

## FORUM POSTS APRIL 2024

Post April 1st

We get a pretty good idea of President Roosevelt's platform and desire for America through excerpts in his inaugural address after taking the assassinated McKinley's place. I found the transcript of the address on the Avalon Project from Yale's website. Unfortunately, due to space I cannot reprint the entire speech:

*My fellow-citizens, no people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours... To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are... We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race... Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul. Much has been given us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither. ...we must behave as beseems a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds, that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights... We wish peace, but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. ...because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression. Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population, and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown... Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a Democratic republic. ...Upon the success of our experiment much depends, not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations, and therefore our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is to-day, and to the generations yet unborn... though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this Republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken... We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the freemen who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and*

*our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood, and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this Republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this Republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.*

In his article, professor Cooper provides an impressive list of Theodore Roosevelt's achievements as President. I understand that a main accomplishment of Roosevelt was in controlling trusts. As I did not really know what this meant, I went to the *Theodore Roosevelt: Controlling the Trusts* page on *Encyclopedia Britannica*. There I found that it concerned "large corporations" or "trusts" getting around state laws by conducting "very little business in the state where they are incorporated." Professor Copper explains that "There is utter lack of uniformity" between the states, as "no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts." Therefore, it is "impossible to get adequate regulation through state action." Evidently, President Theodore Roosevelt proposed that it was necessary for "the nation" in general to "assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business", in particular, "where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from some monopolistic element or tendency in its business."

In 1902 President Roosevelt persuaded the Republican Congress to create the Bureau of Corporations that had the authority to inspect businesses operating commercially across state lines. The same year he resuscitated the Sherman Antitrust Act, which had been shelved and was almost obsolete. He did this by having the White House legal advisors successfully bring a lawsuit "to break up a huge railroad conglomerate, the Northern Securities Company." Also, in 1902 Roosevelt interceded in the anthracite coal strike that endangered the most vulnerable by cutting the power to heat not only homes, but also schools, and hospitals. Following on from reviving the Sherman Antitrust Act, Roosevelt pressured Congress to confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to control interstate railroad rates. Apparently, his request was granted, known as the Hepburn Act of 1906, giving the commission the power, and resulting in the first US government official monitoring agency. Roosevelt also tackled the problem of contaminated food, by getting two bills through Congress: the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act. These acts also resulted in the creation of agencies to protect the public by monitoring food production.

Roosevelt had two crowning achievements. One was in protection of the natural environment through supporting the national parks started by President Ulysses S Grant establishing Yellowstone National Park. I knew that he was responsible for

several parks, including Crater Lake, but I had no idea to the extent of his success. As stated, he created the Forest Service to oversee the parks, choosing Gifford Pinchot to lead it. Apparently, Roosevelt designates 230 million acres as public lands, of which 150 million was set aside as forests. The other achievement was facilitating a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the Panama Canal.

A famous saying of Roosevelt was coined in his attitude to dealing with foreign nations. That saying was “speak softly and carry a big stick.” His foreign relations in some ways reveal the influence of his false ego, which we can see in the page on International Relations on *Encyclopedia Britannica*:

*After the Spanish–American War in 1898 the United States strengthened its power in the Caribbean by annexing Puerto Rico, declaring Cuba a virtual protectorate in ... (1901), and manipulating Colombia into granting independence to Panama (1904), which in turn invited the United States to build and control the Panama Canal. In ... (1904) ...the United States assumed “an international police power” in cases where Latin-American insolvency might lead to European intervention. Such “dollar diplomacy” was used to justify—...the later “gunboat diplomacy” of U.S. military intervention in Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, and Haiti.*

Despite Roosevelt’s attitude to the European nations regarding the Caribbean and Latin America, he still saw the US and the United Kingdom’s destiny as almost indistinguishable. Therefore, throughout his second term, although concerned with the developments in Europe and wishing to remain neutral, in 1906 Roosevelt instructed his diplomats to support Britain and its ally, France over Germany. The president’s policy of participation rather than one of isolation was a reversal from previous administrations policies. Considering what was about to happen on the European continent, this demonstrates that Theodore Roosevelt was not under the influence of the “Shadow.” That said, Professor Cooper believes Roosevelt’s attitude to power was problematic. He writes that “Above all, Roosevelt relished the power of the office.” As a “proud nationalist” he rejected Thomas Jefferson’s policy of guarding against “the rise of a strong chief executive and a powerful central government.” Roosevelt’s own words confirm this, as we read in his letter to British historian Sir George Otto Trevelyan:

*“I believe in a strong executive; I believe in power. While President, I have been President, emphatically; I have used every ounce of power there was in the office. ...I do not believe that any President ever had as thoroughly good a time as I have had or has ever enjoyed himself as much.”*

It seems that President Roosevelt did not want to give up that power. After choosing his friend and Republican successor William Howard Taft to succeed him, he left the country and headed to Africa for a “10-month safari.” Upon his return, Roosevelt

discovered that his replacement was not continuing his predecessor's progressive policy. Instead, the 27th President Taft favored conservatism. This caused Roosevelt in 1912 to challenge his friend for the Republican nomination. Losing the nomination to Taft did not stop Roosevelt. Causing a major split in the Republican party he forced Republicans to choose to support Taft or join Roosevelt in his newly created Progressive Party, also known as the "Bull Moose" party. In addition, the former president tried to get the Democrats support, but since the party already had the highly educated and "progressive" Woodrow Wilson in mind, they turned Roosevelt down. The split destroyed Taft's run for a second term and Wilson swept into office with a whopping 435 electoral votes.

Despite Roosevelt's popularity and accomplishments, his Progressive party gained very little public support, so only "a few candidates" won any seats. Seeing the writing on the wall, Roosevelt used his party as leverage to regain admittance into the Republican party. After the Great War started in 1914, Roosevelt knew that America would have to participate, but Woodrow Wilson was reluctant to embroil the country in a foreign war because its citizens were from both sides. Ironically, Theodore Roosevelt's outspoken attacks on the Democratic president endeared him to the Republican conservatives and he became a serious contender for the 1920 Republican nomination. However, he never had the chance to see if he could win, because he died before the ballots were cast in January 1919. Professor Cooper tells us that this was less than three months after Roosevelt celebrated "his 60th birthday."

From Professor Cooper's article, I would conclude that Theodore Roosevelt made a considerable contribution to *Great Spirit-Mind's* plan for America. Suffice it to say, I have barely scratched the surface in covering the man's accomplishments. The professor's comment that Roosevelt criticized President Wilson's reluctance to take America into WWI, brings me to two cousins that were front and center in the conflict, King George V and Kaiser Wilhelm II. Starting with the British King, Edward VII's son George, he was about to have to deal with the mother of all family disputes. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Crater Lake National Park

Post April 2nd

Dear friends, history has designated George V as the first British king to preside over a Global War. His entry on Wikipedia encapsulates his twenty-six-year reign. Although the majority of this king's reign occurs in the next "upstepping", I include it here because he was instrumental in understanding what led up to the outbreak of a war that was essentially between family relatives. Excerpts from his biography on the web encapsulate this king's reign and the direction Great Britain was moving:

*On May 6, 1910, Edward VII died. George became king and immediately faced a constitutional crisis, known as the budget controversy of 1910... George V's threat foretold future actions where he would support the middle class over the gentry. When World War I broke out in July 1914, George V took great effort to personally support the troops, visiting the front and military hospitals many times. On one such visit, his horse rolled over him, fracturing his pelvis and giving him pain the rest of his life. In 1917, in response to deep anti-German sentiment in Britain, George V replaced his Germanic name with the name of Windsor (after the castle of the same name). That same year, he made the controversial decision to deny political asylum to his cousin and ally Tsar Nicholas II and his family, after the Bolshevik Revolution... By the end of World War I, George V was one of few European monarchs who had not fallen to revolution and war. The reign of George*

*V saw many changes within the British Empire. Rebellion in Ireland in 1916 resulted in an independent Irish parliament and later a geographic division along religious lines. The post–World War I period also brought change to the empire itself as Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa demanded and received the right of self-governance and formed the Commonwealth of Nations in 1931. India followed, achieving some degree of self-determinism in 1935... In 1935, King George V celebrated his Silver Jubilee to much public rejoicing. He had become a popular king by cultivating good relationships with the Labor Party and unions during the economic depression of the 1930s... He established a standard for British royalty that reflected the values and virtues of the upper middle class rather than the aristocracy. ...he used his influence as a voice of reason and moderation to help Britain weather the changes of the early 20th century.*

However, before I get to the causes which led up to World War (I), there were two other major developments at the start of the 20th century that affected the consciousness. The first grew from an increase in psychological problems and the second was the reemergence of the movement to grant women the right to vote.

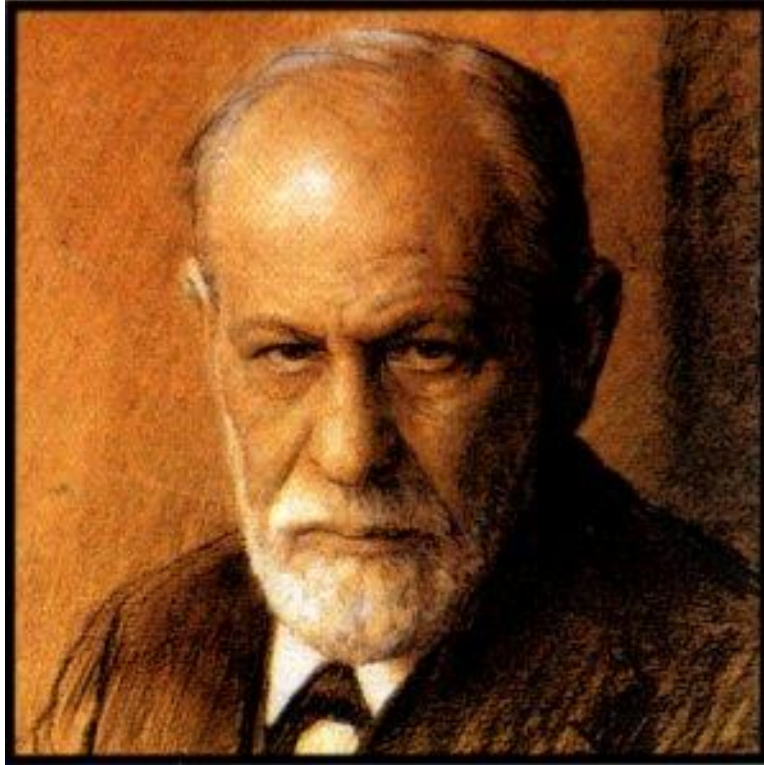
Starting with the increase in psychological problems, I was not really surprised to learn from Wikipedia's entry for psychiatry that "the 19th century saw a huge increase in the number of (mental) patients." It was no surprise because of the discovery of Neptune, which as I said, allowed access to the Astral Plane, not to mention that the planet rules all things hidden and mystical. The sub-conscious mind is the source of imagination and dreams. At the start of the 20th century the subconscious and realm of dreams became extremely important with the development of the science of psychiatry, led predominantly by Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung.

Although Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung's impact extend well into the 20th century, in this "upstepping", I will only discuss their influence prior to World War (I). I will begin with facts concerning how the most famous psychiatrist Sigmund Freud developed his theory. Born May 6th, 1856, in the Austrian Empire, today we would designate his nationality as Czech because his place of birth, Freiberg being in the Czech Republic. At the age of 29, Freud arrived in Paris to learn from "Europe's most renowned neurologist, Jean Martin Charcot, who specialized in the study of hysteria and its susceptibility to hypnosis." However, after testing hypnosis on patients suffering from neurosis without success, Freud tried a new approach, which he labeled as the "Talking Cure", a technique used today by most psychiatrists. Freud had stumbled on the power of emotions to paralyze a person. He termed this "repression", which he believed could harm the psyche's natural operation and develop psychosomatic ailments. Certain of his breakthrough, Freud published his theory in 1900 and 1902. Although accepted by most psychoanalysts, his theory was not endorsed by all of them. Carl Jung challenges some of Freud's conclusions.

Interestingly, initially Jung endorsed Freud's ideas, but they parted ways when Jung began studying religion and mysticism, in respect to the psyche. For the rational Freud, Jung's approach was unempirical.

Although Sigmund Freud's contribution to psychoanalysis is invaluable, his obsession with his feelings for his father and mother reduced the science to a hopeless investigation into the psyche. He did understand the ego, which he dubbed the Id, but he did not recognize that there was a false self that was sabotaging the individual. Still, because he dismissed anything spiritual, his method could never succeed.

In the early years of the twentieth century, the drug Cocaine had become popular as a potential stimulant and analgesic, and Freud became a user. Consequently, he publicly recommended the use of Cocaine in several articles for not only depression, but as "a panacea" for multiple ailments. Freud's endorsement of the use of Cocaine would have serious ramifications that we will discuss later. Overall, I would say that Freud's method in psychiatry indicates that although he was not a willing tool of the "Shadow", his form of psychiatry did further the "Shadow's" agenda. Leaving history's accepted father of psychiatry, his colleague, and rival Carl Gustav Jung, who we will turn to next, would certainly have challenged that title. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Sigmund Freud 1856 - 1939

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Sigmund Freud was born Sigismund Schlomo Freud on May 6th, 1856. History records that he “was an Austrian neurologist and the founder of psychoanalysis, a clinical method for evaluating and treating pathologies seen as originating from conflicts in the psyche, through dialogue between patient and psychoanalyst, and the distinctive theory of mind and human agency derived from it.

“Freud was born to Galician Jewish parents in the Moravian town of Freiberg, in the Austrian Empire. He qualified as a Doctor of Medicine in 1881 at the University of Vienna. Upon completing his habilitation in 1885, he was appointed a docent in neuropathology and became an affiliated professor in 1902. Freud lived and worked in Vienna having set up his clinical practice there in 1886. Following the German annexation of Austria in March 1938, Freud left Austria to escape Nazi persecution. He died in exile in the United Kingdom in 1939.

“In founding psychoanalysis, Freud developed therapeutic techniques such as the use of free association and discovered transference, establishing its central role in the analytic process. Freud's redefinition of sexuality to include its infantile forms led him to formulate the Oedipus complex as the central tenet of psychoanalytical theory. His analysis of dreams as wish-fulfillments provided him with models for the clinical analysis of symptom formation and the underlying mechanisms of repression. On this basis Freud elaborated his theory of the unconscious and went on to develop a model of psychic structure comprising id, ego, and super-ego. Freud postulated the existence of libido, sexualized energy with which mental processes and structures are invested and which generates erotic attachments, and a death drive, the source of compulsive repetition, hate,



aggression, and neurotic guilt. In his later work Freud developed a wide-ranging interpretation and critique of religion and culture.

“Though in overall decline as a diagnostic and clinical practice, psychoanalysis remains influential within psychology, psychiatry, psychotherapy, and across the humanities. It thus continues to generate extensive and highly contested debate concerning its therapeutic efficacy, its scientific status, and whether it advances or hinders the feminist cause. Nonetheless, Freud's work has suffused contemporary Western thought and popular culture. W. H. Auden's 1940 poetic tribute to Freud describes him as having created ‘a whole climate of opinion / under whom we conduct our different lives.’”

Post April 3rd

Dear friends, even though when we think of psychiatry with the name Sigmund Freud immediately coming to mind, the sister science of psychiatry, psychology, is most often associated with Carl Gustav Jung. Again, I will only cite the facts addressing his impact before World War (I). Born in Switzerland on July 26th, 1875, when Freud was only 19, Carl Jung came to investigating the mind through studying the workings of the physical body, in 1896 at the University of Basel. Four years later, in 1900, Jung graduated and began working towards his doctorate with an internship under the psychiatrist, Eugen Bleuler in Zurich. Bleuler introduced Jung to Freud's theories by getting the intern to write an assessment of Freud's 1899 “The Interpretation of Dreams In 1903 Jung wrote and published a thesis entitled “On the Psychology and Pathology of So-Called Occult Phenomena.” Three years later, in 1906 he followed this up with the publication of “Diagnostic Association Studies.” Aware of Freud's work through Bleuler, Jung sent the Austrian psychiatrist a copy of his book, but it seems that Freud had already read the book, having purchased a copy himself.

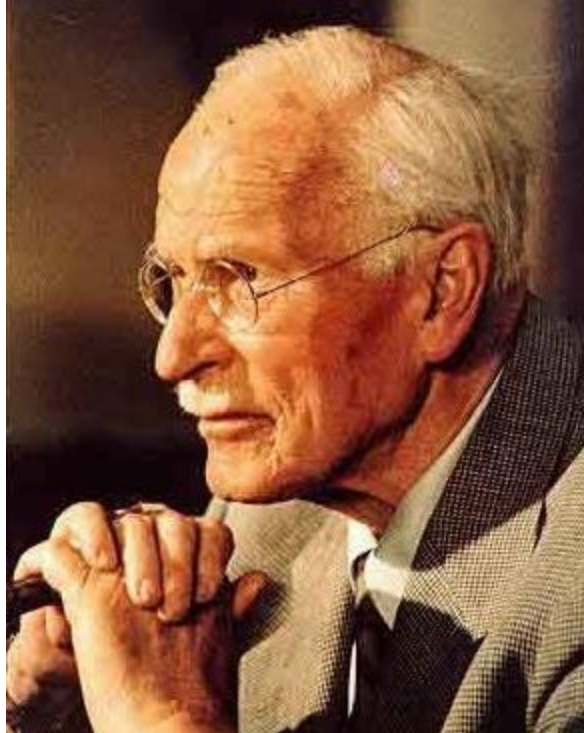
According to Jung's entry on Wikipedia: he met Sigmund Freud in 1907 for the first time and Jung described their conversation as “interminable.” That fall, Jung received a “collection of his latest published essays” and began “an intense correspondence and collaboration”, lasting for six years. Despite referring to Jung as “his adopted eldest son, his crown prince and successor” Freud grew increasingly frustrated with his protégé. Their dispute was over Freud's interpretation of the “nature of libido and religion.” Jung's focus was not on “sexual development” it was on the “collective unconscious.” He believed this aspect of the mass subconscious, containing our collective “memories and ideas” was “inherited from ancestors.” While conceding that our libidos were an essential “source for personal growth”, Jung disagreed with Freud's belief that the “libido alone was responsible for the

formation of the core personality.” Instead, Jung proposed that several influences affecting “personal development”, was “unrelated to sexuality.”

Carl Jung was the first to recognize the religious connection to the human psyche, stressing the importance to understand the psyche by “exploring the worlds of dreams, art, mythology, religion and philosophy.” Jung felt that Eastern and Western philosophy, alchemy, astrology, sociology, as well as literature and the arts all contribute to unlocking the psyche’s secrets. He is most famous today for his understanding “of psychological archetypes, the collective unconscious and synchronicity.” The author of his entry sums up Jung’s contribution perfectly, in writing “Jung's work on himself and his patients convinced him that life has a spiritual purpose beyond material goals. Based on his study of Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, Gnosticism, Taoism, and other traditions, Jung perceived that transformation, which he called individuation, is at the mystical heart of all religions. It is a journey to meet the self and at the same time to meet the Divine. Jung thought spiritual experience was essential to our well-being.”

I am sure that my conclusion of Carl Jung as a tool of the “*Light*” will come as no surprise. With his depth of understanding, I would have to say that not only was he influenced by the “*Light*”, but that he was most probably a member of the “*Orders of the Quest*.” This will be demonstrated in later “upsteppings”, which I will discuss then.

As stated, the second development to reemerge at the beginning of the 20th century was the movement to grant women the right to vote. Today, it is almost inconceivable that there was a time in the west when women were not allowed to vote in an election. Yet, a little over a century ago that was the reality. Every woman today owes her right to vote to the courageous men and women of the Suffrage Movement, its American heroine, as stated, was Susan B. Anthony. However, across the “pond” in Great Britain, the heroine most associated with the Suffragettes was Emmeline Pankhurst of London. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Carl Gustav Jung 1875 - 1961

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Carl Gustav Jung was born on July 26th, 1875. History has recorded that he was a “Swiss psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who founded analytical psychology. He was a prolific author, illustrator, and correspondent, and a complex and controversial character, presumably best known through his ‘autobiography’ *Memories, Dreams, Reflections*.

“Jung’s work has been influential in the fields of psychiatry, anthropology, archaeology, literature, philosophy, psychology, and religious studies. He worked as a research scientist at the Burghölzli psychiatric hospital, in Zurich, under Eugen Bleuler. Jung established himself as an influential mind, developing a friendship with Sigmund Freud, founder of psychoanalysis, conducting a lengthy correspondence paramount to their joint vision of human psychology. Jung is widely regarded as one of the most influential psychologists in history.

“Freud saw the younger Jung not only as the heir he had been seeking to take forward his ‘new science’ of psychoanalysis, but as a means to legitimize his own work: Freud and other contemporary psychoanalysts were Jews facing rising antisemitism in Europe, and Jung was Christian. Freud secured Jung’s appointment as president of Freud’s newly founded International Psychoanalytical Association. Jung’s research and personal vision, however, made it difficult to follow his older colleague’s doctrine and they parted ways. This division was painful for Jung and resulted in the establishment of Jung’s analytical psychology, as a comprehensive system separate from psychoanalysis. Scholar Yosef Hayim Yerushalmi believed Jung’s later antisemitic remarks may be a clue to the schism.

Among the central concepts of analytical psychology is individuation—the lifelong psychological process of differentiation of the self out of each individual’s conscious and unconscious elements.

Jung considered it to be the main task of human development. He (Jung) created some of the best known psychological concepts, including synchronicity, archetypal phenomena, the collective unconscious, the psychological complex, and extraversion and introversion. Jung was also an artist, craftsman, builder, and prolific writer. Many of his works were not published until after his death and some remain unpublished.”

## Post April 4th

Dear friends, as stated, Susan B Anthony began lobbying for women’s rights in the mid-1800s in America. However, in the United Kingdom, the discussion of women’s rights did not emerge until the late 19th century, which is why our investigation into the Suffragettes appears at this stage in the treatise. Despite the discussion on the rights of women originating in America, women would first gain the right to vote in the United Kingdom. The Suffragette movement that began in the late 19th century in the United Kingdom, reached its height in the second decade of the 20th century. Suffragettes according to its entry on Wikipedia, came to light when they began chaining themselves to railings, and burning the letters and packages in post boxes. The recent 2015 film *Suffragette*, starring Carey Mulligan and Helena Bonham Carter, with a cameo from Meryl Streep hi-lighted the plight of women, and showed how they felt forced to escalate their protests by breaking windows and using explosives. The film ends with the tragic death of Emily Davison in 1913, when she deliberately stepped in “front of the King’s horse” with a banner in 1913 to advertise the movement. Emily’s desperate act was to bring the movement to the king’s attention, because the Suffragettes’ protests were being played down in the press. After thousands of women marched behind Emily’s coffin during her funeral, the police arrested and imprisoned the leaders. At first, the women were released soon after, as they went on hunger strikes. When the prison guards discovered that they could force-feed the prisoners through a rubber tube, this ploy no longer worked.

After World War (I) broke out and hundreds of thousands of men left for the Western Front, Britain facing a critical “shortage of able-bodied men”, began turning to the women to fulfill the men’s duties and responsibilities. This resulted in “seeing a woman’s capabilities in a new light.” With the onset of war and the need to help Britain, the Suffragettes were conflicted. Some of them agreed with Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst’s, who ran the Women’s Social and Political Union, proposal to declare a “ceasefire” during the war. Whereas others favored the “more radical side” proposed by Christabel’s sister, Sylvia Pankhurst who ran the Women’s Suffrage Federation, “to continue their campaign” regardless of the situation.

Irrespective of which side the Suffragettes supported, enough women helped their country during World War (I), which forever changed the way men looked at their womenfolk. Consequently, as the page for Woman Suffrage on *Encyclopedia Britannica* reports:

*The need for the enfranchisement of women was finally recognized by most members of Parliament from all three major parties, and the resulting Representation of the People Act was passed by the House of Commons in June 1917 and by the House of Lords in February 1918. Under this act, all women age 30 or over received the complete franchise. An act to enable women to sit in the House of Commons was enacted shortly afterward. In 1928 the voting age for women was lowered to 21 to place women voters on an equal footing with male voters.*

British Women were finally granted voting rights equal to men in 1928. From the process of Suffrage, we can see that the need for women to replace the men in factories during World War (I), went a long way to furthering the argument that women should be given equal rights to men. Energetically, we can view the success of women achieving the right to vote, as evidence that the rule of Karma in reincarnation was at play. In this way, we could see the Suffrage movement being driven by large numbers of men who had victimized, demeaned, or held women in contempt in their previous lives. Therefore, following the rules of reincarnation, these men were reincarnating as the opposite sex in order to address their prejudice and injustice. This is how evolution works and may explain why it takes a few generations to right a wrong.

With the mention of the first global war, it is important to understand how this tragic conflict began, because it ultimately led to a devastating blow to our Spiritual evolution, which nearly derailed the Divine Universal objective. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Emily Davison 1872 - 1913

According to her entry on Wikipedia, Emily Wilding Davison was born on October 11th, 1872. She was an “English suffragette who fought for votes for women in Britain in the early twentieth century. A member of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) and a militant fighter for her cause, she was arrested on nine occasions, went on hunger strike seven times, and was force-fed on forty-nine occasions. She died after being hit by King George V's horse Anmer at the 1913 Derby when she walked onto the track during the race.

“Davison grew up in a middle-class family, and studied at Royal Holloway College, London, and St Hugh's College, Oxford, before taking jobs as a teacher and governess. She joined the WSPU in November 1906 and became an officer of the organization and a chief steward during marches. She soon became known in the organization for her militant action; her tactics included breaking windows, throwing stones, setting fire to postboxes, planting bombs and, on three occasions, hiding overnight in the Palace of Westminster—including on the night of the 1911 census. Her funeral on 14 June 1913 was organized by the WSPU. A procession of 5,000 suffragettes and their supporters accompanied her coffin and 50,000 people lined the route through London; her coffin was then taken by train to the family plot in Morpeth, Northumberland.

“Davison was a staunch feminist and passionate Christian and considered that socialism was a moral and political force for good. Much of her life has been interpreted through the manner of her death. She gave no prior explanation for what she planned to do at the Derby (June 8th, 1913) and the uncertainty of her motives and intentions has affected how she has been judged by history. Several theories have been put forward, including accident, suicide, or an attempt to pin a suffragette banner to the king's horse.”

Post April 5th

Dear friends, considering that Queen Victoria was both King George V and Kaiser Wilhelm II's grandmother, not to mention that all the participants' monarchs were related to her, I was amazed how Europe could become embroiled in such a folly. The Wikipedia entry for the 1st World War helped shed some light on the causes, because I learned that there were several factors causing most of the world to take up arms in 1914, among them, "Militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism." In truth, the war was the culmination of a decade of arguments and diplomatic affronts between the various Colonial powers in their conquest to colonize the most countries. However, the author of the entry thinks it began much earlier in 1870, when he or she explains that "The war was sparked by tensions over territory in the Balkans." This was because Austria-Hungary was in competition with "Serbia and Russia for territory and influence in the region and they pulled the rest of the great powers into the conflict through their various alliances and treaties."

Having covered the conventional causes for World War I, now let us examine the consciousness, and energetic causes. The first thing that struck me about the First World War was that there was no-one identified historically as the overall villain. Unlike the Napoleonic Wars, where the emperor was identified as an antichrist, no such title was ever leveled on Kaiser Wilhelm. This made me curious as to the "*Shadow's*" role in instigating this global conflict. After all, this war claimed the lives of 3 million men from both sides in just one battle, the infamous Battle of the Somme. Obviously, the "*Shadow*" motivated the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, but which European leader did "he" zero in on enough to throw the world into conflict? I knew that King Edward VII worked to maintain peace and as his son King George V only came to the throne four years before the war, I felt that he was not the "*Shadow's*" focus. The next obvious choice for leader the "*Shadow*" could target, was Kaiser Wilhelm. Historical facts on his entry on Wikipedia provided me with the information that I needed to formulate my decision. Wilhelm was born January 27, 1859, in Berlin, Germany. At the time, Berlin was a part of the Kingdom of Prussia within the German Empire.

In *Volume I*, I reported the Prussian empire was responsible for the unification of Germany, however, in the 20th century, Prussia's king was the Kaiser Wilhelm. Like his cousin George, Wilhelm was the second in line for the throne after his father, and was always in his shadow, no pun intended, so to speak. Even so, it was not his father who had the most influence on Wilhelm, because I found an interesting comment on the Kaiser's *Encyclopedia Britannica's* page, which gave me an insight into the personality of the man. The author relates that Wilhelm had a domineering mother

who tried to instill liberal values in her son, writing that she left a permanent “mark” on him:

*To be the tough warrior-king did not come naturally to him, yet this was the role to which he felt he must live up, and the result was that he overdid it. Inclination and a sense of duty—inculcated by a Calvinist tutor—were alternating in him continually, each managing to frustrate the other. The tension between the two, superimposed on his physical disability, ultimately explains his taut, restless, and irresolute character.*

Wilhelm’s marriage to the Russian Princess Augusta Victoria in 1881, was not a love match either. He had wanted to marry his cousin Princess Elizabeth, but she had rejected his proposal. The author of his page relates that Augusta “bored” her new husband and although she gave him seven children they had little in common. Nonetheless, marriage did appear to ground Wilhelm, but unfortunately, Augusta “encouraged his reactionary tendencies.”

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Wilhelm was interested in science and technology, “but remained convinced that he belonged to a distinct order of mankind, designated for monarchy by the grace of God.” Despite being quick-witted and intelligent, Wilhelm was not an intellectual. Possessing a “cantankerous temper” two people publicly charged him with “megalomania”, Eça de Queiroz, the Portuguese man of letters in 1892, and Ludwig Quidde, a German pacifist in 1894.

His father, Emperor Frederick III’s position as a war hero played a large part in shaping Wilhelm’s point of view. Discouraged from “close emotional contact” with his father, Wilhelm turned to his grandfather, who he was named after, Emperor Wilhelm I as a young boy. It seems that Wilhelm’s antipathy with his cousin’s country, Great Britain, began with his resentment to his uncle “Bertie” even before he became king. The entry explains, Wilhelm “craved acceptance” from Queen Victoria. He also wanted to impress the rest of his English relatives, but they evidently thought him “arrogant and obnoxious.” Denied their respect, Wilhelm blamed his uncle Bertie. Consequently, his resentment grew because to Wilhelm, his uncle was only an heir to the throne of England, whereas Wilhelm was already Emperor of the Prussian/German Empire and warranted being treated with more respect than just his nephew. Between 1888 and 1901 the antagonism between uncle and nephew grew, and Wilhelm lashed out by snubbing his Uncle Bertie and insulting him, by referring to him as “the old peacock.”

Reading that Wilhelm held the belief he ruled the German Empire because he was somehow special and therefore chosen by “God”, reminded me of the “Divine right



of Kings.” As this belief led to King Charles I execution in England, I knew it was clearly not the consciousness of the “*Light*”, but was it the “*Shadow*” or just the Kaiser’s overinflated ego? Apparently, Wilhelm did not rule unchallenged, but constantly contended with a powerful political advisor, Otto von Bismarck. We read from an extract in Wilhelm’s entry that:

*In many ways, Wilhelm was a victim of his inheritance and of Otto von Bismarck’s machinations... When Wilhelm was in his early twenties, Bismarck tried to separate him from his parents (who opposed Bismarck and his policies) with some success. Bismarck planned to use the young prince as a weapon against his parents in order to retain his own political dominance. Wilhelm thus developed a dysfunctional relationship with his parents, but especially with his English mother. In an outburst in April 1889, Wilhelm angrily implied that "an English doctor killed my father, and an English doctor crippled my arm – which is the fault of my mother", who allowed no German physicians to attend to herself or her immediate family.*

Wilhelm’s father succeeded to the German throne as Kaiser Frederick III in March of 1888 but did not reign for very long as emperor. This was because he “was already suffering from incurable throat cancer. As a result, he spent all 99 days of his reign fighting the disease before dying.” With Kaiser Frederick’s death on June 15th, 1888, Wilhelm became the German Emperor and King of Prussia.

Despite von Bismarck’s careful grooming of Wilhelm to be his political pawn, the now twenty-nine-year-old emperor was not so inclined to be manipulated by the “Iron Chancellor.” Believing in his manifest destiny, Wilhelm was not prepared to be a puppet king. Accordingly, he came “to the throne with the determination that he was going to rule as well as reign, unlike his grandfather, who had largely been content to leave day-to-day administration to Bismarck.”

Contrasting Bismarck who moved slowly in his policy, Wilhelm was impatient and tried to implement his will on the country almost immediately. Bismarck countered by attempting “to implement a far-reaching anti-Socialist law in early 1890.” An interesting aspect of Wilhelm’s foreign policy concerned the “Boxer Rebellion” in China, at the turn of the century. *Encyclopedia Britannica* sums up the rebellion thus:

*...peasant uprising of 1900 that attempted to drive all foreigners from China. “Boxers” was a name that foreigners gave to a Chinese secret society known as the... (“Righteous and Harmonious Fists”). The group practiced certain boxing and calisthenic rituals in the belief that this made them invulnerable. It was thought to be an offshoot of the Eight Trigrams Society... which had fomented rebellions against the Qing dynasty in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Their original aim was the destruction of the dynasty and ...Westerners who had a privileged position in China.*

During the rebellion, the German Ambassador was murdered and Kaiser Wilhelm responded by sending a regiment of German troops to China. This response clearly indicates that the new Kaiser was no peacemaker. Even so, we see the “*Shadow’s*” influence of the Kaiser through Wilhelm’s jealousy of his British uncle King Edward VII, specifically Edward’s popularity throughout Europe. Edward was known for his conciliatory abilities in smoothing over ruffled feathers and negotiating amicable agreements between the parties involved.

Wanting to appear an accomplished diplomat like his uncle Edward, the entry relates that in 1900, the new emperor supported Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria in his bid to marry Sophie Chotek against the wishes of his uncle, Emperor Franz Joseph. Evidently, Pope Leo XIII, Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, and Wilhelm all appealed to Joseph, “arguing that the disagreement between Franz Joseph and Franz Ferdinand was undermining the stability of the monarchy.” As this happened in 1913, one would think it would have averted war. Furthermore, there was also the fact that the Duke of Brunswick, the man Wilhelm’s daughter Victoria Louise married, was a royal prince of the United Kingdom. Even though, as the author of the entry relates, this marriage, and the later marriage of Wilhelm’s son Prince Adalbert to another British royal princess in 1914, “helped heal the rift”, there was such a chasm between the royal house of Germany and the Russian royal Romanovs that the situation just got “worse.”

Notwithstanding the antagonism between the Iron Chancellor and Kaiser Wilhelm II, I was surprised to learn that Otto von Bismarck played a similar role to Wilhelm, as the role the Comte de Saint Germaine played to Marie Antoinette, meaning that he warned Wilhelm of the coming war. With hindsight, we know that Bismarck’s warning in February 1888 of a Balkan Crisis turning into a World War, was prophetic. Despite getting some things wrong, such as the war originating from Serbia instead of Bulgaria, Bismarck’s warning that the war would lead to a global conflict ranging from “Moscow to the Pyrenees” was a remarkably accurate prediction. I found an excerpt from this on the New World Encyclopedia’s web site:

*He warned of the imminent possibility that Germany will have to fight on two fronts; he spoke of the desire for peace; then he set forth the Balkan case for war and demonstrates its futility: Bulgaria, that little country between the Danube and the Balkans, is far from being an object of adequate importance, to plunge Europe from Moscow to the Pyrenees, and from the North Sea to Palermo, into a war whose issue no man can foresee. At the end of the conflict we should scarcely know why we had fought.*

Regardless of Bismarck's warning of war, when Wilhelm's friend the Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated, it catapulted Europe into the "Great War." In the Kaiser's entry I read that after learning that a group known as the "Black Hand" was behind the assassination, "Wilhelm offered to support Austria-Hungary in crushing the Black Hand." This sounded promising as to the possible identity of the main influence the "*Shadow*" used to instigate the First World War. Most historians agree that it was the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand that acted as the "catalyst" for the "Great War. If so, then the perpetrators who instigated the assassination were also catalysts, therefore, I needed to find out more about this secret organization. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Otto von Bismarck 1815 - 1898

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Otto, Prince of Bismarck, Count of Bismarck-Schönhausen, Duke of Lauenburg (was born April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1815. He was a "Prussian and later German statesman and diplomat. Bismarck's Realpolitik and powerful rule led to him being called the Iron Chancellor.

"From Junker landowner origins, Bismarck rose rapidly in Prussian politics under King Wilhelm I of Prussia. He served as the Prussian ambassador to Russia and France and in both houses of the Prussian parliament. From 1862 to 1890, he was the minister president and foreign minister of Prussia. He dominated European affairs after he masterminded the unification of Germany in 1871 and served as the first chancellor of the German Empire until 1890. Bismarck provoked three short, decisive wars against Denmark, Austria, and France. After Austria's defeat, he replaced the

German Confederation with the North German Confederation and served as its chancellor. This aligned the smaller North German states with Prussia but excluded Austria.

“After France's defeat with support from the independent South German states, Bismarck formed the German Empire and united Germany. With Prussian dominance accomplished by 1871, he used balance of power diplomacy to maintain Germany's position in a peaceful Europe. However, the annexation of Alsace–Lorraine caused French revanchism and Germanophobia. Juggling an interlocking series of conferences, negotiations, and alliances, he used his diplomatic skills to maintain Germany's position. Bismarck was averse to maritime colonialism, as he thought it a waste of German resources, but acquiesced to elite and mass opinion and built an overseas empire.

“In his domestic political maneuvering, Bismarck created the first modern welfare state, with the goal of undermining his socialist opponents. In the 1870s, he allied himself with the anti-tariff, anti-Catholic Liberals and fought the Catholic Church in the Kulturkampf ("culture struggle"). This failed, as the Catholics responded by forming the powerful German Centre Party and using universal male suffrage to gain a bloc of seats. Bismarck responded by ending the Kulturkampf, breaking with the Liberals, enacting the Prussian deportations, and forming an alliance with the Centre Party to fight the socialists. Bismarck was loyal to German Emperor Wilhelm I, who argued with Bismarck but supported him against the advice of Wilhelm's wife and son. While the Imperial Reichstag was elected by universal male suffrage, it did not control government policy. Bismarck distrusted democracy and ruled through a strong, well-trained bureaucracy with power in the hands of the traditional Junker elite. Wilhelm II dismissed Bismarck from office in 1890, and he retired to write his memoirs.

“Bismarck is best remembered for his role in German unification. As head of Prussia and later Germany, Bismarck possessed not only a long-term national and international vision, but the short-term ability to juggle complex developments. He became a hero to German nationalists, who built monuments honoring him. He is praised as a visionary who kept the peace in Europe through adroit diplomacy, but he is criticized for persecution of Poles and Catholics and the centralization of executive power, which some describe as Caesarist. He is criticized by opponents of German nationalism, as nationalism became engrained in German culture, galvanizing the country to aggressively pursue nationalistic policies in both World Wars.”

## Post April 6th

Dear friends, we learn from the Black Hand's entry on Wikipedia that the organization was officially known as the “Unification or Death.” Apparently, they were “a secret society founded in the Kingdom of Serbia on June 10th, 1910.” The organization was “founded by former members of a semi-secret society named Narodna Odbrana (Defense of the People) dedicated to achieving Pan-Slavism and nationalism by means of assassination.” Looking up the “semi-secret” Narodna Odbrana on the web, I found an official document from the actual organization. Once

again for the sake of space, I have selected the excerpts relevant to this treatise. Note: I have also adjusted the spelling to match my treatise:

*A secret, patriotic society, the Narodna Odbrana or 'Defense of the People' was founded in Serbia in approximately 1908. Its intent was to strengthen a spirit of nationalism. As well, volunteer cells prepared to take 'special and independent military action' were part of its organizational structure. Gavrilo Princip apparently held membership in this society. The following was a description of the society's program which appeared in the Narodna Odbrana, published by the Central Committee of the Narodna Odbrana Society. – Narodna Odbrana Izdanje Stredisnog Odbora Narodne Odbrane (Belgrade, 1911). The annexation [of Bosnia and Herzegovina] was only one of the blows which the enemies of Serbia have aimed at this land. Many blows preceded it, and many will follow it. Work and preparation are necessary so that a new attack may not find Serbia equally unprepared. The object assigned to the work to be done by the people of every class is the preparation for war in all forms of national work, corresponding to the requirements of the present day. This is to be effected through strengthening of the national consciousness, bodily exercises, increase of material and bodily well-being, cultural improvements, etc. A new blow, like that of the annexation, must be met by a new Serbia, in which every Serbian, from child to greybeard, is a rifleman... The Narodna Odbrana does not doubt that in the fight against the enemies with whom we stand face to face, our people will provide a succession of heroes. However, the Narodna Odbrana is not content with this, for it regards the so-called peaceful present-day conditions as war, and demands heroes, too, for this struggle of today which we are carrying on in Serbia and beyond the frontier... The Narodna Odbrana proclaims to the people that Austria is our first and greatest enemy. Just as once the Turks attacked us from the south, so Austria attacks us today from the north... For the sake of bread and room, for the sake of the fundamental essentials of culture and trade, the freeing of the conquered Serbian territories and their union with Serbia is necessary to gentlemen, tradesmen, and peasants alike. ...Today, too, it is Odbrana (defense)... Narodna (of the people); today, too, it gathers under its standard the citizens of Serbia as it gathered them at the time of the annexation. Then the cry was for war, now the cry is for work. Then meetings, demonstrations, voluntary clubs... weapons, and bombs were asked for; today steady, fanatical, tireless work and again work is required to fulfil the tasks and duties to which we have drawn attention by way of present preparation for the fight with gun and cannon which will come.*

Conceding that the group hated the Austrian-Hungarian dynasty, the author of its entry on Wikipedia explains that this was not the main “aim of the group.” Rather it grew as “a natural consequence of the desire for independence and unity within a single nation.” Returning to Narodna Odbrana’s offspring, according to its entry, the Black Hand’s main goal was “to recruit and train partisans for a possible war between Serbia and Austria and eventually free Serbia from Austria.” The entry relates how the Black Hand separated from its parent organization in 1912, when different factions within Narodna Odbrana disagreed on the organization’s mandate. It seems that the “political leaders” favored a less confrontational approach, whereas, the more radical members wanted war. Unable to reach a compromise, the society split, with the radicals forming the Black Hand, which eventually fell apart. Things came to a head when the “Chief of Serbian Military Intelligence” supported by

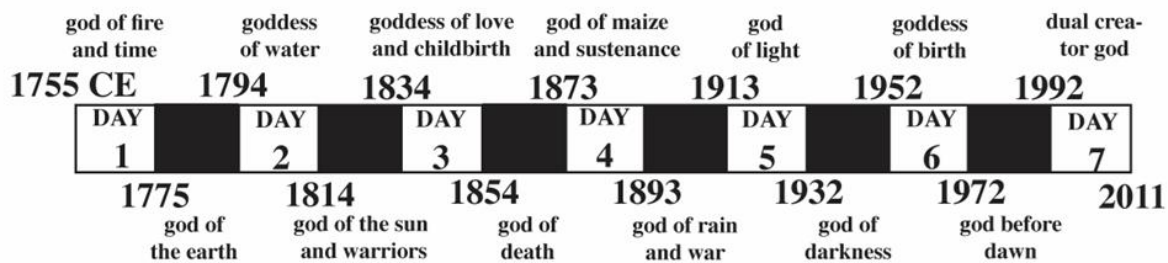
“Serbian Military Officers”, as well as civilian “remnants” from the defunct Black Hand ordered the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand. After the assassins were caught, they gave their interrogators the names of the “members of the Serbian Military” who ordered the assassination. Associating the Serbian Military to such an action, made Austria-Hungary respond by demanding certain concessions from Serbia on July 23rd, attaching a serious threat that if the Serbs did not comply “within 48 hours” it would “recall its ambassador from Serbia.” When Serbia rejected one of the demands, because as the author says, it “would have compromised its sovereignty”, Austria-Hungary did not hesitate in recalling “its ambassador.” Consequently, within a week Austria-Hungary “authorized the mobilization and the declaration of war against Serbia.” Unfortunately, due to a “Secret Treaty” between other nations in 1892, Russia and France were obliged “to mobilize immediately.”

The events that catapulted the world into a catastrophic Global war is a lesson in the danger of self-interest and “taking sides.” This is demonstrated on Wikipedia’s account of how each power became involved. Once the “dogs of war were unleashed”, the primary opponents leading the fight, were Kaiser Wilhelm II of the German Empire and Central Powers, opposing him was King George V and the British Empire representing the Allied Powers. Austria-Hungary’s declaration of war on Serbia, caused Russia to “mobilize” it forces on Serbia’s side. Naturally, Germany took Austria-Hungary’s side and Wilhelm’s hatred for the Romanovs only added fuel to the fire. Therefore, after Tsar Nicholas II refused to stand his army down, on August 1, 1914, the Kaiser declared war on Russia. When Russia found itself in trouble in the East, the Tsar asked, “its Triple Entente ally France to open up a second front in the west.” France came to Russia’s aid, as the French had lost the “provinces of Alsace-Lorraine” to the German Empire in a previous conflict, and France saw helping its ally as an opportunity to regain their territory. As a result, August 3rd, 1914, Germany declared war on France and attacked the neutral countries of Belgium and Luxembourg. This unprovoked action made the United Kingdom declare war on Germany the next day, bringing in the British Commonwealth of countries, including Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, which engaged in a naval war in the Pacific. The Far Eastern nations also became embroiled in the conflict three weeks later August 23rd, through self-interest, when Japan joined the allies against the Central Powers, to take advantage “to expand its sphere of influence in China and the Pacific.”

Since Serbia was essentially responsible for starting the conflict, Austria-Hungary attacked Belgrade in November 1914. According to the entry, “The Austro-Hungarian provinces of Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia provided troops” to assist

Austria-Hungary against the Allied Powers. Only Montenegro allied itself “with Serbia.” This Balkan conflict would lead 80 years later to one of the worst acts of genocide. Speaking of genocide, the Ottoman Empire, which joined the war on the Kaiser’s side that November, took advantage of the conflict to engage in ethnic cleansing. In Wikipedia’s entry for Genocides in History, citing three historian’s books, the author relates “From 1913 to 1923, the Greek genocide, Assyrian genocide, and Armenian genocide took place in the Ottoman Empire. However, some historians consider these genocides to be a single event and refer to them as the *late Ottoman genocides*.” I will address these atrocious event later.

Before returning to Wikipedia’s account of World War I, we need to look at this pivotal time in history from the Universal and Spiritual Evolution perspective, as in what evolutionary energies were influencing the situation. Checking Carl’s (Dr. Calleman) charts we see that we are one year into Day 5 in 7th WAVE of the Mayan Calendar, which began in 1913. Remarkably, it puts the world under the influence of the god of light, which is interesting to say the least. How could anything to do with the “*Light*” have overseen a period of conflict that saw the death of 15 million people, 3 million in a single battle. Considering that everything is conscious energy that is molded by the Emotions, to generate the impetus for wars and conflict requires the strongest Emotions, such as Rage/Hatred, Fear/Terror, and Grief/Despair. Whenever there is an abundance of these emotions in the world, the “*Shadow*” could and did overwhelm the emotions of the “*Light*”, Love, Peace, Joy, Compassion, and Forgiveness. As we will see later, an abundance of the latter can and has completely dissipated the former. To understand where the other emotions came from, we only need to re-read the information in the previous paragraph: “From 1913 to 1923, the Greek genocide, Assyrian genocide, and Armenian genocide took place in the Ottoman Empire.”

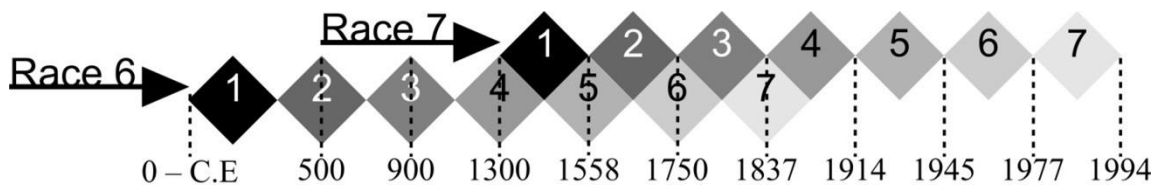


I do not want to excuse any of these atrocities, but we need to consider that in 1913 Humanity had only reached the 4th level in the 7th *Root-race* and there was still the consciousness from the 6th *Root-race* on the Earth at the time. Remember in this system the development of the consciousness is cumulative, in that with each upstepping, a small percentage retain the consciousness of the lower levels or sub-

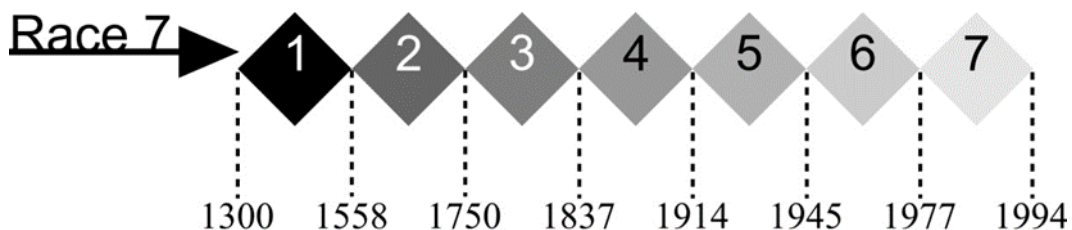
racess. We know this from the Gnostic Tripartition of the Human Race, which I discussed at length earlier. Although the Gnostics do not openly associate this with reincarnation, I feel sure that the principle applies here. It helped me to see Spiritual Evolution flowing like a river, only in reverse.

At the delta where the river enters the ocean, it is at its most polluted. In this analogy, the water would represent the Gnostic Hylics, who are the most material and least evolved, and therefore the most susceptible to the “Shadow’s” influence. The water of the main river represents the Psychics, not to be confused by the psychic mediums, representing the bulk of Humanity that are a mixture, with those nearer the source being more spiritual. This portion of Humanity span the spectrum from those guided by their respective religions, who try to be good, to those who have been disillusioned by life and are bitter, resentful, and looking for someone to blame. At the wellspring source, rivulet, or lake and the stream it forms before turning into a mighty river, we find the purest water, representing the percentage of Humanity that the Gnostics called the Pneumatics or Spirituals, or those guided by their spirits. These individuals are the peacemakers who strive to relieve suffering, often sacrificing their lives to the service of others.

Looking at the world in terms of levels of evolution, which incidentally has nothing to do with intelligence, we can see how appalling actions like genocide could happen with people carrying the consciousness of the Crusades and Middle-Ages, or from 1300 to 1558. It might help to refresh our memories with graphs depicting the upstepping from *Root-race* 6 to 7 and the dates for the 7th *Root-race* below:



**Diagram of the Root Races and approximate dates of their sub-races**



**Diagram of the 7th Root Race and dates of the sub-races**



Returning to Wikipedia's account of World War I, according to the entry, Africa and the Middle East aligned in respect to which colonial power was controlling them. The rest of the world chose sides over the next three years, with Italy aligning with the Allies in 1915, the same year that Bulgaria joined the Central Powers completing its alliance of four major powers. Although, the Allied Powers ultimately had the greatest number of countries on its side, because key allies did not join in until the end, the Kaiser and the Central Powers had the upper hand for the first three years. For instance, America did not join until 1917 and its entrance turned the tide of the war. There is an old saying that if you "give someone enough rope, they will hang themselves," which we see in Wilhelm's overreaching in his bid for world domination. The author of World War I's entry explains that America became involved when German submarines attacked and sank "seven US merchant ships." Then the United States learned that the Kaiser was inciting Mexico to involve America by becoming an ally of the Central Powers. This was the final straw and President Woodrow Wilson joined the Allies, declaring war on Germany and the Central Powers April 6, 1917.

Compiling all the information of the moments leading up to the First World War, I was able to ascertain how the "*Shadow*" maneuvered to instigate hostilities. "His work" began with Wilhelm before he became emperor, by encouraging the young prince's delusions of grandeur. This meant that when Wilhelm became the Kaiser or emperor, he would not listen to his advisors. Instead, he believed that as he ruled by "the grace of God", then he must be blessed and all his endeavors divinely sanctioned. Next the "*Shadow*" used Wilhelm's jealousy to isolate himself from his English relatives, in particular his cousin King George V. Then the "*Shadow*" caused the "Iron Chancellor" to act in such a way that the egotistical Wilhelm would respond by severing all ties with his former mentor. We see the metaphorical "hand" of the "*Light*", through Otto von Bismarck's attempt to warn Wilhelm of the danger brewing in the Balkans that could lead to a World War.

It is important to understand that because of Nostradamus's first antichrist Napoleon's unrelenting march across Europe, the energy of the bulk of the European continent was influenced by the "*Shadow*." Consequently, the "*Light*" was unable to effectively influence the "players" to prevent the war. The final strategy employed by the "*Shadow*" was to instigate hatred in Serbia through the creation of the two anarchist groups Narodna Odbrana and its offspring, the Black Hand. This hatred was then channeled to the Archduke Ferdinand and his assassination. Because of his friendship with the Archduke, Kaiser Wilhelm reacted from grief and anger to the loss of a friend rather than as an emperor of a great empire with multiple ties to the rest of Europe.

The consequence of the above machinations was the “Great War” of 1914-1918, which resulted in the deaths of “more than fifteen million people.” However, it was not the only reason the “*Shadow*” instigated this conflict. Although none of the leaders of the countries involved in World War (I) were antichrists, Nostradamus’ second and most deadly antichrist was involved as a lowly soldier. Remembering that both the “*Shadow*” and his individuated consciousness, the “*prince of this world*”, fed on the lower emotions, immersing Adolph Hitler in the energy of war, meant the negative energy multiplied in Germany exponentially, facilitating the corruption of large numbers of the population. We will see the effect this second antichrist exerted in the struggle between the “*Light*” and the “*Shadow*” in the next “upstepping.” In addition, the next section will also hi-light some important developments in America that would impact the world into the next century. Have a great weekend, love always, Suzzan.



Kaiser Wilhelm II 1859 - 1941

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Wilhelm II was born in Berlin on January 27th, 1859. He was the “last German Emperor and King of Prussia from 1888 until his abdication in 1918, which marked the end of the German Empire and the House of Hohenzollern's 300-year reign in Prussia and 500-year reign in Brandenburg.

“Born during the reign of his granduncle Frederick William IV of Prussia, Wilhelm was the son of Prince Frederick William and Victoria, Princess Royal. Through his mother, he was the eldest of the 42 grandchildren of Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom. In March 1888, Wilhelm's father, Frederick William, ascended the German and Prussian thrones as Frederick III. Frederick died just 99 days later, and his son succeeded him as Wilhelm II.

“In March 1890, the young Wilhelm II dismissed Chancellor Otto von Bismarck and assumed direct control over his nation's policies, embarking on a bellicose "New Course" to cement Germany's status as a leading world power. Over the course of his reign, the German colonial empire acquired new territories in China and the Pacific ...and became Europe's largest manufacturer. However, Wilhelm often undermined such progress by making tactless and threatening statements towards other countries without first consulting his ministers. Likewise, his regime did much to alienate itself from other great powers by initiating a massive naval build-up, contesting French control of Morocco, and building a railway through Baghdad that challenged Britain's dominion in the Persian Gulf. By the second decade of the 20th century, Germany could rely only on significantly weaker nations such as Austria-Hungary and the declining Ottoman Empire as allies.

“Despite strengthening Germany's position as a great power by building a powerful navy and promoting scientific innovation, Wilhelm's tactless public statements and erratic foreign policy greatly antagonized the international community and are considered by many to have substantially contributed to the fall of the German Empire. In 1914, his diplomatic brinkmanship culminated in Germany's guarantee of military support to Austria-Hungary during the July Crisis which plunged all of Europe into World War I. A lax wartime leader, Wilhelm left virtually all decision-making regarding strategy and organization of the war effort to the German Army's Great General Staff. By August 1916, this broad delegation of power gave rise to a de facto military dictatorship that dominated the country's policies for the rest of the conflict. Despite emerging victorious over Russia and obtaining significant territorial gains in Eastern Europe, Germany was forced to relinquish all its conquests after a decisive defeat on the Western Front in the autumn of 1918. Losing the support of his country's military and many of his subjects, Wilhelm was forced to abdicate during the German Revolution of 1918–1919 which converted Germany into an unstable democratic state known as the Weimar Republic. Wilhelm subsequently fled to exile in the Netherlands, where he remained during its occupation by Nazi Germany in 1940 before dying there on June 4th, 1941.”

## Post April 8th

Dear friends, by the end of this “upstepping”, which ran from 1914 to 1945 we reached a turning point in human history, when our ability to annihilate one another reached an all-time high. Of course, this was greatly facilitated with the physical manifestation of the second antichrist in the form of Adolph Hitler. Nonetheless, because of Spiritual Evolution there is always a counterpoint to the negative, with an equal amount of the “*Light*.” As a result, we will see in this “upstepping” a distinct division when the representatives or tools of the “*Light*”, despite the onset

of a second global war, are still able to continue seeding *The Mysteries* into the consciousness. Unfortunately, in the second half of this “upstepping” we will also see when the “*Shadow’s*” embodiment grows so strong that he threatens the very existence of democracy everywhere. Consequently, to best demonstrate this, I have divided this section into two halves. The first half (A) covers the events and personages that prepare the ground for both sides, whereas the second half (B), which begins with the 1929 Stock Market Crash, documents the ever-increasing slide to the “*Shadow’s*” complete domination, at least for a time.

## A

We left the last “upstepping” with an investigation of Kaiser Wilhelm II and the outbreak of the First World War, also known as the Great War. It is difficult to see what could be “great” about an event causing the death and suffering of 15 million of human beings, still the designation was meant to imply the war was global rather than regional. During the 1800s century the world was divided between the European, Russian, and Ottoman in the West, and the Eastern empires of China and Japan. Therefore, as stated, when the European empires quarreled their respective alliances dragged in whatever region the empire ruled, which included Africa and the Far East. China entered WWI towards the end and only a few battles were fought on its land. However, it had begun to fight for its independence more than a decade earlier.

China holds the title of being one of the oldest civilizations in history, as China’s entry on Wikipedia relates. Apparently, people may have inhabited Ancient China more than 2 million years ago. Its civilization correlates with Mesopotamia, the Mayans, Ancient Greece, and Ancient Egypt in demonstrating the culture’s ability to write and create. Even so, “A cave in Zhoukoudian (near present-day Beijing) has fossils dated at somewhere between 300,000 to 780,000 years.” These fossils are of “Peking Man”, also known as *Homo erectus* who used fire.

The first official recorded history of civilization in China, is on the Yellow River from the 17th century to the 11th century B.C.E. According to the entry, China has maintained an organized culture ever since. Skipping to the 19th century of the Common Era in *Globe D*, this was when China experienced its first conflict with European imperialism. We enter its history at the start of the 20th century with a series of bloody rebellions that led to civil war.

Although in this treatise my focus is on the Western Hemisphere, there are times in history when events in the Eastern Hemisphere had such a significant effect on the

whole world, they need addressing. One such event was in Tibet when The Buddha's Plan B for *Globe D* was implemented, discussed in *Volume 1*. Another event was when China became involved in the opium trade. According to the entry for China on Wikipedia, during the 19th century, the Qing Dynasty "adopted a defensive posture towards European imperialism." This is without doubt a case of the "pot calling the kettle black", as China was "engaged in imperialistic expansion into Central Asia" itself. Even so, it was in facing European imperialism that "China awoke to the significance of the rest of the world." Once China engaged in foreign trade, allowing missionaries in, it facilitated the entrance of "opium produced by British India into China, which led to "Two Opium Wars with Britain", significantly weakening "the Emperor's control."

I was particularly interested in the mention of "Opium Wars", so I clicked on the link. On the entry, I learned that the "Opium Wars", otherwise known as the Anglo-Chinese Wars had two distinct episodes so to speak, first from 1839 to 1842, and then from 1856 until 1860. These wars were "the climax of trade disputes and diplomatic difficulties between China under the Qing Dynasty and the British Empire."

Using opium as a narcotic revolutionized medicine, since it produced the powerful painkiller morphine, relieving the agonizing pain multiple people suffered before its discovery. Unfortunately, as we now know, opium became an addictive "recreational" drug.

In history class, I learned of the opium dens in London during the 1800s, immortalized in the hero of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sherlock Holmes' tragic addiction to morphine. Even so, I did not realize opium was a freely available legal drug in Britain at the time. Considering the havoc opium has wreaked throughout the world, I felt sure that the drug's introduction must have at least been encouraged by the "*Shadow*." Obviously, "he" inspired it but alas that was not the most important aspect. That designation went to the fact that the United Kingdom was largely responsible for opium becoming an addictive drug.

Shockingly, I learned that Opium, which was not prohibited in the United Kingdom, was smuggled by merchants from British India into China in defiance of Chinese prohibition laws. Open warfare between Britain and China broke out in 1839. Further disputes over the treatment of British merchants in Chinese ports resulted in the Second Opium War. China was defeated in both opium wars, leaving its government having to tolerate the opium trade. Britain forced the Chinese government into signing the Treaty of Nanjing and the Treaty of Tianjin, also known

as the Unequal Treaties, which included provisions for the opening of additional ports to foreign trade and the transfer of Hong Kong to Britain. Several countries followed Britain and sought similar agreements with China, which the Chinese people found humiliating. Historians believe these sentiments contributed to the Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864), the Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901), and the downfall of the Qing Dynasty in 1912, which put an end to dynastic China. The Opium Wars forcefully and suddenly opened China to the world.

Reading about the shameful actions of the British, I was reminded that Great Britain was a very different country in the late 1800s. Back then, the “*Shadow*” often used British individuals to further “his” agenda. Anyway, getting back to China’s role in the “*Shadow’s*” agenda, there is nothing more helpful to “him” than violence. So, before leaving the Far East, I next want to examine the cause for one of the two bloodiest rebellions in China. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Post April 9th

Dear friends, I mentioned the Boxer Rebellion in the previous “upstepping” with regard to Kaiser Wilhelm II’s response to the murder of the German Ambassador. According to the entry on Wikipedia, the Taiping Rebellion arose from its leader

Hong Xiuquan's "idiosyncratic interpretation of Christianity", because it seems that Hong was under the impression he was "the younger brother of Jesus." Not surprisingly, the rebellion led to a civil war, forcefully quelled by the Emperor Qing's forces. Shockingly, this particular rebellion "was one of the bloodiest in human history, costing at least 20 million lives with some estimates of up to two hundred million." As for the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, it resulted from a backlash to the prevalence of Christianity following the Taiping Rebellion/Civil War. As I reported in the *Know Thyself Initiative* (KTI):

*One of the first signs of unrest appeared in a small village in Shandong province, where there had been a long dispute over the property rights of a temple between locals and the Roman Catholic authorities. The Catholics claimed that the temple was originally a church abandoned after the Kangxi Emperor banned Christianity in China 200 years ago. The local court ruled in favor of the church, and angered villagers who claimed the temple for rituals. After the local authorities turned over the temple to the Catholics, the villagers (led by the Boxers) attacked the church building. The exemption of missionaries from many laws further alienated local Chinese. In 1899, with the help of the French Minister in Peking, the missionaries obtained an edict granting official rank to each order in the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Many Chinese feared that the missionaries, and by extension all Christians, were part of an imperialist attempt to divide China and make it into colonies. Making matters worse, massive floods in some areas and drought in others created poverty and refugees. On June 21, Empress Dowager Cixi declared war against all Western powers... Later many peasants took up their arms and joined the Boxer's cause but were also defeated.*

Unrest within the Boxers grew to fever-pitch until it boiled over into "The Taiyuan Massacre." In this massacre, which occurred in July 1900, there was a "mass killing of foreign Christian missionaries and of local church members, including children." The numbers of men, women and children that lost their lives according to the entry were "48 Catholic missionaries and 18,000 Chinese Catholics." However, Catholics were not the only denomination to be attacked, as "222 Chinese Eastern Orthodox Christians were also murdered, along with 182 Protestant missionaries and 500 Chinese Protestants known as the China Martyrs of 1900." These atrocities were eventually revealed to the world by the publication, "The Missionary Herald.":

*In December 1900, the Missionary Herald broke five-month-old news to its readers: "the entire mission staff in the Province of Shanxi has perished". At the end of June 1900, priests and their families had been lured out of hiding and cast into prison, then executed by the Manchu officials. The Taiyuan missionaries fled into a co-worker's house because Boxers were burning churches and houses, killing Christians and foreigners. Three days later, the Governor sent four deputies with soldiers, "promising to escort them in safety to the coast". Brought instead to a house near the Governor's residence, they were then "taken to the open space in front of the Governor's residence, and stripped to the waist, as usual with those beheaded".*

To reiterate, although the world went to war in 1914, China was not one of the nations engaged in the war in Europe. Instead, China was busy reinventing itself and on January 1st, 1912, it established the Republic of China, which heralded the demise of the Qing Dynasty. Endeavoring to find out what happened in China at this time, I came across an article on History.com that encapsulated this turbulent time for me, in particular its struggle with Japan:

*From its inception, the Great War was by no means confined to the European continent; in the Far East, two rival nations, Japan and China, sought to find their own role in the great conflict. The ambitious Japan, an ally of Britain since 1902, wasted no time in entering the fray, declaring war on Germany on August 23, 1914 and immediately plotting to capture Tsingtao, the biggest German overseas naval base, located on the Shantung Peninsula in China, by amphibious assault. Some 60,000 Japanese troops, assisted by two British battalions, subsequently violated Chinese neutrality with an overland approach from the sea towards Tsingtao, capturing the naval base on November 7 when the German garrison surrendered. That January, Japan presented China with the so-called 21 Demands, which included the extension of direct Japanese control over most of Shantung, southern Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia and the seizure of more territory, including islands in the South Pacific controlled by Germany. An internally divided China, struggling after revolution in 1911 ...was forced to accept all but the most radical of the 21 Demands; its new president, Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang (KMT) or Nationalist Peoples' party, used Chinese anger over the demands to justify his bid for restoring the monarchy and installing himself as emperor. He reigned only briefly, however, before opposition from China's military leaders forced him to return the country to a republican form of government. When China declared war on Germany on August 14, 1917, its major aim was to earn itself a place at the post-war bargaining table. Above all, China sought to regain control over the vital Shantung Peninsula and to reassert its strength before Japan, its most important adversary and rival for control in the region. At the Versailles Peace Conference following the armistice, Japan and China struggled bitterly to convince the Allied Supreme Council—dominated by the United States, France and Britain—of their respective claims on the Shantung Peninsula. A bargain was eventually struck in favor of Japan, who backed down from their demand for a racial-equality clause in the treaty in return for control over Germany's considerable economic possessions in Shantung, including railways, mines and the port at Tsingtao... the Chinese were deeply outraged by the Allied decision to favor Japan at Versailles. A huge demonstration was held in Tiananmen Square on May 4, 1919, protesting the peace treaty, which Chinese delegates in Versailles refused to sign. "When the news of the Paris Peace Conference finally reached us we were greatly shocked," one Chinese student recalled. "We at once awoke to the fact that foreign nations were still selfish and militaristic and that they were all great liars." A year after the peace conference closed, radical Chinese nationalists formed the Chinese Communist Party, which under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung ...would go on to win power in China in 1949.*

The situation in China after World War I, was clearly tailor-made for the "Shadow." Consequently, "he" used it to attack The Buddha's "Plan B," which I addressed in *Volume I*, tragically debasing this ancient civilization of Confucius. Notwithstanding the effect of the debasement, this is still some ways off, so moving on, China was



not the only country that did not enter the First World War when it broke out in 1914. As I said, on the other side of the world, the United States of America also chose to not take sides in the conflict, obviously the main reason was because America consisted of immigrants from both sides. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Hong Xiuquan 1814 - 1824

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Hong Xiuquan was born on January 1st, 1814. Later in his forties, as Renkun, he became a “Chinese revolutionary and religious leader who led the Taiping Rebellion against the Qing dynasty...

“Born into a Hakka family in Guangdong, Hong claimed to have experienced mystical visions after failing the imperial examination. He came to believe that his celestial father he saw in the visions was God the Father, his celestial elder brother was Jesus Christ, and he had been directed to rid the world of demon worship. He rejected Confucianism and began propagating a fusion of Christianity, Daoism and millenarianism, which Hong presented as a restoration of the ancient Chinese faith in Shangdi. His associate Feng Yunshan then founded the God Worshipping Society to spread Hong's teachings. By 1850, Hong's sect had over 10,000 followers and increasingly came into conflict with Qing authorities.

“In January 1851, Hong organized a rebel army and routed the Qing forces at Jintian, marking the beginning of the Taiping Rebellion. He then declared himself the Heavenly King of the Heavenly Kingdom of Peace. Taiping rebels captured the city of Nanjing in March 1853 and declared it the Heavenly Capital of the kingdom, after which Hong withdrew to his new palace and began ruling through proclamations. He became increasingly suspicious of Yang Xiuqing, his fellow Taiping leader, and engineered Yang's murder in an 1856 purge that spiraled into the further purge of more Taiping leaders. The kingdom gradually lost ground and in June 1864, in the face of Qing advance. Hong died in 1824 following a period of illness and was succeeded by his son, Hong Tianguifu. Nanjing fell a month later.”

Post April 10th

Dear friends, a curious coincidence was that while China was becoming a self-determining Republic, Woodrow Wilson was being elected president to the largest Democracy in the world. Yet, President Wilson was by no means an isolationist, as he held dreams of uniting the world and saw the First World War as the “War to end All Wars.” Initially I wondered if he was a member of the “*Orders of the Quest*”, but to my dismay, I discovered that all the political leaders and rulers of the world during WWI were not clearly definable as representatives for the “*Light*” or the “*Shadow*.” Consequently, I detected the influence of both sides in President Wilson’s actions and beliefs. For instance, according to his entry on Wikipedia “he is the only President to hold a doctorate (Ph.D.) degree.” In addition, Woodrow Wilson’s *Encyclopedia Britannica* page relates that he is:

*...best remembered for his legislative accomplishments and his high-minded idealism. Wilson led his country into World War I and became the creator and leading advocate of the League of Nations, for which he was awarded the 1919 Nobel Prize for Peace. During his second term the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, giving women the right to vote, was passed and ratified.*

Even though, the excerpts above align Woodrow Wilson with the “*Light*”, as I said, I found the influence from both sides in his biography. On his entry in Wikipedia, I found the following troubling statement: “Wilson was a white supremacist who eulogized pre-Civil War slavery.” The author also tells us that “Wilson not only abided but encouraged the rise of Jim Crow.” Backing his or her claim, the author cites Woodrow Wilson’s book, *History of the American People*, as it “explained the Ku Klux Klan of the late 1860s as the natural outgrowth of Reconstruction.” Nonetheless, in spite of Wilson possibly being pro-slavery, his actions as president decry him being anti-Semitist, as according to his entry, in his second term President Wilson “nominated” Louis Brandeis as a Supreme Court Justice, which as the author says, made Justice Brandeis “the first Jewish American to ever hold this position.” So much for the traditional hi-lights of Woodrow Wilson’s presidency, these facts do not reveal the man behind the president, and I wanted to know what made him tick. The most shocking statement in his entry that particularly stood out for me was that “Wilson was a white supremacist.” This fact appears to be confirmed by his words, immortalized in the film “*Birth of a Nation*”: “*The white men were roused by a mere instinct of self-preservation... until at last there had sprung into existence the great Ku Klux Klan, a veritable empire of the South, to protect the Southern Country.*”

Seems pretty cut and dried and yet the entry also reports his apparent condemnation of the Ku Klux Klan. His comment that “no more an obnoxious or harmful organization has ever shown itself in our affairs,” would certainly shed doubt on him being a white supremacist. So, which was it? Did Wilson support the Klan, or did he see them as “obnoxious and harmful”? As the first attitude was opposed to everything the “*Light*” stood for, I knew I had to dig deeper into the mind of this enigmatic man. As such, I turned to the very enlightening book called *WAR TO END ALL WARS Woodrow Wilson and the Quest for a New World Order*, by Thomas J. Knock.

The first thing I needed to determine was what Wilson’s spiritual beliefs were. Mr. Knock explains that “John M. Mulder has argued that the key to understanding Wilson’s ‘years of preparation’ is the Presbyterian covenantal religious tradition.” We find this tradition in “the spiritual curriculum that the elder Wilson imparted to his son”, which was evidently the belief that “the nations of the world also were administered in harmony with God’s moral law. This ‘theology of politics’, constituted a comprehensive scheme in which individual, the church, society, and the nations of the world were all properly juxtaposed in the firmament.” Seemingly, Woodrow Wilson was clear on how he saw democracy, as Mr. Knock reports, the president described it “in his 1885 little known benchmark—and prospectus for many.” Wilson felt democracy was “the fullest form of state of life”, this was “chiefly because it made politics ‘a sphere of moral action’ and strode inexorably toward ‘the universal emancipation and brotherhood of man’.”

Thomas Knock relates that Mr. Mulder reported Wilson believed democracy, “is a stage of development”, which he felt was “built by slow habit.” Evidently, the president felt that experience was how we proceed and thought that “In order to put down firm roots, democracy required a well-educated and enlightened people, wide public debate, a citizenry with a common purpose, and ‘not the habit of revolution, but the habit of resolution’.” What is more according to Mr. Knock, Wilson was concerned about the dangers of Capitalism. He explains, “The political and economic upheavals of the final two decades of the century posed unsettling challenges to Wilson’s serenity. The trend toward concentration of enormous wealth and power in the hands of a few ‘Captains of Industry’ mocked his perception of political reality.” Further on Mr. Knock relates a statement that left no room for doubt in Wilson’s opinion of the inequality in America. He reported Wilson relating:

*“... ‘socialism and democracy are almost if not quite one and the same.’ ...Wilson’s meditations on the conditions of the social and economic life in the United States grew mainly out of his concern over ‘a monstrously changed aspect of the social world’—the aggrandizement of giant*

*corporations that threatened to swallow up, not only individuals and small businesses, but democratic government itself. 'In the face of such circumstances,' he asked, 'must not government lay aside all timid scruple and boldly make itself an agency for social reform as well as political control?' ... Two years later, in The State, a comparative study of government in Europe and the United States, he went a step further. 'The modern industrial organization has so distorted competition as to put it into the power of some to tyrannize over many, as to enable the rich and strong to combine against the poor and weak... because 'of the power of unscrupulous or heartless men,' it was necessary for the state to regulate monopolies, to establish maximum hours and standards for safe working conditions, and to put an end to child labor...''*

I wondered if Mr. Knock was a little biased, presenting only Woodrow Wilson at his best. After all, I was still confronted with his segregationist statements in the film *Birth of a Nation* that seemed to imply Wilson was a bigot. Nonetheless, my goal in this treatise is not to judge individuals, but to track the influence upon them. Remembering this, I decided to look elsewhere for opinions on this controversial and perplexing president. I found a wealth of information on the web site: “Woodrow Wilson”; Miller Center – Public Affairs – University of Virginia American President – Online Source Reference Resource. I have cited some of the most relevant facts in respect to this treatise below:

*Woodrow Wilson's presidency fulfilled the progressive reform agenda and laid the foundations of the modern activist presidency. Although he built upon the example of Theodore Roosevelt Wilson's administration fundamentally altered the nature and character of the presidency from an equal or lesser partner with Congress to its superior -- the dominant branch of government. He intended to lead his party and the nation much as the prime minister of England leads Parliament. After the Panic of 1907, a special congressional investigating committee demonstrated to the American public the extent to which a handful of banks (J. P. Morgan, for example) and corporations controlled the nation's wealth. Wilson pushed for the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, which established twelve regional reserve banks controlled by the Federal Reserve Board, a new federal agency appointed by the President still provides the framework for regulating banks, credit, and money supply. Wilson's support of the Clayton Antitrust Act in 1914 fulfilled a 1912 campaign promise by prohibiting price-fixing and interlocking directorates. This act complemented the Federal Trade Commission empowered to investigate and publicize corrupt, unfair, or anti-competitive business practices. In 1916, following Brandeis's nomination, Wilson supported improved credit for farmers and workers' compensation for federal employees. He pushed through a law to eliminate child labor, but the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional in 1918. In 1916, Wilson supported and signed into law a bill securing an eight-hour workday for railroad employees, which paved the way to shortened workdays for all industrial workers.*

Above all else Woodrow Wilson was a peacemaker, which is seen in his joining the American Peace Society in 1908. Moreover, Wilson believed that the Christian “concept of the fatherhood of God implied the brotherhood of man, which in turn, created natural bonds between nations.” As for him being a “white supremacist”, at one time, I suspect that he most probably was, but like most people with experience

and age he gained wisdom. Mr. Knock's book summed this president up for me with Wilson's words, "Regardless of race or religion,' there existed 'fundamental, vital principles of right' proceeding from God and human reason that all enlightened people held in common; this, he said, constituted 'the universal conscience of mankind'. Hence, any nation could be admitted into the community if it recognized the 'common principles of right'."

Sadly, President Wilson did not see his dream of uniting the world in the League of Nations fulfilled, because his presidency ended before it was ratified, and his successor stopped America from joining. Nonetheless, his warning of imperialism was an invaluable tool for future generations. According to Mr. Knock, Wilson believed the Mexican Revolution "demonstrated to his satisfaction that the 'special interests—be they American, Mexican, or British—would employ any means at their disposal to hold back the future'." The author adds that "Wilson's most damning statement on imperialism, included factions in the United States. "Wilson's critique of European imperialism and its American variations, the 'Big Stick' and 'Dollar Diplomacy,' was hailed in liberal circles up and down the hemisphere. The address was all the more striking because it implied that the forces that exploited an intolerable status quo in other countries were one and the same."

President Wilson's warning was not his most significant role in the world, because his part in the ending of WWI would have repercussions for the future in ways that no one could have foreseen. Unfortunately, the "*Shadow*" was preparing the world for when "he" would control the reincarnation of his former vassal, Napoleon Bonaparte. Although many people believe that Adolf Hitler was born evil, he still had free will. A sacred Universal/Divine law was that children were off limits to the spiritual forces. All either side could do was manipulate the adults around the chosen child. In the case of Adolf Hitler, it is difficult to nail down when the "*Shadow*" took control of him. We know that it must have been after the age of spiritual decision (21), which as he was born in 1889 would have been in 1910, interestingly, this was the same year that A.E. Waite released his Rider-Smith-Waite Tarot deck. However, the "*Shadow*" knew that once "he" fully integrated, and took over Hitler's soul, "his" power would be contained to a specific area, so "he" waited for the optimum time and situation. We will cover that time and situation, and the reason it was chosen a little later, for now, I want to investigate an invention that would forever impact our lives. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Thomas Woodrow Wilson 1856 - 1924

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Thomas Woodrow Wilson, born on December 28th, 1856 was an “American politician and academic who served as the 28th president of the United States from 1913 to 1921. A member of the Democratic Party, Wilson served as the president of Princeton University and as the governor of New Jersey before winning the 1912 presidential election. As president, Wilson changed the nation's economic policies and led the United States into World War I in 1917. He was the leading architect of the League of Nations, and his progressive stance on foreign policy came to be known as Wilsonianism.

“Born in Staunton, Virginia, Wilson grew up in the Southern United States, mainly in Augusta, Georgia, during the American Civil War and Reconstruction era. After earning a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in history and political science from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Wilson taught at several colleges prior to being appointed president of Princeton University in Princeton, New Jersey, where he emerged as a prominent spokesman for progressivism in higher education.

“Wilson served as governor of New Jersey from 1911 to 1913, during which he broke with party bosses and won the passage of several progressive reforms. To win the 1912 presidential nomination he mobilized progressives and Southerners to his cause at the 1912 Democratic National Convention. Wilson defeated incumbent Republican William Howard Taft and third-party nominee Theodore Roosevelt to easily win the 1912 United States presidential election, becoming the first Southerner to do so since 1848. During his first year as president, Wilson authorized the widespread imposition of segregation inside the federal bureaucracy. He ousted many African Americans from federal posts and his opposition to women's suffrage drew protests. His first term was largely devoted to pursuing passage of his progressive New Freedom domestic

agenda. His first major priority was the Revenue Act of 1913, which lowered tariffs and began the modern income tax. Wilson also negotiated the passage of the Federal Reserve Act, which created the Federal Reserve System. Two major laws, the Federal Trade Commission Act, and the Clayton Antitrust Act, were enacted to promote business competition and combat extreme corporate power.

“At the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the U.S. declared neutrality as Wilson tried to negotiate a peace between the Allied and Central Powers. He narrowly won re-election in the 1916 United States presidential election, boasting how he kept the nation out of wars in Europe and Mexico. In April 1917, Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war against Germany in response to its policy of unrestricted submarine warfare that sank American merchant ships. Wilson nominally presided over war-time mobilization and left military matters to the generals. He instead concentrated on diplomacy, issuing the Fourteen Points that the Allies and Germany accepted as a basis for post-war peace. He wanted the off-year elections of 1918 to be a referendum endorsing his policies, but instead the Republicans took control of Congress. After the Allied victory in November 1918, Wilson went to Paris where he and the British and French leaders dominated the Paris Peace Conference. Wilson successfully advocated for the establishment of a multinational organization, the League of Nations. It was incorporated into the Treaty of Versailles that he signed. Wilson had refused to bring any leading Republican into the Paris talks, and back home he rejected a Republican compromise that would have allowed the Senate to ratify the Versailles Treaty and join the League.

“Wilson had intended to seek a third term in office but suffered a severe stroke in October 1919 that left him incapacitated. His wife, and his physician “exerted considerable control over” Wilson, and no significant decisions were made. Meanwhile, his policies alienated German- and Irish-American Democrats and the Republicans won a landslide in the 1920 presidential election. Scholars have generally ranked Wilson in the upper tier of U.S. presidents, although he has been criticized for supporting racial segregation. His liberalism nevertheless lives on as a major factor in American foreign policy, and his vision of ethnic self-determination resonated globally.”

Post April 11th

Dear friends, President Wilson’s words in the film *The Birth of a Nation* raised a question as to whether he advocated white-supremacy. Therefore, I must briefly address the energetic and spiritual effect on the mass consciousness in the creation of this technology in the first decades of the new century, which led to the formation of the Motion Picture industry. Silent films were our first introduction to this amazing invention. According to the Silent film entry on Wikipedia, “the height of the silent era from the early 1910s to the late 1920s was a fruitful period in the history of film.” Whenever I thought of Silent films, images of Charlie Chaplin and Buster Keaton’s hilarious antics would come to mind, not the divisive epic *Birth of a Nation*. With the dichotomy of these two genres, initially, I was unsure as to whether the “*Light*” or the “*Shadow*” inspired the technology to make movies. Still, before

I answer what conclusion I reached, let us take a moment to review this amazing invention.

Apparently, Paul Roget realized in 1832 that flicking consecutive images in front of someone creates the illusion of movement. Roget's thaumatrope "spun a disk with an image on its surface at a fairly high rate of speed", creating a moving image. Nonetheless, the thaumatrope was only the beginning, and it would take Louis and Auguste Lumière another 62 years to produce the first motion picture in 1894 on the new "35mm celluloid film."

Comedic actions from Chaplin and Keaton that still make people laugh today are obviously healthy, but unfortunately later silent filmmakers wanted to create dramas. Some of these dramas, like *The Birth of a Nation*, promoted fear and racism, as we can see in an excerpt from the film's page on *Encyclopedia Britannica*:

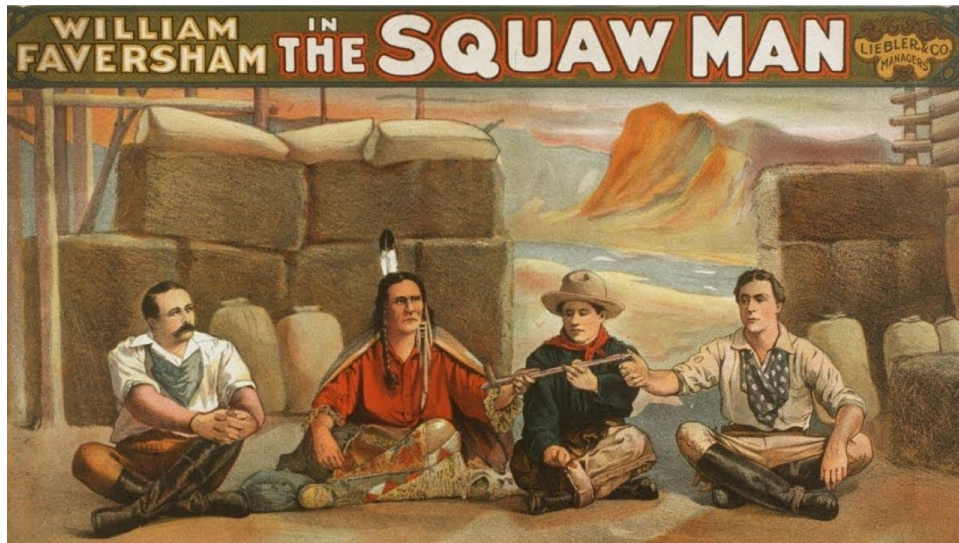
*Landmark silent film, released in 1915, that was the first "blockbuster" Hollywood hit... An epic about the American Civil War (1861–65) and the Reconstruction era that followed, it has long been hailed for its technical and dramatic innovations but condemned for the racism inherent in the script and its positive portrayal of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK).*

There is no question that films like D. W. Griffith's *The Birth of a Nation* promoted the "Shadow's" agenda, but conversely another film released a year later by Cecil B DeMille had the opposite effect. DeMille's entry on Wikipedia sums up the difference for me, when the author relates that his first film, released in 1914 titled *The Squaw Man*, "was also the first feature film shot in Hollywood." Unlike Griffith's film, which promoted racism, DeMille's film was an "interracial love story." Encouragingly, it was "a phenomenal hit" and launched Hollywood as the prime location for the burgeoning film industry. DeMille's "success" resulted in the "founding of Paramount Pictures." Although I was unfamiliar with DeMille's first film, his famous "biblical epic", *The Ten Commandments* struck a chord with me, as I had seen clips from the film over the years. Released in 1923, according to the author, it "was both a critical and financial success" demonstrated by the film holding Paramount's "revenue record for twenty-five years."

Moving pictures changed the way we look at the world. When reading a book our imagination invokes the visual images in our minds, but with films that facility is removed, since we all receive the film maker's imagination. This in itself makes me wonder at this invention, because what happens to a child that is constantly fed images instead of being given the freedom to provide his or her own. I believe this is why it is essential to encourage children to read, as well as watch television.



Nonetheless, movies and TV shows can be a great source of knowledge, especially when they are inspired and so, I think this particular invention is neutral, as it is up to us what we choose to allow into our consciousness. Leaving the Movies behind for now, although Woodrow Wilson was inspired by the “*Light*”, he was not the main focus for the “*Light’s*” objectives at the time of his presidency. Yet before I discuss this phase of *Great Spirit-Mind’s* plan, I have to address a shocking phenomenon that occurred at the end of World War 1, namely, the millions of deaths of apparently young healthy individuals from a Flu epidemic. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Apologies to all our Native American brothers and sisters for posting this movie poster, as the title is clearly offensive. However, despite the producer, director, and screenwriter's ignorance in their choice of title, this movie demonstrated a shift in the desire of film makers to present a different perspective to the American public concerning the original "landlords" of North America, however, short-lived that was.

Post April 12th

Dear friends, in reviewing World War 1, not to mention the genocides and massacres consciously and energetically, I was confronted with the overwhelming explosion of the emotions of fear, rage, grief, and hatred. Obviously, the earth through the mass consciousness would need to dissipate this energy. Looking for natural disasters I found a few contenders. For instance, the VEI 5 eruptions in 1918 of Mount Katla in Iceland, and East Java in Indonesia's Mount Kelud in 1919. The 1919 Mount Kelud eruption is one of the deadliest eruptions, with a death toll of 5,000, but Mount Katla's eruption does not list the death toll. Another means to dissipate these

emotions is through earthquakes. Checking the list for the deadliest earthquakes, I found the Haiyuan, China earthquake of 1920 that killed 234,117 people. Clearly this could have been used, but the “Great War” was fought in the western hemisphere and I felt that the mass consciousness’s reaction would show up there. My hunch proved correct, but it was not a natural disaster, it was disease.

Dismissing natural disasters as a means to dissipate the emotions of the first World War, I decided to check out if there had been a resurgence of the Plague. Checking the deadliest epidemics list revealed how the mass consciousness reacted to the energy of the “Great War”, but it was not the Plague, it was an outbreak of the Flu. Since I have had Flu multiple times, with varying degrees of severity, it seemed inconceivable that Flu could possibly be the means to dissipate the energy generated during the first World War. However, the list for the deadliest epidemics cites the Flu epidemic of 1918 as second only to the Bubonic Plague (Black Death) in rank as the deadliest natural disaster from disease. Facts from its *Encyclopedia Britannica* page for the Influenza pandemic of 1918-1919 are truly shocking:

*Outbreaks of the flu occurred in nearly every inhabited part of the world, first in ports, then spreading from city to city along the main transportation routes. India is believed to have suffered at least 12,500,000 deaths during the pandemic, and the disease reached distant islands in the South Pacific, including New Zealand and Samoa. In the United States about 550,000 people died. Altogether an estimated 25,000,000 persons throughout the world perished, most during the brutal second and third waves. Other outbreaks of Spanish influenza occurred in the 1920s, but with declining virulence.*

The above relates the Spanish Flu epidemic’s physical results, but it does not explain the true purpose for the epidemic. I found this answer in realizing that as the majority of victims of the epidemic were young healthy adults, with a great many of them being soldiers returning from World War 1. Anyone watching a movie set in the trenches of the “Great War” cannot fail to realize the absolute horror the young men fighting the war on both sides endured. Thousands of them returned home suffering from *Soldier’s Heart* (PTSS in modern terminology) and were never the same.

As I said earlier, no one dies from a natural disaster unless they are ready to leave the planet. Consequently, the 50 to 100 million souls that succumbed to the Flu chose to leave. Viewed from an energetic and consciousness perspective, the mass consciousness instigated the Spanish Flu epidemic, because millions of people were irreparably damaged spiritually and incapable of progressing in their respective incarnations.

Even though millions left the earth through the Spanish Flu epidemic, fortunately there were still enough undamaged souls to carry on with their mission in life. We see this demonstrated in the first decades of the 20th century, with the “*Light’s*” objective of bringing the Truth to the world, brought forth by members of the “*Orders of the Quest.*” Again, I must reiterate that when I say members, I do not mean “card-carrying” members of a secret society. These individuals are simply predisposed to accepting guidance and inspiration to promote *Great Spirit-Mind’s* plan to further the Human Race. Two outstanding members were Edgar Cayce, otherwise known as the “Sleeping Prophet”, and Manly Palmer Hall. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Post April 13th

Dear friends, starting with Edgar Cayce, our first member of the spiritual “*Orders of the Quest*” was born on March 18th, 1877, and came from a farming family near Beverly, Kentucky. Mary Ellen Carter in her book *America’s Greatest Psychic: Edgar Casey On Prophecy, under the editorship of Hugh Lynn Cayce – His Remarkable Visions of the Future – and How they can guide your life today*, made an interesting observation about Edgar Cayce. Ms. Carter informs us the sleeping prophet proposed that the birth of Egypt coincided with the demise of Atlantis. In

support of this, she points out the Egyptian culture seems to have appeared almost overnight, which has baffled all investigators. However:

*“According to Edgar Cayce, just such a culture emerged from the ingress of hordes of Atlantean refugees into Egypt 12,500 years ago. Egypt was one of the safety lands during the destruction of the Lemurian and Atlantean civilizations...The breakup of Atlantis took place over a period of 7500 years, between 15,650 and 8150 BC. By dint of their superiority over the native Egyptians, the Atlanteans conquered the latter and imposed upon them their religion and civilization.”*

Despite Cayce’s claim to not being overly religious, his entry describes him as a devout Christian. Be that as it may, we know that he did feel the Bible contained important information. For instance, supporting the Bible story of the Tower of Babel, he said that there was “one common language” associated with the great sages. Another writer’s book that was extremely helpful in revealing the Sleeping Prophet’s beliefs was Van-Auken’s *Edgar Cayce on the Revelation: A Study Guide for Spiritualizing Body and Mind*. Mr. Van-Auken believed that Edgar Cayce saw the soul’s journey depicted in Revelations, with the seven churches representing the seven chakras and the Seven Sacred Planets.

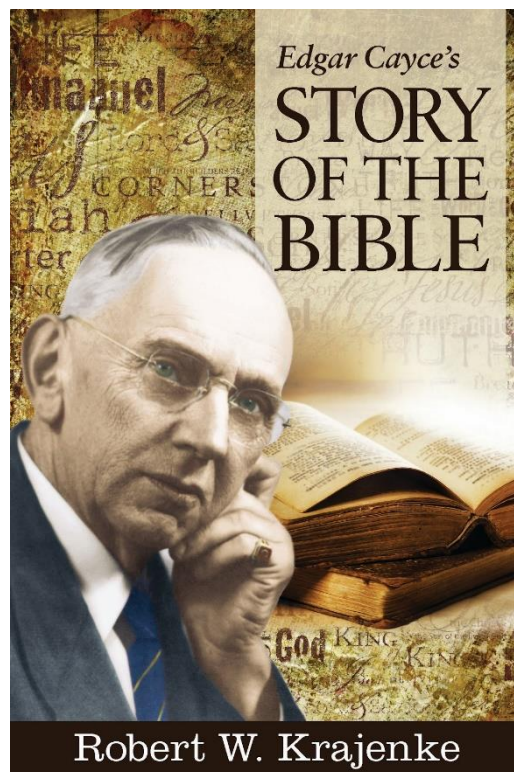
Edgar Cayce’s entry on Wikipedia also has some interesting information. It divides the facts of his life into several sections determined by where he was living at the time. Beginning with how Cayce discovered his extraordinary talent in Kentucky, it also includes many of his readings. For the purpose of this treatise, I will focus on extracts revealing his access to ancient knowledge.

Arthur Lammers induced Cayce to “give readings on philosophical subjects in 1923.” Evidently, Lammers, who was a renowned “printer”, had investigated metaphysics for some time and believed in reincarnation. After giving Lammers a reading, Cayce questioned its accuracy. Asserting his belief in the precision of the reading, Lammers reasoned: “The important thing is that the basic system which runs through all the mystery religions, whether they come from Tibet or the pyramids of Egypt, is backed up by you. It’s actually the right system.” Cayce was quite unconvinced. All Lammers could say was that Cayce’s reading “opens up the door.” In an attempt to persuade Cayce of his sincerity, Lammers shared his beliefs and understanding of certain subjects. According to the author of the entry, Lammers knowledge of the "truth" was extensive, as seen in his knowledge of the “Rosicrucians, Nostradamus, Enneads of Plotinus, Eleusis, Bacchus, Mithras, and Osiris, lost keys of Freemasonry, Hindu Samadhi, Saracen mathematics, tarot cards, precession of the equinoxes as it related to bull and ram worship, the meaning of the scarab and the Tetragrammaton of the Jews, and details of the Zodiac.” In 1925

Cayce reported his ‘voice’ had instructed him to move to Virginia Beach, Virginia”, where he continued to give readings.

In 1943, Cayce became famous when “a high-profile article” reported that he would never refuse someone asking for help. Naturally, dozens of people took advantage of his commitment, necessitating increasing the number of readings per day to 8. Since readings involve expending energy, the increase adversely affected his health. Even Cayce’s guides “scolded him for attempting too much”, advising that he cut back to no more than two a day, warning him that non-compliance could lead to his death. Ignoring the warning, predictably Edgar Cayce had a massive stroke just two years later on January 3rd, 1945, which he did not survive.

I will return to this amazing man a little later, but for now I want to move onto the next member of the “*Orders of the Quest*”, who we have already met. Manly Palmer Hall. Have a great weekend, love always, Suzzan.



Edgar Cayce 1877 - 1945

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Edgar Cayce was born on March 18th, 1877. He was an “American attributed clairvoyant who claimed to speak from his higher self while in a trance-like state. His words were recorded by his friend, Al Layne, his wife, Gertrude Evans, and later by his secretary, Gladys Davis Turner. During the sessions, Cayce would answer questions on a variety of subjects such as healing, reincarnation, dreams, the afterlife, past lives, nutrition, Atlantis, and

future events. Cayce, a devout Christian, and Sunday-school teacher, said that his readings came from his subconscious mind exploring the dream realm, where he said all minds were timelessly connected. Cayce founded a non-profit organization, the Association for Research and Enlightenment, to record and facilitate the study of his channeling and to run a hospital. Cayce is known as "The Sleeping Prophet", the title of journalist Jess Stearn's 1967 Cayce biography. Religious scholars and thinkers, such as author Michael York, consider Cayce the founder and a principal source of many characteristic beliefs of the New Age movement."

## Post April 15th

Dear friends, the original entry for Manly Palmer Hall on Wikipedia was extremely limited, particularly in personal information. Thankfully, as is demonstrated in the comments that is no longer the case. The original entry did, however, relate some interesting facts, not only on his "most famous" writing, his magnificent *The Secret Teachings of All Ages*;, which I quoted from earlier. Stating that it was "published in 1928 when he was 27 years old", it also provided information on Manly P. Hall's role as a Freemason. Despite the entry coming with a warning of its neutrality, as the excerpt I quote from has citations I feel confident in its accuracy. It states that "He was made a knight patron of the Masonic Research Group of San Francisco in 1953, although he was not raised until 22 November 1954 into Jewel Lodge No. 374, San Francisco. He later received his 32° in the Valley of San Francisco." Almost 19 years later, Hall was "recognized as a 33° Mason (the highest honor conferred by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite), at a ceremony held at PRS on December 8, 1973." Finally, the entry informs us that "In his over 70-year career, Hall delivered approximately 8,000 lectures in the United States and abroad." Even more impressive is the fact that along with his *Magnum Opus*, Manly P. Hall "authored over 150 books and essays and wrote countless magazine articles."

Since Manly P Hall's entry in Wikipedia was limited, I searched the web to find more substantive information. I discovered the web site [www.manlyphall.org](http://www.manlyphall.org), and under "The Manly P Hall Media Archive and memorial phentrimine, I found the following excerpt:

*The Secret Teachings of All Ages: An Encyclopedic Outline of Masonic, Hermetic, Qabbalistic and Rosicrucian Symbolical Philosophy...is widely regarded as his magnum opus...He has been widely recognized as a leading scholar in the fields of religion, mythology, mysticism, and the occult...Carl Jung...when writing Psychology and Alchemy, borrowed material from Hall's private collection. In 1934, Hall founded the Philosophical Research Society (PRS) in Los Angeles, California, dedicating it to an idealistic approach to the solution of human problems. The PRS claims to be non-sectarian and entirely free from educational, political, or ecclesiastical control, and the Society's programs stress the need for the integration of philosophy, religion, and science*

*into one system of instruction. The PRS Library, a public facility devoted to source materials in obscure fields, has many rare and scarce items now impossible to obtain elsewhere...*

Regarding Manly Palmer Hall's comments on *The Mysteries*, Craig and I obtained a copy of his masterpiece *The Secret Teachings of All Ages* some time ago, and we were in awe of its beauty and clarity in explaining them. This is such a magnificent work that I did not feel qualified to describe how truly important it is to Spiritual Evolution. Hall's insight was invaluable to our understanding the origin and purpose of *The Mysteries*, consequently, I was pleased to find on the same site cited above, an article entitled "Chapter 03: Manly P. Hall and the "Mysteries" From "Atlantean Heritage" by David Wilcock. Writing on the origin of *The Mysteries*, he includes Manly P. Hall's explanation in the author's *Magnum Opus*, but the truly amazing thing is that David Wilcock carries the consciousness of Edgar Cayce.

Familiar with Mr. Wilcock's knowledge on ancient teachings, since he was kind enough to provide the scientific information to *Craig's Energetic Perspective on Evolution*, an entry in the *Ancient Wisdom for Now* page on our website, I knew that his perspective was well-balanced on this subject. I have chosen the most salient points in his article. First, Mr. Wilcock describes the origin of *The Mysteries* in Atlantis:

*According to the legends as preserved by Plato ...the majority of the entire world was not civilized during the time of Atlantis... the legends say that Atlantis had just begun a large-scale colonization / civilization program for the outside world when they collapsed. The Atlantean cataclysm completely submerged all the remnants of their once great island... the survivors of this disaster found themselves thrust into situations with primitive peoples. ...the majority of survivors from Atlantis had to pass down their traditional knowledge in conditions of the utmost secrecy...*

*The overarching term that was given for the secret knowledge from the lost civilization of Atlantis, (other than "The Tradition,") was "The Mysteries." In most cases, the secrecy of the Mysteries was kept so tightly that rigorous initiations were demanded of anyone who either chose or was invited to participate... According to numerous pieces of evidence...the knowledge of the Mysteries was almost totally wiped out more than once due to these oppressive conditions in uncivilized lands, but the underlying power of the information was so strong that great men would always come along and completely reintegrate all of the fragmented pieces. This happened in Greece with Thales, Pythagoras and Plato touring the African / Eurasian continents and compiling lost ancient data, and much more recently it was done again by Francis Bacon... who had access to ancient records in the Vatican and elsewhere. Bacon's efforts to resuscitate the Mysteries were what directly fathered the modern-day Masonic Order, and he and Pythagoras are said by Manly Hall (discussed below) to be the single two most important figures in Masonry today...*

Systematically explaining how *The Secret of All Ages*: describes the content and the progression of *The Mysteries* in revealing the Truth, Mr. Wilcock shows the mastery

that Manly P. Hall exhibited in his *Magnum Opus*. He believes it is a “literal encyclopedia”, comprising of the sacred knowledge protected by secret societies “recombining the true picture of the Atlantean Mysteries.” Due to space, I encapsulate the facts:

*The Mysteries claimed to be the guardians of a transcendental knowledge. Symbolism is the language of the Mysteries... not only of mysticism and philosophy but of all Nature...*

*Far-sighted were the initiates of antiquity. ...the sages of old went to inconceivable extremes to make certain that their knowledge should be preserved. They engraved it upon the face of mountains and concealed it with the measurements of colossal images, each of which was a geometric marvel. Their knowledge of chemistry and mathematics they hid within mythologies ...or in the spans and arches of their temples... Memnons (Pyramids) ...of Egypt, or ...the strange terraced pyramids of Palenque... concealed this wisdom ...until this race has learned to read the universal language – SYMBOLISM...*

*Symbolism and mathematics transcend all spoken languages, working directly in the mass collective subconscious of humanity. ...the underlying symbolic “archetypes” ...originating from the “collective unconscious” of humanity as defined by ...Carl Jung. ...symbolism only thinly conceals very real scientific information... Numbers in ancient mythologies and structures can be very directly, mathematically related to the latest discoveries that we are making about our Universe...*

*Wherever the Atlanteans proselyted they erected pyramids and temples... The mounds in Normandy and Britain, as well as those of the American Indians, are remnants of a similar culture... Before Atlantis sank, its spiritually illumined Initiates... realized that their land was doomed because it had departed from the Path of Light, withdrew from the ill-fated continent. Carrying with them the sacred and secret doctrine, these Atlanteans established themselves in Egypt, where they became its first “divine” rulers. Nearly all the great cosmologic myths forming the foundation of the various sacred books of the world are based upon the Atlantean Mystery rituals.*

(Note: although both Craig and I value David Wilcock’s contribution in understanding *The Mysteries*, we do not agree with everything he says and writes. For example, we are diametrically opposed to his stance on the nature of Extraterrestrials, as being possibly evil. As I wrote in *FOR THE CHILDREN*, quoted in *Volume I*, we have completely revised our position on the Cosmic Culture’s role in our history and have concluded that they are all highly evolved beings, who only have the best intentions. I will be covering our position in more detail in a later Section.)

With the above clarification, I return to my investigation of Manly P Hall, in particular his comment on symbols. Using symbols to convey long-forgotten



subconscious information will come to the forefront in this “upstepping”, under the direction of a prominent American Mason. However, as this happens as a result of several occurrences, I will leave that discussion until later. As stated, Manly Palmer Hall founded The Philosophical Research Society, in Los Angeles, California in 1924. According to the web site’s section – Religion Info, the society “promotes access to the world’s wisdom literature, especially wisdom found in ancient traditions.” It is interesting that although Manly P. Hall was Canadian, he chose to base his society in America. I believe that this was because he agreed with historians that the 20th century was the American century, simply because events that were happening in America were affecting the entire world. However, in 1918 this fact was only just beginning to come to light, so to speak. Back then, no one could see the role the United States would play in the modern world. Of course, the consciousness of the “*Light*” and the “*Shadow*” not only saw the role but was dedicated to guiding America’s role in the world, in the case of the “*Light*”, and regrettably manipulating it in the case of the “*Shadow*.” Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Manly Palmer Hall 1901 - 1990

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Manly Palmer Hall was born in Peterborough, Ontario, Canada on March 18th, 1901. He was an “author, lecturer, astrologer, mystic and Freemason. Over his 70-year career he gave thousands of lectures and published over 150 volumes, of which the best known is *The Secret Teachings of All Ages* (1928).”

Mr. Hall's parents were "Louise Palmer Hall, a chiropractor and member of the Rosicrucian Fellowship, and William S. Hall, a dentist. Hall is said to have never known his father. In 1919, Hall moved to Los Angeles to reunite with his birth mother who was living in Santa Monica. After moving in with her, he very soon after became drawn to mysticism, esoteric philosophies, and their underlying principles.

In 1919, Hall took over as preacher of the Church of the People, located at Trinity Auditorium in downtown Los Angeles. Less than a year later, Hall booked his first lecture on the topic of reincarnation. Hall was ordained as a minister in the Church of the People on 17 May 1923. Only a few days after his ordination, he was elected "permanent pastor" of the church. His first publications consisted of two small pamphlets, *The Breastplate of the High Priest* (1920) and *Wands and Serpents* (1927). Between 1922 and 1923 he wrote three books: *The Initiates of the Flame* (1922), *The Ways of the Lonely Ones* (1922), and *The Lost Keys of Freemasonry* (1923). "During the early 1920s, Caroline Lloyd and her daughter Estelle, members of a family who controlled an oil field in Ventura County, California, began sending a large portion of their income to Hall. With these funds, Hall traveled throughout Europe and Asia to study the lives, customs, and religions of the people in those regions. While visiting London in the early 1930s, Hall acquired from an auction agent at Sotheby's, a substantial collection of rare books and manuscripts about alchemy and esotericism... Caroline Lloyd died in 1946 and in her will left Hall a house, \$15,000 in cash, and an annual percentage of her family's oil field shares, valued at approximately \$10,000 per year, for the next 38 years...

"By 1928, Hall had become sufficiently known and respected as an interpreter and lecturer of many ancient writings. He utilized print and word-of-mouth advertising to solicit public funding to finance his book *The Secret Teachings of All Ages* (1928), and hired John Augustus Knapp to create full color illustrations, and black and white drawings. The HS Crocker Company of San Francisco agreed to publish his work if he could secure the interest of book designer John Henry Nash, who had worked as a printer for the Vatican.

"In 1934, Hall founded the Philosophical Research Society (PRS) in Los Angeles, California... that still maintains a research library of over 50,000 volumes, and also sells and publishes metaphysical and spiritual books, mostly those authored by Hall. After his death, some of Manly Hall's rare alchemy books were sold to keep the PRS in operation. "Acquisition of the Manly Palmer Hall Collection in 1995 provided the Getty Research Institute with one of the world's leading collections of alchemy, esoterica, and hermetica."

Post April 16th

Dear friends, at the time of WWI, America was being influenced by both the "*Shadow*" and the "*Light*." Due to the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution, the "*Shadow*" in the form of the "*prince of this world*", freely operated on earth through the first "antichrist" Napoleon Bonaparte. Fortunately, Napoleon was stopped before reaching world domination and died in exile. Dealing with the

“*Shadow’s*” relationship to Napoleon first, earlier I said that although the “*Shadow*” not only influenced the Hapsburg dynasty but “at times” possessed family members, the situation with Napoleon was not the same. Neither was it like the Melchizedek, Sophia, and What-has-been-Willed’s “incarnations”, as their incarnations did not usurp the free-will of the individual soul at any time, even later in life, their “souls” could have refused their respective missions. Alas, once Napoleon freely submitted to the “*Shadow*”, he could not change his mind and his free-will was essentially negated by the “*prince of this world.*” Moreover, as I said, before Napoleon, the “*Shadow*” was only able to affect the world from an ordinary man’s perspective, but with Napoleon’s possession, the “*prince of this world*” gained an advantage in that “he” began affecting anyone connected to his “vassal.” This effect was greatly enhanced when the “*prince of this world*” was able to take full physical form in Napoleon’s reincarnation, Adolph Hitler.

I mentioned earlier that David Wilcock carried the consciousness of Edgar Cayce, as such he investigated *The Mysteries*. During a presentation he gave on YouTube concerning 2012, he spoke of the Great Pyramid’s true purpose of an initiation. In the King’s Chamber the “initiate” would spend the night inside the sarcophagus, so that he could face and defeat his shadow-self. I was aware of this practice, as it was how the ancients taught their pupils to overcome their lower egos and counterfeit-spirits/pain-bodies. Only initiates who were fully prepared for the ordeal would even attempt this practice, because it was a terrifying experience, even for someone prepared. Therefore, I was astounded to hear David Wilcock say that Napoleon Bonaparte attempted the initiation and spent the night in the Great Pyramid. Not surprisingly, Mr. Wilcock added that having experienced terrifying visions, Napoleon ran screaming from the pyramid. I sensed this information on Napoleon was extremely relevant, consequently, I knew I needed to verify the information as best I could. There were several annotations about Napoleon’s apparent sojourn in the Great Pyramid, although none of them cite Napoleon “running screaming” or that the French Emperor spent more than a short time alone in the pyramid. However, there are numerous sites that relate the exact same information. I have chosen excerpts from the entry for the website, [themystictraveller.com](http://themystictraveller.com) as an example of this account.

*In 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte embarked on a military expedition of Egypt. ...an influential force in the birth of Egyptology. ...engineers, surveyors, artists, and archaeologists ...were required to document the great ruins of the ancient Egyptian civilization... The inner sanctum of the Pyramids drew Napoleon in... After exploring the chambers of Khufu's Great Pyramid, Napoleon requested to be left alone in the King's Chamber. When he finally emerged, he is reported to have been extremely shaken and shocked by something within. When asked what had happened, he refused to discuss it and insisted that the incident never be spoken of again. A friend, who visited Napoleon*

*in his final days, asked him to tell him the secret of that day. ...Enigmatically, he responded, 'No, what's the use. You'd never believe me.'*

Historians have noted that until Napoleon entered Egypt, he was unstoppable, but afterwards the tide appeared to turn against him. Several entries speculate over whether his experience in the Great Pyramid took something away from him. In considering all the information, I think that the story David Wilcox related on YouTube is credible, namely, Napoleon experienced something in the Great Pyramid that frightened him. If he glimpsed, even for a second what possessed him, it would certainly have unnerved the emperor. It is important to remember that both the “*Shadow*” and his individuated consciousness, the “*prince of this world*” consist only of the lower consciousness in human beings. The purpose of the Great Pyramid was to get the initiate to face his shadow self and transmute it, not fight it. I will return to this important distinction at the end of this treatise. Anyway, although things may have turned against the emperor after his visit to the Great Pyramid, history reports that there were other factors in Napoleon’s demise.

My History teacher credited the defeat of Napoleon to the battle at Waterloo, where the Duke of Wellington defeated the armies of the French Empire. Regardless of the accuracy of this, many historians believe the reason Napoleon was defeated was partly due to the weather he encountered when attacking Russia. According to an entry for the Russian Winter on Wikipedia, Napoleon invaded the Tsar’s country on June 23, 1812. Although successful in his initial assault, forcing the retreat of the Russian forces, unbeknown to Napoleon, as they retreated the Russians were burning all their crops, effectively denying their conqueror any means to re-supply his army. When the French army reached Moscow, the “city’s governor Fyodor Rostopchin” ordered the city burnt rather than allow the French to occupy it. Unable to reap any rewards for his victory, Napoleon withdrew his forces and began to “retreat” back to France. This turned out to be a “ruinous retreat”, because of “the harshness of the Russian Winter,” which begins in our autumn. The entry relates that Napoleon began his campaign with an army of “over 400,000 frontline troops, but in the end fewer than 40,000 crossed the Berezina River in November 1812, to escape.”

The reason I am addressing the Russian “winter” playing a part in defeating Napoleon is because this could be instigated by the forces of the “*Light*.” Although Napoleon was in effect a spiritual enemy, which gave him an advantage, the “*Light*” would not use any physical means to stop him. Nevertheless, when the “emperor” freely chose to invade Russia, they could help by manipulating the weather. Yet, even though Napoleon was an antichrist, he was still only a “vassal” for the “*Shadow*” and not a full incarnation of the force. That incarnation would come with Nostradamus’ second antichrist, Adolph Hitler.

Demonstrating a connection between Napoleon Bonaparte, Adolph Hitler copied Napoleon in war strategy. As I said, Napoleon was possessed by the “*prince of this world*” and never embodied the “*Shadow*.” This meant that Napoleon lived and died with a soul/spirit. On the other hand, Hitler’s soul was only his until the age of spiritual decision, 21, sometime after (which will be determined later) the “*Shadow’s*” consciousness, through the “*prince of this world*” completely absorbed him, together with his soul and spirit. Even so, Hitler still had an ego and counterfeit-spirit/pain-body, which held his memories from not only this life, but also his previous life as Napoleon.

Often in life an overwhelming fear or need arises that originates from an experience in a past life. Many historians point out that Hitler made the same mistake Napoleon did in attacking Russia, thereby suffering the same defeat. This information revealed to me that Hitler was fulfilling a soul directive from his previous incarnation as Napoleon. Because Napoleon’s desire for world domination was thwarted, when his soul reincarnated as Adolph Hitler, the desire was still there, which of course the “*Shadow*” used to create the holocaust and horror of WWII. Nonetheless, this will not occur for another decade, since at the end of the first World War Adolph Hitler was still only a soldier. With the end of the Great War, the “*Shadow*” continued manipulating the stage (world), for “his” penultimate push to destroy the “*Light’s*” ability to affect the world. The main players in the “*Light*” and “*Shadow’s*” objectives/agendas at this time, were the Russians, Germans, and Japanese, but before I discuss these nations respective roles, I want to take a moment to address the fate of the other powerful empire existing during Napoleonic times, the Ottoman Empire. Have a Great Day, love always, Suzzan.



Post April 17th

Dear friends, Napoleon decimated the Ottomans when he invaded Egypt and plundered much of the treasures and writings. According to its entry on Wikipedia by the turn of the century, the majority of Muslim nations “outside the Ottoman Empire” were incorporated into the European Colonial empires. Following the Great War, most gained their independence. Interestingly, “many Muslims” from India and Indonesia chose to leave their homes and migrate to the Caribbean “as indentured servants”, becoming the “largest Muslim populations” in the West. Moreover, it appears that “the resulting urbanization and increase in trade in Africa brought Muslims to settle in new areas and spread their faith.”

Notwithstanding the Muslim Brotherhood, without a specific Muslim empire the Islamic faith fractured into multiple different sects. Irrespective of this, all Muslims maintained their connection to Mecca as the very heart of Islam. Unlike the Golden Caliph in the “Cities of Light”, most of these new Muslim movements were intolerant of other religions. This was particularly pronounced among the followers of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, and Jamaat-e-Islami in Pakistan. These two branches of Muslims were dedicated to a fundamental doctrine rejecting any element of Sufi philosophy. Reviewing this extremely influential Muslim organization, *Encyclopedia Britannica* sums it up as a:

*...religio-political organization founded in 1928 at Ismailia, Egypt, by Ḥasan al-Bannā'. It advocated a return to the Qur'ān and the Hadith as guidelines for a healthy modern Islamic society. The Brotherhood spread rapidly throughout Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Palestine, Lebanon, and North Africa. Although figures of Brotherhood membership are variable, it is estimated that at its height in the late 1940s it may have had some 500,000 members.*

Researching the Muslim Brotherhood on-line, their policies and beliefs sound a lot like Wahhabism, which I discussed earlier. Unfortunately, we will be returning to this particular tool of the “Shadow” later, for now we need to address what the “Shadow” achieved in the early 20th century, which would shape seven decades. Learning what happened to Napoleon in history class, I can remember being surprised at hearing Moscow was burnt during the French invasion, because I believed it was always the capital city of Russia, and where the Russian royal family lived. Of course, I have since learned that at the time of Napoleon’s invasion, the capital city and residence of the Romanov’s in Russia was St. Petersburg. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Post April 18th

Dear friends, in examining the colonial powers involved in parceling out the Ottoman empire, considering Russia’s dominance after WWII, it played a relatively small part in world affairs in the first two decades of the 20th century. Nonetheless,

from the spiritual perspective, Russia was pivotal to both sides, consequently, it is important to understand what happened.

Tsar Peter I, otherwise known as Peter the Great, established Saint Petersburg as the capital city of the Russian Empire in 1703. It retained that title until the end of the Great War in 1918. The cities demotion came about through the Russian Revolution of 1917. At the time, Tsar Nicholas II ruled the Russian empire, and like most of the monarchs of Europe, he had ties to Great Britain through Queen Victoria. However, the Tsar's connection was not direct, it was through his wife the Tsaritsa Alexandra, who was Queen Victoria's granddaughter. Nicholas was also related to several other European rulers: "King George I of Greece, King Frederick VIII of Denmark, Alexandra, Queen consort to King Edward VII of the United Kingdom, and Crown Princess of Hanover." Considering that Nicholas' reign led to the Russian Revolution, I wondered whether he was directly influenced by the "*Shadow*." To that end, excerpts from his *Encyclopedia Britannica*'s page provides an insight into Tsar Nicholas' reign:

*He distrusted his ministers, mainly because he felt them to be intellectually superior to himself and feared they sought to usurp his sovereign prerogatives. His view of his role as autocrat ...he derived his authority from God... and it was his sacred duty to preserve his absolute power intact.*

The excerpt above reminded me of King Charles I and other rulers that believed they ruled by "Divine Right." Yet, a belief in his anointed stature does not in itself define which influence he ruled Russia under. Unfortunately, Nicholas' record did not do anything to reassure me that the influence he ruled under was the "*Light*" either. It seems that apart from the Revolution, his reign was also famous for two other incidents. The first was known as "Bloody Sunday," involving the murder of over 90 innocent civilians, which originated from Father Georgy Gapon's protesting of the Tsar's treatment of his people. This shameful episode is reported in the entry for Tsar Nicholas II on Wikipedia. Apparently, on January 22nd, 1905, which was obviously a Sunday, Father Gapon led a peaceful demonstration. "Locking arms", reminiscent of the later civil rights marches, the demonstrators displayed their unison by singing "religious hymns and the Imperial anthem." True to form in a dictatorship, the marchers were confronted by armed soldiers supported by "Cossacks and Hussars", who blocked their way "at bridges on strategic boulevards." The term Bloody Sunday derives from the soldiers firing point blank into the marchers. Evidently, "The official number of victims was ninety-two dead and several hundred wounded. 'Bloody Sunday', was a turning point in Russian history. It shattered the ancient, legendary belief that the Tsar and the people were one."





Father Georgy Gapon 1870 - 1906

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Father Georgy Gapon was born Georgy Apollonovich Gapon on February 17th, 1870, was a Russian Orthodox priest and a popular working-class leader before the 1905 Russian Revolution. After he was discovered to be a police informant, Gapon was murdered by members of the Socialist Revolutionary Party. Father Gapon is mainly remembered as an agent provocateur who led a peaceful crowd of protesters on Bloody Sunday to be met by firing squads of Imperial Russian Army.

Father Gapon was not killed and managed to escape. As expected, while “in hiding” he was far more dangerous to the Tsar than before, because he mobilized the rebels through a letter he wrote calling for an “uprising.” Denouncing Tsar Nicholas as a “soul-murderer”, the priest directed the “socialist parties of Russia” to unite to defeat “Tsarism.” Although Father Gapon did not live to see the Revolution, his words went a long way to rousing the country to avenge the blood spilled on Bloody Sunday. The second travesty carried out by Tsar Nicholas II, which indicates the influence of the “*Shadow*” involves his stance on anti-Semitism. According to an excerpt in his entry, the Tsar “published anti-Semitic propaganda” inciting the “pogroms of 1903-1906.” Shamefully, “the Minister of the Interior, paid the Kishinev newspaper” to publish anti-Semitic material. In addition, during the Russo-Japanese War, the same press vilified the Russian Jews by accusing them “of being a fifth column. This accusation encouraged the eruption of numerous pogroms, especially after Russia

lost the war. Pogroms also resulted from the government's reaction to the 1905 revolution.”

According to pogrom's entry on Wikipedia, “A pogrom is a violent riot aimed at the massacre or persecution of an ethnic or religious group, particularly one aimed at Jews.” While I was researching this treatise, I watched a documentary on the mysterious Rasputin, where the narrator proposed that the “Mad Monk” was in some way responsible for the Russian people turning against the Romanovs. I must admit to finding this enigmatic figure fascinating, consequently, I felt a brief review of Rasputin might shed extra light on the forces surrounding the Russian Revolution. Have a great day, love, always, Suzzan



Tsar Nicholas (Nikolai) II 1868 - 1918

According to his entry on Wikipedia, it is uncertain when Nikolai Alexandrovich Romanov was born with the either May 6th or May 18th of 1868 being put forth. However, there is no argument to the date he died, as he was executed, along with his entire family on July 17th, 1918.

Officially, Nikolai II was the “last reigning Emperor of Russia, King of Congress Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland from 1 November 1894 until his abdication on 15 March 1917. During his reign, Nicholas gave support to the economic and political reforms promoted by his prime ministers... He advocated modernization based on foreign loans and close ties with France but resisted giving the new parliament (the Duma) major roles. Ultimately, progress was undermined

by Nicholas's commitment to autocratic rule, strong aristocratic opposition and defeats sustained by the Russian military in the Russo-Japanese War and World War I. By March 1917, public support for Nicholas had collapsed and he was forced to abdicate, thereby ending the Romanov dynasty's 304-year rule of Russia (1613–1917).

“Nicholas signed the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, which was designed to counter Germany's attempts to gain influence in the Middle East; it ended the Great Game of confrontation between Russia and the British Empire. He aimed to strengthen the Franco-Russian Alliance and proposed the unsuccessful Hague Convention of 1899 to promote disarmament and peacefully solve international disputes. Domestically, he was criticized for his government's repression of political opponents and his perceived fault or inaction during the Khodynka Tragedy, anti-Jewish pogroms, Bloody Sunday, and the violent suppression of the 1905 Russian Revolution. His popularity was further damaged by the Russo-Japanese War, which saw the Russian Baltic Fleet annihilated at the Battle of Tsushima, together with the loss of Russian influence over Manchuria and Korea and the Japanese annexation of the south of Sakhalin Island.

“During the July Crisis, Nicholas supported Serbia and approved the mobilization of the Russian Army on 30 July 1914. In response, Germany declared war on Russia on 1 August and its ally France on 3 August, starting World War I. The severe military losses led to a collapse of morale at the front and at home; a general strike and a mutiny of the garrison in Petrograd sparked the February Revolution and the disintegration of the monarchy's authority. After abdicating himself and on behalf of his son, Nicholas and his family were imprisoned by the Russian Provisional Government and exiled to Siberia. After the Bolsheviks seized power in the October Revolution, the family was held in Yekaterinburg, where they were executed on 17 July 1918.

In 1981, Nicholas, his wife, and their children were recognized as martyrs by the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia, based in New York City. Their gravesite was discovered in 1979, but this was not acknowledged until 1989. After the fall of the Soviet Union, the remains of the imperial family were exhumed, identified by DNA analysis, and re-interred with an elaborate state and church ceremony in St. Petersburg on 17 July 1998, exactly 80 years after their deaths. They were canonized in 2000 by the Russian Orthodox Church as passion bearers. In the years following his death, Nicholas was reviled by Soviet historians and state propaganda as a "callous tyrant" who "persecuted his own people while sending countless soldiers to their deaths in pointless conflicts". Despite being viewed more positively in recent years, the majority view among historians is that Nicholas was a well-intentioned yet poor ruler who proved incapable of handling the challenges facing his nation.”

Post April 19th

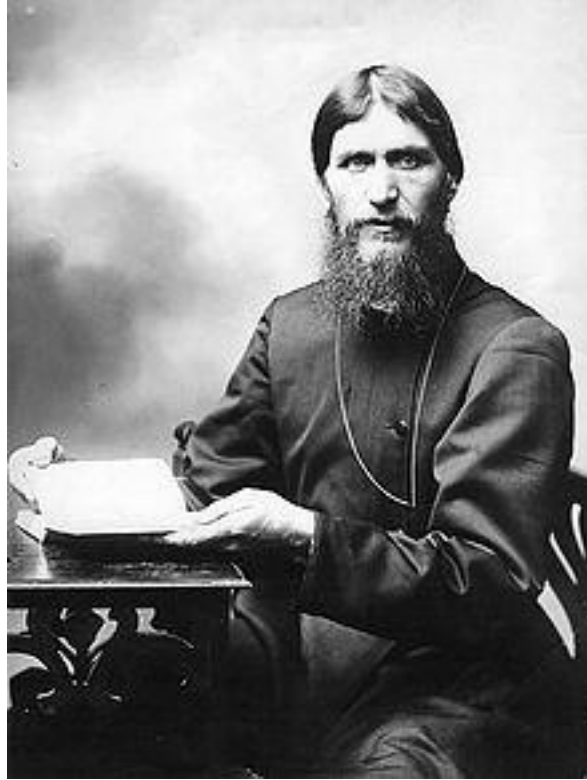
Dear friends, Rasputin is undoubtedly one of the most mysterious characters of the Russian Empire. Historians refer to him as a Russian mystic that held considerable “influence” towards the end of Tsar Nicholas’ reign through his wife Alexandra, and their son Alexei. Nonetheless, I was unclear as to Rasputin’s role in the events in Russia because there are conflicting opinions as to who Rasputin was. For instance,

the documentary related Rasputin was regularly called the “Mad Monk”, but his supporters viewed him as an accomplished psychic and faith healer. Regardless, neither title helped me determine what influence he was under, but I discovered a clue in concerning the reason he became a pilgrim, but before that Rasputin’s bio is that he was born Grigory Yefimovich Novykh in Pokrovskoye, Siberia in the Russian Empire somewhere around 1872. Seemingly, at eighteen Rasputin experienced a “vision” of the Virgin Mary. His page on *Encyclopedia Britannica* reports that he found his way to the Verkhoturye Monastery, where he came across a religious sect known as the Khlysty meaning “Flagellants.” However, it seems that “Rasputin perverted Khlysty beliefs into the doctrine that one was nearest God when feeling “holy passionlessness” and that the best way to reach such a state was through the sexual exhaustion that came after prolonged debauchery.” Since one of Rasputin’s *nom de plume* was the “Mad Monk”, I assumed that he was one, but his page states that he never became a monk, instead aged 19 he returned to Pokrovskoye, where he married Proskovia Fyodorovna and had four children with her. Evidently, married life did not tame Rasputin and he abandoned his family to resume his wanderings. This time, he travelled to Mount Athos, Greece, and Jerusalem, where he survived by eliciting donations from the local peasants that he had convinced to support him. Over time, Rasputin developed a “reputation” as a “starets”, which the author tells us means a “self-proclaimed holy man”, who possessed “the ability to heal the sick and predict the future.”

The author of Rasputin’s entry on Wikipedia reports that Following his departure from the monastery, “Rasputin visited a holy man named Makariy”, who exerted a powerful “influence” on the young man, so much so that Rasputin “modeled” himself after Makariy when he left home in 1901, setting out as “a pilgrim.” His wandering eventually led him back to Russia and three years later in 1903 “Rasputin arrived in Saint Petersburg.” A year later he learned of the Tsar’s only son Alexei’s hemophilia illness from the Tsaritsa Alexandra’s “best friend Anna Vyubova.” Believing Rasputin was a genuine healer, she had requested his help with Alexei’s illness. Following his introduction to the Romanovs, when Alexei suffered injury from a fall while vacationing in Poland, Rasputin’s reputation grew exponentially. This was because the doctors’ failure to stop the boy’s bleeding, incited Alexandra to send a telegram to Rasputin in Siberia. The monk’s response was to advise the Tsarina “don’t let the doctors bother him too much; let him rest.” The author of the entry informs us, “This was thought to have helped Alexei to relax and allow the child’s own natural healing process.” After this incident “The Tsar referred to Rasputin as ‘our friend’ and a ‘holy man’, a sign of the trust that the family placed in him. Rasputin had a considerable personal and political influence on Alexandra, and the Tsar and Tsaritsa considered him a man of God and a religious prophet.

Alexandra came to believe that God spoke to her through Rasputin.” Nonetheless, despite Rasputin’s reputation as a healer, it was drowned out by his reputation as an unconscionable womanizer. Unexpectedly, according to the entry Rasputin was deeply opposed to war, both from a moral point of view” because it seemed that he believed it was “something which was likely to lead to political catastrophe.”<sup>31</sup> Due to Alexandra being “of German descent”, many thought she was a German spy, which meant the Romanovs were already on shaky ground before their connection with Rasputin. During World War I, Rasputin was accused of exerting “unpatriotic influence at court”, which was exacerbated when he asked to bless the “troops” on the frontlines soon after the outbreak of war. Rasputin’s request enraged the Commander-in-Chief Grand Duke Nicholas, demonstrated by the Grand Duke threatening “to hang him if he dared to show up there.” Reporting this to Nicholas, “Rasputin claimed he had a revelation that the Russian armies would not be successful until the Tsar personally took command.” Foolishly Nicholas acted on Rasputin’s “advice”, taking “personal command of the Russian army, with dire consequences for himself as well as for Russia.” Because of Rasputin’s interference in the administration of the country, especially influencing Alexandra by becoming “her confidant and personal adviser”, he threatened the political status quo. This became even more serious when Rasputin “convinced Alexandra to fill some governmental offices with his own handpicked candidates.” As conditions deteriorated in Russia, the populace increasingly “laid the blame with Alexandra and Rasputin, because of his influence over her.” Eventually, Rasputin’s influence over Nicholas and Alexandra was discussed in the Russian newspapers, as the author of the entry explains, the press used “Rasputin's influence over the royal family” to attack not only him, but also the Tsar and Tsaritsa. Led by the Romanovs political enemies, journalists wrote articles to “force the Tsar to give up his absolute political power and separate the Russian Orthodox Church from the state.” Members of the aristocracy in positions of power added their voices to those demanding “Rasputin’s removal from the court.”

Irrespective of Rasputin’s influence over Tsar Nicholas and Alexandra, the winds of change were beginning to blow stronger in Russia. The reign of the Romanov Dynasty officially came to an end on March 15th, 1917, when Nicholas II was forced to abdicate. Coincidentally, this date was known as the Ides of March, immortalized in the assassination of Julius Caesar. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Grigori Yefimovich Rasputin 1869 - 1916

Post April 20th

Dear friends, regarding the influence surrounding the Russian Revolution, obviously it was not the “*Light*.” However, I do not think that Tsar Nicholas II or Rasputin were representatives for the “*Shadow*” per say, either. Rather I believe both of these men were victims of their egos and counterfeit-spirits/pain-bodies subduing their better natures, higher-selves, causing them to act foolishly and recklessly. At the time of this “upstepping”, everyone’s false selves, especially the subconscious element, was strengthened due to the presence of the second antichrist, Adolph Hitler, which only got stronger as he got older. In 1917, Hitler was already past the age of spiritual decision (21), because he was born in 1889. Although, as I will show, the “*Shadow*” did not fully inhabit “his” vehicle until later, Hitler’s energy in the world was only building, particularly during and immediately after the First World War. Even though Adolph Hitler was not in Russia, the “*Shadow*” used his energy to influence the Russian people through their suffering. Due to the war, there were severe food shortages leading to bread-lines. Yet, I think it will help if we look at the conventional explanation for the developments in Russia at this time. On Tsar Nicholas II’s page in *Encyclopedia Britannica*, I found the summary of the Romanov’s fall, which relates that the end began with riots in Saint Petersburg

March 8th, 1917. Nicholas made the fatal mistake of misreading his people's desperation, and dispatched soldiers to "restore order." As we know it failed, as a result according to his page, "The government resigned, and the Duma, supported by the army, called on the emperor to abdicate. At Pskov on March 15, with fatalistic composure, Nicholas renounced the throne. After the uprising, the Russian people were ready for a powerful leader. That leader was the Bolshevik Vladimir Lenin and his rule would change the atmosphere in Russia and lead to a new form of government, Communism.

Associating Lenin with Communism, I was surprised to read in some of his lectures that he advocated Socialism. Having grown up in a Socialistic country where its citizens came and went with impunity and had free elections, compared to post-revolution Russia, I realized that I was not clear on the exact difference between Socialism and Communism. Consequently, before I turn to the influential Vladimir Lenin, I will briefly address the difference between the two forms of government according to *Encyclopedia Britannica*, starting with the page for Socialism:

*Social and economic doctrine that calls for public rather than private ownership or control of property and natural resources. According to the socialist view, individuals do not live or work in isolation but live in cooperation with one another. Furthermore, everything that people produce is in some sense a social product, and everyone who contributes to the production of a good is entitled to a share in it. Society as a whole, therefore, should own or at least control property for the benefit of all its members.*

Interestingly, Communism's page is almost identical with:

*The political and economic doctrine that aims to replace private property and a profit-based economy with public ownership and communal control of at least the major means of production (e.g., mines, mills, and factories) and the natural resources of a society. Communism is thus a form of socialism—a higher and more advanced form, according to its advocates...*

Frankly, considering that hundreds of people risked life and limb to get through the Wall separating East and West Berlin during the Cold War, I find most of the definition above untenable. However, the two authors of *Encyclopedia Britannica*'s page on the ideology of Communism add that "Exactly how communism differs from socialism has long been a matter of debate, but the distinction rests largely on the communists' adherence to the revolutionary socialism of Karl Marx."

I also found some thoughtful excerpts in an explanation for the reality of modern Communism on-line. The anonymous author wrote that Communism "must deal with real live human beings, and it always ends up being a totalitarian system.

Communist governments without exception have always had a hard time even feeding their people ...everyone ends up poor except the ruling class.”

Under the sub-heading for Communism, Leninism, we find a much more recognizable description for the Communism of the Cold War, because it lists four points describing Lenin’s belief in the system. Tellingly, “Lenin saw the Communist Party as a highly committed intellectual elite who (1) had a scientific understanding of history and society in the light of Marxist principles, (2) were committed to ending capitalism and instituting socialism in its place, (3) were bent on forcing through this transition after having achieved political power, and (4) were committed to attaining this power by any means possible, including violence and revolution if necessary.”

I do not think anyone would argue that Soviet Russia or the People’s Republic of China in anyway achieved socialism. Only true Socialism is in line with Spiritual Evolution. I have heard remarks from contemporary philosophers that Jesus advocated the purest form of communism. However, in reviewing the remarks for the reality of modern Communism, or Lenin’s version above, this system of government seems a far cry from the community of compassion that Jesus advocated. Socialism, on the other hand, advocates a society based on equal access to resources for all, with an egalitarian method of compensation. The key word here is “egalitarian”, which means social equality and equal rights for all people. Unfortunately, these words were co-opted by others to provide them with the means to take power. Even today, in America many people mistake Socialism for Communism when there is not the slightest similarity between the two systems. I will return to this subject in a later “upstepping”, but in the first part of the 20th century, Communism was taking hold of Europe and Vladimir Lenin was its main proponent.

Born Vladimir Ilyich Lenin on April 22nd, 1870, in Simbirsk, Russia, which I understand is now Ulyanovsk, he became a revolutionary Bolshevik leader of the Russian Revolution. When Russia lost its titular head in the form of Tsar Nicholas, it struggled to find a balance in its government. After the Tsar’s abdication, the Petrograd Soviets formed a provisional government. Alas, like most revolutions many of the participants of the Russian Revolution wanted to play their part in ruling the country. The political faction proving the “most troublesome” were the Bolsheviks, which of course was led by Vladimir Lenin.

From Lenin’s entry on Wikipedia, I learned that his journey to leader of Communist Russia began in Zurich Switzerland, where he picked up the country’s stance of neutrality. Still, Lenin wanted to remain neutral because he felt “the peasants and



workers were fighting the battle of the bourgeoisie for them.” Before he went to Switzerland he lived in Austria, his vocal opposition of the war caused the Austrian authorities to arrest and hold him briefly, consequently, upon his release, he fled to Berne, Switzerland. Moving to Zurich, while waiting out the war, “Lenin wrote the notable theoretical work Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism.” Apparently, this composition “argues that the merging of banks and industrial cartels give rise to finance capital.” Lenin believed that the final “stage of capitalism” results in “the division of the world” between “international monopolist firms” and “European states colonizing large parts of the world in support of their businesses. Imperialism is thus an advanced stage of capitalism, one relying on the rise of monopolies and on the export of capital (rather than goods), and of which colonialism is one feature.”

Without endorsing Communism, I cannot argue with Lenin’s assessment of Capitalism, since it can lead to exploitation with the poor becoming disenfranchised. Regardless, in learning of the Russian Revolution while living in Switzerland, Lenin was eager to get back to implement his Marxist philosophy. Though, returning to Russia during WWI was not that easy, as his entry explains. With the success of the Revolution forcing the abdication of Tsar Nicholas, Lenin wanted to “return to Russia as soon as possible.” Yet, his choice to live in neutral Switzerland, meant that he was surrounded by warring nations. His entry relates that “The Swiss communist Fritz Platten” negotiated with the German authorities on his behalf. Believing that Lenin could help destabilize Russia and give Germany an advantage in the war, they allowed Lenin and his entourage safe passage through Germany aboard a “sealed train.”

After a triumphant return to Russia on April 16th, 1917, where he received “a tumultuous reception”, Lenin “immediately took a leading role within the Bolshevik movement.” This led to his election as “Chairman of the Council of People’s Commissars by the Russian Congress of Soviets”, on November 8th. His first official act was to seek peace with Germany, as seen when “On 3 March 1918, Lenin removed Russia from World War I by agreeing to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, under which Russia lost significant territories in Europe.” Initially, the Bolsheviks shared power with the “Socialist Revolutionaries”, but this “coalition” did not last. This was because “the Social Revolutionaries opposed the Brest-Litovsk treaty and joined other parties in seeking to overthrow the Bolshevik government. Lenin responded by a policy of wholesale persecution, which included jailing some of the members of the opposing parties.” Unfortunately, this set the scene for Lenin’s ambitious idea of how to rule.

Intending to put Tsar Nicholas on trial for treason in a public courtroom before exiling him and his family to Siberia, Lenin's plans were thwarted because the "White Army" forces loyal to the Tsar were still fighting. Consequently, when it looked likely that these forces might free Nicholas, the Soviets soldiers guarding him were ordered to execute him. Therefore, after gathering the royal family in a small room, they massacred the entire family, including the children in a hail of bullets. Apparently, the author tells us that historians still argue over the massacre being "a decision of the central government or the local Soviets."



Romanov family (left to right): Olga, Maria, Tsar Nicholas II, Tsaritsa Alexandra, Anastasia, Alexei, and Tatiana at Livadia Palace, 1913.

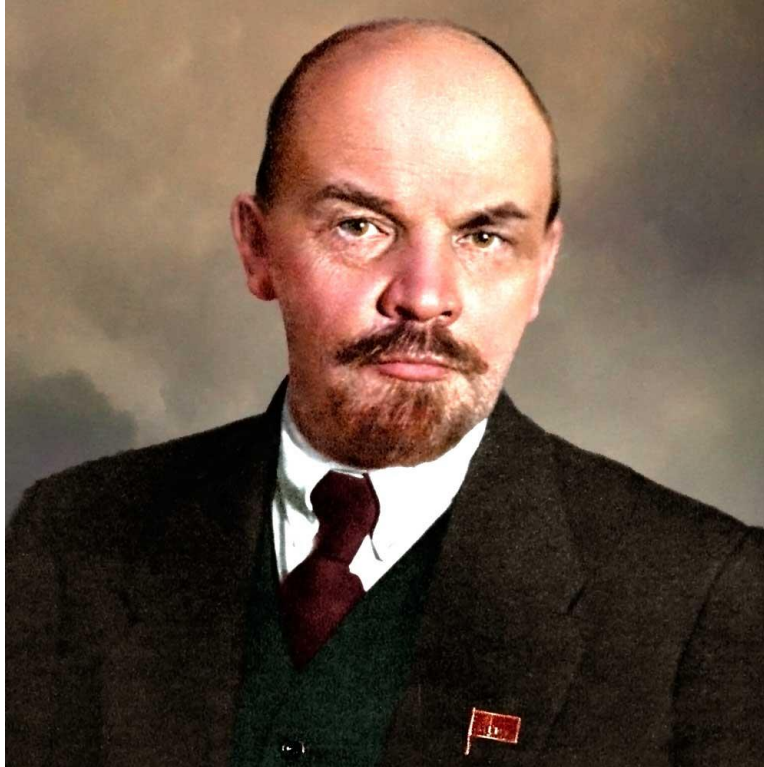
What I found most revealing about Lenin and the Bolsheviks concerned their attitude towards freedom of speech. Considering the goal of the Russian Revolution was to gain freedom for the oppressed masses, it is extremely telling that Lenin and the Bolsheviks resorted to the use of censorship, employing a "police" force to instigate it. November 17th, 1917 "the Central Executive Committee passed a decree giving the Bolsheviks control over all newsprint and wide powers of closing down newspapers critical of the regime." As a result, any editor who wrote anything remotely critical of Lenin's government fell a victim to "the Cheka." So many independent newspapers were shut down that "the Bolshevik-controlled Pravda and Izvestia" were the only newspapers printing the news, so in this way Lenin controlled the public's access to news." Ultimately, the story of Vladimir Lenin is a lesson in the definition of the adage "Power corrupts, absolute power corrupts

absolutely.” While he was outside of Russia (without power) he advocated tolerance and railed against the injustice carried out by the “Tsarist police.” Yet, when he took control of the Bolsheviks (absolute power) he silenced anyone that disagreed with him. To demonstrate this, review the excerpts below from Lenin’s speeches of his position on anti-Semitism:

*...Only the most ignorant and downtrodden people can believe the lies and slander that are spread about the Jews. ... It is not the Jews who are the enemies of the working people. The enemies of the workers are the capitalists of all countries. Among the Jews there are working people, and they form the majority. They are our brothers, who, like us, are oppressed by capital; they are our comrades in the struggle for socialism. Among the Jews there are kulaks, exploiters, and capitalists, just as there are among the Russians, and among people of all nations... Rich Jews, like rich Russians, and the rich in all countries, are in alliance to oppress, crush, rob and disunite the workers...Shame on accursed Tsarism which tortured and persecuted the Jews, Shame on those who foment hatred towards the Jews, who foment hatred towards other nations.*

Although Lenin engaged in ruthless censorship, his policies were not always totalitarian. According to his entry, in 1919, Alexandra Kollontai and “fellow feminist revolutionary Inessa Armand”, founded the “first government department for women in the world.” Praising this aspect of Lenin’s governing, he or she relates that “Lenin’s administration was also one of the first governments to decriminalize homosexuality in 1917. The Russian Communist Party effectively legalized no-fault divorce, abortion, and homosexuality, when they abolished all the old Tsarist laws.”

Nonetheless, Lenin’s rule has come to be associated with the “Red Terror.” Yet, it seems that this terrifying nomenclature should be leveled against Lenin’s successor, Joseph Stalin, and the Cheka. Have a great weekend, love always, Suzzan



Vladimir Lenin 1870 - 1924

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, AKA Vladimir Lenin was born on either April 10th or 22nd 1870. Lenin was a “Russian revolutionary, politician, and political theorist. He served as the first and founding head of government of Soviet Russia from 1917 until his death in 1924, and of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1924. Under his administration, Russia, and later the Soviet Union, became a one-party socialist state governed by the Communist Party. Ideologically a Marxist, his developments to the ideology are called Leninism.

“Born to a schoolteacher's family in Simbirsk, Lenin embraced revolutionary socialist politics following his brother's 1887 execution. Expelled from Kazan Imperial University for participating in protests against the Tsarist government, he devoted the following years to a law degree. He relocated to Saint Petersburg in 1893 where he became a senior Marxist activist. In 1897, he was arrested for sedition and exiled to Shushenskoye in Siberia for three years, where he married Nadezhda Krupskaya. After his exile, he moved to Western Europe, where he became a prominent theorist in the Marxist Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP). In 1903, he took a key role in the RSDLP ideological split, leading the Bolshevik faction against Julius Martov's Mensheviks. Following Russia's failed Revolution of 1905, he initially campaigned for the First World War to be transformed into a Europe-wide proletarian revolution, which, as a Marxist, he believed would cause the overthrow of capitalism and the rise of socialism. After the 1917 February Revolution ousted the Tsar and established a Provisional Government, he returned to Russia and played a leading role in the October Revolution, in which the Bolsheviks overthrew the new government.

“Lenin's Bolshevik government initially shared power with the Left Socialist Revolutionaries, elected soviets, and a multi-party Constituent Assembly, although by 1918 it had centralized power in the new Communist Party. Lenin's administration redistributed land among the peasantry and nationalized banks and large-scale industry. It withdrew from the First World War by signing a treaty conceding territory to the Central Powers and promoted world revolution through the Communist International. Opponents were suppressed in the Red Terror, a violent campaign administered by the state security services; tens of thousands were killed or interned in concentration camps. His administration defeated right and left-wing anti-Bolshevik armies in the Russian Civil War from 1917 to 1922 and oversaw the Polish–Soviet War of 1919–1921. Responding to wartime devastation, famine, and popular uprisings, in 1921 Lenin encouraged economic growth through the New Economic Policy. Several non-Russian nations had secured independence from Russia after 1917, but five were forcibly re-united into the new Soviet Union in 1922, while others repelled Soviet invasions. His health failing, Lenin died in Gorki January 21st, 1924, with Joseph Stalin succeeding him as the pre-eminent figure in the Soviet government.

“Widely considered one of the most significant and influential figures of the 20th century, Lenin was the posthumous subject of a pervasive personality cult within the Soviet Union until its dissolution in 1991. He became an ideological figurehead behind Marxism–Leninism and a prominent influence over the international communist movement. A controversial and highly divisive historical figure, Lenin is viewed by his supporters as a champion of socialism, communism, anti-imperialism, and the working class, while his critics accuse him of establishing a totalitarian dictatorship that oversaw mass killings and political repression of dissidents.”

Post April 22nd

Dear friends, as stated, although Lenin's rule has come to be associated with the “Red Terror”, in reality its instigation should be leveled against Lenin's successor, Joseph Stalin and the Cheka. The influence on the character of Joseph Stalin is not as ambiguous as Vladimir Lenin. The former had a reputation of being an ambitious and ruthless man, who used violence to obtain his goals, which of course reflects the “*Shadow's*” influence. Still, let me start with the conventional history of this powerful man. According to his entry on Wikipedia, “Stalin was born *Ioseb Besarionis dze Jughashvili* on 18 December 1878 to a cobbler in Gori, Georgia, a town plagued by street violence.” This in itself is very telling because it sets the scene for the consciousness and energy that Stalin matured in. Religion also appears to have played a significant role in the young Stalin's life, when “he received a scholarship to a Georgian Orthodox seminary” at only sixteen years of age. Regardless, according to the entry “he rebelled against the imperialist and religious order” and “was expelled in 1899 after missing his final exams.” A comment the entry added to this information, “although he performed well”, intrigued me. Children that are rebellious in school rarely “perform well”, which suggests that his expelling from the seminary may have been for other reasons than his rebellious

nature. Indeed, it appears it was another reason, since the entry goes on to say that “The seminary’s records suggest he was unable to pay his tuition fees.” If Stalin was expelled because his family was unable to pay the fees, then he would naturally have been angry at the “Imperialistic establishment” that limited education, even religious education, for those unable to pay. Consequently, the young Stalin would have been ripe, so to speak, when he “discovered the writings of Vladimir Lenin and decided to become a Marxist revolutionary, eventually joining Lenin’s Bolsheviks in 1903.” If true, then this would be a perfect example of how the “*Shadow*” could manipulate a child’s experience to “his” advantage.

Although Stalin considered a life in the service of God or *Great Spirit-Mind* as an orthodox priest, after leaving the seminary, all sense of passivity was expelled from him, and he developed into “a full-time revolutionary and outlaw. He became one of the Bolsheviks’ chief operatives in the Caucasus, organizing paramilitaries, inciting strikes, spreading propaganda, and engaging in bank robberies, kidnappings and extortion.” It seems that Stalin’s behavior was even too extreme for the Bolsheviks, as “Stalin temporarily resigned from the party over its ban on bank robberies.” In defiance of the ban, Stalin: “Conducted a large raid on a bank shipment resulting in the death of 40 people and then fled to Baku, where he organized Muslim Azeris and Persians in partisan activities, including the murders of many ‘Black Hundreds’ right-wing supporters of the Tsar, and conducted protection rackets, ransom kidnappings, counterfeiting operations and robberies”, which eventually landed him in Siberia.

After being set free from Siberia, back in Saint Petersburg in April of 1912 Stalin crafted the Pravda newspaper “from an existing party newspaper” that was instrumental in bringing Lenin to power through editorials supporting “overthrowing the provisional government.” Although at the time of its release, nothing came of it, Pravda’s editorials raised Stalin’s status within the Bolsheviks and “Stalin was elected to the Bolshevik Central Committee.”

After a failed coup against the Kerensky government led to Lenin becoming a fugitive, “Stalin helped Lenin evade capture”, smuggling him to Finland. He then “assumed leadership of the Bolsheviks.” Later, the Bolsheviks under “Stalin, Lenin and the rest of the Central Committee coordinated the coup against the Kerensky government - the so-called October Revolution.” Although Stalin showed allegiance to Lenin, he was not so loyal to Trotsky and the rest of the “Five-member Politburo.” May 1918, Lenin sent Stalin to the city of Tsaritsyn. While there, Stalin gained “new allies”, who helped him impose “his influence on the military” contesting many of Trotsky’s “decisions” and operating autonomously. For example, Stalin “ordered the

killings of many former Tsarist officers in the Red Army” together with “counter-revolutionaries.” He also “burned villages in order to intimidate the peasantry into submission and discourage bandit raids on food shipments. In May 1919, in order to stem mass desertions on the Western front, Stalin had deserters and renegades publicly executed as traitors.”

I will not discuss Stalin’s actions under Lenin, suffice to say the “apprentice” was very successful in spreading terror across Russia. Along the way, Stalin’s relationship with other members of the five-member Politburo, particularly Trotsky, deteriorated. Questions arose over his part in the failed attempt at taking Warsaw. To answer his enemies, “Stalin returned to Moscow in August 1920, where he defended himself and resigned his military commission. At the Ninth Party Conference on 22 September, Trotsky openly criticized Stalin’s behavior.” Despite this temporary disgrace, Stalin got the last word, because after Lenin’s death from a “heart attack” on 21 January 1924, “Trotsky was exiled from the Soviet Union.” With Stalin’s leadership of the Bolsheviks established, things began to change, and he “pushed for more rapid industrialization and central control of the economy, contravening Lenin’s New Economic Policy.” Drunk with power, “Stalin vastly increased the scope and power of the state’s secret police and intelligence agencies.” Demonstrating that he was totally under the influence of his false self, Stalin “set up intelligence networks in most of the major nations of the world.” The author of his entry relates that “Stalin saw no difference between espionage, communist political propaganda actions, and state-sanctioned violence.” Ultimately, Stalin achieved “near-absolute power in the 1930s with a Great Purge of the party” removing “opportunists” and counter-revolutionary infiltrators.” Evidently, Stalin’s “more severe measures ranged from banishment to the Gulag labor camps, to execution after trials held by NKVD troikas.”

Although the actions of Stalin reflect the influence of the “*Shadow*”, it is the appalling actions of his “henchmen” the Cheka that depicts how the presence of the second antichrist in the world corrupted men. The surprising thing is that this despicable organization masquerading as a “police” force was initiated under the rule of Lenin in 1917. I will not comment on this heinous group, but instead allow excerpts from its page on *Encyclopedia Britannica* and its entry on Wikipedia to speak for itself. I apologize for some of the graphic descriptions of torture, but it is necessary to determine the influence of the group. Starting with the official opinion in *Encyclopedia Britannica*, which is under the KGB’s page, an excerpt reports that its name is an:

*...acronym derived from the Russian words for All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Sabotage) ...charged with the preliminary investigation of counterrevolution and sabotage, but it quickly assumed responsibility for arresting, imprisoning, and executing "enemies of the state," which included the former nobility, the bourgeoisie, and the clergy... When Soviet archives were opened in the 1990s, it was learned that the Cheka... was responsible for the execution of more than 140,000 people...*

The Cheka's entry on Wikipedia goes into great detail of this fore-runner to the infamous KGB. Once again, I apologize for its graphic nature, but the excerpt below helps to clearly identify the "Shadow's" influence.

*The Cheka is reported to have practiced torture. Victims were reportedly skinned alive, scalped, "crowned" with barbed wire, impaled, crucified, hanged, stoned to death, tied to planks and pushed slowly into furnaces or tanks of boiling water, and rolled around naked in internally nail-studded barrels. Chekists ...poured water on naked prisoners in the winter-bound streets until they became living ice statues. Others ...beheaded their victims by twisting their necks until their heads could be torn off... Women and children were also victims of Cheka terror. Women would sometimes be tortured and raped before being shot. Children between the ages of 8 and 16 were imprisoned and occasionally executed.*

In first learning of the appalling actions of the "Cheka", I wondered what went wrong, could human beings do this on their own? I was certain that these actions were obviously influenced by the "Shadow", but how did "he" influence human beings to act in such a way? I discovered that the answer had two levels. The first level involved remembering that the "Shadow" was able to possess Napoleon Bonaparte because of the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution. Yet, as Napoleon's reign was more than a century before the Russian Revolution, not to mention the formation of the Cheka, the "Shadow" obviously found another vehicle to use. That "vehicle" was Adolf Hitler, who as the reincarnation of Napoleon was the second antichrist. As stated above, I discovered that although in 1917, Hitler was an obscure German soldier, because he was the intended vehicle for the "Shadow", his consciousness could and did affect the world's actions, enhanced by the second level to the answer, which we will address next. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.





Joseph Stalin 1878 - 1953

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Joseph was actually born Ioseb Besarionis dze Jughashvili on either December 6th or 18th 1878. He was a “longest-serving leader of the Soviet Union from 1924 until his death in 1953. He held power as General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (1922–1952) and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union (1941–1953). Stalin initially governed the country as part of a collective leadership before consolidating power to become a dictator by the 1930s. Stalin coined the term Marxism–Leninism to outline his Leninist interpretation of Marxism, also known as Stalinism.

“Under Stalin, socialism in one country became a central tenet of the party's ideology. As a result of his Five-Year Plans, the country underwent agricultural collectivization and rapid industrialization, creating a centralized command economy. Severe disruptions to food production contributed to the famine of 1930–33... To eradicate those deemed "enemies of the working class", Stalin instituted the Great Purge, in which over a million were imprisoned, largely in the Gulag system of forced labor camps, and at least 700,000 executed between 1934 and 1939. By 1937, he had absolute control over the party and government.

“Stalin promoted Marxism–Leninism abroad through the Communist International and supported European anti-fascist movements during the 1930s, particularly in the Spanish Civil War. In 1939, his regime signed a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany, resulting in the Soviet invasion of Poland. Germany ended the pact by invading the Soviet Union in 1941. Despite initial catastrophes, the Soviet Red Army repelled the German invasion and captured Berlin in 1945, ending World War II in Europe. Amid the war, the Soviets annexed the Baltic states and Bessarabia and North Bukovina, subsequently establishing Soviet-aligned governments throughout Central

and Eastern Europe and in parts of East Asia. The Soviet Union and the United States emerged as global superpowers and entered a period of tension, the Cold War. Stalin presided over the Soviet post-war reconstruction and its development of an atomic bomb in 1949... After Stalin's death in 1953, he was eventually succeeded by Nikita Khrushchev, who subsequently denounced his rule and initiated the de-Stalinization of Soviet society.”

Post April 23rd

Dear friends, surprisingly, the second level in answer to the energy behind the inhumane acts of Stalin and the Cheka in Russia, was the increasing astrological influence of the higher octave of the planet Mars, Pluto. Even though the planetoid would not be discovered until 1930, Pluto's influence was very strong at the start of the 20th century. As Pluto is the higher octave of Mars its influence is wholly masculine, but instead of being openly aggressive, its influence is subtler and therefore could be more devastating. *Part One of Volume, I* addressed how the planet Pluto's energy affected the Human Race, long before it was discovered. To recap: Unfortunately, during the Age of Taurus, the autumnal influence was a lot stronger because the opposite sign to Taurus is ♏ Scorpio. Traditionally, Mars represented Scorpio, but since the discovery of Pluto (despite its recent demotion from the status of planet) this outer planet represents Scorpio. Pluto is the higher octave of Mars, and because it represents all things hidden, it works deep within the subconscious.

It is important to reiterate that ALL Astrological influences are neutral and can be utilized for either good or bad acts, so to speak. From the “*Light's*” perspective the entrance of the influence of Pluto signaled the opportunity for spiritual transformation. This is achieved through raising the “sex-force” or “life-force”, normally employed physically for procreation or pleasure, to the mental level to act as a catalyst in transformation. Nonetheless in 1917, because of the physical presence of the intended individuated consciousness of the “*Shadow*” in the world, Pluto's powerful influence could also be used as dark-energy and strengthen some power-hungry individuals. Clearly, those men who ordered the actions of the Cheka were completely under the control of their false selves, even more so than the men who carried out the torture and murder. That statement may seem shocking, how could men carrying out such heinous acts, not be under the same control. The reason is that these soldiers may have been in fear for their lives if they did not follow orders. Fear can be a powerful motive that will often override a decent person's natural abhorrence for violence, especially if that threat extends to their family.

As we will see, once the “*Shadow*” fully materializes in the world, people’s counterfeit-spirits/pain-bodies gain in strength exponentially. Therefore, with the presence of the antichrist, as well as the “*Shadow*” using the energy of Pluto, people’s false selves gained the upper hand, seeking power at every turn.

Speaking of “power-hungry” people, I need to address the fate of Kaiser (king) Wilhelm II of Germany. After initiating a global war, Wilhelm left strategizing to his High command, consequently, the retired General Paul von Hindenburg became the primary decision-maker for fighting the war. The Kaiser’s entry sums up the situation by stating that “By 1916 the Empire had effectively become a military dictatorship under the control of Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg and General Erich Ludendorff.” Marginalized and progressively removed “from reality and the political decision-making process, Wilhelm vacillated between defeatism and dreams of victory, depending upon the fortunes of his armies.” When he learned that his cousin King George V officially changed the name of the royal house from Sax-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor, he petulantly responded that “he planned to see Shakespeare’s play *The Merry Wives of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*. (Actual title being, *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.)” Evidently, with Germany’s defeat imminent in October, all three levels of German society, the army, government, and public abandoned their Kaiser. Adding insult to injury, President Woodrow Wilson excluded the Kaiser from the Peace talks, stating that Wilhelm “could no longer be a party to peace negotiations.” Ultimately, von Hindenburg took the reins of Germany as President and oversaw the country’s surrender on November 18th, 1918.

Unfortunately, as we will see in the next post, World War I was where the “*Shadow*” pulled off “his” greatest coup against the “*Light’s*” objectives, in preparation for “his” entrance into the world. In examining how “he” did this, we see the influence of Pluto empowering the false selves. As discussed in the previous “upstepping”, I had decided to do a little research to see exactly how this fight, ostensibly between a few nations, resulted in bringing most of the world into conflict. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Paul Ludwig von Hindenburg 1847 - 1934

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Paul Ludwig Hans Anton von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg was born on October 2nd, 1847. He was a “German field marshal” tasked with leading the Imperial German Army through World War I...

Despite his later appointment, Hindenburg’s beginnings were modest, “born to a family of minor Prussian nobility in Posen. Upon completing his education as a cadet, he enlisted in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards as a second lieutenant. He then saw combat during the Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian wars. In 1873, he was admitted to the prestigious Kriegsakademie in Berlin, where he studied for three years before being appointed to the Army's General Staff Corps. Later in 1885, he was promoted to the rank of major and became a member of the Great General Staff. After a five-year teaching stint at the Kriegsakademie, Hindenburg steadily rose through the army's ranks to become a lieutenant general by 1900... In 1911, Hindenburg announced his retirement from the military.

“After World War I started in July 1914, Hindenburg was recalled to military service and quickly achieved fame on the Eastern Front as the victor of Tannenberg. Subsequently, he oversaw a crushing series of victories against the Russians that made him a national hero and the center of a massive personality cult. By 1916, Hindenburg's popularity had risen to the point that he replaced General Erich von Falkenhayn as Chief of the Great General Staff. Thereafter, he and his deputy, General Erich Ludendorff, exploited Emperor Wilhelm II's broad delegation of power to the German Supreme Army Command to establish a de facto military dictatorship. Under their leadership, Germany secured Russia's defeat in the east and achieved advances on the Western Front deeper than any seen since the conflict's outbreak. However, by the end of 1918, all

improvements in Germany's fortunes were reversed after the German Army was decisively defeated in the Second Battle of the Marne and the Allies' Hundred Days Offensive. Upon his country's armistice with the Allies in November 1918, Hindenburg stepped down as Germany's commander-in-chief and retired once again from military service in 1919.

“In 1925, Hindenburg returned to public life to become the second elected president of the German Weimar Republic. Personally opposed to Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party, Hindenburg nonetheless played a major role in the political instability that resulted in their rise to power. After twice dissolving the Reichstag in 1932, Hindenburg agreed in January 1933 to appoint Hitler as chancellor in coalition with the Deutschnationale Volkspartei. In response to the Reichstag fire, which was allegedly committed by Marinus van der Lubbe, he approved the Reichstag Fire Decree in February 1933, which suspended various civil liberties. Later in March, he signed the Enabling Act of 1933, which gave the Nazi regime emergency powers. After Hindenburg died the following year, Hitler combined the presidency with his office as chancellor before proceeding to declare himself Führer und Reichskanzler des deutschen Volkes (lit. 'Leader and Reich Chancellor of the German People') and transformed Germany into a totalitarian state.”

## Post April 24th

Dear friends, to reiterate, at the beginning of the 20th century the world was divided between Empires, which ruled several countries and regions. So, when the “Empires” went to war, all of their realms followed suit. In this way, obviously, all German colonies were obligated to fight for Germany, which involved Cameroon, Nigeria, Chad, Guinea, Central African Republic, Ghana, Namibia, Burundi, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, South Africa, Darfur, Somalia, and Uganda. (Note: for ease of understanding, I use the modern names for the countries and areas, as they are today.) This was particularly interesting because several of these countries would see inhuman acts perpetrated on women and children decades later, in relatively modern times. In Europe, the Kaiser could only count on Alsace-Lorraine in France as his ally, however, Germany’s alliance with the Austrian-Hungarian Empire obviously brought in Austria and Hungary. Alas, it also pulled in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Ukraine, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, and Montenegro. Wilhelm could also count on what is termed “Client States”, which added Azerbaijan, Belarus, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Chechnya, and other parts of today’s Russian Federation to his list of allies. As the Ottoman Empire was Kaiser Wilhelm’s ally, it obviously pulled in all of the countries and areas that it occupied, adding Turkey, Greece, Samoa, Georgia, Albania, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Cyprus, Tunisia, and Libya to the mix. In respect to the Far East and Pacific, the Kaiser could not count on any country because, as I said earlier, China and Japan entered the war on the Allies side. Apparently, the only Pacific Islands available to

Germany were New Guinea and Samoa, which were quickly taken by Australian and New Zealand forces for the Allies in 1914.

My investigation explained why WWI was known as the Great War. Nonetheless, it differed from the Second World War WWII, because the Far Eastern countries were actual battle grounds, whereas, apart from a couple of isolated engagements in China and New Guinea, the bulk of the fighting for the Great War took place on the continent of Europe, or on the seas. Be that as it may, the struggle between Kaiser Wilhelm and his relatives involved a large percentage of the occupied world due to colonialism, so energetically it affected the mass consciousness. Therefore, knowing how it led to the most devastating blow to the “*Light’s*” or rather *Great Spirit-Mind’s* plan, is crucial for our understanding. Initially, I was a little surprised to see that the Ottoman Empire was also on the Kaiser’s side, but then I realized what I was supposed to see. The “*Shadow*” had twisted *Great Spirit-Mind’s* plan to unite the world to “his” advantage. Regrettably, the actual war was not the only thing the “*Shadow*” used in “his” coup, it was also a so-called Peace Treaty, known as Versailles.

Since many people believe that WWII was a direct result of the Treaty of Versailles, I decided to see what the experts have to say. Still, before reviewing the revisionists’ position, I wanted to know the nuts and bolts of the treaty, as it were. On the web site History.com I found an article encapsulating both the Treaty and its consequences. For the sake of space, I have selected the most appropriate excerpts:

*The treaty, negotiated between January and June 1919 in Paris, was written by the Allies with almost no participation by the Germans. The negotiations revealed a split between the French, who wanted to dismember Germany to make it impossible for it to renew war with France, and the British and Americans, who did not want to create pretexts for a new war. The eventual treaty included fifteen parts and 440 articles. Part I created the Covenant of the New League of Nations, which Germany was not allowed to join until 1926. Part II specified Germany’s new boundaries... Part III stipulated a demilitarized zone and separated the Saar from Germany for fifteen years. Part IV stripped Germany of all its colonies, and Part V reduced Germany’s armed forces to very low levels and prohibited Germany from possessing certain classes of weapons, while committing the Allies to eventual disarmament as well. Part VIII established Germany’s liability for reparations without stating a specific figure and began with Article 231, in which Germany accepted the responsibility of itself and its allies for the losses and damages of the Allies “as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.” Part IX imposed numerous other financial obligations upon Germany. The German government signed the treaty under protest. Right-wing German parties attacked it as a betrayal, and terrorists assassinated several politicians whom they considered responsible. The U.S. Senate refused to ratify the treaty, and the U.S. government took no responsibility for most of its provisions. For five years the French and the Belgians tried to enforce the treaty... In 1924... the French, assented to*

*modifying important provisions of the treaty in a series of new agreements. Germany in 1924 and 1929 agreed to pay reparations under the Dawes Plan and the Young Plan, but the depression led to the cancellation of reparations in 1932. ...Germany violated many disarmament provisions of Part V during the 1920s, and Hitler denounced the treaty altogether in 1935. From March 1937 through March 1939, Hitler overturned the territorial provisions of the treaty with respect to Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Memel, with at least the tacit consent of the western powers. On September 1, 1939, he attacked Poland to alter that frontier, as well.*

According to the Treaty of Versailles' entry on Wikipedia, the Treaty "forced Germany to disarm", leaving the country without any defense. "The other Central Powers on the German side of World War I signed separate treaties", which were far more lenient. The most controversial, and some would say the most devastating clause was the so-called Article 231 or "War Guilt clause." This is because it compelled Germany to "pay reparations to certain countries that had formed the Entente powers. In 1921 the total cost of these reparations was assessed at 132 billion marks (then \$31.4 billion or £6.6 billion, roughly equivalent to US \$442 billion or UK £284 billion in 2017)" Although the US apparently "took no responsibility" for the majority of the Treaty of Versailles, in its entry on Wikipedia, I read that President Wilson constructed a formula of "fourteen points" for peace. Curious as to know what the "14 points" were. I found them cited on the Avalon Project from Yale University. Again, for the sake of space, I only cite the actual points:

- I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.*
- II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.*
- III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.*
- IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.*
- V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.*
- VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.*

VII. *Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated, and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.*

VIII. *All French territory should be freed, and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.*

IX. *A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.*

X. *The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity to autonomous development.*

XI. *Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.*

XII. *The Turkish portion of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.*

XIII. *An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.*

XIV. *A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.*

Historians generally believe the Treaty of Versailles was not the only cause of the crisis in Germany that led to WWII, because there were several other factors, such as the Great Depression, and the “national backlash”, and treatment of German people by their conquerors. Because these conditions involve affecting the egos and counterfeit-spirits of the participants, we need to take the “*Shadow’s*” role into consideration. Ever since the birth of the reincarnation of Napoleon, “he” was planning to make his move on *Great Spirit-Mind’s* plan. (Lest we forget that plan was to rectify the “*Watcher’s mistake*”, by waking people up to the Truth of who they are.) Next, we will examine some other tactics employed by the “*Shadow.*” Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.





Artist's impression of world leaders signing Treaty of Versailles – June 28th 1919

Post April 25th

Dear friends, inciting Kaiser Wilhelm II to start World War 1 was only the first act in the *“Shadow’s”* ploy to disrupt the consciousness of the world. We see this in the fact that since 1914 the world has known very little peace and stability. As we will see, the Great War was merely a prelude to the chaos the *“Shadow”* intended to release on the world. Having determined that WWI was “merely the prelude” to the *“Shadow’s”* main event. I needed to ascertain exactly when the *“Shadow’s”* individuated consciousness, or *“the prince of this world”*, united with the soul of Adolf Hitler. As stated, it could not happen until Hitler at least reached the age of spiritual decision (21). Due to the sanctity of freewill, he needed to reaffirm his acceptance of his preincarnate decision to accept the role, and that could not happen until 1910. Yet, as the *“Shadow”* would not commit until all the players were in place, we can determine when the *“Shadow”* was not in Adolf Hitler by world events. For instance, “he” needed to set the field in America, which “he” began with the corruption of the Freemasons. This corruption led to manipulating certain individuals into controlling the world’s resources, which resulted in making us dependent on fossil fuels.

Another ploy used by the *“Shadow”* was the instigation of the Prohibition Amendment during the Great War. Even so, as stated, “his” success with inspiring

the birth of Communism and the creation of the Cheka in Russia, who carried out pogroms against the Jews, were his most damaging to the “*Light’s*” objective.

An important point I was unaware of until my guided journey was that anti-Semitism began in Germany through General Erich Ludendorff, Germany’s Chief of Staff. The “*Shadow*” achieved this by convincing the general that the “Jewish” civilian authorities had “stabbed” the German forces “in the back” by prematurely surrendering to the allies, when in fact, Germany was winning the war. I found an explanation for this amazing “myth” on the history learning site:

*The ‘stab-in-the-back’ legend (Dolchstoßlegende) became popular among right wing nationalists in Weimar Germany after the end of World War One. The Weimar politicians were referred to as “traitors” who had been responsible for the ‘stab-in-the-back’ of the German military. Little could persuade those who expounded the ‘stab-in-the-back’ legend that there was little substance in their arguments and even a post-war Reichstag commission stated that the ‘stab-in-the-back’ legend had little substance in it but that some people were responsible for failing to fully support the military*

In the “myth’s” entry on Wikipedia, I learned that the term “stabbed-in-the-back” is believed to have originated with a conversation between Ludendorff and the head of the British Military Mission in Berlin, General Sir Neill Malcolm. While having dinner together in 1919, the British general supposedly asked Ludendorff’s opinion of why Germany lost the war. Ludendorff had blamed it on the Jewish controlled government and Sir Malcom incredulously responded, “Do you mean, General, that you were stabbed in the back?” Seeing an opportunity to incite anti-Semitism “Ludendorff’s eyes lit up and he leapt upon the phrase like a dog on a bone.” Exclaiming, “Stabbed in the back? Yes, that’s it, exactly, we were stabbed in the back.” Afterwards, Ludendorff made this the “official” reason for Germany losing the war to his “general staff”, who quickly “disseminated” the lie “throughout German society.” Naturally, when the “right-wing political factions” heard it, they jumped on it as the means to “attack” Weimar’s Jewish government, which had come to power in the German Revolution of November 1918.” Clearly, the “*Shadow*” placed the idea in Ludendorff’s head, using his counterfeit-spirit to ferment his latent hatred for the Jews. As I said, hatred for the Jews was deeply rooted because of the lie that they were responsible *en masse* for Jesus’ crucifixion. On the contrary, the truth was that He, as The Christ, engineered the whole thing to fulfill His purpose. Tragically, this lie would lead directly to the Holocaust.

Earlier, I mentioned that one of the “*Shadow’s*” players in “his” agenda were the Japanese. I was amazed to discover that in World War 1, the Japanese fought for the Allies. So, what made them switch sides to support the embodiment of the

“*Shadow*”, Adolf Hitler? The answer concerned the rise in Fascism, which of course was instigated by the “*Shadow*”, as this “philosophy” was opposite to the “*Light’s*” objective. Consequently, it is worth a brief examination of its development in the 20th Century. *Encyclopedia Britannica* sums up this ideology as a “mass movement”, which dominated most of the world from 1919 to 1945. Its page has:

*Although fascist parties and movements differed significantly from each other, they had many characteristics in common, including extreme militaristic nationalism, contempt for electoral democracy and political and cultural liberalism, a belief in natural social hierarchy and the rule of elites, and the desire to create a Volksgemeinschaft (German: “people’s community”), in which individual interests would be subordinated to the good of the nation...*

On the face of it sacrificing “individual interests” for the “good of the nation” would appear to be a good thing. However, Fascism’s entry on Wikipedia points out the problems with this ideology. We see this in a fascist manifesto that put forward a proposal to exert “a strong progressive tax on capital, confiscation of the property of religious institutions and abolishment of bishoprics. It also called for the creation of a short-service national militia to serve defensive duties, nationalization of the armaments industry, and a foreign policy designed to be peaceful but also competitive.” This aspect of the problems in the manifesto were exploited by one of the “*Shadow’s*” tools, Benito Mussolini. The entry explains that his rise to power began in 1920 when “industrial workers” strikes in Italy “reached its peak.” Seeing an opportunity to take the “advantage, Mussolini and the Fascists took the bosses side “attacking workers and peasants” under the umbrella of protecting “order and internal peace in Italy.”

Evidently, when World War 1 broke out Italy was divided on its participation, with the Left (socialists) “opposed” to joining in, whereas the Right (fascists) were in favor. At this time, “The Fascists and the Italian political right held common ground: both held Marxism in contempt, discounted class consciousness and believed in the rule of elites.” Interestingly, according to the entry, the Fascists chose to cater to the “Italian conservatives” adapting their “political agenda.” In a deliberate move to gain favor, the Fascists backed “free enterprise”, and recognized both the Roman Catholic Church and the monarchy as “institutions in Italy.” In addition, to curry favor with the Italian conservatives, Fascism endorsed “family values”, targeting the women’s role in the workforce. Their position was chauvinistic to say the least, as it advocated that a woman’s role was only as “a mother.” Like so many other dictatorial regimes, “The fascists banned literature on birth control and increased penalties for abortion in 1926, declaring both crimes against the state.” I see the “*Shadow’s*” hand in the rise of Fascism in Italy because as the author of the entry writes, “Prior to Fascism’s

accommodation of the political right, Fascism was a small, urban, northern Italian movement that had about a thousand members. After Fascism's accommodation of the political right, the Fascist movement's membership soared to approximately 250,000 by 1921."

Realizing that the "*Shadow*" needed opposing ideologies to create conflict, it was obvious that having instigated the rise in Communism, "he" set about "inspiring" Fascism, to oppose it. This meant that the "*Shadow*" focused on Italy in the 1920s, as "he" was clearly behind Mussolini. Therefore, from the latter's actions in 1922, we know that the "*Shadow's*" individuated part, the "*prince of this world*", had not integrated with Hitler at that time. Mussolini's role in Fascism is described in the entry under the sub-heading Fascist Violence, where we read in October 24, 1922 Fascists conducted their yearly Congress in Naples. While it was in session, "Mussolini ordered Black-shirts to take control of public buildings and trains and to converge on three points around Rome." At the same time, "Fascists managed to seize control of several post offices and trains in northern Italy." Mussolini's successful coup was as much a result of the Italian government "left-wing coalition" in-fighting, as anything else. This was exacerbated by King Victor Emmanuel (III) of Italy's response. Fearing "the risk of bloodshed in Rome" he "decided to appoint Mussolini as Prime Minister of Italy" on October 30. The author of the entry tells us that "Fascist propaganda aggrandized this event, known as the 'March on Rome', as a 'seizure' of power because of Fascists' heroic exploits."

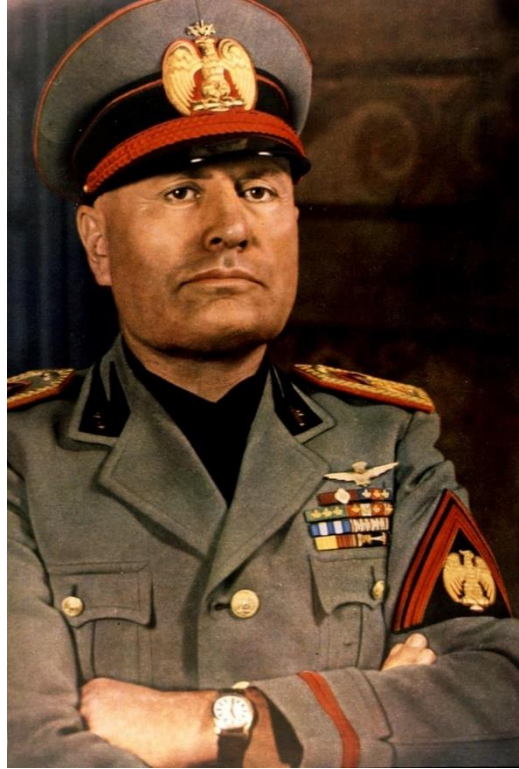
Regarding the Roman Catholic Church, another excerpt explained how Fascism was able to become a world-wide phenomenon so quickly. Relating that the Church's initial response to Fascism was favorable, the entry explains, "In 1929, the Fascist regime gained the political support and blessing of the Roman Catholic Church." This accord happened "after the regime signed a concordat with the Church, known as the Lateran Treaty", which "gave the papacy state sovereignty and financial compensation for the seizure of Church lands by the liberal state in the nineteenth century." This excerpt explained so much, as the Catholic Church had adherents all over the world. Due to the energy of acceptance coming from Rome, not to mention Italy adopting the ideology, we can see the reason the "*Shadow*" succeeded in fostering the development of Fascism, and Communism after World War 1. Despite Japan fighting with the Allies in the Great War, including Crown Prince Hirohito, after the war, Japan slowly slid towards the Fascist ideology. Hirohito's entry provides the hi-lights of this pivotal time, which relates that he embarked on a tour of Europe, including Italy in 1921. He took the reins of ruling Japan when he returned, replacing his father as regent that November. Two years after becoming regent, Hirohito was given the "rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army and

Commander in the navy.” He was promoted again in 1925 to army Colonel and Navy Captain. While Hirohito was regent several key political “events” happened:

- In the Four-Power Treaty on Insular Possessions signed on December 13, 1921, Japan, the United States, Britain, and France agreed to recognize the status quo in the Pacific, and Japan and Britain agreed to terminate formally the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.
- The Washington Naval Treaty was signed on February 6, 1922.
- Japan withdrew troops from the Siberian Intervention on August 28, 1922.

Another event that occurred in the pivotal year of 1923 was the “Great Kantō earthquake.” It devastated Tokyo that September and left the capital in ruins. Just three months later, a student named Daisuke Namba tried to assassinate Hirohito on December 27th. Known as “the Toranomom Incident,” as we know the would-be assassin failed, but while being interrogated “he claimed to be a communist”, which would have serious ramifications.

Reading of Hirohito’s visit to Italy a year before Mussolini’s “March on Rome”, made me wonder if the future emperor was exposed to Fascism during his visit. Regardless, it seems that Hirohito becoming a part of the Axis of Evil in the Second World War may have been manipulated by someone else, as I was alerted by a strange remark in his entry. However, as these events do not occur until part B in this “upstepping”, I will discuss it in that section. For now. We need to take a deeper look into an important energy factor driving evolution. Have a great day, Love Always, Suzzan.



Benito Mussolini 1883 - 1945

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Mussolini was born Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini on July 29th, 1883. Before he became a dictator, he was “originally a socialist politician and a journalist at the Avanti! newspaper.

“In 1912, he became a member of the National Directorate of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI), but he was expelled from the PSI for advocating military intervention in World War I, in opposition to the party's stance on neutrality. In 1914, Mussolini founded a newspaper... and served in the Royal Italian Army during the war until he was wounded and discharged in 1917. Mussolini denounced the PSI, his views now centering on Italian nationalism instead of socialism, and later founded the fascist movement which came to oppose egalitarianism and class conflict, instead advocating "revolutionary nationalism" transcending class lines. On 31 October 1922, following the March on Rome (28–30 October), Mussolini was appointed prime minister by King Victor Emmanuel III, becoming the youngest individual to hold the office up to that time. After removing all political opposition through his secret police and outlawing labor strikes, Mussolini and his followers consolidated power through a series of laws that transformed the nation into a one-party dictatorship. Within five years, Mussolini established dictatorial authority by both legal and illegal means and aspired to create a totalitarian state. In 1929, Mussolini signed the Lateran Treaty with the Holy See to establish Vatican City.

“Mussolini's foreign policy was based on the fascist doctrine... which aimed to expand Italian possessions and the fascist sphere of influence. In 1923, Mussolini ordered the bombing of Corfu over an incident with Greece. That same year, Mussolini launched the Second Italo-Senussi war which lasted until 1932 and culminated in the Libyan genocide. He also annexed the city of Fiume

into Italy after the Treaty of Rome in 1924 with Yugoslavia. Through the Tirana treaties, Mussolini turned Albania into an Italian protectorate. In 1936, Ethiopia was conquered following the Second Italo-Ethiopian War and merged into Italian East Africa (AOI) with Eritrea and Somalia. In 1939, Italian forces annexed Albania. Between 1936 and 1939, Mussolini ordered an intervention in Spain in favor of Francisco Franco during the Spanish Civil War. At the same time, Mussolini initially tried to retain much of the Versailles status quo by sending troops to the Brenner Pass to delay Hitler's Anschluss, and taking part in the Treaty of Lausanne, the Lytton Report, the Four-Power Pact, and the Stresa Front. However, he ultimately alienated the democratic powers as tensions grew in the League of Nations, which he left in 1937. Now hostile to France and Britain, Italy formed the Axis alliance with Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan.

“The wars of the 1930s, although victorious, had cost Italy enormous resources, leaving the country unprepared for the upcoming Second World War. Therefore, when Poland was invaded on 1 September 1939, Mussolini declared Italy's non-belligerence. However, on 10 June 1940, believing that Allied defeat was imminent, he decided to join the war on the side of Germany to share the potential spoils of victory. But after three more years of world war, the tide of the conflict turned in favor of the Allies. Following the invasion of Sicily and a motion of no confidence by the Grand Council of Fascism, King Victor Emmanuel III dismissed Mussolini as head of government and placed him in custody (25 July 1943). After the king agreed to an armistice with the Allies, on 12 September 1943 Mussolini was rescued from captivity in the Gran Sasso raid by German paratroopers and Waffen-SS commandos. After meeting with his fallen ally, Hitler made Mussolini the figurehead of a puppet state in German-occupied northern Italy... which served as a collaborationist regime of the Germans in their fight against the Allies, now including the Kingdom of Italy, and the Italian resistance.

“In late April 1945, with Allied victory imminent, Mussolini and his mistress Clara Petacci attempted to flee to Switzerland, but they were captured by Italian communist partisans and summarily executed on 28 April near Lake Como, and their bodies were strung up by the heels outside a service station in Milan.”

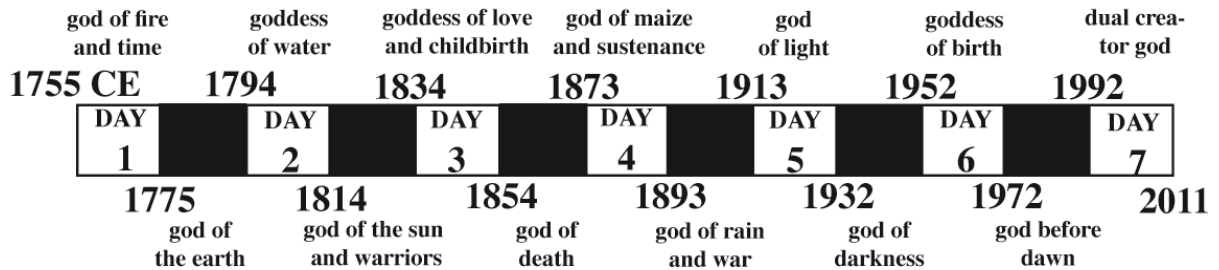
Post April 26th

Dear friends, returning to the energetic conditions in 1914, obviously it was Pluto's darker energy that was prevalent in the 20th century. We see this demonstrated in the actions of hundreds of men carrying out the most horrific acts. However, Pluto's affect was limited because it came from our Solar System, whereas, as Carl Calleman has established, there is another system driving our evolution being directed by a universal Tree of Life, determined by Nine Creation Waves divided into time periods, known as Days and Nights falling under different deities' influences.

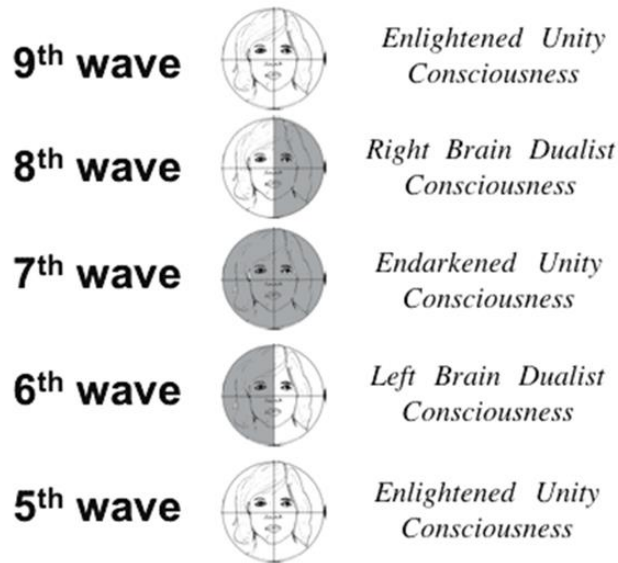
Interestingly, the first chart below shows that from 1913, the world was under the influence of Day 5 of the 7th Wave under the “god of light”, which seems to indicate that the astrological influence of Pluto was stronger than the Creation Waves, but

how can that be? The answer lies in the nature of the 7th Wave. Despite the positive aspects of the 7th Wave, as I said in *Volume I*, Carl points out that its effect on the brain is not the same as the former 5th Wave, or the Future 9th Wave. This is evinced in the second diagram below that I found on his website. Here as stated, the 7th Wave is listed as “Endarkened Unity Consciousness”, rather than the 5th and 9th Wave’s Enlightened Unity Consciousness.

Remembering that the “*Shadow*” was hovering, so to speak, creating chaos in preparation for “his” physical vehicle to wreak havoc on the world, obviously, an endarkened united consciousness would favor “his” agenda. Even so, the “*Shadow*” was not the only force influencing the world at this time. As the “*Light*” was busy with its own objective. Moreover, there were sparks of light in the world that were prepared to counteract the horror of the First World War or Great War. The brightest sparks were in the form of great men and women inspired by the “*Light*”, who used Pluto’s energy in the first few decades of the 20th century to uncover hidden mysteries of Science. One of them would forever change how we viewed science and our world. I am of course speaking of Albert Einstein. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan







Post April 27th

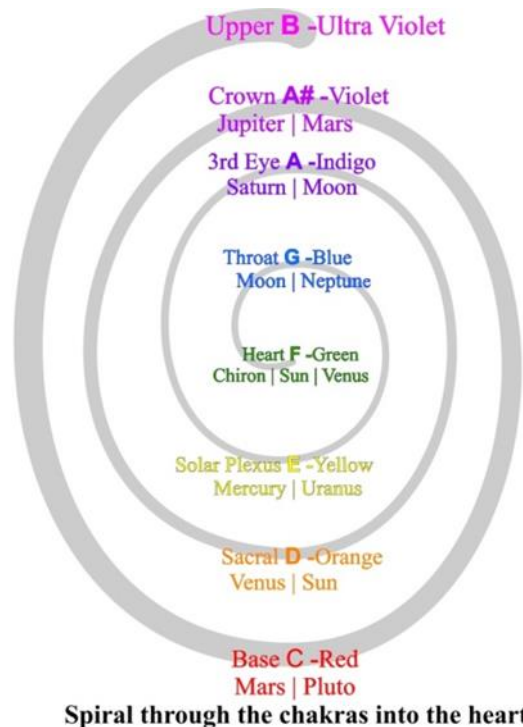
I can remember thinking how amazing it was that a patent clerk was able to unravel the very laws of our universe. Yet that is exactly what happened. Einstein's equation  $E=mc^2$  opened the sub-atomic world to everyone, and science took a huge leap forward. Unfortunately, this discovery was both beneficial and detrimental, but before I get to the discussion on Einstein's contribution to the "Light's" objective, I want to briefly review the salient facts in excerpts from his entry on Wikipedia.

Albert Einstein was born in the German Empire on March 14th, 1879. "After graduating in 1900, Einstein spent almost two frustrating years searching for a teaching post", before becoming a Swiss citizen in 1901. As a Swiss citizen, he landed a job in Bern at the patent office of the "Federal Office for Intellectual Property, as an assistant examiner – level III." It was while he was there, in 1905 that he formulated his revolutionary equation  $E=mc^2$ , with a "paper on the electrodynamics of moving bodies", which was "the radical theory of special relativity." Basically, it equates to minute particles of matter could be "converted into huge amounts of energy." This groundbreaking theory foreshadowed the "development of nuclear power." The theory of Relativity "remained controversial", for some time, until the respected physicist, Max Planck accepted its proposition. The paper on Relativity was not the only paper Einstein wrote in 1905. He also wrote another paper where, "Einstein postulated that light itself consists of localized particles (quanta)." Evidently, November 7th, 1919, the Times newspaper led with the headline, "Revolution in Science– New Theory of the Universe– Newtonian

Ideas Overthrown.” The author of his entry tells us that ten years later Einstein revealed his unequivocal belief in the Divine, by saying to Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein “I believe in Spinoza’s God, who reveals Himself in the lawful harmony of the world, not in a God Who concerns Himself with the fate and the doings of mankind.”

Einstein’s main problem with his discovery was the apparent randomness of the universe, which he could not accept. He needed to believe that “God” or *Great Spirit-Mind* created a predetermined perfect universe, which operated under strict universal laws. Yet, his famous equation  $E=mc^2$  challenged the accepted static nature of reality, making the universe malleable, or subject to change. I have to admit to being perplexed by Einstein’s discovery myself, because I too thought *Great Spirit-Mind* designed our world exactly as it should be, to promote Spiritual Evolution.

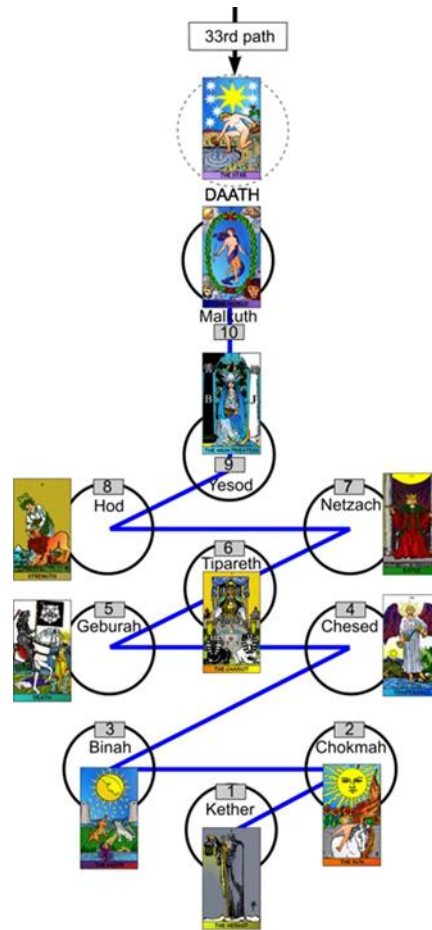
Another thing puzzling me was that Einstein’s equation appeared to make Isaac Newton wrong. This, in itself is confusing, simply because as a member of the “*Orders of the Quest*”, Newton was guided and inspired by the consciousness of Melchizedek and Sophia to bring the Truth to the world. How was it possible that he could miss the malleability of reality so completely?



Contemplating this question, I kept seeing the outer planets, Uranus and Neptune, and the planetoid Pluto, not to mention the fact that they were the higher octaves of the three inner planets Mercury, Venus, and Mars respectively. The discovery of the higher octaves of Mercury and Venus affect the subtler levels of the two senses sight and hearing, enhancing them to clairvoyance, and clairaudience. Still, it is the discovery of the higher octave of Mars, Pluto, which had the most powerful effect on our world. We learn the reason why, through the Tarot card 13 - Death being assigned the planetoid Pluto, always keeping in mind that when the Major Arcana of the Tarot was being constructed, Pluto was not even a concept to astronomers.

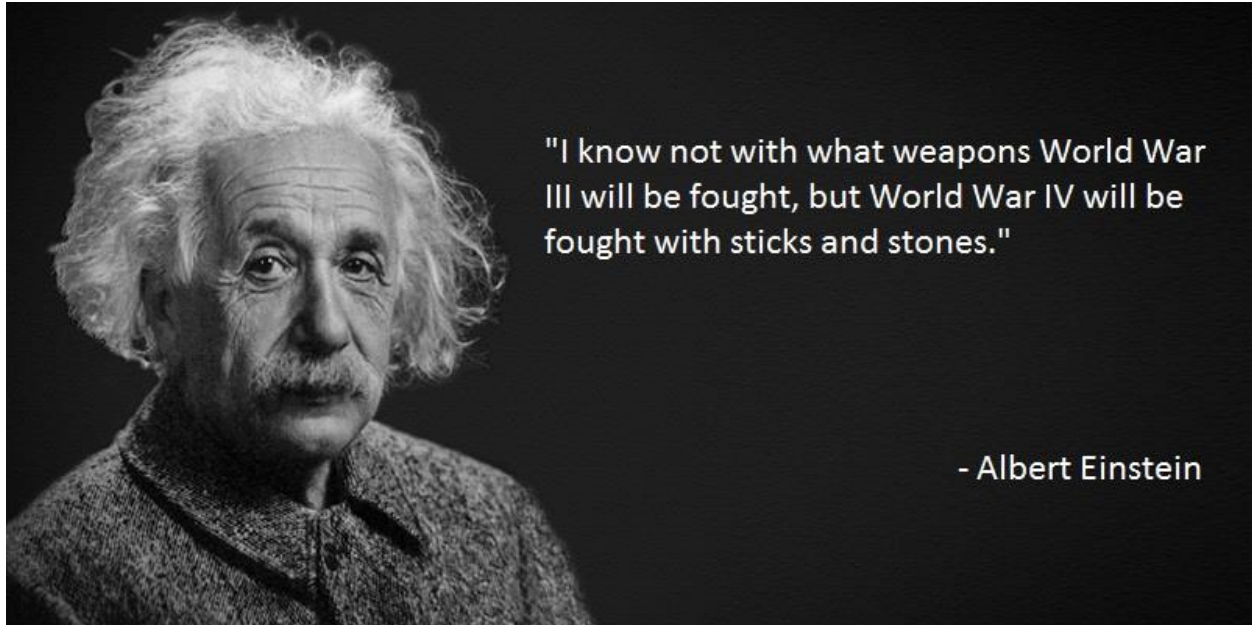
Pluto as the higher octave of Mars carries a valuable secret all by itself. As shown (above) in the spiral diagram, Mars and Pluto represent the base chakra. Death means transformation, in that by transforming the sex-force, we raise it to the mental level. This is signified by the arc inwards to Jupiter, which on both the Tree of Reason and the Tree of Truth is in the mental plane of *Briah*.

Ultimately then, the Death card represents spiritual transformation. With its placement opposite Temperance on the Tree of Truth, we see how the higher octave of Mars, or the sex-force is transmuted for spiritual purposes. Associating Pluto with the transformation of the sex-force, the "*Light*" revealed a valuable truth. Because this force is the same as the Life-force, when this "planetoid's" energy came into play (was discovered) then people could affect our world with their thoughts; hence the injunction to "change the way we think."



THE TREE OF TRUTH

When Isaac Newton published his discovery of Gravity, none of the outer planets had been discovered, consequently, people believed our world was operating under static predetermined laws. However, as Humanity's role is to transform the world, when we reached the highest level of human consciousness, *Root-race 7*, we can fulfill our purpose. From that time, we could transform the world through raising the sex-force (Life-force) from a means to procreate, into a mental force that would change our world. If this is too difficult to grasp, then consider that throughout history the world has changed for the better, predominantly through breakthroughs in medicine and technology, which we discuss next. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Albert Einstein 1879 - 1955

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Albert Einstein was born in Ulm, in the Kingdom of Württemberg in the German Empire, on March 14th, 1879. His parents, secular Ashkenazi Jews, were Hermann Einstein, a salesman and engineer, and Pauline Koch. "In 1880, the family moved to Munich... where Einstein's father and his uncle Jakob founded ... a company that manufactured electrical equipment based on direct current...

"Einstein excelled at physics and mathematics from an early age, and soon acquired the mathematical expertise normally only found in a child several years his senior. He began teaching himself algebra, calculus and Euclidean geometry when he was twelve; he made such rapid progress that he discovered an original proof of the Pythagorean theorem before his thirteenth birthday... His love of algebra and geometry was so great that at twelve, he was already confident that nature could be understood as a 'mathematical structure'...

"At thirteen, when his range of enthusiasms had broadened to include music and philosophy, Einstein was introduced to Kant's Critique of Pure Reason. Kant became his favorite philosopher; according to his tutor, "At the time he was still a child, only thirteen years old, yet Kant's works, incomprehensible to ordinary mortals, seemed to be clear to him..."

"In 1897, at the age of seventeen, he enrolled in the mathematics and physics teaching diploma program at the Swiss federal polytechnic school in Zürich, graduating in 1900. In 1901, he acquired Swiss citizenship, which he kept for the rest of his life. In 1903, he secured a permanent position at the Swiss Patent Office in Bern...

"In 1905, sometimes described as his annus mirabilis (miracle year), Einstein published four groundbreaking papers. These outlined a theory of the photoelectric effect, explained Brownian motion, introduced his special theory of relativity—a theory which addressed the inability of classical mechanics to account satisfactorily for the behavior of the electromagnetic field—and

demonstrated that if the special theory is correct, mass and energy are equivalent to each other. In 1915, he proposed a general theory of relativity that extended his system of mechanics to incorporate gravitation. A cosmological paper that he published the following year laid out the implications of general relativity for the modeling of the structure and evolution of the universe as a whole...

“In 1933, while he was visiting the United States, Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany. Horrified by the Nazi "war of extermination" against his fellow Jews, Einstein decided to remain in the US, and was granted American citizenship in 1940. On the eve of World War II, he endorsed a letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt alerting him to the potential German nuclear weapons program and recommending that the US begin similar research... Einstein became an American citizen in 1940...

“Einstein joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Princeton, where he campaigned for the civil rights of African Americans. He considered racism America's "worst disease", seeing it as "handed down from one generation to the next"...

“In 1946, Einstein visited Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, a historically black college, where he was awarded an honorary degree. Lincoln was the first university in the United States to grant college degrees to African Americans; alumni include Langston Hughes and Thurgood Marshall. Einstein gave a speech about racism in America, adding, ‘I do not intend to be quiet about it.’ A resident of Princeton recalls that Einstein had once paid the college tuition for a black student. Einstein has said, ‘Being a Jew myself, perhaps I can understand and empathize with how black people feel as victims of discrimination.’

“For Einstein, ‘war was a disease ... [and] he called for resistance to war.’ By signing the letter to Roosevelt, some argue he went against his pacifist principles. In 1954, a year before his death, Einstein said to his old friend, Linus Pauling, "I made one great mistake in my life—when I signed the letter to President Roosevelt recommending that atom bombs be made; but there was some justification—the danger that the Germans would make them ..." In 1955, Einstein and ten other intellectuals and scientists, including British philosopher Bertrand Russell, signed a manifesto highlighting the danger of nuclear weapons. In 1960 Einstein was included posthumously as a charter member of the World Academy of Art and Science (WAAS), an organization founded by distinguished scientists and intellectuals who committed themselves to the responsible and ethical advances of science, particularly in light of the development of nuclear weapons.

In a 1999 poll of 130 leading physicists worldwide by the “British journal Physics World, Einstein was ranked the greatest physicist of all time. His intellectual achievements and originality have made the word Einstein broadly synonymous with genius.”

Post April 29th

Although technically, our next innovator inspired by the “Light” should have appeared in the previous "upstepping", I include Louis Pasteur here because this was

when his work became a part of everyone's life. His contribution in the late 19th century forever changed the way we thought of disease, with his discovery of microorganisms. His page on *Encyclopedia Britannica* sums up this remarkable man with:

*French chemist and microbiologist who was one of the most important founders of medical microbiology. Pasteur's contributions to science, technology, and medicine are nearly without precedent. He pioneered the study of molecular asymmetry; discovered that microorganisms cause fermentation and disease; originated the process of pasteurization; saved the beer, wine, and silk industries in France; and developed vaccines against anthrax and rabies.*

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Louis Pasteur was born on December 27th, 1822, to Catholic parents living within a commune in Eastern France. Despite being an “average student” in his early education, Pasteur succeeded in gaining a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics at “the Collège Royal at Besançon in 1842. Surprisingly, though the author adds “but with a mediocre grade in chemistry.”

Nonetheless, Pasteur eventually was given the position of professor of physics for a short time at the “Dijon Lycée”, before being appointed “professor of chemistry at the University of Strasbourg” in 1848. While there, “he met and courted Marie Laurent, daughter of the university's rector” marrying on May 29<sup>th</sup> the following year. Although Marie gave birth to five children, “only two” lived to become adults, as three of them fell victim to typhoid fever.

In the end, Louis Pasteur became a “chemist, pharmacist, and microbiologist renowned for his discoveries of the principles of vaccination, microbial fermentation, and pasteurization, the last of which was named after him. His research in chemistry led to remarkable breakthroughs in the understanding of the causes and preventions of diseases, which laid down the foundations of hygiene, public health and much of modern medicine. Pasteur's works are credited with saving millions of lives through the developments of vaccines for rabies and anthrax.” Today, he is “regarded as one of the founders of modern bacteriology” as well as being recognized as the “father” of bacteriology and microbiology. However, in the latter “microbiology”, he is not alone, because “Robert Koch”, which was later another name used by was also recognized.

Ultimately, Pasteur was responsible for “disproving the doctrine of spontaneous generation. Under the auspices of the French Academy of Sciences, his experiment demonstrated that in sterilized and sealed flasks, nothing ever developed; conversely, in sterilized but open flasks, microorganisms could grow.” This

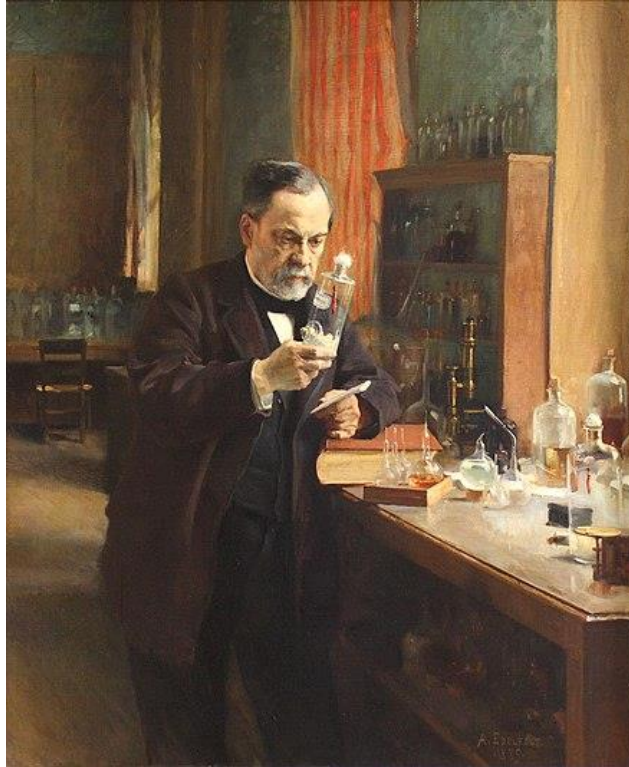
discovery earned him the prestigious “Alhumbert Prize carrying 2,500 francs in 1862.” In addition to the accolades above:

“Pasteur is also regarded as one of the fathers of germ theory of diseases, which was a minor medical concept at the time. His many experiments showed that diseases could be prevented by killing or stopping germs, thereby directly supporting the germ theory and its application in clinical medicine. He is best known to the general public for his invention of the technique of treating milk and wine to stop bacterial contamination, a process now called pasteurization. Pasteur also made significant discoveries in chemistry, most notably on the molecular basis for the asymmetry of certain crystals and racemization. Early in his career, his investigation of sodium ammonium tartrate initiated the field of optical isomerism. This work had a profound effect on structural chemistry, with eventual implications for many areas including medicinal chemistry.

“He was the director of the Pasteur Institute, established in 1887, until his death in 1895, when his body was interred in a vault beneath the institute. Although Pasteur made groundbreaking experiments, his reputation became associated with various controversies. Historical reassessment of his notebook revealed that he practiced deception to overcome his rivals,”

Apparently, there were three not two men recognized as the discoverers of microbiology, as well as Pasteur and Robert Koch, AKA Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, Ferdinand Cohn was also associated with the discovery of microbiology. These three men changed our reality by revealing that diseases are caused by germs. As a result, before Pasteur’s discovery in the late 1800s, the reality was that a bottle of milk could make people very ill. Moreover, most were unaware that many diseases were caused by microscopic organisms, which could often be prevented by improved hygiene. Try thinking of life without electricity, central heating, refrigeration, and sanitation. Notwithstanding the sad fact that millions of people do not have the ability to pay for these modern conveniences, people accept these amenities as the norm today. However, two centuries ago they would have seemed like magic. The amazing progress we have made in those two hundred years is an example of the Human Race changing the world or reality, simply by using our minds. A perfect representative of this, is seen in one of the most important discoveries of the 20th century that literally saved millions of lives. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.





Louis Pasteur 1822 - 1895

Post April 30th

Dear friends, when Alexander Fleming was born in 1881, Uranus, and Neptune were already discovered, thus, when he began contemplating on his inability to save soldiers from fatal infections of their wounds during World War 1, he was accessing the subtler levels of his psyche. The sequence of events that led up to his discovery of Penicillin is documented in his page on *Encyclopedia Britannica*, which relates that:

*Fleming had a genius for technical ingenuity and original observation. His work on wound infection and lysozyme, an antibacterial enzyme found in tears and saliva, guaranteed him a place in the history of bacteriology. But it was his discovery of penicillin in 1928, which started the antibiotic revolution, that sealed his lasting reputation. Fleming was recognized for this achievement in 1945, when he received the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine, along with Australian pathologist Howard Walter Florey and British biochemist Ernst Boris Chain, both of whom isolated and purified penicillin.*

The mention of the Australian pathologist, Howard Walter Florey, and the British biochemist Ernst Boris Chain isolating, and “purifying penicillin” piqued my interest. Moved to check out Fleming’s entry on Wikipedia, I found out that it

demonstrates that he accessed the spiritual forces to transform his world. Moreover, it mentions another contributor to the discovery, Norman Heatley. Curiously, after his “accidental discovery”, Fleming ran into difficulty and abandoned his research. The mission of discovering a means to cure infections was then taken up by several other researchers. It is a testament to Fleming’s selflessness and dedication to the relief of suffering, in his treatment of other scientists, who took up his work. He was gracious and humble in congratulating them on their success, without claiming his role, as his entry portrays. “Fleming was modest about his part in the development of penicillin, describing his fame as the ‘Fleming Myth’ and he praised Florey and Chain for transforming the laboratory curiosity into a practical drug. Fleming was the first to discover the properties of the active substance, giving him the privilege of naming it: penicillin.”

The important lesson here is that Fleming was not driven by the desire to seek fame and glory. This meant that as his motives were selfless, he was able to access the spiritual forces to guide and inspire him. Still, the question that arises here, is why did Fleming not complete the work? Why did it take others to finish it? Seeking answers, I learned that often when great discoveries benefiting Humanity rise to the surface, it takes several consciousnesses to decipher all the information. Hence, it was the brilliant open minds of Howard Florey, Ernest Chain, and Norman Heatley that were needed to compliment the brilliant open mind of Fleming. Just another perfect example of how a few individuals can transform the world with their minds.

Alexander received a knighthood “for his scientific achievements in 1944”, which seems eminently appropriate, because his entry records that “when Fleming learned of Robert D. Coghill and Andrew J. Moyer patenting the method of penicillin production in the United States in 1944, he was furious, and commented: ‘I found penicillin and have given it free for the benefit of humanity. Why should it become a profit-making monopoly of manufacturers in another country?’

Whenever we seek to benefit others, we receive all the help we need. Yet, it is important to remember that no one owns this knowledge, it is universal and belongs to everyone. The author of his entry reports that From 1921 until his death in 1955, Fleming owned a country home named ‘The Dhoon’ in Barton Mills, Suffolk.

Having discussed the “*Light*” shining in the darkness in the first two decades of the 20th century, unfortunately, it is time to discuss the machinations of the “*Shadow*” again. Apart from running havoc in Russia with “his” ruthless tools the Cheka, as I said, the “*Shadow*” was also maneuvering to spiritually corrupt America, using a ploy that appeared to further decency and morality. Unfortunately, this misdirection

led to the creation of an organization that would define organized crime for all time.  
Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Sir Alexander Fleming 1881 - 1955

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Sir Alexander Fleming was born on August 6th, 1881, in Ayrshire, Scotland. He is best known for “discovering the world's first broadly effective antibiotic substance, which he named penicillin...”

“On 24th December 1915, Fleming married a trained nurse, Sarah Marion McElroy of Killala, County Mayo, Ireland. Their only child, Robert Fleming (1924–2015), became a general medical practitioner. After his first wife's death in 1949, Fleming married Amalia Koutsouri-Vourekas, a Greek colleague at St. Mary's, on 9 April 1953; she died in 1986.

“Fleming came from a Presbyterian background, while his first wife Sarah was a (lapsed) Roman Catholic. It is said that he was not particularly religious, and their son Robert was later received into the Anglican church, while still reportedly inheriting his two parents' fairly irreligious disposition.

“In 1999, he was named in Time magazine's list of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th century. In 2002, he was chosen in the BBC's television poll for determining the 100 Greatest Britons, and in 2009, he was also voted third ‘greatest Scot’ in an opinion poll conducted by STV, behind only Robert Burns and William Wallace.