

Ancient Roots of Bilderberg Reveal Prusso-Teutonic Agenda for World Domination

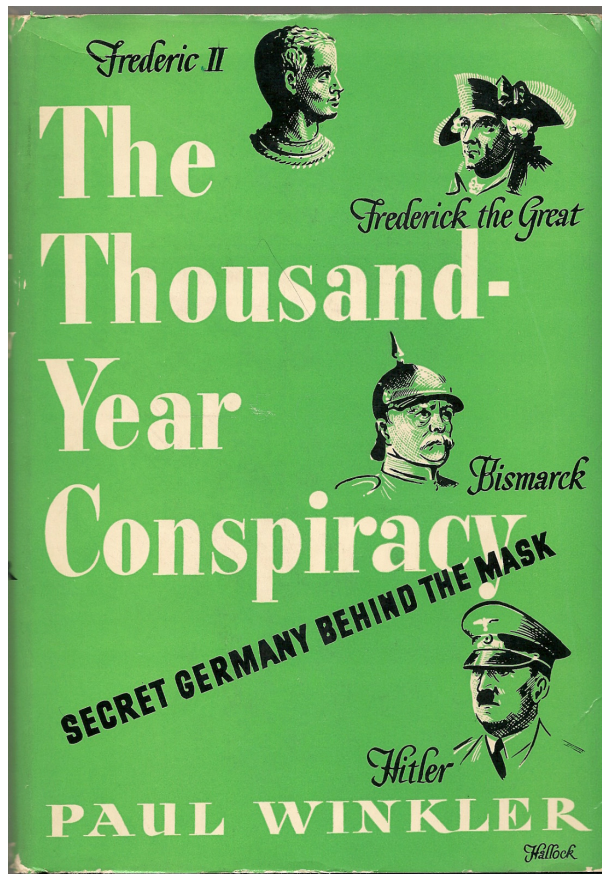
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Just a few days from now, the world's economic, political and scientific elites (not to mention top media kingpins) will gather near Chantilly, Virginia to fine-tune an agenda that's been long in the making. Its roots reach so far down in the soil of history, we'll have to roll up our sleeves before we descend.





An Unholy Alliance

In 1943, while Europe was blindfolded by terror and death, a book was published by *Charles Scribner's Sons* which carried the title *The Thousand Year Conspiracy* ([part I](#) & [part II](#)). In the book, the author Paul Winkler offers a fascinating insight into the people who are in the business of engineering financial crises and wars in Prussia from its very conception way back in the dark ages. In order to acquire at least some understanding about the origin and significance of this "Prusso-Teutonic" establishment, as Winkler calls it, let us follow the author down the ladder into his deep research. You may argue that the

hour is late, producing a "review" of a book published well over 65 years ago, but the obscurity in which the book lay hidden all that time and its relevance to our own day, I think justifies an attempt. Pulled from underneath a large stack of wartime literature, cleared from a thick layer of dust, *The Thousand Year Conspiracy* should raise some eyebrows- not to say make you fall from your chair in sheer amazement. Around the time the book hit the stores in the U.S., few people understood the full implication of this manuscript. At that time all eyes were transfixed on the Fuhrer, who was barking a continuous stream of orders at trembling generals.

As one of the instruments in their well-planned push for world domination, the German aristocratic elite (Winkler calls them 'Junkers' throughout the book) created the biggest bully of them all, Adolf Hitler, to antagonize the world- and consequently clear the brushes for a two-man race between the East and the West in the decades thereafter. As far as the Junkers were concerned, Hitler was a dream come true as he was reaping

havoc around the globe, thereby forcing his enemies to commence with a world government rising from the ruins of the War that ensued. Empires come and go, Winkler argues, tyrants rise and fall- but an unholy alliance holds firm throughout history, guiding the course of events as the world turns. The real controllers seldom appear out from the shadows. They rather stay out of sight: promoting, funding and supervising certain individuals who will do their bidding in the full light of day. As the muffled sound of planes was heard snoring overhead, Winkler set out to identify what he calls “the forces behind the forces”: an alignment of two powers that have dominated Germany from the 13th century onward.

Rise of the Hanseatic League

Around the year 1175, somewhere in the vast forests of Northern Germany, several Germanic merchants and noblemen were gathered in secret to discuss an idea that was already brewing for some time past. Although initially the plan was probably still as shapeless as the forest deities they praised, it slowly grew into more than just a plan that would eventually have great implications for Northern Europe in the centuries to come. Ancient trading guilds from all over Germany, Hansas as they were called, set out to build a great unified trade organization. This new organization was out to gather as many European towns under its wing as possible, offering all kinds of trading privileges along the Baltic and North Sea and in return demanding free access through all ports along the great inland rivers. Good news, it seemed, for the impoverished ferts of the Low Countries in the west, for now they were able to trade more goods over longer distances. But the local riverside lords had unknowingly entered into an agreement with a cunning serpent. Over the next three centuries the League would dictate economic policy in Western Europe and therefore exert influence on the everyday politics of those days. Playing cities and counties off against each other, the organization held medieval North-West Europe in a tight economic stranglehold that would last for the better part of the Middle Ages. In the course of this time the number of towns that swore (or were forced to swear) allegiance to the League rose to a staggering 200. A bewildering number when we take into account we are still in the dirty

depths of the Dark Ages. The League realized however that controlling and expanding her monopoly would require more than just relying on the weapon of economic boycott. The new trade organization would enforce its rule with the help of an industrious military arm, clearing the way for hanseatic settlements in the remotest of areas.

The Teutonic Order

Founded in 1189 on the shores of the Holy Land, the Order of the Teutonic Knights of St. Mary's hospital in Jerusalem was forced into being under the sails of the seafaring tradesmen. In order to legitimize this new military arm it was cleverly streamlined with the lucrative crusades in the Holy Land that were already in full swing around the time of its founding. To have taken part in the Holy War meant an enormous boost in prestige back home in Europe; and besides, conducting operations under the papal seal enabled the Teutonic swordsmen to go ahead with their real business of interest: setting up a military system not in pagan-infested Outremer, but in North-West Europe along the trading routes of their sister organization, the Hanseatic League. But first they had to present themselves on the battlefield, though somewhat reluctantly and not exactly in solidarity with the Holy War or with the armies waging it (Teutonic Knights were not very idealistic, nor were they particularly religiously motivated). After receiving the required stripes the "fighting monks" quickly lowered their flag and scurried off back to Germany, leaving the doomed Templars to do the fighting in their stead. Back in the heimat the Order wasted no time doing what it had intended to do from the very start: to become the Hanseatic League's iron hand, enforcing its trading monopoly wherever it was needed and effectively setting up a military dictatorship to suppress potential rivals lurking in the background. This time, the Teutonic knights were summoned to secure important strategic areas in the east, where unyielding Prussian tribes blocked the trading routes that the League had set its sights on. The Order contrived a great converting with the bloody sword of Christendom as a pretext to go in- which they did as soon as the approval from Rome came through. Without having to worry about overzealous cardinals interfering, the slaughter began. In a series of heavily subsidized manhunts, the Teutonic knights butchered thousands of Prussians and installed

themselves as sovereign rulers. At the same time the Order gave a heads-up to the Hanseatic League in their wake to sail on in and trade away. The continent had not seen such a coordinated and confident effort of a military and economic order since the Roman Empire had evaporated almost a millennium earlier.



To capture the true meaning of this medieval order of “fighting monks”, the author convincingly points out that the Teutonic knights have very early on in history aligned themselves with the other dominant power – the Hanseatic League- consisting of ancient European- especially *German* nobility. The historic significance of this partnership can hardly be exaggerated. Winkler asserts that the original intentions of the German crusaders to the Holy Land had nothing whatsoever to do with some vague ideology to liberate the Holy Land, but rather with a hidden agenda the German aristocratic elite had prepared long before it even considered taking up the sword to drive out the evil pagans:

“The Order itself had among its secret aims that of serving as a “Hospital” for German nobility.(...) The Knights used the term “Hospital” in a symbolic sense (...) and concealed behind it one of the aims of the Order- “conspiracy to promote the interests of a caste.””

The Order State

To project its confidence to their enemies and adequately install fear into their hearts, both the Order and the League printed a black double headed eagle firmly on their respective banners. The chosen symbol could not have been more fitting: one body, symbolizing a common purpose, from which two heads peered greedily eastward and westward, depicting the two divisions with which to accomplish that purpose. The eagle would later evolve into the black cross of the Prussian Order state- a symbol that would ultimately survive as the black swastika within a white circle: the black sun of the Nazis. It is no coincidence that the failed architect from Braunau often invoked the lebensraum-philosophy of his Teutonic predecessors to explain his ambitious policies to a mesmerized German people.

At the beginning of the 15th century the lands formerly inhabited by the conquered Prussian tribes were ruthlessly transformed into the Teutonic Order State, better known as Prussia. Looking at a map of Northern Europe around that time, we see a red stain filling up the space, expanding in all directions with blood dripping off the edges. Although the Holy Roman Empire was not at all generous when it came to competing forces rising up in the neighborhood, the new Order State was clearly the exception to the rule as it was feared like a snake but treated like a king. Whenever the Order State required a favor, the Empire granted it without debate. Several royal families such as the Hohenzollerns- long time members of both the League and the Order- were appointed by the double headed eagle to rule the new Order State in the east and rule it mercilessly. The west was brought under the control of the German house of Nassau and the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's. It is no coincidence that these very same families appear prominently on the membership list of Bilderberg. Needless to say they rarely miss a meeting.

Consolidating Power

In short: while the German aristocracy spun an economic web around Northern Europe with the help of the German Hanseatic League, the Teutonic Order consolidated power

militarily. When these two forces joined, the tectonic energy that was released created the “Prusso-Teutonic” alliance.

“Under the protection of the Order, Winkler writes, “a cast of nobles, enjoying the favour and complicity of the Knights, settled in the conquered countries. These “Junkers” in turn tried to appropriate for their exclusive advantage the very aims and traditions which the Order itself had carried down from the Germano-Roman emperors.”

Under the header “*The “New Order” is an Old Order*”, the author expands further on this strange no-man’s-land between light and shadow in which the “Junkers” usually operate. Winkler:

“The Prusso-Teutonics know that military occupation of France cannot last forever. Besides, they have probably considered the possibility of a German defeat which would bring about the fall of the Nazi regime.”



He then cites Hitler’s call for a “New Economic Order” and places it into the context of the Old Order of German nobility in conjunction with the battle-hardened Teutonic Knights:

“This “New Order” is in its entirety the old Prussian scheme (...), which ninety years before Hitler’s reign provided the blueprint for the creation of European economic unity

under domination of a Prussian Germany. It also provided for subsequent expansion of this Prusso-Teutonic Europe through invasion of the markets of other continents, and establishment of “protectorates” throughout the world.”

The way this Prusso-Teutonic group went about its planned penetration of international markets, Winkler, with a keen sense of understatement, calls “A Most Unorthodox Financial Plan.” This plan had already been put into action by this band of robber-barons in the 1920’s, thus facilitating the Nazis in their rise to power. “For that group”, Winkler states, “the job in mind had to be done in five stages. (...):

1. The purpose of the first period, inflation, was to permit the looting of the entire German middle class. This was accomplished to the advantage of the Junker class which was able to make money by the tremendous rise in prices, due to scarcity of agricultural products; and also to the advantage of bankers and big industrialists speculating directly on inflation, like Stinnes, Thyssen, and Krupp. These men succeeded, during this period, in buying up tremendous quantities of industrial properties with borrowed money which they were able to repay easily after the currency was devaluated.

2. After October 11, 1924, the next step was to encourage the inflow of foreign money under the guise of long and short term credits. Without these fresh funds there would indeed have been nothing left to pick from German pockets. It was (...) essential, above all, to inspire confidence throughout the world regarding the mark, so that foreign credits would begin flowing in heavily.

3. During the years 1929-1930 the direction of this operation was reversed. (...) German financial and governmental circles, painting the country’s situation in darker and darker colors, artificially created a panic. This produced, in German and foreign financial circles, a “flight from the mark”(…) Finally, on July 13, 1931, under Bruening’s administration, the financial authorities of Germany took advantage of the climax of the panic they themselves had provoked, to have the government declare a moratorium on internal and external debt payments, and they instituted “control of exchange” on a permanent basis. This control of exchange (...) took Germany off the gold standard.

4. The introduction of control of exchange (...) represented complete seizure by the state – and by groups hiding behind the state- of all export and import business. (...) Heavy industry grew increasingly prosperous. Private business suffered and prices of commodities doubled. (...) This promoted psychological conditions favorable for the rearmament program, and prepared the way for the foreign conquest long anticipated by the Prusso-Teutonics.

5. Properly speaking, conquest- and the attempt at economic domination of world markets which it implies- may be considered the fifth phase of the same program.

The Fifth Phase

One has to wear blinders the size of grapefruits not to see the same agenda unfolding before our very eyes today. The people we are dealing with are obviously quite different from the obscure, extravagant and otherwise curious little subgroups that make out the bulk of secret societies. Most of them do nothing all day but mix mysticism and alchemy for their own metaphysical pleasure. The Junkers, it is obvious, do not stem from the 18th century Bavarian Order of Illuminati- a trifle as far as secret societies go; the opposite is the case rather. This particular Order compares to the Teutonic Order about the same way the Lions Club compares to Bilderberg. In the course of the last couple of centuries many other secret societies sprang up in, most of them adding up to little more than Rosicrucian-like cults, its members indulging on beer, occultism and sausages (although it counted some first-class snakes among its members). Nor can these “forces behind the forces” be traced back to the Knights Templar and their heirs, the Freemasons, who get to shroud themselves in perpetual fog while exercising relative little power in fact. However rich their temples may be carved, it is only from the very highest of degrees that any real power emanates- but they can really no longer be considered freemasons anymore, but rather members of the Anglo-Teutonic establishment, chuckling over their underlings and their mystic scribbles with relish. If this order is so shadowy and secret, how come we know all this- you may wonder. Well, this is due more to the lack of concealment by medieval scholars than to the resourcefulness of modern ones. As the author has pointed out, a German aristocratic

elite has used Hitler as a steppingstone towards its final goal, to create a world government based upon old feudal principles. Winkler concludes his book with a warning:

“Hitler is not the real problem in Germany today. His days are probably numbered but whatever may be the manner of his disappearance from the world scene, the Prusso-Teutonic problem will still be there, essentially unchanged.”

Nazis Out, Euro-Nazis In

As Paul Joseph Watson reported in his May 11 2009 article [Top Nazis Planned EU-Style Fourth Reich](#), top Nazi industrialists were present at the cradle of the European Union and, through the creation of the Bilderberg group, guided her growth during all stages of development into the post-war era. German industrialists, it seems, have aligned themselves with the Anglo-American establishment after the war, teaming up to form what is better known as the New World Order. As reported in the article, a group of top ranking German industrialists planned for an economic super state founded upon a common market for the whole of Europe. It has also been confirmed that the Bilderberg group had their [plans for a European Union and currency in place by at least 1955](#).

“The idea of uniting Europe in a closed trade bloc is no longer shocking if Germany assumes domination over such a bloc”, wrote one of the founding Nazi-ideologues in the 19th century. The man who arranged for Hitler to become Chancellor of Germany, Von Papen, had also written about the possibility of a “European Federation” under strict German control of course, with Berlin as its glorious power center.

When the dust was settling in war-torn Europe, the plans for such a European Federation were already developing. In a series of pamphlets constructed in the latter days of the German occupation of the European continent for the Dutch ‘De Baanbreker’ magazine (Pioneer Magazine), one of the founders of the European Parliament, H.R. Nord (nicknamed ‘Mister Europe’), wrote that all European countries should prepare to construct a “European Federation” as a first step in the direction of a world government. When by the end of 1944 it became clear that the Nazis were doomed in their conquest for complete domination, with two impatient superpowers

waiting in the wings, Nord elaborated on this idea in a three-part series, explaining that steps toward a world government should be pursued to rid the world once and for all of future German aspirations for world domination. With remarkable foresight he describes the exact steps that would be taken in the decades to come.

In his first article, "For a Federal Europe", Nord states right out of the gates that: "The problem of a New World Order is now more acute than ever. Now the war is ended, and simultaneously the prime stimulant of cooperation between the superpowers, it is of the greatest importance people realise what is required of us if we are to regain peace: an effort no smaller than the one which led to the defeat of the enemy."

According to Nord though, the then freshly created United Nations was too soft to lead this effort.

Referring to the Charter of the United Nations, agreed upon by the first member-states in the months after the war, he criticizes its main principle of 'sovereign equality of states' with the argument that sovereignty is what got them into this mess in the first place:

"They have not dared to state that it was exactly this 'sovereign equality' that constituted the greatest obstacle on the road to a better order of states."

Nord therefore advocates doing away with sovereignty of nation states altogether and replacing it with a grand federation that can decide the fate of member-states with perfect impunity. He makes his case for a federation as opposed to a league of nations, which was in place during the rise of Hitler but had not been able to keep him from his tyrannical trajectory. Nord also makes clear that he is certainly not the first to advocate such a European federation.



“In the last 30 years, propaganda has been made for this idea of a federation, especially for a European federation, from many different sides. One has to keep in mind though, that a federation is not an objective in itself; it is rather a means to a particular end.”

According to “mister Europe”, this “end” is beyond debate:

“A federation that will eventually include all nations of the world. It is clear that such an ideal will only be realized in the very long term; but there is every reason to proceed with the first step as soon as possible. And where can this first step better be taken than in Europe.”

Practische consequenties van een Europese federatie.

*Geen doel op zich zelf doch een eerste stap
naar wereldfederatie*

HET stellen van een federale wetgevende, uitvoerende en rechterlijke macht, waaraan nauwkeurig afgebakende bevoegdheden worden toegekend, betekent niet dat de federerende staten hun rechtsoverheid verliezen — want men het wezen van die zelfstandigheid niet te de macht om op het daerom meer geschikt, geschikt mogelijk een bestaan van te wettigen. De nationale regeringen blijven bestaan, evenals het nationale staatsburgerschap, waaraan een gemeenschappelijk federaal burgerrecht wordt toegevoegd. Alleen wordt de activiteit der nationale regeringen op bepaalde gebieden beperkt en gecontroleerd op zulk een wijze, dat het hun niet mogelijk is, zich op het critieke ogenblik aan hun verplichtingen te onttrekken. Een recht van secessie mag onder federale Europese constitutie niet komen.

Van zeer groot belang is de directe band, die tussen de federale organen en de bevolking der federatie wordt geschapen. Het federale parlement zal worden gekozen uit en door de burgers der aangesloten landen, die, zonder regeringsrecht te moeten houden met hun congresmen, op eigen verantwoordelijkheid besluiten kunnen nemen van vergaande strekking. Hier gevolg hiervan is, dat in het federale parlement een versmelting zal plaats vinden tussen de politiek gelijkgestemde groepen der verschillende landen, hetgeen de nationale tegenstellingen belangrijk zal verruimen.

De federale constitutie zal een „beginselverklaring” moeten bevatten, waarin de rechten en vrijheden der burgers worden opgesomd. Het is de taak der federale regering, deze rechten en vrijheden te handhaven. Wanneer dus in een der aangesloten landen een beweging van fascistische aard de leeg dreigt op te maken, dan kunnen de burgers van die staat een beroep doen op de federale regering en zo nodig politiek, wetende het gewaar hijppig te bevestigen.

Economisch en militair

Een Europese federatie zal in haar begin stadium stilig landen met een zeer uiteenlopende levensstandaard bevatten. Het is daarom noodzakelijk, dat de federale regering aanvankelijk een sterke controle uitoefent op creditovereenkomsten tussende verschillende landen, de toewijzing van grondstoffen en de versending van arbeidskrachten. Door het stichten van federale openbare werken in de armere staten, met het doel productieve energie te verschaften, en door nog andere middelen, kunnen de productie en de koopkracht — en daardoor de levensstandaard — der armere landen worden opgevoerd, ten war de landen zelf door gebrek aan geld niet zouden kunnen doen. Het stijgen

In the second part of his trilogy, “Federal Union and Resistance Movement”, Nord explains that the idea of one European “bloc” was widespread during the darkest years of Hitler’s reign, especially in underground literature put out by several resistance movements throughout occupied Europe. A European Federation, writes Nord, must be based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter: an allied plan for the

world after the foul dragon was slain. But he also writes, that “these principles cannot be accomplished unless the different nations are prepared to surrender the dogma of absolute state sovereignty to unite within a federal organization. The current lack of unity and coherence between the different parts of the world makes it impossible to try for a world federation.”

In order for this European Federation to adequately function, Nord makes it perfectly clear that nations should “definitively surrender their sovereign rights to the federation regarding defense, foreign policy, international finance and exchange.” He also writes that “No national defense will be allowed.”

The author points out that his ideas are certainly not his to take credit for. He makes clear that the plan for this future federation was already outlined by the International Comity for European Federation in March of ’45 during a conference in liberated Paris.

“The International Comity for European Federation”, Nord writes, “firmly emphasizes that it considers a European federation to be nothing more than as first step towards a world federation. If it currently restricts its activities to the advancement of a European federation, it is because it wishes to have a practical objective, and also because it is convinced that Europe, with all its pressing difficulties, should be the first to accept a federal solution.”

His third and final article goes into the “Practical consequences of a European federation”. Such a federation of course cannot function without a federal constitution, Nord argues. In regards to military matters within this new transnational construct, the author is crystal-clear:

“National armies will cease to exist. Just like foreign policy, defense will be completely under the control of the federal government. (...) The production and sales of arms will also be put under federal control, and therefore be taken out of the hands of individuals and national states.”

H.R. Nord would later become Secretary-General of the European Parliament, presiding over the evolution toward a full-fledged European Union. He was one of the hands guiding this transformation into a world government. The attentive reader will have already noticed the similarities between the words of “Mister Europe” written down in 1945, and the realities of the second half of the 20th century and the start of the 21st. Scripted a long time ago, the time has now arrived for the globalists to push for their aspired world government, no holds barred. The words “European federation” may have been replaced by European Union; the final design has nevertheless the same characteristics that Nord describes so vividly in his three-part Manifest. NATO has provided for the international army, while the European Central Bank does the same for international finance. All these activities have been developed under the careful direction of the Bilderberg Group and subsequently carried out by its designated subdivisions. That it’s far from easy for the Bilderbergers to completely drive out the question of national sovereignty from the minds of men is proven by the words of prince Bernhard when he sighed: “It is difficult to re-educate people who have been brought up

on nationalism to the idea of relinquishing part of their sovereignty to a supra-national body.”

The Prussian Prince

When Bernhard Leopold Friedrich Eberhard Julius Kurt Karl Gottfried Peter Graf von Biesterfeld got himself married to princess Juliana in 1936, the vast majority of the Dutch were not really surprised. The few who were, can be considered as equivalents of modern-day Obama-worshippers, willing to eat everything out of anybody’s hand as long as the bite is sweet. It had become quite a tradition with the family Van Orange-Nassau to invite members of German nobility into its ranks. In fact, this tradition dated back to the late middle-ages, when the family had cunningly nestled itself into powerful Prussian bloodlines: a union from which both parties would profit immensely in the centuries to come: the former had gained access to all kinds of trading privileges through membership of the Hanseatic League, while the latter seized control of the river Rhine as it flowed into the Netherlands and more westward, into the north sea. As a result the Germans continued to tighten their grip on the fragile Dutch Republic and practiced the problem-reaction-solution principle with zest to undermine its success. Completely in line with this age-old tradition, just like in the old days, the marriage of Juliana and Bernhard was arranged to push the Teutonic agenda further out into the West.



At first glance, the Dutch people were not quite sure about this latest acquisition. The whole affair made them feel somewhat uncomfortable; the guy seemed a bit too flamboyant for the Calvinistic masses of the Netherlands to digest. In the beginning the Dutch considered him to be nothing more than a corrupt German who had dared to court “their” princess. Indeed, the suspicion of corruption was not far off – but as for the courting, well, that was completely arranged of course and had nothing whatsoever to do with the romantic image of courtly love Europeans are so foolishly attached to. With the help of some very shrewd propaganda on the part of the elite, the initial image of the playboy prince (as he was dubbed) was quickly traded in for a very friendly picture-postcard of the noble young prince, very friendly indeed. The anti-Orange minority, who considered the initial controversy to be the perfect opportunity to bring down the royals in favour of the Republic, was soon to be silenced by the majority of people, mindlessly drooling all over the royal draperies. As usual, all the people’s representatives in The Hague would bring themselves to do was nod their heads in quiet indignation before returning to their daily businesses. Bernhard’s real dealings were held back in fear of a

Dutch populist uprising. In the end, the corruption was even blacker than the dark in which it lay hidden.

In the years proceeding the wedding a charismatic Austrian, backed up by national and international bankers, had taken control of battered, post WW1 Germany. The Dutch looked on in self-proclaimed neutrality as this new, destructive force in the east came into being. The false flag operation known as the Reichstag-fire tightened Hitler's grip on the country, effectively giving him dictatorial carte-blanche. Now he set out to conquer Europe, Napoleon-style. Meanwhile the Dutch royal family had hauled in a cunning serpent: the Prussian prince was a member of Hitler's party as well as a devoted cavalry officer in the Reiter SS; he also enjoyed marching with Hitler's street fighters (the SA) in his spare time. And as if this criminal track record wasn't bad enough, he also began working as a part-time secretary of the board of directors of IG Farben, the German corporation that would later supply the infamous chemical which was used to systematically gas millions of Jews and other victims of the Nazi-regime. But -as usual- only a very soft sound of protest could be distinguished amidst the hysterical cries of the Dutch, as they continued to wave their flags to their princess (later to become queen) and her Nazi husband. Meanwhile, the Republic- or what was left of it- was strangled by the very people they cheered on. The prince remained a loyal Nazi and even visited once or twice with the Fuehrer himself. It's well known, by the way, that Hitler didn't think much of Bernhard. After one meeting the German dictator was heard to remark that he never wanted to see 'that complete idiot' again. Not only did the German dictator increasingly place bad bets in regards to military affairs, he was even mistaken about the prince: Bernhard turned out to be everything but an idiot. To illustrate his cunning, the following example will suffice: when the second world war broke out in 1939, Bernhard flipped sides very quickly. In the blink of an eye he had changed from an outright Nazi to an allied air-force hero.

The Dutch hope of neutrality was altogether shattered by the German invasion of the Netherlands in may of 1940. The family members fled to England in a hurry, along with most of their treasure and fortune, leaving their subjects to starve on the mainland. In London, Bernhard immediately made himself useful: he must have realized that it

wouldn't do to side with the Nazis in the long run, as they were destined to be crushed between the two rising giants, the United States and the Soviet Union: the world's foremost future management teams. He knew all too well that Hitler was set up from the very beginning to create the problem that the Prusso-Teutonics would later solve. Bernhard inherently sided with his friends who moved around the pieces on both sides of the chessboard. It's almost routine: first they fund a tyrant into power, creating the problem, after which they generously arm the opposing side. And as soon as the conflict is raging in full swing, they let it play out for a while until they deem the time ripe to bring out the solution – in favor of their global agenda of course. Finally, the outcome is being presented as some random historical phenomenon: as if it had naturally evolved out of the situation.

Hitler came and went. And the royal family returned to the weakened Netherlands they had cowardly fled just five years earlier. You would think its reputation would have been tarnished for good this time. But with the help of the media this fate was cleverly averted. In a cunning series of news articles the members of the royal family in general (and Bernhard in particular) were greeted as war heroes who supposedly had supported the home-grown Dutch resistance from abroad. It was the perfect spin: they weren't cowards, they were actually heroes! Once again the people's initial hesitations subsided to make room for blind idolatry: he had been magically transformed from a dubious German prince into a long lost relative they pressed tightly to their chests.

The contacts Bernhard had established in London during the war would prove to be priceless and lasting. We don't have to fast-forward too far up the time-line to encounter the prince again, this time setting up the first Bilderberg conference in 1954. According to the official narrative, Bernhard was approached by a man named Joseph Retinger a few years earlier, a lifetime friend of the prince and a Polish (read: east-Prussian) political adviser. He was also the founder of the so-called European Movement as well as the "Council of Europe" – two bodies that would later merge to become the European Union. Retinger had been playing with the idea of creating a global organization where the members could share thoughts in perfect impunity, and approached Bernhard to help him start up the project. They soon went to work to gather their powerful contacts

together in one room, officially to strengthen ties between Europe and the US; in reality for the specific purpose of strengthening the Prusso-Teutonic agenda for world domination. Bernhard's ambitions didn't end with Bilderberg: just seven years after its founding, Bernhard forced into being the World Wildlife Fund, a global organization claiming to 'stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment, and building a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.' A mouthful of pure nonsense, covering up the true face of the WWF- in reality nothing more than just another globally funded laundry-machine- as indeed was almost every project in which the prince was involved.

As can be learned via any search engine, Bernhard served on over 300 corporate boards worldwide by the 1970s. Regrettably, just a fraction of the corruption actually managed to pierce through the Dutch media grid. One that did manage to trickle through was a bribing scandal known as the 'Lockheed affair'- named after the airplane- and arms-manufacturer company handing out the bribes. Ironically, the affair came to light in a hearing organized by the US Senate, where Bernhard's name was mentioned in connection to the bribes. This information proved a lot harder to spin. So hard in fact, that for the first time in history a Dutch newspaper would break with the tradition of worship and decide to actually run with the story. The resulting publication in 1976 triggered an outburst of spontaneous rage in the Netherlands. Not surprising, for the article in question exposed the fact that Bernhard had accepted a million dollar bribe (mere pocket change) from Lockheed after which he laundered it through his World Wildlife Fund. It was out in the open and some Dutch members of parliament actually thought about starting a serious criminal investigation. But it wasn't to be. When his wife, queen Juliana, threatened to resign if they were going to press on with the investigation, the ruling socialist party buckled under the pressure as it backed away in a decidedly rat-like fashion. The media quickly followed the party's example as did the people's representatives in the state capitol.

Today the royal family still enjoys full immunity as they secretly move through the international halls of power. It should be pointed out that, despite the before mentioned "revelations" (and there are so much more), the actual influence Germanic families

exercise is kept locked away in a platinum framed closet, not to be touched. The media complies like a good lackey, restricting itself to the skiing-trips and cocktail parties of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha offspring. Meanwhile, Bernhard's daughter, the current queen Beatrix of Orange-Nassau, continues to uphold her father's legacy as she extends her dark tentacles even further into the twenty-first century, pushing forward the ancient agenda for world domination.

The book is available at:

<http://archive.org/details/TheThousandYearConspiracy-historicRootsOfTheBilderbergGroup->

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