ORIGINS OF THE CABAL - PART 4

The Rothschilds funded the Bolsheviks, the Rockefellers funded the Nazis and Oil was how the Cabal profited from both the Allied and Axis powers during the World Wars.



anon_fa_mous Sep 17





In PART 3 we talked about how the Kabbalah created a godless society and how that influenced the Bolsheviks, Nazis and modern science. In this thread we will talk about how the cabal profited off of WWI and WWII by supplying opposing sides with oil. The world wars were never about Axis and Allied Powers but about a profiteering scheme that the bankers and cabal set up from the beginning.

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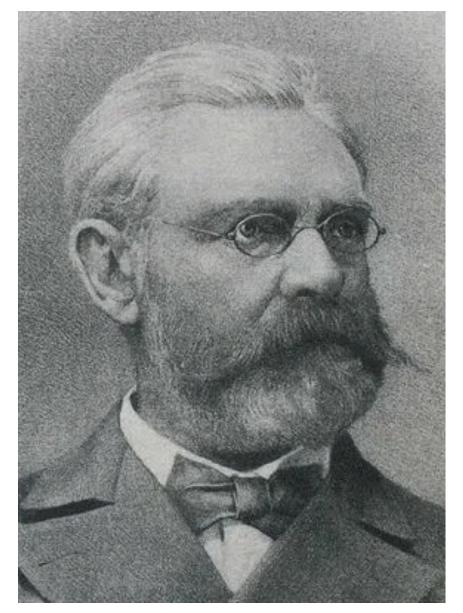
Rothschilds used the Bolsheviks for Russian Oil

Alphonse Rothschild was a French banker but was one of the main reasons for WWI starting. Baku is where most of the oil came from during WWI and WWII and this Rothschild owned and operated the oil fields surrounding the city with the help from the Bolsheviks. He initiated the Bolsheviks to destroy the competitor oil companies during the 1905 revolution so he could control the oil industry during the world wars.



Alphonse Rothschild

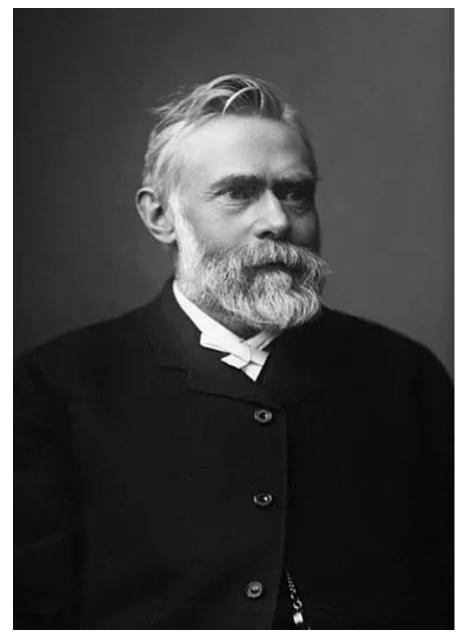
The push to globalize the oil industry is one of the main reasons for the start of WWI. The Nobel brothers and the Rothschilds of France wanted to own the oil industry and there was only one place to do that; the Russian land near the Caspian and Black Sea. Between 1898 and 1901, Baku produced more oil than the US and by 1901, half of the world's oil was produced from 1900 wells, located within 6 square miles.



Robert Nobel

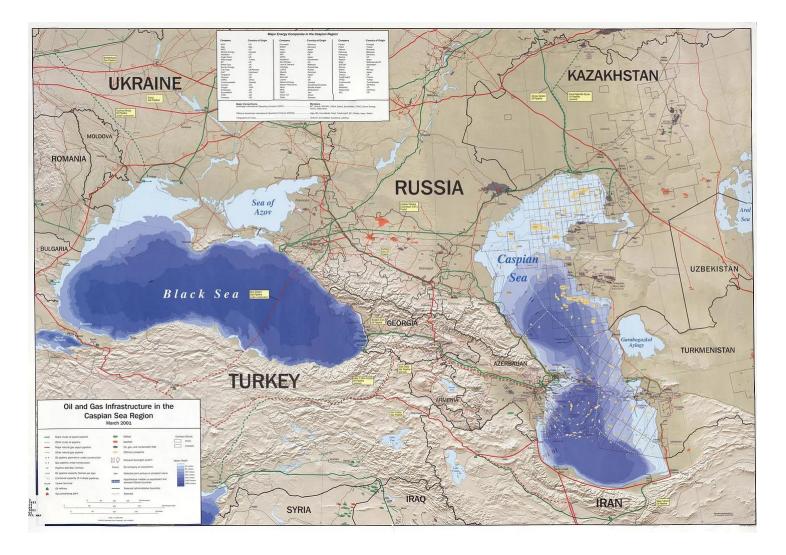
The Nobel brothers, Robert Nobel and Ludvig Nobel, were responsible for the oil fields, while

the Rothschild brothers were responsible for transportation / exportation of the oil by railroad and oil tankers. The Rothschild financed the railroads and established extensive storage facilities through their company 'The Black Sea Petroleum Company' (BNITO).



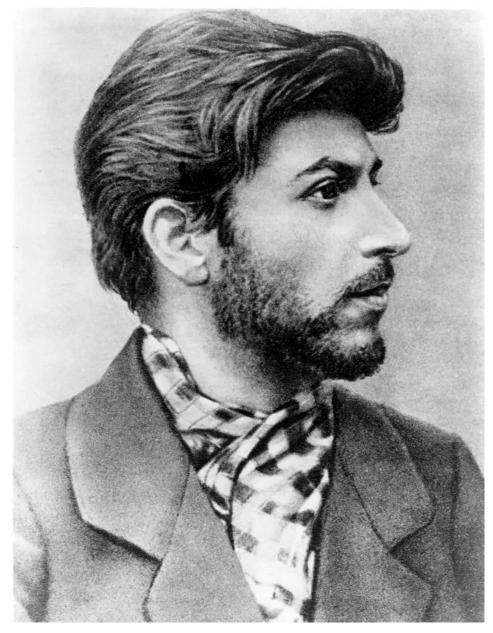
Ludvig Nobel

The delivery of oil products to these regions was carried out by the Mazut trade and transport company, also established by Alphonse Rothschild, in 1898. Subsequently, Mazut became one of the largest oil export associations, possessing 13 tankers in the Caspian Sea alone.



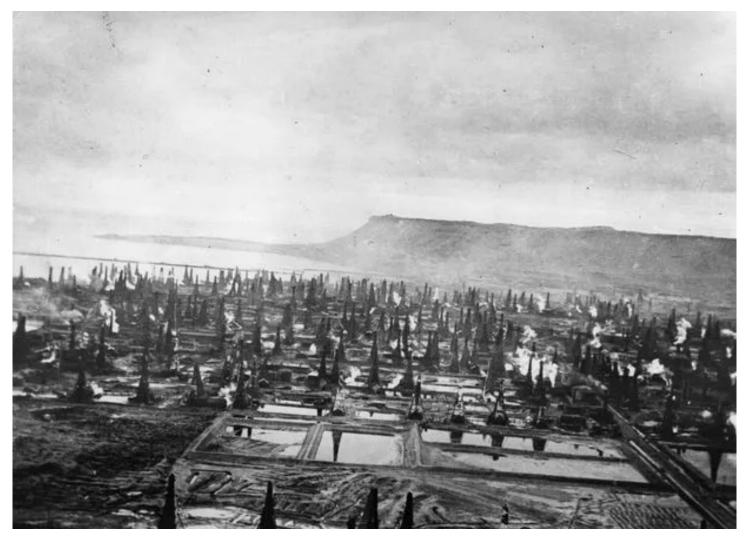
Joseph Stalin has his roots in Baku as well, where he began as a Rothschild agent with the

Bolsheviks. In 1901, he was elected to the Tiflis Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP), which would ended up merging with the Bolsheviks in 1903. Before moving to Baku, Stalin worked at a Rothschild refinery storehouse in the port city of Batumi and eventually set up a Bolshevik stronghold in the Chiatura.



Young Joseph Stalin

In 1903, a cartel agreement was conducted between the Nobel brothers and the Mazut association where Emmanuel Nobel (son of Ludwig Nobel) and Alphonse Rothschild joined forces in exporting Russian kerosene to foreign markets. Already by the end of 1901, the Rothschild / Nobel cartel transported 43% of fuel oil, 57% of kerosene and 67% of the technical oils extracted from Baku oil.



Baku Oil Fields

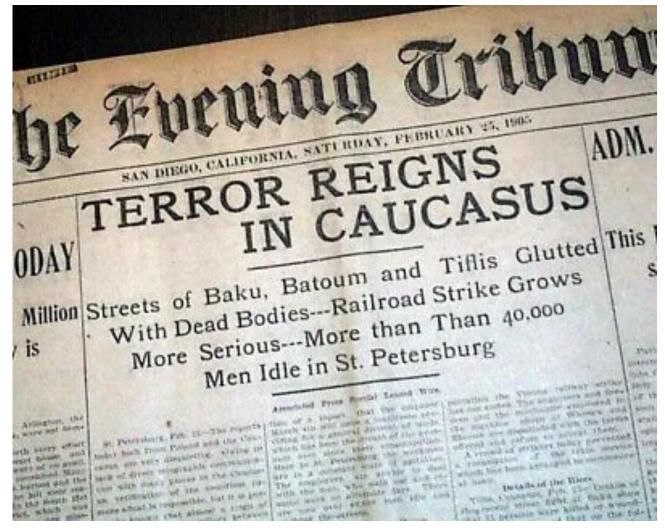
Alphonse Rothschild's financing of the Transcaucasian Railway, which connected Baku to the Black Sea and facilitated increased exports of Russian oil, only helped cement their welcomed involvement in the country. Unlike the Nobels though, the Rothschilds had unrivaled financial resources too. In line with its commercial strategy, their company lent two million rubles to smaller firms in need of tank-wagons.



5 bonds of the Transcaucasian Railway-Company, issued 23. April 1882

The Bolsheviks, who are known as the perpetrators for both WWI and WWII, came onto the

scene in the 1905 Russian Revolution. I discuss in detail their origins in PART 3. The pre-cursor to the Revolution occurred in Baku in 1903, the same year the Rothschilds and Nobel brothers partnered up. In 1905, they targeted the Russian Railroad Industry, the Kirov Plant being one of many, and the oil fields, near the Caspian and Black Sea, during the Armenian-Tatar massacres. The Bolsheviks targeted the Rothschild / Nobel competitors so they could eventually own the whole land and transportation networks for themselves.



Armenian-Tatar Massacres

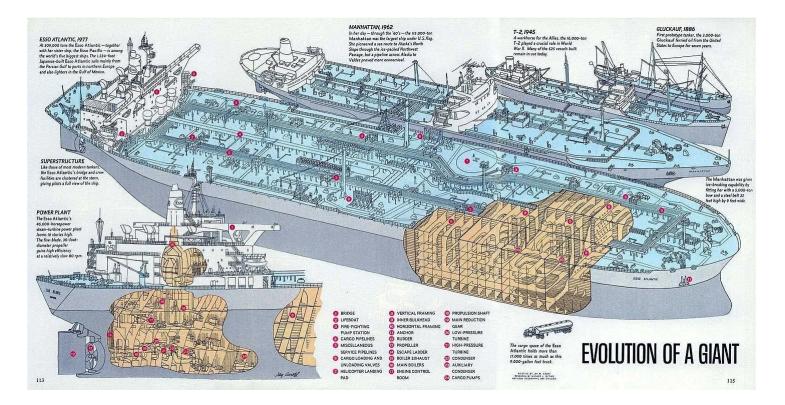
During the Revolution of 1905, Stalin formed a Bolshevik Battle Squad, which he used to disarm police and troops, raided government arsenals and raised funds through protection rackets on large businesses and mines. They launched attacks on the government's Cossack troops and the pro-Tsarist / pro-Christian Black Hundreds, coordinating some of their operations with the

Menshevik militia.

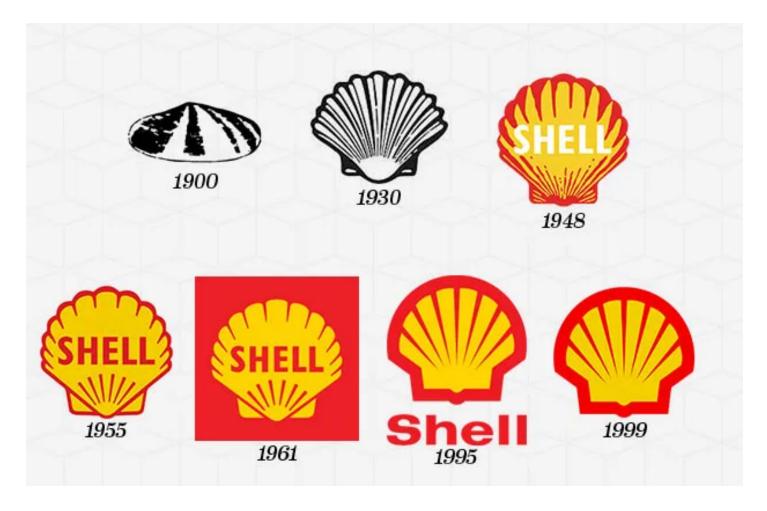


Black Hundreds Flag

By the end of 1907, the Rothschild / Nobel cartel accounted for 75% of kerosene sales in the domestic markets of the Russian Empire. Under Emanuel Nobel and Edmond Rothschild, in 1909 the cartel accounted for 90% of the gross sales of all oils produced in Baku, with all the other companies making up the remaining 10%. This proves that the Armenian-Tatar massacres in Baku only improved the Nobel and Rothschild brothers.



The Rothschild / Nobel Cartel would become the Anglo-Dutch firm Royal Dutch Shell in 1912, likely because of the diplomatic tension in the air on the eve of WWI. As a result of this sale, the banking family was not directly affected by the nationalization of the oil industry by the communists following the Russian Revolution in 1917.



By 1918, the Bolsheviks had overthrown the Tsars of Russia and had begun Communist Russia (Soviet Union). During WWI, Shell was the main supplier of fuel to the British Expeditionary Force. It was also the sole supplier of aviation fuel and supplied 80% of the British Army's TNT. It also volunteered all of its shipping to the British Admiralty.



Tsar Nicholas during February Russia Revolution in 1917

WWI and the Greed for Oil

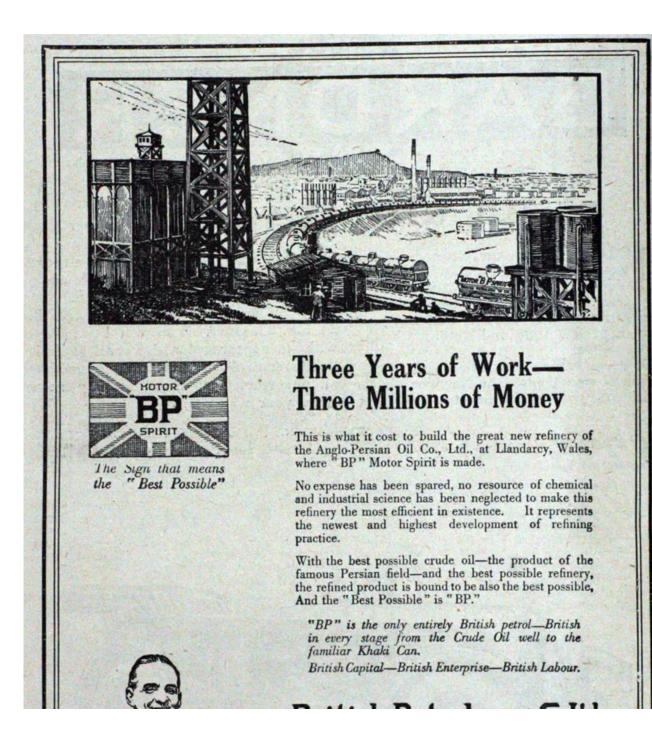
At the start of WWI, the world had an oil glut since there were few practical uses for it beyond kerosene for lighting. When the war was over, the developed world had little doubt that a

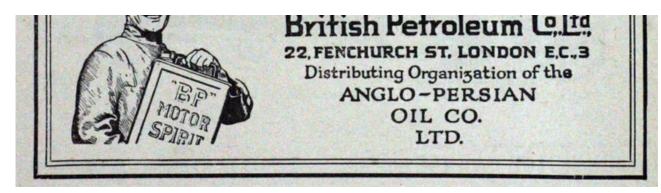
nation's future standing in the world was predicated on access to oil. "The Great War" introduced a 19th-century world to modern ideas and technologies, many of which required inexpensive crude.



In fact, a young Winston Churchill, appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in 1911, was

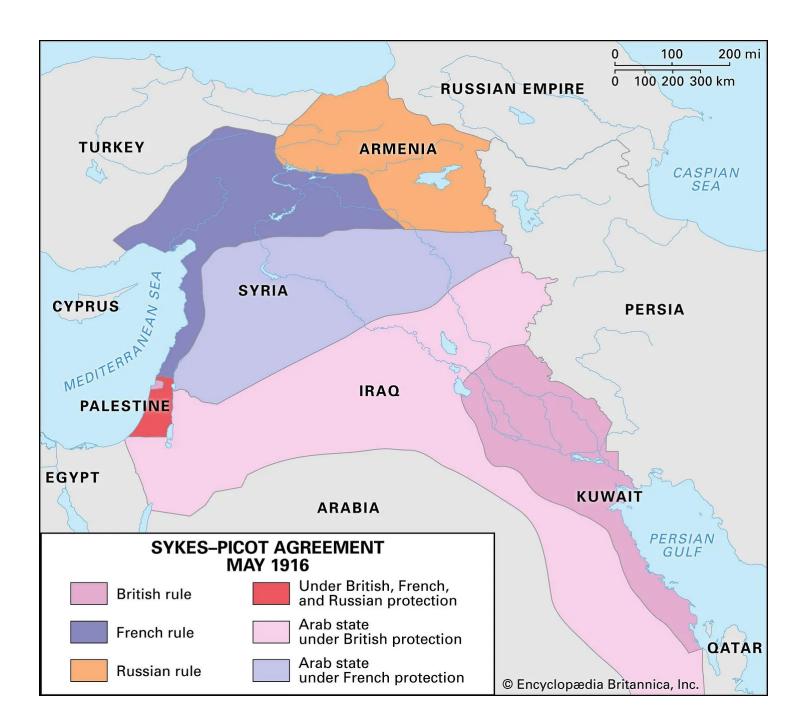
instrumental in creating the modern petroleum political military-industrial complex. His 1914 pre-war governmental acquisition of 51% of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (BP) fed the new Royal Navy destroyers and dreadnoughts. The future prime-minister had successfully orchestrated and cemented the enduring strategic marriage between oil, national security and global economic power. Navies, and merchant fleets switched from coal to oil fuel as oil-fired ships offered numerous and substantial advantages.





During and after WWI, there was a dramatic change in energy production, shifting heavily away from wood and hydro power and toward fossil fuels – coal and petroleum. And in comparison to coal, when utilized in vehicles and ships, petroleum brought flexibility as it could be transported with ease and used in different types of vehicles. That in itself represented a new type of weapon and a basic strategic advantage. Within a few decades of this energy transition, petroleum's acquisition took on the spirit of an international arms race. Here is a video explaining WWI in the Baku region:

The Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916 divided up the Ottoman Empire into French and British spheres of influence. During the League of Nation mandates at the Paris Peace Conference, oil was the core issue in establishing the borders of the modern Middle East. The 1917 Balfour Declaration established a Jewish homeland and Zionist state in Palestine/Israel, opposite of the prearranged borders of the Arab nations. The legacy of these decisions continue to haunt the Middle East and the global political order to this day.



The 1919 Treaty of Versailles redrew the map of the world, most notably Eastern Europe, the Balkans, Africa and the Middle East, and fostered the environment for future war.

"The First World War changed everything; without it, there would have been no Russian Revolution, no Third Reich, almost certainly no Jewish State." (Geoffrey Wheatcroft)



Treaty of Versailles

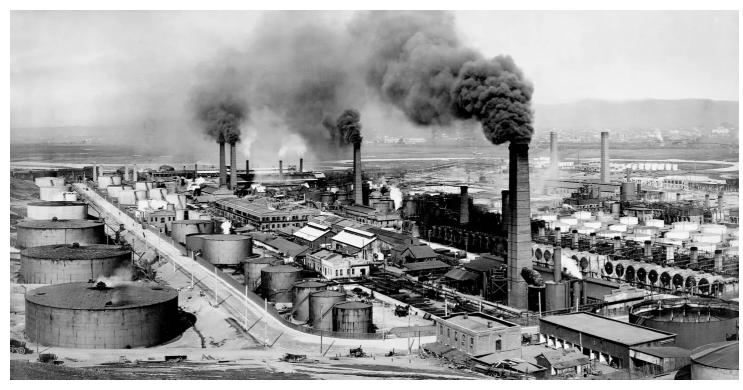
Without the conflict, oil would have waited years to take its preeminent place on the mantle of the geo-political-military game. Oil, and the quest to control it, was in part responsible for the failed peace, which created the breeding ground for future hostilities. Oil imperialism was conceived during the WWI, ushering in a new framework for war and aggression.

The oil fronts in the Middle East and the Caucasus were "a veritable tower of Babel, an unprecedented conflict between international armies." (*Eugene Rogan*, 2015).





Even more significant, the international corporations that harvested oil throughout the world acquired a level of significance unknown to other industries, earning the encompassing name "Big Oil." By the 1920s, Big Oil's product – useless just decades prior – had become the lifeblood of national security to the U.S. and Great Britain. And from the start of this transition, the massive reserves held in the U.S. marked a strategic advantage with the potential to last generations.



Standard Oil

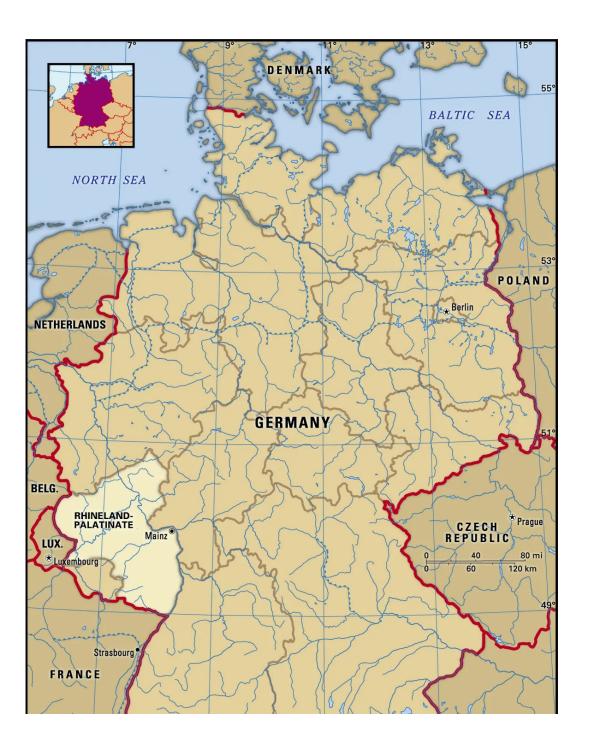
The First World War created an imperial Anglo-American oil cartel known as the Seven Sisters—all majority-owned by either Britain and/or the United States. Prior to the 1973 OPEC Oil Crisis, the Seven Sisters controlled 85% of the world's petroleum. 4 of these companies were daughter corporations of John D. Rockefeller's original Standard Oil monopoly.

Rockefeller Family History

The Rockefeller family comes from Rhineland, Germany and moved to Albany, New York in the middle of the 1700's. What is very interesting about this is that Rhineland, Germany includes the

city of Worms, which was the heart of the kabbalists during the same time period. Here is some information about Worms from PART 2:

'The Free Imperial City of Worms, located one hour away from Frankfurt (home of the Rothschilds), was a center of medieval Ashkenazic Judaism. The Jewish community was established there in the late 10th century, and Worms's first synagogue was erected in 1034'.





Godfrey Lewis Rockefeller, grandfather of John D. Rockefeller, was part of the first generation of Rockefellers who lived in America. The wife of Godfrey, Lucy Avery, and her ancestors moved to Salem, Massachusetts in 1630, 60 years before the Salem Witch Trials. So the Rockefeller family roots come from two evil places that are across the Atlantic Ocean from each other. The Rockefeller family has always been known as a ruthless and evil family.



Salem Witch Trials

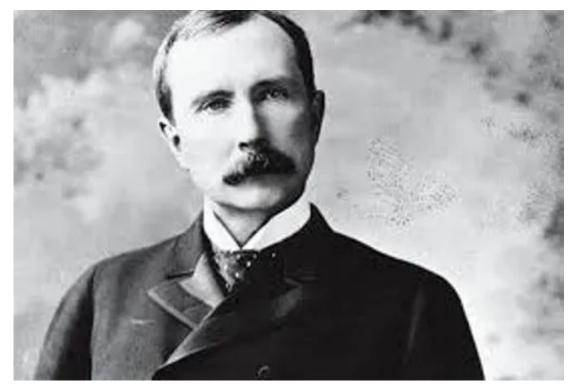
The son of Godfrey, William Rockefeller, was a traveling salesman that sold elixirs and was known as 'Devil Bill' to the locals. His was known to live a life without morals and being involved with schemes. He was also indicted for raping Ann Vanderbeak, a worker at the

Rockefeller household, at gunpoint.



William Rockefeller

Self-described as the "most ruthless American," John D. Rockefeller made his first fortune as a war-profiteer, selling liquor to Federal troops during the Civil War. With this capital, he entered and soon cornered America's new petroleum industry. By 1870, Rockefeller's *Standard Oil of New Jersey* controlled nearly all aspects of the oil industry, from production to shipping to marketing. Financially backed by the Rothschild family of Europe, J.D. Rockefeller became America's first billionaire and the world's richest man.



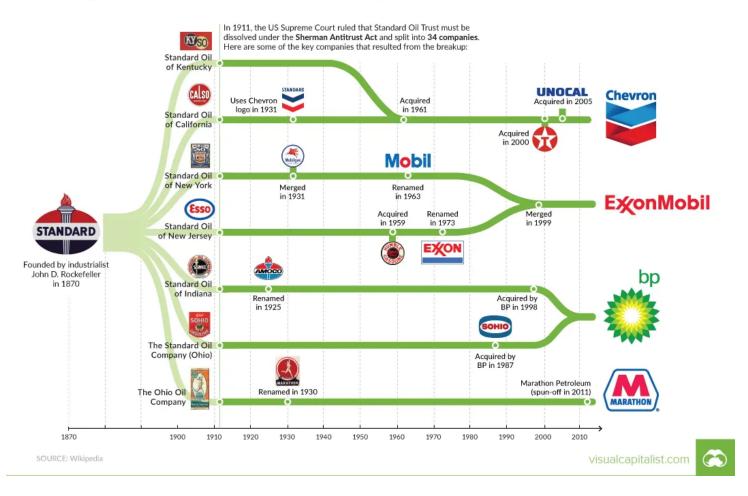
John D. Rockefeller

In 1911, when Congress tried to limit monopoly cartels such as *Standard Oil* by passing the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Rockefeller and the other "robber barons" simply broke up their corporations into smaller companies, while retaining ownership of them all and increasing their wealth.

Chart of the Week

THE EVOLUTION OF STANDARD OIL

Following the remnants of John D. Rockefeller's oil juggernaut



The last 40 years of John D. Rockefeller's life were devoted to establishing a series of non-profit foundations dedicated to directing the future of American society through shaping education, religion, politics, intelligence, medicine, and many other fields. These ostensibly "charitable"

activities were actually designed to help usher in an occult, one-world government/New World

Order.



The Secret Pacts before WWII

With the success of oil becoming the main energy source of the world during and after WWI, the cabal wondered what the riches would be like if they actually prepared prior to a world war. So they had secret meetings prior to WWII that would ensure total world domination and ungodly amounts of money.

The Pact Between Shell, Standard and Anglo-Persian Oil Companies

A Dutchman, American and Englishman had an appointment in the heart of the highlands in Scotland on August 28, 1928 in Meharry Castle.

The Dutchman, Henri Deterding who was known as the Napolean of Oil, was the representative for the Rothschild's Royal Dutch Shell.



Henri Deterding

The American was Walter C. Teagle, who represented the Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company.



Walter C. Teagle

The Englishman, John Cadman, was the Director of the Ango-Persian Oil Company.



John Cadman

Royal Dutch Shell, Standard Oil and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are known today as Shell, Exxon and BP, the biggest oil companies in the world. Back at Meharry Castle, the secret meeting began when Henri Deterding announced it was time to exploit and make the greatest profit possible with the world's oil. Production zones, transport costs, sale prices and everything else were agreed and shared. The agreement was reached and a secret pact was sealed with no signatures. The great oil cartel prepared to dominate the world. The countries were kept in the dark as were the governments and the producing countries. The details of this meeting weren't leaked out until 1950.

More companies joined in on this secret pact with Shell, Exxon and BP. They were Mobil, Texaco, Gulf and Chevron and they would be known as the Seven Sisters.



The Pact Between Hitler and Stalin

Adolf Hitler got all the oil he needed for WWII from Joseph Stalin and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. This pact was a non-aggression pact between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union that enabled those two powers to partition Poland between them. The pact was signed in Moscow on 23 August 1939 by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov.



Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact

A few months later a commercial agreement was established between the two nations, which saw the exchange of vast amounts of food and oil. The Nazi invasions in the beginning of WWII in Belgium and Holland were all running on Communist supplied oil from Baku. In exchange for German money and equipment, Stalin gave Hitler all the oil he needed to fight his war.



US Corporations financed Hitler's elections in 1933

Prior to the 1933 German elections, Hitler had help from many German and American Corporations to fund his road to become chancellor. The largest contributor to the fund was I.G. Farben, which committed itself for 80% (or 500,000 marks) of the total. Director A. Steinke, of BUBIAG, an I.G. Farben subsidiary, personally contributed another 200,000 marks. In brief, 45% of the funds for the 1933 election came from I.G. Farben. If we look at the directors of American I.G. Farben — the U.S. subsidiary of I.G. Farben — we get close to the roots of Wall Street involvement with Hitler.



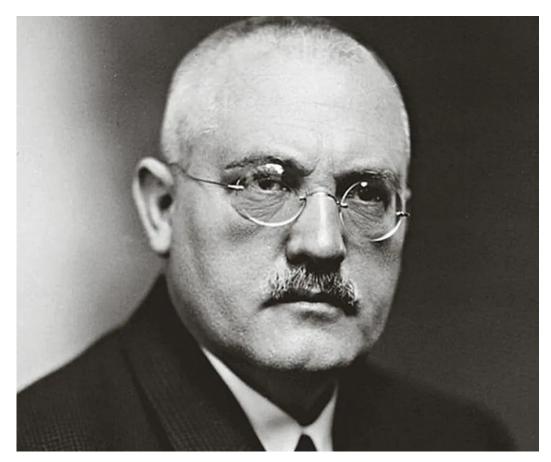
1933 Election

The board of Americans for I.G. Farben at this time contained some of the most prestigious names among American industrialists: Edsel B. Ford of the Ford Motor Company, C.E. Mitchell of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Walter Teagle, director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Georgia Warm Springs Foundation.



Edsel B. Ford

Paul M. Warburg, first director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and chairman of the Bank of Manhattan, was a Farben director and in Germany his brother Max Warburg was also a director of I.G, Farben. H. A. Metz of I.G. Farben was also a director of the Warburg's Bank of Manhattan. Finally, Carl Bosch of American I.G. Farben was also a director of Ford Motor Company A-G in Germany.



Carl Bosch

Three board members of American I.G. Farben were found guilty at the Nuremburg War Crimes Trials: Max Ilgner, F. Ter Meer, and Hermann Schmitz. As we have noted, the American board members — Edsel Ford, C. E. Mitchell, Walter Teagle, and Paul Warburg — were not placed on trial at Nuremburg, and so far as the records are concerned, it appears that they were not even questioned about their knowledge of the 1933 Hitler fund.



Nuremburg Trials

US Corportations Secretely Funded the Nazis

Standard Oil's chairman Walter C. Teagle was great friends with Hermann Schmitz of I.G. Farben. Both were also close friends with Sir Henri Deterding of Royal Dutch Shell. All were active supporters of the German Nazis. Teagle was also a director of the American wing of the giant German chemical firm I.G. Farben, a position he shared with Henry Ford's son Edsel Ford. Both Standard Oil and I.G. Farben heaviliy invested in each other. 11 Standard Oil's role in fuelling the Nazi War machine was considerable. Standard Oil in New Jersey owned a healthy 94% of Standard Oil's German subsidiary, Deutsche-Amerikanische Petroleum A.G. Its board of directors read like a who's who of the Third Reich.



I.G. Farben Headquarters

In August 1934, American oil giant Standard Oil purchased 730,000 acres of land in Germany and

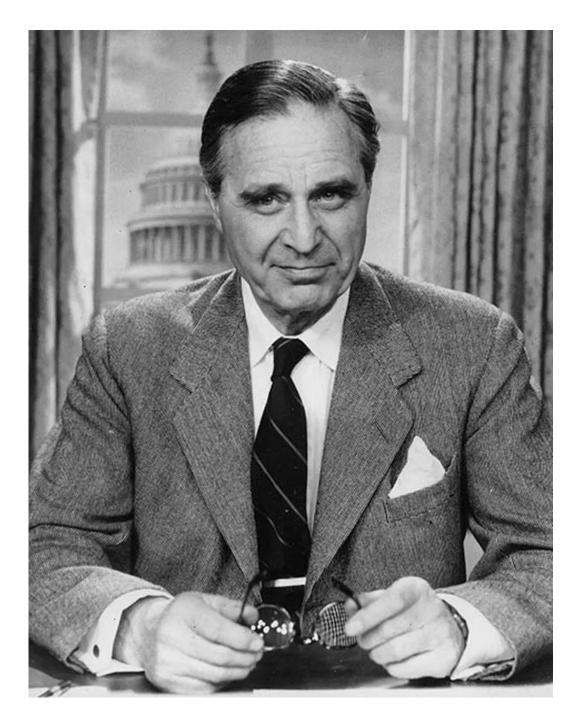
built large oil refineries that supplied the Nazis with oil. At the same time, the United States secretly provided Germany with the most modern equipment for airplane factories, which would soon produce German aircraft. Germany received a large number of patents from American firms Pratt and Whitney, Douglas, and the Bendix Corporation, and the "Junker-87" dive-bomber was built using purely American technology. By 1941, when the second world war was in full-swing, American investment in the German economy totaled \$475 million, Standard Oil invested \$120 million alone, General Motors — \$35 million, ITT — \$30 million, and Ford — \$17.5 million.



Junker-87

Bush Family Ties to the Nazis and Rockefellers

President George W. Bush's grandfather, Prescott Bush, was a director of a bank seized by the federal government because of its ties to a German industrialist who helped bankroll Adolf Hitler's rise to power.



Prescott Bush

Prescott Bush was one of seven directors of Union Banking Corp., a New York investment bank owned by a bank controlled by the Thyssen family, according to recently declassified National Archives documents reviewed by The Associated Press. Fritz Thyssen was an early financial supporter of Hitler. Thyssen believed Hitler's Nazi party was preferable to communism.



Fritz Thyssen

The Father of Prescott Bush was Samuel Bush (1863 - 1948). In 1901, Bush returned to Columbus to be general manager of Buckeye Steel Castings Company, which manufactured railway parts. The company was run by Frank Rockefeller, the brother of oil magnate John D. Rockefeller, and among its clients were the railroads controlled by E. H. Harriman. The Bush and Harriman families would be closely associated until the end of World War II. In 1908, Rockefeller retired and Bush became president of Buckeye, a position he would hold until 1927, becoming one of the top industrialists of his generation.

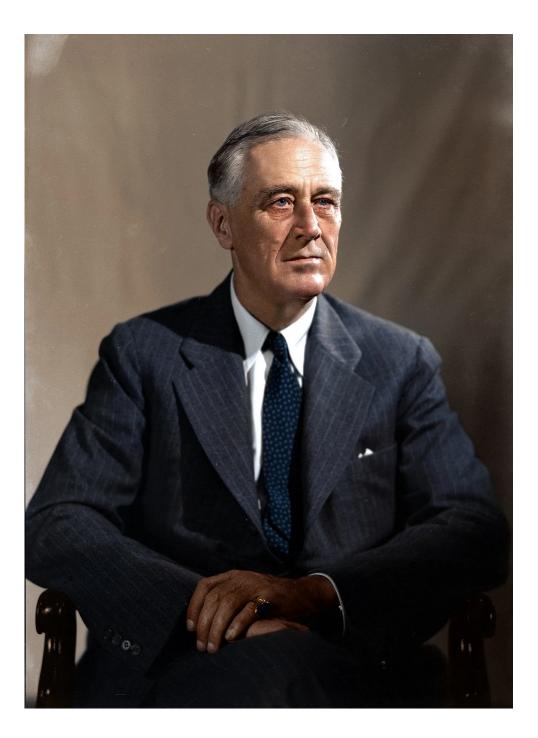


Frank Rocketeller

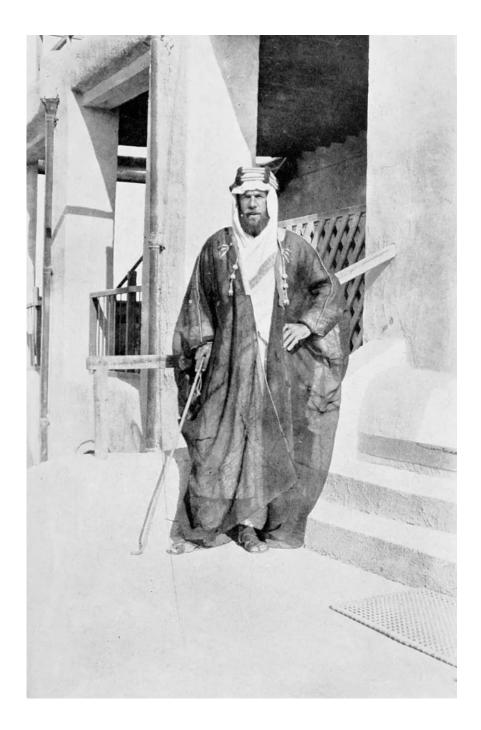
Post WWII

The Formation of the Middle East Oil Empire

Franklin D. Roosevelt, on his way back from the Yalta Conference on February 14th, 1945, anchored his ship, the USS Quincy, near the Suez Canal. He had a meeting with the King of Arabia, Ibn Saud where nothing would be signed but reconvened an agreement made in 1936. This had to do with opening the doors of the kingdom of Arabia to American oil companies. In exchange for the oil the King demanded protection for his country and gold, a great deal of gold.



The kingdom's fortune was sealed by an English adventurer, Harry St John Philby, a spy, explorer and writer who would had been entrusted along with Colonel Lawrence with organizing the Arab revolt. Having converted to Islam, Philby sided with Ibn Saud against his own country and participated in the creation of the kingdom of Arabia.



Harry St. John Philiby

In 1936, on the advice of Philby, Ibn Saud sold the kingdom's oil rights to the Americans. Aramco was founded, a consortium combining Exxon, Chevron, Mobile and Texaco.

The Social Engineering of the Rockefellers

The enormous scope and diversity of projects the Rockefellers have funded over the years suggests they have been and still are involved in the "social engineering" of American society. In combination, these programs have created a kind of matrix or control-grid that has molded the thoughts, behavior, and lives of the American people. This matrix/control grid extends in some very interesting and unexpected directions. Here are just some of the programs and activities that the Rockefellers have supported:

1) In the 1920's, Rockefellers provided financial backing for Margaret Sanger's Planned Parenthood movement and helped establish the first family planning clinics. Rockefellers funded eugenics "research" in the 1930's at Galton Laboratory at University College in London and Cornell Medical School in New York. Rockefellers founded and funded the "racial hygiene" think tank, Eugenics Records Office, which advocated mass-sterilization and gave "intellectual legitimacy" to Hitler's Nazi race laws. Spingola (2010) notes:

"The Bush family joined John D. Rockefeller and the British Royal Family in sponsoring the eugenics initiatives that gave rise to Hitler's racial hygiene programs."



Margaret Sanger

2) Founding, funding, and endowing the University of Chicago (1892), the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1901), the General Education Board (1902), and the Rockefeller Foundation (1913). The latter has granted over \$2 billion to thousands of organizations worldwide and has assisted in the training over 13,000 Rockefeller Foundation Fellows.



1 Comment

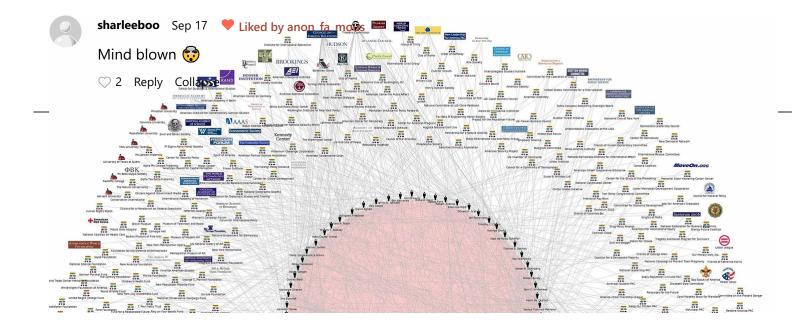
3) Funding and/or founding of The Council on Foreign Relations (1921), the Trilateral

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