) Nicknamed because of the way the letter W is pronounced in Texas. In turn, the W, which comes from the surname Walker, is related to the homonymous dynasty, one of whose members, William Walker, a terrible filibuster of the 19th century who tried to annex Central America to the racist South and enslave its people, would be a distant relative. of Bush.

Skull & Bones also owes its origin to those distant and forgotten events in history that historical manuals no longer even include. It was founded in 1833 at Yale University, to supplant, in a hidden way, the secret societies (such as Phi Beta Kappa) that due to popular pressure had to come to light. Secret societies are secret precisely because they have secret agendas, secret plans, and "Nash-style" internal structures, in the sense that their members never prioritize their individual interests over those of the group. It is therefore understandable that Bush Sr. has maintained extreme caution on this issue and that Bush Jr.'s statement in his autobiography mentioned in the epigraph to this chapter can perhaps be explained as the most astonishing of all his "Bushisms." Secret societies are

incompatible with democracy. If their purposes were democratic, they would not need to be secret societies. Secrecy induces

think not only about motivations that go against those of the people, but also about the possibility that its members carry out crimes to achieve their objectives, as we have already mentioned.

Secret society rituals often include a wide variety of occult components (and Skull & Bones is no exception) for several reasons. The initiate is mentally prepared so as not to have to fear evil and, if necessary, to be able to practice it in cold blood. At the same time, rituals eliminate the possibility of curious witnesses interfering with plans. Those are some of the practical purposes of the rituals of secret societies like Skull & Bones. All this should not attract too much attention if one takes into account that in the United States there existed one of the most numerous, violent (although not dangerous) secret societies: the Ku Klux Klan. The United States is perhaps the only country in the world in which it can be considered normal that news about secret societies (we are referring here to the Ku Klux Klan) can be widely disseminated in the media, with photographs and all.

But let's go back to "Poppy"—nicknamed by his mother, because he had the same name as his maternal grandfather: George Herbert Walker. His first known public performance was in World War II. He had to serve as an aviator, more specifically a pilot, in the war against Japan. The truth is that the tragic fate that the Bushes and the Bin Ladens have with the planes could have originated in a sad episode in which Bush Sr. was not only an innocent witness. Bush Sr. was flying over the seas of Japan when his Avenger was damaged by Japanese artillery. Bush personally piloted the aircraft, which was naturally prepared to land on water and allow an orderly descent of all its occupants.

However, what happened, as reported by witnesses from neighboring planes, is that Bush Sr. did not try to land, but rather parachuted, leaving the other occupants inside the ship, making him the only survivor of the tragic episode. Years later, when Bush Sr. began to be a public figure

relevant, he begins to give a somewhat rosy version of this episode, something that caught the attention of several former comrades in arms who contacted him to ask him not to distort the facts.

Bush Sr. did not do it, and as a result, when he ran for President of the Nation, several of his ex-comrades, outraged, began to tell the truth to the press. Bush Sr., unlike his father Prescott, who ran several of his father-in-law Walker's companies, disliked the world of finance and was attracted, instead, to the way in which the Rockefeller clan had "amassed" his fortune: oil. If the reader or any ordinary person, even if he or she has made significant capital, were to invest in the oil area, he or she would very quickly be dissuaded from sticking his or her nose elsewhere. With the Bush clan (both "Poppy", the father, and "Dubya", the son) this did not happen.

The Walker clan had been doing business with Soviet oil since the '20s, and old George Herbert Walker, grandfather of "Poppy", was able to do this thanks to his close relationship with the Rockefeller and Harriman clans, as we will see later. . Hence, it was never frowned upon among the elite, but quite the opposite, that the Bushes poked their noses into an area that was not directly theirs, and was strategically key. Furthermore, the Bushes had no way of being more than small businessmen in that area.

In his ill-fated oil career, Bush Jr. had obtained not only the help of relatives, but also that of Swiss banks allegedly closely related to none other than the Rothschild clan, which, as we remember, is the family that financed the North American elite so that monopolize the economic areas considered key. So the Union of Swiss Banks (UBS) had financed the purchase of Spectrum 7 by Harken and, to "take a closer look" at the deal, had kept 10% of Harken. In the case of Bush Sr., the help came directly from the mother's family, and it was in this way that Bush Sr. decided in the '50s to settle in Texas to explore and extract oil, after a very brief stint as a paid employee. of an oil services company. It was common, after the Second World War, for Anglo-American patrician families, called the "liberal establishment", to send children and grandchildren to regions of the United States that the brains of these clans considered would be very prosperous areas in a short time. Therefore, Bush's trip to settle in Texas should not be seen as an individual adventure but as one piece, one more cog, of a family strategy.

With family money, Bush partners with the Liedtke brothers, with whom he founded Zapata Oil, in honor of the film Viva Zapata, starring Marion Brando. Pay attention to this: they chose that name taking into account that no one knew very well whether Emiliano Zapata had been a hero of the republic or a bandit. Bush Sr. soon became a millionaire with this oil venture.

But at the end of the '50s, the last large deposits were being discovered in Texas, before the definitive decline of the Texas state in crude oil production. Therefore, although a millionaire, Bush does not increase his fortune exponentially. The increasingly difficult exploitation of oil in Texas—which should have, and did not, dissuade Bush Jr. from getting into that business—caused some friction between Bush and his partners, which were nevertheless resolved amicably. This time, as far as we know, no plane went down. The Liedtkes stayed with Zapata Oil and Bush stayed with Zapata Offshore, a company whose objective was to extract oil from the Texas coast, the Caribbean and its islands.

We are talking about the beginning of the '60s, when the failed CIA invasion of Cuba called the Bay of Pigs took place.

It is worth remembering that, not by chance, the internal code name of the operation within the CIA, of which Bush would be director some 15 years later, was "Operation Viva Zapata." The ships with which the invasion was carried out were called Zapata, Bárbara (name of

Bush Sr.'s wife) and Houston, at that time, the city where the Bush family resided.

A powerful detail is that in this failed operation, perhaps destined in advance to fail by the CIA itself, according to some speculate, in order to be able to blame President John F. Kennedy, the director of the CIA who would be expelled from that position had a vital participation. position by Kennedy a few months before he died: Allen Dulles.

Dulles, as we will see later, had been a great friend of Prescott Bush for many years, who did not have breakfast in bed every day with his wife Dorothy, but in a bar with Dulles.

Bush Sr. never admitted having been a member of the CIA before assuming its leadership during the presidency of Gerald Ford. However, the routine declassification of confidential information carried out by North American organizations (now suspended by Bush Jr.) has caused a curious paper, signed by none other than J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI for almost forty years, to see the light. The memo dates from November 29, 1963, just a week after Kennedy's assassination. In it, Hoover points out that oral information about the Kennedy assassination was given to Mr. George Bush, a member of the CIA. Bush defended himself by saying that it was a homonym, which truly existed. When consulted the namesake, he stated that he had no idea what it was about.

Continuing with reference to the Kennedy issue, Bush Sr. would have been in contact with anti-Castro Cuban groups before Kennedy's assassination. It should be remembered in this regard that within the vast range of conspiracy theories about said crime, some of the most reliable point to the presence of anti-Castro Cubans in the conspiracy. Did you have contact with Bush Sr.? As you will remember, the official thesis about the Kennedy assassination pointed out the existence of a single and solitary shooter: Lee Harvey Oswald.

Well, the person in charge of supervising Oswald before Kennedy's assassination was a certain George De Mohrenschildt, who was a CIA agent and had been a Russian count. De Mohrenschildt died in very dark circumstances when he was about to provide more information about Oswald, his previous stay in Mexico and Kennedy's death. Among other notes, the following inscription was found in his personal phone book: "Bush, George HW (Poppy) 1412 W. Ohio also Zapata Petroleum Midland" and the telephone number "46355." There can be little doubt that Bush was at least a solid CIA contact, as well as an oil businessman, at the time of Kennedy's death.

There is another unknown, a "link" between Kennedy's death and the Watergate scandal that was sweeping the Nixon administration. Among some of the recordings, Nixon is heard very nervous, referring several times to the "Texans", the "Cubans" and the "Bay of Pigs affair", in reference to Kennedy's death. It is a factor that has opened enormous speculation (although not in the mass media) about the number of former presidents after the crime who participated in it or helped cover it up.

But if we remember that the CIA headquarters has been called "George Bush" for several years and with Bush Sr. himself alive, we must take into account that it is very difficult for an organization like the CIA to grant such an honor to a director who lasted only one year in his position and that he had not previously served for the Agency, as Bush declares, without other important factors that we do not know.

In the Warren Commission, in charge of officially investigating Kennedy's crime, Prescott Bush's old friend took active part: Alien Dulles, head of the CIA expelled by Kennedy.

Dulles had said goodbye to Kennedy with a single word, calling him "traitor." And now it turns out that Dulles, Prescott's friend in daily contact, was investigating who had assassinated Kennedy.

Returning to "Poppy", many years later, when he already enjoyed more power, he ordered the destruction of all the accounting information of his company Zapata Offshore, between the years 1960 and 1966. But at that time, this still did not worry him. He decided to start his political career in 1964 to enter the Senate. To do this, he assumes radical far-right positions, which are not popular with the people, and is defeated. Around 1966, he decided to adapt his speech, which he moderated, showing himself far from the ultra-rightism of 1964. He tried again to win a seat in the Senate, and lost again. After that he managed to occupy a deputy seat. It is striking that, despite Bush's political obscurity, Richard Nixon summoned him during his first administration to be nothing less than ambassador to the United Nations under the direct supervision of Henry Kissinger. Someone might wonder why Nixon chose a very unpopular politician, with extremely changing political ideas, very accommodating, for a position of such importance, in the face of a world panorama that was especially conflictive after the events experienced in the Middle East in the decade. from 60. The answer is simple: belonging to Skull & Bones has its privileges.

While he is ambassador to the United Nations, Bush Sr. establishes a large number of ties and relationships with ambassadors and leaders from all countries in the world, thus generating, for himself, a network of very important contacts. Especially interesting are those that he cultivated with the People's Republic of China. It was while Bush was ambassador to the United Nations that the United States "let go of the hand" of its unconditional ally, Taiwan, and accepted Mao Tsetung's condition that People's China would enter the United Nations Security Council only if it was the the only Chinese Republic present in that organization. In Nixon's second presidency, with the Watergate scandal already uncovered (uncovered?), Nixon entrusts Bush with a key position; head of the Republican Party Committee.

This occurs no less than at a time when the party's collaboration to clarify the espionage scandal in which Nixon had gotten involved was essential. During those years, Bush developed a dark and secret task. Some key witnesses in the Watergate affair were never able to testify everything they knew: they died earlier from strange heart attacks.

After trying in vain to occupy the vice presidency, due to the scandalous resignation of Nixon's vice president due to ties with the mafia, Bush is assigned as ambassador in Beijing. At that time, Bush's popularity among his political peers in Congress was so low, because of his involvement in the Watergate affair, that he had to be sent as far away as possible, without seeking congressional approval. The only embassy that did not require parliamentary agreements was that of Beijing. There he formed excellent ties with the main officials of Mao's communist regime. He works for Kissinger and prepares Nixon's visit to Beijing. The good "friends" with the communists were not only due to a mere diplomatic issue or a strategic issue. The Anglo-American elite, although preaching free enterprise and individualism, was always secretly in favor of a rare type of socialism. We will explain this later

When Gerald Ford replaces Nixon, he calls Bush and offers him the position of director of the CIA. Bush carried out a major reorganization of the

herself, naming a large number of friends in that organization.

During the short year that Bush headed the CIA, a series of strange episodes occurred. Among them, the untimely resignation of the British Prime Minister, whom the CIA accused of being a spy for the Soviets. This fact would have been the palate of the powerful Rothschild clan, which had been doing everything possible to get the Labor Party's Harold Wilson to leave his position in England. The ground was being prepared for the rise of Margaret Thatcher. Additionally, Decree 11,905 was approved, which authorized the CIA to conduct counterintelligence operations within the United States. As a consequence, one of the few terrorist attacks occurred, at that time, within the United States, when in Washington DC the car of the former Chilean chancellor of the Allende regime: Orlando Letelier was blown up.

In that year, 1975, there was a general climate in the United States of great distrust towards intelligence agencies. He mainly addressed the CIA and the FBI. Ford, sensing this climate, decided to create a parliamentary commission to examine the intelligence agencies. But in reality it is doubtful whether he really wanted to investigate. The Warren Commission had already buried the investigation into Kennedy's assassination, making the population believe that it had been the work of a "loose madman." Now Ford placed the CIA and FBI investigation in the hands of none other than Nelson Rockefeller. So much so that this commission was baptized "Rockefeller Commission." When Ford loses the election to Carter, Bush enters a short period of darkness about which very little is known. To the public he remained unknown. But he had accumulated absolutely "key" positions. He had made many friends in a huge number of countries in the world in management positions, he had put his people in the CIA, he was a man of absolute trust in the most powerful business clans in the United States. This is how he launches his campaign for president of the Nation. However, he lost the internal party elections of 1980 to Ronald Reagan, who selected him as his candidate for vice president, much to his chagrin, for several reasons: first, because of the enormous network of contacts that Bush had; second, because a declaration by Bush came out of Reagan's mouth to the effect that the United States was in a position to win a nuclear war, and third, the pressures from the elite were listened to by Reagan. Especially since his future CIA director (and former agent of the agency), William Casey, became his campaign manager.

As soon as the Reagan administration began, Bush obtained for himself some of the very important powers in matters of security and foreign relations, such as joining the strategic National Security Council, and placing several of his friends, or very similar co-religionists, such as James Baker III, Caspar Weinberger, John Poindexter and William Casey, in key areas of government. Reagan was already close to being an octogenarian, he did not have much of his "own troop" to occupy the highest positions in the administration, he had to take a nap every day to be able to carry out tasks in the afternoon, and they even had to script almost all of his public appearances. . A president with those characteristics —

No matter how fanatically right-wing his speech was, he could be easy prey for an ambitious vice president like Bush. But even so, it seems that this was not enough.

In 1981, the United States suffered the second attempt on the life of a president in just 17 years. An unknown young man, John Hinckley Jr., nearly shot him dead. The episode was soon used by Bush to displace his archenemy from the Reagan administration, General Alexander Haig, and take over the Reagan government with his own people. The curious thing is that he could have done this despite the fact that a short time later he began to know

that John Hinckley Jr. was a friend of one of Bush's sons: Neil Bush. Not only did they know each other, but they had participated in birthday parties together and it had also begun to be pointed out that Hinckley Jr. had possibly been "recruited" by the CIA, which had even brainwashed him (8).

(8) Remember that Robert Kennedy's assassin in 1968, Sirhan Sirhan, would have shot Kennedy under hypnosis and that the CIA had been secretly developing the MKUltra project, mind control, for a long time.

One of the worst scandals during Jimmy Carter's presidency was the taking of hostages at the American embassy in Tehran. Carter did not know how to handle the situation, and the embassy staff were not released, although time passed, and there were fears for their lives. Khomeini was not playing when he threatened to put a few dozen Americans to death. As the election approached, Carter was on the verge of securing the release of all the hostages. Obviously, Khomeini preferred a bad name (Carter) to the right-wingism of Reagan and Bush. It would have been under these circumstances that forty days before the elections, Bush and a few friends met secretly in Paris with Khomeini's emissaries to ask him to delay the handover of the hostages until after the elections. In exchange for the "favor," Bush promised weapons and cash to the enemy. The hostages were only released on the same day that Reagan and Bush were sworn in. The chronicles indicate that the unexpected deaths of the Portuguese Prime Minister Sá Carneiro and his Minister of Defense, due to the crash of a plane a short time later, were due to the fact that the latter was too aware of these negotiations, and it was feared that he would speak on the subject at the UN. Portugal was a country targeted to triangulate weapons in the operation. Sá Carneiro would have made the mistake of getting on the plane at the last minute in which his Minister of Defense was planned to fly—and die.

Reagan did not die, but he was greatly weakened. During Reagan's two terms, Bush wielded far more influence than any other American vice president of the 20th century. The so-called "Iran Contras" operation, through which the CIA provided weapons to the enemy Iran to sustain the war with Iraq, would have been planned by Bush and his people based on the fluid contacts that Bush and his people would have had. since the so-called operation "October Surprise". The issue was truly scandalous, not only because the enemy was armed to the teeth but also because shortly after it was decided to allocate the funds from the sale of weapons to create terrorist bases in Nicaragua to fight against the Sandinista government that had overthrown Somoza. Shortly after, the operation would be completed with the shipment of cocaine to the United States.

Many times terrorism is located in countries with supposedly political flags that are nothing more than a "smoke screen" to cover the covert protection that terrorists give to drug traffickers.

The exponential growth in drug money laundering also dates back to this era, during which a process of economic concentration was also generated through various financial mechanisms that caused the North American economy to become much more oligopolistic. Also dating from this time is the launch by Bush himself of the "total war on drugs" media campaign. From that moment on, drug trafficking would become the most flourishing industry in the world. In 1988 Bush became President of the Nation. During his mandate, exceptional political events occur: the Berlin Wall falls, the Soviet Union disintegrates, the UN goes to war with Iraq and the remembered events of Tiananmen take place in Beijing. When in

1993 Bush leaves the presidency, the world was different. In just four years, the world had changed at an unknown pace, as the United States was governed for the first time by a former CIA director.

There were many scandals that threatened to be uncovered at the end of the Bush administration: the BCCI case, the "Iran Contras" operation, etc., etc. Furthermore, the ill-timed fraudulent bankruptcy of a huge number of small banks (including, notably, Silverado Savings and Loans, run by Neil Bush) threatened to add fuel to the fire(10). For the North American elite, it was then a blessing from heaven that a billionaire staunch enemy of Bush, Ross Perot, ran for president, taking votes away from Bush Sr. and producing the rise of Bill Clinton in 1993.

(10) With extreme skill, Bush Sr. maneuvered in such a way that the press transformed the scandal of the small failed banks called Savings & Loans into a parliamentary and state scandal that the media baptized "Keating 5" and that involved some of his personal enemies, such as California Senator Alan Cranston. Many front-line politicians were stained.

The press, however, said very little about Neil Bush's involvement in the bankruptcy of Silverado Savings & Loans.

During the Clinton years, Bush Sr. was not inactive. Not only did he help manage the Carlyle Group, but he also carried out an uninterrupted campaign in favor of the Moon sect, a group that seeks the establishment of a single world religion, which was repeatedly accused of drug laundering, which has close ties with the Anglo-American elite. and that concentrates a large amount of media in its power. Among them, none other than the United Press International (UPI) agency.

Prescott ("Gampy"), Hitler's Partner

"Poppy's" father was named Prescott Sheldon Bush. Like his descendants later, he was a member of Skill & Bones, a society in which he had come into contact with members of the Harriman and Rockefeller families, who were also educated at Yale. He married Dorothy Walker, the daughter of wealthy businessman George Herbert Walker. From that marriage not only were several children born, but also large businesses in common between the Bush clan and the Walker clan, of course, always under the protection of the Harriman and Rockefeller clans.

On October 20, 1942, ten months after the United States declared war on Japan and Hitler, President Roosevelt ordered the seizure of the shares of the Union Banking Corporation (UBC), under the accusation that the UBC directly financed to Hitler and that several prominent Nazis were shareholders, Prescott Bush was a shareholder and director of the UBC. The issue is especially relevant, given that upon taking office in 1933, Hitler had defaulted on the German foreign debt, contracted, to a large extent, as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. Therefore, international credit to Nazi Germany was cut off. The Harriman family and their partner Prescott Bush carried out the arrangements on Wall Street so that, through Franz Thyssen and Friedrich Flich, a great friend of Himmler and direct financier of the "black shirts", that is, the SS, and the assault troops (the SA), Hitler could access a certain level of international credit, without which he would not have been able to obtain the necessary foreign currency to pay for the imports that he needed to carry out his arms race in order to enter the war.

On October 28, 1942, Roosevelt ordered the seizure of the shares of two North American companies that helped arm Hitler: the Holland American Trading Corporation and the Seamless Equipment Corporation. Both companies were organized and run by the bank run by Bush and owned by the Harrimans. On November 8, 1942, while fierce fighting was taking place in Africa, near Algiers, where thousands of Americans were dying, President Roosevelt ordered the seizure of the shares of the Silesian American Corporation, directed for many years by Prescott Bush and his father-in-law George Walker. The four seizures were made under the "Trading with the Enemy Act."

The close collaboration with the Hitler regime of current President George W. Bush's (Dubya) grandfather and great-grandfather—through two different lineages—dates long before Hitler's own rise to power. The Harrimans, Prescott Bush, and George Walker had not only established ties with Hitler, but also with Mussolini. Hitler, through the association with Germán Steel, was supplied, among many other materials, specifically with 50.8% of the steel to generate the war material of the Third Reich, with 45.5% of the pipes that Germany needed. Nazi, and 35% of the explosives with which Hitler would massacre his enemies. Any German who had a prominent card from Hitler's National Socialist Party (NSDAP) could enjoy a free trip on another Bush and Walker company: the Hamburg Amerika Line, a company that had a trade monopoly between the United States and Hitler's Germany. and that he had done Hitler an enormous favor in 1932 when the failing Weimar Republic was preparing a last, failed attempt to prevent Hitler's accession to power. The Weimar government was going to order the disbandment of Hitler's private armies. The Hamburg Amerika Line purchased and distributed propaganda against the Weimar government for attempting a last-minute attack on Hitler. But the great support for the Nazis is not the only thing that may be curious. It is necessary to take into account that it would have been much more difficult for Hitler and Stalin to war against each other, if the Harriman Bush Walker tandem had not, on the one hand, armed Hitler to the teeth and, on the other, provided fuel to the Russian troops. . The Walker family, since the 1920s, extracted oil from Baku (Azerbaijan) and sold it to the Red Army.

All this information may catch the reader's attention.

Should not. Before and during World War II, Standard Oil, run by the Rockefeller family, had a joint venture with the powerful German chemical company IG Farben. Many of the joint plants of Standard Oil and IG Farben were located in the vicinity of Hitler's concentration camps such as Auschwitz, from which slave labor was supplied, with which a wide range of chemical products were manufactured, among which was the lethal Cyclon B gas, widely used in concentration camps to massacre the slave workers who manufactured it. The fact that at the end of the Second World War a huge number of German cities were in ruins did not prevent American troops from being as careful as possible when it came to bombing areas near the chemical plants jointly owned by IG Farben and Standard Oil. Germany was in ruins in 1945, but those chemical plants were intact.

The reader can now understand a little more why the past is not usually remembered, why the "official history" is so far from the truth. Now we know a little more, too, about why the Bushes are the way they are. None of this is said in the brief biography.

which appears on the official website of the North American Congress, where Prescott ("Gampy") Bush held his senatorial seat towards the end of the '60s for the state of Connecticut. Nor in the recent "official" biography that appeared almost simultaneously with the invasion of Iraq, entitled Duty, honor, country. The life and legacy of Prescott Bush, written by Mickey Herskowitz, in which the facts are "washed" and blurred. On the other hand, you can see photographs of tender children selling orangeade for three cents a glass, with a sign that

reza:

"Help Send 'Gampy' to Washington" to help your campaign.

All this information about the grandfather and great-grandfather of the current American president naturally draws attention.

But the atmosphere before World War II within elite states
United especially inside the
States, Anglo-American, was quite different from what the press today makes us think. Suffice it to cite some examples:

(a) When George Bush Sr. was elected vice president in 1980, he appointed a mysterious man, William Farish III, to manage all of his assets. The association between the Bushes and the Farish dates back to before World War II, when William Farish I headed the cartel in the United States formed between Standard Oil of New Jersey (today Exxon) and Hitler's IG Farben. It was this joint company that opened the Auschwitz concentration camp on June 14, 1940 in order to produce synthetic rubber and coal naphtha. When this information began to leak to the press at that time, the North American Congress conducted an investigation. If it had gone to its final consequences, it would probably have caused unreturnable damage to the Rockefeller clan. However, the investigation came to a halt with the fall of Standard Oil's chief executive, William Farish 1.

(b) Shell Oil, whose principal owner is the British royal crown, also helped Hitler's rise to power through arrangements by its powerful director Deterding with the governor of the Bank of England, Montagu Norman.

(c) Between August 21 and 23, 1932, the Third World Eugenics Congress was held at the American Museum of Natural History in New York ("eugenics" is a term that replaces the expression "racial hygiene", to that sounds less loud). The event was held despite strong opposition from African Americans. The procedures for the congress to take place were financed by members of the Harriman family, who had been donating funds since 1910 to generate a racial scientific movement, to the point of building the Department of Eugenic Information, as a branch of a laboratory based in London. George Herbert ("Bert") Walker, great-grandfather of George W.

Bush used to escort the Harrimans to horse races, during which, along with members of the Bushes and Farishes, they often discussed how horses and humans should be genetically mixed.

(d) W. Averell Harriman personally arranged with the Hamburg Amerika Line, run by the Walkers and the Bushes, to transport Nazi ideologues from Germany to New York for that congress. Among these "scientists" was dispatched Hitler's main racist ideologue, the psychiatrist Ernst Rüdin, who in Berlin had been carrying out racial research financed by the Rockefeller clan. In order to have an adequate idea of Rüdin's "pedigree", it is worth remembering that at a meeting of scientists in Munich in

1928 he had titled his lecture "Mental Aberrations and Racial Hygiene." Rüdin had already led the German delegation to the Mental Hygiene Congress held in Washington DC in 1930.

(e) This racist movement, present both in Germany and in the Anglo-American elite, based its actions on three points: the sterilization of mental patients "through the formation of mental hygiene societies", the execution of the insane, criminals and terminally ill (euthanasia societies), and racial purification by preventing births to parents of inferior races (birth control societies). As you can see, Hitler was not alone in his racist campaign. He was accompanied by some of the richest clans in the world.

(f) Heinrich Himmler, top leader of the Nazi SS, received funds in a special Standard Oil account managed by the British-American banker Kurt von Schroeder. That financing would have continued well into 1944, when the SS was in charge of supervising the mass massacres at Auschwitz (where the Standard Oil factory was located. G. Farben) and other death camps. After the war, Allied interrogators received information that these contributions came from Standard Oil corporate funds. This scandal at the time caused the fall of Farish I, although nothing happened to John D.

Rockefeller II. The friendship and collaboration between the clans would continue through the generations, as demonstrated by Bush Sr.'s trust in William Farish III.

(g) After World War II, the eugenics movement restarted in the United States in 1946, in North Carolina. There the Gray family, main owner of RJ Reynolds Tobacco, through contacts with the British crown, founded a medical school in Winston Salem. There Dr. Clarence Gamble, heir to Procter & Gamble, would carry out an experiment between 1946 and 1947. The experiment consisted of taking an intelligence test to all children enrolled in the Winston Salem school district. Those children whose test did not give the minimum expected were surgically sterilized.

(h) In 1950 and 1951, John Foster Dulles (brother of the aforementioned Alien Dulles), then head of the Rockefeller Foundation, took John D. Rockefeller III on a series of world tours, the focus of which was the need to stop expansion of non-white populations. In November 1952, Dulles and Rockefeller founded the Population Council, with tens of millions of dollars from the Rockefeller family. It is at this time that the American Eugenic Society quietly leaves, due to the bad publicity that the "Hitler affair" had received, its headquarters at Yale University to move to the Population Council. At the same time, the International Planned Parenthood Federation is founded in London in the

offices of the British Eugenic Society.

Perhaps now it can be better explained why, twenty years before becoming president of the Nation, George Bush Sr. put two racist professors in charge of the Republican Task Force on Earth, Resources and Population. It so happened (coincidence?) that Bush Sr. was the head of that committee in the Chamber of Deputies. It was Bush Sr. himself who, on August 5, 1969, gave a debate before the entire United States House of Representatives on the threat posed by the higher birth rate of black babies.

Much less should it draw our attention, then, when we are told the old anecdote - real - about how old Prescott

Bush, in his final year at Yale, as a prominent member of Skull & Bones, led a nighttime raid on an Apache cemetery with the goal of desecrating the corpse of Chief Geronimo and stealing his skull as a trophy for Skull & Bones, which he accomplished. Many years later, when the few Apaches who survive today in the United States made the claim for the return of Geronimo's head, Prescott Bush deceived them again: he gave them the skull of a child. It is not known how he obtained it.(1)

If the Anglo-American elite, deeply racist, managed to achieve no less than two members of the Bush clan (no less racist) to become president of the only world superpower with only eight years of difference, it is obvious that the control they exercise over the North American political apparatus is huge. It cost Bush Jr. almost nothing to raise \$60 million for his campaign.

He did it in a couple of weeks. The elite that controls oil, banking, weapons and medicinal laboratories also has a decisive influence on the Republican and Democratic parties.

While the Rockefellers exercised—and exercise—a decisive influence on the Republican Party, the Harrimans have exerted an overwhelming influence on the Democratic Party for almost the entire 20th century, to the point that no one became president of the United States from this party without have a photo with a Harriman, especially with W. Averell Harriman, the all-powerful diplomat who helped shape the Cold War world after the fall of Hitler.

Obviously, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, the Mellons, the Morgans, the Du Ponts and the European Rothschilds are very friendly with each other. Sometimes the Rockefellers and the Harrimans decide to exchange the political parties they influence, giving a feeling of family multipartyism. Perhaps that is why John D. Rockefeller IV is a Maryland state senator for the Democratic Party and controls the budget for medical laboratory research.

If things are like this, then how could it happen that Bill Clinton became president of the United States and delayed the Iraq campaign for eight years?

Clinton, the partner of silence

The Iran Contras operation was probably one of the most gigantic illegal covert operations ever carried out. It required moving enormous quantities of weapons between countries to make the Iran-Iraq war and terrorism in Nicaragua possible.

He mobilized enormous amounts of money paid by Iranian oil to be able to acquire these weapons and numerous CIA agents.

He corrupted internal structures in Israel and Honduras, countries that served as intermediaries to introduce weapons into Iran and Nicaragua, respectively. He provided the CIA with a very important informal budget. He enriched many of its agents.

He moved huge amounts of money in illegal laundering operations. He favored and promoted cocaine smuggling to the United States through bases in Nicaragua. And finally, he secretly dirty Bill Clinton,

Clinton was governor of Arkansas at the exact moment when the CIA decided to "give a twist" to the Iran Contra operation. It had been carried out with a minor margin of illegality until the North American Congress decided to prohibit the shipment of weapons to the Nicaraguan contras. The CIA would not only have systematically violated this prohibition, but would also have decided to take economic advantage of sending weapons to the guerrillas: it asked them as payment for the weapons for the possibility of cocaine being sent to them via Nicaragua, given that the DEA was supervising the Caribbean coast. For the operation to be carried out, it was necessary to find a safe airport within the United States.

United States, in which weapons could be shipped illegally and cocaine received. All large airports near important cities were ruled out. It was necessary to find a remote airport, in the jurisdiction of "a friend." Arkansas was the ideal state due to its desert characteristics and not too far from Nicaragua (as the most desert states in the west were) to carry out these illegal operations from various points of view. The Mena airport, in the state of Arkansas, would have been selected, then, and no less than while it was governed by Bill Clinton. Hence, the voices that point out that Bill Clinton has been nothing more than a secret collaborator of the CIA have been increasing, to the point that occupying his position would have allowed, among other things, the complete clarification of the sad attack. occurred in Oklahoma in 1995, when almost 200 people died. The elite and the CIA would have considered that Clinton was virtually "in their hands" long before he became president of the republic. We would have to go back to the origins of Clinton's political career to understand this more fully. We don't have enough space here for that.

But we will say, for example, that Clinton obtained a Rhodes scholarship to study at Oxford thanks to the political patronage of Senator William Fulbright,

To better understand this, it is necessary to mention that Cedí Rhodes—founder of the Rhodes Scholarships—donated his fortune upon his death to generate mechanisms for the British Empire to govern the entire world, through a regime characterized by weakened nations such as such. Rhodes himself had collaborated in installing racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, which bore his name. Senator Fullbright, Clinton's political godfather along with Pamela Churchill Harriman, is the author of the following phrase: "The case for a government run by the elite is irrefutable... A government run by the people is possible, but highly unlikely," at the 1963 Senate Foreign Relations Committee Symposium.

We are now in a better position to understand what Bill Clinton's real background is. In any case, Clinton was not a person with the same elite trust as Bush. It is understood: the Bushes had been collaborating with the elite for several generations and many decades. In exchange they got contracts in tiny oil companies, and participations as directors in financial groups. In return, of course, they had to sign and lend their name when, for example, they had to finance, send weapons, trade or sell raw materials to Hitler. The sexual "peccadilloes" and the sloppiness of the Clintons with the Whitewater issue would have operated, then, as mere facades to "tighten the screws" of the Clinton government and make Bill understand that, if necessary, there could be another president who would leave early. power, as Nixon had already done.

Billy the Kid

There are many atrocious acts committed during the administration Clinton that have gone unnoticed or were "whitewashed" by the media. We will narrate here one of the most significant facts, whose real cause appears if you investigate just a little. In 1994, one of the worst genocides in history was committed in the world. Between half a million and eight hundred thousand Rwandans are murdered by their own countrymen. The most important media presented the event as a mere tribal fight that acquired gigantic proportions due to a kind of "barbarism" typical of very underdeveloped peoples. In fact, the story

seems to have been quite different. In "Censored 2001" (a work that annually collects all the journalistic articles censored in the main North American media) a note by David Corn mentions verbatim that "Bill Clinton and his administration allowed the genocide of 500,000 to 800,000 Rwandans in 1994. In a clear effort to avoid responsibility and shame, the Clinton administration has refused to play a role in preventing the genocide in Rwanda." The note also mentions that UN peacekeepers, led by Canadian General Romeo Dallaire, had made a desperate plea to the United Nations to send a reinforcement of just 3,000 blue helmets to prevent a large-scale massacre that was practically "sung." ". Surprisingly, Clinton and her ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, not only blocked the possibility of sending troops, but Albright is cited as "putting up obstacles at every step." The genocide, at knifepoint, took place before the very eyes of the 2,000 soldiers that Dallaire led in Rwanda, who could do nothing."

() A few years later, press reports reported that at night it was common to see a solitary drunk in a Canadian square. His name: Romeo Dallaire. He could not bear not being able to do anything in the face of the massacre encouraged by "the civilized world."

What was the use of such large-scale slaughter? Lengi Ngemi already narrates it clearly in his work *Genocide in the Congo (Zaire)*.

Ngemi says that once the massacre occurred, both Rwanda and its neighbors Uganda and Burundi began to be led by the same tribe: the Hutu. The three countries, governed by friendly and racially related leaders, carried out a coup d'état in Zaire, occupying, with their joint troops, part of its territory. Why so much interest in Zaire, to the point of passively allowing a previous genocide in Rwanda? Ngemi quickly clarifies it: it is nothing more than Zaire's mineral wealth, including two minerals considered strategic for the US arms industry: manganese and cobalt. The first serves to prevent the steel from breaking easily, and the second is vital in alloys used today by sophisticated weapons developed by companies related to the Pentagon. These minerals, considered strategic along with chromium and platinum, were no longer extracted from American soil in the 1970s, due to the depletion of North American quarries.

From then on, the US must import these four very rare strategic minerals. And where are the largest deposits in the world? Ultra-concentrated in South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe and... Zaire. We can have an idea then not only of why the sending of a scarce 3,000 "blue helmets" was prevented to avoid the massacre in Rwanda, but also of why the area that includes these countries is always "hot", with frequent wars and groups. armed terrorists in neighboring nations such as Angola (which also has oil) and Mozambique.

We are then in a position to realize that the true power in the world's only superpower is not in the White House. At least lately, the White House only seems to be occupied by "puppet presidents." Some more obedient than others, some closer than others, some more partners than others (when there is a partnership, it is always on a small scale). Some more friends than others. But the power is somewhere else, somewhere else. Where?

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5. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE WORLD: THE CFR

Give me the possibility of issuing a country's currency, and I won't
It will matter who makes your laws.

Nathan Rothschild.

I want to own nothing, and control everything. The competition is
a sin.

John D. Rockefeller I.

We have heard many times that the American Central Bank, that is, the Federal Reserve Bank (FED), is the most powerful entity in the world. In that sense, it is often said that his boss, Alan Greenspan, is more powerful than the president of the United States himself. There is no lack of reason for anyone who thinks this way. The FED manages short-term interest rates of the dollar not only in the United States but throughout the world, decisively influences long-term interest rates through interventions in the financial market, adds or removes money from the markets, accelerates or It slows down the pace of growth and job creation in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in the world.

It has a very important influence on exchange rates and, therefore, on trade flows and capital flows in the world.

If Greenspan and the FED decided to be extremely strict when issuing currency, they would possibly cause an internal recession in the United States, and also a global one, which could well, for example, lower inflation rates if they were high, but which would drag down an unpopularity for whoever currently occupies the White House, probably preventing his re-election. That's more or less the story of what happened to George Bush Sr. The United States was entering a recession and Alan Greenspan, who had been confirmed in office by Bush Sr., delayed reducing interest rates in the United States for too long. As a consequence, in 1991 and 1992 Bush lost the enormous popularity he had gained in the first Gulf War. And he lost re-election.

The phrase, a kind of play on words by Bush on the matter, is still remembered: "I've appointed him, and he disappointed me."

Although the FED is in a position to generate secessions, depressions, reactivations and financial euphoria, in the face of which the politicians in power in the White House or in Congress can do little to avoid the impact on the votes that Greenspan or his eventual successor can indirectly perform, it would be incorrect to think that the real basis of power is the FED. In any case, the FED—and Greenspan—are also instruments of a higher power. To clarify, let's talk a little, just a little, about history.

The FED was created by law of Congress on December 22, 1913. Private bankers, at that time, had been publicly criticizing the law that created a Central Bank in the United States.

However, in a reserved manner, the main American bankers rubbed their hands before this law that they had managed to get, between roosters and midnight, thanks to Senator Aldrich, married to a daughter of the magnate John D. Rockefeller I. A large number of Legislators were absent as Christmas approached, and the parliamentary vote was manipulated.

It was a masterful move tailored to the elite that originated in secret conversations between the main bankers in 1910. In order to create the FED, the North American financial and oil elite had to manipulate the 1912 elections.

President Taft was seeking re-election. But his party, the Republicans, had publicly spoken out against the creation of the FED. Given the circumstances, the elite decided to fracture the Republican Party in two. On the one hand, Taft showed up. On the other, Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the Republic. The division opened the doors for the manipulable Woodrow Wilson to come to power with much less than 50% of the votes. The elite, with their presence and that of Senator Aldrich, would gain the security of approval of the creation of a private Central Bank: the FED.

There is no doubt that the best business on Earth is issuing currency. For centuries the main bankers have known very well that if people accept as a means of payment a paper issued by a private banker, with the promise of redeeming it in gold or silver, and prefer to buy and sell with that note and not with gold or silver metallic, then such a banker will have the power to decide who should receive credit and how much, what interest rates to charge them, who not to lend to. And all through the creation of payment methods. If private bankers observed that people did not require the banknotes put into circulation to be redeemed in cash, but rather that the population accumulated them and carried out their transactions in paper money, then they could generate many more banknotes out of thin air and put them into circulation. In this way, the total amount of paper money far exceeded the cash reserves that private bankers kept in their safes. In other words, private bankers had the power to create money out of nothing if people accepted their bills. And that's what happened.

The origin of banking itself must be sought through operations of this type⁽¹⁾. The banks of England, France and Germany did not begin - as is usually thought of as state banks or as enterprises of the respective crowns - but as private banks, largely controlled by the European banking dynasty that had established itself as a family in England. France, Germany, Austria and Italy: the Rothschild clan, along with its associates Kuhn, Loeb, Lehman, Warburg, etc. That the banking business was monopolized in a few family clans can be seen simply through an old anecdote: while Max Warburg headed the German Central Bank during the government of Kaiser Wilhelm II, and became his personal banker before the First World War, his brother, Paul Warburg, was a director of the FED. The issue reached scandalous edges in the United States and forced the quick replacement of Paul Warburg. Another anecdote: while the Rothschild family was one of the main shareholders, both directly and indirectly, in the Bank of England itself, the French branch of said clan placed several members to run none other than the Bank of France, which was only later nationalized. of World War II.

¹ This fact would explain why after the First World War Kaiser Wilhelm II was not tried for his responsibility in the war. On the contrary, his silent exile in Holland was tolerated. His participation in a trial would probably have greatly exposed many of the world's leading bankers, financiers and co-responsible for the First World War.

The first Central Bank created was the Bank of England. Even before the Napoleonic Wars, the Rothschilds possessed enormous financial power throughout Europe. They wanted to increase it and thus establish financial policies in the main countries

Europeans. They were able to do the same during the course of the 19th century with the central banks of France and Germany. They often financed wars between countries, with the strategy of lending to both sides. In this way, when wars ended, nations and royal houses were weakened, in debt and, therefore, increasingly dependent on bankers.

It was the Rothschilds who decided to enter the United States by financing family clans whom they observed for a long time before granting them funds for their ventures, and who were "unconditional friends": the Rockefellers, the Morgans, Carnegie, the Harrimans, etc.

Therefore, it should not draw the reader's attention that the FED is not an ordinary Central Bank. It is not like the Central Bank of any Latin American country or the European Central Bank. It is not a state-owned central bank. It is, plain and simple, a private bank. And it is a private bank owned by a few private banks. For example, of the 19.7 million shares in the FED, some 12.2 million shares (62%) were owned by just three banks by the end of 1994. Which banks?

Chase Manhattan, Citibank and Morgan Guaranty Trust. Three great names have controlled and control these three banks for many decades: Rockefeller, Rothschild, Davison (Morgan). That percentage would have continued to grow thanks to the mergers that took place in the last decade. Nor should it draw attention, then, that the current head of the FED, Alan Greenspan, was a corporate director of JP Morgan, Morgan Guaranty Trust and the oil company Mobil (Standard Oil of New York), before occupying the current strategic position. that it has in the FED.

It is worth mentioning as an important detail that Greenspan, in an essay published in 1946 in a work by the novelist and ideologist Ayn Rand, *Capitalism, the unknown ideal*, already defended the oil monopoly that the Rockefeller family had enjoyed in the 19th century, with surprising arguments. However, in the biographical eulogy simply titled *Maestro*, which the Washington Post's supposed "star journalist" and former naval intelligence agent Bob Woodward wrote in 2000, nothing is mentioned about these contributions of Greenspan to the oil industry and its associated banks. with her. Nor is there any mention of his time at the Rand Corporation: a military-industrial-financial thinktank, whose purpose is the development of weapons technologies to extend the dominance of the United States in the world, and which is very difficult to enter due to its strategic military nature.

Greenspan is also an employee, more technical, and perhaps more senior than the president of the United States himself. But he is still an employee, an employee of a private bank majority owned by three private banks. The United States currency, the dollar, is not the currency issued by a country, but the currency issued by the federal reserve system (FED), and its health actually depends on the health of those private banks. That is why on the front of any dollar bill you read the expression "Federal Reserve Note", and not "United States Treasury Note". Although we will not go into detail, we will simply mention that the two presidents of the United States who tried to supplant the Federal Reserve Notes with the US Treasury Notes were assassinated before completing their terms.

Where is the power then? It is easy and correct to deduce that a few family clans dominate the structure of goods considered strategic for global dominance: energy, banking, weapons and laboratories. But it is ridiculous to think that at this point in time

In the 21st century, a dozen people can sit at a table and decide what to do with the world without further ado. Reality is more subtle, more "perfect", although no less frightening.

Power in the World: The enigmatic CFR

Let's go back to do a little history. By 1921, once the First World War had ended and the Tsarist regime in Russia had been overthrown, the Anglo-American oil financial elite already had – or was about to have – control of fossil fuels in practically the entire world. Tsar Nicholas II, who had represented a tough obstacle to this objective, no longer governed Russia but rather the Bolsheviks, who in a short time would sign the first contracts with the Anglo-American oil companies. By controlling the world's energy and influencing its prices, as we explained in Chapter 2, you can also control at what rate it can grow, what range of real wages workers will receive, how many people will be able to get jobs or not. , etc etc.

Aware of the real power that comes with controlling energy and banking at the same time (including the most powerful central banks in the world), these few family clans decided to establish two twin entities, thinktank style, in New York and London.

Thus the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and the Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA) were born. For all practical purposes, both entities operate as one. The CFR is made up of nearly three thousand members (more than 2,400 Americans), among whom there have always been and still are politicians, economists, military personnel, journalists and educators. This entity supposedly acts as a discussion forum for the debate of ideas and to improve the quality of life of the world's inhabitants.

(Any reader can visit its official website at wivw.cfr.org.) However, it is a very particular institution. Its honorary president is David Rockefeller.

As for the CFR, some amount of dissent is allowed in its meetings, managed within certain limits. Just as the Rothschild* bank financed both sides of the conflicts in wars, within the CFR the development and appearance of two narrowly opposed positions is promoted, on many of the economic or political issues that are prioritized in its meetings. But the fact that there are two positions does not imply that the CFR does not already have a decision made as to which one will prevail. The generation of the minority position, then, is carried out simply to give the appearance of intellectual debate, when in reality the decisions have already been made. Furthermore, the existence of two positions has a beneficial side effect for the purposes of practical implementation. of the previously chosen position: it is known in advance what the opposing voices that the chosen position finds may argue, once it is put into practice. It is like knowing in advance, in the game of chess, what the opponent's next two or three moves will be. The elite has known, for a long time, that the only way to control conflicts is to control both sides.

What does the CFR pursue? What are family clans like the Rothschilds, the Rockefellers and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which financed the creation of thinktanks, looking for?

(2) In the early 20th century, it was often mentioned in the media that Andrew Carnegie was the richest man in the world. Today the same thing is done profusely with Bill Gates. Magazines that make these types of estimates of personal fortunes

They generally do not take into account that there are multiple ways to hide (for tax, accounting or journalistic purposes) one's wealth under corporate forms. Furthermore, control of the means of production, in many cases, may depend on minority shareholders. That is, for the purposes of power, it is more beneficial to distribute wealth in a tiny way among many companies that are controlled, than to accumulate it massively in a single firm like Microsoft.

For decades they have pursued globalization, that is, the weakening of national states, which allows large multinational companies to establish themselves throughout the world and exercise true and real power in areas of the planet where until years ago they had no entry. All this is much better understood if we take into account that the CFR actually descends from the so-called Fabian Society, which Cecil Rhodes and the Rothschild clan financed in England towards the end of the 19th century. The Fabian Society, through a nucleus of intellectuals, many of them writers, sought to establish socialism throughout the world through a non-revolutionary evolutionary way. Let's see how a specialist on the subject, Edgard Wallace Robinson, approaches the Fabian Society, in *Rolling Thunder* (1980):

"In 1833, a small group of socialists met in London, announcing their intention to transform the British economic system from capitalism to socialism. This group chose the name the Fabian Society. One of the leading members of the Fabian Society was George Bernard Shaw, who perhaps best summarized its intentions, and whom we will quote: (...) socialism means equality of income or nothing (...) Under socialism no one would be allowed to be poor. They would be forced to feed, He would be clothed, accommodated, taught, and employed, whether he liked it or not. If a person were found not to have character enough to be worth all this work, he would possibly be executed in a gentle manner. But if he were allowed to live, he must live. good'."

The goal was, then, to equalize as much as possible the way of life, wealth, customs, access to work and, to the extent possible, even the religion of the masses throughout the world. If we stop to think for a second, we will notice that this claim is not very different from what Cecil Rhodes thought, and this explains the financing that the English aristocrat provided to the Fabian Society.

But why the support of the Rothschilds? Very easy. It is in the interest of the wealthy and powerful family clans that make up the elite to generate a global social regime that can help them retain power. A socialist regime in this sense benefits them. The main and basic differences with a regime like the Soviet one would then be two. Firstly, the means of production, capital and companies would not be owned by the State as in the former USSR, but rather by a few family clans. Secondly, the generation of two-party systems would be necessary to create the illusion of democracies, in increasingly socialized masses who believe they vote for different parties, politicians and ideas, when in reality the CFR controls both sides of each conflict, as they are. ultimately the elections. (Remember similarities and differences between the Bushes and Clintons from the previous chapter.) It may surprise the reader, but the truth is that the Democratic candidate who presented himself as Bush Jr.'s greatest rival in his re-election attempt until mid-2003, General Wesley Clark, is also a very prominent member of the CFR, for many years. As of September 2003, the Democratic candidate who has raised the most funds is the former governor of Vermont, Howard Dean. Dean publicly opposed the invasion of Iraq. But

He strongly doubts that this is anything more than a strategy, given his recorded statements that Bush has not gone deep enough with Saudi Arabia and Iran.

The truth is that Dean began raising funds well after giving a conference at the CFR on June 23, 2003 and then preparing a paper with CFR members. Just one month later, the former governor of Vermont was almost "magically" on the cover of the weeklies Time, Newsweek and US News and World Report and a "darling" of the press, highlighting his Opposition to the war with Iraq, but he talks little or nothing about his ties with the CFR or his statements about Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Perhaps at this point the reader is wondering how it is that while the elite craves a collectivist massification of a communist or socialist type, at the same time it has financed and helped generate absolutely opposite totalitarian regimes such as Hitler's Third Reich. It is worth remembering that the best way to control a major global conflict is, precisely, to generate opposites as antagonistic as Nazism and red socialism.

Furthermore, the elite wants something from each of these regimes. In the case of the extreme right, the top-down organization, promoting an almost social caste system, with the means of production in private hands. In red socialism, the elite does not in any way dislike the form and degree of massification of the populations, which makes them very susceptible to control. In other words, it is quite close to what George Orwell, in his novel 1984, foreshadowed as "oligarchic collectivism."

What could be the interest in dedicating time to this organization on the part of intellectuals, businessmen, politicians, economists, etc.? Belonging to a small group of 2,400 Americans organized by the richest and most powerful clans in the world provides many opportunities for excellent jobs, access to public office, and top-level personal connections. Of course, one main point must be taken into account: no member of the CFR, whether prominent or less important, will ever operate within its scope of action on behalf of the CFR or on behalf of its members. He will do so in his personal capacity in his respective area of influence. When the CFR—

and, therefore, the elite that dominates it - wishes to carry out a certain policy such as the invasion of Iraq or the adoption of the "preventive attack doctrine", will promote the creation of small nuclei of about 10 or 12 members in order to study a certain topic and decide the course of action. Within these groups (called taskforces) there will be intellectuals, financiers, businessmen and, of course, senators and deputies, or members of the Executive Branch. Through these congressmen and public officials, the CFR will introduce to the United States government the most important considerations, causes and measures that it must take. This is what happened after September 11, when the CFR managed to create the Homeland Security Department through a paper from one of its "working groups" entitled "America still unprepared, America still in danger." And so it also happened with the invasion of Iraq. When it was just beginning, the CFR already had a final report ready about what the United States and England should do in Baghdad after the fall of Saddam Hussein. And this is just to cite two isolated examples.

Are or have been members of the CFR Alan Greenspan (one of the directors of the CFR until he came to the FED), Bush, Clinton, Carter, Nixon, the Dulles brothers, Eisenhower's right and left hands, practically all the directors of the CIA, a large number of senators and representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties, Henry

Kissinger, Brzezinski, Cyrus Vane, the diplomats who shaped the Cold War world (Kennan, Nitze and Averell Harriman), leading businessmen, Colin Powell, Condoleezza Rice, Richard

Cheney, World Bank President James Wolfensohn, and many

of the most prominent intellectuals in the media: Jeffrey Sachs, Paul Krugman, Lester Thurow, etc. Of course, there is no shortage among its members of financiers such as George Soros, the Warburgs and the main owners of the media on a global scale. There is no major company in the United States that does not have at least one representative on the CFR. And it can't be just any representative; must be one of its owners.

In order to have an idea of the degree of influence that the CFR has in universities and in the press, perhaps it would be enough to point out that among its members there are no less than 479 deans and directors of universities or full professors of them and 313 owners or media managers. Universities and the media are respectively first and second among the areas in which the elite has sought CFR members. Perhaps it can now be clearer why discoveries like those of John Nash, which we discussed in Chapter 1, remain relatively hidden. Its massive dissemination in the press and its dissemination in universities around the world would have made it much slower. and perhaps impossible, globalization, which is precisely what the elite and the CFR advocate.

Let's see, for example, how many CFR members hold senior positions in universities: 55 members from Harvard University, 39 from Columbia University, 30 from Johns Hopkins and Princeton each, 26 members from Stanford University, 21 from MIT, 20 from Georgetown University, 10 from New York University, 9 from the University of Michigan and Cornell University each, 7 from the University of Southern California and Texas University each, and 6 from American University, Boston University, Brown University, City University of New York, George Washington University and Chicago University, each. The large number of professors and university administrators who are members of the CFR allows this entity to achieve several objectives: to give a supposedly scientific veneer to many of the geopolitical, economic or political objectives that are pursued in vast areas of the planet, to sow ideology subliminally in the students of these houses of higher education, given that the students must take what the teachers teach as true, divert scientific research towards purposes that are useful for the dominant elite of the CFR, know in advance the intellectual pitfalls that may arise to the policies of gradual socialism that, under the façade of globalization, the elite seeks to obtain.

The boards of directors of these universities are generally filled by members of the oil companies and banks closely related to the elite. Also by representatives of arms companies such as Northrop Grumman, closely linked to the elite clans. Universities such as Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, New York, Michigan, California, Illinois and Virginia invest substantial parts of their liquid funds in weapons companies and elite laboratories. Many times, the main universities divide among themselves the areas of supposed geopolitical research: while Columbia is home to the Harriman Institute, which publishes works on Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, Harvard is home to the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies, that usually monopolizes supposedly scientific research regarding Latin American Third World countries. Through this institute, and its alleged scientific activity, the Rockefeller clan and elite families obtain first-source information to make investments, influence governments and mold the Latin American leaders of the future. It is worth remembering the large number of highly questioned Latin American ministers who obtained a degree at Harvard...

At MIT is the Center for Human Genome Studies, which works with the Whitehead Institute, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. A pharmaceutical company linked to this joint venture has the slogan: "Give me your money, I will sell your genes." The elite also infiltrated the area of marine resources, thanks to the MIT Institute of Oceanography.

Research in the medical field is practically monopolized by the elite, through universities such as Rockefeller and Cornell (also founded by Rockefeller). Curiously, Rockefeller University was developing drugs against anthrax at the time of the attacks on the Twin Towers, and the company Bioprotect, contracted by the North American government to provide the anthrax vaccine (Cipro), is owned by the Carlyle Group.

Some biological agent cultivation centers, which retail lethal formulas and even strains, work closely with the Johns Hopkins University school of medicine.

This last university has one of the most important centers of influence in international relations in the West, which functions as a dissemination terminal for the CFR: the Paul Nitze Foreign Institute. As for the University of Texas, it has been involved in accusations of numerous frauds and financial scandals in which Bush's friend Tom Hicks, a major investor in media in Latin America, was involved. The scandals also reached the university's investments in the oil company Harken, one of whose main shareholders, as we remember, was none other than... Bush Jr.

We have cited only a few examples of the many that exist about the close relationship between the North American university educational system, the CFR and the corporate oil-financial elite. We do not wish to saturate the reader, but we must add that control of the university system is accentuated by the use, by the elite, of the old Phi Beta Kappa network, which was founded in Virginia, United States, in 1776, and which operated as a secret society until around 1830, when accusations against secret societies for being part of a plot to seize world power led to the fracture of the until then Republican Democratic Party in the United States.

This caused the "coming to light" of this secret organization and many others, which, according to several authors, worked together. Phi Beta Kappa supposedly draws the top 10% of students from the student body of major universities, according to its bylaws. However, given that very mediocre students like the Bushes, among others, have taken part in it, it is estimated that it privileges racial issues when recruiting people. No one may freely fill out an application to enter Phi Beta Kappa. He must be called by the heads of said organization. Once inside it, you have a free access path to occupy senior positions in companies, universities, media, political parties and positions of power in Congress and the Judiciary. To get an idea of the vastness of this organization, previously clandestine and now very low profile, and the degree of help it can provide to the CFR, it is enough to say that until the year 2000 it had nearly one hundred branches in North American higher education institutions. . With the advent of Bush Jr., branches (called chapters and generally named after Greek letters) doubled to more than 200, in just one year.

No less strategic than education are the mass media, which serve the purposes of selecting the news that should be disseminated, censoring inconveniences to the globalization process, massifying people's tastes, diverting public attention from issues that could prove inconvenient to the elite and, in its non-informative variants, destroy through

manipulation of media values such as the family in order to cut birth rates and demographic growth that put in check the domination of the world by the elite, due to several factors: scarcity of fossil fuels, low proportion of the Anglo-Saxon race in the total world population, etc. Thus, American Spectator, Forbes, Fortune, Foreign Affairs, Harpers, National Geographic, National Review, New Republic, The New Yorker, Newsday, Newsweek, Reader's Digest, Rolling Stone, State, Scientific America, Time Warner, Time, US News, Vanity Fair, Washington Post Magazine, World Policy Journal, among other magazines, have members in the CFR. As for newspapers, it is worth mentioning that the Boston Globe, Business Week, Christian Science Monitor, Dallas Morning News, Los Angeles Times, New York Post, New York Times, San Francisco Chronicle, Times Mirror, USA Today, Wall Street Journal and Washington Post have representatives on the CFR.

As for the television networks, it is necessary to mention that ABC has 12 members in the CFR, CBS has 10, NBC has 8, CNN has 7 and PBS has 6. But the television networks are not only represented in the CFR in a way that to be able to receive adequate influence to know what news to transmit and what not, and even what types of comedies or humor should be provided to the population. They are also posted on your property. For example, NBC is a subsidiary of RCA, a media conglomerate. Among the directors of NBC are several directors of other companies controlled by the Rockefellers, the Rothschilds and the Morgans. An article by Eustace Mullins, "Who run the TV network?", shows us how the ABC television network has among its directors prominent members of JP Morgan, Metropolitan Life (owned by Morgan) and Morgan Guaranty Trust. The other directors are directors of other companies of the Rothschild and Rockefeller clans. As for CBS, it was managed for many years by the partners of Brown Brothers Hamman (the Harriman family's main bank). It has among its directors conspicuous members of the board of directors of the Chase Manhattan and Kuhn Loeb banks, managed by the Rockefeller and Rothschild clans. None other than Prescott Bush was the head of CBS for many years and even helped raise the funds to buy the company.

As for CNN, it has lost all independence since it was absorbed in a first stage by Time Warner and, in a second, by America On Line (AOL), companies with prominent members in the CFR and controlled by the same power groups. from the other television networks. Wasn't it that the big American television networks were independent and competing with each other? The notion of independence is wrong, and that of competence is very relative.

The media owned by the elite clans can compete with each other only at the operational level, but the "tactical level" is given to them "from above." The strategy will never be known... not even by its own top managers.

To complete the vast control of the mass media, it will be enough to say that at least the three main news agencies in the world are in direct control of the Rothschild and Rockefeller clans. Reuters has had a main shareholder since the late 19th century: the Rothschild clan. At that time, the Rothschilds also owned the German (Wolff) and French (Havas) news agencies, in charge of distributing news to the newspapers of the three countries, in the three languages. It should be mentioned that the exacerbated hatred (induced by the media?) between the three nations, towards which the media of the respective countries were not indifferent, led, ninety years ago, to the bloody First World War. The second largest news agency in the world, Associated Press (AP), was acquired by the Rothschild family.

via Reuters in 1924. And as we already noted, United Press International (UPI) is owned by the mysterious Moon3 sect, which advocates a global religion, which is accused of money laundering, and for which George Bush Sr. has frequent contacts and trips around the world in the '90s.

To the strategic businesses of fuels, banks and finances, laboratories and weapons, we must then add two, in which the elite has its own decisive weight: education and mass media. Without effective control of these two areas, the elite would see its power and wealth compromised because it would lack sufficient university intellectuals to design and carry out its policies, and it would run the risk of the public receiving massive amounts of reliable information about the degree of concentration that wealth and power have in the world today, and that has turned capitalism into a kind of vertical and elitist corporatism, and democracy into a mirage in which only the uninformed can believe.

Anyone who doubts this has only to do enough research on the Internet about the degree of monopolization that the mass media has acquired. The alternative website The Nation calls "the big 10" the ten megamedia outlets that practically control everything related to communication. Worth naming: AOL Time Warner, AT&T, General Electric, News Corporation (Murdoch), Viacom, Bertelsmann, Walt Disney Company, Vivendi Universal, Liberty Media Corp. and Sony. There is no important means of communication that escapes the direct influence of some of these ten megamedia. However, even supposedly independent media, such as The Nation, a direct accuser of this concentration, receive financing from foundations related to the CFR. More specifically, the Ford Foundation, directly associated with the CFR and Skull & Bones, and with ties to both the CIA and the Carlyle Group, would be in charge, along with George Soros, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of financing the supposed "alternative" or "left-wing" press (see www.questivnsquestions.nellgatekeepers.html).

3 Its real name is the suggestive "Unification Church."

See "The Moon Sect and the Eastern Dragon", Humberto Logos Schuffeneger, CESOC (1997).

We must not forget that it is functional for the CFR to control both sides of each conflict. It is the only way to control the conflict. In this way, by owning the "official" media, and influencing a vast range of the supposedly "alternative" or "left-wing" press, one also controls the degree of opposition to the official policies tried by the CFR, or by The satellite thinktanks of that entity will be found in the world.

If we take into account what has been mentioned about the ownership of the press media and their financing, we can understand much more about some curious associations between supposedly right-wing and left-wing media entrepreneurs that have occurred in recent years in many countries.

Bilderberg and the Trilateral Commission

Towards the mid-1950s, the Anglo-American business elite began to observe that the worst effects of the Second War were diminishing in Europe. Several European countries were beginning to get richer and, although they could not challenge the leadership of the United States, they could at least exert a certain degree of

influence on the rest of the world. Furthermore, many countries in continental Europe were beginning to associate in what would ultimately become the European Union.

In order not to lose the tight global control exercised by the CFR, Prince Bernard of Holland, a former collaborator of the Hitler regime and a convinced Nazi, was entrusted with forming a European North American discussion forum in which the most important businessmen were present, aristocrats and politicians from all over Europe. This group was called Bilderberg, in memory of the Dutch hotel where the first meeting was held. Unlike the CFR, the Bilderberg group does not develop direct action policies. The Anglo-Americans would not allow it. Its objective is simply to discuss the most current issues, so that the Anglo-American elite can get an idea of who may be more or less "friendly" in Europe. The total secrecy with which the Bilderberg group usually meets led many to think that it was a sphere of power superior to the CFR. It is not like this.

Around 1970, a new economic power seemed to emerge in the world: Japan. The degree of control that the CFR exercised over its former enemy was considered by the elite to be too low. That is why David Rockefeller created and chaired the so-called Trilateral Commission, a discussion forum similar to Bilderberg, named so because it includes members from the United States, Europe and Japan. The Trilateral Commission was founded in 1973, shortly after the Watergate scandal broke in the United States. There are those who speculate—not without reason—that the Watergate scandal, the founding of the Trilateral Commission, and Nixon's removal from power are intimately connected.

They are right, given that Nixon was considering several measures since 1970 that came into direct collision with the idea of globalization. Among them, it is necessary to mention the end of the scheme of fixed currency parities with gold and the adoption of customs barriers in the United States, which had made Japan and several Asian countries very nervous. The CFR became displeased with Nixon, who had come to power thanks to his excellent contacts with the oil industry. Thus, the Watergate case is most likely not what people think it was. Above all, if you take into account that its discovery was made by former naval intelligence agent Bob Woodward, converted by sudden grace from spy to journalist for the Washington Post. (This is certainly not the only case of "journalistic transformationism".)

Jimmy Carter's subsequent accession to the North American presidency in 1976 must be interpreted as a kind of tacit internal "coup d'état" in the United States. The CFR could not let another Nixon come to power. Until recently, Carter was an obscure figure with no power in the United States beyond Georgia. He was specially selected by David Rockefeller to, once in power, fill a large number of positions with members of the CFR. Until shortly before the elections, Jimmy Carter was a character unknown to the American population.

He had only 4% of the voting intentions. Rockefeller and Brzezinski noticed him because, as governor of Georgia, he had opened commercial offices in Brussels and Tokyo. Rockefeller invited him to dinner and talk several times. After being convinced of Carter's ability to accelerate the development of the "global agenda", he financed his rise to the presidency and gave him a "thumbs up" in the media, universities, etc. The "global agenda" of the Trilateral Commission is no different from that of the CFR.

It consists of three basic postulates:

1. Establish a single world government, with global power, in charge of the owners and main directors of the mega corporations.

2. Eliminate, in the long term, national borders.

3. Increase the dominance of the United Nations.

The subsequent Bush and Clinton administrations only accentuated this trend. It is worth mentioning that, during the Nixon era (who also came to office thanks to the CFR), the North American administration had 115 members of the CFR in

positions of power. During the Carter era that number increased to 284 members. In the Reagan era, it barely dropped to 257 members. When Bush Sr. was president, he practically installed the CFR into the government, appointing 382 members of that body to key positions of power. Finally, Bill Clinton had 17 of the 19 ministerial positions filled by members of the CFR and the Trilateral Commission.

The Role of Intellectuals

When David Rockefeller is asked how he got the idea to create the Trilateral Commission, he usually answers that he got the idea from reading Zbigniew Brzezinski's book *Between Two Ages*.

Brzezinski is a prominent member of the CFR, and the causal relationship has probably been precisely the other way around.

That is, Brzezinski would have written the book at the request of Rockefeller, so that there would be an intellectual justification to generate the Trilateral Commission. In *Between Two Ages*, Brzezinski predicts the monopoly of absolute power by the United States and simultaneously paints a "rosy" picture of Marxism. He goes so far as to say that Stalinism may have been a tragedy not only for the Russian people but also for the ideal of communism.

In this regard, we will quote three textual phrases from Brzezinski: "Marxism is simultaneously a victory of the external and active man over the reclusive and passive man, and it is at the same time a victory of reason over beliefs", "Marxism disseminated at a popular level in the form of communism represented a great advance in man's ability to conceptualize his relationship with the world", and "Marxism offered the best perspective of thought available to contemporary reality." Brzezinski, a native of Eastern Europe and imbued with collectivist ideas, had a decisive influence on David Rockefeller, who operates as the visible head of the elite.

Can anyone doubt her collectivist desires?

Obviously, in the contemporary world, Marxism is a very bad word.

This was not so in the '70s, when it was necessary to appease socialist ideas in vast regions of the Third World, in which popular movements wanted to confiscate means of production that were directly or indirectly owned by the elite. At that time, these Brzezinski phrases were functional for the purposes of showing a supposedly less imperialist government, with Carter and the Democrats at the helm. In the '70s, years of great upheaval in the United States, it was also necessary to seek conciliatory formulas with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Obviously, today, Brzezinski's postulates in *Between two ages* are little less than an insult to the globalist propaganda that hides collectivism behind the façade of a supposed free market capitalism. Perhaps that is why *Between Two Ages*, despite having been a best seller in the early '70s, is not available today either new or used. There are much more subtle forms of censorship than "blacklists." Many times with books that were previously functional to the desires of the elite but begin to be counterproductive to continue their agenda, what happens in Fahrenheit 451: the books disappear,

but not under the flames of fire-throwers, as in Bradbury's work, but simply under a silent and striking "extinction." For decades, books have been a much more varied and heterogeneous means of communication than newspapers, magazines and radio, television and cable channels. The CFR's communication policy seems to aim above all at the large television networks in information matters, in order to homogenize the news that reaches the population and to be able to more easily suppress data or information that is "annoying" for the global agenda.

But returning to Brzezinski, he was never and is never just another character. At Rockefeller's suggestion, he took center stage during the Carter administration, just as Kissinger had done in the Nixon era. Whoever reads *Between two ages* carefully can see that globalization is there foreshadowed. This type of prediction, without serious scientific foundations, but ultimately fulfilled in reality, is a custom of the CFR, which usually uses intellectuals in order to justify pre-designed policies that, in this way, enjoy a "varnish" "intellectual and scientific.

We can also cite the cases of Francis Fukuyama and Samuel Huntington. In his work *The End of History and the Last Man*, during the presidency of Bush Sr., Fukuyama also completely predicts what would happen in the 1990s decade. That is, the rise of corporate capitalism and what is known

¹ With quite a bit of myopia and intellectual superficiality, many of those who "analyze reality" in the media often say that Fukuyama was wrong in predicting the "end of history" due to the frequent wars and conflicts that have existed since the 1990s. In such opinions, obviously little and nothing of what is explained here is taken into account. Nor is it considered that, since the United States is the only world power, wars have a certain outcome before they start. "The end of history" does not mean that there are no critical events, but rather the prophecy of a very long period of free enterprise capitalism and "democracy" in the world, with national states diminished in their power. In other words; the globalization.

as democracy practically throughout the world, the end of great personalist political leaderships (very much in the palate of the CFR), and the end of all historical dialectics thanks to globalization. The big problem for all of us is that Fukuyama predicts that this will last several centuries (obviously what the CFR intends). It should not be surprising that Fukuyama was then part of another satellite thinktank of the CFR called "Project for the New American Century" (PNAC), along with several "big shots" from the Pentagon and the North American military industrial apparatus, who had been planning the invasion of Iraq since at least 1997.

Why does the CFR generate this type of thinktanks when deciding action policies such as the invasion of Iraq? Why aren't these policies designed by the CFR itself? To a large extent it does. But the "dirty work" will never be published on the CFR's own letterhead. If something goes wrong, it is better to "burn" the PNAC or any other thinktank in question, than the power center itself.

Returning to the main collaborationist intellectuals (in the warlike sense of the subject) with the CFR, another of the top ones has been Samuel Huntington. When the Twin Towers fell, the reader eager to learn about the conflicts with the Arab people could purchase a book already published in any bookstore.

beforehand: The clash of civilizations. In this work, written in 1997, Huntington predicts the conflict with the Arabs, although strikingly he barely mentions the oil issue. However, it reveals another reason why Saddam Hussein had to be removed. Huntington believes that what makes Muslim civilization weak is the lack of a metropolis where power is concentrated.

The internal fights, the internal struggles of Arab civilization are, for Huntington, the cause of its weakness. Hussein, due to his secular character and the unique oil situation in the Middle East, could have turned Baghdad into the virtual metropolitan center of Arab civilization, especially if one takes into account that in Iraq there is a unique confluence of Sunnism and Shiism, that is, the two Muslim religious aspects. The big problem is that Huntington, a conspicuous member of the CFR, does not stop at this point but rather predicts many years in advance, the possibility of a war between the United States and China around 2010. If Huntington is right, we should not be surprised that Alan Greenspan does nothing to reduce the bloated US balance-of-payments deficit, concentrated especially in China, Japan and Southeast Asia. It is not the victors of wars who pay the debts, but the defeated...

The greatest problem that Huntington's framework offers us is that it puts struggles and wars in terms of rivalry, as if there were races or peoples intrinsically superior to others.

This Malthusian Darwinian spirit of the CFR "intellectual" must be taken as an emergent of the dominant thought in that core of world power and within the globalist elite itself, which is obviously bad news. Within the Anglo-Saxon intellectual world, this way of putting human problems in Darwinian-Malthusian terms is much more common than it seems, which removes any dose of sentimentalism from the possible disappearance of entire civilizations because it is considered a natural phenomenon, typical of evolution, although Darwin never attempted to extend his biological theory to other disciplines. The "intellectuals" of the CFR have done it for him.

That is why the appearance of works such as, for example, Darwinizing culture should not draw our attention. The status of memetics as a science, published by none other than Oxford University Press, not exactly just another publisher. The term "memetics" (it does not yet have a translation into Spanish but it could well be called "memetics") has probably never been heard by the reader until now.

However, we cordially invite you to make a simple comparison: if we type the word "cancer" into a search engine like Altavista, we will find that there are 6.5 million web sites with mentions of the term, in any of its various meanings.

If we type the word "meme", we can observe with surprise that no less than 5.6 million web sites appear that talk about "memes" and "memetics" (if we can translate these terms into Spanish). If this curiosity makes the reader smile, it is very likely that it will quickly disappear from their mouth.

A "meme" would be, for a huge number of supposed scientists of Anglo-Saxon origin, a kind of unit of information that reaches our brain through the senses (reading, conversation, etc.). In the book *Virus of the mind*, the author Richard Brodie popularizes a trend that is gaining momentum in Anglo-Saxon university media: the idea that there are toxic "memes", that is, intoxicating information.

Although "memetics" is a discipline without scientific rigor and without any serious basis, there are a good amount of millions of dollars invested in the subject. There are still no practical applications of what can be achieved with all the fuzzy talk that the supporters of "memetics" establish in the

more than 5 million web sites, in the very profuse number of books, almost exclusively in English, published on the subject. But it is very easy to deduce that, if one begins by thinking (as the followers of "memetics" do) that there are ideas that are viruses, then not only self-censorship when it comes to informing oneself, but also the officially established censorship itself through the State it would make sense to be. Much more worrying still is if this monstrosity of "memetics" is intertwined with cultural Darwinism, as is already being done in no less than Oxford.

This manipulation of intellectuals and science by the Anglo-American elite and the CFR is not reduced to economics (as we warned in the first chapter), to history and geopolitics (as we have seen with Brzezinski, Fukuyama and Huntington). , but it invades practically all areas of science. In modern biology, for example, there is a controversial debate called "Dawkins vs. Gould", the two most "important" biologists today. While Gould believes that there is a high element of chance in evolution, which would lead one to think that not only the best or the fittest species are sometimes the ones that survive, Dawkins thinks that there are genetic "packages" intrinsically superior to others, in such a way that there is no chance in evolution. This last concept generates a support, a presumably scientific basis for applying any type of racism, and is functional for the application of Darwinism and Malthusianism in any social area.

When we point to the infiltration of these power groups in important groups of intellectuals, we are not only referring to thinkers, political scientists, economists and scientists. Probably one of the first groups to be infiltrated was the literati and writers. Faced with the globalist project of the "new world order", the writers who accessed information had positions for and against it. Aldous Huxley, HG Wells, G. Bernard Shaw, George Orwell, among many others, referred symbolically and allegorically in many of their writings to the elite project, which, however, they feared to reveal openly. The first of them, author of *Brave New World*, died the same day as John Kennedy, on November 22, 1963 in England and was immediately cremated, spoke of a world divided into social castes and was the grandson of one of the founders of the "Roundtable Group" by Cecil Rhodes.

Huxley collaborated throughout his life with one of the greatest historians of the 20th century: Arnold Toynbee, author of the twenty-volume *History of Western Civilization*. Toynbee, a member of the CFR's sister society, the RIIA, is a continuist of history, thinking that every civilization in history had begun an inexorable decline very soon after having reached its maximum splendor, and shortly after having been on the verge of to reach a "global" phase. The Anglo-American elite, truly aware of this Toynbee concept, would be seeking the same thing that Rome, Napoleon, ancient Egypt and the British crown would have tried to achieve, and then failed. The difference now would be that, with the current development of science and technology, the world is "smaller", and the possibility of globalizing it in a petrified and unchanged, if possible perpetual, scheme is not for the elite. not only possible but also much more probable and desirable.

No efforts are spared for this. It is worth mentioning, as a mere example, that when in the Reagan-Sush era the elite proposed the dismemberment of the Soviet Union as a short-term goal, no intellectual initiatives were spared through

which the US administration even hired the services of science fiction writers so that, in closed-door sessions with the military, political scientists, other scientists and intelligence agents, long lengths could be developed.

more fruitful brainstorming, with more creative and imaginative scenarios to reach the desired objective.

Leaving aside history and going to the surreptitious introduction of ideology in science and in the supposed groups of "intellectuals" financed heavily by the Anglo-American elite, we cannot fail to mention, among other things, the generation, production and storage of viruses (not exactly of the mind), bacteria and protozoans deadly to human life. In chapter 3, when mentioning the September 11 attacks (and in the first pages of this one), we have already cited the alleged guilt of a Bush administration scientist in the anthrax shipments. Due to the length and vastness of the topic, we will not discuss here the controversial debate that exists in the scientific world about whether diseases such as AIDS and SARS would have been artificially generated, in laboratories, with the aim of not only generating profits, but also of applying Malthusian solutions to the supposed problems of world overpopulation. We will only mention that anthrax, for example, had practically completely disappeared from the face of the Earth in the Middle Ages, when it was called anthrax. And it is very natural that this has been the case, given that it must be assumed that, with scientific progress (if it is genuine), diseases should be eradicated, reducing their quantity, instead of generating new ones.

The problem is that if the pharmaceutical industry is not properly regulated, it will simply try to increase its profits, which would not be possible with a healthy world population. It should not surprise the reader that the pharmaceutical industry is as closely linked to the oil industry as is the Anglo-American financial elite.

Finally we will mention that, at the height of this rapacity, while we were doing the research to write this book, we found sites on the web that sell the genetic code of a vast amount of viruses, bacteria and protozoans with payment by credit card. By the way, what was the issue of Saddam Hussein's biological weapons like?

The New World Order

When Fukuyama, during the presidency of Bush Sr., spoke of the end of history, he was actually referring to a stage of capitalism, which he wished to be permanent, through which corporations would truly exercise power on Earth and nation states would remain reduced to simple shells, references half empty of content. In a world of these characteristics, there would simply be two social classes: those who control and direct corporations and those who work for them. The aforementioned agenda regarding the purposes of the Trilateral Commission is an expression of this.

In a recently published book, *The Power in the Shadow*. Large corporations and the usurpation of democracy, Noreena Herz warns us about the alarming advance of this process in the world. He cites, for example, that of the hundred largest economies in the world, only 49 are nation states while 51 are companies.

When Bush Sr. frequently spoke about humanity approaching a "new world order," he knew exactly what he meant. When Gorbachev, still in power in the former Soviet Union, replied that for "a new world order to be possible, the United States must first help the USSR," he also knew perfectly well what he was talking about*. The inscription that appears on the one dollar bill ("Novus Ordo

5 Anyone who doubts that the expression "New World Order" or "New World Order" is designating something that goes far beyond pure rhetoric or something casual, can consult Evólvín ;New World Order Disorder by Rocco Paone (University Press of America, 2001) or Genocide: Russia and the New World order by Sergei Glazyev (EIR News Service, 1999). Rocco Paone has held various positions as an advisor to the Pentagon and the government of Lyndon Johnson, and Glazyev has been minister of International Economic Relations by Boris Veltsin.

Seculorum": New Order of the Centuries), introduced at the request of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (a distant cousin of the Bushes), would not be just a whim of a president nor something casual⁶. The CFR would be carrying out a predetermined agenda, in which precise antiquity, the authors do not agree. That a good part of history is actually very influenced in advance may surprise the reader. But, if you think about it, there is nothing strange that the most powerful clans on Earth have set as their goal the domination and control of the entire world. After all, what the desire for the new generations to surpass the previous ones represents on a small scale in the middle class of any country, on a large scale, in the very small elite that controls oil, banking, weapons, laboratories, mega media and the main universities in England and the United States, represents, naturally, domination of the world. If you reason along this line, you will see that the contribution of each generation of this elite to the project—and, therefore, the personal achievements of each of its members—can be observed to the extent that each one contributes to that ambition of global dominance that the founders, patriarchs of A few clans have established themselves as a very long-term goal for their descendants.

When postmodern authors, for example, Jean Baudrillard, write works like The Gulf War did not take place, what they are saying is not that what we are seeing in the media, on TV, does not happen, but that the events, In reality, they mean something else than what, through the mass media, they try to induce us to think. Obviously, for this to be possible it is necessary to create organizations and entities that exercise global control. The CIA, the FBI and even the United Nations, then, acquire a different dimension than at first glance they may seem. We will now immerse ourselves in its study.

6 The pyramid with the "all-seeing eye" is not a random symbol either. It is strange that few wonder what an esoteric symbol is doing on the back of the dollar bill.

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6. CONTROL MECHANISMS

When hypocrisy starts to get really shoddy, it's time to start telling the truth.

Bertolt Brecht.

We have seen the power structure that the oil banking elite generated, since the early 1920s, around the CFR and two of its satellite organizations: the Bilderberg group and the Trilateral Commission. However, no matter how powerful, rich and influential the elite was, and no matter how well organized the CFR and its satellite entities were, the possibility of the idea of creating globalization would have been unthinkable without the simultaneous existence of control mechanisms in all areas of society, and throughout the world.

The elite perceived, then, that it had to extend its power from the centers on which it relies: New York, Washington DC and London, to the main cities around the world. To do this, it needed, first of all, to reduplicate its own structure, generating other thinktanks "in the image and likeness" of the CFR itself, even directed by members of the CFR and the Trilateral Commission, in order to be able to adequately infiltrate the state structures of power of third countries. In this way, a great multiplicity of organizations whose supposed purpose is the exchange and stimulation of the creation of ideas for regional developments have been created in the world throughout the 20th century. The real objective of these thinktanks is, however, very different. The basic idea is to make contact with politicians, economists, journalists, deputies, senators and public officials of a wide range. The objective of establishing these links would be to influence the decision-making of the respective countries, and the media, in order to control both governments and public opinion and, in this way, make the agenda of the globalization.

In the case of Latin America, the Americas Society is the organization commissioned by the CFR to pressure the adoption of measures that do not obstruct globalization. In *The Brain of the World*.

The hidden face of globalization, by Adrián Salbuchi, you can find, in addition to much valuable information, entire lists of permanent members of the Americas Society. These are people who are susceptible to the lobbying of the North American elite and inoculate it in governments, political parties, the press and business organizations. A special mention deserves, according to the same work, the only three Latin American official members of the Trilateral Commission in February 2001. In said organization, only fifteen people appear on that date who are not Americans, Europeans or Japanese, among its nearly 300 members. . But let's quote Salbuchi verbatim on page 404 of *The Brain of the World*:

"...only three of these fifteen are from our continent, the named Cavallo, the Brazilian Roberto Egydio Setübal (executive president of Banco Itaú de Brasil), and the Uruguayan Enrique V.

Iglesias (president of the IDB). A fourth Latin American, the ultra-liberal media writer and former Peruvian presidential candidate Mario Vargas Llosa, is also a member of the Trilateral representing the Royal Spanish Academy, for also having Spanish nationality.

The reduplication of these structures, formed as advisory councils between businessmen and intellectuals, goes even further, given that they are also generated within the countries themselves. In the Argentine case, it is necessary to mention the CARI (Argentine Council of International Relations).¹ But there are practically

¹ The list of Argentine members of CARI is surprising. The names appear on pages 392/4 of *The Brain of the World*. Among its international members are George Bush Sr., Bill Clinton and Henry Kissinger,

all countries in the region or associations of countries. The usefulness of these power structures is, as can be seen, very important for the elite. On the one hand, you can dismiss all kinds of conspiracy theories with the argument that they are only groups of people interested in the better development of countries.

Therefore, it can not only hide its aims of global dominance, but can even offer the unsuspecting public the idea of philanthropic objectives. The truth is that it is difficult for the core of people that make up the Americas Society and CARI, among other organizations, generally closely linked to companies and political parties, to allocate time, efforts and economic resources if there is no possibility of holding positions of power behind them. or to benefit economically. Personal membership in these thinktanks is usually a kind of "tacit contract" by which members give part of their time, their energy, their resources (when this is the case of companies) and even their brains in exchange for possible and probable benefits. economic positions, important business positions and possible and probable political positions. But the control of the CFR—and of the elite that dominates it over the world, in order to generate globalization—does not stop at permanent reduplications of the CFR itself, but rather encompasses other areas of action: security, intelligence, repression (and even education) through semi-secret organizations such as the CIA and the FBI; the political and military control of the countries through the United Nations, mainly, and, finally, the economic and financial control through the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and their annexed or subsidiary entities. Finally, global and social control is completed through the influence on the masses of the globalized mega media, among which television stands out for several reasons. We will carry out a brief review of them.

The CIA and the FBI

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is an organization that was born from the American Overseas Secret Service (OSS) in World War II. When the United States decides to go to war against the Axis, President Roosevelt appoints none other than Alien Dulles, a prominent Wall Street lawyer from several firms, in which the Rockefeller and Harriman clans had strong interests, ambassador to Switzerland. The war was an especially thorny issue for the Anglo-American business elite, given that it had been collaborating with the Hitler regime, as we have already seen in previous chapters. Therefore, he needed to carry out discreet negotiations with prominent members of the Nazi regime so that his economic interests would not be severely damaged once the war was over. Dulles was in charge of establishing those contacts. And although he was actually ambassador to the United States, he alternated that position with that of spokesperson and negotiator for private North American economic groups with strong interests in Europe and Germany. Once the Second World War ended, Alien Dulles played his role so well - it is not known whether that was ambassador or lobbyist - that he was named none other than president of the CFR between 1946 and 1950, then deputy director of the CIA.

between 1950 and 1953, and its director between 1953 and 1961, when President John Kennedy fired him.

Unlike the FBI, the CIA is frequently presented in spy series and movies as a fearsome organization, capable of carrying out horrible crimes. In reality, it is something much worse. The very origin of the CIA is mired in Hitler's secret services. When it begins to become evident that Germany would surrender, Hitler's spy chief, General Reinhardt Gehlen, begins to negotiate with the American government the terms of its surrender. Gehlen—an excellent spy—had in his possession a large amount of incriminating documentation against English and American politicians and businessmen. Therefore, along with an overstatement of the "Soviet danger" (which the elite could not ignore as exaggerated), it played the card of the possible dissemination of that information to the media. The United States reached a quick and fruitful agreement with Gehlen: not only was the general free, but the United States also hired his services and used him as a practical monopolist of American spy services in Eastern Europe and Russia. This did not imply that Gehlen had to violate his former loyalties with direct collaborators of Hitler. On the contrary, if the general judged that his actions involved a kind of battle of loyalties due to having to spy for both Germany and the United States, he could privilege German interests. Furthermore, Gehlen reported directly to Hitler's successor, after his suicide: Admiral Karl Doenitz. Gehlen and many other Nazis became part of the CIA. Among others, Klaus Barbie, Otto von Bolschwing (the mastermind of the Holocaust, who worked side by side with Adolf Eichmann) and the SS Colonel Otto Skorzeny (a great favorite of Hitler).

The unholy origin of the CIA, based on a perverse pact, favored the carrying out of secret operations, not only illegal but also criminal. One of the first operations in which the CIA was involved was the so-called "Project Paperclip", through which the CIA selected a large number of scientists, soldiers and Nazi collaborators of all kinds to work and live in the United States. Officially, the United States has recognized the existence of this operation, but reduces its area of influence to projects of limited scope, such as the development of NASA by Nazi scientists such as, for example, Wernher von Braun. This is what the United States recognizes, but it is only the "tip of the iceberg." In some places in the United States, such as Huntsville (Alabama), there would have been massive settlements of prominent German Nazis after the fall of the Third Reich, who are often quoted swearing by the North American Constitution with their arms raised, in the National Socialist manner. . For example, naming only one of the cases of illegal and secret migrations to the United States, along with von Braun, we usually forget to mention that General Walter Dohrenberg, who ran a concentration and extermination camp, traveled to the United States (who only appears in French books about the war) called Dora, in which slave labor was used to develop the weapons projects designed by von Braun.

Dohrenberg was a war criminal and could not be tried in Nuremberg due to the "free pass" that was granted to him thanks to the CIA. The mistake would pay dearly: within a few years Dohrenberg was mixed with interests of the shadowy PERMINDEX corporation, involved in financing the Kennedy crime. But Dohrenberg was far from the only Nazi criminal rescued and sent safely to the United States. When it is mentioned that Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay or Bolivia are countries that gave asylum to Nazi criminals, there is generally a tendency to cover up the support that was given to them by the United States and the CIA.

Many of these Nazi scientists helped develop the so-called "MKUltra Project" in the United States. Under this operation, mind control experiments were carried out with human beings, subjecting them to the influence of experimental drugs, radiation, electromagnetism, etc. American convicts were secretly used, and even soldiers would have been included, according to Linda Hunt in her out-of-print Project Paperclip. In many cases, these human beings turned into "guinea pigs" died. The tragically famous LSD (lysergic acid) would be nothing more than a by-product of secret CIA research on mind control in humans in order to achieve "human robots" capable of being used in particular conditions of hypnotism in murders and attacks. The CIA would have discarded LSD as a tool for these operations because it considered that it did not meet the requirements to induce human beings to, under certain conditions, remember forgotten orders and be able to "pull triggers" (Robert Kennedy's crime would have been carried out in these conditions). But the CIA did not miss the opportunity, according to several authors(2), to take advantage of this hallucinogenic drug, inducing its consumption in North American youth first, and then in the rest of the world, during the '60s.

(6) See bibliography Aciadreama, by Martin Lee and Bruce Shlain.

CIA operations were not limited to smuggling Nazis into the United States or secret experiments on humans as "guinea pigs." It intervened in a quasi-military manner in a vast range of countries, organizing wars and revolutions, which in many cases were financed by the budgets of national states and benefited the interests of the Anglo-American business elite and the CIA agents themselves. The CIA would be nothing more than the "armed arm" of the elite and the CFR. It is for this reason that it does not disappear once the Soviet regime and the KGB are extinguished, when the enemy disappears. We have already seen in chapter 3 how, according to information collected, among others, by Michel Chossudovsky, Islamic terrorism is nothing more than a by-product of the CIA in Central Asia.

One of the first operations carried out by the CIA at the country level, after World War II, was the so-called "Operation Gladio", in Italy. It so happens that Italy was fertile ground for a leftist, probably communist, government to emerge in 1948.⁵ While, as we have seen, the elite do not dislike communism, this is only under certain conditions: when elite businessmen maintain its power the means of production, or when it serves to overthrow regimes that prevent the elite from "entering strongly" in some countries (Russia before the Bolshevik revolution). But in any other circumstance, a left-wing or communist regime easily attacks the interests of the businessmen who run the CFR. That is why it was highly inconvenient for the left to triumph in Italy. "Operation Gladio", through incessant propaganda about the supposed danger of the left in Italy, achieved its goal of preventing its rise to power. But it was not just a matter of propaganda. Through "Operation Gladio" 15,000 men were armed in Italy, ready to carry out a coup d'état in the event of a victory at the polls for the left.

⁵ That the elite likes a certain kind of collectivism does not mean that it likes the spontaneous generation of socialisms that would jeopardize its ownership of the means of production. Remember Henry Kissinger's phrase regarding Chile and Allende: "A country should not be allowed to go to Marxism just because its people are

irresponsible" (ver The Trini of Henry Kissinger, de Christopher Hitchens, Verso, 2001).

The CIA's model of activity in Italy was virtually copied in France and Germany. In the first of these countries, the several attacks suffered by President Charles de Gaulle were attributed to the CIA and its associates. But returning to Italy, CIA activity was not reduced in preventing the rise of the left to power. Given that after Mussolini's experience the population was philosophically moving more to the left, the CIA decided to keep it "at bay" by generating and financing left-wing terrorist armies (Red Brigades) through the activity of the masonic lodge Propaganda Due. (P2) in order to keep the idea of the enormous danger and potential violence that the left in power would mean in the media and in the minds of the population. To achieve this, the CIA did not hesitate to maintain unchanged the close contacts it had with the Sicilian mafia and the Neapolitan camorra since the end of the Second War. Nor did he hesitate to look the other way when the Red Brigades assassinated the Italian Prime Minister, Aldo Moro, in 1978, or when they blew up the Bologna train station, killing dozens of innocents. The frequent news about the ties of exes

Italian politicians, who occupied very high positions of power, with the mafia (for example, the Italian press and justice frequently named Giulio Andreotti, among others) must be understood as cogs in a larger machinery used as a CIA strategy.

The "work" of the CIA in Vietnam deserves special attention, not precisely a missionary of democracy and capitalism.

The vietnam war

The last guns of World War II had not stopped thundering when the "brilliant minds" who would later form the CIA came up with a Machiavellian idea. As there was a state of war in Indochina between the French and Ho Chi Minh's communist Vietnamese troops, they decided to take advantage of the situation. Since the French were considered more dangerous in the area in the long term by the Americans, they decided to arm the insurgent communists "to the teeth."

Apparently, Laurance Rockefeller would have had (according to Norman Livergood, in The new US British oil imperialism) a lot to do with the decision since he held the position of lieutenant governor on the neighboring island of Okinawa. When we talk about Laurence Rockefeller we are referring to the same man who decided to allocate enormous resources to finance foundations for the study of flying saucers (he even wrote prefaces to books about it). The Vietnamese communists then defeated the French. The opportunity was given for the "gendarmes of freedom" to take action. The Americans thought it was an easy task to keep the former French colonies.

And they then decided to kill several birds with one stone: fighting against the communist Vietnamese could offer them a pretext that they considered valid to enter a war that hid very sordid economic interests. Among them, one of the main ones was oil. Always according to Livergood, since the '20s there was a study written by former President Herbert Hoover that demonstrated the existence of oil in the South China Sea, precisely along the Vietnamese coast. It was precisely in the 1950s when a method to extract underwater oil was perfected. Neither dull nor lazy, the members of the North American oil elite decided not to miss the opportunity. Of course, without the CIA it would have been impossible. In short, the United States invented a war against communism, such as that of Vietnam, one of whose main economic objectives was in

actually explore the entire Vietnamese coast of the South China Sea.

While American and Vietnamese soldiers died by the thousands in the swampy Asian jungles and tens of thousands of innocent civilians lost their lives, ships in charge of oil exploration carried out explosions off the coast of Vietnam. Those who believe that they were shooting are mistaken: they were exploding mines on the underwater bottom, in order to know with the new methods of oil exploration where there was oil and where there was not. Of course, from a distance, it gave the impression that the ships were giving a hand to the poor American soldiers.

It must be well understood what was happening. While the United States gave up its young people to die in a war - from which characters like Clinton and Bush escaped despite having, at that time, the ideal age for recruitment - and while the people financed the implementation of With these massacres, the oil oligopoly and the elite that dominate the business were getting free exploration of what was considered at that time one of the richest hydrocarbon basins in the world. Worse still: if Standard Oil had decided to explore that coast in the middle of a peace process, it would probably have been opposed in the United Nations by France, Vietnam, China and Japan. Obviously, a war was needed to carry out the operation 100 percent stealthily and effectively, Livergood notes that "even very close observers would have only seen small daily explosions in the waters of the South China Sea, and would have thought that this was part of the war (...)", and that Standard Oil did not spend a single cent on these tasks. Twenty years later and after 57,000 Americans and half a million Vietnamese had died, Standard Oil had sufficient data on all the oil in the sea, so the war could well have ended. Henry Kissinger (Nelson Rockefeller's personal assistant) represented the United States in the peace talks held in Paris, and won the Nobel Prize (). When years later Vietnam put out to tender the exploitation of oil on its coasts, almost all the oil companies that tried to extract hydrocarbons lost vast sums of money by digging where there was nothing.

Only one company hit the mark and put out to tender only the areas where there was a lot of oil. Livergood reveals to us something that is not exactly a mystery: Standard Oil.

But it would be unfair to say that oil was the sole cause of the Vietnam War. There were others. One of them, also very important. Of course it was not so much the fight against communism, so dear to the ideology of Brzezinski and David Rockefeller. It was nothing less than the need to control, without "moors on the coast", the production and maritime output of the product derived from what is usually the best business of the so-called "Golden Triangle."

(Thailand, Burma, Laos): heroin. Several authors point out in their works the frequent and fruitful exports of heroin from this area to the United States. Among them, one of those who have done it best is the journalist Penny Lernoux, who in her posthumous work *In banks we trust*, published in 1984, shows how the heroin leaving Indochina arrived in San Francisco via Australia. In the same work, Lernoux reveals the mystery of which are the main banks involved in laundering drug trafficking money in the area: he names and even shows in graphs the Chase Manhattan Bank and Citibank. Lernoux died in 1989, shortly after Bush Sr. took office as president.

The reader should not be surprised, then, that the bloody Vietnam War occurred, especially if there was oil and possibilities of processing opium in nearby areas. The CIA was a specialist in setting up scenarios, setting up decoys and misinforming through the media about what was happening.

It was really happening. Nor should it be surprising that in neighboring countries there have been bloody civil wars at the same time, such as the sinister case of Cambodia (Kampuchean Republic). In his brief but detailed work (The CIA greatest hits), Mark Zepezauer details the horrors that we were all able to see in the film *The Killing Fields*, when the process of forced agricultural collectivization carried out by the criminal Pol Pot brutally killed none other than a third of the entire Cambodian population, with the covert support of the CIA. If the excuse in Vietnam had been communism, in Cambodia there was no ideological excuse: there was no communism before the CIA established the communist regime of the Khmer Rouge. It would be long, tedious, to cite all the major operations of the CIA in its sad fifty years of life: from the frustrated Bay of Pigs operation in Cuba to the Colonels' Coup in Greece; from the military coup against Salvador Allende on September 11, 1973 to the mass suicide massacre of Jonestown, Guyana, where the CIA would have carried out an experiment in collective control; from the overthrow of the legitimate Guatemalan government of Jacobo Arbenz, carried out simply to prevent an agrarian reform that would have been detrimental to United Fruit (the Rockefeller family company), to his participation in the Watergate scandal, and in the deaths of the Kennedy brothers, Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, etc., etc.

The CIA and the Vatican

The CIA knows no limits when it comes to religions either.

In his work *By the Will of God*, David Yallop shows in great detail how the death of Pope John Paul I, Albino Luciani, would have been the work of CIA partners (the P2 masonic lodge, the Banco Ambrosiano and the Istituto per le Opere Religiose) and some of his agents infiltrated in the Vatican (the American Cardinal Paul Marcinkus). John Paul I would have completely disagreed with the financial ties existing between the Vatican and the Italian banking partner of the CIA (Banco Ambrosiano), and wanted not only to break those ties that had been strengthened with Pope Paul VI but also to publicize episodes of corruption related to Vatican finances, make a mea culpa in the name of the Church. In fact, he was going to purify the Roman Curia the day after his death.

John Paul I's attempt to separate Rome from CIA partners ended abruptly with what would have been his poisoning. With John Paul II, who from a young age was a fervent anti-communist, the Vatican would have agreed* not only to continue keeping secret the chain of corruption that John Paul I was about to reveal, but also to accentuate the ties between the Vatican and the CIA. In this regard, during the '80s he would have allowed the CIA to channel funds through organizations related to the Vatican to the Solidarity union, which in the Polish city of Gdansk (the former Danzig corridor) had been organizing revolts against the Polish communist regime. The CIA saw Poland as a strategic country to accelerate the fall of the communist regime of the USSR.

In the official thesis, incredibly expressed in *Victory*. The Reagan administration's secret strategy that hastened the collapse of the Soviet Union, Peter Schweizer comments, after the euphoria of the triumph over communism of the Reagan-Bush era, how the Soviet Union fell as a direct consequence of the strategy and the enormous efforts made in that sense by the CIA. That is, something very different from the thesis that the United States themselves usually disseminate in the media, characterized by focusing on the inefficiency of the Soviet regime, without mentioning the CIA anywhere.

It is necessary to note that the collaboration between the Vatican and the CIA to finance Solidarity occurred—perhaps not coincidentally in a majority—after the failed attack against Pope John

Paul II in May 1981, whose authorship in the media was attributed to

the Bulgarian secret services and the KGB. Something very different would have happened, in reality, given that, as Edward Hermán well documents in *The rise and fall of the Bulgarian connection*, the supposed connection between Bulgaria, the KGIS and the assassin Ali Agca was nothing more than an invention of the CIA. . It could never be reliably proven that the CIA had been behind the attack (it would have been a global scandal)* but, if it had been, then we could clearly observe the classic "double benefit" that the CIA usually derives from many of its criminal activities: He commits a crime that suits him for political purposes and, simultaneously, in the form of propaganda, he spreads in the media that the author of the crime was the enemy. Sometimes there is even a "third benefit"; money is earned.

But perhaps much more dangerous than the CIA's own operations is its infiltration of the media. In his article "CNN: The covered newsgroup", journalist Grog Bishop points out:

"In a 1977 article in *Rolling Stone*, Pulitzer Prize winner (along with Bob Woodward) for the Watergate scandal, Carl Bernstein, discovered a cripplingly large number of more than 400 journalists and a number of editors and media entrepreneurs who "They had basically been 'stamping' CIA propaganda since the '50s. The group included *Life* and *Time* magazines, CBS, and even Arthur Sulzberger (...)."

For those for whom the last name Sulzberger means nothing, it is enough to mention that she is the top business head and the one who establishes the editorial line of the supposedly independent *New York Times*. If already in 1977 the CIA had 400 activists camouflaged as journalists, media owners and editors, how many can it have in 2003? Perhaps now we can have a better idea of what happened in the '90s with the media in Latin America, when a friend of former CIA director Bush Sr. (Tom Hicks) invested enormous sums in the region to buy TV channels, radio stations and cable networks, almost wholesale, paying what they could never be worth for their own commercial results. Do we have the CIA in our house every time we turn on the TV?

The CIA in Universities

But not only the media have been "easy prey", for a long time now, of the semi-secret North American intelligence agency, which in reality is at the service of a small Anglo-American elite. On a mega website (www.ciaoncampus.org) we can find revealing information in an article by David Gibbs titled "Academics and spies";

"During the 1940s and 1950s, the CIA and military intelligence were among the largest sources of financial support for American social scientists. In Europe, the agency secretly supported some of the best-known writers and scholars through Congress. for Cultural Freedom (...)

Since 1996, the CIA has made public that, according to intelligence experts, the strategy of recruiting top priority academic targets has worked well."

The infiltration of the CIA would cover practically the entire North American university educational apparatus. The objective of the intelligence agency would not only have been to recruit among its ranks scientists, teachers, educators, but also students, and many times foreign students.

Historian Bruce Cummings, known for his two-volume history of the Korean War, has focused especially on this topic. According to Cummings, "too many scholars today, particularly in the field of international relations, collaborate with the government. It is common for many young and old to be recruited by the National Security Council or the CIA as consultants for a time." Particularly significant is the mention that, on the same mega site and in the article of the same name, Robert Witanek makes about the recruitment of foreign students. Let's see:

"By the early 1950s, the program had expanded to include the recruitment of foreign students at American universities to serve as CIA agents when they returned to their respective countries. The recruitment of foreign students had its roots in previous programs from the late 1930s and 1940s, when students from friendly countries were admitted to North American military academies. Their services were especially desired by the United States, given that when they returned to their countries they would be part of the elite military of their respective nations. Through them, the United States hoped to influence the course of events in those countries and access information on the secret works of their respective governments. Towards the end of the '70s, around 5,000 academics were applying to enter the CIA(...) There were committees that constantly monitored the 250,000 foreign students in the United States in order to select between 200 and 300 future CIA agents. About 60% of university professors, researchers, and administrators were fully aware of and received direct compensation from the CIA as contract employees, or were awarded research grants for their role as covert CIA recruiters."

Where, then, is the supposed prestige that North American universities have gained in the world since the 1970s?

For many years, it was highly desirable for many families around the world that their children take undergraduate or graduate courses in the United States. Supposedly, the scientific training was far superior to that of other universities. What we did not know was that, in addition to the manipulation of scientific knowledge that we previously pointed out as a constant desired by the oil financial elite, generally owners, financiers or directors of the universities, foreign students were going to be under constant monitoring by the CIA. In order to gain agents abroad and, if that were not enough, that more than half of the teachers received and receive payments from the CIA to "facilitate" access to students.

But the surprises don't end there. In the official report popularly known as the "Church Committee Report" of the North American Congress, on page 189, it states:

"(...) The CIA is now using a few hundred American academics, who in addition to providing leads and presentations for intelligence purposes, occasionally write books and other material to be used for propaganda purposes abroad. (...) .) These academics are located in more than one hundred North American universities and institutes."

Perhaps now we can also understand more precisely what happened to John Nash and the discreet cover-up that his discoveries about the falsity of Adam Smith's theories have suffered, compared to the overexposition of economic theories without a real scientific basis (such as called Luke's "school of rational expectations"). The "Church Committee Report" was written in

1976. How much further has the CIA's infiltration of directors, professors and students of North American universities progressed since that time? In the same work, Volksman points out:

"Yale has been fertile ground for recruiting CIA agents since the Agency began in 1946. In fact, many of the CIA's first executives came from Yale and other IVY schools, through which the CIA was accused for many years of corresponding to the interests of the Anglo-American establishment. The accusation was true: 25% of the CIA's top executives had been Yale students."

In the same work it is pointed out that the North American university that is the main recruiting base for foreign students, so that when they return to their countries they work as CIA agents, is none other than... Harvard University. Some things may now be clearer about the extent to which CFR politics and propagand have penetrated the world.

How many European, Latin American, Asian and African officials have studied at Harvard?

It is worth mentioning that the three North American universities that manage the most funds are, not by chance: first, Harvard University*, main university partner of the CIA, and second, Yale University, home of studies of the Bushes, Harriman, Rockefeller and the North American aristocracy that runs the CIA.

But the CIA's activities in the university world and in culture have not been limited to infiltrating universities at all levels. French Stonor Saunders, in the CIA and the cultural cold war, shows us how, after the Second World War, the CIA managed to infiltrate practically all spaces of culture. Many times he did so through "philanthropic" foundations and cultural conferences, as well as exhibitions, concerts and even tours of symphony orchestras. It also describes how the CIA subsidized ambitious publishing programs, and even carried out translations into all languages. Stonor Saunders also narrates how magazines from all over Europe and other places in the world compensated for the drop in advertising revenue through supposed patrons behind whom the CIA hid. Perhaps the worst of all, always according to Stonor Saunders, is how many of the most eloquent exponents of Western intellectual freedom became instruments of the

services secrets

Americans. On many occasions, the manipulation of intellectuals by the CIA occurred even without their knowledge, and generally even when they did not like it.

* The director of the investment fund, Robert Stone, is married to a Rockefeller and, to the disgrace of the professors at that university, invested large sums in Enron shares before the fall. It is clear that he does not learn from experience, given that many years ago, when "Dubya" Bush was a shareholder in Harken, he decided to invest in that firm. Of course, Bush sold the shares at prices close to the maximum of the time, while the Harvard University investment fund had to endure, stoically, the drop in Harken shares from US\$4 to around US\$1 per cent. unit.

The FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigations) is nothing more than an internal "parallel police" in the United States. The somewhat romantic vision of North American series and films about the industrious and incorruptible agents, who often stay to work after hours to solve gloomy crimes while eating cold Chinese food delivered to their homes, is nothing more than propagand of

fourth quality. We have often heard about the cruel crimes of Hitler's Gestapo. The Gestapo was nothing more than a parallel police force. In the same way that the FBI, since its establishment in 1935 by former president Franklin Delano Roosevelt (a recognized member of a secret society), operates in the same sense. The FBI was directed for more than three decades by a sinister character, also a member of a secret society: J. Edgar Hoover. Under Hoover's command, the FBI carried out all types of internal operations. For example, he manipulated Senator Joseph McCarthy during the 1950s into carrying out his famous "anti-communist crusade" and implemented, for decades, the racist and fearsome Counter Intelligence Program (COINTELPRO), through which agents of the FBI spied on the activities of the most important members of all racial minorities in the United States (including indigenous people on reservations). The FBI did not limit itself to spying, but on many occasions acted violently against those it believed could put a relative check on white and Anglo-Saxon supremacy in all North American power structures. While all this was happening silently, without the media divulging the slightest news about it, J. Edgar Hoover was widely shown in the media as a champion of the fight against crime, as the "good uncle" that every American wanted to have. Hoover was feared even by very powerful people because he had personal files on businessmen, politicians and intellectuals. He did not collect them, but rather used them for extortion purposes. The unscrupulous FBI boss was put and kept in office directly by the elite. There is much speculation that J. Edgar Hoover was actually the bastard son of one of the members of the elite and it is even said that he would have been conceived in one of the rituals of a secret society.

International Organizations

Social and global control is not carried out solely through the existence of shadowy organizations such as the CIA and the FBI.

A large number of international organizations have also been created with the same objective. Many of them were generated after the First World War, while the very existence of the CFR was taking shape. Others, however, saw the light after the Second World War.

The United Nations was created after the First World War, with the supposed priority goal of avoiding another war as atrocious as that of 1914-1918. However, just over two decades later, the world was embroiled in a much worse war.

The name that was initially given to the United Nations (League of Nations) had to be changed, and its internal status as well, largely due to the poor concept that populations around the world had of the League of Nations. Although the

The United Nations has, through several satellite organizations, many humanitarian aid programs, there is a belief - not without foundation - that after the end of the Cold War this organization has become a kind of puppet of the wishes of the United States. and, indirectly, from the CFR.

The support that Bush Sr. achieved in 1990 within the United Nations to go to war against Iraq, despite having based his theses on lies and deception, clearly shows that the organization, at the very least, was not up to par. height of the circumstances.

That George W. Bush, in 2002, did not obtain approval from the United Nations to go back to war with Iraq, does not mean

that the UN has gained spaces of freedom and independence as an organization, but that the populations of several of the most important countries in the world are beginning to realize that many of their leaders have subjected them to processes of manipulation and, therefore, The decision to join forces behind the United States and England cannot be made without paying enormous costs. This healthy process by which in many countries the awareness becomes widespread that justice objectives are almost never hidden behind wars is an unwanted product and greatly feared by the elite. In order to measure this progress in the awareness of the people, it is enough to mention that in 1990 Bush Sr. not only managed to approve the war against Saddam Hussein through the United Nations, but also, in a diabolically masterful gambit, he managed to bill Germany for the war. , Saudi Arabia, Japan and the emir of Kuwait. In fact, during 1991 and 1992, some 60 billion dollars entered the United States from those four nations as payment for having successfully carried out the so-called Desert Storm. In reality, Bush was not inventing anything new when he created a new export product: war. He had learned enough from his "godfathers" of the oil financial elite who for centuries had been financing wars in Europe, America and the rest of the world, in order to weaken the national States, on which, after the conflicts, they were imposed tough conditions to pay their financing. The United Nations, in its entire existence, did not move one iota to prohibit or limit the financing of wars. War conflicts would be impossible if no one financed them, or if there were a boycott of financing arms companies. On the contrary, social consciousness can be "narcotized" about the true nature of these international organizations, which have often served to provide a veneer of legality to bloody conflicts between countries. The United Nations command is generally named a member of the black race or a Latin American, which also gives a veneer of pluralism, tolerance and supposed democracy, in what is often nothing more than a parody.

Although the political control that the elite exercises over global society occurs through the United Nations and its satellite organizations, economic control is done thanks to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (IBRD) and other satellite organizations. such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). These entities were created after the Second World War. The role of the IMF was, at that time, to help maintain a scheme of fixed exchange rates against gold. In the case of many underdeveloped countries, which had few reserves of gold and foreign exchange, and which issued large amounts of paper money, sometimes causing inflation, the objective of the IMF was generally to lend to them so that they could make their external payments to change of an internal adjustment and a devaluation of its currency comparable to the degree of monetary issuance and inflation that these countries had suffered before. In this way, the objective of the IMF was actually nothing other than to maintain unaltered both the international payment system and the relative price relations between the nations of the world. This concept, which often remains obscure, actually implied tacitly deciding which countries should industrialize and which should not, and had a determining effect on the global distribution of income. In other words, it was also implicitly decided which societies could become rich and which could not. Once a country began to go into heavy debt with the IMF, it lost all types of freedom, whoever was in its government, to carry out any type of social policies that did not have the express authorization of the international organization. Therefore, behind the facade of a supposed "hospital" for economically "sick" countries, a jailer was actually hiding, a gendarme who made demands on governments in exchange for funds to pay debts. When in the '70s Nixon removed the United States from the parity system

fixed against gold, and the Bretton Woods system explodes into a thousand pieces, the IMF had to rethink its mission. Of course, the main goal of assisting countries so that they could pay their debts remained unchanged, but there is no longer a regime of fixed parities between currencies to defend.

On many occasions, increasingly accentuated during the '90s and the beginning of the new millennium, the IMF has turned a "blind eye" to gross macroeconomic inconsistencies of many member countries. The Argentine case is a classic example. It was known that the convertibility regime could not be maintained indefinitely and that, the later the adjustment was, the more painful it would be for Argentina, because the more public and private debt was accumulated to sustain the unrealistic parity that would change from one to one between the peso and dollar. Despite this, the IMF turned a "blind eye" to this factor, because Argentina's big creditors, who made the fiction of one to one between the peso and the dollar possible, were not the big banks of New York and London but millions of small investors holding state bonds and debt, millions of contributors to retirement and pension companies (AFJP) and small investors in investment funds. As long as it was possible to continue placing Argentine debt bonds in the markets, the large North American and English banks could continue to charge very juicy fees and commissions without risking a single cent of their own capital in credit operations to Argentina. Therefore, the victims of a potential financial crisis like the one that occurred at the end of 2001 were not exactly going to be the members of the oil financial elite. Rather, quite the opposite: the situation of extreme weakness into which Argentina fell made them gain positions when negotiating future investments and loans to the country with possible Argentine governments.

It is necessary to keep in mind, then, that it is impossible for all IMF officials related to Argentina to have "escaped" the inevitability of the crisis. The point is that, while on WallStreet you could continue earning with swaps, mega swaps, etc., etc., it was not convenient to accelerate the exit from convertibility, even if this would later be paid very dearly. Furthermore, once on its knees, Argentina would lose more independence and degrees of freedom in its internal decisions. This was an elite objective.

We have cited the Argentine case simply because it is perhaps one of the most paradigmatic and because it clearly shows how the IMF, far from fulfilling a true task as it should in a truly democratic world, is at the service of the interests of a few family clans. and the mega corporations that these

they possess.

The situation of the IBRD (World Bank) is even clearer to understand. This entity directly finances investment projects that countries must then contract with large private corporations located precisely in the elite countries. If we think about it, it is not something very different from what was once called the "Marshall Plan." That is, that plan through which North American taxpayers financed European countries devastated by World War II so that they could buy products with cash from large private North American corporations. In other words, small and medium-sized American taxpayers were financing the profits of the richest businessmen in the United States. Nothing very different happens with the IBRD. This entity lends funds to underdeveloped countries to carry out investment projects.

But the independence of these countries when it comes to contracting and bidding for these investments is very

limited. Again, it is the medium and small ones that subsidize the profits of the large ones. For this scheme to be maintained, obviously, it is necessary to buy the conscience and silence of a large number of economists who charge juicy fees for "consulting work" financed by the IMF, IBRD, IDB, etc., who in reality they are then usually filed, without any weight, in the final credit and hiring decisions. The entire global financial economic system, then, is specially designed so that, behind an apparent legality and legitimacy in loans, debts and contracts, the exclusive interest of private mega corporations and the Anglo-American oil financial elite is actually hidden.

We have already spoken in sections of this and other chapters about the need for this entire picture to "close" through the social and global control exercised by the largest media outlets.

Therefore, we will not repeat the concepts about who are the real owners of global multimedia, and how public opinion is manipulated. We will only refer to the fact that the medium that is usually prioritized by the elite as a primary form of massify and misinform is television.

It is worth remembering that at the end of the '40s, throughout the '50s and early '60s, television grew in the US as a state enterprise. The businessmen of the North American oil financial elite had convinced officials of the need to allocate public funds for the enormous investment that was necessary. During those years of state TV, the oil companies were the main advertisers on television programs. Their participation was not limited to advertising, but extended to content. For example, it should be remembered how in many countries their own version of "Reporter Esso" was broadcast. When the State had carried out all the spending with funds from taxpayers, the same elite convinced officials of the administrations of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon of the need for TV to be managed through private hands. The main investments had already been made. Families already had TV sets in their homes. Now television was a profitable business, why leave it in the hands of the State? Furthermore, to exercise maximum social control it is better to directly manage the media and its newscasts than to provide advertising and type news indirectly in the "Reporter Esso" style. In turn, the three main US mega TV networks, CBS, NBC and ABC, are actually companies originating from the former mega radio monopoly RCA. The elite would have decided to create three television networks, instead of one, in order to create the illusion of competition. In turn, the RCA was generated mainly by the Morgan bank, United Fruit (Rockefeller) and three companies in which the Morgan bank has strong interests since its founders (Thomas A. Edison, Graham Bell and Westinghouse respectively) were practically "stripped" of their actions through ruses. These are none other than the current General Electric, ATT and Westinghouse.

It should not surprise us, then, that President George Bush Jr. recently approved controversial legislation in the United States, later suspended by Congress, (although it is not known for how long) that allows private television networks to buy weakened daily newspapers and regional newspapers. and North American states. It is only an apparent paradox that this legislation was approved and carried out by precisely the same person who, in the era of Nixon and Ford, had prevented regional and state newspapers from buying state television channels. The paradox is only apparent because television, on a small scale, during the 1970s was emerging in the United States as a tool of the elite to achieve greater homogenization in the information to which remote populations

regions could access. What Bush just approved in 2003, and has not yet managed to carry out, then, in the same sense: what is allowed is for small, formerly independent newspapers to be acquired and depend editorially on television channels, belonging to the big ones. chains. As can be seen, the control of information and the internal communication policy of the United States is increasingly concentrated in a few hands. Unfortunately, something not very different has been happening around the world at an increasingly accelerated rate.

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7. POWER AND SECRET COMPANIES

The children of the elite, about 0.1%, went to schools called 'academies', and were taught to think and be independent. About 5.5% went to the Realfichulen, where they were partially taught how to think. The other 34% went to the Volksschulen, where they were encouraged to be followers and good citizens.

About the Prussian education system, in Addresses to Germans, by Johann Fichte.

There are two stories: the official, lying story, which is taught ad usum delphini, and the secret story, in which the true causes of events are found: a shameful story.

Honoré de Balzac.

We have seen in previous chapters the existence of a kind of world government in the shadows: the CFR. Now, we said that the CFR has about 3 thousand members, 80% of whom are Americans. Thinking about a government in which 3 thousand voices, 3 thousand opinions, 3 thousand ideas are expressed simultaneously is clearly a utopia. There are those within the CFR who are going to speak, and there are those who are going to listen. In other words, we have mentioned that in the CFR there are a large number of educators, journalists, lawyers, economists, politicians, businessmen, etc. Within this varied range there are those for whom just appearing in the CFR is a great honor and are called upon to infiltrate the ideology of the CFR into their organizations, and there are those for whom appearing within is an essential task in order to "lower line" to a large number of CFR members who are nothing more than executors, within their respective spheres of action, of the policies that the elite thinks and decides. The elite is a much smaller number of people. There are members of the elite in the CFR, but... how is the elite organized? How does it decide what lines of action to follow so that the members of the CFR can complete them in their respective areas? We have already said that many times an idea that is appealing to the elite is disseminated by its members within the CFR in order for criticism and accusations against it to appear in advance. In this way, members of the elite, in advance, can have a complete idea of the degree and type of opposition that their desires for global dominance can generate within societies when these ideas are announced. This often allows them to launch domain policies with a certain prior "marketing" that makes them appear democratic and conducive to achieving supposedly altruistic goals. The degree of popular resistance to these ideas is, therefore, much lower.

When we have referred to the elite, we have generally done so in terms of the Anglo-American elite. It's time to better explain what this means. In reality, the United Kingdom and the United States are two different countries, but their ruling classes have many similarities. They are both WASP (White AngloSaxon Protestant). The North American high aristocracy, which often includes some surnames completely unknown to the general public, is almost entirely composed of descendants of English settlers from the 17th century who generally settled in Massachusetts and nearby areas. For generations and generations, the

Descendants of those settler families began to intermarry. The so-called "fathers of the republic" descend directly from those colonists. This elitist—almost racist—idea of not mixing or mating with people outside of what is considered racially optimal has kept the elite in its claim to be almost racially pure.

When we mention that some family trees of the Bush family trace their ancestry back to the distant English kings of the 13th century, we are saying something that may be a detail, almost a curiosity, for the general public. But there is no detail or curiosity, neither for the North American and English high aristocracy, nor for the so-called "new rich." That is, the bourgeois clans, billionaires, who obtained their fortunes generally financed by English bankers during the 19th century, and thus developed oil, railroads, banking, etc. in the United States. In other words, the so-called "robber baron".

We have also pointed out how even the religion of the elite (the nominal religion, that is) coincides with the existing religion in the United Kingdom. The Episcopalianism of the North American aristocracy is only a "branch" of the Anglican Church, which was born as a detachment from Rome. Let us remember that, for Anglicans, the Pope is none other than the king of England, represented by the bishop of Canterbury. The English and American elites came into conflict with each other many times, and in several others vast areas of the world were disputed. However, these fights, which often resulted in wars, should be seen more as internal disputes within the same dominant group than as confrontations between two enemies. It usually happens in many human groups that, even within the same and homogeneous nucleus of people, with similar interests and philosophies, there are fights to see ultimately who exercises leadership.

Well, until the First World War, leadership within this group was undoubtedly held by the English elite. London was the world metropolis, the reserve currency was the pound and the United States was just a very important, developing and rapidly rising former colony. But London's leadership was undisputed. Things began to change after the First World War, and during the Second World War it was already clear that leadership had shifted towards Washington DC and New York. Perhaps an example of this can be had with a simple anecdote. When, after World War II, the new American ambassador in London consulted with Lord Winston Churchill about a request from President Truman's government for him to leave that embassy and serve as Secretary of Commerce, Churchill's response was: "Power, now, is in Washington." If the United States and the United Kingdom were two nations completely independent of each other, with ruling classes that had conflicting interests, the aristocratic American ambassador in London, W. Averell Harriman, would never have made that question to the English prime minister. And, of course, the English prime minister would never have admitted that the power was in Washington...

While the leadership of power was in London, the English elite exerted their influence through a secret society called "The Group." This secret society was located—and is still located today—at the University of Oxford. As leadership increasingly passed to the United States, the North American elite—and the English elite that followed and continues to follow—exercised and continues to exercise their dominance through a secret society whose name is Skull & Bones, based at the super-elitist Yale University in Connecticut.

This secret society, whose emblem is a skull and crossbones in the style of the pirate flag, has existed long before the United States began to exercise global leadership. Skull & Bones was founded in the United States in 1833. Its secret nature is overwhelming. Its members can't even admit that they belong to Skull & Bones. However, George Bush Jr. has recognized this in his autobiography *A Charge to Keep*⁽¹⁾, as we have already mentioned. When his father was asked about his membership in that same secret society, while he was president of the United States in 1990, the only response the journalist got was silence. And not only silence, Bush Sr. abruptly left after the question. In reality, Bush Sr. complied with one of the internal rules of that secret society: never admit his membership in Skull & Bones. It may therefore be striking that Bush Jr. did so in writing and in his 1999 autobiography.

However, later we will give some explanation of what this may mean. In the meantime, let's get back to Skull & Bones. Said secret society has two other men: "Brotherhood of Death" and simply "The Order". Since we assume that the reader will not find it very pleasant to observe how a secret society called the "Brotherhood of Death" exerts its dominion over us, from now on we will refer to it simply as The Order.

¹ Recordémoslo textualmente: "in my senior year (at Yale) I joined Skult & Bones, a secret society, so secret I can't say anything more."

The Order was founded, as we have said, in 1833 as the "Chapter" (that is, "branch") of a German secret society. The greatest scholar of The Order, the recently deceased economist and journalist Antony Surton, in his *America's Secret Establishment* manages to identify some important connections between The Order and German secret societies. However, it lacked the "connecting thread" that goes from The Order to its German predecessor, called the "Bavarian Illuminati." It happens that The Order was founded in 1833 and said German secret society would have been banned and destroyed by the Bavarian government in 1788, there being almost half a century of difference between the death of one and the birth of the other.

But we will also leave this topic for later.

We will say that this society has pagan beliefs and a pragmatic moral philosophy. Moral pragmatism leads them to think that even the most aberrant act can be committed if the goals pursued are closer. This ethical relativism should not be striking, given that it is based on the typical racist idea of elites, in the sense of believing themselves to be superior to others. Equality of rights, expressed both in Christianity and in the legal apparatus of a vast majority of countries, would be for the Anglo-American elite nothing more than a mirage in which it is necessary for the masses to believe, so that their power is not disputed. So anti-religious is the thinking of the members of The Order, that in their internal documents they do not count the calendar from the birth of Christ, but from that of Demosthenes, one of the greatest and best orators that classical Greece had. The rejection of moral precepts allows the members of The Order to act with complete ease and lack of scruples in the face of any obstacle that is placed in their path. The life and death of millions of people in bloody wars, revolutions and epidemics is not an obstacle for the members of The Order to achieve their mission, their final objective. Globalization is, then, a prior stage, but very close, to the type of society that is palatable to the palates of these aristocracies. A society composed of only two social classes: the members of the elite, led by The Order, and the rest, the masses, equalized as much as possible, almost

undifferentiated. We have pointed out that the scarcity of fossil fuels, an issue whose real dimension is still kept secret, would completely prevent sustainable global growth at a rate sufficient to improve the standard of living of the world population, and to be able to equalize the income of the masses "towards above". Therefore, the elite will surely try "downwards." The recent events of devaluation, default, forced debt conversion and misery that occurred in the 1990s and at the beginning of the new millennium in many countries can give an idea of what it means to equalize "downwards."

The Order has so far managed to remain almost completely secret. In the first 150 years of its existence at Yale University, no book was written about the existence of this tiny group, and only two isolated newspaper articles appeared, of which there is any news. The researcher Antony Sutton was working on very striking facts related to this society. He had discovered how WallStreet

He financed the Bolshevik Revolution and the fall of Tsarism in Russia, and a few years later he was financing none other than Communism's worst enemy: Hitler. Not only did the elite finance extremes as opposite as Lenin and Hitler, but they also sold both of them what they needed to develop and become mortal enemies of each other. They sold Hitler the raw materials that Germany lacked, and they also helped it develop, as we have seen, synthetic fuel, which Hitler did not have. Soviet Russia, on the other hand, which had very abundant raw materials, was sold weapons and cutting-edge technology comparable to that of Germany and the United States. It happens that after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, Russia was totally dependent on Western technology to survive. This must be clear. Not only were they sold weapons, but also the capital goods essential to carry out all types of activities. Without the help of WallStreet, in Russia it would not have been possible to turn on the light, drink water, or even cook... Such was the scarcity of capital and goods in the pre-industrial state in which Russia found itself in 1917. However, no We will deal here with these historical issues.

They will be the subject of a new volume. We will only say that Sutton was more than surprised and could not find the reason why the financial elite of WallStreet had financed both sides, and thus collaborated to generate the Second World War. The mystery ended for Sutton when in 1983 he received, from anonymous and "repentant" members of The Order, secret material to reveal the mystery of WallStreet's simultaneous financing of Nazis and communists. In 1984, Sutton published the work and the mystery began to fade to generate an even greater one. What had happened would have been the following: The Order was founded at Yale University¹ by the American opium magnate William Russell and by Alfonso Taft, father of the only person who was, successively, both president of the Nation and president of the Supreme Court of Justice at the beginning of the 20th century. The German origin of The Order is due to the fact that Russell would have been at the University of Ingolstadt (Bavaria) in 1831 and 1832, having made contact there with a secret society (the Illuminati). At that time, in Bavaria, Germany, and throughout Europe, the ideas of German idealism were all the rage, its greatest figures were Friedrich Wilhelm Georg Hegel and his predecessor Johann Fichte.

(1) This may explain the surprising abundance of graduates from Yale in the CIA, as we mentioned in the previous chapter.

Hegel's notions

Hegel thought that the State was absolute. It reduced the individual and individualism to almost nothing. For Hegel, individual freedom is only an abstract concept that the individual can achieve as long as he accepts his total subjection to the State and his dependence on it. A true individual freedom for Hegel does not exist. The State would thus be omnipresent. However, in practical terms, and this would have been understood very well and very quickly by Kussell and the members of the elite, the State is nothing more than a fiction, in the sense that it is an abstract entity. Someone had to be, then, behind the State, pulling the strings of power. Who better, according to the particular concept of the elite, than themselves to take care of this! It is necessary to keep in mind that the elite were not deep students of one of the most complicated philosophers to understand in memory, Hegel. In the pragmatic Anglo-Saxon style, certain devices were used, certain notions of Hegelian philosophy that were considered extremely useful to develop a very sophisticated scheme of domination with global motivations.

It should not be surprising that this ruling class, like many others in the course of history, has desired the most extensive hegemony possible. A total domain for these billionaire aristocrats was, as we have already seen with Cecil Rhodes, a total control of the entire world. To do this, they needed—and continue to need—to make changes in the world, which are often carried out through wars, revolutions, uprisings and violent acts that are apparently disconnected from each other. The existence of various countries, religions, languages, customs, etc., and vast areas of the planet still outside their effective control conspired against their ambitions. Therefore, certain Hegelian concepts could provide a clear, effective and orderly methodology, without which any desire for absolute dominion, for a controlled world State, would be an unrealizable chimera. What would that method be then? Well: Hegel believed that reality was perpetually modified through an infinite process of thesis and antithesis that resulted in a synthesis, a kind of fusion of elements of both the thesis and antithesis, in a superior way. We must here mention that the dialectical device could provide the elite with a mechanism of domination. If we only think that both communist Marxism and Hitler's Nazism were influenced, to a large extent, by Hegel's dialectics and idealism, it becomes clear that, in terms of domain, there is a methodology in common, between both systems, that exceeds their differences.

The elite would have reasoned that, if social changes are needed to exercise global power, and if they can only be brought about by a conflict between two antagonistic factions, opposed to each other in a Hegelian-type dialectical process, what better than to control the conflict? In other words, if you can influence both sides of the same conflict in a very important way and you can have a certain low profile influence on its development, the elite could well predict, if not exactly, at least fairly precisely the result thereof, and manage reality as much as possible in accordance with their own interests. Let's see what Sutton thought, at the time of publishing his work in 1984:

"In the Hegelian system conflict is essential. For Hegel, and systems based on Hegel, the State is absolute. The State requires complete obedience of the individual citizen. An individual does not exist by himself in the so-called organic systems, but only for fulfill a role in the operations of the State. Find existence only in obedience to the State. There was no freedom in Hitler's Germany, nor is there any for the individual under Marxism.

Nor will there be one in the New World Order. And if it sounds like George Orwell's 1984, that's because it is."3

3 We invite the reader to read section 1 of chapter 9 of George Orwell's novel 1984 entitled "Theory and Practice of Oligarchic Collectivism". To correctly decode the message where it says "party" it must be understood as "corporation". Where it says "Oceania", it should be understood as USA, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. Where it says "war" it must often be understood as "modern economy", another form of war.

The slogan would be: "A controlled conflict produces the desired result." In a world with only the appearance of individual freedom, if a small group of very powerful people manage the State from the shadows, they can try to induce the course of history and succeed for an extended period. Some events may not occur as planned, but it is also possible to try to correct them. For example, oil was not expected to run out so quickly in the United States. Therefore, at a tactical level, with great pragmatism the elite applies another principle known in military strategy at least since the time of the Roman emperor Dioclesian: that of "Action Reaction = Solution".

This principle is a mechanism that can be used to generate corrective changes. What do you postulate? That if one has a serious problem and, as a consequence of it, must carry out an act that is reprehensible by social consensus - such as, for example, invading a country without cause - then there is nothing better than provoking an act that completely turns the to public opinion. In this way, a solution to the problem is found. The reader will be able to say that it is about playing chess with oneself, in which a single player moves the pieces on both sides. Well, chess had been invented in the East, but wasn't it the British who introduced the custom of playing with oneself? Now we are in a position to understand much more the character and intention of omnipotence of The Order: it happens that sometimes, to preserve and increase power, it is necessary to carry out despicable acts.

The notions about Hegelian philosophy were not absorbed by chance. The ties between The Order and the universities of Berlin and Ingolstadt have not been limited only to the presence of the founder of Skull & Bones in Germany in 1831 and 1832. Towards the middle of the 19th century, three members of the oldest North American aristocracy traveled to Germany to receive indoctrination in educational policies. Upon their return, they occupied the presidencies of the three most important strategic universities in the United States: Yale, Cornell and Johns Hopkins. It was around that time that members of The Order founded none other than the American Historical Association and the American Economics Association, and exerted their influence on higher institutes including even theology. The founding of these academies is not a minor fact, given that through them the possibility of a single "official history" and "official economic doctrine" was advocated and obtained, in such a way that history appears today as a succession of facts. casual and chaotic events produced by forces not connected to each other.

In this way, the world wars, the Kennedy assassination, the Watergate affair and the Gulf wars are isolated and disconnected events for "official history." In the same way, in the economics academy founded by The Order, an altar is raised to the free market and individualism, generating in the population the mirage that the "American dream" is possible, and that anyone, competing with others (never collaborating with the competition), can become a tycoon. Of course, the reality is very different: behind the scenes, businesses are oligopolized to an extent unknown to the general public, and sometimes even to the experts themselves.

In a sense, this domination of a very vast productive apparatus by a very small group of people by The Order was aided by an ancient British practice that the

historian Lawrence Stone explains in detail in his work *Open elite: England 75401880*. This is the limited celebration of marriages between members of the "blue blood" aristocracy itself (in the case of the United States, between families of settlers who arrived in the 19th century). XVII) with several of the "nouveau riche" families (in the case of the US, they were created in the 19th century).

Thus, according to Sutton, family clans that are popularly known in the United States and multimillionaires such as the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, the Davisons (heirs in part to the Morgan clan and largely merged with the Rockefellers), the Sloanes (sales retailers), the Pillsburys (food industry), the Paines and the Weyerhausers, with clans whose last name may not awaken any memory in the reader, but who are the result of the most rancid North American aristocracy and possess enormous doses of power: the Whitneys, Perkins, Stimson, Taft, Phelps, Bundy, Lord, Wadsworth, Vanderbilt and Gilman. All of them members of The Order for entire generations.

Before beginning the year during which Yale students graduate, the fifteen (not one more, not one less) recently graduated members of The Order "hand-pick" fifteen members from among those who will replace them in the last year of college. The Order is not just another student fraternity. The activity of The Order is well removed from the student activities of the fraternities.

In fact, there are two other fraternities at Yale. It is a secret society with clearly post-university purposes. Members of the Order remain in it for life. At all times there are between 500 and 600 living members, many of whom distance themselves from this power structure and do not take part in the deliberations or decisions. Only a small core decides the CFR agenda. The Order also manages large foundations such as the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Foundation. The heirs of the surname to those family fortunes can do little to prevent the management by members of The Order of a good portion of their fortunes, the corporate interests and the foundations left by their ancestors. Sutton points out, for example, that arguments between members of The Order and members of the Ford family about the management of the Ford Foundation led to the resignation... of members of the Ford family.

This enormous machine of power, a mixture of aristocracy and upper bourgeoisie, that is The Order, would have acted decisively in the practical division of the terms "left" and "right", a division that has often been functional for it to intervene and until promoting conflicts through which the hegemonic results are obtained that The Order considers that, through successive approaches, they are getting closer and closer to their objective of global dominance. This may explain, for example, why money from "right-wing" foundations, such as the Ford Foundation, is largely funneled to sectors of the "left-wing" press.

As within the CFR, where there are minority voices that sometimes oppose the chosen predetermined lines of action, the elite must always have alternative lines of action at hand, almost diametrically opposed to the chosen ones, to use in in case something goes wrong. Let us remember how the Democratic candidate who had raised the most funds after the middle of 2003, the former governor of Vermont, Howard Dean, who had publicly expressed himself against the war in Iraq (but wanted more pressure with Iran and Saudi Arabia), managed to gather them after speak June 23, 2003 at the CFR. How this opened the doors for him in the press (his face was covered almost simultaneously in Time, Newsweek and US News and World Report). Where does Dean come from? Well, he graduated in 1971 from... Yale.*

Returning to The Order, to make this monumental burning of power possible, the elite realized very soon that it was essential to have the North American educational apparatus as an ally. Therefore, since the mid-19th century, German psychological and educational theories were imported to the United States. North American education is based on the theory that the individual must be educated to fulfill a role, as if they were another cog, in the social apparatus. This special form of education, imported from Germany, is carried out in the United States from the early stages of elementary school. Sutton even shows in his work how American children are taught to read through methods that make comprehension more difficult, not easier. This is not a mistake, but rather a deliberate policy: the priority is not for the American people to inform themselves and access knowledge through reading. Much less so, in the current era of television.

The great multiplicity of versions of history that could be accessed in books, newspapers, etc., when television did not exist, clashed head-on with the aspiration for an "absolute State" that could provide the elite with unbeatable control of the masses. It is due to this unique education that is carried out in the United States from primary school onwards, facilitating the manipulation of North American public opinion, as opposed to European or Latin American public opinion, where the degree of distrust and apprehension of the United States is much greater. .

1 Although Howard Dean's membership in The Order has not yet been determined, that of a kind of "muleto" pre-candidate of the Democratic Party has been proven: Senator John Kerry is a graduate of Yale and a member of The Order. (Remember that General Wesley Clark is also a member of the CFR.) But even if it is not known whether Dean belongs to Skull and Bones or not, it is known that he applies the same secrecy practices. Shortly before leaving the governorship of Vermont, he signed a decree to keep all confidential information about his governorship secret for ten years.

According to Sutton, there are two universities that act as "fans" of the educational policies that are made to the palate of the elite in Yale, Cornell and Johns Hopkins. Those universities are none other than the University of Chicago and Columbia University. It is not surprising, then, that Columbia University alone owns more than 1% of all CFR members, and that the University of Chicago, founded by John Rockefeller I, has created, financed and publicized in the entire North American and world university environment the theories of Milton Friedman and Robert Lucas. These theories were developed in Chicago—as we pointed out in the first chapter—in order to facilitate the weakening of States, for which, incidentally, it was very useful to "cover up" discoveries such as those of Nash and Lipsey, and to be able to "resurrect" the neoliberal ideology of individualism and absolute laissezfaire, which, conveniently disseminated among the population, allows societies to generate a false idea of freedom, democracy and competitive capitalism. This idea that the "American dream" is possible through individual freedom and the supposed presence of free competition causes people not to ask questions like those we have seen in this volume. Obviously, this is a mirage. The elite wants the concentration of economic power in a few hands: theirs. He doesn't want problems. The less people know about this, the better for the elite. After all, for a racist philosophy of life, for a social conception based on caste, the existence, life and death of enormous numbers of people is considered a minor issue, given that they would be lower-level beings.

If we remember that the vision of this ruling class is tinged with Malthusianism and Darwinism, it is clearly understood that if there is

something that in their eyes there is plenty in the world, that is precisely people (especially if we take into account the very delicate energy situation discussed in the second chapter). The small ultra-powerful sectors represented by Bush and Blair know very well that individualistic thinking, when it involves a team (and the entire society is), leads to the law of the jungle and the progressive weakening of the most helpless. The elite also knows very well that, to optimize both individual and group benefits, the individualist theses of Adam Smith should not be applied but rather those of John Nash and Lipsey.

Furthermore: The Order and the elite operate "Nash-style." That is, collaborating with each other and postponing some individualistic objectives in the short term in order to benefit the group as a whole⁵, which in the end will also result in superior personal benefits. "Today for you, tomorrow for me," could be said to be the maxim of both Nash and The Order.

⁵ A clear example: the election that Bush Sr., a prominent member of The Order, lost to Clinton at the end of 1992 facilitated the globalist agenda by being able to conveniently "cover up" the scandals of the BCCI, Iran-Contras, the invasion of Iraq, among others. others, faced by Bush Sr.

The Origin of the Order

We have said that it would come from a German secret society, as discovered in some documents by some curious Yale students who, faced with the exaggerated secrecy of some of their Skull & Bones colleagues, decided to break into the headquarters of The Order (called "the Tomb").) in 1877, and discovered papers that certified that connection. Towards the end of his almost posthumous work⁶, Sutton managed to speculate that the origin of The Order would be none other than that of the Illuminati lodge, a secret society established in Bavaria in 1776 by an obscure former Jesuit clergyman named Adam Weishaupt. This lodge would have been founded with the supposed objective of exchanging ideas for the improvement of the social situation in the world. However, after a little while, it was shown that he had other real objectives, and that this was just a facade. The name Illuminati comes from the belief, on the part of the members of this group, that any act, even the cruelest, is not bad if the person performing it is in a rapture of mystical illumination. Weishaupt, at the request and with financing of the founder of the Rothschild dynasty, Meyer Amschel Bauer, would have founded that lodge with the goal, obviously chimerical at that time, of dominating the entire world. Rothschild would have taken advantage at that time of a certain weakness and indebtedness that many Masonic lodges had to found his own ultra-powerful lodge to lead the others, and would have influenced Weishaupt to insert the Illuminati into Freemasonry. A key fact is

that Weishaupt began Freemasonry in 1777, just after the Illuminati lodge was founded. In this way, the House of Rothschild would have gained in a very short period of time a vast secret network of worldwide contacts of people sworn to help each other. This is a characteristic of Freemasonry, a secret society, or a society with secrets - as the Freemasons like to call themselves. For practical purposes it doesn't matter. It is a secret chain of powerful people organized vertically and supranational in nature. The debate about how secret Freemasonry is may even be just a play on words. The reality is the same.

6 After his research on Skull and Bones, Sutton only published one short work. It was called The Two Faces of George Bush. Sutton lived another fifteen years until his death in 2002, but he left practically nothing published in those years.

It is very likely that a huge proportion of those who are part of Freemasonry, even at its highest levels, do not have the slightest idea about many of these issues. These secret societies can be entered for personal ambitions and for altruistic social purposes. However, it is very necessary to emphasize that when you are a member of a secret society or a society with secrets, you can never know what purposes you are serving. Secrecy also usually invades the top leadership within secret societies. No matter how much trust and security one may have in those who occupy immediately higher positions, it must be considered that only a very small elite in this type of society knows and knows the real agenda of future action, the final objectives and the events that will inevitably need to be carried out. . It is very likely that in the Freemasonry of many countries, because they are barely distant "branches" from the real centers of power of the secret societies, no one, absolutely no one, not even those who occupy their highest positions, are truly aware of what is happening. It is planned and it is being done.

Even in the USA and England, a vast majority of Freemasons are surely unaware of all this either.

North American Masonic societies admit to counting among their members no less than 15 of the 43 presidents that the United States had. And this without taking into account, for example, that the two Bushes belong to another secret society (The Order), that Clinton would also have been and is a member of a secret society (De Molay, and in his stay at Oxford with a Rhodes scholarship could also have made contact with people from The Group), that former President Lyndon Johnson would have been initiated among the cadres of this network of secret societies, but would not have gone very far, that Nixon would have been a member (but following Watergate he would be a "paper" to admit it), and that Reagan would have been included once he was named president.

However, there is a "missing link" in this chain: if the Illuminati were persecuted around 1784 and theoretically eliminated around 1787, and on the other hand The Order was only born in 1833, what is the connection between the two? Some organization must have occupied that period of years as a powerhouse for enlightenment ideas.

7 The Bavarian government of that time persecuted them for their violent, unscrupulous character, and his ambitions for global power.

Apparently, he was Phi Beta Kappa. In Secret societies of all ages and countries, by Charles Heckethom, published in 1875, we read the following about the network of Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, which we mentioned before, and which today has more than 200 branches in North American universities:

"Phi Beta Kappa, the society through which the Bavarian Illuminati would have expanded to the United States. Only university students are admitted to this order. The access code is 'the

Philosophy, not religion, is the basis of action.' That is, philosophy is the guide or rule of life."

Phi Beta Kappa, like the Bavarian Illuminati, was founded in 1776. A good part of its members participated in the revolution for the independence of the United States. Its members

They are chosen "by hand" from the main two hundred North American universities. But towards the end of the 1820s, there was strong social pressure in the United States for secret societies to come to light. The pressure was such that it forced Phi Beta Kappa to become public, and to say who its members were around 1830. That is then the reason why William Russell would have traveled to Bavaria in 1831. It would have been necessary to found a new secret society to replace Phi Beta Kappa, which would continue to function but no longer as a powerhouse and generator of the basic idea of the Illuminati: to hold power throughout the world. It would have been in this way that the emergence of Phi Beta Kappa would have created the need to form Skull & Bones.

We can make a guess, then, as to why George W.

Bush in his autobiography violates the main rule of every secret society: maintaining secrecy. It is possible that starting in 1984—when, as a result of Sutton's discoveries, based on "repentants," the existence of the true power in the shadows was discovered: The Order—there has been a tendency for the elite to relatively open their doors, and transfer what is necessary to hide, the real management of power, to another secret society, somewhere else. Today, for example, any member of Phi Beta Kappa can freely express that he is one. It shouldn't be surprising that in just a few years the members of Skull & Bones will do it too. In any case, there would be another secret organization that "takes the baton." Perhaps that is why lately The Order has admitted some black members, some Jews and some women among its members...

Curious situation, then: the same clan—the Rothschilds—that financed the development and growth of the United States, generating the Rockefellers, Harriman, and JP Morgan out of nothing, and that would have helped create the great Western central banks, would be the founders of the Illuminati lodge that in turn would have settled in the United States first with Phi Beta Kappa and then with Skull & Bones. The Rothschilds have been the great financiers of the British crown and the English aristocracy. More than ever, the United States and the United Kingdom seem to be working together for shared purposes. Its aristocracies and bourgeoisies are shaken together, but completely isolated from the rest of the population.

We have seen the influence of a powerful secret society of German origin in the United States and England. We have not said anything about the influence of secret societies and the occult in perhaps one of the greatest imperial projects in history: Hitler's. If the current real power is managed behind the scenes in a secret society whose origin, at least philosophically, would be German, would the Third Reich, financially and commercially associated with the same elite, have had its origins in a German secret society?

Thule Gesseihchaft

It is not the objective of this work to dwell too much on historical considerations, which we will develop better and more fully in a future volume. However, we will cite the case of the Thule society, so that it is clear the degree of danger that secret societies usually have and, above all, the often hidden connections that exist between them. The secret society Thule8 was born in 1919 in southern Germany. More specifically in Bavaria, in the same small geographical area in which the Illuminati was born in 1776, to go into anonymity and total secrecy, a decade later.

The name Thule was designated in Germany to a mythical area of the Arctic, similar to the legendary Atlantis, in which giant men of the Aryan race would have lived. It is striking that in many secret societies these types of unreal myths proliferate. In many Scottish and English Masonic societies, reference is made to the mythical story of King Arthur, a monarch who would play a very similar role in the territory of legend to the giants of Thule.

It happens that in Germany, as a result of the disaster caused by the defeat of the First World War, there was fertile ground for the generation and expansion of nationalist, socialist and often racist ideas. A good part of these ideas were channeled through secret societies with political objectives. Thule was the most important of all these interwar societies. In the secret meetings of this society, intellectuals and powerful German businessmen who wanted to change the history of their country met. They desperately needed a leader. Therefore, at the beginning of the '20s, upon seeing Hitler's extraordinary oratory skills and the hypnotic power he possessed when he communicated with the small groups of the DAP (German Workers' Party), they did not hesitate to give him all their support and in helping him climb positions in politics. Hitler, although he was somewhat curious about the occult, would never have been a member of a secret society.

However, among his most immediate followers there were members of this type of association. We will mention, among them, none other than Rudolf Hess (Hitler's number two), Wilhelm Frick (Minister of Economy of the Third Reich), Alfred Rosenberg (ideologist and philosopher of the Nazi Party), Hans Frank (Governor General of Poland), Karl Haushofer (main German geopolitician and military strategist), Anton Drexler (top leader of the DAP, direct predecessor party of the Nazi party NSDAP) and most especially, although not in Thule but in another secret society, none other than Heinrich Himmler (top leader of the sinister SS). As can be seen, Hitler was not only surrounded by members of secret societies, but to a large extent he owed his rise to power to the tireless activity of many of these members, so that his NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers' Party, derived from the DAP) came to power. If anyone doubts the influence of secret societies on the rise of Nazism in Germany, perhaps it is enough for them to know that even the swastika itself, the symbol chosen by Hitler in person to represent his political scheme, was, since 1919, the symbol chosen by Hitler. The Thule company in its logos, as demonstrated by abundant existing material, The swastika cross was a very ancient symbol of India, where the Aryan race would have originated millennia ago, but it had not been used as a symbol in any important way in Germany. It was the Thule secret society that began using it.

Financing from American bankers, and associates of Americans (such as Von Tyssen), and support from members of German secret societies were decisive for Hitler's rise. He held the position of Reich Chancellor in 1933, the year in which all vestiges of a democratic system in Germany ended. Although Hitler was able to erase democracy "with a stroke of the pen", he did not have the same luck with the secret societies that, although they had given him great impetus, could dispute a good part of his power. In 1935 he enacted harsh laws in order to dissolve them. Fails. Two years later he attempted even harsher legislation against secret societies. Not only does it fail again but, as a result of the persistence of the secret societies, it passes its first major international "paper", an event that symbolically marked the beginning of the fall of the Third Reich in 1942.1

1 The 1944 attack that almost killed Hitler would also have been planned at least in part by a secret society called "Secret Germany." Von Stauffenberg, who came very close to killing Hitler, was one of its most important members. The ideologist of "Secret Germany" was the writer Stefan George.

What had happened? In May 1941 his second, Rudolf Hess, who was apparently an occult fanatic, takes a plane and flies towards the enemy's lands. He lands in Scotland in search of the Duke of Hamilton, in order to attempt a separate peace with England. Hitler's fury against Hess would have been compared in those days to that he felt towards the Jewish people. The official explanation given by the Third Reich about the episode was that one of the members of the secret society had had a premonitory dream, the esoteric interpretation of which would have pointed out the convenience of that flight, of which other Nazi hierarchs were surprisingly aware. This explanation gave rise to Hitler to attempt for the third time not only the suppression of secret societies, but of all forms of occultism (including practices such as astrology, tarot, etc.). Today, many years later, we have a much tighter version of the truth than what happened that time. According to Richard Deacon, in A history of the British secret service, Hess's flight was nothing more than a successful operation, an ambush by English espionage to weaken the Nazi regime in the middle of the war. However, the question still remains as to how a Nazi leader of Hess's size allowed himself to be fooled so easily. The explanation is simpler than it seems: Swiss and Portuguese members of the Golden Dawn secret society, to which members of the Thule society would also belong, would have convinced some members of the latter that they wanted separate peace with England, that it was feasible if Hess traveled. As the fact of belonging to a "friendly" secret society is, for many of the members of this type of association, a kind of certificate of good conduct, in a short time the Hess trip.

10 The two causes for seeking separate peace with England were: first, to make a victory against the Soviet Union more feasible. Secondly, the belief of many German and Anglo-Saxon secret societies in the superiority of the Aryan race, from which both Germans and Anglo-Saxons are descended.

England (especially Churchill, a member of another secret society in favor of the globalization of the British Empire) did not want peace with Germany but simply to weaken the enemy.

A few months after this episode, Hitler's first major defeats began in the war fields. Somewhat amusingly due to the previous prohibition, and perhaps due to the weakness of a somewhat superstitious mind, Hitler himself decided to become a rather fervent supporter of consulting the astrologer Eric Hanussen, who held seances about the future of the Third Reich. Obviously, if it weren't Hitler, we'd all be laughing by now. However, the episode is not an anecdote but rather shows how secret societies can elevate even the most tyrannical character, how they can escape the express prohibitions of a leader like Hitler, and even how they can convince the number two of a character. like Hitler to carry out such a crazy operation behind his back, which made the Führer himself a laughingstock for a time. The trip would ultimately cost Hess prison for the rest of his days: nothing more and nothing less than almost 50 years.

In addition to this episode, there is a fact that is almost a constant with reference to secret societies: their ties with the

espionage. It should not be surprising that George Bush Sr. was both a member of Skull & Bones and then director of the CIA.

Virtually all CIA directors were formerly prominent members of secret societies.

Obviously, the danger of secret societies is based on the fact that secrecy gives them a very great advantage over open and democratic societies. Secrecy gives its members the ability to act without others knowing; eliminates evidence. Furthermore, if secret societies exist it is because there are secret objectives. If these secret objectives were compatible with the ideology of democracies, they would not have to be secret. Not only do secret societies have secret objectives, but also illegal and often criminal means of action. Secret societies have codes very similar to those of the mafia.

In the maximum security prison of Spandau, in Germany, there was for many years only one prisoner: Rudolf Hess. The prison fortress was guarded by special detachments of British, American, French and Russian troops. The military authorities were waiting for the death of the only prisoner so they could close the prison and reduce the budget. Hess made things easier for them, now a nonagenarian, by committing suicide.

Furthermore, the mafia itself is nothing other than a secret society." If every time we heard the expression "secret society", whatever its nature, we associated it directly with the expression "mafia group", it is possible that our indignation was such that it prevented at least a good part of the activity of these groups. Perhaps the world would have avoided a good part of the crises generated and prolonged, often somewhat artificially, in order to maintain and increase power on the part of these societies.

11 The word mafia would come from the mid-19th century and be the acronym of the phrase Mazzini Authorizes Puri, Incendi, Avelenamenti. In other words, "Mazzini authorizes robberies, fires and poisonings." The mafia would have begun as such, according to Heckethorn's Secret societies of all ages and countries, from an association of Sicilian paupers who, under the tutelage of Maziini, began to organize and carry out criminal activities under the protection of the British fleet.

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Final words

The Wall Street Time Bomb

Whoever controls the past, controls the future. Who controls the present, controls the past.

George Orwell a 1984.

I suppose that the reader may be, at this point, with a certain unease. However, I suggest not to despair, nor to think that the situation described throughout this work has no remedy. Although it may be true that some evil lasts a hundred years, it is unlikely that it lasts two hundred.

It happens that the subtle scaffolding of dominance that the elite helped generate and perfect over a long time is far from being an impregnable mechanism. It is based, above all, on the way business is done on WallStreet and the financial world in general. And as many recent events demonstrate, WallStreet is far, very far from providing reassuring dreams for the elite.

This needs to be explained. The dominance scheme is mainly based on being able to dominate a wide range of businesses (oil, weapons, laboratories, education, information, banking, etc.) in a vast range of countries around the world. To control these strategically central businesses, it was necessary, among other things, to devise and implement financial mechanisms through which a small group of people can control the business policy of a large number of firms in those sectors. A very small group of people then manages those sectors. But it does so by managing the money of many other people—millions and millions—of people who have invested their savings in the financial markets.

The mechanism has worked acceptably well as long as the markets have responded favorably: that is, rising.

But the mechanism enters into internal contradiction as soon as the markets, far from going up, go down. At the beginning of this millennium, the Enron scandal and many other mega companies serve as a simple example of how control can easily escape from the hands of the few who hold it. It happens that when the markets go down, many companies that were not managed neatly see their access to more debt cut off, at the same time that it is almost impossible for them to raise more capital by placing shares in the markets. When that moment arrives, there is no longer any room for action to manage the companies, and therefore the power, *apiacere*. As the popular saying goes, "necessity has the face of a heretic." And in times of need, "pacts", secret or not, between companies and between businessmen cannot survive for long.

Even though at the time of writing this, in September 2003, no serious episodes have yet occurred that could predict a certain end to the globalizing mechanisms that have enslaved a huge number of people in a vast number of countries, some episodes They have been predicting, for some years now, that problems are approaching that are almost insoluble for the elite.

And not only the Enron scandal, which motivated the surprising Sarbanes-Oxley law, after which company directors must swear that their balance sheets are correct. A balance is a balance. Why do you have to believe in oaths, if you can't believe in a balance sheet? With artificial mechanisms like these, in 2002 it was possible to avoid a stock market crisis on WallStreet of proportions that had not been seen more than half a century ago.

But mirages, especially when it comes to money, don't last forever.

Contradictions have also invaded in a very palpable way areas in which before they were not only infrequent but almost inconceivable. Without going any further, when George Bush Jr. declared war on Iraq, he had to cut taxes on stock dividends by half, in order to avoid a panic on WallStreet. This is the first time in history that an American president must lower taxes at the same time he starts a war. Quite a contradiction. Even greater if one takes into account that the fiscal situation in the US was already clearly in deficit at the beginning of 2003.

The contradictions reach even surprising levels when the US periodically requests, even at IMF or G7 meetings, a higher valuation of the currencies of Asian countries. It is understandable that the US is trying to reduce its large balance of payments deficit. It is a sword of Damocles always hanging for the dollar and the US economy. However, it is worth remembering that if things have not gone completely off the rails in the North American economy, it has been thanks to countries like Japan and China, mainly, have purchased large amounts of US debt securities with the proceeds of their trade surpluses with Uncle Sam. It is then worth remembering the old saying: "There is only one thing worse than having your wishes not come true: achieving them." Relieving the US balance of payments situation would imply the need to leave not only its State, but also many of the main North American companies, without financing. Contradictions, as can be seen, are the order of the day, and are increasingly perceptible to the naked eye. And these are not secondary contradictions: but at the very basis of the North American economic system, designed almost to the measure of the Anglo-American business elite. If these contradictions are not resolved, it will be very difficult to avoid a spinal crisis. The serious drawback is that the problems have a solution. Contradictions no. They have another type of exit...

It is not difficult to imagine then, as a result of the economic and financial problems that are accumulating at an increasingly rapid pace, the beginning of the era of deglobalization. It is probably a world in which, driven by economic recessions, countries try to export to each other, trade barriers, regulations and controls on the movement of currencies and capital are reborn. As you can see, something quite far from the New World Order desired by the elite. Obviously, that point is not reached by a path of economic success but of failures. Out of pure necessity.

But this has been motivated by the persistent error—tremendous error—of persisting on the path of globalization, when years ago it had already begun to bear the bitter fruits of general impoverishment, unemployment and business and financial excesses of all kinds.

It would be worth comparing it with the many stabilization plans in a wide range of countries. For a certain time they provide economic success. When we insisted on prolonging its existence, we only managed to fall into much deeper economic and social crises than those that existed before its implementation. And was

expected. No country—let alone the world as a whole—runs one way all the time.

If we follow this line of thinking, it is easy to understand that sooner or later, the elite has lost the game. It has lost it beforehand, paradoxically by excessively applying the financial mechanisms still prevailing on WallStreet. It is as if a juggler, after practicing his tricks so much and knowing them better and better, decides to increase the number of sticks he uses in his exercise. And to make matters worse, at an increasingly faster pace. The game can't last forever. The risk is increasing, and there comes a time when the game cannot be dominated by the juggler, who transforms from being easily dominant in his game into a slave to it.

Something like this seems to have started happening a few years ago. However, only a few analysts, in relation to the typical "chorus" of voices that only predict crises when they are already occurring, have perceived that the economic and international financial system has quietly become alarming.

If we also introduce the very serious energy problem that we pointed out in the first part of this work, which explains the desire to invade Iraq against all odds, and which is usually silenced for fear of strong social pressures to accelerate technological changes and put an end to the fossil hydrocarbons (which would mean a very rude blow to the power of the elite), it is obvious that the crisis not only does not seem to be avoidable, but that the times may be much closer than what the transitory bonanzas in the markets may predict. .

Obviously the changes are not going to occur without costs. These cannot be evaluated today. It can only be thought that they will most likely be superior to those once experienced by current generations. You may not like this, but the alternative would be nothing less than the deepening of globalization to levels so unpleasant for the popular majorities that...

Anyway, there's no need to think about it. The probability seems so small, it may even be impossible. Of course, the most unfortunate consequence of all this is how many thousands, millions of people are left on the road in the meantime. At the mercy of destitution, poverty, brutality and death.

It may be paradoxical. But everything indicates that the mortal blow to the power of the elite will be given, at some still uncertain moment in time, by the modern god itself created by it. A god tailored to the masses, but in which the members of the elite themselves disbelieve in their increasingly oligopolistic desire. As in Dr. Frankenstein, the elite has contributed to developing to the extreme a being that is ready to turn against its own creator and eat him. That god is none other than the market. Perhaps not even Mary Shelley would have thought better of it.

By the way, sometimes reality itself surprises us and seems to provide paradoxical or premonitory data. For example, few seem to have noticed that if you walk down WallStreet, in downtown Manhattan, in the same direction as the sun, that is, from east to west, you end up in a very strange place; Above all, it is strange because it is the financial center of the world. WallStreet does not end in the hole left by the Twin Towers in their precipitous fall after one of the worst tragedies began before nine in the morning on September 11, 2001 for the more than two thousand operators, elevator operators, doormen, waiters, low-level employees and middle managers who are at their jobs at that time in New York. Sad irony, but yes Osama Bin

Laden had a lot or little to do with the attacks, he did not exactly kill senior executives or millionaires like him, or business owners, who at the time the first plane hit were not, almost never, working in offices, but rather to poor wage earners.

No, WallStreet doesn't end there in that hole, even though many people tend to answer that, almost automatically, when asked.

Many times not even New Yorkers themselves, in their rush to walk the financial center of the world, where fortunes are made and unmade in minutes, concerned only with money and power, notice that WallStreet ends in the small and gloomy colonial cemetery of Saint Paul, next to a dilapidated, dark and almost always closed or empty church. There, in that cemetery long before globalization and the world of finance, under some neglected old tombstones whose names and dates can no longer be read, due to the passage of time, lie the only remains, the only "skulls and bones." who today rest in peace in downtown Manhattan.

WALTER GUSTAVO GRAZIANO
Buenos Aires, September
24, 2003

Thanks

A book is always the combination of at least two key factors: the effort of the author, and the intelligence and speed of the publishing house. In this case, South American.

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