

The ReichsWEF – Part I



Will Zoll

8 hr ago

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The “Not Since 1917” series concluded with the notion that Prussia did not disappear from the world stage; they simply became invisible and operated through a matrix of globalist corporations from their new base in Washington D.C. We closed out the series with an incredible speech given by President Trump, just prior to the 2016 election, where he described the ‘kult of Prussia’ and declared their time in Earth would soon be coming to an end.

When Prussia emerged as a world power centuries ago, it did so with the creation of a permanent standing army. This was no easy feat and required the total submission of every citizen to succeed. Through taxation, mandatory education and the brutal enforcement of Prussian policy, the kingdom successfully created one of the most formidable and feared armies in human history.

After Germany's defeat in WWI, the Kaiser abdicated from the German throne and sought protection from his Dutch cousin, Queen Wilhelmina, from the House of Orange. The Weimar Republic was formed and the German military forces were reorganized into the "Reichswehr".

After Nazi Germany's collapse in WWII, Prussia was officially abolished as a State in 1947. #PrussiaGate contends that while the State of Prussia officially disappeared, the "Providence of Prussia" was able to flourish with almost unlimited resources and completely free from the annoying treaties that restricted their activities when they were a nation state.

JFK described them as a "ruthless and monolithic conspiracy". This 'kult of Prussia' would continue to uphold its tradition of maintaining a permanent standing army. Today, this army is coordinated through the World Economic Forum and its Prussian leader, Klaus Schwab.

This is the story of the ReichsWEF.

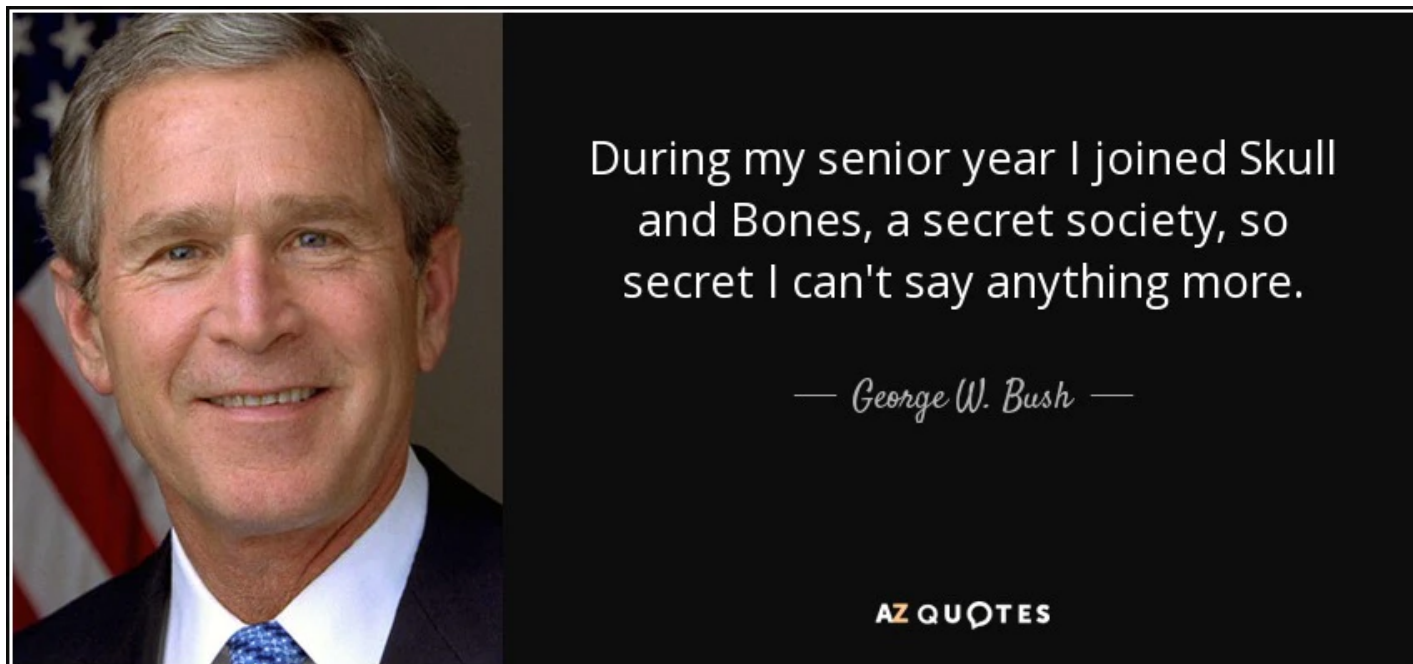
Bilderberg

After WWII, the world went through an enormous reset. The Bretton Woods Agreement secured the USD as the world's reserve currency. The Soviet Union began to annex and communize Eastern Europe. China entered a brutal civil war. The Nuremberg trials were exposing the extent of the evil perpetrated by the Nazis which eventually led to the complete dissolution of the State of Prussia.

In the midst of this chaos, Prussia (now the horrible invisible enemy) was trying to manage their portfolio of globalist corporations with a new corps of executives and CEOs. These corporate execs were carefully selected and all pledged a "higher loyalty" to the State, that was now operating in the shadows.

The problem for Prussia was how to manage and coordinate these companies in "lockstep" while at the same time appearing to operate independently in a free-market capitalist world. It would require a multi-layered solution.

Secret societies, such as Skull and Bones, would be used to recruit those willing to serve the Prussian deep state over and above their own national interests.



In addition, annual gatherings would provide globalist elites the opportunity to come together and coordinate their plans. Under normal circumstances, this would be a gross violation of Antitrust laws. However, using these forums as a pretext to meet, they were able to freely and openly collude.

What are Antitrust Laws?

Antitrust laws refer to legislation that aims to promote competition in business, break up monopolies, and reduce collusion. They prevent unlawful mergers, act to resist trade, conspiracies, or attempts to form monopolies; as a result, antitrust laws attempt to decrease general unlawful business practices.

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One such gathering was Bohemian Grove – an all-male week-long event for global elites to “unwind”. While the conspiratorial reports of rampant cross-dressing at the Grove may resonate with today’s woke transgender agenda, the event actually celebrates and invokes the spirit of Frederick the Great.

There is also the Alfalfa Club. The annual party that claims to celebrate the birthday of General Robert E. Lee. It was founded in 1913, the same year as the formation of the Germanized U.S. Federal Reserve. The origins of the Alfalfa Club claim to stem from documents obtained from the German Kaiser. The holder of these documents would have the “secrets” to world domination.



What's more, Prins Bernhard was inextricably tied to the Nazis:

Prince Bernhard first became interested in the Nazis in 1934, during his last year of study at the University of Berlin. He was recruited by a member of the Nazi intelligence services, but first worked openly in the motorized SS. Bernhard went to Paris to work for the firm [IG Farben](#), which pioneered Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht's slave labor camp system by building concentration camps to convert coal into synthetic gasoline and rubber.

Bernhard's role was to conduct espionage on behalf of the SS. According to the April 5, 1976 issue of *Newsweek*, this role, as part of a special SS intelligence unit in *IG Farbenindustrie*, had been revealed in testimony at the Nuremberg trials.

When Bernhard left the SS to marry the future Queen Juliana, he signed his letter of resignation to Adolf Hitler, "Heil Hitler!"

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(Sidenote: For those wanting a deeper understanding of the role of Bernhard, Bilderberg, the SS and the establishment of NATO, you will find this article great reading. It begs the question, was Nazism every truly destroyed?)

<https://www.rt.com/op-ed/184228-battle-arnhem-anniversary-commemoration/>)

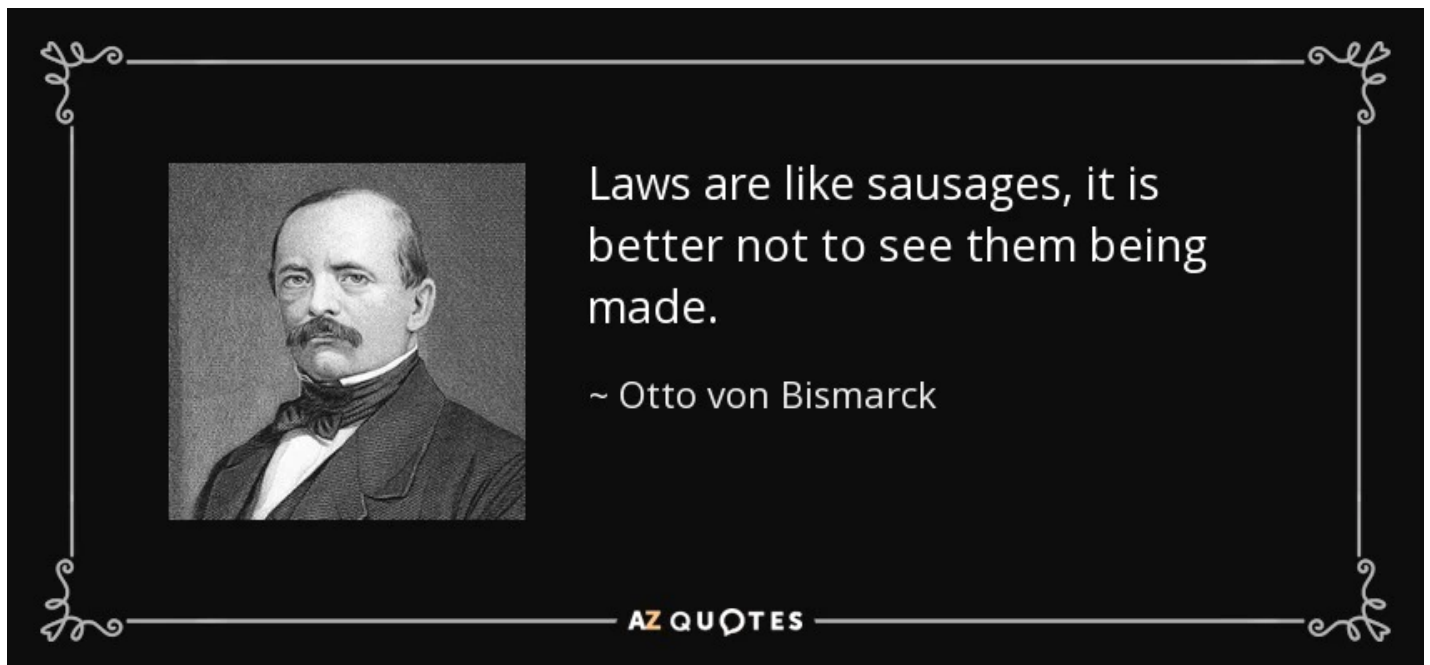
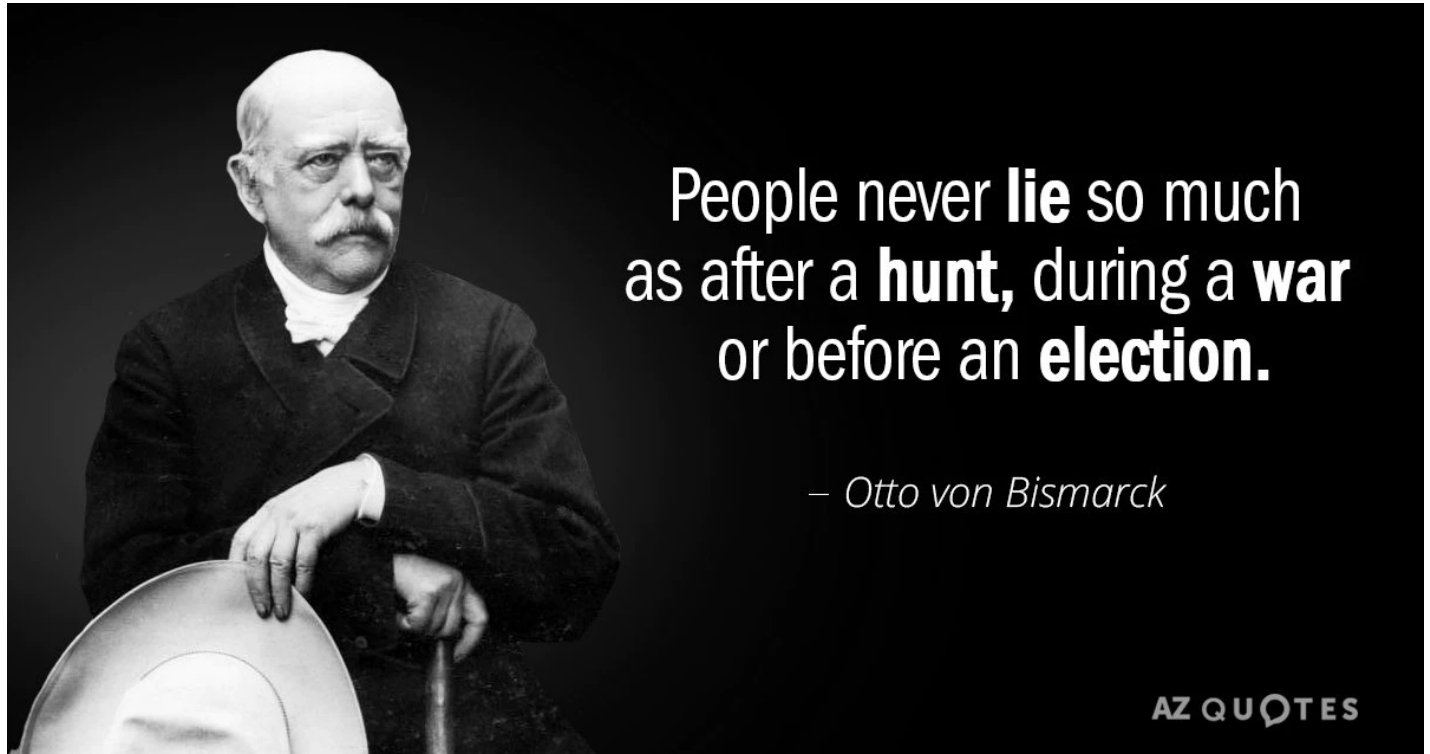
With secret societies, Bohemian Grove, the Alfa Club and the Bilderberg Group all having Prussian ancestry, it is not hard to perceive how the myriad of globalist corporations were now able to collude and operate in "lockstep".

Over the decades, Prussia would refine its operations. The old guard would eventually be replaced by a new, far more formidable force. Before we explore the machinations of the ReichsWEF, we need to lay the foundations that led to its formation.

Bismarck and *Realpolitik*

Otto von Bismarck was the Prime Minister of Prussia and the first Chancellor of Unified Germany. He held key offices in the German Empire until his death in 1890. Bismarck is one of the most influential men in Prussian history. His philosophy provides us with an invaluable insight into the behaviour of the Horrible Invisible Enemy we face today.

It is hard to argue with some of Bismarck's statements. He had a blatant disdain for politics, particularly politicians.



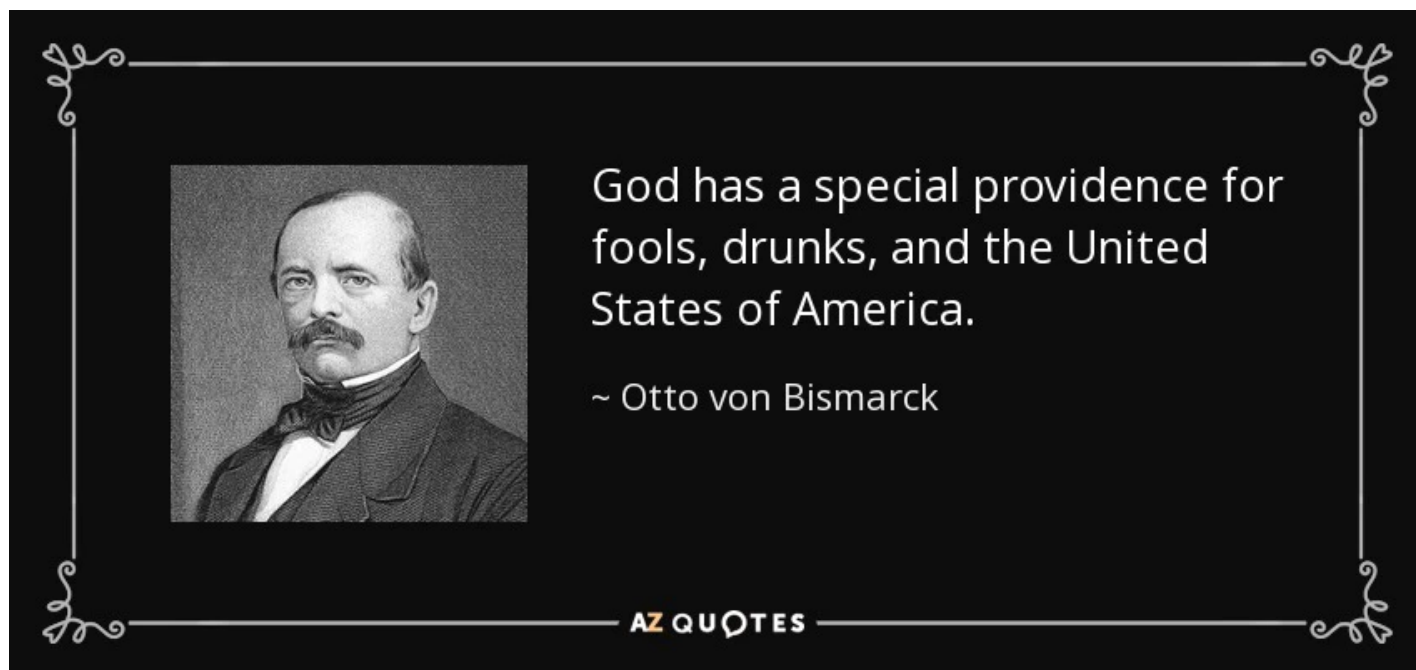
Not to disappoint those who believe the Royals to be shape-shifting reptilians; this notion was first coined by Bismarck, who was figuratively referring to King George V - King of Hanover and the Duke of Cumberland. In the lead up to the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, Bismarck had requested that Hanover remain neutral during the affair. King George refused, and instead sided with the Austrians. Hanover was duly defeated and Prussia confiscated the king's property, but appropriately compensated him with Prussian bonds. Living in exile, the king and his agents continued to agitate Prussia. The king of Prussia and Bismarck were suitably pissed and decided to confiscate King George's bonds all together.

The confiscation of these bonds became known as "Reptilienfonds". Bismarck coined the phrase because he wanted to "chase the reptiles back into their own caves". The Reptilienfonds sat outside of Parliamentary control, in effect becoming Bismarck's personal black-ops money. Bismarck would use this money in a not too dissimilar fashion that the deep state uses their funds today: Bribery and controlling the MSM.

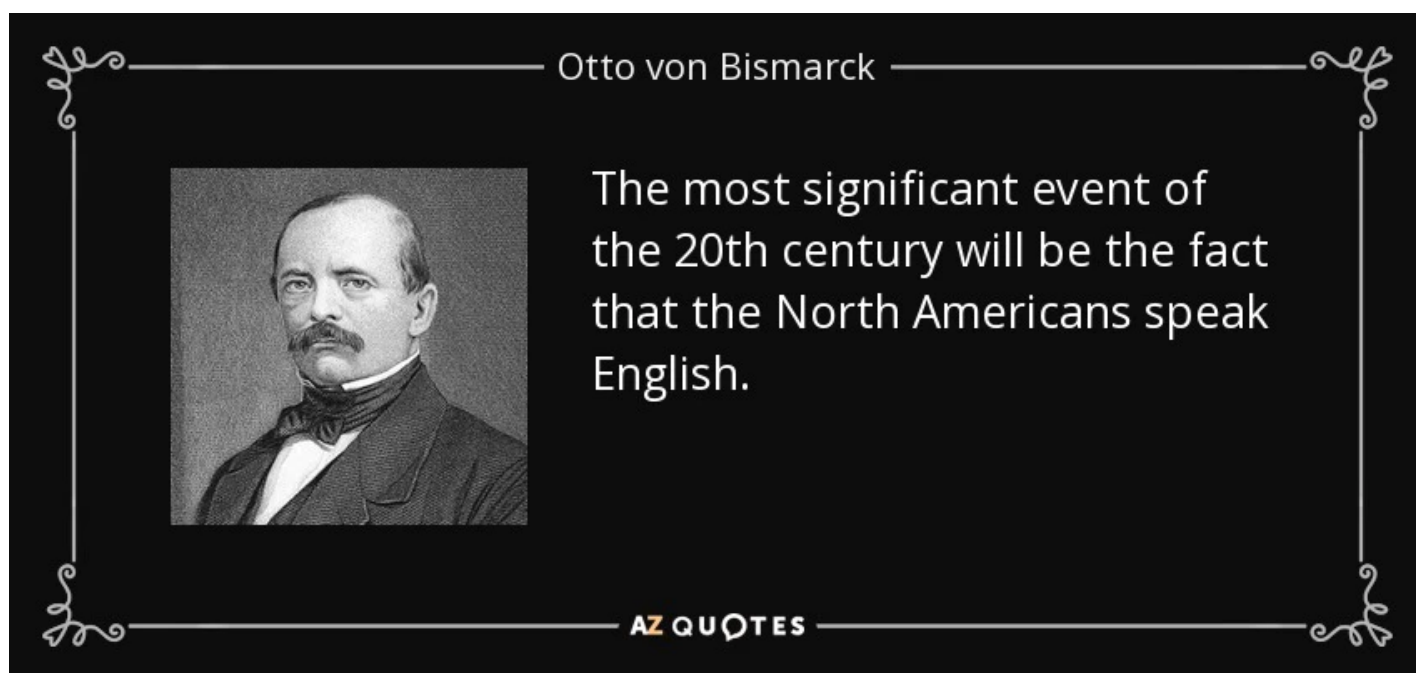
"It was this secret fund that Bismarck used in 1871 to bribe the Bavarian King Ludwig II to write to Wilhelm I of Prussia and urge him to take the imperial crown."³

"It was well-known that Bismarck had systematically bribed the biggest news agency of Imperial Germany, Wolffs Telegraphisches Bureau (W.T.B.)."⁴

Bismarck was also a staunch believer in the autocratic rule of the King over Prussia. In the footsteps of Hegel, the individual did not matter when it came to the affairs of the state, and would therefore be required to willingly submit and serve the state whenever it was required. America and the idea of a free nation, was anathema to Bismarck.



For some strange reason, Bismarck was bemused about the mother tongue of Americans. What language he expected Americans to speak we might never know.



Bismarck also expanded upon Frederick the Great's idea of "enlightened despotism"; the notion that autocratic rule is completely justified if the ruler improves the lives of its citizens. Centralized, autocratic rule is the quintessential element of socialism, whereby a ruling class of noble elites knows what's best for everyone else. To that end, Bismarck is known as the man who built the world's first official welfare state.

Otto von Bismarck built the world's first welfare state, but his intent was to kill the rising workers' movement. It's a reminder that socialists don't just want to use the welfare state to keep starvation at bay – we want to build the foundation for working-class emancipation.

<https://jacobinmag.com/2019/12/otto-von-bismarck-germany-social-democratic-party-spd>

Contrary to the Jacobinmag, welfare is a core tenet of socialism. Bismarck simply used this principle to his advantage. Like all “noble” socialists, Bismarck's virtue signalling on behalf of Germany's poor was simply the justification for the imposition of more taxes. While some of those taxes would flow into welfare programs, most of the funds raised would be diverted to Bismarck and Prussia's true passion; War.

All things considered, Bismarck's ability to manoeuvre the State of Prussia toward German and European dominance was on par with Frederick the Great. His biggest contribution was the refinement and application of *Realpolitik*.

“For the state, in contrast to the individual, self-preservation is the supreme law. The state must survive at any price; it cannot go into the poorhouse, it cannot beg, it cannot commit suicide; in short it must take wherever it can find the essentials of life.”

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‘Supremacy of the State’ was the ideology of Bismarck and all diplomacy and polices must enable this outcome. Realpolitik says that the law of power governs the world of states. The

State of Prussia and its ideology was Bismarck's top priority, and so must it be every citizen's top priority. Politics, and especially the annoyance of democracy, must always be put aside when it comes to the existential matters of the State.

Diplomacy was a dirty business and Bismarck knew this very well. In order for Prussia to survive and thrive, pragmatic and unpopular decisions needed to be made. Politics must ultimately serve the State or get the hell out of the way. As Comte Mirabeau noted, "*War is the national industry of Prussia.*" Bismarck ensured Prussia would not deviate from this tradition.

The position of Prussia in Germany will not be determined by its liberalism but by its power ... Prussia must concentrate its strength and hold it for the favourable moment, which has already come and gone several times. Since the treaties of Vienna, our frontiers have been ill-designed for a healthy body politic. Not through speeches and majority decisions will the great questions of the day be decided - that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849 - but by iron and blood.

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There are many examples of the power of Bismarck's Realpolitik. Prussia's espionage network at the time was the best in the world. The intelligence network provided a huge advantage to Prussia, and Bismarck used it to its full potential. His ruthless spy chief was Wilhelm Stieber. Considered one of the nastiest men who ever lived, Stieber was responsible for building Prussia's propaganda machine, as well as the man who had direct contact with Karl Marx in London. In 1867, Stieber had discovered a plot to assassinate the Russian Tsar Alexander II while visiting French Emperor Napoleon III. Reporting the plot to Chancellor Bismarck, even Stieber was surprised at the Chancellor's reaction to the event.

"But," added the Chancellor, "we must allow this act to be attempted and for political reasons. Nevertheless, we can assure the safety of the Emperor by having the conspirators shadowed and arrested once they have fired their revolvers. You, Stieber, must have your men on the spot, and when the attempt is made, the assailant's aim must be deflected. The very fact that an attack is made upon the Tsar while in Paris will prevent the arranging of a Franco-Russian alliance which is not just now to the interests of Prussia, and if the would-be assassin is not condemned to death, a period of estrangement must follow between France and Russia and this is just as I would have things to be."

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According to Bismarck, everything was to be used to the benefit of Prussia. Recall in Prussian Origins of Marxism, Karl Marx – acting as an asset for Prussia, agitated and radicalized Russian socialists. This led to the formation of terrorist cells, and eventually the assassination of Tsar Alexander II in 1881. The Tsar had his legs blown off and bled to death. The event was considered Russia's 911 at the time, shocking its citizenry and completely destabilizing the empire. 33 years later, WWI broke out. Russia was a completely weakened State. In 1917, the German Kaiser directly aided Vladimir Lenin and the Bolshevik Revolution. Soon after, the

mighty Romanov family was slaughtered in a basement. The destabilization of Russia in the 19th Century and its eventual collapse was a uniquely Prussian affair and one that was brilliantly orchestrated by Bismarck.

Realpolitik was not just used in a plot against Russia. All major European powers were squarely in Bismarck's cross-hairs. His ultimate goal was to create a unified German empire with his Prussian King declared as Kaiser. At the same time, other European powers would be brought to their knees through crushing military defeats and treaties that ensured Prussia's supremacy on the world stage. This was Bismarck's meaning of solutions with "blood and iron".

In every conflict, Bismarck would send out his intelligence agents beforehand to assess the situation as well as agitate the enemy into a losing war. Denmark was the first target. Propaganda campaigns painted the Danish King as a tyrant who was unfairly holding the north German territory of Schleswig-Holstein as part of the Danish State. Prussia formed an alliance with Austria and crushed Denmark in a few months. In the 1864 Vienna Peace Treaty, Denmark lost Schleswig-Holstein and the territories were placed under Austrian-Prussian administration. This led to the next war.

Prussia and Austria immediately disagreed on how Schleswig-Holstein should be administered. This was a brilliant move by Bismarck. The disagreement was no doubt agitated by him and would eventually lead to war against Austria. More importantly, many of the smaller German states in the war sided with Austria, exactly as Bismarck had hoped. In 1866, Prussia declared war on Austria and within a few months had crushed them. The terms of surrender were simple; Prussia could annex the German states that opposed them and Austria was to have no further say in the matter.

The final war would be a few years later against France. France was in a state of continual destabilization, especially following the 1848 revolution that was inspired by Prussian Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto. Bismarck ensured that France remained in a state of chaos, a situation that the French Emperor, Napoleon III, despised. To rub salt into the wound, the Hohenzollern family were claiming rights to the Spanish throne. Napoleon sent an ambassador to Prussian King Wilhelm and implored him not to allow a Hohenzollern to accept the Spanish crown, which Wilhelm declined. Bismarck, using his fake media machine, leaked an adulterated recording of the meeting which painted the French as tyrannical idiots.

It was too much for Napoleon III. He declared war on Prussia in 1870, and was decidedly crushed within six months. Embarrassingly, Napoleon III was taken captive midway through the war and forced to witness a besieged and bombarded Paris eventually surrender a few months later. The Treaty of Frankfurt was signed, where Prussia was able to assimilate the Alsace-Lorraine region, and France was forced to pay 5 billion francs to Prussia.

These wars were known as the “German Unification Wars”. All of the German states now formed a federation and in January 1871, Prussian King Wilhelm I, from the House of Hohenzollern, was crowned German Kaiser in the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles.

In that same year, America and Great Britain signed the Washington Treaty. The Kaiser was proclaimed the final arbiter in all disputes relating to the treaty. With Russia destabilized, France and Austria brought to heel, Germany unified, and the Kaiser overseeing disputes between America and Great Britain, it appeared that Prussia was in control of most of Western civilization.

Propaganda, espionage, deceit, bribery, assassinations, black-ops, revolutions and war; all financed through the taxation of citizens from the imposition of the world’s first Socialist welfare state. One could be mistaken this was the world we live in today, but these were the tools and methods used by Bismarck which advanced Prussia toward world supremacy.

Bismarck had successfully brought *Realpolitik* into the modern era.

Maoist China

The Prussian origins of Mao deserves an article of its own. However, it is an important part of the development of the ReichsWEF and therefore needs to be understood in this context. Similar to the success of the Bolshevik revolution, the rise of Mao was not a grass roots movement at all. It was a carefully nurtured program implemented over many decades to produce the most valuable commodity in the world; slaves.

Recall in *Prussian Origins of Skull and Bones*, the secret society was formed in 1832 by William Huntington Russell after returning from the University of Berlin. His cousin, Samuel Russell, was an exceptionally successful opium trader in China. Samuel participated in the Opium Wars and partnered with Russel Sturgis, a man who would later head up the mighty Barings Bank. Over one-third of Barings capital was used to finance the slave trade.

Yale is the home to Skull and Bones and unsurprisingly, has a very long relationship with China, dating back a few years after Skull and Bones was founded.

Yale University enjoys the distinction of having the deepest relationship with China of any university in the United States with ties dating back to 1835. Yung Wing became the first person from China to earn a degree from an American university when he graduated from Yale College in 1854.

Yale and China's collaborations and programs stand as examples of how global universities are educating leaders and advancing the frontiers of knowledge, not simply for their own countries, but also for the entire world.

<https://world.yale.edu/yale-and-china>

Sometime during 1901-1906, Yale established schools and hospitals around China. This was known collectively as "Yale in China". It is alleged these schools were set up as intelligence gathering operations, which made sense considering Yale's Bonesmen were operating at the highest levels of government. The most startling aspect of this, however, was the connection Yale in China would have with a man who would rise as the supreme dictator of China: Mao Tse Tung.

The Oldest College Daily

Founded January 28, 1878

Vol. 8214 No. 10 Copyright 1972 Yale Daily News NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1972 PRICE 15 CENTS

YNFAC Seeks To Aid Reform

They're trying to patch up a few of the holes in their machine like we're trying to do in ours," explains office committee coordinator Bill Brennan in characterizing the relationship between the University and the Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC).

YNFAC, Local 104 of the National Council of Distributive Workers of America, led its bid for University recognition by a walk-out in an employee election last November.

In a membership meeting last month, YNFAC created a Constitution and System of Representation Committee in an effort towards its formal return.

No Endorsement

Although the November vote apparently a defeat for YNFAC, neither Yale nor the Union read it as an endorsement of current policies.

"Yale is in politics," Brennan said. "The vote and the succeeding and subsequent dialogue clearly demonstrated a need for improvement. It will be up to the University to meet this need or face a vote next year which it could lose."

One of the major areas of employee and union objection is the grievance system. According to Kenneth Williams, director of personnel, "There are objections about having to go through supervisors and administrators with grievances that should be resolved by the University."

Another contentious matter around the pay raise that is to be announced today. Designed to reduce the "classing" of employees at the maximum of their salary range, the increase, which will take effect tomorrow, adds \$15 a year to the salaries of all employees with at least one year of service and who are still at the maximum.

A \$100 maximum was set, however, in which YNFAC objects, contending that "the raises are eight months late and still penalize those employees with more than five years service."

According to Williams, however, "The raises are only an interim measure. Full consideration for a raise on the basis of merit will be given to all employees by the July annual adjustment."

Other issues raised by the union include the transfer system which requires employees to request a transfer through their own supervisor; the lack of a non-professional non-faculty employee on the Council on Priorities and Planning; and health and safety on the job.

Addressing the need for better communication, Williams set up a series of meetings in January, which all employees could have attended during working hours.

Out of these meetings came the recent change in the grievance procedure.

China Scholars Praise Nixon's Formosa Policy

Yale's experts on China expressed guarded optimism yesterday in response to the just American-Chinese communiqué released Sunday night by the two super powers.

The communiqué announced the dropping of U.S. troop withdrawals from Taiwan and brought relief of protest from the Nationalist Chinese press.

The collection of Yale scholars polled, however, seemed pleased and gratified that the United States has chosen to diminish its role in what the experts consistently referred to as a "Chinese problem."

While applauding the step toward normalized relations between the two great powers, the East Asian specialists cited the unadvised action over Taiwan as a reason for caution. They wanted to agree that the American resolution to withdraw from Formosa does not remove the tension between Communist China and Nationalist China.

Hurdles To Be Met

Stuart Franklin, director of graduate studies in the East Asian Languages Department, observed that there are hurdles still to be met. "The solution had neither hands nor a meeting place."

"There again Yale stepped in," recalled Spence. "The medical college of Yale-in-China agreed to

...in a show gesture of accommodation to take place between the Chinese," explained Franklin. "Nixon's move facilitates this."

The problem of accommodation seemed an important one to several instructors. Chinese lecturer Howard Chao stressed the psychological rather than the physical threat to Nationalist China's security.

"Communist China believes it can take Formosa without firing a shot," he declared, "and therefore will an attempt an actual invasion of the island when American support leaves."

Leading America Off The Hook

In Chao's view, American troops never belonged on Taiwan to begin with, and he described Nixon's move as "taking America off the hook."

The Chinese invasion spent several years as a journalist in Hankow before fleeing to Japan in 1948 and said he was "very happy" about the move to take the American presence out of Taiwan.

While pleased with the new policy change, professors of political science Dr. Braddock Woodruff noted that

Taiwan's position has worsened. "Taiwan has always been deemed because it refused to surrender its claim to authority over mainland China," he explained. "The demise of Chiang's regime, however, has been brought closer. Instead of falling in two or three decades, he will probably be gone in ten years or less."

A Matter Of Timing

Woodruff praised the actual communiqué as a "masterpiece of timing." "I was very impressed with the clarity of skill of mutual feeling-out that I found in the document," he said.

"It reflects a great amount of diplomatic work on both sides, and shows the care and precision with which this journey was extended."

The political scientist stressed the achievement made by the joint statement as Sino-American relations.

"Both sides have moved forward, and yet have burned no bridges behind them," he remarked. "Our involvement on Taiwan has not been decisive and we haven't yet brought off the Chinese, but this is a wonderful development from the standpoint

(Continued on page 2)

Yale Group Spurs Mao's Emergence

Yale has helped many young men begin their political rise to power. In the class of 1911, in addition to the 1,000 male leaders graduating in New Haven, Yale-in-China was helping a young man by the name of Mao-Tse-tung.

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Connecticut Consumer Group

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William F. Buckley was not the only Yale figure connected with the Presidential trip to China. Without Yale’s support, Mao Tse Tung may never have risen from obscurity to command China.

The professor noted, “In 1919, Mao, aged 26, was in Changsa, having finished his middle school education. He visited Peking and while there received his...serious introduction to communist theory in Li Ta-chao’s Marxist Study Group.

“Now, if he wanted to develop a reputation in socialist circles, he had to find a forum to propagate his views...”

At this crucial point the student union of Yale-in-China invited Mao to take over the editorship of their journal.”

Mao accepted the position and changed the format of the student magazine: it would now deal with social criticism and current problems and focus on “thought reorientation.”....

Mao traveled to Peking and studied Marxist theory. In Shanghai he met Ch'en Tu-hsiu (who later became the leader of the Chinese Communist Party). Mao was told to form an area branch of the Communist party, but he had neither funds nor a meeting place.

“Once again Yale stepped in,” recalled Spence. “The medical college of Yale-in-China agreed to rent him three rooms, which Mao named his “culture bookshop.”

Business boomed and Mao was able to ring up high sales on such Chinese titles as “An Introduction to Marx’s Capital”, “A Study of the New Russia” and “The Soviet System in China”.

“Mao’s reputation grew, and from this base he was able to organize seven branch stores,” continued the professor of Chinese history. “The profits generated were used to finance the socialist youth corps and the communist party.”

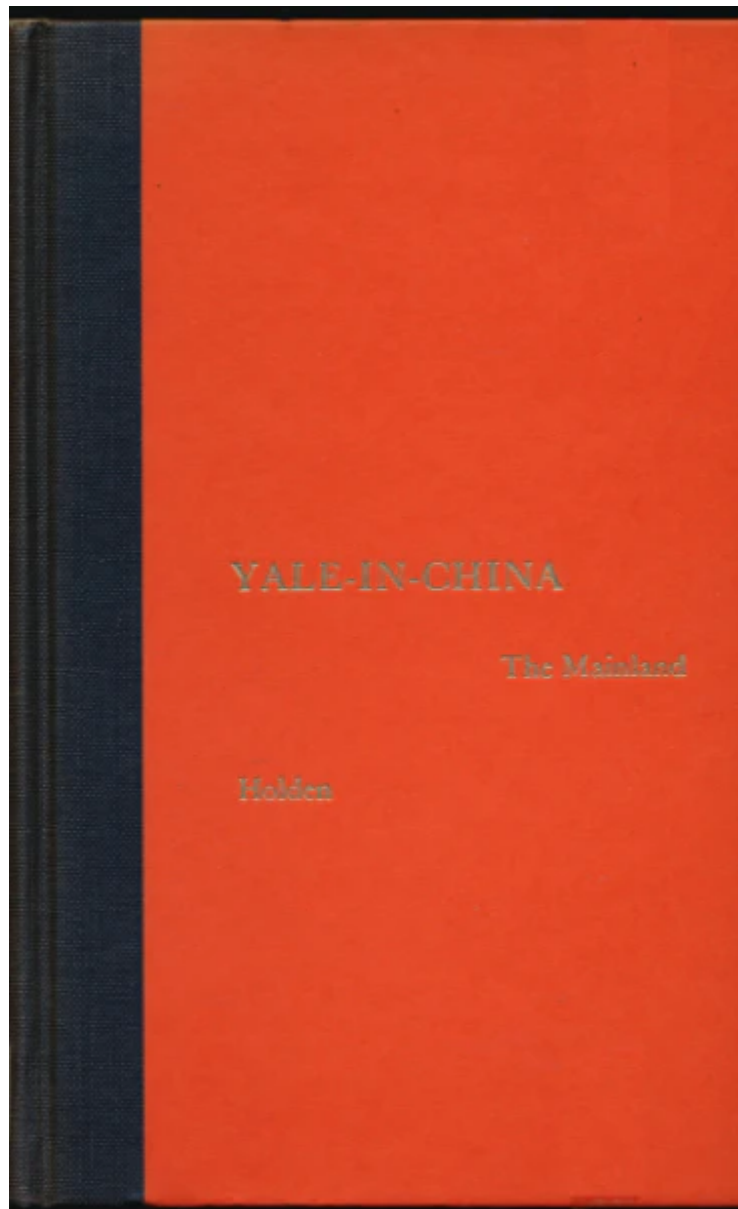
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Yale in China was heavily influenced by ‘Skull and Bones’ members.

“Yale in China’ was also closely associated with the New York-based Union Theological Seminary, which has been a center for U.S. subversion of Asia According to Branton, they were literally wolves in sheep’s clothing Every prominent radical leader operating in Korea today was trained at Union Theological. Union Theological was dominated for twenty years by Henry Sloane Coffin, a U.S. intelligence executive from the Sloane and Coffin families. He was a Skull and Bones member as were a dozen of his relatives.

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Reuben Holden, another Bonesmen and China luminary, compiled the history of the ‘Yale in China’ Association from 1901-1951. He was also the husband of GHW Bush’s cousin, and from 1953-1971 ran the Office of Secretary at Yale. The book provides a massive insight into Yale’s influence in China during this period.



The Chinese civil war that broke out between Mao and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek was a long-drawn-out affair, and America carefully played both sides of the conflict. The involvement of Bonesmen-operatives is quite unbelievable. What is important is to understand for the purpose of the ReichsWEF, is the extent of infiltration that had taken place in China and that Mao was aligned to Americans who would eventually use China's future misery to their advantage.

These Americans would not seek to empower America, but rather empower and enrich the organization to whom they all pledged their "higher loyalty". This would become apparent in 1971, when the man who inspired the ReichsWEF paid a secret visit to China. This man was Henry Kissinger.

From 1950 – 1971, Mao managed to kill over 100 million Chinese citizens through starvation, execution, and finally a cultural purge. The Chinese people were left destitute, reduced to nothing more than government-sponsored slaves.

During this period, some Americans enjoyed the hospitality of Mao. Anna Louise Strong was an American journalist who supported Mao and eventually settled in China and developed a friendship with the murderous communist dictator.



Her nephew, Maurice Strong, who is pictured above with Anna and Mao, led the charge at the 1992 Earth Summit and laid the foundations for today's climate change movement. Eventually investigated with participating in the Iraqi "Oil for Food" scandal, Maurice decided to permanently settle in Beijing:

"Disgraced kleptocrat Maurice Strong died late last year at the age of 86. He was shunned from polite society and forced into a life of exile in Beijing after his decades of business intrigues, crimes against humanity, and environmental destruction unraveled. His savagery culminated with an attempt to profit off of the death of starving Iraqi children. His funeral was a quiet affair, attended only by those few family members who could not find it in their heart to shun him completely. Former friends and business associates like Paul Martin, James Wolfensohn, Kofi Annan, Conrad Black, and Al Gore all avoided calls for comments on their disgraced friend's passing."

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Maurice Strong was just one of a plethora of dubious characters with deep ties to China. Henry Kissinger, however, was the man who would coordinate and instigate the rise of China, as well as the collapse of the West.

To be continued...

- 1 <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/finance/antitrust-laws/>
- 2 https://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/esp_sociopol_blacknobil09.htm
- 3 <https://german1914.com/hanover/>
- 4 <https://de.zxc.wiki/wiki/Reptilienfonds>
- 5 youtube, [watch?v=Utc-MkqAOp0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Utc-MkqAOp0), 1:15
- 6 https://age-of-the-sage.org/quotations/bismarck_blood_iron.htm
- 7 https://www.gutenberg.org/files/48823/48823-h/48823-h.htm#Page_182
- 8 <https://psypolitics.org/2020/07/05/the-political-career-of-mao-yale-and-the-reorientation-of-thought/>
- 9 <https://www.sgtreport.com/2021/06/mao-was-a-yale-man-crafted-by-the-new-world-order-elites-a-yali-with-skull-and-bones/>
- 10 <https://www.corbette.com/meet-maurice-strong-globalist-oilgarch-environmentalist/>

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Extremely informative and well written

Thank you for putting this together.

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