

2014 Bilderberg Meetings Conference: Special Report



By William P. Litynski

Bilderberg Group: Double-Dealing Robber Barons?



President of Russia Vladimir Putin (left) met with Royal Dutch Shell CEO Ben van Beurden at the Novo-Ogaryovo state residence outside Moscow, Russia on Good Friday, April 18, 2014. Putin is pushing to add oil and natural gas routes for Russia to supply Asia. **Ben van Beurden attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark from May 29, 2014 until June 1, 2014.** (Photo: Maxim Shipenkov, POOL)



Prime Minister of Ukraine Arseniy Yatsenyuk (left) and NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen attend a press conference at the NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium on March 6, 2014. **Anders Fogh Rasmussen attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark from May 29, 2014 until June 1, 2014.** (Xinhua/Gong Bing)

2014 Bilderberg Meetings Conference: A Danish Intrigue?

By William P. Litynski

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The circus show known as the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference ended on Sunday. The Bilderberg guests departed the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel in downtown Copenhagen, Denmark amid tight security and curious protestors. From Thursday afternoon May 29, 2014 until Sunday afternoon, June 1, 2014, the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings was held at the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel in downtown Copenhagen.

Prominent individuals who attended the four-day Bilderberg Meetings conference in downtown Copenhagen include:

Christine Lagarde, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (2011-present)
Anders Fogh Rasmussen, Secretary-General of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (2009-2014)
Gen. Philip M. Breedlove, USAF, Supreme Allied Commander of Europe (2013-present)
John Sawers, Chief of the [British] Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) (November 1, 2009-present)
George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer (2010-present)
Carl-Henric Svanberg, Chairman of the board of British Petroleum (January 1, 2010-present)
Robert Dudley, Group Chief Executive of British Petroleum (2010-present)
Peter D. Sutherland, Chairman of the board of British Petroleum (1997-2009)
Jorma Ollila, Chairman of the board of Royal Dutch Shell (2006-present)
Ben van Beurden, Chief Executive Officer of Royal Dutch Shell (2014-present)
Douglas J. Flint, Group Chairman of HSBC Holdings plc (2010-present)
Kenneth M. Jacobs, Chairman of the board of Lazard [bank] (2009-present)
Henri de Castries, Chairman of the board of AXA [French investment and insurance firm] (2000-present)
Risto Siilasmaa, Chairman of the board of Nokia Corporation
John Elkann, Chairman of Fiat S.p.A. [Italian auto company]
Eric Schmidt, Chairman of the board of Google Inc. (2001-present)
Sir James D. Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank (1995-2005)
Robert E. Rubin, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury (1995-1999)
Henry Kissinger, U.S. Secretary of State (1973-1977)
Carl Bildt, Foreign Minister of Sweden (2006-present)
Gerrit Zalm, Finance Minister of the Netherlands (1994-2002, 2003-2007)
(Gen.) David H. Petraeus, Director of Central Intelligence Agency (2011-2012)
Thomas E. Donilon, U.S. National Security Advisor (2010-2013)
Queen Sofia of Spain
Queen (Princess) Beatrix of the Netherlands

The primary topics for discussion at the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference were:

Is the economic recovery sustainable?
Who will pay for the demographics?
Does privacy exist?
How special is the relationship in intelligence sharing?
Big shifts in technology and jobs
The future of democracy and the middle class trap
China's political and economic outlook (i.e. South China Sea, Senkaku Islands)
The new architecture of the Middle East (i.e. Egypt, Syria, Iran)
Ukraine (i.e. Russia, Crimea, Donetsk)
What next for Europe? (i.e. Scotland independence)
Current events

The bankers, businessmen, and technocrats who dominate the Bilderberg Group were thinking long and hard about *their* future. One can only imagine what Google chairman Eric Schmidt, MI6 spy chief John Sawers, former National Security Advisor Tom Donilon, and former CIA Director Gen. David Petraeus had to say about the issue of privacy and intelligence sharing. It is no wonder why the Bilderberg Group must hire security guards and police officers to prevent the people from standing too close to the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel.

As we all know by now, foreign intrigues and military expeditions cost lots of money. Major General Smedley Butler of the United States Marine Corps once said, "War is a racket." The ongoing Afghanistan War (and the Global War on Terrorism) has pushed the American national debt from \$5 trillion in 2001 to over \$17 trillion in 2014. In fact, the ongoing Afghanistan War,

as well as multiple bank bailouts, has strained the world economy and weakened the middle class as a whole. Many Bilderberg guests were undoubtedly hoping they still have money in their pockets.

On the issue of foreign affairs and diplomacy, Foreign Minister of Sweden Carl Bildt met with Foreign Minister of Iran Mohammad-Javad Zarif in Tehran, Iran on February 4, 2014. Also, Princess (formerly Queen) Beatrix of the Netherlands and her son King Willem Alexander of the Netherlands met with President of mainland Communist China Xi Jinping at the royal palace in Amsterdam, Netherlands on March 22, 2014. It is apparent that the Bilderberg Group is very cautious about the ongoing dispute between Communist China and neighboring nations over the sovereignty of the South China Sea. In fact, it is apparent that the Bilderberg Group is trying to find a solution to the ongoing Syrian Civil War.

Meanwhile, prominent members of the Bilderberg Group continue to manage (manipulate) both sides of the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian War. Ben van Beurden, the Chief Executive Officer of Royal Dutch Shell who attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference, met with President of Russia Vladimir Putin at the Novo-Ogaryovo state residence outside Moscow, Russia on Good Friday, April 18, 2014, a month after Putin conquered Crimea. On the other hand, outgoing NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen, who also attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference, met with Prime Minister of Ukraine Arseniy Yatsenyuk at the NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium on March 6, 2014. U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry (who attended the 2012 Bilderberg Meetings conference in Chantilly, Virginia) met with leading Ukrainian politicians such as Arseniy Yatsenyuk and Petro Poroshenko (incoming President of Ukraine) in Munich, Germany on February 1, 2014, during the Maidan protests. In fact, Petro Poroshenko met with Prime Minister of Great Britain David Cameron (who attended the 2013 Bilderberg Meetings conference in Hertfordshire, England) in London on March 26, 2014.

It is apparent that the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian War that is being fought in eastern Ukraine and in the streets of Donetsk can be best described as organized crime that is promoted by the Bilderberg Group in an attempt to establish a “new world order”. The former Russian-collaborating President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich declined to sign a trade agreement with the European Union (at the request of Vladimir Putin), which led to massive protests in downtown Kiev, Ukraine and the eventual removal of Yanukovich from office. The removal of Yanukovich from office on February 22, 2014 sparked a Russian invasion of Crimea and a pro-Russian rebellion in eastern Ukraine. While European Union and NATO has promised to assist Ukraine economically and militarily, it is apparent that the Ukrainian people are virtually on their own.

Vladimir Putin, who is perceived as a bad-ass motherfucker, an asshole, and “Godfather, Savior, and Czar of Russia”, conquers Crimea in *blitzkrieg* fashion and terrorizes eastern Ukraine with Russian soldiers in disguise. Yet, Royal Dutch Shell rewards Vladimir Putin for his acts of aggression and terrorism against the Ukrainian people by expanding its investment in the Russian oil fields and collaborating with Gazprom. It is apparent that Royal Dutch Shell, along with British Petroleum and Gazprom, covet the Russian oil fields. Gazprom is Russia’s largest oil company and Russia’s largest business cartel; Dmitri Medvedev, the current Prime Minister of Russia, is a former chairman of the board of Gazprom. The Kremlin perceives Gazprom in the same manner Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany perceived I.G. Farben chemical cartel; Gazprom is Kremlin’s cash cow.

It is apparent that both Bilderberg and Kremlin are interested in acquiring and sustaining political and economic power. Both Bilderberg and Kremlin operate behind closed doors and out of sight of the general public. Also, several members of the Bilderberg Group have friends in high places inside the Kremlin, and Vladimir Putin has friends in high places inside the Bilderberg Group, including Henry Kissinger and Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands. Both Vladimir Putin and the Bilderberg Group have made a series of Faustian bargains and “gentlemen’s agreement” under the table in an attempt to exploit the oil fields of Siberia and to establish a neo-Communist, neo-Marxist “new world order”. While the Bilderberg Group portrays itself as a talking club, the Bilderberg Group and some of its prominent members remain silent about their friendship with Vladimir Putin and their investments in Russian oil. It is apparent that some members of the Bilderberg Group would prefer to get on their knees and grovel to Vladimir Putin’s “Goldman Sachs” inside the Kremlin instead of upholding life, liberty, and justice. Bilderberg co-founder Joseph Retinger must be turning in his grave over this nonsense with Russia, but I digress.

Speaking of economic power, Bilderberg guest Stanley Fischer was sworn in as a Member of the Federal Reserve Board on Wednesday, May 28, 2014. Stanley Fischer, a dual citizen of America and Israel, served as the Governor of the Bank of Israel (Israel’s central bank) from 2005 until 2013 and served as the First Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund from 1994 until 2001. Stanley Fischer attended the annual Bilderberg Meetings conference in 1996, 1998, and 1999. Beginning on May 28, 2014, all individuals serving on the Federal Reserve Board (four members, three vacancies) are members of the Council on Foreign Relations, a private organization in New York City. Federal Reserve Board members Stanley Fischer and Daniel Tarullo have attended the Bilderberg Meetings conferences in the past.

(Note: Ben van Beurden's speech to Vladimir Putin on April 18, 2014: "Thank you very much, Mr President, for being able to see me here today. It seems that you know our business in Russia as well as I do. It's the second time this year that I visit Russia. The first time was at the spectacular closing ceremony of the Olympics in Sochi. I was there at the special invitation of our partner, Mr Alexei Miller, and I would like to say that I was deeply impressed by the quality of the events and the achievements of the Russian Olympians, and I would like to congratulate you and the Russian Federation on this remarkable achievement. Next month I will be back in Russia again, attending the St. Petersburg Economic Forum. As you said, this is a special occasion because today is the twentieth anniversary of the partnership that we have in Sakhalin, a partnership that we are exceptionally proud of. I think that we have achieved a lot internationally, in the Asian energy markets, and recently when I was in Sochi, I agreed with Alexei Miller to take this project forward into the next phase. We'd like to build on this very successful, very long-term partnership, based on our outstanding position on the Asian markets, and we believe that this is the right moment to expand the project further. I believe this is a very sensible project and a very effective project for the partners and for the Russian Federation but it is also a project that will need strong support for it to succeed. So, one of my purposes at this meeting, Mr President, is also to seek your support for moving forward with this project. Next to this project in the Far East, we also have very good cooperation with Gazprom Neft in Siberia, and the joint venture, Salym Petroleum Development, is making a lot of progress. As we speak, Mr President, we are actually drilling the very latest-design horizontal fracking well at the Bazhenov shale, which is a very promising area in the Russian Federation. But at the same time, we are also looking at boosting more conventional resources by deploying the very latest technology together with our partner, Gazprom Neft, which will result in enhanced oil recovery. But in addition to these two very successful existing ventures, we are very keen to continue to develop our position in the Russian Federation, Mr President. You may remember, a year ago, when you visited my country, you witnessed the signing of a number of memorandums we put together with Gazprom Neft, on Arctic development but also on conventional resource development in the Bazhenov shale. We have made progress since then and perhaps a little later I will update you on the progress made. But it's also fair to say, as you yourself said, Mr President, among the international oil companies, we are probably the most diversified international company working here in the Russian Federation. We have more than a hundred retail sites in Russia, and we have a remarkable lubricants market position with the lubricants being manufactured here in Russia. We are the only international oil company that has managed a project on such a scale in Russia. Mr President, we came to Russia more than 100 years ago. We are a company with a long-term vision and we intend and aspire to be a long-term partner of the Russian Federation. We are very proud of the position that we have achieved here but we also look forward with confidence to developing further our ties with and presence in this country.")

(Source: [Kremlin/Russian Presidential Executive Office](#))



Robert Dudley (left), Chief Executive of BP, meets with Prime Minister of Russia Vladimir Putin in Moscow, Russia in 2011. **Robert Dudley attended the Bilderberg Meetings in 2012, 2013, and 2014.** (Photo: Alexey Druzhinin/Ria Novosti)



President of Russia Vladimir V. Putin meets with British Petroleum officials in Moscow, Russia on Tuesday, September 18, 2012. Clockwise from left, Vladimir V. Putin; Putin's interpreter; Carl-Henric Svanberg, chairman of the board of British Petroleum; Robert Dudley, chief executive officer of British Petroleum; and Igor Sechin, chief of Russian oil company Rosneft. **Carl-Henric Svanberg and Robert Dudley have attended the Bilderberg Meetings in the past.** (RIA Novosti/Reuters)



From Russia With Love?: Bilderberg Meetings participant Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands (left) shares a toast with President of Russia Vladimir Putin after they unveiled a plaque with hand imprint of Peter the Great during a tour of the Hermitage Museum in Amsterdam, Netherlands on April 8, 2013. **Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings held in Copenhagen, Denmark.** Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands is a direct descendant of Catherine the Great and Peter the Great. (Photo: [AFP Photo](#))



Alexey Miller (left), Chairman of the Gazprom Management Committee, and **Bilderberg Group member Jorma Ollila (right), chairman of the board of Royal Dutch Shell,** sign an agreement in Amsterdam on April 8, 2013. President of Russia Vladimir Putin (2nd left) appears with Prime Minister of the Netherlands Mark Rutte. **Jorma Ollila attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark.** (Photo: [Gazprom](#))

Excerpts on Russian Autocracy and Russian Civilization

“Autocracy was Russia’s peculiar institution. It was far older than Peter the Great. He had made it work more efficiently; Stalin made it work better than the Romanovs. During the nineteenth century many of the most intelligent subjects of the Tsar criticised the principles of autocracy, but for most Russians it was an acceptable form of government. The reasons for this go deep into the Russian past. The absence of clearly marked geographical frontiers tended to encourage dispersion; autocracy countered this tendency. **Autocracy expressed the religious and cultural unity of a people who continued to believe that the Orthodox form of Christianity was closer to the spirit of Jesus Christ than any other. Moscow became the heir of the authoritarianism of Byzantium. Russia had neither a reformation, nor a religious war, nor a capitalist class.** Consequently her history lacked the shape of English development – a shape which England transmitted to the United States. **English history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is in essence the record of how cohesive social classes eroded, the power of the monarchy. As each class won freedom for itself it gave an example to another class. This struggle was fought within the framework of a sovereign legal system. The idea of Law was more important than the idea of the State. The laws were the rules by which the political game was played. In the end, English development tended to reduce the State to little more than a referee. Society was everything and government was nothing:** liberty was widespread but so was inequality. **The English development was hateful to most Russians in the nineteenth century. They saw it as nothing but an excuse for the application of jungle law, and thought little of the boasted English freedom. They thought that it was merely a freedom for the strong to oppress the weak. They thought that freedom was dangerous because it gave free rein to the worst instincts of the worst men. They thought that the English system was both naive and irreligious: it failed to take into account the great fact of original sin.** Enlightened Russians realised that their country needed change. In particular, they understood the need to adapt it to the Industrial Revolution, but they wanted to do this without adopting an English type of parliamentary democracy. They thought that change should be initiated and pushed through by an enlightened autocrat. Peter the Great had modernised Russia: there seemed to be no reason why one of his nineteenth-century successors should not imitate his achievement. Russian political thought was always more attracted by the idea of equality than by that of liberty. Autocracy was alleged to create equality. All were equally the subjects of the most high Tsar. His unfettered will was more humane than any impersonal legal system. **The belief in autocracy has been one of the constant features of Russian history.”**
– *Russia from 1812 to 1945: A History* by Graham Stephenson, p. 16-17

“The foreign policy of Russia in the first half of the nineteenth century was characterized by a not unnatural ambivalence. Unresolved problems of national interest, arising from earlier territorial gains, necessarily continued to drive her to further expansion. Nowhere is the truth of the saying, “The appetite grows with eating,” more clearly exemplified than in Russia's relations with Turkey. Originally purely defensive, directed at checking the destructive raids of the Crimean Tatars, Russian policy and Russian arms had under Catherine given her a wholly defensible frontier, the northern shore line of the Black Sea. The natural sequel had been her “Greek project,” designed to seat her grandson on the throne of a re-created Christian empire at Constantinople. Such futile dreams apart, the consolidation of Russian power over Little Russia and the acquisition of New Russia had laid the basis for a new national Russian interest. **The possibility of growing wheat, and the mounting demand for wheat in the West, made control of the Straits, the narrow outlet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, of paramount importance to Russia. It was not sufficient to secure guarantees for peaceful commerce; in an uncertain world, in which “international law” remains a fiction, only military control of the essential passage could really satisfy Russian national interests. Yet this Russian craving, natural though it might be, seemed to threaten to disturb the balance of the world. It was naturally regarded by the mistress of the seas as a special menace to her predominance. If Russia was determined to secure control of the Straits – the Bosphorus and Dardanelles – Great Britain was no less determined to prevent it. Thus was brought into focus the dominant theme of nineteenth-century diplomacy, the “cold war” waged between Britain and Russia, in which Britain persistently pursued a policy of “containment” of any Russian expansion in any quarter which England could effectively reach.** The quarrel had, of course, still wider implications. Britain had played the lion's role in destroying the power of France and in tumbling the European dictatorship of Napoleon, but this tremendous victory had not been attained single-handed. Much as Russia had owed to British subsidies, the fact remained that without the massed military might of Russia the Battle of Leipzig and the campaign around Paris in 1814 would have been impossible. There was no question that, next to Great Britain, Russia was the leading world power. It was inevitable, then, that in the very moment of triumph there should develop a strong polarity between Great Britain and Russia. Inevitable is a word at which every historian shies, but it is the inevitability of specific events, not of general trends, that chiefly gives him pause. There was no reason to be surprised that, less than six months after the abdication of Napoleon, the victorious allies, led on opposite sides by Great Britain and by Russia, should be threatening each other with war over the Polish question. Temporary community of larger interests momentarily prevented open conflict. Though Alexander's mystically conceived “Holy Alliance” was sidetracked, the Concert of Europe found expression in the Quadruple (later Quintuple) Alliance. Stronger than Russia’s native expansionist tendencies was Russia's desire to preserve the status quo arrived at by the Treaty of Paris (1814) and by the Final Act of the Congress of Vienna (1815). Determined to preserve intact the existing regime in Russia itself, it had been only natural for Alexander I and, in large measure, for his brother Nicholas I, to wish to preserve also the existing international regime. **This was the basis for Russia’s role as “the gendarme of Europe,” ready to stamp out anywhere any movement threatening the established order.”** – *A History of Russia* by Jesse D. Clarkson, p. 284-285

“In the nineteenth century most historians regarded Russia as part of Europe but it is now becoming increasingly clear that Russia is another civilization quite separate from Western Civilization. Both of these civilizations are descended from Classical Civilization, but the connection with this predecessor was made so differently that two quite different traditions came into existence. Russian traditions were derived from Byzantium directly; Western traditions were derived from the more moderate Classical Civilization indirectly, having passed through the Dark Ages when there was no state or government in the West. Russian civilization was created from three sources originally: (1) the Slav people, (2) Viking invaders from the north, and (3) the Byzantine tradition from the south. These three were fused together as the result of a common experience arising from Russia’s exposed geographical position on the western edge of a great flat-land stretching for thousands of miles to the east. This flat-land is divided horizontally into three zones of which the most southern is open plain, while the most northern is open bush and tundra. The middle zone is forest. The southern zone (or steppes) consists of two parts: the southern is a salty plain which is practically useless, while the northern part, next to the forest, is the famous black-earth region of rich agricultural soil. Unfortunately the eastern portion of this great Eurasian plain has been getting steadily drier for thousands of years, with the consequence that the Ural-Altaic-speaking peoples of central and east-central Asia, peoples like the Huns, Bulgars, Magyars, Mongols, and Turks, have pushed westward repeatedly along the steppe corridor between the Urals and the Caspian Sea, making the black-earth steppes dangerous for sedentary agricultural peoples. The Slavs first appeared more than two thousand years ago as a peaceful, evasive people, with an economy based on hunting and rudimentary agriculture, in the forests of eastern Poland. These people slowly increased in numbers, moving northeastward through the forests, mixing with the scattered Finnish hunting people who were there already. About A.D. 700 or so, the Northmen, whom we know as Vikings, came down from the Baltic Sea, by way of the rivers of eastern Europe, and eventually reached the Black Sea and attacked Constantinople. These Northmen were trying to make a way of life out of militarism, seizing booty and slaves, imposing tribute on conquered peoples, collecting furs, honey, and wax from the timid Slavs lurking in their forests, and exchanging these for the colorful products of the Byzantine south. In time the Northmen set up fortified trading posts along their river highways, notably at Novgorod in the north, at Smolensk in the center, and at Kiev in the south. They married Slav women and imposed on the rudimentary agricultural-hunting economy of the Slavs a superstructure of a tribute-collecting state with an exploitative, militaristic, commercial economy. **This created the pattern of a two-class Russian society which has continued ever since, much intensified by subsequent historical events. In time the ruling class of Russia became acquainted with Byzantine culture. They were dazzled by it, and sought to import it into their wilderness domains in the north. In this way they imposed on the Slav peoples many of the accessories of the Byzantine Empire, such as Orthodox Christianity, the Byzantine alphabet, the Byzantine calendar, the used of domed ecclesiastical architecture, the name Czar (Caesar) for their ruler, and innumerable other traits. Most important of all, they imported the Byzantine totalitarian autocracy, under which all aspects of life, including political, economic, intellectual, and religious, were regarded as departments of government, under the control of an autocratic ruler. These beliefs were part of the Greek tradition, and were based ultimately on Greek inability to distinguish between state and society. Since society includes all human activities, the Greeks had assumed that the state must include all human activities.** In the days of Classical Greece this all-inclusive entity was called the *polis*, a term which meant both society and state; in the later Roman period this all-inclusive entity was called the imperium. The only difference was that the polis was sometimes (as in Pericles’s Athens about 450 B.C.) democratic, while the imperium was always a military autocracy. Both were totalitarian, so that religion and economic life were regarded as spheres of governmental activity. **This totalitarian autocratic tradition was carried on to the Byzantine Empire and passed from it to the Russian state in the north and to the later Ottoman Empire in the south. In the north this Byzantine tradition combined with the experience of the Northmen to intensify the two-class structure of Slav society. In the new Slav (or Orthodox) Civilization this fusion, fitting together the Byzantine tradition and the Viking tradition, created Russia. From Byzantium came autocracy and the idea of the state as an absolute power and as a totalitarian power, as well as such important applications of these principles as the idea that the state should control thought and religion, that the Church should be a branch of the government, that law is an enactment of the state, and that the ruler is semi-divine. From the Vikings came the idea that the state is a foreign importation, based on militarism and supported by booty and tribute, that economic innovations are the function of the government, that power rather than law is the basis of social life, and that society, with its people and its property, is the private property of a foreign ruler. These concepts of the Russian system must be emphasized because they are so foreign to our own traditions.** In the West, the Roman Empire (which continued in the East as the Byzantine Empire) disappeared in 476 and, although many efforts were made to revive it, there was clearly a period, about 900, when there was no empire, no state, and no public authority in the West. **The state disappeared, yet society continued. So also, religious and economic life continued. This clearly showed that the state and society were not the same thing, that society was the basic entity, and that the state was a crowning, but not essential, cap to the social structure. This experience had revolutionary effects. It was discovered that man can live without a state; this became the basis of Western liberalism. It was discovered that the state, if it exists, must serve men and that it is incorrect to believe that the purpose of men is to serve the state. It was discovered that economic life, religious life, law, and private property can all exist and function effectively without a state. From this emerged laissez-faire, separation of Church and State, rule of law, and the sanctity of private property. In Rome, in Byzantium, and in Russia, law was regarded as an enactment of a supreme power. In the West, when no supreme power existed, it was discovered that law still existed as the body of rules which govern social life. Thus law was found by observation in the West, not enacted by autocracy as in**

the East. This meant that authority was established by law and under the law in the West, while authority was established by power and above the law in the East. The West felt that the rules of economic life were found and not enacted; that individuals had rights independent of, and even opposed to, public authority; that groups could exist, as the Church existed, by right and not by privilege, and without the need to have any charter of incorporation entitling them to exist as a group or act as a group; that groups or individuals could own property as a right and not as a privilege and that such property could not be taken by force but must be taken by established process of law. It was emphasized in the West that the way a thing was done was more important than what was done, while in the East what was done was far more significant than the way in which it was done. **There was also another basic distinction between Western Civilization and Russian Civilization. This was derived from the history of Christianity.** This new faith came into Classical Civilization from Semitic society.”

– *Tragedy and Hope* by Carroll Quigley, Chapter 7 (Creation of the Russian Civilization), p. 81-83

“The general trend of intellectual development in Russia in the years before 1914 could hardly be regarded as hopeful. To be sure, there were considerable advances in some fields such as literacy, natural science, mathematics, and economic thought, but these contributed little to any growth of moderation or to Russia's greatest intellectual need, a more integrated outlook on life. The influence of the old Orthodox religious attitude continued even in those who most emphatically rejected it. The basic attitude of the Western tradition had grown toward diversity and toleration, based on the belief that every aspect of life and of human experience and every individual has some place in the complex structure of reality if that place can only be found and that, accordingly, unity of the whole of life can be reached by way of diversity rather than by any compulsory uniformity. This idea was entirely foreign to the Russian mind. Any Russian thinker, and hordes of other Russians with no capacity for thought, were driven by an insatiable thirst to find the “key” to life and to truth. Once this “key” has been found, all other aspects of human experience must be rejected as evil, and all men must be compelled to accept that key as the whole of life in a dreadful unity of uniformity. To make matters worse, many Russian thinkers sought to analyze the complexities of human experience by polarizing these into antitheses of mutually exclusive dualisms: Westerners versus Slavophiles, individualism versus community, freedom versus fate, revolutionary versus reactionary, nature versus conventions, autocracy versus anarchy, and such. There was no logical correlation between these, so that individual thinkers frequently embraced either side of any antithesis, forming an incredible mixture of emotionally held faiths. Moreover, individual thinkers frequently shifted from one side to another, or even oscillated back and forth between the extremes of these dualisms. In the most typical Russian minds both extremes were held simultaneously, regardless of logical compatibility, in some kind of higher mystic unity beyond rational analysis. Thus, Russian thought provides us with striking examples of God-intoxicated atheists, revolutionary reactionaries, violent nonresisters, belligerent pacifists, compulsory liberators, and individualistic totalitarians. The basic characteristic of Russian thought is its extremism. This took two forms: (1) any portion of human experience to which allegiance was given became the whole truth, demanding total allegiance, all else being evil deception; and (2) every living person was expected to accept this same portion or be damned as a minion of anti-Christ. Those who embraced the state were expected to embrace it as an autocracy in which the individual had no rights, else their allegiance was not pure; those who denied the state were expected to reject it utterly by adopting anarchism. Those who became materialists had to become complete nihilists without place for any convention, ceremony, or sentiment. Those who questioned some minor aspect of the religious system were expected to become militant atheists, and if they did not take this step themselves, were driven to it by the clergy. Those who were considered to be spiritual or said they were spiritual were forgiven every kind of corruption and lechery (like Rasputin) because such material aspects were irrelevant. Those who sympathized with the oppressed were expected to bury themselves in the masses, living like them, eating like them, dressing like them, and renouncing all culture and thought (if they believed the masses lacked these things). The extremism of Russian thinkers can be seen in their attitudes toward such basic aspects of human experience as property, reason, the state, art, sex, or power. Always there was a fanatical tendency to eliminate as sinful and evil anything except the one aspect which the thinker considered to be the key to the cosmos. Alexei Khomyakov (1804-1860), a Slavophile, wanted to reject reason completely, regarding it as “the mortal sin of the West,” while Fëdor Dostoevski (1821-1881) went so far in this direction that he wished to destroy all logic and all arithmetic, seeking, he said, “to free humanity from the tyranny of two plus two equals four.” Many Russian thinkers, long before the Soviets, regarded all property as sinful. Others felt the same way about sex. Leo Tolstoy, the great novelist and essayist (1828-1910), considered all property and all sex to be evil. Western thought, which has usually tried to find a place in the cosmos for everything and has felt that anything is acceptable in its proper place, recoils from such fanaticism. The West, for example, has rarely felt it necessary to justify the existence of art, but many thinkers in Russia (like Plato long ago) have rejected all art as evil. Tolstoy, among others, had moments (as in the essay *What Is Art?* Of 1897 or *On Shakespeare and the Drama* of 1903) when he denounced most art and literature, including his own novels, as vain, irrelevant, and satanic. Similarly the West, while it has sometimes looked askance at sex and more frequently has over-emphasized it, has generally felt that sex had a proper function in its proper place. In Russia, however, many thinkers including once again Tolstoy (The *Kreutzer Sonata* of 1889), have insisted that sex was evil in all places and under all circumstances, and most sinful in marriage. The disruptive effects of such ideas upon social or family life can be seen in the later years of Tolstoy's personal life, culminating in his last final hatred of his long-suffering wife whom he came to regard as the instrument of his fall from grace. But while Tolstoy praised marriage without sex, other Russians, with even greater vehemence, praised sex without marriage, regarding this social institution as an unnecessary impediment in the path of pure human impulse. In some ways we find in

Tolstoi the culmination of Russian thought. He rejected all power, all violence, most art, all sex, all public authority, and all property as evil. To him the key of the universe was to be found in Christ's injunction, "Resist not evil." All other aspects of Christ's teachings except those which flow directly from this were rejected, including any belief in Christ's divinity or in a personal God. From this injunction flowed Tolstoi's ideas of nonviolence and nonresistance and his faith that only in this way could man's capacity for a spiritual love so powerful that it could solve all social problems be liberated. This idea of Tolstoi, although based on Christ's injunction, is not so much a reflection of Christianity as it is of the basic Russian assumption that any physical defeat must represent a spiritual victory, and that the latter could be achieved only through the former. Such a point of view could be held only by persons to whom all prosperity or happiness is not only irrelevant but sinful. And this point of view could be held with such fanaticism only by persons to whom life, family, or any objective gain is worthless. This is a dominant idea in all the Russian Intelligentsia, an idea going back through Plato to ancient Asia: All objective reality is of no importance except as symbols for some subjective truth. This was, of course, the point of view of the Neoplatonic thinkers of the early Christian period. It was generally the point of view of the early Christian heretics and of those Western heretics like the Cathari (Albigenses) who were derived from this Eastern philosophic position. In modern Russian thought it is well represented by Dostoevski, who while chronologically earlier than Tolstoi is spiritually later. To Dostoevski every object and every act is merely a symbol for some elusive spiritual truth. From this point of view comes an outlook which makes his characters almost incomprehensible to the average person in the Western tradition: if such a character obtains a fortune, he cries, "I am ruined!" If he is acquitted on a murder charge, or seems likely to be, he exclaims, "I am condemned," and seeks to incriminate himself in order to ensure the punishment which is so necessary for his own spiritual self-acquittal. If he deliberately misses his opponent in a duel, he has a guilty conscience, and says, "I should not have injured him thus; I should have killed him!" In each case the speaker cares nothing about property, punishment, or life. He cares only about spiritual values: asceticism, guilt, remorse, injury to one's self-respect. In the same way, the early religious thinkers, both Christian and non-Christian, regarded all objects as symbols for spiritual values, all temporal success as an inhibition on spiritual life, and felt that wealth could be obtained only by getting rid of property, life could be found only by dying (a direct quotation from Plato), eternity could be found only if time ended, and the soul could be freed only if the body were enslaved. Thus, as late as 1910 when Tolstoi died, Russia remained true to its Greek-Byzantine intellectual tradition. We have noted that Dostoevski, who lived slightly before Tolstoi, nevertheless had ideas which were chronologically in advance of Tolstoi's ideas. In fact, in many ways, Dostoevski was a precursor of the Bolsheviks. **Concentrating his attention on poverty, crime, and human misery, always seeking the real meaning behind every overt act or word, he eventually reached a position where the distinction between appearance and significance became so wide that these two were in contradiction with each other. This contradiction was really the struggle between God and the Devil in the soul of man. Since this struggle is without end, there is no solution to men's problems except to face suffering resolutely. Such suffering purges men of all artificiality and joins them together in one mass. In this mass the Russian people, because of their greater suffering and their greater spirituality, are the hope of the world and must save the world from the materialism, violence, and selfishness of Western civilization. The Russian people, on the other hand, filled with self-sacrifice, and with no allegiance to luxury or material gain, and purified by suffering which makes them the brothers of all other suffering people, will save the world by taking up the sword of righteousness against the forces of evil stemming from Europe. Constantinople will be seized, all the Slavs will be liberated, and Europe and the world will be forced into freedom by conquest, so that Moscow may become the Third Rome. Before Russia is fit to save the world in this way, however, the Russian intellectuals must merge themselves in the great mass of the suffering Russian people, and the Russian people must adopt Europe's science and technology uncontaminated by any European ideology. The blood spilled in this effort to extend Slav brotherhood to the whole world by force will aid the cause, for suffering shared will make men one.** This mystical Slav imperialism with its apocalyptic overtones was by no means uniquely Dostoevski's. It was held in a vague and implicit fashion by many Russian thinkers, and had a wide appeal to the unthinking masses. It was implied in much of the propaganda of Pan-Slavism, and became semiofficial with the growth of this propaganda after 1908. It was widespread among the Orthodox clergy, who emphasized the reign of righteousness which would follow the millennialist establishment of Moscow as the "Third Rome." It was explicitly stated in a book, *Russia and Europe*, published in 1869 by Nicholas Danilevsky (1822-1885). Such ideas, as we shall see, did not die out with the passing of the Romanov autocracy in 1917, but became even more influential, merging with the Leninist revision of Marxism to provide the ideology of Soviet Russia after 1917."

– *Tragedy and Hope* by Carroll Quigley, Chapter 7 (Creation of the Russian Civilization), p. 101-105



In this handout image provided by Host Photo Agency, President of Russia Vladimir Putin (left) shakes hands with Christine Lagarde, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, at the G20 Summit in St. Petersburg, Russia on September 5, 2013. **Christine Lagarde attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark from May 29, 2014 until June 1, 2014.** (Photo: Handout/Getty Images Europe)



Foreign Minister of Sweden Carl Bildt (left) shakes hands with Foreign Minister of Iran Mohammad-Javad Zarif (right) after a press conference in Tehran, Iran on February 4, 2014. **Carl Bildt attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark.** (Xinhua/Ahmad Halabisaz)



President of mainland Communist China Xi Jinping (second left), his wife Peng Liyuan (left), King Willem Alexander of the Netherlands (center), Queen Maxima of the Netherlands (second right), and Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands (right) pose for the official photo at the royal palace in Amsterdam, Netherlands on Saturday, March 22, 2014. **Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark.** (Photot: AP Photo/Peter Dejong)



Jorma Ollila (right), Chairman of Royal Dutch Shell, speaks while Robert Dudley (left), CEO of British Petroleum (BP), listens during the second day of the St. Gallen Symposium, a platform for dialogue on key issues in management, the entrepreneurial environment and the interfaces between business, politics and civil society, at the University of St. Gallen, Switzerland on May 13, 2011. **Ollila and Dudley attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings held in Copenhagen, Denmark.** (Photo: EPA/ENNIO LEANZA)



NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen (right) and incoming Supreme Allied Commander of Europe U.S. Air Force General Philip Breedlove attend a press conference during a change of command ceremony for NATO's Supreme Allied Commander of Europe on May 13, 2013. **Rasmussen and Breedlove attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark.** (NATO Photo)



Google chief executive Eric Schmidt (left) and PayPal co-founder Peter Thiel (right) attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings held in Copenhagen, Denmark. (Photo: Mashable/[Sydney Morning Herald](#))



Henry Kissinger (left), former U.S. Secretary of State, appears with Robert E. Rubin, Co-Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations and former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury at a Council on Foreign Relations meeting. Henry Kissinger and Robert E. Rubin attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark from May 29, 2014 until June 1, 2014. Henry Kissinger and Robert E. Rubin attended the Bilderberg Meetings conferences together from 2010 until 2014. (Photo: [Council on Foreign Relations 2013 Annual Report](#))



Christine Lagarde (left), Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), greets former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the Economic Club of New York in New York City on April 10, 2013. **Lagarde and Kissinger attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark.** The man on the far right is Jacob Frenkel, former Governor of the Bank of Israel. (Photo: [Economic Club of New York](#))



British Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne (left) appears with International Monetary Fund Managing Director Christine Lagarde during a speech at Chatham House, the headquarters of The Royal Institute of International Affairs, in London, United Kingdom on September 9, 2011. **George Osborne and Christine Lagarde attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark.** (Photo: WPA Pool/Getty Images Europe)



Christine Lagarde (left), Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, appears with the outgoing Prime Minister of Italy Mario Monti at the World Economic Forum conference in Davos, Switzerland on January 24, 2013. Christine Lagarde and Mario Monti attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark. (Photo: <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/4fe0bf5e-654f-11e2-8b03-00144feab49a.html#slide4>)



Mario Monti (left), the Prime Minister of Italy, and Josef Ackermann (right), CEO of Deutsche Bank, laugh during a session at the 48th Munich Security Conference in Munich, Germany on Saturday, February 4, 2012. Mario Monti and Josef Ackermann attended the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark. (Photo: Matthias Schrader/AP)

Prominent Anti-War Quotes from Famous Men

“But the safety of the people of America against dangers from *foreign* force depends not only on their forbearing to give *just* causes of war to other nations, but also on their placing and continuing themselves in such a situation as not to *invite* hostility or insult; for it need not be observed that there are *pretended* as well as just causes of war. **It is too true, however disgraceful it may be to human nature, that nations in general will make war whenever they have a prospect of getting anything by it; nay, absolute monarchs will often make war when their nations are to get nothing by it, but for the purposes and objects merely personal, such as thirst for military glory, revenge for personal affronts, ambition, or private compacts to aggrandize or support their particular families or partisans.** These and a variety of other motives, which affect only the mind of the sovereign, often lead him to engage in wars not sanctified by justice or the voice and interests of his people.”

– John Jay, *Federalist* No. 4

“Why, of course the people don’t want war. Why would some poor slob on a farm want to risk his life in a war when the best that he can get out of it is to come back to his farm in one piece? Naturally, the common people don’t want war; neither in Russia nor in England, nor in America, nor for that matter in Germany. That is understood. But, after all, it is the leaders of the country who determine the policy and it is always a simple matter to drag the people along whether it's a democracy, a fascist dictatorship, a parliament, or a communist dictatorship. ...but voice or no voice, the people can always be brought to the bidding of the leaders. That is easy. All you have to do is tell them they are being attacked, and denounce the pacifists for lack of patriotism and exposing the country to danger. It works the same way in any country.”

– Hermann Goering, in a conversation with U.S. Army Captain Gustave Gilbert in a prison cell during the Nuremberg trials, on April 18, 1946. from Nuremberg Diary, by Gustave M. Gilbert

“War is a racket. It always has been. It is possibly the oldest, easily the most profitable, surely the most vicious. It is the only one international in scope. It is the only one in which the profits are reckoned in dollars and the losses in lives. A racket is best described, I believe, as something that is not what it seems to the majority of the people. Only a small “inside” group knows what it is about. It is conducted for the benefit of the very few, at the expense of the very many. Out of war a few people make huge fortunes.” – Smedley D. Butler, Retired Major General of the U.S. Marine Corps, *War is a Racket*

“Of all the enemies to public liberty war is, perhaps, the most to be dreaded, because it comprises and develops the germ of every other. War is the parent of armies; from these proceed debts and taxes; and armies, and debts, and taxes are the known instruments for bringing the many under the domination of the few. In war, too, the discretionary power of the Executive is extended; its influence in dealing out offices, honors, and emoluments is multiplied; and all the means of seducing the minds, are added to those of subduing the force, of the people. The same malignant aspect in republicanism may be traced in the inequality of fortunes, and the opportunities of fraud, growing out of a state of war, and in the degeneracy of manners and of morals engendered by both. No nation could preserve its freedom in the midst of continual warfare.”

– U.S. Congressman James Madison, from *Political Observations*, April 20, 1795

“War is at best barbarism... I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine. It is only those who have neither fired a shot, nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded who cry aloud for blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell.”

– U.S. Army Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, Commanding General of the United States Army (1869-1883), in an address to the Michigan Military Academy on June 19, 1879

American President George Washington's Remarks about Foreign Intrigues, In His Own Words

“In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular Nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. **The Nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest.** Antipathy in one Nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate envenomed, and bloody contests. The Nation, prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels to War the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the Nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the Liberty, of Nations has been the victim. So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one Nation for another produces a variety of evils. **Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and Wars of the latter without adequate inducement or justification:** It leads also to concessions to the favourite Nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the Nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom eq. privileges are withheld: **And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favourite Nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity;** gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition corruption or infatuation. As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent Patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public Councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful Nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. **Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government.** But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. **Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real Patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests. The Great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign Nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little *political* connection as possible... Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence therefore it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities: Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one People, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest guided by justice shall Counsel. Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? **Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European Ambition, Rivalship, Interest, Humour or Caprice? 'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent Alliances, with any portion of the foreign world.**”**

– George Washington, President of the United States of America, in his Farewell Address on September 19, 1796

George W. Ball and David Rockefeller on the Bilderberg Meetings, in their own words

“As a result of this and later meetings, plans were made for our first session to be held at the Hotel Bilderberg at Oosterbeek, Holland. It was an old-fashioned summer hotel in a wooded park, and, concerned for the security of so many famous guests, the government had established a plainclothes guard behind every tree. Amused by such highly visible precautions, I told the Prince on the second day that I was going stir crazy; we then speculated on the chances of my getting out of the hotel and to the main road without getting shot. Thereafter, for twenty-seven years, our group met at least once a year at a quiet retreat (usually a tourist hotel off season) for two and a half days of serious discussion. In addition, there were small meetings of the Steering Committee, held until recently at Soestdijk Palace, Prince Bernard’s country home. Except during my years in the government, I was a member of the Steering Committee from the formation of the group until 1979. Then the Bilderberg founders turned it over to a younger group, although I remain an adviser. I have attended every Bilderberg meeting with one exception. **The Bilderberg meetings primarily concentrate on a single objective: to try to clear up abrasive problems and attitudes that could poison effective relations between America and Europe.** The meetings are attended by the members of a permanent steering committee of Europeans and Americans and by other men and women of achievement and competence specially invited on each occasion. Attendance is limited to roughly eighty persons. **Candor is assured by ground rules that forbid anyone to discuss the meetings except in the most general way or, in outside conversation, to attribute expressed views to any individual. At each meeting, there is a political and an economic problem to which the discussion is addressed.** All views are taken as individual expressions; no one speaks for his government, his political party, or any other organization. The real distinction of Bilderberg is not, however, its ground rules but the extraordinary quality of those who attend the meetings. There is hardly a major political figure from Europe or the United States who has not been invited at least once. Of the present or recent heads of government, Helmut Schmidt, the German Chancellor, has attended several times, and among others who have come one or more times have been Valery Giscard d’Estaing, Harold Wilson, James Callaghan, Edward Heath, Margaret Thatcher, Rene Pleven, Guy Mollet, Pierre Mendes-France, as well as Prince Philip, Denis Healey, Dean Rusk, Dean Acheson, Henry Kissinger, and Cyrus Vance...Bilderberg’s most valuable achievement has been to provide for the development of easy relations between individuals of disparate backgrounds, eating, drinking, walking – and constantly talking – together in isolated settings. When I joined the State Department in 1961, I was already well acquainted with most Western leaders. Some I knew particularly well, since we had been together at Bilderberg on more than one occasion.”

– George W. Ball, from his autobiography *The Past Has Another Pattern: Memoirs* (p. 105-106; published in 1982)

“If the Council on Foreign Relations raises the hackles of conspiracy theorists, **the Bilderberg meetings must induce apocalyptic visions of omnipotent international bankers plotting with unscrupulous government officials to impose cunning schemes on an ignorant and unsuspecting world.** At the risk of disappointing these conspiracy mongers, the truth is that Bilderberg is really an intensely interesting annual discussion group that debates issues of significance to both Europeans and North Americans – without reaching consensus. **Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands convened the first conference in May 1954 at the urging of Joseph Retinger**, a Pole of aristocratic origins who had served with British intelligence during World War II. Retinger, a dynamic and energetic man who spoke with a heavy accent and walked with a pronounced limp, was concerned about the tense relations within the Atlantic community. He persuaded Bernhard to convene a group of prominent individuals to discuss these matters. I was one of eleven Americans invited, and we joined fifty delegates from eleven Western European countries – a lively mosaic of politicians, businessmen, journalists, and trade unionists. I was surprised to have been invited in the first place and been more taken aback when Retinger asked me to prepare a background paper on prospects for the world economy from the American perspective...The conference had served a useful purpose, and the consensus was that we should meet again the following year under the continuing chairmanship of Prince Bernhard. We also decided to call the gathering “Bilderberg” after the hotel in Oosterbeek where we had first assembled.”

– David Rockefeller, from his autobiography *Memoirs* (p. 410-411, Chapter 27: Proud Internationalist; published in 2002)

Prominent 2014 Bilderberg Meetings Participants



John Sawers
Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6)
(Nov. 1, 2009-present)



George Osborne
Chancellor of the Exchequer (2010-present)



Christine Lagarde
Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (2011-present)



Anders Fogh Rasmussen
Secretary-General of NATO (2009-2014)



Gen. Philip M. Breedlove
Supreme Allied Commander of Europe
(2013-present)



Robert Dudley
[Great Britain]
Group Chief Executive of British Petroleum Company plc
(2010-present)



Carl-Henric Svanberg
[Sweden]
Chairman of British Petroleum plc
(Jan. 1, 2010-present)



John Elkann
[Italy]
Chairman, Fiat S.p.A.
[Italian auto company]



Jorma Ollila
[Finland]
Chairman of Royal Dutch Shell plc (2006-present)



Ben van Beurden
[Netherlands]
CEO of Royal Dutch Shell plc (2014-present)



Carl Bildt
Foreign Minister of Sweden (2006-present)



Queen Sofia of Spain
(reign, 1975-present)



Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands
(reign, 1980-2013)



Henry A. Kissinger
Ph.D. Harvard 1954
U.S. Secretary of State (1973-1977)



Sir James D. Wolfensohn
M.B.A. Harvard 1959
President of the World Bank (1995-2005)



Douglas J. Flint
[Great Britain]
Group Chairman, HSBC Holdings plc
(2010-present)



Kenneth M. Jacobs
Chairman of the board of Lazard [bank]
(2009-present)



Henri de Castries
[France]
Chairman of the board of AXA [French investment and insurance firm]
(2000-present)



Risto Siilasmaa
[Finland]
Chairman of the Board, Nokia Corporation



Eric Schmidt
B.S. Princeton 1976
Chairman and CEO of Google Inc.
(2001-present)

2014 Bilderberg Meetings Participants:



Henri de Castries
[France]
Chairman of the board of AXA [French investment and insurance firm] (2000-present)



Paul M. Achleitner
Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Deutsche Bank AG (2012-present)



Josef Ackermann
[Germany/Switzerland]
Chairman of the Management Board, Deutsche Bank AG (2002-2012)



Marcus Agius
[Great Britain]
Chairman, Barclays Bank plc (2007-2012)



Matti Alahuhta
[Finland]
Member of the Board, KONE; Chairman, Aalto University Foundation



Dame Helen Alexander
[Great Britain]
Chairman, UBM plc



Gen. Keith B. Alexander
Director of National Security Agency (2005-2014)



Roger C. Altman
Chairman of Evercore Partners Inc.



Matti Apunen
[Finland]
Director, Finnish Business and Policy Forum EVA



Jörg Asmussen
[Germany]
State Secretary of Labour and Social Affairs; Member of the Executive Board of the European Central Bank (2012-2013)



Gordon Bajnai
Prime Minister of Hungary (2009-2010)



Edward Balls
Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer (2011-present)



Francisco Pinto Balsemão
Prime Minister of Portugal (1981-1983)



Francois Baroin
Finance Minister of France (2011-2012)



Nicolas Baverez
[France]
Partner, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP [Paris office]



Nicolas Berggruen
Chairman, Berggruen Institute on Governance



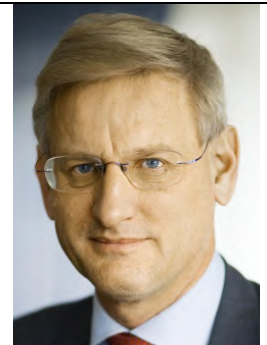
Franco Bernabe
[Italy]
Former Vice Chairman of Rothschild Europe



Flemming Besenbacher
[Denmark]
Chairman, The Carlsberg Group



Ben van Beurden
[Netherlands]
Chief Executive Officer of Royal Dutch Shell plc (2014-present)



Carl Bildt
Foreign Minister of Sweden (2006-present)



Svein Richard Brandtzæg
[Norway]
President and CEO,
Norsk Hydro ASA
[aluminum company]
(2009-present)



Gen. Philip M. Breedlove
Supreme Allied
Commander of Europe
(2013-present)



Oscar Bronner
[Austria]
Publisher and Editor, *Der
Standard* [newspaper]



Hakan Buskhe
[Sweden]
President and CEO, Saab
AB



Cengiz Candar
[Turkey]
Senior Columnist, *AI
Monitor* and *Radikal*



Juan Luis Cebrian
[Spain]
CEO of PRISA



Pierre André de
Chalendar
[France]
Chairman and CEO,
Saint-Gobain
[construction company]
(2010-present)



W. Edmund Clark
[Canada]
President and CEO, TD
[Toronto-Dominion]
Bank Group (2002-pres.)



Benoit Coeure
Member of the Executive
Board, European Central
Bank (2012-present)



Simon Coveney
[Ireland]
Minister for Agriculture,
Food and the Marine
(2011-present)



Sir Sherard Cowper-Coles
British Ambassador to
Israel (2001-2003); British
Ambassador to Saudi
Arabia (2003-2006);
British Ambassador to
Afghanistan (2007-2009)



Etienne Davignon
[Belgium]
Vice Chairman of Suez-
Tractebel



Thomas E. Donilon
National Security Advisor
(2010-2013); General
Counsel of Fannie Mae
(1999-2005)



Mathias Dopfner
[Germany]
Chairman and Chief
Executive Officer of Axel
Springer AG (2002-
present); Director of Time
Warner (2006-present)



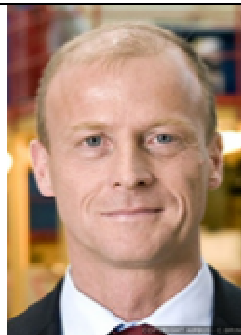
Robert Dudley
[Great Britain]
Group Chief Executive of
British Petroleum
Company plc
(2010-present)



Henrik Ehrnrooth
[Finland]
Chairman, Caverion
Corporation, Otava and
Pöyry PLC



John Elkann
[Italy]
Chairman, Fiat S.p.A.
[Italian auto company]



Thomas Enders
[Germany]
CEO, Airbus SAS



Ulrik Federspiel
[Denmark]
Executive Vice President,
Haldor Topsøe A/S



Martin S. Feldstein
B.A. Harvard 1961
President and CEO of
National Bureau of
Economic Research
(1977-1982, 1984-2008)



Brian Ferguson
[Canada]
President and CEO,
Cenovus Energy Inc.



Douglas J. Flint
[Great Britain]
Group Chairman, HSBC
Holdings plc
(2010-present)



José Manuel García-Margallo
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of Spain (2011-present)



Michael Gfoeller
Member of the Board of
Advisors of The Chertoff
Group



Dr. Nilüfer Göle
[Turkey/France]
Professor of Sociology,
École des Hautes Études
en Sciences Sociales



Evan G. Greenberg
Chairman and CEO of
ACE Group



Justine Greening
[Great Britain]
Secretary of State for
International Development
(2012-present)



Victor Halberstadt
[Netherlands]
Professor of Economics at
Leiden University



Susan Hockfield
President of
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology (2004-2012)



Leif O. Høegh
[Norway]
Chairman, Høegh
Autoliners AS



Westye Høegh
[Norway]
Senior Advisor, Høegh
Autoliners AS



Reid Hoffman
Co-founder and Executive
Chairman, LinkedIn



Huang Yiping
[Communist China]
Professor of Economics at
Peking University



Dr. Shirley Ann Jackson
President of the
Rensselaer Polytechnic
Institute (1999-present)



Kenneth M. Jacobs
Chairman of the board of
Lazard [bank]
(2009-present)



James A. Johnson
Chairman and CEO of
Fannie Mae (1991-1998)



Alexander Karp
CEO of Palantir
Technologies



Bruce J. Katz
Vice President and Co-
Director, Metropolitan
Policy Program, The
Brookings Institution



Jason Kenney
Minister of Citizenship,
Immigration and
Multiculturalism of
Canada (2008-present)



**The Lord (John) Kerr of
Kinlochard**
British Ambassador to the
United States
(1995-1997);
Deputy Chairman, Royal
Dutch Shell plc



Henry A. Kissinger
Ph.D. Harvard 1954
U.S. Secretary of State
(1973-1977)



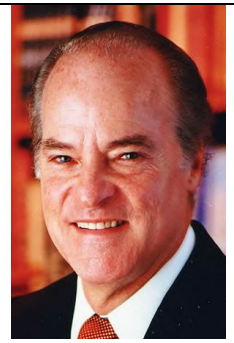
Klaus Kleinfeld
[Germany/America]
Chairman and CEO of
Alcoa (2010-present);
President and CEO of
Siemens AG [electronics
company] (2005-2007)



Mustafa Koc
[Turkey]
Chairman, Koc Holdings
A.S.



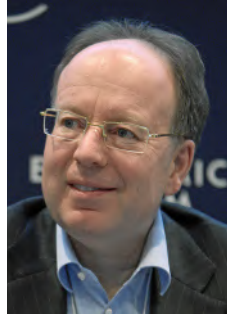
Steffen Kragh
[Denmark]
President and CEO,
Egmont



Henry R. Kravis
Founding Partner of
Kohlberg Kravis Roberts
& Co. [New York City]



Marie-Josée Kravis
Senior Fellow of Hudson
Institute, Inc.



Andre Kudelski
[Switzerland]
Chairman of the Board
and CEO of Kudelski
Group [digital security
manufacturing firm]
(1991-present)



Christine Lagarde
Managing Director of the
International Monetary
Fund (2011-present)



Thomas Leysen
[Belgium]
Chairman of Umicore
[materials technology]
(2008-present)



Cheng Li
Director of Research and
Senior Fellow, John L.
Thornton China Center,
Brookings Institution



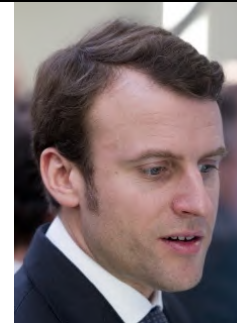
Tove Lifvendahl
[Sweden]
Political Editor in Chief,
Svenska Dagbladet



He Liu
[Communist China]
Minister,
[Office of the Central
Leading Group on
Financial and Economic
Affairs](#)



Paulo Macedo
Minister of Health of
Portugal (2011-present)



Emmanuel Macron
[France]
Deputy Secretary General
of the Presidency



Monica Maggioni
[Italy]
Editor-in-Chief,
Rainews24, RAI TV



The Lord (Peter)
Mandelson
[Great Britain]
European Commissioner
for Trade (2004-2008);
Member, House of Lords



Andrew McAfee
Principal Research
Scientist, Massachusetts
Institute of Technology



Ines de Medeiros
[Portugal]
Member of Parliament,
Socialist Party



John Micklethwait
[Great Britain]
Editor-in-Chief of
The Economist



Alexandra Mitsotaki
[Greece]
Chair, ActionAid Hellas



Mario Monti
Prime Minister of Italy
(2011-2013); European
Commissioner for
Competition (1999-2004)



Craig J. Mundie
Chief Research and
Strategy Officer for
Microsoft Corp.
(2006-present)



Heather Munroe-Blum
[Canada]
Principal and Vice
Chancellor of McGill
University



Charles A. Murray
Author of *The Bell Curve*



Queen Beatrix of The
Netherlands
(reign, 1980-2013)



Juan María Nin Genova
[Spain]
Deputy Chairman and
CEO, Caixabank



Natalie Nougayrède
[France]
Director and Executive
Editor, *Le Monde*



Søren-Peter Olesen
[Denmark]
Professor; Member of the
Board of Directors, The
Carlsberg Foundation



Jorma Ollila
[Finland]
Chairman of Royal Dutch
Shell (2006-present);
Chairman of Nokia
(1999-2012)



Umut Oran
[Turkey]
Deputy Chairman,
Republican People's
Party (CHP)



George Osborne
Chancellor of the
Exchequer (2010-present)



Fleur Pellerin
[France]
State Secretary for
Foreign Trade



Richard N. Perle
Chairman of the Defense
Policy Board (2001-2003)



(Gen.) David H. Petraeus
Director of Central
Intelligence Agency
(2011-2012)



Stephen S. Poloz
Governor of the Bank of
Canada (2013-present)



Anders Fogh Rasmussen
Secretary-General of
NATO (2009-2014)



Jorgen Huno Rasmussen
[Denmark]
Chairman of the Board of
Trustees, The Lundbeck
Foundation



Viviane Reding
Vice President of the
European Commission
and Commissioner for
Justice, Fundamental
Rights and Citizenship
(2010-present)



Kasim Reed
Mayor of Atlanta
(2010-present)



Heather Reisman
[Canada]
President and CEO,
Indigo Books and Music
Inc.



Eivind Reiten
[Norway]
Chairman, Klavness
Marine Holding AS



Norbert Röttgen
[Germany]
Minister for the
Environment, Nature
Conservation and Nuclear
Safety (2009-2012)



Robert E. Rubin
B.A. Harvard 1960
U.S. Secretary of the
Treasury (1995-1999)



Eugene Rumer
Senior Associate and
Director, Russia and
Eurasia Program,
Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace



**Christian Rynning-
Tonnesen**
[Norway]
President and CEO,
Statkraft AS



Diederik M. Samsom
[Netherlands]
Parliamentary Leader
PvdA (Labour Party)



John Sawers
Chief of the Secret
Intelligence Service (MI6)
(Nov. 1, 2009-present);
British Ambassador to
Egypt (2001-2003)



Paul Scheffer
[Netherlands]
Professor of European
Studies, Tilburg University



Edith Schippers
Minister of Health,
Welfare and Sport of the
Netherlands
(2010-present)



Eric Schmidt
B.S. Princeton 1976
Chairman and CEO of
Google Inc.
(2001-present)



Rudolf Scholten
[Austria]
Member of the Board of
Executive Directors,
Oesterreichische
Kontrollbank AG



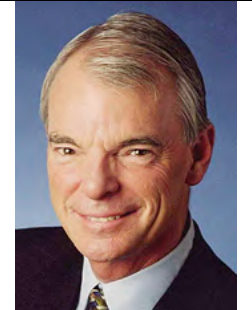
Clara Shih
CEO and Founder,
Hearsay Social;
Director of Starbucks
Coffee (2011-present)



Risto Siilasmaa
[Finland]
Chairman of the Board,
Nokia Corporation



Queen Sofia of Spain
(reign, 1975-present)



Andrew Michael Spence
Ph.D. Harvard 1972
Professor of Economics at
New York University



Kari Stadigh
[Finland]
President and CEO,
Sampo plc



Lawrence H. Summers
Ph.D. Harvard 1982
President of Harvard
University (2001-2006);
U.S. Secretary of the
Treasury (1999-2001)



Peter D. Sutherland
Chairman of British
Petroleum (1997-2009);
Chairman, Goldman
Sachs International



Carl-Henric Svanberg
[Sweden]
Chairman of British
Petroleum
(Jan. 1, 2010-present);
President and CEO of
Ericsson [Swedish
telephone] (2003-2009)



A. Umit Taftali
[Turkey]
Member of the Board,
Suna and Inan Kiraç
Foundation



Peter A. Thiel
President of Clarium
Capital Management, LLC
& Co-Founder of Paypal



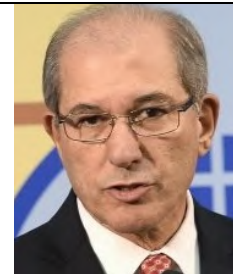
Henrik Topsøe
[Denmark]
Chairman, Haldor Topsøe
A/S



Loukas Tsoukalis
[Greece]
President, Hellenic
Foundation for European
and Foreign Policy
(ELIAMEP)



Jens Ulltveit-Moe
[Norway]
Founder and CEO, Umoe
AS



Ahmet Üzümcü
[International]
Director-General of
Organisation for the
Prohibition of Chemical
Weapons (2010-present);
Turkish Ambassador to
Israel (1999-2002)



Daniel L. Vasella
[Switzerland]
Chairman of the Board of
Novartis AG (1999-2013);
**Director of PepsiCo
(2002-present)**



Margrethe Vestager
Deputy Prime Minister of
Denmark (2011-present);
Minister for Economic
Affairs and the Interior
(2011-present)



Bjorn Wahlroos
[Finland]
Chairman of the Board of
Sampo Group
[financial services]



Jacob Wallenberg
[Sweden]
Chairman of Investor AB
(2005-present);
**Director of The Coca-
Cola Co. (2008-present)**



Marcus Wallenberg
[Sweden]
Chairman of the Board of
Directors, Skandinaviska
Enskilda Banken AB



Kevin M. Warsh
Member of the Federal
Reserve Board
(2006-2011)



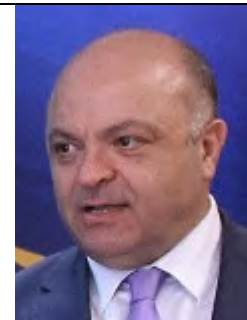
Martin H. Wolf
[Great Britain]
Chief Economics
Commentator, *The
Financial Times*



Sir James D. Wolfensohn
M.B.A. Harvard 1959
President of the World
Bank (1995-2005)



Gerrit Zalm
Chairman of the
Managing Board, ABN-
AMRO Bank N.V. (2009-
present); Finance Minister
of the Netherlands
(1994-2002, 2003-2007)



George Zantias
Chairman of the board of
the National Bank of
Greece (2012-present)



Robert B. Zoellick
J.D. Harvard 1981
President of The World
Bank (2007-2012)

Bilderberg Meetings
Copenhagen, Denmark
29 May - 1 June 2014
Final list of Participants

Chairman

FRA	Castries, Henri de	Chairman and CEO, AXA Group
DEU	Achleitner, Paul M.	Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Deutsche Bank AG
DEU	Ackermann, Josef	Former CEO, Deutsche Bank AG
GBR	Agius, Marcus	Non-Executive Chairman, PA Consulting Group
FIN	Alahuhta, Matti	Member of the Board, KONE; Chairman, Aalto University Foundation
GBR	Alexander, Helen	Chairman, UBM plc
USA	Alexander, Keith B.	Former Commander, U.S. Cyber Command; Former Director, National Security Agency
USA	Altman, Roger C.	Executive Chairman, Evercore
FIN	Apunen, Matti	Director, Finnish Business and Policy Forum EVA
DEU	Asmussen, Jörg	State Secretary of Labour and Social Affairs
HUN	Bajnai, Gordon	Former Prime Minister; Party Leader, Together 2014
GBR	Balls, Edward M.	Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer
PRT	Balsemão, Francisco Pinto	Chairman, Impresa SGPS
FRA	Baroin, François	Member of Parliament (UMP); Mayor of Troyes
FRA	Baverez, Nicolas	Partner, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP
USA	Berggruen, Nicolas	Chairman, Berggruen Institute on Governance
ITA	Bernabè, Franco	Chairman, FB Group SRL
DNK	Besenbacher, Flemming	Chairman, The Carlsberg Group
NLD	Beurden, Ben van	CEO, Royal Dutch Shell plc
SWE	Bildt, Carl	Minister for Foreign Affairs
NOR	Brandtzæg, Svein Richard	President and CEO, Norsk Hydro ASA
INT	Breedlove, Philip M.	Supreme Allied Commander Europe
AUT	Bronner, Oscar	Publisher, Der STANDARD Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.
SWE	Buskhe, Håkan	President and CEO, Saab AB
TUR	Çandar, Cengiz	Senior Columnist, AI Monitor and Radikal
ESP	Cebrián, Juan Luis	Executive Chairman, Grupo PRISA
FRA	Chalendar, Pierre-André de	Chairman and CEO, Saint-Gobain
CAN	Clark, W. Edmund	Group President and CEO, TD Bank Group
INT	Coeuré, Benoît	Member of the Executive Board, European Central Bank
IRL	Coveney, Simon	Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine
GBR	Cowper-Coles, Sherard	Senior Adviser to the Group Chairman and Group CEO, HSBC Holdings plc
BEL	Davignon, Etienne	Minister of State
USA	Donilon, Thomas E.	Senior Partner, O'Melveny and Myers; Former U.S. National Security Advisor
DEU	Döpfner, Mathias	CEO, Axel Springer SE
GBR	Dudley, Robert	Group Chief Executive, BP plc
FIN	Ehrnrooth, Henrik	Chairman, Caverion Corporation, Otava and Pöyry PLC
ITA	Elkann, John	Chairman, Fiat S.p.A.
DEU	Enders, Thomas	CEO, Airbus Group
DNK	Federspiel, Ulrik	Executive Vice President, Haldor Topsøe A/S
USA	Feldstein, Martin S.	Professor of Economics, Harvard University; President Emeritus, NBER
CAN	Ferguson, Brian	President and CEO, Cenovus Energy Inc.
GBR	Flint, Douglas J.	Group Chairman, HSBC Holdings plc
ESP	García-Margallo, José Manuel	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
USA	Gfoeller, Michael	Independent Consultant
TUR	Göle, Nilüfer	Professor of Sociology, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales
USA	Greenberg, Evan G.	Chairman and CEO, ACE Group
GBR	Greening, Justine	Secretary of State for International Development
NLD	Halberstadt, Victor	Professor of Economics, Leiden University

USA	Hockfield, Susan	President Emerita, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
NOR	Høegh, Leif O.	Chairman, Høegh Autoliners AS
NOR	Høegh, Westye	Senior Advisor, Høegh Autoliners AS
USA	Hoffman, Reid	Co-Founder and Executive Chairman, LinkedIn
CHN	Huang, Yiping	Professor of Economics, National School of Development, Peking University
USA	Jackson, Shirley Ann	President, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
USA	Jacobs, Kenneth M.	Chairman and CEO, Lazard
USA	Johnson, James A.	Chairman, Johnson Capital Partners
USA	Karp, Alex	CEO, Palantir Technologies
USA	Katz, Bruce J.	Vice President and Co-Director, Metropolitan Policy Program, The Brookings Institution
CAN	Kenney, Jason T.	Minister of Employment and Social Development
GBR	Kerr, John	Deputy Chairman, Scottish Power
USA	Kissinger, Henry A.	Chairman, Kissinger Associates, Inc.
USA	Kleinfeld, Klaus	Chairman and CEO, Alcoa
TUR	Koç, Mustafa	Chairman, Koç Holding A.S.
DNK	Kragh, Steffen	President and CEO, Egmont
USA	Kravis, Henry R.	Co-Chairman and Co-CEO, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.
USA	Kravis, Marie-Josée	Senior Fellow and Vice Chair, Hudson Institute
CHE	Kudelski, André	Chairman and CEO, Kudelski Group
INT	Lagarde, Christine	Managing Director, International Monetary Fund
BEL	Leysen, Thomas	Chairman of the Board of Directors, KBC Group
USA	Li, Cheng	Director, John L.Thornton China Center, The Brookings Institution
SWE	Lifvendahl, Tove	Political Editor in Chief, Svenska Dagbladet
CHN	Liu, He	Minister, Office of the Central Leading Group on Financial and Economic Affairs
PRT	Macedo, Paulo	Minister of Health
FRA	Macron, Emmanuel	Deputy Secretary General of the Presidency
ITA	Maggioni, Monica	Editor-in-Chief, Rainews24, RAI TV
GBR	Mandelson, Peter	Chairman, Global Counsel LLP
USA	McAfee, Andrew	Principal Research Scientist, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
PRT	Medeiros, Inês de	Member of Parliament, Socialist Party
GBR	Micklethwait, John	Editor-in-Chief, The Economist
GRC	Mitsotaki, Alexandra	Chair, ActionAid Hellas
ITA	Monti, Mario	Senator-for-life; President, Bocconi University
USA	Mundie, Craig J.	Senior Advisor to the CEO, Microsoft Corporation
CAN	Munroe-Blum, Heather	Professor of Medicine and Principal (President) Emerita, McGill University
USA	Murray, Charles A.	W.H. Brady Scholar, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research
NLD	Netherlands, H.R.H. Princess Beatrix of the	
ESP	Nin Génova, Juan María	Deputy Chairman and CEO, CaixaBank
FRA	Nougayrède, Natalie	Former Director and Executive Editor, Le Monde
DNK	Olesen, Søren-Peter	Professor; Member of the Board of Directors, The Carlsberg Foundation
FIN	Ollila, Jorma	Chairman, Royal Dutch Shell, plc; Chairman, Outokumpu Plc
TUR	Oran, Umüt	Deputy Chairman, Republican People's Party (CHP)
GBR	Osborne, George	Chancellor of the Exchequer
FRA	Pellerin, Fleur	State Secretary for Foreign Trade
USA	Perle, Richard N.	Resident Fellow, American Enterprise Institute
USA	Petraeus, David H.	Chairman, KKR Global Institute
CAN	Poloz, Stephen S.	Governor, Bank of Canada
INT	Rasmussen, Anders Fogh	Secretary General, NATO
DNK	Rasmussen, Jørgen Huno	Chairman of the Board of Trustees, The Lundbeck Foundation
INT	Reding, Viviane	Vice President and Commissioner for Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship, European Commission
USA	Reed, Kasim	Mayor of Atlanta
CAN	Reisman, Heather M.	Chair and CEO, Indigo Books & Music Inc.
NOR	Reiten, Eivind	Chairman, Klaveness Marine Holding AS
DEU	Röttgen, Norbert	Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, German Bundestag

USA	Rubin, Robert E.	Co-Chair, Council on Foreign Relations; Former Secretary of the Treasury
USA	Rumer, Eugene	Senior Associate and Director, Russia and Eurasia Program, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
NOR	Rynning-Tønnesen, Christian	President and CEO, Statkraft AS
NLD	Samsom, Diederik M.	Parliamentary Leader PvdA (Labour Party)
GBR	Sawers, John	Chief, Secret Intelligence Service
NLD	Scheffer, Paul J.	Author; Professor of European Studies, Tilburg University
NLD	Schippers, Edith	Minister of Health, Welfare and Sport
USA	Schmidt, Eric E.	Executive Chairman, Google Inc.
AUT	Scholten, Rudolf	CEO, Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG
USA	Shih, Clara	CEO and Founder, Hearsay Social
FIN	Siilasmaa, Risto K.	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Interim CEO, Nokia Corporation
ESP	Spain, H.M. the Queen of	
USA	Spence, A. Michael	Professor of Economics, New York University
FIN	Stadigh, Kari	President and CEO, Sampo plc
USA	Summers, Lawrence H.	Charles W. Eliot University Professor, Harvard University
IRL	Sutherland, Peter D.	Chairman, Goldman Sachs International; UN Special Representative for Migration
SWE	Svanberg, Carl-Henric	Chairman, Volvo AB and BP plc
TUR	Taftalı, A. Ümit	Member of the Board, Suna and Inan Kiraç Foundation
USA	Thiel, Peter A.	President, Thiel Capital
DNK	Topsøe, Henrik	Chairman, Haldor Topsøe A/S
GRC	Tsoukalis, Loukas	President, Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy
NOR	Ulltveit-Moe, Jens	Founder and CEO, Umoe AS
INT	Üzümcü, Ahmet	Director-General, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
CHE	Vasella, Daniel L.	Honorary Chairman, Novartis International
DNK	Vestager, Margrethe	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior
FIN	Wahlroos, Björn	Chairman, Sampo plc
SWE	Wallenberg, Jacob	Chairman, Investor AB
SWE	Wallenberg, Marcus	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB
USA	Warsh, Kevin M.	Distinguished Visiting Fellow and Lecturer, Stanford University
GBR	Wolf, Martin H.	Chief Economics Commentator, The Financial Times
USA	Wolfensohn, James D.	Chairman and CEO, Wolfensohn and Company
NLD	Zalm, Gerrit	Chairman of the Managing Board, ABN-AMRO Bank N.V.
GRC	Zanias, George	Chairman of the Board, National Bank of Greece
USA	Zoellick, Robert B.	Chairman, Board of International Advisors, The Goldman Sachs Group
AUT	Austria	GRC Greece
BEL	Belgium	HUN Hungary
CAN	Canada	INT International
CHE	Switzerland	IRL Ireland
CHN	China	ITA Italy
DEU	Germany	NLD Netherlands
DNK	Denmark	NOR Norway
ESP	Spain	PRT Portugal
FIN	Finland	SWE Sweden
FRA	France	TUR Turkey
GBR	Great Britain	USA United States of America

Source: <http://www.bilderbergmeetings.org/participants.html>

Bilderberg Meetings
Copenhagen, Denmark
29 May - 1 June 2014
Current list of Participants

Status 26 May 2014

Chairman

FRA	Castries, Henri de	Chairman and CEO, AXA Group
DEU	Achleitner, Paul M.	Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Deutsche Bank AG
DEU	Ackermann, Josef	Former CEO, Deutsche Bank AG
GBR	Agius, Marcus	Non-Executive Chairman, PA Consulting Group
FIN	Alahuhta, Matti	Member of the Board, KONE; Chairman, Aalto University Foundation
GBR	Alexander, Helen	Chairman, UBM plc
USA	Alexander, Keith B.	Former Commander, U.S. Cyber Command; Former Director, National Security Agency
USA	Altman, Roger C.	Executive Chairman, Evercore
FIN	Apunen, Matti	Director, Finnish Business and Policy Forum EVA
DEU	Asmussen, Jörg	State Secretary of Labour and Social Affairs
HUN	Bajnai, Gordon	Former Prime Minister; Party Leader, Together 2014
GBR	Balls, Edward M.	Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer
PRT	Balsemão, Francisco Pinto	Chairman, Impresa SGPS
FRA	Baroin, François	Member of Parliament (UMP); Mayor of Troyes
FRA	Baverez, Nicolas	Partner, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP
USA	Berggruen, Nicolas	Chairman, Berggruen Institute on Governance
ITA	Bernabè, Franco	Chairman, FB Group SRL
DNK	Besenbacher, Flemming	Chairman, The Carlsberg Group
NLD	Beurden, Ben van	CEO, Royal Dutch Shell plc
SWE	Bildt, Carl	Minister for Foreign Affairs
NOR	Brandtzæg, Svein Richard	President and CEO, Norsk Hydro ASA
INT	Breedlove, Philip M.	Supreme Allied Commander Europe
AUT	Bronner, Oscar	Publisher, Der STANDARD Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.
SWE	Buskhe, Håkan	President and CEO, Saab AB
TUR	Çandar, Cengiz	Senior Columnist, AI Monitor and Radikal
ESP	Cebrián, Juan Luis	Executive Chairman, Grupo PRISA
FRA	Chalendar, Pierre-André de	Chairman and CEO, Saint-Gobain
CAN	Clark, W. Edmund	Group President and CEO, TD Bank Group
INT	Coeuré, Benoît	Member of the Executive Board, European Central Bank
IRL	Coveney, Simon	Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine
GBR	Cowper-Coles, Sherard	Senior Adviser to the Group Chairman and Group CEO, HSBC Holdings plc
BEL	Davignon, Etienne	Minister of State
USA	Donilon, Thomas E.	Senior Partner, O'Melveny and Myers; Former U.S. National Security Advisor
DEU	Döpfner, Mathias	CEO, Axel Springer SE
GBR	Dudley, Robert	Group Chief Executive, BP plc
FIN	Ehrnrooth, Henrik	Chairman, Caverion Corporation, Otava and Pöyry PLC
ITA	Elkann, John	Chairman, Fiat S.p.A.
DEU	Enders, Thomas	CEO, Airbus Group
DNK	Federspiel, Ulrik	Executive Vice President, Haldor Topsøe A/S
USA	Feldstein, Martin S.	Professor of Economics, Harvard University; President Emeritus, NBER
CAN	Ferguson, Brian	President and CEO, Cenovus Energy Inc.
GBR	Flint, Douglas J.	Group Chairman, HSBC Holdings plc
ESP	García-Margallo, José Manuel	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
USA	Gfoeller, Michael	Independent Consultant

TUR	Göle, Nilüfer	Professor of Sociology, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales
USA	Greenberg, Evan G.	Chairman and CEO, ACE Group
GBR	Greening, Justine	Secretary of State for International Development
NLD	Halberstadt, Victor	Professor of Economics, Leiden University
USA	Hockfield, Susan	President Emerita, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
NOR	Høegh, Leif O.	Chairman, Høegh Autoliners AS
NOR	Høegh, Westye	Senior Advisor, Høegh Autoliners AS
USA	Hoffman, Reid	Co-Founder and Executive Chairman, LinkedIn
CHN	Huang, Yiping	Professor of Economics, National School of Development, Peking University
USA	Jackson, Shirley Ann	President, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
USA	Jacobs, Kenneth M.	Chairman and CEO, Lazard
USA	Johnson, James A.	Chairman, Johnson Capital Partners
USA	Karp, Alex	CEO, Palantir Technologies
USA	Katz, Bruce J.	Vice President and Co-Director, Metropolitan Policy Program, The Brookings Institution
CAN	Kenney, Jason T.	Minister of Employment and Social Development
GBR	Kerr, John	Deputy Chairman, Scottish Power
USA	Kissinger, Henry A.	Chairman, Kissinger Associates, Inc.
USA	Kleinfeld, Klaus	Chairman and CEO, Alcoa
TUR	Koç, Mustafa	Chairman, Koç Holding A.S.
DNK	Kragh, Steffen	President and CEO, Egmont
USA	Kravis, Henry R.	Co-Chairman and Co-CEO, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.
USA	Kravis, Marie-Josée	Senior Fellow and Vice Chair, Hudson Institute
CHE	Kudelski, André	Chairman and CEO, Kudelski Group
INT	Lagarde, Christine	Managing Director, International Monetary Fund
BEL	Leysen, Thomas	Chairman of the Board of Directors, KBC Group
USA	Li, Cheng	Director, John L. Thornton China Center, The Brookings Institution
SWE	Lifvendahl, Tove	Political Editor in Chief, Svenska Dagbladet
CHN	Liu, He	Minister, Office of the Central Leading Group on Financial and Economic Affairs
PRT	Macedo, Paulo	Minister of Health
FRA	Macron, Emmanuel	Deputy Secretary General of the Presidency
ITA	Maggioni, Monica	Editor-in-Chief, Rainews24, RAI TV
GBR	Mandelson, Peter	Chairman, Global Counsel LLP
USA	McAfee, Andrew	Principal Research Scientist, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
PRT	Medeiros, Inês de	Member of Parliament, Socialist Party
GBR	Micklethwait, John	Editor-in-Chief, The Economist
GRC	Mitsotaki, Alexandra	Chair, ActionAid Hellas
ITA	Monti, Mario	Senator-for-life; President, Bocconi University
USA	Mundie, Craig J.	Senior Advisor to the CEO, Microsoft Corporation
CAN	Munroe-Blum, Heather	Professor of Medicine and Principal (President) Emerita, McGill University
USA	Murray, Charles A.	W.H. Brady Scholar, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research
NLD	Netherlands, H.R.H. Princess Beatrix of the	
ESP	Nin Génova, Juan María	Deputy Chairman and CEO, CaixaBank
FRA	Nougayrède, Natalie	Director and Executive Editor, Le Monde
DNK	Olesen, Søren-Peter	Professor; Member of the Board of Directors, The Carlsberg Foundation
FIN	Ollila, Jorma	Chairman, Royal Dutch Shell, plc; Chairman, Outokumpu Plc
TUR	Oran, Umut	Deputy Chairman, Republican People's Party (CHP)
GBR	Osborne, George	Chancellor of the Exchequer
FRA	Pellerin, Fleur	State Secretary for Foreign Trade
USA	Perle, Richard N.	Resident Fellow, American Enterprise Institute
USA	Petraeus, David H.	Chairman, KKR Global Institute
CAN	Poloz, Stephen S.	Governor, Bank of Canada
INT	Rasmussen, Anders Fogh	Secretary General, NATO

DNK	Rasmussen, Jørgen Huno	Chairman of the Board of Trustees, The Lundbeck Foundation
INT	Reding, Viviane	Vice President and Commissioner for Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship, European Commission
USA	Reed, Kasim	Mayor of Atlanta
CAN	Reisman, Heather M.	Chair and CEO, Indigo Books & Music Inc.
NOR	Reiten, Eivind	Chairman, Klaveness Marine Holding AS
DEU	Röttgen, Norbert	Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, German Bundestag
USA	Rubin, Robert E.	Co-Chair, Council on Foreign Relations; Former Secretary of the Treasury
USA	Rumer, Eugene	Senior Associate and Director, Russia and Eurasia Program, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
NOR	Rynning-Tønnesen, Christian	President and CEO, Statkraft AS
NLD	Samsom, Diederik M.	Parliamentary Leader PvdA (Labour Party)
GBR	Sawers, John	Chief, Secret Intelligence Service
NLD	Scheffer, Paul J.	Author; Professor of European Studies, Tilburg University
NLD	Schippers, Edith	Minister of Health, Welfare and Sport
USA	Schmidt, Eric E.	Executive Chairman, Google Inc.
AUT	Scholten, Rudolf	CEO, Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG
USA	Shih, Clara	CEO and Founder, Hearsay Social
FIN	Siilasmaa, Risto K.	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Interim CEO, Nokia Corporation
ESP	Spain, H.M. the Queen of	
USA	Spence, A. Michael	Professor of Economics, New York University
FIN	Stadigh, Kari	President and CEO, Sampo plc
USA	Summers, Lawrence H.	Charles W. Eliot University Professor, Harvard University
IRL	Sutherland, Peter D.	Chairman, Goldman Sachs International; UN Special Representative for Migration
SWE	Svanberg, Carl-Henric	Chairman, Volvo AB and BP plc
TUR	Taftalı, A. Ümit	Member of the Board, Suna and Inan Kiraç Foundation
USA	Thiel, Peter A.	President, Thiel Capital
DNK	Topsøe, Henrik	Chairman, Haldor Topsøe A/S
GRC	Tsoukalis, Loukas	President, Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy
NOR	Ulltveit-Moe, Jens	Founder and CEO, Umoe AS
INT	Üzümcü, Ahmet	Director-General, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
CHE	Vasella, Daniel L.	Honorary Chairman, Novartis International
FIN	Wahlroos, Björn	Chairman, Sampo plc
SWE	Wallenberg, Jacob	Chairman, Investor AB
SWE	Wallenberg, Marcus	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB
USA	Warsh, Kevin M.	Distinguished Visiting Fellow and Lecturer, Stanford University
GBR	Wolf, Martin H.	Chief Economics Commentator, The Financial Times
USA	Wolfensohn, James D.	Chairman and CEO, Wolfensohn and Company
NLD	Zalm, Gerrit	Chairman of the Managing Board, ABN-AMRO Bank N.V.
GRC	Zanias, George	Chairman of the Board, National Bank of Greece
USA	Zoellick, Robert B.	Chairman, Board of International Advisors, The Goldman Sachs Group
AUT	Austria	GRC Greece
BEL	Belgium	HUN Hungary
CAN	Canada	INT International
CHE	Switzerland	IRL Ireland
CHN	China	ITA Italy
DEU	Germany	NLD Netherlands
DNK	Denmark	NOR Norway
ESP	Spain	PRT Portugal
FIN	Finland	SWE Sweden
FRA	France	TUR Turkey
GBR	Great Britain	USA United States of America

Source: <http://bilderbergmeetings.org/participants.html>

Press Release

Bilderberg Meetings

62nd Bilderberg conference to take place from 29 May - 1 June 2014 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Copenhagen, 26 May 2014 - The 62nd Bilderberg meeting is set to take place from 29 May until 1 June 2014 in Copenhagen, Denmark. A total of around 140 participants from 22 countries have confirmed their attendance. As ever, a diverse group of political leaders and experts from industry, finance, academia and the media have been invited. The [list of participants](#) is available on www.bilderbergmeetings.org

The key topics for discussion this year include:

- Is the economic recovery sustainable?
- Who will pay for the demographics?
- Does privacy exist?
- How special is the relationship in intelligence sharing?
- Big shifts in technology and jobs
- The future of democracy and the middle class trap
- China's political and economic outlook
- The new architecture of the Middle East
- Ukraine
- What next for Europe?
- Current events

Founded in 1954, Bilderberg is an annual conference designed to foster dialogue between Europe and North America. Every year, between 120-150 political leaders and experts from industry, finance, academia and the media are invited to take part in the conference. About two thirds of the participants come from Europe and the rest from North America; approximately one third from politics and government and the rest from other fields.

The conference is a forum for informal discussions about major issues facing the world. The meetings are held under the Chatham House Rule, which states that participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s) nor of any other participant may be revealed.

Thanks to the private nature of the conference, the participants are not bound by the conventions of their office or by pre-agreed positions. As such, they can take time to listen, reflect and gather insights.

There is no desired outcome, no resolutions are proposed, no votes are taken, and no policy statements are issued.

[ENDS]

Editor's Note, not for publication

Media Contact: [media@\[bildebergmeetings.org\]](mailto:media@[bildebergmeetings.org])

Source: <http://bilderbergmeetings.org/press-release.html>



The 2014 Bilderberg Meetings Conference was held at the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel in Copenhagen, Denmark, located near Tivoli Gardens and Amalienborg Palace from Thursday, May 29, 2014 to Sunday, June 1, 2014.



Map of downtown Copenhagen, Denmark



Copenhagen Airport [Kastrup], located near Copenhagen, Denmark



Copenhagen Central Train Station (*Københavns Hovedbanegård*; *København H*) is located within walking distance of the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel.

2014 Bilderberg Meetings Conference at Copenhagen, Denmark (29 May-1 June 2014)



Copenhagen Marriott Hotel in Copenhagen, Denmark, the site of the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference (Photo: [Infowars](#))



A police officer guards the perimeter of the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel in Copenhagen, Denmark on May 28, 2014, a day before the beginning of the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: [Infowars](#))



Barricade is erected outside Copenhagen Marriott Hotel in Copenhagen, Denmark on May 28, 2014, a day before the beginning of the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: [Infowars](#))



A protestor standing on a public sidewalk near the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel in Copenhagen, Denmark, where the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference is held, was assaulted and arrested on May 29, 2014 for refusing to show identification.



Copenhagen Marriott Hotel in Copenhagen, Denmark



Copenhagen Marriott Hotel conference room



Retired U.S. Army Gen. David H. Petraeus is seen jogging near the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel during the first day of 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference in Copenhagen, Denmark on May 29, 2014. (Photo: [Infowars](#))



Secretary General of NATO Anders Fogh Rasmussen (left) and Managing Director of International Monetary Fund Christine Lagarde attend the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark in May 2014. (Photo: Polfoto)



Eric Schmidt (center), chairman of the board of Google, meets with other Bilderberg guests at the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel during the second day of 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference in Copenhagen, Denmark on May 30, 2014. (Photo: [Infowars](#))



Eric Schmidt (2nd left), chairman of the board of Google, and James Wolfensohn (center, standing), former President of the World Bank, meet with other Bilderberg guests at the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel during the second day of 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference in Copenhagen, Denmark on May 30, 2014. (Photo: [Infowars](#))



Princess (formerly Queen) Beatrix of the Netherlands enters the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel during the first day of 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference in Copenhagen, Denmark on May 29, 2014. (Photo: [Prisonplanet](#))



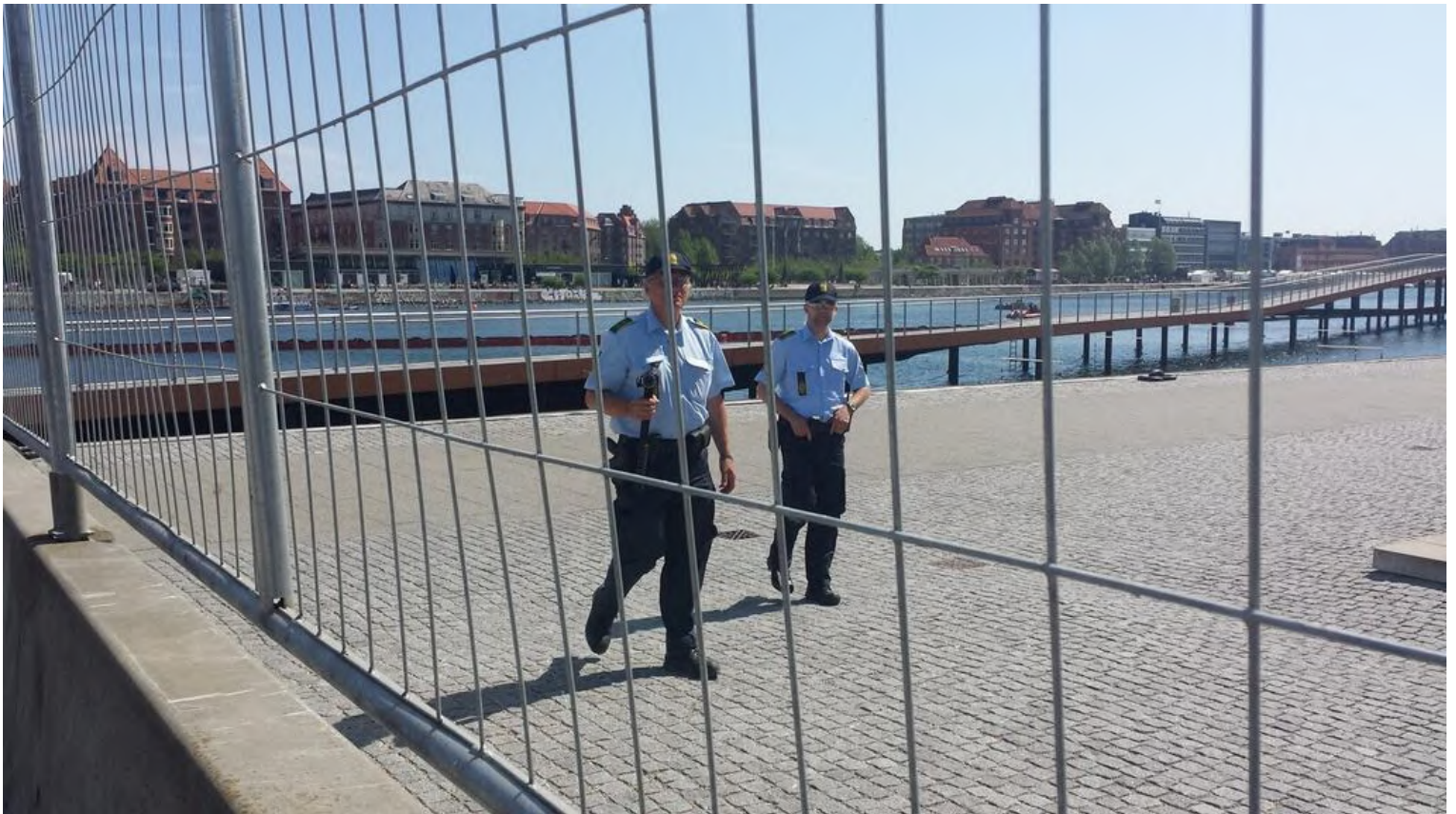
Queen Sofia of Spain enters the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel during the first day of 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference in Copenhagen, Denmark on May 29, 2014. (Photo: [Prisonplanet](#))



James Wolfensohn (left) and Etienne Davignon enjoy a lunch break outside the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel during the second day of 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference in Copenhagen, Denmark on May 30, 2014. (Photo: [Infowars](#))



Bilderberg limousines are seen parked outside the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel in Copenhagen, Denmark on May 31, 2014 during the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: [Infowars](#))



Danish police officers film reporters who are standing outside the barricade of the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel in Copenhagen, Denmark on May 30, 2014 during the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: [Infowars](#))



Bilderberg guest Diederik Samsom, Parliamentary Leader PvdA (Labour Party) of the Netherlands, speaks to protesters in Copenhagen, Denmark on May 31, 2014. (Photo: [Infowars](#))



Mayor of Atlanta Kasim Reed departs the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel in Copenhagen, Denmark on Sunday, June 1, 2014 following the conclusion of the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: [Infowars](#))



George Osborne (left), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, appears with Sir John Kerr. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



George Osborne and Sir John Kerr, with Fiat chairman John Elkann in the background. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



Richard Perle (center) appears with Sir John Kerr during a lunch break at the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



Carl Bildt (left), the current Foreign Minister of Sweden, meets with Dutch Professor Victor Halberstadt at the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



Kevin Warsh (left) appears with Paul Achleitner (center), the chairman of Deutsche Bank, and Christine Lagarde, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



Sir John Kerr appears with other Bilderberg guests, including French government official Fleur Pellerin (smoking a cigarette), during a lunch break at the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



Eric Schmidt, Alex Karp and Viviane Reding attend the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



James Wolfensohn and Viscount Davignon attend the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



Peter Mandelson attends the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



George Osborne and John Micklethwait attend the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



Fiat chairman John Elkann attends the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



Ed Balls attends the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



Supreme Allied Commander of Europe Gen. Philip Breedlove attends the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference.
(Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



Microsoft software executive Craig Mundie attends the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference.
(Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



MI6 chief Sir John Sawers (left) engages in a conversation with Carl-Henric Svanberg, the chairman of British Petroleum.
(Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



The Supreme Allied Commander of Europe, General Philip Breedlove (left), leaves the Marriot hotel in Copenhagen after discussing Ukraine (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



Left photo: NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen (left) is seen departing the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel during the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs José Manuel García-Margallo attend the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference. (Photo: Hannah Borno/[The Guardian](#))



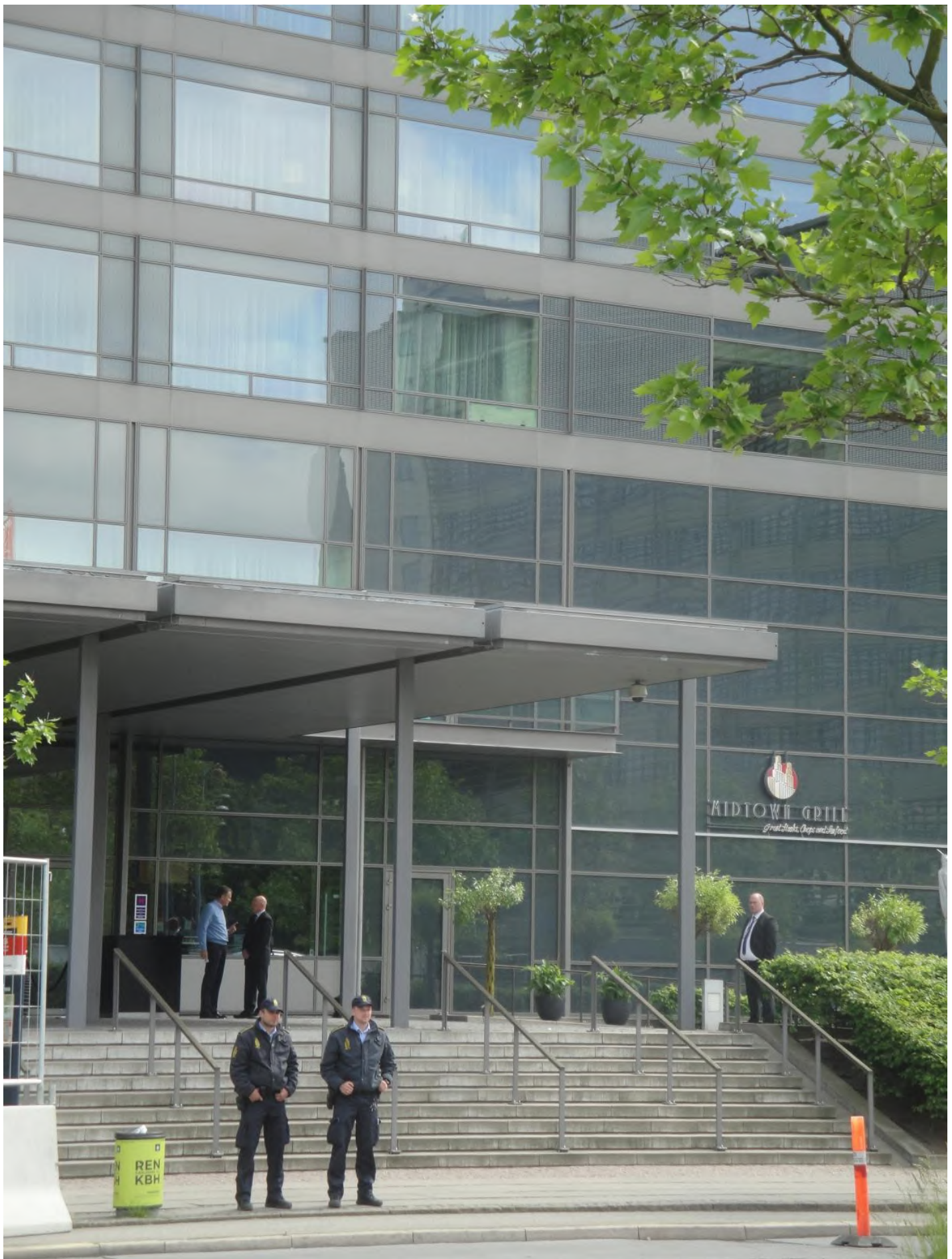
IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde leaves the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference.



Henry Kissinger arrives at the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference.



Unidentified members of the Bilderberg Group meet in the patio of the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel in Copenhagen, Denmark during the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference.



Police officers stand outside the entrance of the Copenhagen Marriott Hotel during the 2014 Bilderberg Meetings conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark in May 2014.