

FORUM POSTS FOR JUNE 2024

Post June 1st

Dear friends, regarding the Korean War I found the local histories web site that summarized North Korea's history for me. Apparently, there is evidence of people from 4,000 B.C.E., and although initially Korean civilization was tribal, following other civilizations, it later developed into kingdoms. The author seems to think that the proximity to the much older Chinese empire, meant that all three Korean "kingdoms were heavily influenced by Chinese civilization." Like other Eastern cultures of the time "Korean society was strictly hierarchical", with society being "divided into ranks." After Gautama Buddha's enlightenment in 500 B.C.E., it took nearly a century for Buddhism to reach Korea. Therefore, it was not until in the 4th century C.E. that Buddhist temples were built there. Jumping forward to the 18th century, according to the website we find that Christianity has been introduced through Jesuit Priest missionaries that Koreans met while visiting China.

Japan had been invading Korea since 1592 and the Koreans eventually developed an uneasy truce with the Japanese. In 1876 Japanese merchants "forced the Koreans to sign a treaty of trade and friendship." Although it asserted that both Japan and Korea were "independent nations", from that time, "Japan had increasing power and influence over the Koreans." At the end of the 1800s, Korea signed trade treaties with America, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and France. Nonetheless, the Koreans mostly dealt with the Japanese and Chinese. Following a rebellion in 1882 when the Japanese legation was razed to the ground and its military adviser killed, Japanese compelled Korea to not only "pay compensation" to Japan, but also negotiate a "new treaty" with them. This treaty, known as the Treaty of Jemulpo, "increased Japanese influence." To make matters worse, the Chinese took advantage of the rebellion to "station their troops on Korean territory."

When the two powers of Japan and China went to war, which Japan won, afterwards the victors installed a regent to rule Korea. Forming a "Deliberative Council" the Japanese enacted reforms, which resulted in most of Korean "tradition" being "swept away." However, from the energetic and spiritual standpoint, some of these reforms were beneficial. For example, the reforms eliminated the "old rigid division of Korean society into classes." Moreover, "A new curriculum was introduced for schools with modern subjects." For me the most significant reforms were the eradication of Slavery, and child marriage. According to the author, "The first

modern textile mill in Korea was built in 1897 and the first railway from Seoul to Incheon in 1901.” Even so, the author points out that “Korea remained an overwhelmingly agricultural nation.” Later, in 1910 the Japanese “turned Korea into a colony to supply Japan with food.” Nevertheless, he or she remarks that Japan “also built bridges, railways and roads”, as well as “many factories in Korea.”

Alternatively, when the Korean people peacefully demonstrated in 1919 for their independence, Japan “responded by arresting and executing thousands of people.” Things only got worse between Japan and their Korean subjects, when during “the 1930s the Japanese tried to assimilate the Koreans by persuading them to adopt Japanese names.” The final nail in the coffin occurred in 1938, when Japan ordered all education be conducted in Japanese, and banned the Korean language from all schools. Apart from education, Emperor Hirohito “attempted” to interfere with the Koreans on the spiritual level, by trying to “persuade” them to accept Shintoism. I say attempted, because the author tells us that the emperor’s attempt did not achieve “much success.” We see why the “*Shadow*” targeted Korea after WWII when the author explains how Korea became divided:

Even before (WWII) ended, Russia and the USA had agreed that after the war Korea would be divided into two zones, Russian and American. In August 1945 Russian troops entered the north. In September, after the Japanese surrender, American troops landed in the south. Korea was divided in two along an imaginary line, the 38th parallel. It was originally intended that the two zones would eventually be united into one... After Russian troops occupied the north a communist government was installed. Kim Il Sung was made ruler. Like many dictators he created a 'cult of personality' by erecting statues of himself everywhere. Schoolchildren were taught to see him as the fount of all wisdom... Religious belief was outlawed, and the people strictly controlled. Today North Korea is the last Stalinist regime in the world. With a great deal of Russian aid North Korea was transformed from a poor agricultural country into an industrial one... North Korea was harmed by the collapse of the Soviet Union. Kim Il Sung died in 1994 but was succeeded by his son Kim Jong-Il. In effect the Communists have created a new dynasty. Kim Jong-Il who died in 2011 was followed by his son Kim Jong Un...

In this artificially created country, we are literally looking at a nation set up by the “*Shadow*.” There is very little spirituality within its borders since this is a case of “absolute power corrupting absolutely.” Unless the leaders were extremely grounded in their humanity, this kind of worship is lethal to a person’s spirit. Tragically, until the shift in the mass consciousness or Kim Jong-un’s awakening, we will have to wait. Even so, the fact that 16% “practice shamanism” and another 4.5% call themselves Buddhists means that there is hope for the North Koreans future, which perhaps we saw a glimpse of in the recent Winter Olympics.

Returning to 1950 America, Truman's actions concerning the Korean War proved a death knell to any hope of a third (officially a second) term, and he lost the election to Dwight D Eisenhower. On the whole, I would not view Truman as a willing tool of the "*Shadow*", despite the president's decision to bomb Japan. His actions, like Emperor Hirohito, were ambiguous and I think that Truman's questionable acts are more reflective of someone under the influence of their ego and counterfeit-spirit/pain-body, rather than the "*Shadow*." Regardless, Truman was defeated because the People were afraid of the Soviet Union and wanted a strong president. The question is, how did the world get to this state again with a former ally so soon after defeating such a threat as Adolph Hitler? Energetically, the answer is of course, the presence of the "*prince of this world*" in the mass consciousness, but historians do not consider energy and consciousness in reviewing causes. Instead, they explain the switch from allies to enemies through the race for nuclear supremacy.

By the end of WWII, the race to develop a nuclear fission bomb was well under way, and with the discovery of Plutonium and the means to enrich Uranium it was simply a matter of time. As I mentioned earlier, history has shown it was Robert Oppenheimer and his team that succeeded in detonating the first atomic bomb. However, I believe the scientists working on the Manhattan Project did so in the belief it would be developed as a deterrent from any nation using nuclear weapons, never dreaming it would be used on civilians. The fact that America was first to detonate a nuclear bomb implied that the "*Light*" was in favor of the Manhattan Project, and that assessment would be a correct one. Of course, it would have been disastrous if Stalin got there first, confirmed by the entry for the Manhattan Project, which related that while Oppenheimer and his team were ensconced in Los Alamos, Stalin was already moving to develop nuclear weapons. Apparently, as early as September 1941, Igor Kurchatov was in the same position as Oppenheimer. According to the entry, he was helped through "secondhand knowledge" passed on from spies in allied nations, "including at least two on the scientific team at Los Alamos, Klaus Fuchs and Theodore Hall, unknown to each other."

Until the successful test by Oppenheimer, no one knew just how powerful nuclear weapons were. Also unknown was the bomb's immediate effect on people or the long-term effects of its aftermath. Consequently, there was a good argument that using the bomb strategically on the "enemy" could be useful, as it would provide invaluable data on the effects of nuclear detonation on human beings. The situation was tailor made for the "*Shadow*" to influence well-meaning people. This was made easier with "his" individuated part, the "*prince of this world*", being in the mass consciousness after Hitler's suicide. It is important to emphasize that none of the decision makers in bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki were agents of the "*Shadow*",

all of them were victims. Initially, this theory seemed a little farfetched, until it was enforced after I read about the actual bombs used.

The entry for the Trinity nuclear test in New Mexico describes the type of bombs dropped on Japan in August 1945. Evidently, after the success with the “Trinity test, two bombs were prepared for use against Japan during World War II.” Interestingly, they were not identical as one code-named “Little Boy” used uranium and the other code-named “Fat Man” used plutonium. The entry explains that uranium was used on Hiroshima and plutonium on Nagasaki. Candidly, the author relates that “uranium-235” was a relatively unknown entity and was essentially “an untested design”, as Oppenheimer only had “enough uranium-235 for one bomb.” On the other hand, “Fat Man” had been “tested at Trinity.” These two bombs were collectively responsible for the deaths of “148,000 people immediately and many more over time. By 1950, the death toll was over 340,000.” Not surprisingly, “Debate over the justification of the use of nuclear weapons against Japan persists to this day, both in scholarly and popular circles.”

In the video, “*Because of the Fear*” on our dear friend Guy Juarez’s web site Pneuma-Yod, there are scenes of medical personnel examining survivors of the bombs, measuring, and documenting the condition and extent of their injuries. Nevertheless, learning of the effects of nuclear warfare on civilian populations was not the main argument for using the bomb. It was the message it sent to the rest of the world that was fast developing nuclear fission, namely, America could and would use nuclear warheads against its enemies. This turned out to be a very effective deterrent and led to the stalemate of the Cold War for more than four decades.

Tragically, I now come to the spiritual ramifications of using atomic weapons on people. Above I mentioned that the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki affected not only the Earth Plane, but also the Soul Plane. When Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed, it literally reversed creation, but let me explain. If we consider that the Big Bang, which led to all Life in the universe was the conversion of energy into matter, then nuclear weapons would be the reverse. This is because they convert matter (uranium and plutonium) into energy. Using nuclear weapons to take life (reversing creation) sent ripples through all the layers and dimensions of the Soul Plane. Creating rifts, tears, and vortexes that were not there before, the event let the lower emotions of human beings contaminate the higher levels of the Soul Plane, allowing the “*prince of this world*” to affect all planes of existence for a time.

I will come back to the ramifications of Hiroshima and Nagasaki later. For now, I want to focus on several major events that occurred in the early years after WWII,

starting with the discovery of the Nag Hammadi Library in 1945, and the Dead Sea Scrolls in 1947. Regarding the former, before 1945 most of what we knew of the Gnostics came from their opponents, the Church fathers and heresiologists (theologians that determine what is doctrine or heresy). Have a great weekend, love always, Suzzan.



Kim Il Sung (right alongside his son Kim Jong Il) 1912 - 1994

According to his entry on Wikipedia “Kim Il Sung was born Kim Sung Ju on April 5th, 1912, and was a North Korean politician and the founder of North Korea, which he led as Supreme Leader from the country's establishment in 1948 until his death in 1994. Afterwards, he was declared eternal president.

“He held the posts of the Premier from 1948 to 1972 and President from 1972 to 1994. He was the leader of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) from 1949 to 1994 (titled as chairman from 1949 to 1966 and as general secretary after 1966). Coming to power after the end of Japanese rule over Korea in 1945 following Japan's surrender in World War II, he authorized the invasion of South Korea in 1950, triggering an intervention in defense of South Korea by the United Nations led by the United States. Following the military stalemate in the Korean War, a ceasefire was signed in July 1953. He was the third-longest serving non-royal head of state/government in the 20th century, in office for more than 45 years. Under his leadership, North Korea was established as a totalitarian socialist personalist dictatorship with a centrally planned economy. It had very close political and economic relations with the Soviet Union.

“By the 1960s, North Korea had a slightly higher standard of living than the South, which was suffering from political chaos and economic crises. The situation was reversed in the 1970s, as a newly stable South Korea became an economic powerhouse which was fueled by Japanese and

American investment, military aid and internal economic development, while North Korea stagnated and then declined during the same period.[6] Differences emerged between North Korea and the Soviet Union; chief among them was Kim Il Sung's philosophy of Juche, which focused on Korean nationalism and self-reliance. Despite this, the country received funds, subsidies and aid from the USSR and the Eastern Bloc until the dissolution of the USSR in 1991. The resulting loss of economic aid negatively affected North Korea's economy, contributing to widespread famine in 1994. During this period, North Korea also remained critical of the United States defense force's presence in the region, which it considered imperialist, having seized the American ship USS Pueblo in 1968. This was part of an infiltration and subversion campaign to reunify the peninsula under North Korea's rule. Kim outlived his allies, Joseph Stalin, and Mao Zedong, by over four and almost two decades, respectively, and remained in power during the terms of office of six South Korean Presidents and ten United States Presidents. Known as the Great Leader (Suryong), he established a far-reaching personality cult which dominates domestic politics in North Korea. At the 6th WPK Congress in 1980, his oldest son Kim Jong Il was elected to be a Presidium member and chosen to be his successor, thus establishing the Kim dynasty.”

Post June 3rd

Dear friends, as reported the Early Church went to great lengths to completely erase all trace of the Gnostics, but as we now know they failed. In *Volume I*, I addressed the Gnostics from the spiritual perspective in that their creation myth allegorically explains our purpose for existence. I also covered their demise and the development of the Early Church, but in this subsection, I want to cover how the “*Light*” unearthed the teachings. The Gnostics rediscovery began in December 1945, when a man in Upper Egypt accidentally broke a jar containing the ancient Gnostic writings. He was not an archaeologist or an Egyptologist, he was a simple native of Nag Hammadi, the name of the area where the writings were found. Unaware of what he found, he used some of the manuscripts or codices as kindling for his fire to keep warm.

Eventually, the man showed what was left to a friend and recognizing the manuscripts value, the friend arranged for their translation. Having brought these sacred writings into the light of day, so to speak, the “*Light*” arranged for them to fall into the right hands. It would take some time and over the next few decades, intrigue and mystery would surround the translation of *The Nag Hammadi Library*¹², the title of the book that held the collected writings. Long before they were available to James M. Robinson, a man chosen by the “*Light*”, to reproduce as their general editor, they had several translators examine them. We are very fortunate indeed that Professor Pagels, who I introduced in *Volume I*, was one of those “selected” to translate the codices. Her writings are a clear and objective perspective

of the Gnostics, which shows that she was obviously one of the people chosen by the “*Light*.”

To reiterate, Professor Pagels tells us that history labeled the Gnostics heretics, primarily because of the heresiologist’s bishops, Irenaeus’, and Tertullian’s writings, from the late second century. She explains in her book, *The Gnostic Gospels* that initially the “Orthodox Church,” examined the Gnostics’ teachings to deny their claim of being a Christian sect. Instead, the Orthodox investigators endeavored to prove the Gnostics’ doctrine originated from Greek philosophy, Astrology, Mystery Religions, magic, and Eastern thought.

Although I covered the development of Christianity in *Part One of Volume I*, I think it will help to review what happened from another historian. Walter Bauer, writing a decade before the Nag Hammadi discovery in 1934, also had some interesting information. Seemingly in the first 200 years of Christianity, there was no definitive difference between “Orthodoxy” and “heresy.” Both arose simultaneously within the Church, with Orthodoxy apparently being the later of the two. Mr. Bauer relates that formal Orthodoxy began as a splinter or minority movement under Episcopal (The Bishop) leadership, before slowly becoming the dominant influence in the Church. He adds that there is more than sufficient evidence to conclude the so-called heretics claimed to be Christians and churchmen, but the Orthodox Church refused their claim, asserting they were from philosophical schools.

As stated, many religious historians deny the Gnostics a Christian root, instead, they maintain that the sect was pre-Christian and not to be considered a branch of Christianity. Regarding this, Professor Pagels makes an informed observation, by explaining that although today there are several Christian denominations, the different sects all have three main tenets in common: First nearly all Christians believe in the New Testament and hold the scriptures sacred. Second, most Christians confess the Apostolic Creed. Third, all Christian Churches have some form of hierarchy. This was not the case during the early days of Christianity. On the contrary, the early Christians did not have just one sacred scripture as the Christians of today. Rather, as the Church Fathers reported, there were many Christian scriptures in circulation during the first (0-99 C.E.) and second (100-199 C.E.) centuries. An example of these writings included *The Gospel of Thomas*, *The Gospel of Philip*, and *The Gospel of Truth*. There were also several apocryphal and secret writings attributed to Jesus or the disciples and some of these highly controversial writings were among those found at Nag Hammadi. Again, unfortunately we cannot examine most of the Christian writings circulating during the first and second centuries, as later the Church destroyed all Christian writings

not considered Orthodox. Professor Pagels writes that in some cases many people held dramatically different views on how Christians should worship and conduct their lives. Nevertheless, by the beginning of the 3rd (200s) century, the church evolved into a definitive organization, consisting of the Bishop, Deacon, and Priest. These officials took their appointments very seriously, believing they alone held the teachings of the “true faith” and anything disagreeing with the orthodox view was considered heresy. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



According to the website Biblicalarcheology.com, “The Nag Hammadi texts were contained in 13 leather-bound volumes discovered by Egyptian farmers in 1945. Dated papyrus scraps used to strengthen the bindings of the books helped date the volumes to the mid-fourth century A.D. Photo: Institute for Antiquity and Christianity, Claremont, CA.”

Post June 4th

Dear friends, two years after the discovery of the Gnostic writings, in 1947 the “*Light*” saw that the famous Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered in caves near that sea. Again, I covered the Essenes in *Part One of Volume I*, but here I want to address the Essenes’ writings being rediscovered. An excerpt from the entry for the Dead Sea Scrolls on Wikipedia encapsulates the importance of the discovery. The Scrolls comprise of approximately 900 documents, “including texts from the Hebrew Bible.” They were found within 11 caves over a 9-year period, “between 1947 and

1956, in and around the Qumran Wadi, near the ruins of the ancient settlement of Khirbet Qumran, on the northwest shore of the Dead Sea.” Religious scholars believe the Scrolls are extremely important and hold “great religious and historical significance” because, they “include some of the only known surviving copies of Biblical documents made before 100 BCE and preserve evidence of late Second Temple Judaism.” Inscribed in Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek, most scholars believe the Scrolls were written “between 150 BCE to 70 CE. Usually associated with “the ancient Jewish sect called the Essenes”, because writings from Josephus, Philo, and Pliny all cite the Essenes, “with Pliny identifying the center of Essene activity on the west side of the Dead Sea, exactly where the scrolls were found.” Evidently, approximately “35% of the Qumran biblical manuscripts are nearly identical to the Masoretic, or traditional, Hebrew text of the Old Testament”, whereas just ten percent reflects “the Greek and Samaritan traditions.” Still, as the bulk of the Scrolls display “sometimes dramatic differences in both language and content”, it has led “scholars to reconsider the once-accepted theories of the development of the modern biblical text from only three manuscript families.” Therefore, it is now abundantly “clear that the Old Testament scripture was extremely fluid until its canonization”, which occurred approximately 100 C.E.

A Copper Scroll that contained the name of Akhenaten was discovered at Qumran in 1952. I discussed this pharaoh in detail in *Part One of Volume I*, in respect to him being an incarnation and archetype for The Universal Christ. However, the discovery of Akhenaten’s name at Qumran turned out to have great value for this treatise. In the updates to the chapter *Confused Chronology* in LCD, I related what Craig and I learned from a documentary on the Dead Sea Scrolls:

“While I was working on this update, Craig and I watched a documentary on the National Geographic channel about the Dead Sea Scrolls. We were fascinated to hear one of the commentators; Robert Feather, a metallurgist put forth a theory that links the “Copper Scroll” to the Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaten. I found an article entitled “Unfolding the Secrets of the Copper Scroll of Qumran,” which is based on Mr. Feather’s book, Decoding the Copper Scroll of Qumran: The Essene records of the treasure of Akhenaten on the web site New Dawn Magazine written by Robert Feather. (Please note I have taken excerpts from the article verbatim and as Mr. Feather is British, the article contains British spelling.) He writes:

...Why should a non-materialistic community go to such trouble to preserve the information on the Copper Scroll? Where did they get the extremely pure copper (99%)? How could they afford its very high cost?

When I looked closely at the numbering units and weights used in the scroll, it soon became clear they were not of Canaanite or Judean origin, where the Qumran Essenes resided, but Egyptian!

...

...the type of numbering system used in the Copper Scroll ...was always specific to Egypt and it was not in use outside Egypt, except in the period of Egypt's campaigns in Canaan from 1400 to 1100 BCE...

Why would a document, ostensibly written by a devout, unorthodox Jewish community living near the Dead Sea in Judaea around the time of Jesus, have so many Egyptian characteristics? And why would the writing material, numbering system and system of weights used, be typical of Egyptian usage from a period at least 1,000 years earlier? ...I came to the conclusion that Joseph interacted with a pharaoh by the name of Akhenaten – a monotheistic pharaoh – and many of the basic tenets of Judaism, and by extension Christianity and Islam, came out of Egypt. The river that branches from the Nile at Amarna (ancient Akhetaten), Pharaoh Akhenaten's capital city, is to this day known as 'Bahr Yusuf', 'Joseph's River'...

...comparing descriptions of the treasure locations given in the Copper Scroll with sites at Amarna, it soon became apparent there were many close parallels... Many of these treasures can be seen in Museums in Britain and Egypt. Having made a connection for the Copper Scroll to Akhenaten's Holy city in middle Egypt, it was not surprising a most powerful piece of evidence emerged when I looked again at the strange Greek letters scattered in the Scroll. When the first 10 are put together, they spell out the name Akhenaten!

The validity of this conclusion is re-enforced by the opinion of Professor John Tait, of University College London, who considers the reading of the Greek letters as quite plausibly the name of the Pharaoh in question.

The author of Wikipedia's entry on the Dead Sea Scrolls states that "Prior to 1968, most of the known scrolls and fragments were housed in the Rockefeller Museum (formerly known as the Palestine Archaeological Museum) in Jerusalem. After the Six Day War, these scrolls and fragments were moved to the Shrine of the Book, at the Israel Museum." This brings me to the second and some would say most important event occurring after WWII, namely, the establishment of the State of Israel. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Dead Sea Scrolls and one of the containers they were found - 1947

Post June 5th

Dear friends, before dealing with the establishment of Israel, I needed to examine this history making event from an impartial point of view, in order to ascertain whether either the “*Light*” or “*Shadow*” instigated it. With all the violence that has occurred since its creation, it is difficult to see the State of Israel being initiated by the “*Light*.” Yet, its creation has resulted in no end of discoveries that have illuminated the Holy Land, which is not something the “*Shadow*” advocates. Consequently, I concluded that Israel’s creation was a neutral event, with both sides only subliminally involved. Nonetheless, there were times when both sides exerted influence on individuals to further their objective/agenda. Therefore, with this in mind, I feel it will help to revisit the historical facts in the timeline of the establishment of the State of Israel, as well as the actual event. The entry on Wikipedia for Israel relates that by the mid-18th century, “entire Hasidic communities from Eastern Europe” had relocated to the Holy Land. After the League of Nations granted the United Kingdom a mandate over Palestine in 1922, even more Jewish people moved there. At this time, Palestine was mostly peopled by Muslim Arabs but with the influx of Jewish immigrants, Jerusalem became “predominantly Jewish.”

Following the emergence of Nazism in the 1930s, 250,000 Jews fled Europe for the Holy Lands. The “influx” moved the Arab population to rise up in rebellion, which lasted from 1936 to 1939, when Great Britain restricted the number of immigrants. As the majority of nations were “turning away Jewish refugees fleeing the Holocaust, a clandestine movement was organized to bring Jews to Palestine.” As a result, in 1945 the number of Jews in the Holy Land made up “33% of the population”, which moved the United Nations on November 29th, 1947, to approve the Partition Plan to divide the country into two states, one Arab and one Jewish. Jerusalem as the focal point for both religions “was to be designated an international city administered by the UN to avoid conflict over its status.”

Obviously, the Arab population saw the Partition Plan as usurping their land rights. Consequently, on “December 1, 1947, the Arab Higher Committee proclaimed a three-day strike, and Arab bands began attacking Jewish targets.” This of course led to all-out Civil war, with the Jews at first being “on the defensive but gradually moving into offence. May 14, 1948, the day before the end of the British Mandate, the Jewish Agency proclaimed independence, naming the country Israel.” The Arab world responded the next day with Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq’s armies “launching the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. Morocco, Sudan, Yemen and Saudi Arabia also sent troops to assist the invaders.” The author of the entry explains what happened. “After a year of fighting, a ceasefire was declared and temporary borders, known as the Green Line, were established. Jordan annexed what became known as the West Bank and East Jerusalem, and Egypt took control of the Gaza Strip.” Irrespective of the Arab resistance, “Israel was admitted as a member of the United Nations on May 11, 1949.” I think the fact that according to the author, “711,000 Arabs” or approximately “80% of the previous Arab population, were expelled or fled the country” goes a long way to explain the animosity the Arab world still holds for Israel.

From the information above, several things jump out that are extremely relevant to our discussion. First, the mention of “the newly created United Nations” brings in the third major event to occur after WWII. The United Nations is a powerful tool used by the “*Light*” to bring peace to the world. As its creation was such a pivotal point in the history of the world, it is prudent to take a moment to learn of its inception. I was interested to discover that John D. Rockefeller, who as I said donated the land for the UN building, bought the 16 acres of land that the headquarters was later built on, in 1946. Its page on *Encyclopedia Britannica* provided the fundamentals of the formation of this powerful organization. Explaining that despite the failure of the League of Nations, the “allies” leaders in

WWII, President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill believed the world needed a united body to facilitate communication between nations. As a result, during the war the “League of Nations” evolved into the United Nations in 1941, when FDR and Churchill were the first signatories on the “Atlantic Charter”, named for the alliance of countries fighting against Germany, Italy, and Japan in WWII:

On January 1, 1942, 26 countries signed the Declaration by United Nations, which set forth the war aims of the Allied powers. The United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union took the lead in designing the new organization and determining its decision-making structure and functions. Initially, the “Big Three” states and their respective leaders (Roosevelt, Churchill, and Soviet premier Joseph Stalin) were hindered by disagreements on issues that foreshadowed the Cold War.

Today, 195 countries are represented by the United Nations. Moreover, its original mandate of keeping peace and encouraging cooperation between nations to resolve problems, primarily economic, and humanitarian, still stands. Therefore, despite the criticism leveled against it, the United Nations has held the world together even though member states still go to war with one another. One of the main condemnations from its critics is its failure to bring peace to the Middle East. Alas, this conflict has spiritual roots and can only be resolved through a different way of thinking. There are two parts to resolving this problem, one begins with the Western nation’s involvement. Subconsciously the “*Shadow*” used the counterfeit-spirits or pain-bodies of Western leaders to create a collective guilt of their perceived part in the Holocaust, prompting them to give unconditional support to Israel over the Palestinians.

Please understand I am not for one minute saying that the West is duplicitous in the Holocaust. Not at all, I just want to point out how the individual part that was connected to the “*Shadow*” or Eckhart Tolle’s “Collective Pain Body”, the subconscious counterfeit-spirit or pain-body has affected the situation. Every time circumstances arise involving a decision to help Israel, right or wrong, the western leaders’ subconscious subliminally reminds them of how the ships of Jewish refugees were denied entry to their countries. Because this is subliminal, the leaders are unaware of their counterfeit-spirit or pain-body’s manipulation.

The simple fact is that in 1939, the Human Race had not reached the highest level of the human evolution yet. Couple this with the presence of the “*Shadow*” on the Earth, and we can see how most people were helpless to resist the urgings of their false selves. Consequently, only the most selfless and spiritual members’ consciences were even stimulated. That is until they were confronted with the reality of the Holocaust. Hence the need to assuage their guilt by unconditionally supporting

Israel. This situation will only end through recognizing and confronting the uncomfortable feelings it brings up. Some might say that this is so long ago, what is the point of dredging it up again. The “*Shadow*” counted on this attitude to continue the status quo, but the truth is, nothing remains hidden because everything eventually rises to the surface.

The second part in correcting the problem is even harder to resolve, because both sides are trapped in a time-loop of hate. Individuals and nations refusing to let go of past injuries and insults, set up a kind of tug-of-war between the past and future, with the present bearing the strain. This is never more apparent than in the “tension” in the Middle East. There are colloquiums, such as “life goes on” and “don’t live in the past,” but what do they really mean? On the face of it, it means that no matter how bad a tragedy a person experiences, they know to keep going and eventually leave the past behind. In the case of the Israelis and Palestinians, large numbers of both groups are trapped between the past and future, as both sides’ attitudes keep them in the time-loop. It may help to visualize the impetus to evolve all life (Life-Principle) and propel it forward as a ball of elastic bands.

The Israelis and Palestinians’ insistence on hanging onto past injuries or insults is spiritually and literally devastating. It is tantamount to taking one of the elastic bands on the “ball” and hooking it around the past, while the other end is still attached to the “ball.” Remember, the ball of elastic bands is still being propelled forward, so, as the Life-Principle (ball) and evolution moves forward, the tension on the bands reach critical mass and they will either snap into the future with the ball, or spring back to the past. In this analogy, if they snap into the future, it means the souls awoke to the truth that we are all spiritual beings and have raised their vibration sufficiently to proceed. If, however, they break in the past, it means the souls are still locked in their lower emotions. Sadly, when enough of a nation’s souls are linked to the past, then the tension can lead to war and violent conflict in the present, as we see in the Middle East.

It is important to remember that Universal Law dictates, as in the case of the Nazi’s victims in WWII, if a person dies hating a group or ethnicity, they will be reborn into that very group. Tragically, we are witnessing this very truth today. Still, as that is a discussion for later, for now I am speaking of the situation in the Middle East between the Israelis and Palestinians. If individuals from either side die hating their enemies, then Israelis will be reborn as Palestinians and vice versa. Maintaining ignorance of this fact is how the “*Shadow*” perpetuated the conflict. Imagine if members of both nations woke up tomorrow and realized that although their blood is Jewish or Palestinian, their souls were previously in their “enemies” bodies. This

is the reason why Jesus consistently said to “Love your enemies.” Unfortunately, the ramifications of the Palestinian/Israeli conflict have resulted in organizations, which were instigated by the “*Shadow*.” However, before we turn to how the “*Shadow*” benefited in the creation of the State of Israel, I want to briefly discuss the fourth important event to occur following WWII. Interestingly, this event also concerns colonialism, but this time it involves the British rule of India, which they had ruled since the height of the British Empire. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Post June 6th

Dear friends, India’s struggle for independence introduced us to the powerful member of the “*Orders of the Quest*”, Mahatma Gandhi. Born October 2nd, 1869, his life had such a lasting impact on the mass consciousness that his birthday is celebrated worldwide as the International Day of Non-Violence. From this treatise’s perspective, the way he advocated achieving Indian independence from the British Raj is the epitome of the “*Light’s*” objective. In fact, as Gandhi’s entry on Wikipedia relates Gandhi’s “resistance to tyranny through mass civil disobedience, firmly founded upon ahimsa or total nonviolence” is what has “inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world.” Gandhi’s entry perfectly encapsulates what influenced him to lead a nonviolent resistance to free India from the British.

Due to space, I have chosen the most relevant excerpts, which support identifying Gandhi as a tool of the "*Light*."

To me, the most relevant aspect of Gandhi's influence began in 1930 with the famous Salt March, which was featured in the movie *Gandhi*, portrayed by Sir Ben Kingsley. One of the most powerful scenes in the film is when Indian soldiers, in the employ of the British Raj, are ordered to prevent their fellow countrymen from entering the salt works at Dharasana. As each soldier rifle-butted one of the unarmed Indians to the ground, like some weird conveyor belt that demonstrator was immediately replaced by another, and so on, until with dozens of men and in some cases, women lying on the ground bleeding, the soldiers refused to continue blocking them. This event cemented Gandhi's determination to end injustice without the use of force, a policy referred to as Satyagraha. Excerpts containing the facts for this event on Wikipedia is very informative. May 5th, 1930, mere days prior to Gandhi's "planned raid on the Dharasana Salt Works", British authorities arrested him. Even though the Mahatma was not present, his followers still went ahead with the Dandi March, but the resulting world-wide media coverage treated it as if he was leading the march. Even though by the end of this incident "over 80,000 Indians" were in jail, the protest was an overwhelming success. Historians tell us that his follower's actions in the Salt March was "based upon Gandhi's principles of nonviolent protest called Satyagraha", which Gandhi had "loosely" translated into "truth-force."

There is little doubt that Satyagraha was instrumental in the Indian National Congress "winning Indian independence from British rule", during the 1930s. The appointment of Gandhi as the figure-head, turned out to be a stroke of genius. It seems that Gandhi deliberately zeroed in on "the 1882 British Salt Act as the first target of Satyagraha, because he saw it as a way to implement his passive resistance. Scenes of "hundreds" of protesters standing passively by while being brutally beaten to the ground were very powerful. Watching the film *Gandhi*, Craig and I were deeply affected by the sight of an Indian soldier rifle-butting a protester to the ground, only to be faced by another. The author of Gandhi's entry relates that "the beating of hundreds of nonviolent protesters in Dharasana, demonstrated the effective use of civil disobedience as a technique for fighting social and political injustice."

Although Gandhi maintained his determination of non-violent protest, many of his followers did not always adhere to Satyagraha. Consequently, Gandhi would go on hunger strikes to stop the violence. With the outbreak of WWII, Gandhi tried to maintain his stance of non-violence by offering moral support to the British Raj. Alas, the more radical members of the Indian independence movement, or the

“Congress Working Committee”, were less inclined to help. From their perspective a regime asking for support to fight a dictator, while maintaining a dictatorship in their country, was the height of hypocrisy. As a result, the British Raj saw the Indian Congress as a threat. The Wikipedia entry explains that the British responded to the threat by arresting Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee on August 9, 1942. They were forced to release Gandhi “before the end of the war on 6 May 1944”, as Gandhi’s health was failing, and he needed surgery. The author notes that the last thing the British Raj needed was for Gandhi to “die in prison” making him a martyr and enraging the people. Nonetheless, when the war ended “the British gave clear indications that power would be transferred to Indian hands. At this point Gandhi called off the struggle, and around 100,000 political prisoners were released, including the Congress’s leadership.”

Despite being “vehemently opposed” to the partition of India, after partition became inevitable, Gandhi worked as tirelessly for the Muslim’s rights as he had for the Hindus. His entry on Wikipedia relates how he felt about the treatment of the Muslims and the drastic steps he took to remedy it.

Regardless of the 1947 war with Pakistan, Gandhi “was troubled when the Government decided to deny Pakistan” the agreed amount of 550 million Indian rupees.” He was “also devastated” by the old calls to deport all Muslims to Pakistan. It so outraged Gandhi that he “launched his last fast-unto-death on January 12, 1948.” His conditions were simple, stop all violence, return property to the Muslims and pay them the agreed money. According to the author, Gandhi’s actions were pragmatic, as he “feared that instability and insecurity in Pakistan would increase their anger against India, and violence would spread across the borders.” Even with his poor health, Gandhi would not end his fast, consequently, the “Government rescinded its policy and made the payment to Pakistan.” Moreover, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh community leaders visited Gandhi to tell him of their commitment to “renounce violence and call for peace.” Afterwards, Gandhi ended the fast by taking a sip of “orange juice.”

Tragically, the author informs us that “Gandhi’s fast for Muslim rights was not received well by his fellow Hindus, because just 18 days later he was shot to death while taking his nightly walk in the grounds of his home. The assassin and his accomplice were Hindu extremists who were angry at Gandhi for insisting on the payment of 550 million rupees to Pakistan.” So much for the historical impact of Mahatma Gandhi, I was more concerned with the spiritual effect of the man, especially as I identified him as a member of the “*Orders of the Quest.*” To learn

this, I needed to determine his spiritual beliefs. Feeling the best way was through Gandhi's own words, I was delighted when I found the following extracts on-line.

*When I despair, I remember that all through history the way of truth and love has always won. There have been tyrants and murderers and for a time they seem invincible, but in the end, they always fall— think of it, always. What difference does it make to the dead, the orphans, and the homeless, whether the mad destruction is wrought under the name of totalitarianism or the holy name of liberty and democracy? An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind. There are many causes that I am prepared to die for but no causes that I am prepared to kill for. Thus if I could not accept Christianity either as a perfect, or the greatest religion, neither was I then convinced of Hinduism being such. Hindu defects were pressingly visible to me. If untouchability could be a part of Hinduism, it could but be a rotten part or an excrescence. I could not understand the *raison d'être* of a multitude of sects and castes. What was the meaning of saying that the Vedas were the inspired Word of God? If they were inspired, why not also the Bible and the Koran? As Christian friends were endeavoring to convert me, so were Muslim friends. Abdullah Seth had kept on inducing me to study Islam, and of course he had always something to say regarding its beauty.”*
—Gandhi's autobiography

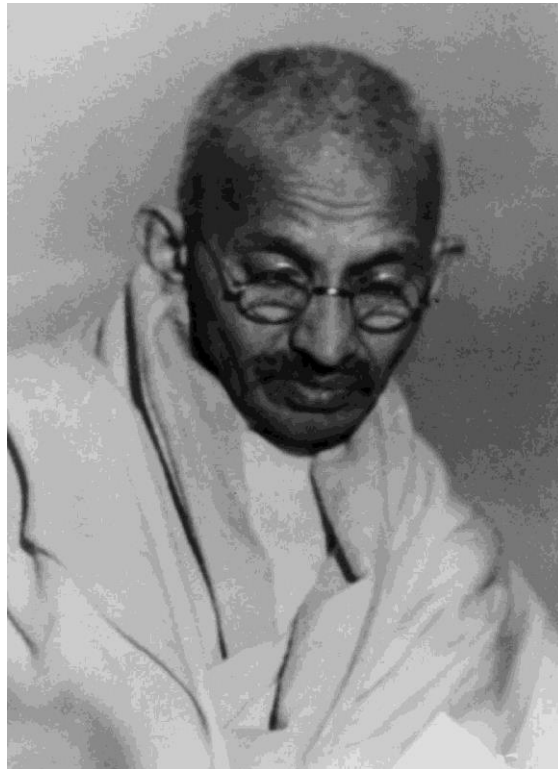
“As soon as we lose the moral basis, we cease to be religious. There is no such thing as religion over-riding morality. Man, for instance, cannot be untruthful, cruel or incontinent and claim to have God on his side. The sayings of Muhammad are a treasure of wisdom, not only for Muslims but for all of mankind. I like your Christ; I do not like your Christians.”

Apparently, later in his life, when Gandhi was asked whether he was a Hindu, he replied, “*Yes I am. I am also a Christian, a Muslim, a Buddhist and a Jew.*” The fact that Gandhi's birthday is celebrated worldwide as an “International Day of Non-Violence” is testimony of the lasting impact his life had. Nonetheless, energetically, Gandhi's life has far more relevance spiritually than just a peacemaker. Mahatma Gandhi's life achievements exemplify how the soul learns through multiple lifetimes to fulfill its destiny. In the chapter *Times and Times Again* (subheading Many Chances) in LCD: I wrote how I was struck by the similarity of Saint Augustine and Martin Luther:

“Similarities between these two great theologians struck me. Both struggled with their calling, and both advocated, at first, the gentle persuasion technique, before later reverting to a heavy hand when dealing with dissenters.

I learned that Martin Luther had indeed been St. Augustine and that is the crux of reincarnation. After his death, St. Augustine saw his mistake and sought to rectify it in his next incarnation. Although he did not completely succeed in doing this, I am sure that some would say overall, he did stem corruption in the church at the time. Nevertheless, the soul that was both St. Augustine and Martin Luther finally succeeded in bringing justice to humanity without the use of violence, as his last incarnation was as Mahatma Gandhi.”

Ultimately, I understood that the consciousness or soul that was a part of the makeup of both Saint Augustine and Martin Luther, held the imperative to remove injustice without reverting to wrongdoing themselves. In the soul's incarnations as Saint Augustine and Martin Luther, the individual consciousness obviously failed, but as Mahatma Gandhi, the consciousness finally understood Jesus' instruction to "turn the other cheek." On January 26th, 1950, India became a republic, and a new constitution came into effect. With the advent of the new decade, people hoped that the fifties would bring a more peaceful period. As we know, this unfortunately turned out to be wishful thinking, as the fifties were dominated by the West's battle with the spread of Communism. Even so, before moving on with the 1950s, I need to address two other groups that emerged from WWII. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Mahatma Gandhi 1869 - 1948

According to his Mahatma Gandhi was born Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi on October 2nd, 1869. He started out as a lawyer but became an "anti-colonial nationalist and political ethicist who employed nonviolent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British rule..."

"Born and raised in a Hindu family in coastal Gujarat, Gandhi trained in the law at the Inner Temple in London and was called to the bar in June 1891, at the age of 22. After two uncertain years in India, where he was unable to start a successful law practice, Gandhi moved to South

Africa in 1893 to represent an Indian merchant in a lawsuit. He went on to live in South Africa for 21 years. There, Gandhi raised a family and first employed nonviolent resistance in a campaign for civil rights. In 1915, aged 45, he returned to India and soon set about organizing peasants, farmers, and urban laborers to protest against discrimination and excessive land-tax.

“Assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending untouchability, and, above all, achieving swaraj or self-rule. Gandhi adopted the short dhoti woven with hand-spun yarn as a mark of identification with India's rural poor. He began to live in a self-sufficient residential community, to eat simple food, and undertake long fasts as a means of both introspection and political protest. Bringing anti-colonial nationalism to the common Indians, Gandhi led them in challenging the British-imposed salt tax with the 400 km (250 mi) Dandi Salt March in 1930 and in calling for the British to quit India in 1942. He was imprisoned many times and for many years in both South Africa and India.

“Gandhi's vision of an independent India based on religious pluralism was challenged in the early 1940s by a Muslim nationalism which demanded a separate homeland for Muslims within British India. In August 1947, Britain granted independence, but the British Indian Empire was partitioned into two dominions, a Hindu-majority India and a Muslim-majority Pakistan. As many displaced Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs made their way to their new lands, religious violence broke out, especially in the Punjab and Bengal. Abstaining from the official celebration of independence, Gandhi visited the affected areas, attempting to alleviate distress. In the months following, he undertook several hunger strikes to stop the religious violence. The last of these was begun in Delhi on 12 January 1948, when Gandhi was 78. The belief that Gandhi had been too resolute in his defense of both Pakistan and Indian Muslims spread among some Hindus in India. Among these was Nathuram Godse, a militant Hindu nationalist from Pune, western India, who assassinated Gandhi by firing three bullets into his chest at an interfaith prayer meeting in Delhi on 30 January 1948.”

Gandhi's life has “inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world.” Interestingly, the “honorific Mahātmā (from Sanskrit 'great-souled, venerable'), first applied to him in South Africa in 1914, is now used throughout the world.”

Further evidence of the impact of Gandhi's life is found in the fact that his birthday, October 2nd is “commemorated in India as Gandhi Jayanti, a national holiday, and worldwide as the International Day of Nonviolence. Gandhi is considered to be the Father of the Nation in post-colonial India. During India's nationalist movement and in several decades immediately after, he was also commonly called Bapu (Gujarati endearment for ‘father’, roughly ‘papa’, ‘daddy’”

Post June 7th

Dear friends, while working on the previous “upstepping”, *Great Spirit-Mind* moved me to watch the 2005 film *The Good Shepherd* starring Matt Damon, which I came across while scanning through the free on-demand movies. Reading that it concerned

the early formation of the CIA., I sensed it might be of interest to my treatise. It was because despite the film being mostly fictional with only one historical character accurately named, the plot was thought provoking, as it concerned the reason for forming the CIA. Not surprisingly, America's most clandestine agency originated from the need to thwart Hitler's plans for world domination. In its inception, I saw the "*Light's hand*", so to speak, especially as FDR was involved. Deciding that I needed to go straight to the horse's mouth, as it were, I opened the official website for the CIA and below are the key points concerning its inception and early history:

Foreign intelligence has been important to the United States since the days of George Washington... Even before Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was ...particularly concerned about the need ...to cooperate better and adopt a more strategic view of operations... Roosevelt asked New York attorney and World War I hero William J. Donovan to draft a plan for a new intelligence service. In July 1941, Roosevelt appointed Donovan as the Coordinator of Information (COI) to direct the nation's first peacetime, non-departmental intelligence organization. America's entry into World War II that same December prompted ...the formation of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in June 1942. The mandate of the OSS was to collect and analyze strategic information required by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and to conduct special operations not assigned to other agencies. During the war, the OSS ...played an important role in positively aiding military campaigns. The OSS shared jurisdiction over foreign intelligence activities with the FBI... Meanwhile, the military branches conducted intelligence operations in their areas of responsibility. As World War II wound down ... Donovan's civilian and military rivals feared he might win his campaign to create a peacetime intelligence service modeled on the OSS... President Harry S. Truman... felt no obligation to the OSS after the war. Technically abolished in October 1945, the OSS's analysis, collection, and counterintelligence services were transferred to the State and War departments, but on a much smaller scale.

In *The Good Shepherd* movie, Donovan's character played by Robert DeNiro, warns the young Matt Damon's character of the dangers of unleashing an unmonitored intelligence agency, cautioning that personal interests could taint the operations. The plot of the movie obviously provides that exact scenario, with a Director becoming embroiled in sabotaging the crops of a rival American company, where he is a board member. At the start of the movie, the writer implies that most of the intelligence agency operatives are *Bonesmen*. Presumably, this is a nod to the conspiracy proponents that believe as President George Herbert Bush was both a *Bonesmen* and a former Director of the CIA, he was part of the plot to take over the world. Strangely enough it is these suspicions swirling around the organization, which identify it as a possible tool for the "*Shadow*." This is not to confirm the conspiracists claim that the CIA is responsible for every questionable practice, but that members have the potential to be used. During WWII, I am certain that the operatives all conducted themselves in the most honorable way, but later I am not so sure. The article

regarding the history continues with the agency's developments during the Cold War:

Truman established the Central Intelligence Group (CIG) in January 1946. The CIG was formed ...to provide strategic warning and to conduct important clandestine activities. Unlike the OSS, the CIG had access to all-source intelligence. The CIG also functioned under the direction of a National Intelligence Authority, composed of a presidential representative and the secretaries of State, War, and the Navy. Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, USNR (United States Navy Reserve) ... the first Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence, was appointed the first Director of Central Intelligence... Twenty months later, the National Intelligence Authority and the CIG were disbanded. Under the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, the National Security Council (NSC) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) were created. The Act charged the CIA with coordinating the nation's intelligence activities and correlating, evaluating, and disseminating intelligence that affects national security... The Act created a Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) as head of the Intelligence Community, head of the CIA, and principal intelligence adviser to the president, with the additional responsibility of safeguarding intelligence sources and methods. The 1947 Act also prohibited the CIA from engaging in law enforcement activity and restricted its internal security functions. The CIA carries out its responsibilities subject to various directives and controls by the president and the NSC.

When watching *The Good Shepherd* movie, I recognized a pivotal moment in history, the failure to retake Cuba in the Bay of Pigs invasion. Again, the Director in office at the time in the movie is the "bad seed", and chief "*Bones-man*." As Donovan was a real historical figure in the creation of the CIA, initially I thought this character was also historically accurate. Later however, in checking the list of Directors and the years they served, I knew he was a fictional character. Although the character of Donovan is loosely based on Allen Dulles, I discovered Dulles was not even a "*Bones-man*" since he graduated from Princeton, not Yale, the home of the Skull & Bones fraternity. Still, in reviewing Allen Dulles's entry on Wikipedia, I learned that the CIA was involved in "several failed assassination plots" of Fidel Castro, in collaboration with "Mafia and anti-Castro Cubans." After this came to light, it seriously "undermined the CIA's credibility." Following the Bay of Pigs "fiasco", the CIA's reputation was badly damaged, demonstrated by President Kennedy's wish to "splinter the CIA into a thousand pieces and scatter it into the winds." Even so, the author reports that "following a rigorous inquiry into the agency's affairs, methods, and problems", rather than "splinter" the agency, President Kennedy left it alone, and did not even "recommend Congressional supervision." However, the author adds that "During the Kennedy Administration, Dulles faced increasing criticism." As a result, in 1961 "Dulles and his entourage, including Deputy Director for Plans Richard M. Bissell, Jr. and Deputy Director Charles Cabell, were forced to resign." Conversely, in spite of Dulles disgrace, the author tells us that November 28, 1961, Kennedy awarded the CIA director "the

National Security Medal at the CIA Headquarters in Langley, Virginia.” Following the ceremony, the next day, “the White House released a resignation letter signed by Dulles.”

Having seen Oliver Stone’s *J.F.K.*, where the FBI hero, played by Kevin Costner, doubts Dulles’ objectivity in the Warren Commission to investigate Kennedy’s assassination, I found the information above fascinating. Considering that the entry has citations to back up its claims, it is more than thought-provoking that Dulles was not only associated with collaborating with the Mafia, but that he was also “forced to resign” under Kennedy’s administration. The point is, whether Allen Dulles was a “bad seed” or not, because the CIA was formed while the incarnation of the “*prince of this world*” Adolph Hitler was alive, it has relevance in the “game”, as it were. Even more so, because the CIA developed after the “*prince of this world’s*” consciousness was released into the mass consciousness, through Hitler’s suicide. Therefore, the “*Shadow’s*” energy could easily affect the CIA’s operatives. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Allen Welsh Dulles 1893 - 1969

According to his entry Allen Welsh Dulles was born on April 7th, 1893. Like many politicians, he started his career as a lawyer, before becoming the “first civilian Director of Central Intelligence (DCI), and its longest serving director to date. As head of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) during the early Cold War, he oversaw the 1953 Iranian coup d’état, the 1954 Guatemalan coup

d'état, the Lockheed U-2 aircraft program, the Project MKUltra mind control program and the Bay of Pigs Invasion in 1961. As a result of the failed invasion of Cuba, Dulles was fired by President John F. Kennedy.”

Later, “Dulles was a member of the Warren Commission that investigated Kennedy's assassination. A conspiracy theory suggesting that Dulles and the CIA were somehow involved in Kennedy's assassination and its potential cover up in the Warren Commission have been subject to popular debate among historians, political commentators and conspiracy theorists. In 1979, the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) concluded that the CIA was not involved in the assassination of Kennedy.

“Between his stints in government service, Dulles was a corporate lawyer and partner at Sullivan & Cromwell. His older brother, John Foster Dulles, was the Secretary of State during the Eisenhower administration and is the namesake of Dulles International Airport.”

Post June 8th

Dear friends, our second group to emerge from the horror of WWII, was evidence of how the “*Light*” can make a silk purse out of a sow’s ear, metaphorically speaking of course. Surprisingly, I did not realize the role this group played until meeting and working with a present-day tool for the “*Light*.” On November 11th, 2011, one of our directors and very dear friend Guy Juarez contacted Dr. Carol Sue Rosin. At the time, our foundation was looking for Partners in Peace for our Bridge to Peace Project. As Carol was dedicated to stopping space-based weapons from being deployed through an international treaty, Guy thought she would be perfect. Consequently, he arranged for us to meet her on a Skype call, later that week. Seeing her smiling face, we felt an immediate connection, as a result Carol and I began meeting (on Skype) regularly. Gradually, she told me of her experience with Dr. Wernher von Braun and that it was he who initiated her mission. Over several months, Carol confided her amazing story. I was familiar with von Braun, because I grew up with scenes of him in a Nazi uniform, identified as a war criminal for inventing the V2 rockets that bombed my country during the war. Yet, seeing how much Carol admired the man, I began to wonder if the media was right. Wishing to help Carol raise money for the Treaty, I suggested I write her story in a book. She agreed but stipulated that I include Craig’s and my story too. The book, *FOR THE CHILDREN*, which Carol wrote the Foreword for, ended up being a testimony to how the human ego affects our lives, related through all three of our life experiences. One of my primary goals in writing the book was to objectively examine the father of rocketry, von Braun. Hence, I will use excerpts from the chapter I wrote for him (Rocket Man) in the book to introduce this second group:

I was a teenager the first time I saw a documentary on the war with a clip of Wernher von Braun next to SS officers following the successful test of a V2 rocket. Because of my family's reaction to the program, the scenes seared into my mind. Carol describing a very different Wernher von Braun to me, made me wonder. Having become acquainted with her, I knew someone would not easily fool Carol, so I began to wonder about the man she viewed as her mentor. So, who was this Rocket man that was able to convince a woman dedicated to teaching underprivileged children to abandon her calling for the military industrial world? I decided to do more research on the man...

...Due to the Nazis keeping detailed records, it is relatively easy to trace von Braun's movements throughout WWII. Sifting through multiple interviews, documentaries and articles, whose judgment of the man varied depending on the author's point of view, I was able to see a timeline and plot to von Braun's life. Clearly, from the start something drove the man, my question was, what that something was?

Multiple articles report von Braun describing how his interest in rockets began. It seems his fascination with space arose, like so many children, through the experience of seeing its vastness and mystery through a telescope. In Wernher's case, the instigator of his life's passion was his mother. After nights of yearning to be able to sprout wings and fly into space as a child, his passion matured into a love of astronomy... Graduating with a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering in 1932, he then enrolled at the University of Berlin to study physics.

As his expertise in the science of rocketry advanced, von Braun began conducting experiments with rockets. According to some of the articles, he caused quite a stir among the local population. His antics caught the attention of the Ordnance Department of Germany who gave him a grant, financing his experiments at a research station not far from Berlin. Without realizing it, von Braun moved next to the solid-fuel rocket facility of the then Captain Walter Dornberger, a department head for the Ordnance Department armed forces...

WWI brought Germany to its knees. Forbidden to have tanks and long-range guns, the country quietly seethed waiting to regain its glory. There was also great suffering with very high unemployment. In other words, Germany and its people were primed for the embodiment of the Shadow to manipulate them into thinking Adolf Hitler was the savior...

Regardless of von Braun's wishes when Himmler gave him an SS uniform, it was abundantly clear that the Third Reich had their eye on the now 31-year-old rocket engineer. Initially, according to the articles and documentaries, as von Braun was unsuccessful in developing a working rocket, Hitler focused on world domination through his storm troopers and military might. ...After the successful launch of the V2 rocket on October 3, 1942, Hitler became interested in von Braun again. Up until that time, the still relatively young man was able to concentrate on his work and essentially ignore the fact that there was a war going on around him.

On December 22, 1942, Adolf Hitler signed the order approving the production of the A-4 (V2) as a "vengeance weapon" and ordered the Peenemünde group to develop it to target London. Luckily, for Londoners, following the initial successful test, von Braun and his team were unable to repeat it and the rocket remained too unstable for deployment...

The author of the book, Wernher von Braun: Crusader for Space cites several instances where von Braun, although being very aware of the situation, felt he was powerless to do anything about it. Evidently, a friend remembered how appalled he was after visiting Mittelwerk for the first time: "It is hellish. My spontaneous reaction was to talk to one of the SS guards, only to be told with unmistakable harshness that I should mind my own business or find myself in the same striped fatigues!... I realized that any attempt of reasoning on humane grounds would be utterly futile."

Checking the validity of von Braun's claim of being unable to do anything, a reporter from The Huntsville Times, asked Konrad Dannenberg, a member of his team, what would have happened if he pushed the issue. Without hesitation, Dannenberg replied, "If he had done it, in my opinion, he would have been shot on the spot."

...Reports cite that Himmler began to doubt von Braun's agenda and commented that the rocketeer was "more interested in space travel than developing bombs." Things came to a head in the spring of 1944, when around March 14 the Gestapo arrested von Braun. Once again, we do not need to speculate over what happened because of the Nazi's penchant for recording everything for posterity. Below is an account of the proceedings following von Braun's arrest, taken from Bob Ward's 2005 book, Dr. Space: The Life of Wernher von Braun:

"Von Braun had been under surveillance since October 1943. A report stated that he and his colleagues Riedel and Gröttrup were said to have expressed regret at an engineer's house one evening that they were not working on a spaceship and that they felt the war was not going well; this was considered a "defeatist" attitude. A young female dentist who was an SS spy reported their comments. Combined with Himmler's false charges that von Braun was a communist sympathizer and had attempted to sabotage the V-2 program and considering that von Braun regularly piloted his government-provided airplane that might allow him to escape to England, this led to his arrest by the Gestapo.

"The unsuspecting von Braun was detained on March 14 (or March 15), 1944 and was taken to a Gestapo cell in Stettin (now Szczecin, Poland), where he was held for two weeks without knowing the charges against him. Through the Abwehr (military intelligence) in Berlin, Dornberger obtained von Braun's conditional release and Albert Speer, Reichsminister for Munitions and War Production, convinced Hitler to reinstate von Braun so that the V-2 program could continue... Speer later relayed what Hitler had finally conceded: "In the matter concerning B. I will guarantee you that he will be exempt from persecution as long as he is indispensable for you, in spite of the difficult general consequences this will have."

...By the spring of 1945, the writing was on the wall, so to speak and von Braun was cognizant of the Russians moving closer to Peenemünde. Due to the Third Reich scrambling to shore up its defenses, every able-bodied German between the age of twelve and eighty found themselves conscripted to fight. This included von Braun and his team. Nevertheless, fate intervened, in the form of a German civil engineer named Hans Kammler. As a high-ranking officer in the SS, no one questioned his order to relocate the Rocket man and his team to Oberammergau in the Bavarian Alps. However, the scientists were in no way safe as the SS officers were under orders to kill the entire team the moment it seemed inevitable the allies would overrun them. As the allies

were bombing all German cities, von Braun prudently asked the SS officer in charge, Major Kummer, to permit them to hide in villages.

Aware of Stalin's treatment of German prisoners of war, while on a walk von Braun confided to an associate and close friend that he planned to take his work to the Americans. Whether von Braun was cognizant of it or not, he was famous among the American high command. Evidently, according to Wikipedia the rocket scientist was "...at the top of the Blacklist, the code name for the list of German scientists and engineers targeted for immediate interrogation by U.S. military experts..." So, fulfilling von Braun's wish, after surrendering to the US Army, he and 40 other rocket scientists relocated to the United States to continue their work on the development of rockets...

In the Wernher von Braun's section on Wikipedia, is an account of his first press conference in America, where he explained his decision to surrender to the Allies:

"We knew that we had created a new means of warfare, and the question as to what nation, to what victorious nation we were willing to entrust this brainchild of ours was a moral decision more than anything else. We wanted to see the world spared another conflict such as Germany had just been through, and we felt that only by surrendering such a weapon to people who are guided by the Bible could such an assurance to the world be best secured..."

...With the Russians successful launch of Sputnik, we entered the race to reach the moon. Subsequently, a little under a year later, in July of 1958, we saw the forming of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)...

When Kennedy came to power in January 1961, von Braun had been with NASA for less than a year. At the time, he was the first Director of the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama; a position he maintained for 10 years. JFK was determined to get to the moon first. Though he did not live to see it, there are numerous photographs of the president with von Braun. Nearly 7 years after that tragic November day in Dallas, Texas, our Rocket man was largely instrumental in making JFK's dream a reality. Presiding over his team, he watched as Apollo 11 lifted into space atop one of his Saturn Rockets. Then, like the entire world, our Rocket man stood in awe as Neil Armstrong stepped onto the moon and said, "One small step for man; one giant leap for mankind."

Despite the success of the Apollo program, its cost was prohibitive. In the early 1970s, the US was beginning to tighten its financial belt. Subsequently, after President Richard Nixon dramatically reduced the space budget in 1972, von Braun resigned from NASA. As rockets were his passion, he joined the military industrial complex and became vice-president of the aerospace company, Fairchild Industries.

We cannot be sure if von Braun heard President Eisenhower's famous farewell address to the country, where he warned of the danger of making war profitable. Considering just two years after joining Fairchild Industries he recruited Carol indicates that he probably did hear the former head of the Allied forces' warning...

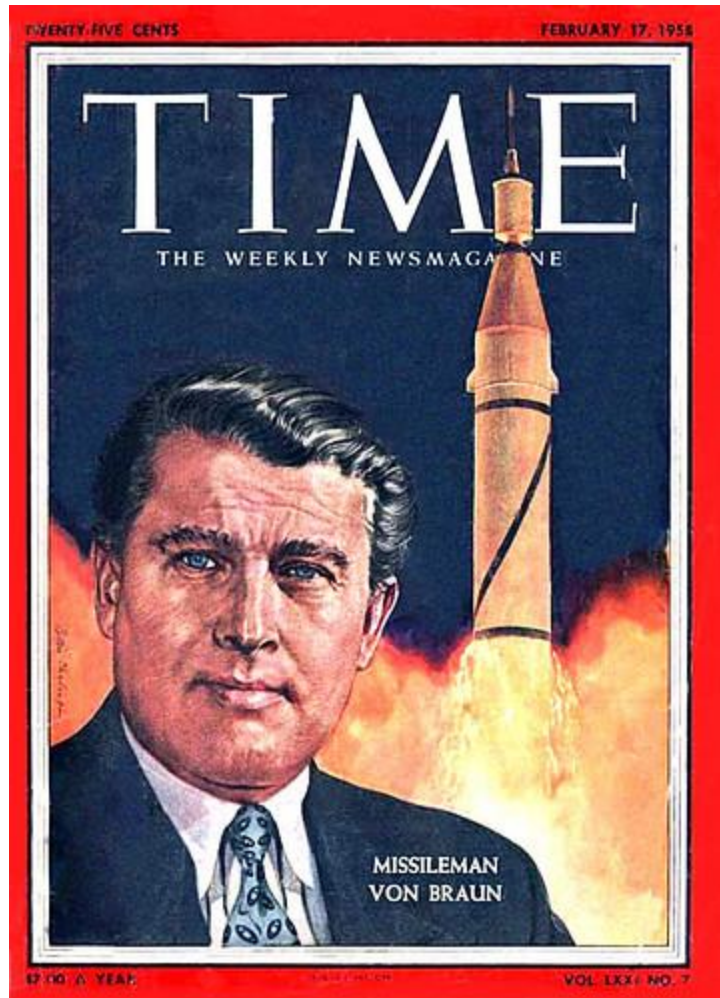
Throughout this chapter, we have attempted to get to the real Wernher von Braun and must conclude that he was not a war criminal in any way shape-or-form. So again, we ask, "Why the campaign to paint him and his team as war criminals?" We find the answer in his legacy of Peace.

...Wernher von Braun and the rocket scientists were advocating Peace. Considered heroes in the eyes of some of the American public, their voices carried a lot of weight. We believe the reason behind the relentless campaign to paint von Braun and his team as war criminals was to nullify their message of peace. The ego can invent many false reasons.

Alas, the human ego and pain-body does not make their motives visible, i.e., that they may have some self or corporate interest, fear, jealousy, or just want to promote war. Consequently, their victims would be duped into thinking they were actually helping their country by keeping a strong defense industry providing jobs and prosperity. In reality, keeping and expanding the mentality of war was devastating to the world at the spiritual level.

Wernher von Braun made an invaluable contribution to society. He showed us to expand our horizons and look to our connection instead of our differences. Unfortunately, the military industrial complex that Eisenhower warned us about was not about to support von Braun's vision.

We will see the main effect of instigating Operation Paperclip a little later. For now, I need to review one of the "Shadow's" most effective methods to sabotage America, the use of fear. As stated, I can remember being dumbfounded as a child that so soon after the devastation of WWII, anyone would want to engage in another war. Now, I understand that the wars and conflicts of the 1950s were merely the outward expression of an underlying cause, but before I get to the "underlying cause" let us briefly review the main points. As I reported earlier, hostilities ostensibly began with the outbreak of the Korean War, when North Korea invaded South Korea June 25, 1950. Of course, as I said, with America and the United Nations backing South Korea and Soviet Russia backing North Korea, it began the struggle which came to be known as the Cold War. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Wernher von Braun – 1912 - 1977

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Wernher von Braun was born Wernher Magnus Maximilian Freiherr von Braun on March 23rd, 1912. He is officially listed as a German-American aerospace engineer and space architect. However, before he was swept up in Operation Paperclip, he was a “member of the Nazi Party and Allgemeine SS, the leading figure in the development of rocket technology in Nazi Germany...

“As a young man, von Braun worked in Nazi Germany's rocket development program. He helped design and co-developed the V-2 rocket at Peenemünde during World War II. The V-2 became the first artificial object to travel into space on 20 June 1944. Following the war, he was secretly moved to the United States, along with about 1,600 other German scientists, engineers, and technicians, as part of Operation Paperclip. He worked for the United States Army on an intermediate-range ballistic missile program, and he developed the rockets that launched the United States' first space satellite Explorer 1 in 1958. He worked with Walt Disney on a series of films, which popularized the idea of human space travel in the U.S. and beyond from 1955 to 1957. In 1960, his group was assimilated into NASA, where he served as director of the newly formed Marshall Space Flight Center and as the chief architect of the Saturn V super heavy-lift launch vehicle that propelled the Apollo spacecraft to the Moon.

In 1967, von Braun was inducted into the National Academy of Engineering, and in 1975, he received the National Medal of Science.

Some believe Von Braun escaped justice for his “Nazi war crimes due to the Americans' desire to beat the Soviets in the Cold War.” However, he is also “described by others as the ‘father of space travel’, the "father of rocket science", or the "father of the American lunar program". He advocated a human mission to Mars.

Post June 10th

Dear friends, Joseph Stalin’s specific reign of terror continued after WWII, with the deportation of over 3 million people to Siberia. According to Wikipedia’s entry on Anti-Semitism, “after 1948” it “reached new heights” in the Soviet Union. In addition, the entry reports that “numerous Yiddish-writing poets, writers, painters and sculptors were killed or arrested” at this time. Moreover, “anti-Jewish propaganda in Poland” caused the remaining Polish Jewish survivors to leave their homeland. Just before Stalin died in 1953, the Soviet Union instigated a religious purge of most religions, as Stalin’s entry reports. “Many religions popular in the ethnic regions of the Soviet Union including the Roman Catholic Church, Uniats, Baptists, Islam, Buddhism, Judaism, etc. underwent ordeals similar to the Orthodox churches in other parts: thousands of monks were persecuted, and hundreds of churches, synagogues, mosques, temples, sacred monuments, monasteries and other religious buildings were razed.” Despite the survival of the Russian Orthodox Church, which only “survived” due to Stalin being a member, when the Russian dictator was succeeded by Nikita Khrushchev (an atheist) in 1959, Stalin’s successor set about closing every church. Still, this was towards the end of the 1950s decade, ten years earlier another form of Communism was rearing its head in the Far East, initiated as usual by outside forces.

China as one of the oldest civilizations in the world was seen to represent reason and civility, so when civil war broke out in October 1949 between Nationalists and Communists, the West collectively held its breath. The events that led up to the civil war are reported in China’s entry on Wikipedia, which explains that as the Chinese were united in fighting the Japanese during WWII, inner disagreements between the Nationalists and the Communists were put aside. “With the surrender of Japan in 1945, China emerged victorious but financially drained. The continued distrust between the Nationalists and the Communists led to the resumption of the Chinese Civil War”, and in 1947, “constitutional rule was established.”

Like Korea, both Soviet Russia (Communism) and the United States (Capitalism) were once again the underlying superpowers in the background of the conflict. Its origin began in the final weeks of WWII, when “Soviet forces launched the mammoth Manchurian Strategic Offensive Operation to attack the Japanese in Manchuria and along the Chinese-Mongolian border.” After winning the battle, the USSR occupied all of Manchuria, forcing the surrender of the “700,000 Japanese troops stationed in the region.” Fearing the Communist Party (CPC) taking over when the Soviets pulled out, the leader of the Nationalists, Chiang Kai-shek “made a deal with the Russians to delay their withdrawal.” On the other side, wanting to forestall the spread of communism, the US aided the KMT (Chinese Nationalist Party) by airlifting troops “to occupy key cities in North China.” Nonetheless, by this time, the communists controlled the rural regions, and so predictably, “the truce fell apart in June 1946, when full scale war between CPC and KMT broke out on June 26.” Due to famine throughout rural China, the communists were able to win the hearts and minds of the peasants, by promising them that if they joined the CPC forces, afterwards they could claim the “farmland from their landlords.” Even the presence of fifty thousand US Marines guarding “strategic sites”, could not stem the communist tide, because they had a near “unlimited supply of manpower to use in combat as well as provide logistic support.” Therefore, as the CPC could call on 5,430,000 peasants, known as the PLA (People’s Liberation Army), they were unstoppable. Consequently, “On October 1, 1949, Mao Zedong proclaimed the People’s Republic of China with its capital at Peking, which was renamed Beijing. At this point, Chiang Kai-shek and approximately 2 million Nationalist Chinese retreated from mainland China to the island of Taiwan. In the 4 Years’ Liberation War, from July 1946 to June 1950, estimates calculate the “total” killed by the PCP to around 10,658,000. The communists did not escape unscathed, as “more than 260,000” were killed in action, and “1,040,000 were wounded.”

Clearly, the Chinese adopting communism was instigated by the “*Shadow*”, as the establishment of the People’s Republic of China resulted in the suppression of human rights for millions of people. Regrettably, from an energetic standpoint this was not the most devastating. Energetically, or rather spiritually, the most devastating result of communist China was its invasion and annexing of Tibet. This is because the invasion effectively put an end to The Buddha’s Plan B, namely, for Buddhist monks’ to regularly chant in the temples with their stupas to transmute the world’s lower emotions. Fortunately, all was not lost, because the 14th Dalai Lama escaped to India. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Mao Zedong – 1893 - 1976

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Mao Zedong was born on December 26th, 1893. Also known as Chairman Mao, he was a Chinese politician, Marxist theorist, military strategist, poet, and revolutionary who was the founder of the People's Republic of China (PRC). He led the country from its establishment in 1949 until his death in 1976, while also serving as the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party during that time. His theories, military strategies and policies are known as Maoism.

“Mao was the son of a prosperous peasant in Shaoshan, Hunan. He supported Chinese nationalism and had an anti-imperialist outlook early in his life and was particularly influenced by the events of the Xinhai Revolution of 1911 and the May Fourth Movement of 1919. He later adopted Marxism–Leninism while working at Peking University as a librarian. He became a founding member of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), leading the Autumn Harvest Uprising in 1927. During the Chinese Civil War between the Kuomintang (KMT) and the CCP, Mao helped to found the Chinese Red Army, led the Jiangxi Soviet's radical land reform policies, and ultimately became head of the CCP during the Long March. Although the CCP temporarily allied with the KMT under the Second United Front during the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945), China's civil war resumed after Japan's surrender. Mao's forces defeated the Nationalist government, which withdrew to Taiwan in 1949.

“On 1 October 1949, Mao proclaimed the foundation of the PRC, a Marxist–Leninist single-party state controlled by the CCP. In the following years he solidified his control through the land reform campaign against landlords, the Campaign to Suppress Counterrevolutionaries, the "Three-anti and Five-anti Campaigns", and through a truce in the Korean War, which altogether resulted in the

deaths of several million Chinese. From 1953 to 1958, Mao played an important role in enforcing command economy in China, constructing the first Constitution of the PRC, launching an industrialization program, and initiating military projects such as the "Two Bombs, One Satellite" project and Project 523. His foreign policies during this time were dominated by the Sino-Soviet split which drove a wedge between China and the Soviet Union. In 1955, Mao launched the Sufan movement, and in 1957 he launched the Anti-Rightist Campaign, in which at least 550,000 people, mostly intellectuals and dissidents, were persecuted. In 1958, he launched the Great Leap Forward that aimed to rapidly transform China's economy from agrarian to industrial, which led to the Great Chinese Famine and the deaths of 15–55 million people between 1958 and 1962.

“In 1963, Mao launched the Socialist Education Movement, and in 1966 he initiated the Cultural Revolution, a program to remove "counter-revolutionary" elements in Chinese society which lasted 10 years and was marked by violent class struggle, widespread destruction of cultural artifacts, and an unprecedented elevation of Mao's cult of personality. Tens of millions of people were persecuted during the Revolution, while the estimated number of deaths ranges from hundreds of thousands to millions. After years of ill health, Mao suffered a series of heart attacks in 1976 and died at the age of 82. During the Mao era, China's population grew from around 550 million to over 900 million while the government did not strictly enforce its family planning policy. During his leadership tenure, China was heavily involved with other Asian communist conflicts such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Cambodian Civil War.

“Mao is considered one of the most influential figures of the 20th century. Mao's policies were responsible for a vast number of deaths, with estimates ranging from 40 to 80 million victims due to starvation, persecution, prison labor, and mass executions, and his government has been described as totalitarian. He has been also credited with transforming China from a semi-colony to a leading world power by advancing literacy, women's rights, basic healthcare, primary education, and improving life expectancy. Mao is revered as a national hero who liberated the country from foreign occupation and exploitation in China. He became an ideological figurehead and a prominent influence over the international communist movement, being endowed with remembrance, admiration and a cult of personality both during and after his death on September 9th, 1976.”

Post June 11th

Dear friends, irrespective of the setback in India with the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi in 1948, the “*Light*” did have some success in the East, since the “*Light*” succeeded in preserving the life and work of one of the most powerful representatives and tools for *Great Spirit-Mind's* plan. This man's influence promotes and supports the “*Light's*” objective to this very day. In fact, some would say that his exile from Tibet has made his message that much more powerful. I am of course referring to the 14th Dalai Lama, His Holiness Tenzin Gyatso.

His Holiness' entry on Wikipedia provides many insights into this remarkable human being. Born Lhamo Döndrub (or Thondup) on July 6th, 1935, the future Dalai Lama came into this world through "a farming and horse-trading family in Taktser, in the eastern border of the former Tibetan province of Amdo", which is now a part of the Chinese province of Qinghai. When the 13th Dalai Lama died, a "search party" was dispatched to find his reincarnation. At the time, Thondup was approximately two years old, and when the search party placed various personal items owned by the former Dalai Lama, the boy apparently exclaimed, "That's mine! That's mine!" Following Thondup's official recognition that he was the previous Dalai Lama's reincarnation, he was "renamed Jetsun Jamphel Ngawang Lobsang Yeshe Tenzin Gyatso (Holy Lord, Gentle Glory, Compassionate, Defender of the Faith, Ocean of Wisdom)." As Brad Pitt's movie *Seven Years in Tibet* portrayed, when the Dalai Lama was eleven he was introduced to Austrian mountaineer Heinrich Harrer, after seeing "him in Lhasa through his telescope." It was through Harrer that the young boy learned about the world and the "two remained friends until Harrer's death in 2006."

History has shown the 14th Dalai Lama's "formal rule was brief" because after Mao Zedong declared China the People's Republic of China, he claimed Tibet as under its rule. When he was 16, the Dalai Lama "sent a delegation to Beijing, and under military pressure ratified a Seventeen Point Agreement for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet." Always the peacemaker, the Dalai Lama attempted to find common ground with communist China, even travelling to Beijing to "attend the first session of the National People's Congress as a delegate."

Surprisingly, when he was only 19, on September 27th, 1954, the Dalai Lama was "selected as a deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress." Notwithstanding this, five years later, "in 1959 there was a major uprising in Tibet", leading to the suspicion "that the Chinese government may have been planning to kill him. On 17th March, he fled for Tawang, India, finally crossing the border on 31 March. It was later established that forces from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Special Activities Division had assisted the Dalai Lama's escape." Reference to the "Central Intelligence Agency's Special Activities Division", assisting in His Holiness' escape, clearly shows how the CIA could be used by either the "*Shadow*" or the "*Light*."

Leaving the biographical history of the 14th Dalai Lama, I was more interested in the events of his life that identify Him as a representative, or tool of the "*Light*." This was especially relevant, considering His connection to The Holy Spirit through Guan Yin. Apparently, after being exiled, His Holiness' spared no time in setting up

a government, and “establishing” farming communities for the “approximately 80,000 Tibetan refugees who followed him into exile.” Once he achieved this, the Dalai Lama “created a Tibetan educational system in order to teach the Tibetan children the traditional language, history, religion, and culture.” Nineteen years after being forced into exile, His Holiness “opened” the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives in Dharamsala, housing “over 80,000 manuscripts and important knowledge resources related to Tibetan history, politics and culture.” Today, it is recognized as “one of the most important institutions for Tibetology in the world.”

Turning to the Dalai Lama’s spiritual accomplishments, on January 6th, 2009, His Holiness “inaugurated an interfaith ‘World Religions-Dialogue and Symphony’ conference”, which was “convened by Hindu preacher Morari Bapu.” According to Bapu, the conference explored “ways and means to deal with the discord among major religions.” Ultimately, His Holiness’ goal is to spread His, and India’s “message of non-violence and religious harmony throughout the world.” To that end, He states, “I am the messenger of India’s ancient thoughts world over.” The author of the entry relates, the Dalai Lama “considers India as a master and Tibet its disciple, as great scholars like Nagarjuna went from Nalanda to Tibet to preach Buddhism in the eighth century.” Therefore, “Let the 21st century be a century of tolerance and dialogue.”

I was most interested to read in the entry that the Dalai Lama favors Marxism over Capitalism. Considering the Dalai Lama’s struggle with Communist China to free Tibet, it seemed a contradiction, but that was because at the time I did not understand that Karl Marx did not advocate the kind of Communism we see exhibited today. His Holiness’s own words speak for themselves:

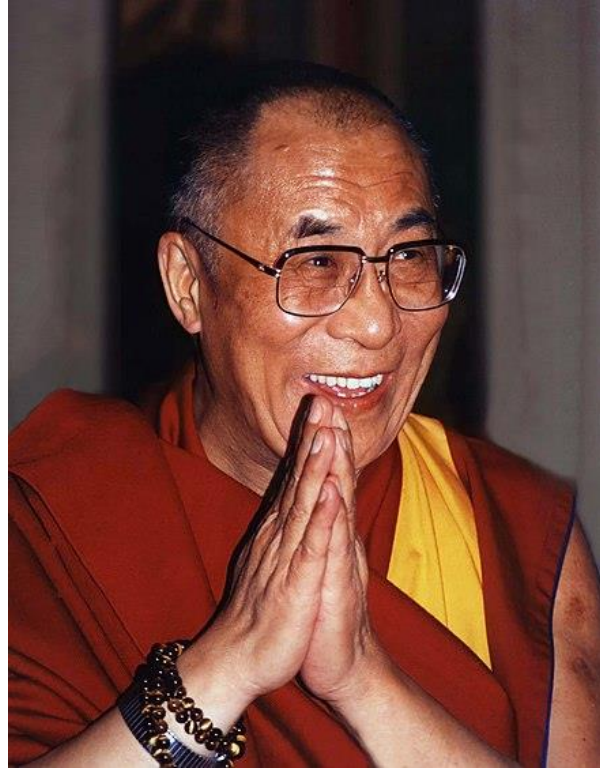
“Of all the modern economic theories, the economic system of Marxism is founded on moral principles, while capitalism is concerned only with gain and profitability. Marxism is concerned with the distribution of wealth on an equal basis and the equitable utilization of the means of production. It is also concerned with the fate of the working classes—that is, the majority—as well as with the fate of those who are underprivileged and in need, and Marxism cares about the victims of minority-imposed exploitation. For those reasons, the system appeals to me, and it seems fair... As for the failure of the Marxist regimes, first of all I do not consider the former USSR, or China, or even Vietnam, to have been true Marxist regimes, for they were far more concerned with their narrow national interests than with the Workers' International; this is why there were conflicts, for example, between China and the USSR, or between China and Vietnam. If those three regimes had truly been based upon Marxist principles, those conflicts would never have occurred. I think the major flaw of the Marxist regimes is that they have placed too much emphasis on the need to destroy the ruling class, on class struggle, and this causes them to encourage hatred and to neglect compassion. Although their initial aim might have been to serve the cause of the majority, when they try to implement it all their energy is deflected into destructive activities. Once the revolution

is over and the ruling class is destroyed, there is not much left to offer the people; at this point the entire country is impoverished and unfortunately it is almost as if the initial aim were to become poor. I think that this is due to the lack of human solidarity and compassion. The principal disadvantage of such a regime is the insistence placed on hatred to the detriment of compassion. The failure of the regime in the former Soviet Union was, for me, not the failure of Marxism but the failure of totalitarianism. For this reason, I still think of myself as half-Marxist, half-Buddhist.”

Naturally, when we consider which influence the regimes mentioned above were formed under, namely, the “*Shadow*”, then it is easy to see why they failed. Today His Holiness’s concern is for the environment, as He believes it is everyone’s problem. As a result, He calls on us all to act now to save the planet. Again, the Dalai Lama’s own words confirm this:

“On the global level, I think the ecology problem is very serious. I hear about some states taking it very seriously. That’s wonderful! So, this blue planet is our only home, if something goes wrong at the present generation, then the future generations really face a lot of problems, and those problems will be beyond human control; so that’s very serious. Ecology should be part of our daily life.”

After the fall of Tibet, the energy changed in favor of the “*Shadow*”, as “he” gained the high ground both literally and figuratively. Still, this was moot from the secular perspective, because once the People’s Republic of China was formed, Asia began taking sides. As I said, the Korean War started this process with North Korea supporting Communism and the South allying with the Western powers of democracy or Capitalism. We see how this mentality spreads as we proceed. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



His Holiness the 14th Dali Lama Tenzin Gyatso

According to His Holiness' entry on Wikipedia, his spiritual name is "Jetsun Jamphel Ngawang Lobsang Yeshe Tenzin Gyatso" but he is more commonly known as Tenzin Gyatso. He was born "Lhamo Thondup on July 6th, 1935, to a farming family in Taktser (Hongya Village), in the traditional Tibetan region of Amdo (administratively Qinghai, Republic of China). He was selected as the tulku of the 13th Dalai Lama in 1937, and formally recognized as the 14th Dalai Lama in a public declaration near the town of Bumchen in 1939. ...His enthronement ceremony was held in Lhasa on February 22nd, 1940," when he was a little over 3 months shy of 5 years old, but did not assume his "full temporal (political) duties" until he was fifteen on November 17th, 1950, following the People's Republic of China annexing Tibet... However, "...The Dalai Lama is not in favor of separation from China, he stated that Tibet is a part of China, Tibet is an autonomous region of China. Tibetan culture and Buddhism are part of Chinese culture.

"The Dalai Lama travels worldwide to give Tibetan Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhism teachings, and his Kalachakra teachings and initiations are international events. He also attends conferences on a wide range of subjects, including the relationship between religion and science, meets with other world leaders, religious leaders, philosophers, and scientists, online and in-person. His work includes focus on the environment, economics, women's rights, nonviolence, interfaith dialogue, physics, astronomy, Buddhism and science, cognitive neuroscience, reproductive health and sexuality. The Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989. Time magazine named the Dalai Lama one of the "Children of Gandhi" and Gandhi's spiritual heir to nonviolence."

Post June 12th

Dear friends, to reiterate, the Korean War paused in a stalemate after three years, which has lasted up to the present day, although with its recent entrance into the list of nuclear capability countries, it is more of a threat. Be that as it may, I am addressing the East Asian countries' actions during the 1950s, and the next area of Asia to choose sides between Communism or Capitalism was Indochina in Southeast Asia. In the 1950s, this part of Asia was known as French Indochina, which consisted of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Laos was the first of the three countries to gain "semi" independence from France in 1950, although "the French remained in de facto control until 1954." Without going into the history of the country too deeply, its entry on Wikipedia provided a brief history of Laos up to its independence.

Evidently, modern day Laos began in the 14th (1500s) century as the kingdom of Lan Xang, when King Sourigna Vongsa ascended the throne in 1637, overseeing what historians consider "Laos's golden age." After he died "without an heir", Lan Xang was divided "into three principalities", Luang Prabang, Vientiane, and Champassak, with Luang Prabang designated as its capital. Then between 1763 and 1769, Laos' neighbor Burma (Myanmar) attacked Laos' north and "annexed" the capital. Champassak also fell to foreign rule, only it was not Burmese who conquered this principality, it was the Siamese from Siam, modern day Thailand. This was the situation, until during the Colonial expansion of Europe in the 1800s, when France claimed Luang Prabang as its protectorate, followed closely by Champassak, and Vientiane. Once uniting all three kingdoms, the French renamed the country "French Indochina." Not surprisingly, during WWII the Japanese occupied Laos. After Japan surrendered, Laotians took the advantage to claim independence in 1945, before the French could return. France ignored their claim, instead it compromised in 1950, by granting Laos a "semi-autonomy" status as an "associated state" of France. Unfortunately, what happened next led to the influx of communism into the region. The author of the entry explains that "the French authorities "remained in de facto control until 1954, when Laos gained full independence as a constitutional monarchy." Interestingly, a year later, "the U.S. Department of Defense created a special Programs Evaluation Office." This "office" effectively took over "support of the Royal Lao Army" from the French, in order to combat "the communist Pathet Lao as part of the U.S. containment policy."

I was curious as to where the "Communist" party of Pathet Lao originated from, so I clicked on the link. I discovered that they were similar to the Vietnamese Viet Minh or Viet Cong and had grown out of the Laotians struggle for independence from France. Cambodia's history was almost identical to Laos, with Cambodia becoming

a “protectorate” of France in 1863 and being briefly occupied by the Japanese in WWII. After Japan surrendered in 1945, France again claimed control. I will come back to Cambodia a little later, as its role in the “*Shadow’s*” agenda does not become apparent until the late 1970s.

Although Communism was present in Laos and Cambodia in the early 1950s, its influence was not as impactful as its presence in our final country of the three nations in French Indochina, Vietnam. The emergence of Communism and the events resulting from it in Vietnam would have the most devastating affect spiritually. To understand this statement, it will help if we determine a timeline for this catastrophe, and as Vietnam’s entry on Wikipedia provides a comprehensive study of the events that led up to the Vietnam War, I will use its information. Starting in 1945, after Japan surrendered it “created a power vacuum”, which was quickly filled by the Viet Minh, who “grasped power” throughout Vietnam in the “August Revolution.”

Ho Chi Minh entered the stage of history immediately after WWII on September 2nd, 1945, when as leader of the Viet Minh he “declared the independent Democratic Republic of Vietnam before a crowd of 500,000 in Hanoi.” Wanting to appease America, “he began his speech by paraphrasing the United States Declaration of Independence.” Nonetheless, he was a communist and so, “Following the party line from Moscow, Ho Chi Minh initially attempted to negotiate with the French.” Unwilling to work with the communist leader, when the Viet Minh “won elections across central and northern Vietnam” in 1946, the French “ousted” them “from the city.” Consequently, Ho Chi Minh launched the first Indochina “guerrilla war”, and the hostilities quickly spilled over into Laos and Cambodia. Due to both the USSR and USA being engrossed with the Cold War, initially “the Viet Minh fight was hampered by a lack of weapons.” However, with the establishment of the People’s Republic of China in 1949, “the Chinese Communists were free to provide arms to their Vietnamese allies.”

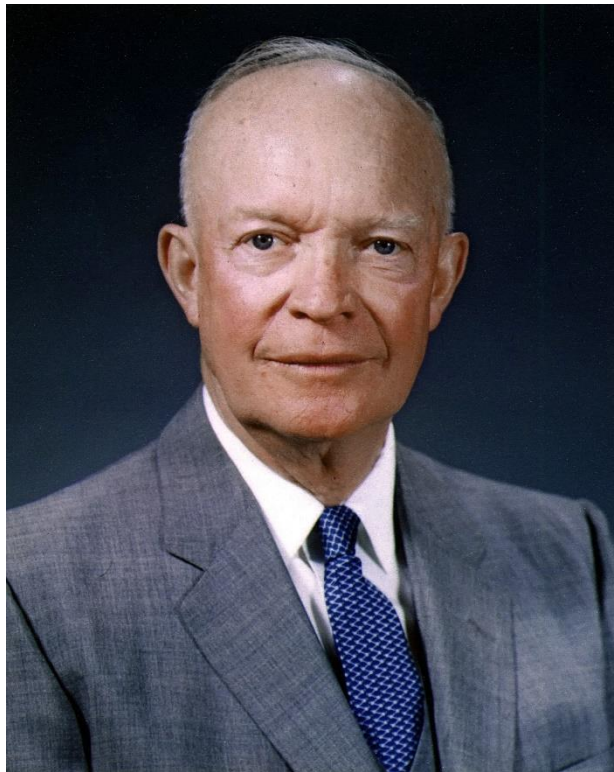
Since the West was backing the Vietnamese government, all communist countries took the Viet Minh’s side, and in January 1950 officially recognized the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as the nation’s legitimate government. Naturally, all the “non-Communist nations” responded by immediately recognizing the French-backed State of Vietnam, led by “former Emperor Bao Dai the following month.” When China’s “PRC military advisors began assisting the Viet Minh” that July, the insurgents quickly transformed from “a guerrilla force into a regular army.” Fearing the spread of communism, the author tells us that two months later, “the U.S. created a Military Assistance and Advisory Group (MAAG) to screen French requests for aid, advise on strategy, and train Vietnamese soldiers.” At this point, Eisenhower’s

Vice president Richard Nixon “hinted” at the possibility of sending American troops to “the region”, when he casually remarked that Eisenhower may have to “put American boys in.” Fortunately, as the author reports, “President Eisenhower made American participation contingent on British support”, which as this did not happen, Ike “decided against the intervention.” With the mention of President Eisenhower, I need to take a moment to catch up on events in America. We left off with Truman being embroiled in the Korean War and in 1953, he was replaced by former WWII hero, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe, General, Dwight D. Eisenhower. Excerpts from history.com’s web site encapsulate this 34th president:

In 1952... leading Republicans approached Eisenhower and persuaded him to make a run for president... At the party’s national convention that July, he won the Republican nomination on the first ballot... with Senator Richard M. Nixon of California as his running mate... As a moderate Republican, Eisenhower was able to achieve numerous legislative victories despite a Democratic majority in Congress during six of his eight years in office. In addition to continuing most of the New Deal and Fair Deal programs of his predecessors (Franklin Roosevelt and Truman, respectively), he strengthened the Social Security program, increased the minimum wage and created the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In 1956, Eisenhower created the Interstate Highway System, the single largest public works program in U.S. history, which would construct 41,000 miles of roads across the country. During Eisenhower’s first term, Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy’s anti-Communist crusade violated the civil liberties of many citizens, culminating in a series of sensational televised hearings in the spring of 1954. To preserve party unity, Eisenhower refrained from publicly criticizing McCarthy, though he privately disliked the senator and worked behind the scenes to diminish McCarthy’s influence and eventually discredit him. Eisenhower was even more hesitant, however, in the realm of civil rights for African Americans. In 1954, in the case of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled that school segregation was unconstitutional. Eisenhower believed that desegregation should proceed slowly and was reluctant to use his presidential authority to back up the enforcement of the Court’s verdict, though he did send federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957 to enforce integration of a high school there. Eisenhower did sign civil rights legislation in 1957 and 1960 providing federal protection for black voters; it was the first such legislation passed in the United States since Reconstruction. Soon after taking office, Eisenhower signed an armistice ending the Korean War. Aside from sending combat troops into Lebanon in 1958, he would send no other armed forces into active duty throughout his presidency, though he did not hesitate to authorize defense spending. He also authorized the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to undertake covert operations against communism around the world, two of which toppled the governments of Iran in 1953 and Guatemala in 1954. In 1954, Eisenhower decided against authorizing an air strike to rescue French troops from defeat at Dien Bien Phu, avoiding a war in Indochina, though his support for the anti-communist government in South Vietnam would sow the seeds of future U.S. participation in the Vietnam War. Eisenhower sought to improve Cold War-era relations with the Soviet Union, especially after the death of Josef Stalin in 1953. In July 1955, when Eisenhower met with British, French and Russian leaders in Geneva, Switzerland, he proposed an “open skies” policy, in which the United States and Soviet Union would conduct air inspections of each other’s military programs; the U.S.S.R. rejected the proposal, though it won

international approval. Under the rising threat of Soviet nuclear weapons technology, Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles did succeed in strengthening NATO and in creating the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) to combat communist expansion in that region.

Clearly from the historian's assessment, President Eisenhower's decisions favored both the "Light's" objective and the "Shadow's" agenda, this tells me that he was someone who was trying to keep the peace and help the most people. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for his Vice President, Richard Millhouse Nixon, but as he does not become a factor for several years, I will leave him until later. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Dwight David Eisenhower – 1890 - 1969

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Dwight David Eisenhower was born with the first name David not Dwight on October 14th, 1890... "Born in Denison, Texas, and raised in Abilene, Kansas, his family had a strong religious background, and his mother became a Jehovah's Witness. Eisenhower, however, belonged to no organized church until 1952. He graduated from West Point in 1915 and later married Mamie Doud, with whom he had two sons. During World War I, he was denied a request to serve in Europe and instead commanded a unit that trained tank crews. Following the war, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. In 1941, after the United States entered World War II, Eisenhower oversaw the invasions of North Africa and Sicily before supervising the invasions of France and Germany. After the war ended in Europe, he served as military governor of the American-occupied zone of Germany (1945), Army Chief of Staff (1945–

1948), president of Columbia University (1948–1953), and as the first supreme commander of NATO (1951–1952).

“In 1952, Eisenhower entered the presidential race as a Republican to block the isolationist foreign policies of Senator Robert A. Taft, who opposed NATO. Eisenhower won that year's election and the 1956 election in landslides, both times defeating Adlai Stevenson II. Eisenhower's main goals in office were to contain the spread of communism and reduce federal deficits. In 1953, he considered using nuclear weapons to end the Korean War and may have threatened China with nuclear attack if an armistice was not reached quickly. China did agree and an armistice resulted, which remains in effect. His New Look policy of nuclear deterrence prioritized "inexpensive" nuclear weapons while reducing funding for expensive Army divisions. He continued Harry S. Truman's policy of recognizing Taiwan as the legitimate government of China, and he won congressional approval of the Formosa Resolution. His administration provided major aid to help the French fight off Vietnamese Communists in the First Indochina War. After the French left, he gave strong financial support to the new state of South Vietnam. He supported regime-changing military coups in Iran and Guatemala orchestrated by his own administration. During the Suez Crisis of 1956, he condemned the Israeli, British, and French invasion of Egypt, and he forced them to withdraw. He also condemned the Soviet invasion during the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 but took no action. He deployed 15,000 soldiers during the 1958 Lebanon crisis. Near the end of his term, a summit meeting with the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev was cancelled when a US spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union. Eisenhower approved the Bay of Pigs Invasion, which was left to John F. Kennedy to carry out.

“On the domestic front, Eisenhower governed as a moderate conservative who continued New Deal agencies and expanded Social Security. He covertly opposed Joseph McCarthy and contributed to the end of McCarthyism by openly invoking executive privilege. He signed the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and sent Army troops to enforce federal court orders which integrated schools in Little Rock, Arkansas. His administration undertook the development and construction of the Interstate Highway System, which remains the largest construction of roadways in American history. In 1957, following the Soviet launch of Sputnik, Eisenhower led the American response which included the creation of NASA and the establishment of a stronger, science-based education via the National Defense Education Act. The Soviet Union began to reinforce their own space program, escalating the Space Race. His two terms saw unprecedented economic prosperity except for a minor recession in 1958. In his farewell address, he expressed his concerns about the dangers of massive military spending, particularly deficit spending and government contracts to private military manufacturers, which he dubbed "the military–industrial complex". Historical evaluations of his presidency place him among the upper tier of American presidents.” Interestingly, he died the same year as Hồ Chí Minh in 1969.

Post June 13th

Dear friends, with the Cold War in full swing, the fear of Communism spreading through Asia became the primary focus. As a result, the West deemed it necessary for the French to control Indochina. However, with the backing of the Soviet Union

and the People's Republic of China, the forces for independence in Vietnam grew stronger. The entry explains that after "a stunning military defeat" the "French Union garrison surrendered" on May 7th, 1954. Later using "the Geneva Conference" as the mediator, France "negotiated a ceasefire agreement with the Viet Minh." At that same conference French Indo-China was officially split into three independent nations, Vietnam and the two kingdoms of Cambodia and Laos. Even so, as history has shown, a foreign colony being granted independence does not always mean peace for its inhabitants, and these three countries were no exception. This was because the Geneva Conference had also divided Vietnam into the North and South, with a demilitarized zone between them, Consequently, tensions between the two sides were already heightened. Working with "his" connections, the individual counterfeit-spirits/pain-bodies, the "*Shadow*" influenced the many factions, who had been united under their goal of independence, to become divided when that common goal was met.

Vietnam's entry relates what happened after French Indochina gained its independence from mainland France. Apparently, the so-called 1954 "Geneva Accords" had "partitioned Vietnam pending national elections", which would be "under international supervision." Originally planned for July 20, 1956, thirteen months before the elections, Prime Minister Ngo Dinh Diem cancelled them. In explanation for cancelling the elections he asked, "How can we expect 'free elections' to be held in the Communist North?" Diem claimed that President Eisenhower's own words supported his statement, when the American president wrote in 1954 that "80 per cent of the population would have voted for the Communist Ho Chi Minh' over Emperor Bao Dai."

Without the elections, Ngo Dinh Diem was declared "premier of South Vietnam in 1954 by former emperor and Head of State Bao Dai." As a "devout Roman Catholic" Diem was "fervently anti-communist." Accordingly, "in the summer of 1955 he launched the 'Denounce the Communists' campaign, during which communists and other anti-government elements were arrested, imprisoned, tortured, or executed." The author of the entry reports that "Diem instituted a policy of death penalty against any activity deemed communist in August 1956." All rivals were designated Viet Cong, meaning "Vietnamese communist" by Diem's "regime" in order to deny their nationalist claims. At this time, refugees began crossing the demilitarized zone from both sides. As North Vietnam was predominantly "Catholic", these "refugees were meant to give Diem a strong anti-communist constituency. Diem later went on to staff his administration's key posts mostly with northern and central Catholics. On 26 October 1955, Diem declared the new Republic of Vietnam, with himself as

president.” The author blames Eisenhower’s “desire for an anti-communist state in the region” for the creation of the Republic of Vietnam.”

Although both China and Russia were Communist regimes, the “*Shadow*” ensured that they often did not see eye to eye. Such a case was in the two Communist super-powers views on how Vietnam should be governed. According to the entry the Chinese PRC and the Soviets split over Vietnam in 1956, when “Hanoi authorized communists in South Vietnam to begin a low-level insurgency.” In response, Ho Chi Minh stated:

“Do not engage in military operations; that will lead to defeat. Do not take land from a peasant. Emphasize nationalism rather than communism. Do not antagonize anyone if you can avoid it. Be selective in your violence. If an assassination is necessary, use a knife, not a rifle or grenade. It is too easy to kill innocent bystanders with guns and bombs, and accidental killing of the innocent bystanders will alienate peasants from the revolution. Once an assassination has taken place, make sure peasants know why the killing occurred.”

Ho Chi Minh’s “strategy” became known as “armed propaganda.” Tragically, estimates of the numbers assassinated through it are as high as “20 percent of South Vietnam’s village chiefs” by 1958. Evidently a year later in January, the “North’s Central Committee” delivered a “secret resolution” for an “armed struggle.” This resolution is what led to moving “men and weapons” via “the Ho Chi Minh Trail.” In an attempt to counteract this, South Vietnam “enacted Law 10/59, which made political violence punishable by death and property confiscation.” China was unhappy with the lack of support for the Diem regime, consequently, the author reports that on December 12, 1960, the Chinese “authorized the creation of the National Liberation Front”, which would be “controlled by the communist party in the South.”

The above events were the direct result of inserting the energy of the “*Shadow*” and Kali/Nephthys through the Swastika into the East, which undermined the Divine Feminine of Guan Yin. In the 1950s everything was in place to utilize another consequence of Hitler committing suicide. Still, as this will not occur for a while, I will return to the “*Shadow’s*” machinations in the West. With the spread of Communism in Indochina, the “*Shadow*” used the energy to raise the level of fear in America. Using “his” personal connection, the counterfeit-spirits/pain-bodies, to influence the fear of its ideology “infecting” Americans, and fear of everything remotely communist was escalating in the US, known as the Second Red Scare. Apparently, the first “red scare” began in the 1930s when many Americans became fascinated with Lenin and Stalin. This second “scare” arose out of concern for the Soviet Union’s dominance in Europe, which was enhanced with the emergence of

Communist China. The “*Shadow’s*” tool in “his” plan was Senator Joseph McCarthy, who saw “commies” everywhere, particularly in the burgeoning film industry. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Hồ Chí Minh – 1890 - 1969

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Hồ Chí Minh, was born Nguyễn Sinh Cung on May 19th, 1890. Apparently, he was “Colloquially known as Uncle Ho (Bác Hồ) or just Uncle (Bác) and by other aliases and sobriquets.” History knows him as a “Vietnamese communist revolutionary, nationalist, and politician. who served as prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam from 1945 to 1955 and as president from 1945 until his death in 1969. Ideologically a Marxist–Leninist, he was the Chairman and First Secretary of the Workers' Party of Vietnam, the predecessor of the current Communist Party of Vietnam.

“Hồ Chí Minh was born in the French protectorate of Annam. From 1911, he left French Indochina to continue his revolutionary activities. He was also one of the founding members of the French Communist Party. In 1930, he founded the Communist Party of Vietnam and in 1941, he returned to Vietnam and founded the Việt Minh independence movement, an umbrella group. Then, Hồ led the August Revolution against the Japanese in August 1945, which resulted in the independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. After the French returned to power the following month, Hồ's government retreated to the Việt Bắc region and began guerrilla warfare. The Việt Minh defeated the French Union in 1954 at the Battle of Điện Biên Phủ, ending the First Indochina War, and resulting in the division of Vietnam, with the Việt Minh in control of North Vietnam, and anti-communists in control of South Vietnam. He was a key figure in the People's Army of Vietnam during the Vietnam War, which lasted from 1955 to 1975. Hồ officially stepped down from power in 1965 due to health problems and died in 1969. North Vietnam was ultimately victorious against South Vietnam and its allies. Vietnam was officially unified in 1976. Saigon, the former capital of South Vietnam, was renamed Ho Chi Minh City in his honor... “Aside from being a politician, Hồ

was a writer, poet, and journalist. He wrote several books, articles, and poems in Chinese, Vietnamese, and French.”

Post June 14th

Dear friends, whenever I think of children in America during the 1950s and first few years of the 60s, the words “duck and cover”, accompanied by scenes of school children jumping under their desks in anticipation of a nuclear strike, come to mind. Of course, the authorities knew that “ducking” under a desk would afford little protection in a nuclear strike, but these pointless exercises were more about keeping up the morale of the population.

During the Korean War the level of fear rose exponentially daily, exacerbated by a “witch-hunt” launched on Americans known as McCarthyism. Senator Joseph McCarthy’s page on *Encyclopedia Britannica* helped me understand how such a thing could happen. Spawned by the so-called “Second Red Scare”, as I said, McCarthyism was clearly instigated by the “*Shadow*.” It began when an obscure senator from Wisconsin accused 205 people in the State Department of secretly being communists in 1950. Despite being “unable” to prove a single claim or identify “a single” communist within the government, he had captured the attention of the American public, who were collectively terrified of Communism. As a result, McCarthy was permitted to launch an unmitigated attack on whomever he saw fit in his role as Chairman of the Committee on Government Operations of the Senate and more importantly, its “subcommittee on investigations.”

For me the famous aspect of McCarthyism was the so-called Hollywood blacklist, where unsubstantiated claims of links to communism, ruined several members of the film industry’s careers when they were blacklisted. However, according to his page he also attacked President Eisenhower and leaders from both parties. Even so, it was the “sensational, nationally televised, 36-day hearing on his charges of subversion by U.S. Army officers and civilian officials” that led to his downfall. His page recounts how this occurred:

...television exposure of his brutal and truculent interrogative tactics... prompted Joseph Nye Welch, special counsel for the army, to ask McCarthy, “Have you no sense of decency, sir, at long last? Have you left no sense of decency...”?

When the Republicans lost control of the Senate... McCarthy was replaced as chairman of the investigating committee... formally condemn him on a vote of 67 to 22 for conduct “contrary to Senate traditions...”

According to the entry for McCarthyism on Wikipedia, it was also known as “the Second Red Scare.” The inception of this particular form of consciousness evidently began after President Truman “signed an executive order in 1947.” Its purpose was to screen “federal employees for possible association with organizations” that were deemed to be “totalitarian, fascist, communist, or subversive,” and or proposing “to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.” This kneejerk reaction from the President appeared justified, when there was a “coup” in what is now the Czech Republic and Slovakia or what was known then as Czechoslovakia, orchestrated by the “Communist Party” the following year. The Czechoslovakian coup raised serious “concern” among the Western powers, promoting the fear that there were Communists hiding in plain sight just waiting to seize power.

Then as the entry reports, “In 1949, a high-level State Department official was convicted of perjury in a case of espionage, and the Soviet Union tested a nuclear bomb.” With the outbreak of war with North Korea in 1950, any discussion on Marxist or Lenin’s ideology, was considered subversive, which of course was encouraged by the “*Shadow*” working with “its” individual allies the enemy within, or the counterfeit-spirit/pain-body. Taking advantage of the growing fears within the U.S., in 1950 the “*Shadow*” encouraged Senator McCarthy to declare in a speech in February that he possessed “a list of members of the Communist Party USA working in the State Department.” Like today, the press leapt on the inuendo of a “list” of potential traitors within the government and the scene was set for the onslaught of “McCarthyism.”

Interestingly, the term McCarthyism originated from a cartoon published in The “Christian Science Monitor, along with a political cartoon by Herblock in The Washington Post.” The author notes that today, “The term has since taken on a broader meaning, describing the excesses of similar efforts to crack down on alleged ‘subversive’ elements.” Modern interpretation of McCarthyism would be described as using “reckless and unsubstantiated accusations of treason and far-left extremism, along with demagogic personal attacks on the character and patriotism of political adversaries.” Even so, as the entry recounts, in the early fifties “government employees, prominent figures in the entertainment industry, academics, left-wing politicians, and labor union activists”, were mercilessly persecuted.

In reading how “Suspicious were often given credence despite inconclusive and questionable evidence” I was reminded of the so-called “witch-trials” where anyone could make unfounded accusations against any woman, and it would be accepted.

Luckily, in 1950 the accused' lives were not in jeopardy. Nonetheless, as the author notes: "Many people suffered loss of employment and the destruction of their careers and livelihoods as a result of the crackdowns on suspected communists, and some were outright imprisoned."

I have to say that I agree with the author of the entry describing McCarthyism as "the political repression and persecution of left-wing individuals." We are witnessing a similar situation today, only it isn't limited to one man. As the axiom states, if we forget history we are doomed to repeat it, and the lesson McCarthyism teaches is that whenever we demonize a section of society for whatever reason we bring down society as a whole.

Anyway, as stated, eventually reason prevailed and Senator McCarthy began to lose both favor and "credibility" with the American people. Like the entry reports, the final nail in the coffin of McCarthyism came when following the discovery of "several of his accusations" being unfounded, after their cases went to the US Supreme Court. Upon hearing the cases, "Chief Justice Earl Warren made a series of rulings on civil and political rights that overturned several key laws and legislative directives." This in effect neutralized the "Second Red Scare."

The author of the entry makes an interesting observation, noting that "Historians have suggested since the 1980s that as McCarthy's involvement was less central than that of others, a different and more accurate term should be used instead that more accurately conveys the breadth of the phenomenon, and that the term McCarthyism is, in the modern day, outdated. Ellen Schrecker has suggested that Hooverism, after FBI Head J. Edgar Hoover, is more appropriate."

Ironically, after the Cold War ended, several "documents revealed substantial Soviet spy activity in the United States, though many of the agents were never properly identified by Senator McCarthy."

Leaving the contrived threat of Communism conjured up by Senator Joseph McCarthy, we now turn to what the West saw as a real threat, so much so that it took us closer to nuclear war than we have ever been. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Joseph McCarthy – 1908 - 1957

According to his entry in Wikipedia, the namesake of McCarthyism, Joseph Raymond McCarthy was born November 14th, 1908. He “served as a Republican U.S. Senator from the state of Wisconsin from 1947 until his death at age 48 on May 2nd, 1957. Born in Grand Chute, Wisconsin, McCarthy commissioned into the Marine Corps in 1942, where he served as an intelligence briefing officer for a dive bomber squadron. Following the end of World War II, he attained the rank of major. He volunteered to fly twelve combat missions as a gunner-observer. These missions were generally safe, and after one where he was allowed to shoot as much ammunition as he wanted to, mainly at coconut trees, he acquired the nickname "Tail-Gunner Joe". Some of his claims of heroism were later shown to be exaggerated or falsified, leading many of his critics to use "Tail-Gunner Joe" as a term of mockery.

“A Democrat until 1944, McCarthy successfully ran for the U.S. Senate in 1946 as a Republican, narrowly defeating incumbent Robert M. La Follette Jr. in the Wisconsin Republican primary, then Democratic challenger Howard McMurray by a 61% - 37% margin. After three largely undistinguished years in the Senate, McCarthy rose suddenly to national fame in February 1950, when he asserted in a speech that he had a list of "members of the Communist Party and members of a spy ring" who were employed in the State Department. In succeeding years after his 1950 speech, McCarthy made additional accusations of Communist infiltration into the State Department, the administration of President Harry S. Truman, the Voice of America, and the U.S.

Army. He also used various charges of communism, communist sympathies, disloyalty, or sex crimes to attack a number of politicians and other individuals inside and outside of government. This included a concurrent "Lavender Scare" against suspected homosexuals; as homosexuality was prohibited by law at the time, it was also perceived to increase a person's risk for blackmail.

With the highly publicized Army–McCarthy hearings of 1954 and following the suicide of Wyoming Senator Lester C. Hunt that same year, McCarthy's support and popularity faded. He never caught a single spy. On December 2nd, 1954, the Senate voted to censure Senator McCarthy by a vote of 67–22, making him one of the few senators ever to be disciplined in this fashion. He continued to speak against communism and socialism until his death at the age of 48 at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland, on May 2nd, 1957. His death certificate listed the cause of death as "Hepatitis, acute, cause unknown". Doctors had not previously reported him to be in critical condition. Some biographers say this was caused or exacerbated by alcoholism.

Post June 15th

Dear friends, American's fear of Communism invading their borders took on a whole new level, when their island neighbor to the Southeast began experiencing political upheaval in the 1950s. Throughout the first half of the 20th century, Cuba was considered a playground for the wealthy to indulge themselves. All that changed with the rise of Fidel Castro, who led a rebellion against President Battista. I am sure there is no need to add that the situation in Cuba was obviously instigated by the "*Shadow*." Like the French and Russian Revolutions, "he" always uses injustice to create havoc. Yet as history has shown, the government, regime, or whatever form of leadership replaces the former, the populace is rarely, if ever, better off. It is all about keeping the area off balance for the "*Shadow*", because when people are in the survival mode they are less concerned with their spiritual well-being and will often be manipulated into acting against their true natures. Working with the human or lower egos and counterfeit-spirits/pain-bodies, the "*Shadow*" or Eckhart Tolle's "Collective Pain Body", constantly manipulated both the oppressors and the oppressed. From 1945, "he" had a huge advantage, because "his" individuated consciousness, the "*prince of this world*", had been released into the mass consciousness. Along with "his" individuated consciousness came the false constructs of Fascism/Nazism and Communism, which the "*Shadow*" had instigated since 1914, together with the mentality of hatred and xenophobia justifying genocide. Therefore, the 1950s were pretty much "his" playground, as the "*Shadow*" slowly implemented "his" agenda.

I was interested to learn that although Cuba gained its independence from America May 20th, 1902, it was far from free. Cuba's entry on Wikipedia tells us that "the U.S. retained the right to intervene in Cuban affairs and to supervise its finances and

foreign relations.” The status quo did not change until the election of Fulgencio Batista, since it was under his presidency that the Communists gained a foothold in Cuba.

According to the historical facts in the entry, Batista was elected as President in 1940, and instigated “major social reforms.” Since there were “several members of the Communist Party” in his administration, they gradually increased their influence. Batista left office in 1944 but decided to run again in 1952. This election was a “three-way race” between Roberto Agramonte of the Ortodoxos party, Dr. Aurelio Hevia of the Auténtico party, and Batista. Nonetheless, Batista was not worried about political rivals, because he feared a militant Colonel called Barquín. When the polls revealed that Batista was likely to lose the election, on March 10th Batista “staged a coup.” Supported by “a nationalist section of the army” he then claimed the position as “provisional president.” This situation held until 1954 when Batista “agreed to elections.” Yet Batista’s change of heart was moot, as on April 4th, 1956, Colonel Barquín led “hundreds of career officers” in an unsuccessful coup.

According to the entry, “The coup broke the backbone of the Cuban armed forces” and led to the “officers” facing maximum prison terms. Alternatively, the leader Barquín only received a sentence of 8 years “solitary confinement.” In the late 1950s Cuba appeared to be thriving, with many Americans regularly visiting the capital Havana as a weekend retreat to enjoy the nightlife and casinos. Alas, like so many “glitzy” cities that attract tourists for the glamour and nightlife, beneath all the “glitz” and glamour of the showgirls is the reality of the disenfranchised natives. An excerpt from the entry explains the harsh reality for most Cubans. “Between 1933 and 1958”, the Cuban government had implemented extensive economic regulations, which led to “economic problems. Unemployment became relatively large; graduates entering the workforce could not find jobs. The middle class became increasingly dissatisfied with the unemployment, while labor unions supported Batista until the very end.”

As with every time a section of society is downtrodden, feelings of resentment and anger rise to the surface. Naturally, the “*Shadow*” encourages this because it serves “his” agenda. We see a textbook case of this in the events occurring during the 1950s in Cuba. Six years after Batista regained power, Fidel Castro “captured Santa Clara” forcing Batista to go into “exile in Portugal.” With Batista gone, all resistance to Castro fell apart, and he “entered the capital on January 8, 1959.” In an effort to appease America, Castro installed a “liberal lawyer, Dr. Manuel Urrutia Lleó” as president, appointing himself prime minister in February. Nonetheless, barely five months later, “disagreements within the government culminated in Urrutia’s

resignation” and he “was replaced by Osvaldo Dorticós, who served as president until 1976.”

In conclusion then, there is no doubt that the 20th century was the century that introduced Communism to the world. Having examined the examples of its “outbreak” in the above entries, although I stated the “*Shadow*” instigated it, along with Fascism and Nazism in 1914, initially I was on the fence as to the impetus behind its introduction. On the face of it Soviet and Chinese Communism has been devastating to so many people, which would imply that it was solely an invention of the “*Shadow*.” Yet, as I said, His Holiness, the Dalai Lama is a supporter of Karl Marx’s Communism, not to mention that many cite Jesus’ teachings are advocating the purest form of Communism. All in all, I think it is a case of a good thing being hi-jacked by the “*Shadow*” and corrupted. I will leave the answer to the question of how “he” did this until later, as it involves the goal of Spiritual Evolution. For now, I wish to continue with my investigation of the 1950s and the “*Shadow’s*” use of another divisive tool in the world, segregation. Have a great weekend, love always, Suzzan.



Fidel Castro 1926 - 2016

According to his entry on Wikipedia Fidel Alejandro Castro Ruz was born on August 13th, 1926, in Birán, Cuba. As the “son of a wealthy Spanish farmer, Castro adopted leftist and anti-imperialist

ideas while studying law at the University of Havana. After participating in rebellions against right-wing governments in the Dominican Republic and Colombia, he planned the overthrow of Cuban president Fulgencio Batista, launching a failed attack on the Moncada Barracks in 1953. After a year's imprisonment, Castro travelled to Mexico where he formed a revolutionary group, the 26th of July Movement, with his brother Raúl Castro and Ernesto "Che" Guevara. Returning to Cuba, Castro took a key role in the Cuban Revolution by leading the Movement in a guerrilla war against Batista's forces from the Sierra Maestra. After Batista's overthrow in 1959, Castro assumed military and political power as Cuba's prime minister. The United States came to oppose Castro's government and unsuccessfully attempted to remove him by assassination, economic embargo, and counter-revolution, including the Bay of Pigs Invasion of 1961. Countering these threats, Castro aligned with the Soviet Union and allowed the Soviets to place nuclear weapons in Cuba, resulting in the Cuban Missile Crisis—a defining incident of the Cold War—in 1962.

“Adopting a Marxist–Leninist model of development, Castro converted Cuba into a one-party, socialist state under Communist Party rule, the first in the Western Hemisphere. Policies introducing central economic planning and expanding healthcare and education were accompanied by state control of the press and the suppression of internal dissent... Under his administration, Cuban industry and business were nationalized, and socialist reforms were implemented throughout society.

“Abroad, Castro supported anti-imperialist revolutionary groups, backing the establishment of Marxist governments in Chile, Nicaragua, and Grenada, as well as sending troops to aid allies in the Yom Kippur, Ogaden, and Angolan Civil War. These actions, coupled with Castro's leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement from 1979 to 1983 and Cuban medical internationalism, increased Cuba's profile on the world stage. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Castro led Cuba through the economic downturn of the "Special Period", embracing environmentalist and anti-globalization ideas. In the 2000s, Castro forged alliances in the Latin American "pink tide"—namely with Hugo Chávez's Venezuela—and formed the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas. In 2006, Castro transferred his responsibilities to Vice President Raúl Castro, who was elected to the presidency by the National Assembly in 2008.

“Ideologically a Marxist–Leninist and Cuban nationalist, he also served as the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba from 1965 until 2011. The longest-serving non-royal head of state in the 20th and 21st centuries, Castro polarized world opinion. His supporters view him as a champion of socialism and anti-imperialism whose revolutionary government advanced economic and social justice while securing Cuba's independence from American hegemony. His critics view him as a dictator whose administration oversaw human rights abuses, the exodus of many Cubans, and the impoverishment of the country's economy.

“Castro died in Havana on the night of November 25th, 2016. The cause of death was not disclosed. His brother, President Raúl Castro, confirmed the news in a brief speech: ‘The commander in chief of the Cuban revolution died at 22:29 [EST] this evening.’ His death came nine months after his older brother Ramón died at the age of 91 in February. Fidel Castro was cremated the next day. A funeral procession travelled 900 kilometers (560 mi) along the island's central highway from Havana to Santiago de Cuba, tracing in reverse the route of the ‘Freedom Caravan’ of January

1959. After nine days of public mourning, his ashes were entombed in the Santa Ifigenia Cemetery in Santiago de Cuba.”

Post June 17th

Dear friends, I can remember as a young girl hearing about Apartheid in South Africa, when my country responded to this dreadful practice by instigating an embargo of all South African goods. Segregation and persecution were always favorite ploys of the “*Shadow*”, as they provided a smorgasbord of negative emotions for “him” to feed on. At certain times throughout history, segregation was a part of society. Not surprisingly, the American South obviously led the charge, as it were, by enacting laws against African Americans after the Civil War and the Emancipation of the Slaves. Nonetheless, as I will be addressing the eradication of this heinous practice in the US later, we will visit the African continent first.

Due to the presence of Adolf Hitler as a soldier in the First World War, the nations who aligned with the Central Powers were infused with the “*Shadow’s*” energy and consciousness of hatred. (Note: Central Powers was the designation for Germany and its main supporters against the Allies in the First World War, or Great War.) We see this in the instigation of Apartheid in South Africa, a country aligned with Kaiser Wilhelm (II) against the Allies.

Apartheid in South Africa was implemented by the National Party (NP) government, led by Daniel F. Malan, who served as the fourth prime minister from 1948 to 1954. The policy of apartheid called for the separate development of different racial groups in South Africa. Evidently apartheid in South Africa began with the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, 1949. This was quickly followed by the Immorality Act of 1950, making it illegal for most South African citizens to marry or pursue sexual relationships across racial lines. Then the Population Registration Act, 1950 ended all pretense of equality, by classifying the citizens of South Africa into four groups based on race. Together with actual race, the groups considered, appearance, known ancestry, socioeconomic status, and cultural lifestyle. When all aspects were examined, each citizen was designated as black, white, colored, or Indian. The colored and Indian groups were supposedly catchall groups incorporating several sub-groups. After “classification”, each citizen was assigned areas where he or she could live. Consequently, three and a half million members of the black, colored, and Indian South African groups were forcibly placed in to designated districts, constituting the largest relocation since WWII.

As will be shown, South Africa was not the only African country in modern history to fall under the “*Shadow’s*” curse. Regrettably, segregation was also not the worse fate experienced by innocent civilians, due to Hitler’s actions in the Second World War, which was exacerbated with his committing suicide. Still, we will deal with these at the appropriate time, for now, I want to lighten the narrative a little, so to speak.

Although historically, the 1950s would appear to be one long decade of violent struggle, there was a bright spot of hope that defied the general trend of self-interest, fear and inhumanity. It was the result of the “*Light*” pouring so much effort into the British Isles. As such, for a time this Angle/Angel-land’s energy was in line with *Great Spirit-Mind’s* plan for Humanity.

(Note: Technically the French word for England, *Angleterre*, translates as “Land of the Angles”, referring to the Anglo Saxons. Even so, I find it extremely coincidental that considering the role England played in the Divine Plan, “angles and angels” have the exact same letters. Moreover, most of the “*Light’s*” effort was put into Sacred Geometry, which consists of angles. It makes me wonder if this is not an example of *Great Spirit-Mind’s* message, “The Key to *The Mysteries* is hidden in the English Language.”) Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



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<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3655505>

According to the entry for Apartheid on Wikipedia, the term comes from the Afrikaan words meaning “separateness”, lit. “aparthood.” In truth, as the author notes, it was “a system of institutionalized racial segregation that existed in South Africa and Southwest Africa (now Namibia) from 1948 to the early 1990s.” He or she goes on to say, “Apartheid was characterized by an authoritarian political culture based on (baasskap)”, which literally translates to “boss-ship” or “boss-hood.” This contrived “culture” guaranteed that South Africa would be “dominated politically, socially, and economically by the nation’s minority white population. In this minoritarian system, there was social stratification and campaigns of marginalization such that white citizens had the highest status, with them being followed by Indians as well as Colored’s and then Black Africans. The economic legacy and social effects of apartheid continue to the present day, particularly inequality.

“Broadly speaking, apartheid was delineated into petty apartheid, which entailed the segregation of public facilities and social events, and grand apartheid, which strictly separated housing and employment opportunities by race.” After passing the “Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, 1949”, it was quickly followed by the “Immorality Amendment Act of 1950, which made it illegal for most South African citizens to marry or pursue sexual relationships across racial lines.” ...Between 1960 and 1983, 3.5 million black Africans were removed from their homes and forced into segregated neighborhoods as a result of apartheid legislation, in some of the largest mass evictions in modern history. Most of these targeted removals were intended to restrict the black population to ten designated ‘tribal homelands’, also known as bantustans, four of which became nominally independent states. The government announced that relocated persons would lose their South African citizenship as they were absorbed into the bantustans.”

“Apartheid sparked significant international and domestic opposition, resulting in some of the most influential global social movements of the 20th century. It was the target of frequent condemnation in the United Nations and brought about extensive international sanctions, including arms embargoes and economic sanctions on South Africa. During the 1970s and 1980s, internal resistance to apartheid became increasingly militant, prompting brutal crackdowns by the National Party ruling government and protracted sectarian violence that left thousands dead or in detention. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission found that there were 21,000 deaths from political violence, with 7,000 deaths between 1948 and 1989, and 14,000 deaths and 22,000 injuries in the transition period between 1990 and 1994. Some reforms of the apartheid system were undertaken, including allowing for Indian and Coloured political representation in parliament, but these measures failed to appease most activist groups.”

Post June 18th

Dear friends, we see evidence of the “*Light’s*” work in the United Kingdom in Britain’s restructuring immediately following the end of WWII. A year after VE

(Victory in Europe) Day, its leaders launched an unprecedented move to ensure that every citizen was taken care of from the cradle to the grave through the National Health Service. Irrespective of this development, Britain had begun to change in the 1920s when it acknowledged several countries in the Empire's right to "equal status", which was the first step in the British Empire becoming the British Commonwealth.

Postwar Britain maintained protectorates in the British Empire such as Palestine and India, nevertheless, the nation had been moving towards decolonization for several decades. The transition from an Empire to a Commonwealth began in 1921, which is explained in the facts taken from the "Commonwealth of Nations" entry on Wikipedia. This body is officially "an intergovernmental organization of 52 independent member states," of which the majority were a "part of the British Empire." Noteworthy in respect to this treatise, is their mandate to "co-operate within a framework of common values and goals." This mandate was "outlined in the Singapore Declaration" that unknowingly advocated the "*Light's*" objective, including promoting democracy, human rights, individual liberty, egalitarianism, and world peace. Like the United Nations, this organization consists of "countries with diverse social, political and economic backgrounds", who of which are all deemed "equal in status." At the top of this "symbol" of equality sits the "Head of the Commonwealth", Queen Elizabeth (II). In 1926, "Britain and its dominions agreed they were equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs."

According to the entry, all members are "united by common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Over time, each country "formalized" their relationship with Britain, some sooner than others. For instance, the entry relates that Australia ratified it during WWII in 1942, whereas New Zealand waited until 1947. Two years later, the organization "dropped" British from its title when it formed the Commonwealth of Nations in April 1949, covering "all six inhabited continents." However, in the motherland, the British people's lives were about to change in ways they could not have imagined. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II 1926 – 2022 - with her consort Prince Philip

According to her entry on Wikipedia, Elizabeth II was born Elizabeth Alexandra Mary on April 21st. Her titles were Queen of the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth realms from 6 February 1952 until her death in 2022. She was also queen regnant of 32 sovereign states over the course of her lifetime and remained the monarch of 15 realms by the time of her death. Her reign of 70 years and 214 days is the longest of any British monarch or female monarch, and the second-longest verified reign of any monarch of a sovereign state in history.

The future Queen Elizabeth was born on April 21st, 1926, and was the “first child of Prince Albert, Duke of York (later King George VI), and his wife, Elizabeth, Duchess of York (later Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother). Her father was the second son of King George V and Queen Mary, and her mother was the youngest daughter of Scottish aristocrat Claude Bowes-Lyon, 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne. She was delivered at 02:40 (GMT) by Caesarean section at her maternal grandfather’s London home, 17 Bruton Street in Mayfair. The Anglican Archbishop of York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, baptized her in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace on 29 May, and she was named Elizabeth after her mother; Alexandra after her paternal great-grandmother, who had died six months earlier; and Mary after her paternal grandmother. She was called “Lilibet” by her close family, based on what she called herself at first. She was cherished by her grandfather George V, whom she affectionately called “Grandpa England”, and her regular visits during his serious illness in 1929 were credited in the popular press and by later biographers with raising his spirits and aiding his recovery.

While her paternal grandfather, King George V was on the throne, as the first child of the Duke and Duchess of York, she was Princess Elizabeth of York. When her “father acceded to the throne

in 1936 upon the abdication of his brother Edward VIII”, the ten-year-old Princess Elizabeth became the heir presumptive. Tutored privately at home, Elizabeth took on “public duties during the Second World War, serving in the Auxiliary Territorial Service. In November 1947, after marrying Philip Mountbatten, a former prince of Greece and Denmark, she added Dutchess of Edinburgh to her title Princess of Wales. Their marriage lasted 73 years until his death in 2021. They had four children: Charles, Anne, Andrew, and Edward.

“When her father died in February 1952, Elizabeth—then 25 years old—became queen of seven independent Commonwealth countries: the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan, and Ceylon (known today as Sri Lanka), as well as head of the Commonwealth. Elizabeth reigned as a constitutional monarch through major political changes such as the Troubles in Northern Ireland, devolution in the United Kingdom, the decolonization of Africa, and the United Kingdom's accession to the European Communities, as well as its subsequent withdrawal. The number of her realms varied over time as territories gained independence and some realms became republics. As queen, Elizabeth was served by more than 170 prime ministers across her realms. Her many historic visits and meetings included state visits to China in 1986, to Russia in 1994, and to the Republic of Ireland in 2011, and meetings with five popes and fourteen US presidents.

“Significant events included Elizabeth's coronation in 1953 and the celebrations of her Silver, Golden, Diamond, and Platinum jubilees in 1977, 2002, 2012, and 2022, respectively. Although she faced occasional republican sentiment and media criticism of her family—particularly after the breakdowns of her children's marriages, her *annus horribilis* in 1992, and the death in 1997 of her former daughter-in-law Diana—support for the monarchy in the United Kingdom remained consistently high throughout her lifetime, as did her personal popularity. Elizabeth died at the age of 96 at Balmoral Castle, and was succeeded by her eldest son, Charles III.”

Post June 19th

Dear friends, as stated, the transformation of Great Britain began immediately after WWII. Obviously, the collective terror of the blitz and the fear of imminent invasion experienced by all levels of society, removed all barriers of division. As a result, the British people fostered a desire to take care of each other and make sure that everyone had the essentials of life. Therefore, when the economist and social reformer William Beveridge's proposal was put forth in the reconstruction of the United Kingdom, the people of Britain were in favor of it. Needless to say, Beveridge was inspired by the “*Light*.” Indubitably, there were obstacles to overcome, but the energy of the impetus was too strong to stop it. I found an encapsulation of Beveridge's contribution on the United Kingdom's *Encyclopedia Britannica* page, which stated his report advocated:

state action to control unemployment, along with the introduction of free health insurance and contributory social insurance) but differing from it in important ways. It regularized the de facto

nationalization of public assistance, the old Poor Law, in the National Assistance Act of 1946, and in its most controversial move it established the gigantic framework of the National Health Service, which provided free comprehensive medical care for every citizen, rich or poor.

While working on the original treatise of this section in 2008, the debate over healthcare reform was taking place in the US Senate. One of the arguments I heard against universal healthcare, was that it would place the government before the doctor. Having grown up in a universal healthcare system, I can attest that the government had absolutely nothing to do with any medical decision my doctors made, neither did any insurance bureaucrat. The British may on occasion gripe about paying taxes, but not one of them would advocate dismantling a system that takes care of everyone. Without universal healthcare, large numbers of people constantly worry whether they have enough health insurance. Energetically this causes constant stress, which can lead to the manifestation of health problems. To me, it is madness to think that the ability to pay for care often determines whether a person lives or dies. Surely it is time to accept that we are all our brothers and sisters' keepers and take care of one another, as Jesus and all the Christ-teachers have advocated. I am not making a political statement, but rather examining the decision of the British people to become their brother and sisters' keepers.

To reiterate, the leading voice driving this new consciousness was William Henry Beveridge. Born on March 5th, 1879, in the city of Rangpur of colonial British India, which today is Bangladesh, Wikipedia reports that his father, Henry Beveridge was a "Civil Service officer and District Judge." His mother Annette Ackroyd met his father on a trip to open a school for girls in Calcutta, India six years earlier. Like most British children born abroad, his parents sent William home to be educated. Consequently, he received "first class" degrees in the Classics and Mathematics from Oxford University, before studying and gaining a Law degree.

Interestingly, William's parents seemed to have different philosophies, with his mother favoring unitarianism, while his father was "an early humanist and positivist activist and 'an ardent disciple' of the French philosopher Auguste Comte." However, the author William's entry asserts that "Comte's ideas of a secular religion of humanity were a prominent influence in the household and would exert a lasting influence on Beveridge's thinking. Beveridge himself became a 'materialist agnostic', in his words."

After graduating from university, expectedly William Beveridge started his career as a lawyer. At some point his interest shifted to "social services", prompting him to write a commentary on the subject for the "Morning Post newspaper. When he was

24 William felt the need to discover the underlying “cause of unemployment” after taking a position in “Toynbee Hall, a settlement house in London.” While working there he had a close collaboration with Sidney and Beatrice Webb in implementing their “theories of social reform.” As a result, he began actively promoting “old age pensions, free school meals, and campaigning for a national system of labor exchanges.”

Five years later William Beveridge was seen as the “leading authority on unemployment insurance” affirmed by his colleague Beatrice Webb introducing him to the new Cabinet member Winston Churchill. Serving as the “President of the Board of Trade” Churchill invited Beveridge to join the Board”, where he arranged for the “implementation of the national system of labor exchanges and National Insurance to combat unemployment and poverty.”

After war broke out in 1914, William utilized his organizational abilities by assisting in the mobilization of Great Britain’s workforce. He obviously did a good job because he received a knighthood and was made “permanent secretary to the Ministry of Food” after the war. A mere year later in 1919 he withdrew from the Civil Service to take a position as “director of the London School of Economics.” Although he held the position of director until 1937, during those eighteen years he “served on several commissions and committees on social policy.”

Despite still holding the position of Director for the School of Economics, from 1929 William headed up the “International scientific committee on price history, contributing a large historical study, *Prices and Wages in England from the Twelfth to the Nineteenth Century* (1939).” In addition, in 1933 he aided in “setting up the Academic Assistance Council, which helped prominent academics who had been dismissed from their posts on grounds of race, religion or political position to escape Nazi persecution.” Four years later in 1937, William Beveridge gave up the directorship to accept a position as “Master of University College, Oxford.”

With the outbreak of war the Minister of Labor, Ernest Bevin approached William to head up the “Welfare department of his Ministry”, which surprisingly William turned down, citing a preference to resurrect his position in WWI of organizing the British workforce. The author reports that Minister Bevin was “reluctant” to grant William’s request, speculating that it was because William favored “a strong system of centralized planning.” In the end, Minister Bevin commissioned William to take on “a relatively unimportant manpower survey from June 1940” reducing William to civil servant again. The author notes that “Neither Bevin nor the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry Sir Thomas Phillips liked working with Beveridge as both

found him conceited.” Despite this comment, Minister Bevin took the opportunity of reassigning William in 1941, “when Minister of Health Ernest Brown announced the formation of a committee of officials to survey existing social insurance and allied services, and to make recommendations...” Moreover, Bevin put William forward as “chairman of the committee.” Obviously, the antipathy between the two men went both ways, as we are told that although initially William was “uninterested”, believing the survey would “distract” his primary work investigating “manpower”, he reluctantly accepted.

William’s report to “Parliament on Social Insurance and Allied Services was published in November 1942.” This amazing innovation proposed that Britain’s workforce “should pay a weekly national insurance contribution.” This small sacrifice resulted in everyone having benefits that provided sick pay, unemployment payment, and a retirement and bereavement payment. William believed it would provide everyone “a minimum standard of living ‘below which no one should be allowed to fall.’ William’s system advocated the priority of reconstruction be the eradication of “Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor and Idleness.” The lynchpin of Williams proposal was the establishment of a “National Health Service”, which apparently was “already being worked on in the Ministry of Health.”

Indicative of the consciousness in Great Britain, William’s proposals were well received by both parties. This is because, “conservatives and other sceptics” were mollified by his argument that “welfare institutions would increase the competitiveness of British industry in the post-war period, not only by shifting labor costs like healthcare and pensions out of corporate ledgers and onto the public account but also by producing healthier, wealthier and thus more motivated and productive workers who would also serve as a great source of demand for British goods.”

In the end, it wasn’t Churchill, who transformed Great Britain’s society after the war. It was Clement Attlee and the Labour Party who implemented William’s vision. Therefore, by 1948 Britain established a National Health Service providing free medical treatment for all. Atlee’s government, also instigated a “national system of benefits” that provided “social security” to protect the population from the “cradle to the grave.” I was interested to learn that the inception of William’s vision had begun 30 years earlier, with the “National Insurance scheme set up by then-Chancellor of the Exchequer and future Liberal Prime Minister David Lloyd George in 1911.” William Beveridge was not content with stopping in the reforming of Great Britain he wanted to change the world, as his entry relates:

Along with Albert Einstein, Beveridge was one of the sponsors of the Peoples' World Convention (PWC), also known as Peoples' World Constituent Assembly (PWCA), which took place in 1950-51 at Palais Electoral, Geneva, Switzerland. He was also one of the signatories of the agreement to convene a convention for drafting a world constitution. As a result, for the first time in human history, a World Constituent Assembly convened to draft and adopt a Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

A year after losing his seat in Parliament, William was invited to the House of Lords as Baron Beveridge, of Tuggal in the County of Northumberland.” Later, he was advanced to “leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords. In 1953 he authored *Power and Influence*. He was also the “President of the charity: Attend (then the National Association of Leagues of Hospital Friends) from 1952 to 1962.”

On the personal note, William was definitely not a member of the “*orders of the quest*.” We know this of two key facts. The first was when he was elected to parliament in 1944 as the Liberal candidate for “Berwick-upon-Tweed seat” made vacant by death of “George Charles Grey” killed in Normandy. In parliament William joined with the “Radical Action group” calling for Liberals to withdraw from the wartime coalition to “adopt more radical policies.” Not surprisingly, William lost his seat in the general election of 1945.

Secondly, we know that William Beveridge was not a member of the “*Orders of the quest*”, because he supported the same philosophy Adolph Hitler did, as a member of the Eugenics Society, which promoted the study of methods to 'improve' the human race by controlling reproduction. Shockingly, William mistakenly thought that preventing the unemployed from having children would somehow improve civilization in general. Of course, as this treatise proposes, genetics play a very small part in the nature and behavior of children.

Notwithstanding William Beveridge’s mistaken ideas of improving society through controlling who can have children, a great supporter of his philosophy of taking care of everyone from the cradle to the grave, was Princess Elizabeth. Moreover, as queen, she dedicated her life to uniting the world in peace. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



William Beveridge KCB 1879 - 1963

William Henry Beveridge, 1st Baron Beveridge, KCB (5 March 1879 – 16 March 1963) was a British economist and Liberal politician who was a progressive, social reformer, and eugenicist who played a central role in designing the British welfare state. His 1942 report *Social Insurance and Allied Services* (known as the Beveridge Report) served as the basis for the welfare state put in place by the Labour government elected in 1945.

Post June 20th

Dear friends, the consciousness of co-operation and working for the good of all, was reinforced by the actions of the monarch of Great Britain, Queen Elizabeth (II). Even before she became queen, she served in the armed services as a driver. After her coronation, as stated, she worked tirelessly to unite the world. Something I observed as a child is that any time there were reports in the News of strife overseas in one of the Commonwealth countries, within days, Buckingham Palace would announce a planned royal visit to the country in question. I came to understand that as the Queen loved all her people, she would always try to help, never considering that she could be in danger. Obviously, with the advent of terrorism in her later years that was no longer possible, but as a child, the queen's actions went a long way to gaining my respect for her.

From this treatise's premise I could clearly identify the Queen as a tool of the "*Light*," at least in her role as monarch. So, without spending a great deal of time on the Queen of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth, I would like to briefly review the hi-lights of her entry on Wikipedia. Queen Elizabeth was born April 21st, 1926. Before her death in 2022, she was the monarch for sixteen "independent sovereign states" within the Commonwealth. Even so, she was a constitutional monarch and as such her position was "largely ceremonial." Interestingly, Queen Elizabeth never held the title Empress of India, as the title died with her father, George (VI). He traded in the title Emperor of India for the Head of the Commonwealth, which Elizabeth inherited when he died in 1952. As queen, which was the longest on record, (70 years 214 days) she oversaw the independence of more than sixty countries from Britain, it is a testament to the queen that most of these were peaceful transitions.

I was particularly interested in Queen Elizabeth's religious views, especially considering "her official religious role as Supreme Governor of the established Church of England." Apart from attending services in the Anglican Church, evidently the Queen also "regularly" attended the Sunday service in the Church of Scotland. Curiously, although I have personally heard the Queen's message at Christmas, I never really thought about what she said. The entry points out that quite often Queen Elizabeth included a comment on her beliefs in "her annual Royal Christmas Message broadcast to the Commonwealth." We see an example of this in 2000, when the queen remarked on the "theological significance of the millennium marking the 2000th anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ." The entry records her words thus: "To many of us, our beliefs are of fundamental importance. For me the teachings of Christ and my own personal accountability before God provide a framework in which I try to lead my life. I, like so many of you, have drawn great comfort in difficult times from Christ's words and example."

Queen Elizabeth's attitude to religious tolerance, reveals that she was never a "tool" of the "*Shadow*." Her entry relates that the Queen "demonstrated support for inter-faith relations, often meeting with leaders of other religions, and granting her personal patronage to the Council of Christians and Jews."



HRH Princess Elizabeth serving in World War II

Looking at Carl's chart for the 7th Wave below, a question arises as to why the world fell apart in the 1950s, especially because from 1952 we were under the influence of its active side, or Day 6 and the "goddess of birth." Obviously, the "*Light*" had a contingency plan to deal with the apparent downturn in energy, turns out they did, the British people. Led by the example of the heir to the throne, Princess Elizabeth, the British public's decision to support one another had far reaching effects, because one of those effects was in preparing the energy for a new generation's thought patterns.

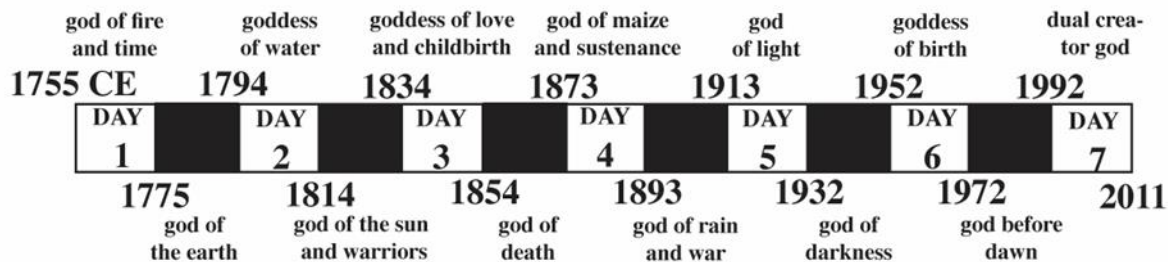
Considering that the death toll of WWII reached 50 million, I was astounded at the level of violence worldwide during the 1950s. One would think that the world's population would have been heartily sick of war and violence for a lifetime, so why would so many decide to launch revolutions and coups that led to untold suffering and misery. Above I have primarily dealt with the 1950s from a historical and political standpoint, nonetheless the 1950s was a pivotal point spiritually because of the generation being born at this time. This generation was specifically chosen to come into the world after the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Notwithstanding the "*Shadow's*" obvious influence, earlier I said that the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had devastating affects spiritually, by allowing the lower emotions of

human beings to escape into the Soul Plane. We now know those effects manifested in the conflicts that arose throughout the world in the 1950s. To understand how this could happen we have to look at the world's emotional state during the war.

Due to Hitler and the Nazi's actions, literally millions of people wanted justice and one of the strongest imperatives for the human soul is to eradicate injustice. Nonetheless, to develop spiritually a soul needs to learn to temper justice with compassion. When the atom bombs were dropped it literally split the spiritual levels, resulting in the emotions of Humanity being released into the upper levels of the Soul Plane. As the strongest emotion was the desire for justice, this consciousness became dominant in the world. The unfortunate thing is that justice can easily become a desire for revenge, which is what the "*Shadow*" took control of with the help of his individuated part, the "*prince of this world*", in the mass consciousness. With the "*Shadow*" inciting so many nations to rise-up in violent revolutions against their perceived oppressors, the "*Light*" had to act quickly to stop the world devolving into chaos and destroying itself.

Before leaving office in January 1961, President Eisenhower gave a farewell address to the nation, and shockingly warned of the dangers of greed and power. When he referred to "the dangers inherent" of the "military-industrial complex", it was almost as if the president had foreseen the "*Shadow's*" agenda of generating war and conflict through greed. He was concerned that "the combination of national defense needs with advances in technology" could lead to a partnership between the "military establishment and big business", which may "exert an undue influence on the course of American government." This unfortunately, was the energy a very important generation was about to mature in.

In *THE GOOD NEWS REVERBERATION*, I state that every soul born between 1945 and 1983 returned to assist in Spiritual Evolution. These souls were/are all carrying the consciousness of the great teachers and spiritual leaders of history, who have returned to awaken Humanity to their true natures, in order to take on correcting the "*Watcher's mistake*." As stated, the angels mistake of revealing the use of psychotropic drugs, led to the creation of first the *World Soul* in *Globe C*, and then the "*Shadow of Deception*" in our earth, *Globe D*. Of course, we now know these two generations as the Baby-boomers and their children, Generation X. Today, as Millennials and many of their children, Generation Z has reached the age of Spiritual decision, we know that there are many teachers within their generations. Regardless, since Baby-boomers did not come of age until well into the 1960s, I now turn to that decade in part B of this "upstepping." Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Post June 21st

Dear friends, in Volume II of the treatise on Spiritual evolution, *America's Hijacked Destiny* I designated the 1960s the "Decade of Change", which of course was driven by the Baby-Boomer generation, who began incarnating in 1946. Interestingly, this was six years before the start of Day 6 in 1952, which coincidentally occurred under the auspices of the "goddess of birth." However, as this generation was defined by the "Flower Children" and "hippies", their impact was not felt until the 1960s.

Nearly all historians who have examined the 1960s see this decade as an important time for America and the world. From the consciousness perspective, it was the decade that saw the probable success of the "Light's" objective for change through the Baby Boomers. 1960 was the pivotal year in this movement for many reasons, primarily because in 1960 three tools of the "Light" moved into prominent positions. Not surprisingly, these three individuals were Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., President John F. Kennedy and his brother, Robert F. Kennedy. I am not going to spend a lot of time discussing the lives of these great men, as there have been multiple documentaries and films on them. At this point, I want to focus on these men's influence on the Baby Boomer generation. I must clarify one point though before proceeding, although these three men were tools for the "Light", they all had to deal with their lower egos and counterfeit-spirits/pain-bodies, which meant they were not perfect.

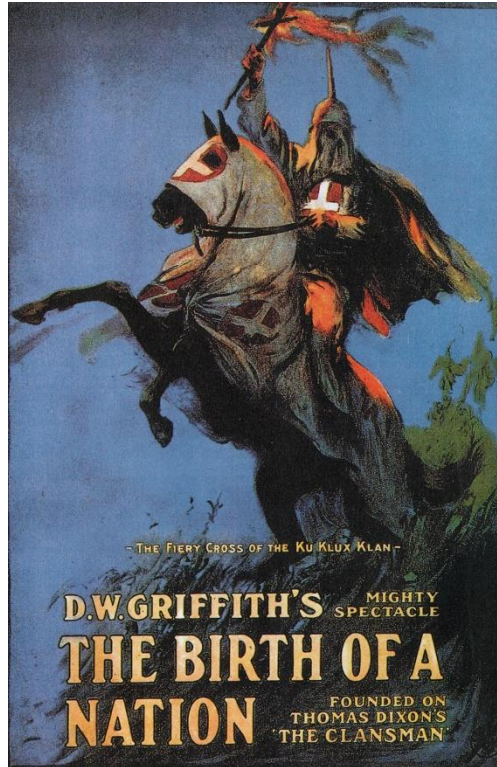
Starting with Dr. King, most people believe the Civil Rights Movement that he spearheaded began with Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott, which drove thousands of men and women of all races to rise-up against an unjust system, namely, the heinous practice of segregation supported by the infamous Ku Klux Klan. As I said, I think a more appropriate name for the KKK would be Xenophobes Anonymous, or fear of others. Although I mentioned this organization of the "Shadow" earlier, its influence stretches over more than a century. Therefore, I want

to take a moment to relate the basic origins of the organization as reported in their page on *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Evidently, it arose first as a kind-of “social club” in Tennessee for Confederate soldiers following the Civil War. It took its name from “*kyklos*”, a Greek word meaning circle in English, Ku and Klan were “added for the sake of alliteration.” Soon, the club turned into vigilantes roaming the Southern countryside looking for former slaves to menace and terrorize.

After Lincoln’s reforms were overturned during the 1870s, with “white supremacy” being restored in the South, the original Klan faded into the background. This heinous organization of hate resurfaced at the turn of the century after the book by Thomas Dixon, *The Clansman* was made into D.W. Griffith’s *The Birth of a Nation* in 1915. It was revived by a lay “preacher and promoter of fraternal orders”, Colonel William J. Simmons. Inspired by the book, he organized a new generation of “Klansmen.” Initially, it only drew a few members, but when “Edward Y. Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler”, decided to apply “their talents as publicity agents and fund raisers”, it took off again, gaining in strength until it counted four million members nationwide. The author of the page has an interesting theory to the Klan’s revival, which I had not thought of:

The revived Klan was fueled partly by patriotism and partly by a romantic nostalgia for the old South, but, more importantly, it expressed the defensive reaction of white Protestants in small-town America who felt threatened by the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and by the large-scale immigration of the previous decades that had changed the ethnic character of American society.

When I first began investigating the Ku Klux Klan I can remember being surprised that they were anti-republican, but then I remembered that Abraham Lincoln was a Republican president. Another surprise was that in Lincoln’s time, the Republican Party stood for equal rights for all, and their platform was dedicated to helping the poor and disenfranchised. On the other-hand, in 1860, the Democratic Party, today’s party for the downtrodden, represented the Southern wealthy landowners. Currently most people view the Republican Party as representing the wealthy and big business, whereas the Democrats are accused of being “Bleeding hearts Liberals” for their promotion of social programs, quite a switch. However, I will leave the discussion on the difference between the two “parties” until later, but now I want to return to the Civil Rights Movement. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Post June 22nd

Dear friends, in spite of not being the official start of the movement, as I said, many people associate the Civil Rights Movement with the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955. As Dr. King was one of the leaders in the boycott, I knew I needed to start there to discover his inspiration to become a Civil Rights leader. The excerpt below from Dr. King's *Encyclopedia Britannica* page, encapsulates the episode by explaining that on December 1, 1955, an African American named Rosa Parks bravely refused to give her seat to a Caucasian passenger, thereby breaking the "city's segregation law." Predictably, she was arrested and imprisoned. African American and Caucasian activists moved by her plight, established the Montgomery Improvement Association, with the purpose of organizing a boycott of Montgomery's "transit system." As by now Dr. King was becoming a well-known voice for the growing Civil Rights movement, he was the best choice to be its president. Their choice proved correct, when incensed at the injustice, Dr. King declared:

"We have no alternative but to protest. For many years we have shown an amazing patience. We have sometimes given our white brothers the feeling that we liked the way we were being treated.

But we come here tonight to be saved from that patience that makes us patient with anything less than freedom and justice.”

Historians report that the boycott lasted for a year and resulted in the landmark case of the Supreme Court “ruling” that “segregated buses” were unconstitutional. So, was this the event that inspired Dr. King to make his life’s work the desegregation of the South? It would seem so, but because he was a tool for the “*Light*” there was something else that contributed to his drive, which is revealed in excerpts from his entry on Wikipedia. It seems that Dr. King was inspired by the infamous Indian Mahatma after visiting Gandhi’s family in 1959. Although Gandhi was long dead, his influence deeply “affected” Dr. King, so much so that he incorporated Gandhi’s principle of passive resistance into his “struggle for civil rights” in America. We see this commitment demonstrated in the radio broadcast Dr. King gave on his last night in India.

“Since being in India, I am more convinced than ever before that the method of nonviolent resistance is the most potent weapon available to oppressed people in their struggle for justice and human dignity. In a real sense, Mahatma Gandhi embodied in his life certain universal principles that are inherent in the moral structure of the universe, and these principles are as inescapable as the law of gravitation.”

Dr. King’s decision was supported by “African American civil rights activist Bayard Rustin”, who was also a student of Gandhi’s teachings. As a result, Rustin advised King to “dedicate himself to the principles of non-violence.” Moreover, Rustin put his money where his mouth was, by serving Dr. King as his “main advisor and mentor throughout his early activism.” In addition, Rustin was the “main organizer of the 1963 March on Washington.”

I was not really surprised to see that Dr. King was influenced by Mahatma Gandhi, as both men were inspired to be tools of the “*Light*”, so naturally the latter would be influenced by the former. Nonetheless, I was however, surprised to discover that Rosa Parks was not the first African American to be arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white man, as the entry for Dr. King explains. “In March 1955, a fifteen-year-old schoolgirl, Claudette Colvin” had evidently “refused to give up her bus seat to a white man in compliance with the Jim Crow laws.” When the members for the Birmingham African-American Committee that Dr. King was on, learned of Claudette’s arrest, they had “looked into the case.” Most probably, because she was only a child, “Edgar Nixon and Clifford Durr decided to wait for a better case to pursue”, which as we know was the adult woman, Rosa Parks’ arrest that December.

In 1960 the second and third men who were tools of “*Light*” born to guide the Baby Boomers, moved into place with the election of John F. Kennedy. His decision to appoint his brother Robert to the position of Attorney General, resulted in the brothers’ confrontation with the “*Shadow’s*” agenda. President Kennedy united the country with his speech, “ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country” at his inaugural address January 20th, 1961. Have a great weekend, love always, Suzzan



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. 1929 - 1968

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Martin Luther King Jr. was originally named Michael King Jr. when he was born on January 15th, 1929, in Atlanta Georgia. His parents were Michael King Sr. and Alberta King. “...Michael Sr. and Alberta began dating in 1920 and married on November 25, 1926, ...Shortly after marrying Alberta, Michael King Sr. became assistant pastor of the Ebenezer church... With support from his wife, he raised attendance from six hundred to several thousand. In 1934, the church sent King Sr. on a multinational trip, one of the stops on the trip was Berlin for the Congress of the Baptist World Alliance (BWA). He also visited sites in Germany which are associated with the Reformation leader Martin Luther... After returning home in August 1934, Martin Sr. changed his name to Martin Luther King Sr. and his five-year-old son's name to Martin Luther King Jr...”

“King participated in and led marches for the right to vote, desegregation, labor rights, and other civil rights. He oversaw the 1955 Montgomery bus boycott and later became the first president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). As president of the SCLC, he led the

unsuccessful Albany Movement in Albany, Georgia, and helped organize some of the nonviolent 1963 protests in Birmingham, Alabama. King was one of the leaders of the 1963 March on Washington, where he delivered his 'I Have a Dream' speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial and helped organize two of the three Selma to Montgomery marches during the 1965 Selma voting rights movement. The civil rights movement achieved pivotal legislative gains in the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

“(FBI) director J. Edgar Hoover considered King a radical and made him an object of the FBI's COINTELPRO from 1963 forward. FBI agents investigated him for possible communist ties, spied on his personal life, and secretly recorded him. In 1964, the FBI mailed King a threatening anonymous letter, which he interpreted as an attempt to make him commit suicide.

“On October 14th, 1964, King won the Nobel Peace Prize for combating racial inequality through nonviolent resistance. In his final years, he expanded his focus to include opposition towards poverty and the Vietnam War. In 1968, King was planning a national occupation of Washington, D.C., to be called the Poor People's Campaign, when he was assassinated on April 4th in Memphis, Tennessee. James Earl Ray, a fugitive from the Missouri State Penitentiary, was convicted of the assassination, though the King family believes he was a scapegoat; the assassination remains the subject of conspiracy theories. King's death was followed by national mourning, as well as anger leading to riots in many U.S. cities. King was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1977 and the Congressional Gold Medal in 2003. Martin Luther King Jr. Day was established as a holiday in cities and states throughout the United States beginning in 1971; the federal holiday was first observed in 1986. Hundreds of streets in the U.S. have been renamed in his honor, and King County in Washington was rededicated for him. The Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., was dedicated in 2011.”

Post June 24th

Dear friends, with respect to the impact the Kennedy brothers and Dr. King exerted on the Baby Boomer generation, when Kennedy was elected in 1961, the oldest members of that generation were still teenagers. Still, JFK's speeches and policies had a lasting impact well beyond his assassination. With this in mind, I have selected a few excerpts from his biography online which encapsulates the mystique the Baby Boomer generation held for a president that died long before they came of age:

Elected in 1960 as the 35th president of the United States, 43-year-old John F. Kennedy became the youngest man and the first Roman Catholic to hold that office. He was born into one of America's wealthiest families and parlayed an elite education and a reputation as a military hero into a successful run for Congress in 1946 and for the Senate in 1952... During his first year in office, Kennedy oversaw the launch of the Peace Corps, which would send young volunteers to underdeveloped countries all over the world. Otherwise, he was unable to achieve much of his proposed legislation during his lifetime... Kennedy was slow to commit himself to the civil rights cause, but was eventually forced into action, sending federal troops to support the desegregation of the University of Mississippi after riots there left two dead and many others injured. The

following summer, Kennedy announced his intention to propose a comprehensive civil rights bill and endorsed the massive March on Washington that took place that August. ...April 1961... Kennedy approved the plan to send 1,400 CIA-trained Cuban exiles in an amphibious landing at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba... That June, Kennedy met with Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna to discuss the city of Berlin, which had been divided after World War II between Allied and Soviet control. Two months later, East German troops began erecting a wall to divide the city. Kennedy sent an army convoy to reassure West Berliners of U.S. support and would deliver one of his most famous speeches in West Berlin in June 1963. Kennedy clashed again with Khrushchev in October 1962 during the Cuban missile crisis... The tense standoff lasted nearly two weeks... In July 1963, Kennedy won his greatest foreign affairs victory when Khrushchev agreed to join him and Britain's Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in signing a nuclear test ban treaty. In Southeast Asia, however, Kennedy's desire to curb the spread of communism led him to escalate U.S. involvement in the conflict in Vietnam, even as privately he expressed his dismay over the situation. Kennedy was an enormously popular president, both at home and abroad, and his family drew famous comparisons to King Arthur's court at Camelot...

Something the excerpts above do not mention, is Kennedy's contribution to the exploration of space. This is extremely relevant, as photos of the Earth from space went a long way to helping the Baby-Boomers understand the peoples of the world connection. Even more relevant was that this endeavor involved another tool of the "Light", who I mentioned earlier, Wernher von Braun.

In the subsection "Space policy" in Kennedy's entry on Wikipedia, we find that "The Apollo program was conceived early in 1960." In searching for someone to head up the program, seventeen people refused their president before James Webb accepted the position of administrator for NASA. Webb was an accomplished negotiator, which is demonstrated by his ability to get Congress, the President, and the American people to support the Space program. In that vision, Kennedy roped in his Vice President, Lyndon B. Johnson to chair the National Aeronautics and Space Council. President Kennedy had hoped to use space to mend fences in the Cold War, and in his January 1961 State of the Union address, "suggested international cooperation in space," which as "Khrushchev declined", an opportunity was lost. Space exploration was not supported generally by Congress, because of the exorbitant cost. In fact, before the Russian Yuri Gagarin's successful space flight on April 12, 1961, which indicated the Russians could beat America to the Moon, Kennedy himself was "considering" dismantling the "Apollo program due to its cost." Spurred by the apparent Space Race, ten days later, the president asked his Vice President "to look into the status of America's space program." Consequently, Johnson contacted Wernher von Braun, and afterwards Johnson told Kennedy, "we are neither making maximum effort nor achieving results necessary if this country is to reach a position of leadership." Recommitted to his vision, on May 25, President Kennedy stated, "I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal,

before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth. No single space project in this period will be more impressive to mankind or more important for the long-range exploration of space; and none will be so difficult or expensive to accomplish.” Kennedy’s speech inspired confidence in the Apollo program again and Congress was able to find the money. With the funding, “Webb began reorganizing NASA”, and in September of 1962 Kennedy again announced, “No nation which expects to be the leader of other nations can expect to stay behind in this race for space. We choose to go to the Moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard.”

In an attempt to warm up the Cold War, in another speech before the United Nations the following September (1963), “Kennedy urged cooperation between the Soviets and Americans in space, specifically recommending that Apollo be switched to ‘a joint expedition to the Moon’. Khrushchev again declined, and the Soviets did not commit to a manned Moon mission until 1964. On July 20, 1969, almost six years after Kennedy’s death, Apollo 11 landed the first manned spacecraft on the Moon.”

Throughout this treatise I have reported on how the “*Light*” finds a silver lining in many gray clouds, we find an example of this in inspiring the creator of the V2 rocket, Wernher von Braun, to immigrate to America. Naturally, von Braun’s expertise was invaluable in NASA’s space program and he was already destined to be the “*Light’s*” tool. Even so, the space race allowed the “*Light*” to take advantage of a normally exclusive ally of the “*Shadow*”, the individual counterfeit-spirit or pain-body. After Yuri Gagarin’s unexpected flight, there was a fear in America of the Communists winning the space race, or as Kennedy’s entry says, “being left behind in a technological competition with the Soviet Union.” In other words, American pride was at stake. Apart from mentioning that Vice President Johnson consulted with von Braun, Kennedy’s entry has nothing to say about this father of rocketry’s contribution to landing a man on the moon.

Nonetheless, as Carol Rosin told me of her mentor’s presence in NASA’s control room during the Apollo 11 mission, I decided to see what von Braun’s entry on Wikipedia has to say. “During the late 1960s, von Braun was instrumental in the development of the U.S. Space and Rocket Center in Huntsville,” as well as “the experimental Applications Technology Satellite.” Apart from his work with the space program, von Braun was also responsible “for bringing a massive educational television project” to the poorest people in India. At the beginning of 1969, von Braun made the decision to remain in the position of “director at Huntsville to head the Apollo Applications Program.” This was a pivotal moment in history, which von Braun seemed to be aware of. According to the author of his entry, “He referred to

this time as a moment in his life when he felt the strong need to pray, stating ‘I certainly prayed a lot before and during the crucial Apollo flights’.” The day that Neil Armstrong walked on the Moon, “he publicly expressed his optimism that the Saturn V carrier system would continue to be developed, advocating manned missions to Mars in the 1980s.” Initially, von Braun accepted the position as Deputy Associate Administrator for Planning at NASA Headquarters in Washington DC. However, following disputes over “the truncation of the Apollo program, and facing severe budget constraints, von Braun retired from NASA on May 26, 1972.” The author concludes that this was because it was obvious that “NASA and his visions for future U.S. space flight projects were incompatible”

Von Braun never stopped trying to bring the world together, even while fighting advanced pancreatic cancer. Carol told me that when he used to talk about his concern over placing weapons in space, her mentor’s eyes would fill with tears. Still, once he knew Carol would dedicate her life to fulfilling his last wish, in getting an international treaty banning all space-based weapons, he left this mortal coil on June 16, 1977.

Returning to the Civil Rights movement, after the Kennedy Brothers came to power, the movement was well under way and neither of them could ignore it. Considering that all three men involved in the Civil Rights movement were tools of the “*Light*”, it is curious to see that they were far from being united, at least initially. According to Dr. King’s entry “in the Fall of 1963” President Kennedy’s brother Robert, in his position of Attorney General had given the FBI a “written directive”, to monitor Dr. King’s phone calls. Apparently, the brothers were worried that “allegations” of King’s association with communists could possibly, “derail the Administration’s civil rights initiatives.” The author explains, “Dr. King believed that organized, nonviolent protest against the system of southern segregation known as Jim Crow laws would lead to extensive media coverage of the struggle for black equality and voting rights.” Strategically, he viewed the “televised footage of the daily deprivation and indignities suffered by southern blacks”, as the means to elicit “a wave of sympathetic public opinion.” He was right, as these scenes were instrumental in convincing the public “that the Civil Rights Movement was the most important issue in American politics in the early 1960s.”

Although the Civil Rights Movement was prominent in American’s minds, in 1960 there was a situation which superseded all other concerns, namely, the Cuban Missile Crisis, which we will examine next. Have a great day love always, Suzzan.



John Fitzgerald Kennedy 1917 - 1963

According to his entry on Wikipedia, John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born on May 29th, 1917. Born into the prominent Kennedy family in Brookline, Massachusetts, Kennedy graduated from Harvard University in 1940, joining the U.S. Naval Reserve the following year. During World War II, he commanded PT boats in the Pacific theater. Kennedy's survival following the sinking of PT-109 and his rescue of his fellow sailors made him a war hero and earned the Navy and Marine Corps Medal but left him with serious injuries. After a brief stint in journalism, Kennedy represented a working-class Boston district in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1947 to 1953. He was subsequently elected to the U.S. Senate, serving as the junior senator for Massachusetts from 1953 to 1960. While in the Senate, Kennedy published his book, *Profiles in Courage*, which won a Pulitzer Prize. Kennedy ran in the 1960 presidential election. His campaign gained momentum after the first televised presidential debates in American history, and he was elected president, narrowly defeating Republican opponent Richard Nixon, the incumbent vice president.

Kennedy's presidency saw high tensions with communist states in the Cold War. He increased the number of American military advisers in South Vietnam, and the Strategic Hamlet Program began during his presidency. In 1961, he authorized attempts to overthrow the Cuban government of Fidel Castro in the failed Bay of Pigs Invasion and Operation Mongoose. In October 1962, U.S. spy planes discovered Soviet missile bases had been deployed in Cuba. The resulting period of tensions, termed the Cuban Missile Crisis, nearly resulted in nuclear war. In August 1961, after East German troops erected the Berlin Wall, Kennedy sent an army convoy to reassure West Berliners of U.S. support and delivered one of his most famous speeches in West Berlin in June 1963. In 1963, Kennedy signed the first nuclear weapons treaty. He presided over the establishment of the Peace Corps, Alliance for Progress with Latin America, and the continuation of the Apollo program with the goal of landing a man on the Moon before 1970. He supported the civil rights movement but was only somewhat successful in passing his New Frontier domestic policies.

On November 22, 1963, Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas. His vice president, Lyndon B. Johnson, assumed the presidency. Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested for the assassination, but he was shot and killed by Jack Ruby two days later. The FBI and the Warren Commission both concluded Oswald had acted alone, but conspiracy theories about the assassination persist. After Kennedy's death, Congress enacted many of his proposals, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Revenue Act of 1964. Kennedy ranks highly in polls of U.S. presidents with historians and the general public. His personal life has been the focus of considerable sustained interest following public revelations in the 1970s of his chronic health ailments and extramarital affairs..."

Post June 25th

Dear friends, as we know, the confrontation with the Soviet Union during the Cuban Missile crisis would become one of the defining moments of John F. Kennedy's presidency. The author of its entry on Wikipedia, reports that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a 13-day confrontation between the United States on the one side, and the Soviet Union and Cuba on the other, during the Cold War. Officially the crisis occurred in October 1962, but it began a month earlier in September 1962, when the Cuban and Soviet governments placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. When the United States military intelligence discovered the weapons, the Kennedy brothers resolved to have the missiles removed. To understand how this situation arose, we need to examine a few key points in the history that led up to the crisis, consequently, we need to return to Cuba after the revolution. In an article on Fidel Castro and the Cuban Missile Crisis by Paul Anderson, I found excerpts indicating that after the Cuban Revolution things in Cuba changed drastically:

In September 1960, Castro created Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, which implemented neighborhood spying in an effort to weed out "counterrevolutionary" activities. By the end of 1960, all opposition newspapers had been closed down and all radio and television stations were in state control, run under the Leninist principle of Democratic Centralism. Moderates, teachers and professors were purged. He was accused of keeping about 20,000 dissents held captive and tortured under inhuman prison conditions every year. Groups such as homosexuals were locked up in concentration camps in the 1960s, where they were subject to medical-political "re-education"

A previous statement on the CIA that I mentioned earlier, was key for me, namely, that the "CIA conspired with the Chicago mafia in 1960 and 1961 to assassinate Fidel Castro." This information goes a long way to determining America's stance on Cuba, it also explains why the world was brought to the brink of nuclear war in October 1962. The Soviet Union and America locking horns over Cuba, has come to define the Cold War energetically and consciously, because its effect lasted for

several decades, as such, it impacted the Baby Boomer generation. The episode is encapsulated on History.com, which explains that:

During the Cuban Missile Crisis, leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union engaged in a tense, 13-day political and military standoff in October 1962 over the installation of nuclear-armed Soviet missiles on Cuba, just 90 miles from U.S. shores. In a TV address on October 22, 1962, President John Kennedy (1917-63) notified Americans about the presence of the missiles, explained his decision to enact a naval blockade around Cuba and made it clear the U.S. was prepared to use military force if necessary to neutralize this perceived threat to national security. Following this news, many people feared the world was on the brink of nuclear war. However, disaster was avoided when the U.S. agreed to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev's (1894-1971) offer to remove the Cuban missiles in exchange for the U.S. promising not to invade Cuba. Kennedy also secretly agreed to remove U.S. missiles from Turkey.

I said earlier that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a defining moment of John F. Kennedy's presidency, however, it was also as important to the Russian premier Nikita Khrushchev. I found a fascinating account of the crisis told from both sides in Robert Dallek's *AN UNFINISHED LIFE John F. Kennedy 1917 – 1963*. According to the author, in 1962 Khrushchev believed America was planning to invade Cuba to unseat Fidel Castro, because the Russian premier believed that Castro's "support of subversion" would incite America to act.

Surprisingly, Mr. Dallek's book related information I was unaware of, such as the Communist powers of the world were not in agreement, as the Russian Premier was concerned that Castro was about to make an alliance with Communist China. These were thought to be some of the reasons Khrushchev "decided to turn Cuba into a missile base from which he could more directly threaten the United States." Nonetheless, the book presents a far more plausible reason for Khrushchev's bold move, as the author relates it concerns America placing Jupiter missiles in Turkey, within reach of Russia. To counteract this, Khrushchev decided to level the playing field, by placing Russian nuclear warheads in Cuba that could reach the U.S. It seems that Khrushchev concluded that President Kennedy was too "intelligent" to risk "a thermo-nuclear war", so in essence, Khrushchev's actions were pure brinkmanship as he never intended to use the weapons. He just wanted to have a little bargaining power, as his words portray, when Khrushchev spoke to Kremlin associates. "Every idiot can start a war, but it is impossible to win this war. Therefore, the missiles have one purpose – to scare them, to restrain them." Mr. Dallek reports, Khrushchev saw the missiles "deployment" as a way to "equalize", what the Western powers were referring to as "the balance of power."

Mr. Dallek believes that the Premier was gambling that he would be able to get the warheads in place before they were detected. Evidently, following the missiles deployment in Cuba, Premier Khrushchev was planning to confront President Kennedy at the United Nations with a *fait accompli*, revealing “the existence of the Cuban missile base and extract concessions from the president over Berlin and Cuba.” The cat was let out of the bag October 14th after a U-2 reconnaissance flight took nearly a hundred shots of “offensive weapons.” When President Kennedy learned of this, his main concern was how to remove the missiles without causing “a nuclear war.” Discussing his options with his advisors, Kennedy determined that the best course of action was to quarantine Cuba to prevent the missiles being installed. However, before the president could implement the quarantine, he needed the support of the American people, so, he went on national television October 22nd to inform the public of the threat and his proposed quarantine. Affirming strongly his resolve, the president stated. “we would accept nothing less than the ending of the missile capacity now in Cuba.” Once President Kennedy gained public support, he then confronted Khrushchev over the military bases in Cuba. The consummate diplomat in a letter to Khrushchev, Kennedy gave the Russian Premier a way to save face by suggesting the placement of the missiles was a possible mistake. Mr. Dallek relates:

“... ‘your Government would not correctly understand the will and determination of the United States in any given situation.’ ...since I have not assumed that you or any other sane man would, in this nuclear age, plunge the world into a war which it is crystal clear no country could win and which could only result in catastrophic consequences to the whole world, including the aggressor.’ ...He insisted that Khrushchev remove the missile bases and other offensive weapons in Cuba...”

Collectively the world waited with bated breath for Khrushchev’s reply, but when it came it did not assuage the country’s fear. Because the Russian Premier’s reply was confrontational, stating that President Kennedy’s communication “represented a ‘serious threat to peace.’” Defending his position, Khrushchev maintained that the missiles were only being deployed for defensive purposes. President Kennedy’s response was just as curt and reiterated “his intention to enforce the quarantine.”¹⁸ As such, the game of brinkmanship was at hand. Both sides felt they could not afford to lose face, as this would give the other the upper hand, consequently, over the next few days the world remained at the mercy of two men’s egos. Mr. Dallek writes that Khrushchev was the first to blink, when on October 25, the Russian premier decided “it was time to negotiate an end to the crisis.”

I was intrigued to learn that Khrushchev chose to approach President Kennedy through the American media. According to Mr. Dallek, at a meeting the next day

(October 26), a KGB official told the television journalist John Scali to “transmit to the State Department a three-point proposal for ending the Cuban crisis.” Unfortunately, while the meeting was taking place, events in Cuba suggested that the negotiations were a delaying tactic by the Soviets so that they could finish constructing their missile bases in Cuba. As a result, these secret negotiations failed, and the crisis deepened even more. Furthermore, an official proposal from the Kremlin advocated that Russia would remove their missiles from Cuba only if America removed its Jupiter missiles from Turkey.

While the Kennedy brothers agonized over the “Cuba-for-Turkey missile swap”, reports of a U-2 spy plane being shot down enraged the Joint Chiefs, so much so that they were advocating “a massive air strike” to be implemented by October 29, “to be followed by an invasion in seven days.” More and more, those with cooler heads in Kennedy’s administration saw the Cuba-for-Turkey missile swap as “the last chance to reach a settlement” and avert nuclear war. Following the U-2 incident, President Kennedy was under tremendous pressure to end the standoff militarily, but he knew that this would force Khrushchev to retaliate and could lead to nuclear war. Accordingly, he and his advisers came up with a plan to end the crisis by acceding to Khrushchev’s proposal of a missile swap secretly. Officially, the president drafted a letter appearing intransigent, demonstrated by his insistence that Khrushchev agree to the immediate dismantling of the missile bases in Cuba. However, after pledging that in return for Khrushchev’s compliance, the U.S. “would end the quarantine and give assurances against an invasion of Cuba”, he added a clause that on the face of it did not make sense. The clause President Kennedy added was that “Such a settlement would enable us to work toward a more general arrangement regarding ‘other armaments,’ as proposed in your second letter which you made public.” Naturally as leader of the free world, Kennedy needed to end strong, so, he finished by stating that the consequences of noncompliance would result in “an intensification of the Cuban crisis and a grave risk to the peace of the world.”

Mr. Dallek reveals something that the American public did not know at the time, while President Kennedy was sending an official cable to Moscow, his brother Bobby was personally delivering a letter to the Russian Ambassador to the United States. Our author relates the reason for employing the Attorney General as the envoy was because, President Kennedy wanted to ensure that Khrushchev knew that it was the president’s earnest desire to end the crisis. It was also to inform the Russian Premier of the need for expediency, due to the pressure from the Joint Chiefs.²⁰ This was all Khrushchev needed to persuade his hardliners in the Kremlin to accept the necessity “for a ‘retreat’, to prevent “a nuclear catastrophe.” Recognizing the need for an urgent public reply, to prevent someone from overstepping their

responsibilities, apart from sending an official letter accepting President Kennedy's proposal, Khrushchev ordered the letter "broadcast on the radio." Secretly, JFK sent another letter acknowledging Bobby's negotiations, including a pledge to remove the warheads from Turkey the following year, and reinforcing that this part of the agreement could not be made public.

Considering what was at stake, one would assume that everyone in Washington was relieved when the Cuban Missile Crisis was over. Yet, according to Mr. Dallek the Joint Chiefs of Staff saw the peaceful end of the crisis as a defeat. Amazingly when President Kennedy thanked them "for their counsel", Admiral Anderson maintained that the Russians duped them. Furthermore, another advisor General Curtis LeMay, believed the agreement to be "the greatest defeat in our history." He felt so strongly that he advocated an immediate "invasion" of Cuba. Not surprisingly, according to a witness, President Kennedy was stunned by the response.

My reason for covering the Cuban Missile Crisis is because it represented the energetic situation after WWII. Earlier I said that the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki resulted in the release of the impetus for revenge into the Soul Plane. In the Cuban Missile Crisis, we can see how the forces of the "*Light*" were vying with the forces of the "*Shadow*" for control. This is best demonstrated in the two main players President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev. However, the "*Shadow*" concentrated "his" efforts on the advisers of the two main players, depicted in part by the Joint Chiefs of Staff being so "gung-ho" to invade Cuba and risk all-out war with Russia. Their response can only be understood in light of considering that the "*Shadow*" used these "military" men's egos and counterfeit-spirits to enforce the energy of conflict into triggering a nuclear war. My question was why did the "*Shadow*" want a nuclear war? After all, experts tell us that an all-out nuclear war would leave the planet uninhabitable, so would that not also end the game? The answer lies in the nature of Evolution in the *Globes*.

Traditionally, the ending of an Age or *Globe* meant the Life-Principle had gone as far as it could, and natural catastrophes would cause a reset for it to start again, exactly what the "*Shadow*" was hoping for. Nevertheless, this is the Fullness of Time, and all bets were off, so to speak. This fact will become clearer as we proceed, but now I need to return to our time-line in the 1960s. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Nikita Khrushchev 1894 – 1971 meeting with President Kennedy in 1961

According to his entry on Wikipedia, President Kennedy's opponent during the Cuban Missile crisis, Premier Khrushchev was born Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev on either April 3rd or 15th 1894 in a "village in western Russia. He was employed as a metal worker during his youth, and he was a political commissar during the Russian Civil War. Under the sponsorship of Lazar Kaganovich, Khrushchev worked his way up the Soviet hierarchy. He originally supported Stalin's purges and approved thousands of arrests. In 1938, Stalin sent him to govern the Ukrainian SSR, and he continued the purges there. During what was known in the Soviet Union as the Great Patriotic War, Khrushchev was again a commissar, serving as an intermediary between Stalin and his generals. Khrushchev was present at the defense of Stalingrad, a fact he took great pride in throughout his life. After the war, he returned to Ukraine before being recalled to Moscow as one of Stalin's close advisers.

"On 5 March 1953, Stalin's death triggered a power struggle in which Khrushchev emerged victorious upon consolidating his authority as First Secretary of the party's Central Committee. On 25 February 1956, at the 20th Party Congress, he delivered the "Secret Speech", which denounced Stalin's purges and ushered in a less repressive era in the Soviet Union. His domestic policies, aimed at bettering the lives of ordinary citizens, were often ineffective, especially in agriculture. Hoping eventually to rely on missiles for national defense, Khrushchev ordered major cuts in conventional forces. Despite the cuts, Khrushchev's time in office saw the tensest years of the Cold War, culminating in the Cuban Missile Crisis.

He was First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers (premier) from 1958 to 1964. During his rule, Khrushchev

stunned the communist world with his denunciation of his predecessor Joseph Stalin's crimes and embarked on a policy of de-Stalinization with his key ally Anastas Mikoyan. He sponsored the early Soviet space program and the enactment of moderate reforms in domestic policy. After some false starts, and a narrowly avoided nuclear war over Cuba, he conducted successful negotiations with the United States to reduce Cold War tensions.

“Khrushchev enjoyed strong support during the 1950s, due to major victories such as those during the Suez Crisis, the launching of Sputnik, the Syrian Crisis of 1957, and the 1960 U-2 incident. By the early 1960s however, Khrushchev's popularity was eroded by flaws in his policies, as well as his handling of the Cuban Missile Crisis. This emboldened his political opponents, who quietly rose in strength and deposed him in October 1964” with the Kremlin circle stripping him of power and “replacing him with Leonid Brezhnev as First Secretary and Alexei Kosygin as Premier. However, he did not suffer the deadly fate of the losers of previous Soviet power struggles and was pensioned off with an apartment in Moscow and a dacha in the countryside. His lengthy memoirs were smuggled to the West and published in part in 1970.” Khrushchev died September 11th, 1971, of a heart attack.

Post June 26th

Dear friends, it seems that dealing with the Cuban Missile Crisis profoundly affected President Kennedy and led to his speech on June 10th, 1963, about World Peace. It also dramatically changed the way he saw war. In the final year of his first term as president, he was dealing with events in French Indochina, namely, Vietnam. By the summer of 1963, his military advisers were advocating a regime change in Vietnam. Consequently, while President Kennedy was advocating peace, these “advisers” were encouraging the South Vietnamese generals to mount a military coup against Premier Diem. At this time, there were still only a small American presence of 16,000 military personal and advisers in the country. Therefore, it was not at the forefront of President Kennedy’s mind during the summer of 1963, since there was a far more pressing concern led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the increasing public cry for Civil Rights. Pushing the point in 1963, the Civil Rights leader decided to take his grievances on mass to Washington DC. According to Dr. King’s entry on Wikipedia, “Kennedy initially opposed the march outright, because he was concerned it would negatively impact the drive for passage of civil rights legislation.” Afterwards however, the President and his brother Bobby were completely behind the Civil Rights movement. The entry encapsulates this historical moment as it would impact not only everyone present, but also the generation born to change the world, the Baby Boomers.

Alas, not everyone was a fan of nonviolent protests, as we see in the other prominent African American leader of the 1960s, Malcolm X. He was officially the leader of

the Nation of Islam. Dr. King's entry relates the contentious relationship between the two men. First though, let us review some key excerpts from Dr. King's entry regarding the famous Civil Rights March for "Jobs and Freedom. As stated, Bayard Rustin was the "primary logistical and strategic organizer" for the march. Initially, it was initially seen as a way "to dramatize the desperate condition of blacks in the southern United States", but the organizers "acquiesced to presidential pressure and influence, and the event ultimately took on a far less strident tone." The restraint angered Malcolm X, who labeled the march the "Farce on Washington," and instructed his "members of the Nation of Islam" to boycott the march. Although, Dr. King did dial back the militant aspect of the march, it still had "specific demands", such as ending "racial segregation in public school; meaningful civil rights legislation, including a law prohibiting racial discrimination in employment; protection of civil rights workers from police brutality; a \$2 minimum wage for all workers; and self-government for Washington, DC, then governed by congressional committee." As history has proved, this march "was a resounding success" as it led to the "largest gathering of protesters in Washington's history." Nonetheless, it was Martin Luther King Jr's "I Have a Dream" speech that has captured the imagination of anyone seeking equality. As the entry reports it "electrified the crowd" and is considered to be as important as Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and Franklin D. Roosevelt's Infamy Speech.

The mention of Malcolm X thinking the march a "farce" made me look him up on Wikipedia, where I learned that he was born Malcolm Little in 1925. In 1963 Malcolm X represented every angry black man who wanted revenge for the wrongs perpetrated on him by White America. According to author of his entry, it seems it was Malcolm Little's early life that led to his hatred of white people. Born in Omaha, Nebraska, he lost the protection of both parents while still a boy. Nevertheless, Malcolm's father had instilled a sense of "black pride and self-reliance" in him. This along with "his own experiences concerning race, played a significant role in Malcolm X's adult life. After losing his parents, he was shuffled between foster homes in Boston and New York, where Malcolm learned how to hustle and engage in "other criminal activities." Not surprisingly, he eventually fell afoul of the law, being "sentenced to eight to ten years in prison" in 1946.

While Malcolm X was in prison, his brothers Philbert and Reginald joined the Nation of Islam (NOI) and told Malcom about the organization. Although not exactly enamored with religion, Malcolm reached out to Elijah Muhammad, who at the time was the head of the organization. Elijah told him to humbly pray to Allah on his knees, but initially due to pride it was hard for Malcolm to comply. Nonetheless, in the end he did kneel in prayer, which resulted in him joining the Nation of Islam.

The entry explains that “After his parole in 1952, he became one of the Nation’s leaders and chief spokesmen.” As an influential black leader in 1963, Malcolm X was obviously asked his opinion of Dr. King’s march on Washington. Demonstrating the two men’s antipathy, the former dismissed the efficacy of the latter’s March, declaring it, as stated, “a farce.” Still, to comprehend Malcom X’s remarks, we need to recognize that his reply at the time was as a leader in the Nation of Islam. Excerpts from his entry explain that he “advocated the complete separation of African Americans”, proposing the “establishment of a separate country” for them. Meanwhile, he thought it best if all African Americans “returned” to their ancestral home, Africa. Most mainstream Civil Rights activists felt Malcom X’s stance on the use of violence as a necessity “extreme.” His rhetoric was alarming Caucasians, who were supporting Civil Rights. Malcom X responded by calling them “stooges for the white establishment.” Moreover, he accused Dr. King of being a “chump.” Nonetheless, according to the author of the entry, “He is considered the second most influential leader of the movement after Elijah Muhammad”, because Malcolm X is “credited with increasing membership from 500 in 1952 to 25,000 in 1963.” Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Malcom X 1925 - 1965

According to his entry in Wikipedia, Malcolm X, whose birth name was Malcolm Little, and later took the Islamic name el-Hajj Malik el-Shabazz was born on May 19th, 1925. History knows him

as an “African-American revolutionary, Muslim minister and human rights activist who was a prominent figure during the civil rights movement...”

“Malcolm spent his adolescence living in a series of foster homes or with relatives after his father's death and his mother's hospitalization. He committed various crimes, being sentenced to 8 to 10 years in prison in 1946 for larceny and burglary. In prison, he joined the Nation of Islam, adopting the name Malcolm X to symbolize his unknown African ancestral surname while discarding "the white slave master name of 'Little'", and after his parole in 1952 quickly became one of the organization's most influential leaders. He was the public face of the organization for 12 years, advocating Black empowerment and separation of Black and White Americans, and criticizing Martin Luther King Jr. and the mainstream civil rights movement for its emphasis on non-violence and racial integration. Malcolm X also expressed pride in some of the Nation's social welfare achievements, such as its free drug rehabilitation program. From the 1950s onward, Malcolm X was subjected to surveillance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

“In the 1960s, Malcolm X began to grow disillusioned with the Nation of Islam, as well as with its leader, Elijah Muhammad. He subsequently embraced Sunni Islam and the civil rights movement after completing the Hajj to Mecca and became known as "el-Hajj Malik el-Shabazz," which roughly translates to "The Pilgrim Malcolm the Patriarch". After a brief period of travel across Africa, he publicly renounced the Nation of Islam and founded the Islamic Muslim Mosque, Inc. (MMI) and the Pan-African Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU). Throughout 1964, his conflict with the Nation of Islam intensified, and he was repeatedly sent death threats. On February 21st, 1965, he was assassinated in New York City. Three Nation members were charged with the murder and given indeterminate life sentences. In 2021, two of the convictions were vacated. Speculation about the assassination and whether it was conceived or aided by leading or additional members of the Nation, or with law enforcement agencies, has persisted for decades.

Despite being a “controversial figure accused of preaching racism and violence, Malcolm X is also a widely celebrated figure within African American and Muslim American communities for his pursuit of racial justice. He was posthumously honored with Malcolm X Day, on which he is commemorated in various cities across the United States. Hundreds of streets and schools in the U.S. have been renamed in his honor, while the Audubon Ballroom, the site of his assassination, was partly redeveloped in 2005 to accommodate the Malcolm X and Dr. Betty Shabazz Memorial and Educational Center.”

Post June 27th

Dear friends, I entitled this subsection of the treatise Turning Point, because I believe that the year 1963 was a turning point in more than one way. One of the most important turning points came through Dr. Martin Luther King's speech, “I have a Dream.” This speech catapulted him into the primary symbol for Civil Rights and mobilized the nation behind passing the Civil Rights Bill. Tragically, although President Kennedy did a lot to further Civil Rights, he did not live to see the fruits

of his efforts. Even so, three weeks before his assassination, the president's attention was consumed with Vietnam. This was because a change in the conflict in Indochina was another turning point in 1963, which arose through an event on November 2 in Vietnam that drastically altered the guerilla war status in that country. The event that changed the situation was encouraged by factions in the United States government. This is encapsulated in an excerpt from Wikipedia's entry for Vietnam. The summer that Dr. King made his famous speech, as stated, "U.S. officials began discussing the possibility of a regime change" in Vietnam, by removing "Diem's younger brother Ngo Dinh Nhu." Since Nhu ran the secret police and was believed to be "behind the Buddhist repression", he had become an anathema with the Vietnamese people. With CIA backing, President Diem and his brother Nu were "overthrown and executed" that November. Apparently, after he got the news of the double assassination, President Kennedy had "rushed from the room with a look of shock and dismay on his face." Obviously, the "executions" were carried out without the president's knowledge. He later learned that US Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge was fully aware, as according to the entry, the ambassador "invited the coup leaders to the embassy" to congratulate them. In explanation for his support of the coup, Ambassador Lodge told his president that "the prospects now are for a shorter war." Predictably, the coup destabilized South Vietnam, which the communists took full advantage of, upping its "support for the guerrillas." Afterwards, the country went through several military controlled regimes "in quick succession." Desperate to bring stability and peace to Vietnam, Kennedy's "administration" attempted to focus the in-country adviser's efforts on "winning over the hearts and minds" of the South Vietnamese. Unfortunately, the Pentagon were opposed to "any role for U.S. advisers other than conventional troop training", believing they could achieve a quick victory. CIA operatives had a different view and were concerned about the Viet Cong. Warning the president that the "Viet Cong by and large retain de facto control of much of the countryside and have steadily increased the overall intensity of the effort." At this time, the CIA Special Activities Division were training "Hmoung tribesmen in Laos", for incursions into Vietnam. These "indigenous forces numbered in the tens of thousands, and they conducted direct action missions, led by paramilitary officers, against the Communist Pathet Lao forces and their North Vietnamese supporters."

Remembering that President Kennedy planned on reducing the American presence in Vietnam, it is understandable that he would not have approved of the CIA backed coup. Therefore, this is another turning point in showing the influence of the "*Shadow*" on the CIA, which we see in the agency's ability to act without the knowledge and support of their commander in chief. Unfortunately, there was another force driving the juggernaut of war, and I am not referring to the "*Shadow*",

at least, not just “him.” In this case, the impetus was coming from the militant consciousness the “*Shadow*” created from the corruption of the Freemasons, which was seen as a type of oligarchy. President Eisenhower had warned the nation of this threat in his farewell address to the nation, only the oligarchy he was referring to was the Military-Industrial complex, in other words, the juggernaut driving the war in Vietnam was pure Greed.

Outwardly, the situation in Vietnam appeared to reflect the military’s disapproval of President Kennedy’s handling of the Cuban Missile Crisis, as it was obvious that the Joint Chiefs were disappointed that he planned to reduce the troops in Vietnam by 1,000 at the end of 1963. Even so, it was not just because they were eager to rattle their sabers, as it were, it was because they were caught up in the oligarchy that was fulfilling the “*Shadow’s*” agenda to destroy the energy/consciousness of the Buddhist’s temples. “He” had already done considerable damage to the spiritual well-being of the region through the Japanese occupation in WWII, not to mention the annexation of Tibet by the Communist Chinese. Yet, this was all a moot point, because less than three weeks later the military’s “problem” was removed with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. I am not going to address the ins and outs of the assassination here, nor am I going to address the energetic and consciousness impact at this time, next I want to discuss the effect of people witnessing the murder of the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, on national TV. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan



Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. 1902 - 1985

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.'s brief biography warrants a mention here because he played a pivotal role in the Vietnam War. According to his entry on Wikipedia, he was born on July 5th, 1902, in Nahant, Massachusetts. As the grandson of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and the great-grandson of Secretary of State Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, Lodge Jr. was positioned for a political career. So, it was no surprise that after graduating from Harvard University, he was elected to the "Massachusetts House of Representatives. He defeated Democratic governor James Michael Curley in 1936 to represent Massachusetts in the United States Senate. He resigned from the Senate in 1944 to serve in Italy and France during World War II. Lodge remained in the Army Reserve after the war and eventually rose to the rank of major general. In 1946, Lodge defeated incumbent Democratic Senator David I. Walsh to return to the Senate.

Apparently, Lodge headed up then General Eisenhower's "draft movement before the 1952 election and managed Eisenhower's successful campaign for the Republican presidential nomination at the 1952 Republican National Convention. Eisenhower defeated Democratic nominee Adlai Stevenson II in the general election, but Lodge lost his own re-election campaign to then-Congressman Kennedy. Lodge was named as ambassador to the United Nations in 1953 and became a member of Eisenhower's Cabinet. Vice President Nixon chose Lodge as his running mate in the 1960 presidential election, but the Republican ticket lost the close election.

Although he defeated Lodge, the newly elected President Kennedy "appointed Lodge to the position of Ambassador to South Vietnam, where shortly after Lodge "supported the 1963 South Vietnamese coup. In 1964, Lodge won by a plurality a number of that year's party presidential primaries and caucuses on the strength of his name, reputation, and respect among many voters,

though the nomination went to Barry Goldwater... He continued to represent the United States in various countries under Presidents Johnson, Nixon, and Ford. Lodge led the U.S. delegation that signed the Paris Peace Accords with North Vietnam, leading to the end of the Vietnam War." He died on February 27th, 1985, in Beverly, Massachusetts.

Post June 28th

Dear friends, television was relatively new in the average home in the early 1960s. Although it had been developing for several decades, it only became a common appliance in the mid-1950s. The entry for Philo Farnsworth, the acknowledged pioneer of the television set on Wikipedia relates that Farnsworth was responsible for several critical innovations in "the early development of all-electronic television." Farnsworth's most famous invention was his 1927 "fully functional all-electronic image pickup device (video camera tube)", which he called the "image dissector." He was also responsible for the "first fully functional and complete all-electronic television system", which he would "demonstrate" publicly. Farnsworth developed a television system complete with receiver and camera, which he produced commercially in the form of the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, from 1938 to 1951, in Fort Wayne, Indiana."

The phenomenon of television first became known to the public during the 1936 Olympic Games in Germany, which were broadcast on TV. Hitler intended to use it as a propaganda tool to show the supremacy of the Aryan Race. Nevertheless, when African American (a member of Hitler's "inferior races") Jesse Owens won four gold medals, Hitler was not pleased. Of course, television could not become the world's pastime until there were multi-varied programs to entertain the consumer, consequently, we need to enter the broadcasting networks and cable world.

When James F. Reynolds developed A CATV system after WWII, several large corporations started installing it throughout America. However, US cable television was the invention of Ed Parsons, who built the first cable system using coaxial cable, as well as amplifiers and a community antenna. This system was capable of transmitting television signals to regions that would have been unable to pick up regular broadcasts. Starting with a radio station in Astoria, Oregon, in 1948 Parsons discovered that a large antenna on the roof of the Astoria Hotel enabled him to receive a television signal, which he could then transmit through a coaxial cable to his home on the other side of the street. Consequently, when what would become KING-TV station first broadcast that November, Parsons was the only one in Astoria to see it. It took just two years for Robert Tarlton to develop a means to create the

first US cable television system, with the help of television set venders in Lansford, Pennsylvania. Their success in providing broadcasts from Philadelphia to Lansford's residents, for a fee of course, was picked up by the press and published in the New York Times, Newsweek, and The Wall Street Journal. Naturally, once it was out that there was money to be made, several people jumped on the band wagon. Long story short, cable television became official after the Federal Communications Commission, requested Parsons provide them with detailed information on his system. After he complied, the FCC entered the business of monitoring cable television. Once the government (FCC) was involved in regulating cable it grew beyond measure. By the early 1960s people considered television as a necessary household expenditure, both in America and most Western countries. Within a decade television replaced both radio and books as the main entertainment in most homes; hence, the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby was watched by literally millions of people. This event represented an end to keeping the seedier side of the world outside of the home.

With the Assassination of President Kennedy, his Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in aboard Air Force One, with a devastated Jackie Kennedy looking on. With all the hoopla surrounding the Assassination, especially in the Oliver Stone film *JFK*, President Johnson had appeared to be cast as the villain. Wishing to be fair, I decided to check out what the historians have to say about this replacement for the "*Light's*" tool. Excerpts from his biography provided an overview for me, which gave me a different perspective:

Soon after taking office, Johnson declared a "War on Poverty." He actively pushed Congress to pass legislation attacking illiteracy, unemployment and racial discrimination. After routing Republican candidate Barry Goldwater by more than 15 million votes in the 1964 presidential election, Johnson introduced a slate of new reforms that he said would build a "Great Society" for all Americans. His ambitious legislative agenda created the Medicare and Medicaid programs to provide federal health insurance for elderly and poor Americans. It also included measures aimed at improving education, preventing crime and reducing air and water pollution. Johnson also made great strides in attacking racial discrimination by signing the historic Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965. His wide-reaching achievements improved the lives of millions of Americans and contributed to economic growth and prosperity. Despite Johnson's success in promoting his domestic reform policies, his presidency was also defined by the failure of his policies toward Vietnam... Johnson steadily escalated U.S. military involvement in the Vietnam War. The number of American troops in Vietnam soared from 16,000 when he took office in 1963 to more than 500,000 in 1968, yet the conflict remained a bloody stalemate. As the war dragged on and American and Vietnamese casualties mounted, anti-war protests rocked college campuses and cities across the U.S... The conflict in Vietnam, though, brought him nothing but pain and frustration until his last days in office, and U.S. military involvement in Vietnam continued for four years after his departure from Washington in January 1969.

Before I leave 1963 there is one more significant turning point that occurred in this year. Though this turning point arose not from an event in America, but from a phenomenon that originated in the United Kingdom. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Philp Taylor Farnsworth – 1906 - 1971

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Philo Taylor Farnsworth was an American inventor and television pioneer. He made the critical contributions to electronic television that made possible all the video in the world today. He is best known for his 1927 invention of the first fully functional all-electronic image pickup device (video camera tube), the image dissector, as well as the first fully functional and complete all-electronic television system. Farnsworth developed a television system complete with receiver and camera—which he produced commercially through the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation from 1938 to 1951, in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

In later life, Farnsworth invented a small nuclear fusion device, the Farnsworth Fusor, employing inertial electrostatic confinement (IEC). Like many fusion devices, it was not a practical device for generating nuclear power, although it provides a viable source of neutrons. The design of this device has been the inspiration for other fusion approaches, including the Polywell reactor concept. Farnsworth held 300 patents, mostly in radio and television.”

Post June 29th

When I was first led to the Beatles as a “turning point” in 1963, I was surprised, because I had grown up with the band and was aware of their influence. Therefore, it was not until working on this treatise that I realized how much of a spiritual influence the group had on the Baby Boomers in shaping their consciousness development. Initially, I thought they were members of the generation themselves, but after researching them, I realized that they were all born before 1945. Meaning that like Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the Kennedy brothers, the musicians were sent by the “*Light*” to help shape the generation born to transform the world. Subsequently, I am focusing on the Beatles influence rather than their personal lives. For anyone who may be unfamiliar with the “Fab Four” as they were known in the UK, they were a modern rock band from Liverpool, England. In 1960 when they first got together, their drummer was Pete Best, but Ringo Starr replaced him in 1962, joining John Lennon, Paul McCartney, and George Harrison. Their entry on Wikipedia relates that the Beatles were the “most commercially successful and critically acclaimed acts in the history of popular music.” Historians view them as “the embodiment of progressive ideals, seeing their influence extend into the social and cultural revolutions of the 1960s.”

My statement that the Beatles were a turning point in 1963, is because they started a wave of change that only gained momentum as it spread to America. As stated, the Beatles were formed in 1960 and soon after released two singles, which according to the entry received “moderate success.” It was their third record, “*From Me to You*” released in the spring of 1963 that really launched the band, because this single was the first song to reach number one in the record charts. To be honest, I can only remember singing the Beatles fourth single, “*She Loves You, Yeah, Yeah, Yeah,*” around the house and driving my mother nuts. Since I was only seven years old at the time, I was not surprised to learn from the entry that this record sold a million copies in less than “four weeks.” Curiously, the entry relates John Lennon as saying “little thought went into composition at the time; he and McCartney were ‘just writing songs with no more thought of them than that—to create a sound. And the words were almost irrelevant’.”

Interestingly, the Beatles were seen as something fresh and new, not only because of their music, but because of their attitude. “The popularity of the Beatles’ music brought with it increasing press attention. They responded with a cheeky, irreverent attitude that defied what was expected of pop musicians and inspired even more interest.” Their popularity was such that it was described as “Beatlemania,” as the entry relates, with their popularity spreading, a “frenzied adulation” among their fans

developed that was labelled “Beatlemania.” For the first time, audiences did not sit quietly listening to the band, instead, out-of-control fans screamed non-stop throughout their performance. At one time, the Beatles were top of the charts for 21 weeks. Their entry reports how the band stirred up their fans. They would release an album missing its “impending single”, which would “maximize the single’s sales.” Apart from the fans, the Beatles were recognized by the music critic for the Times, William Mann, who wrote that John Lennon and Paul McCartney were “the outstanding English composers of 1963.”

Despite the Beatles being known world-wide by the summer of 1963, their music was not released in America until December of that year. The cause for the delay was complicated because there were several reasons. One was that “Capitol Records, EMI’s American subsidiary” refused to release the singles *Please, Please Me* or *From Me to You*. Of course, one of the reasons was financial, as the entry relates there were “issues with royalties.” However, there was also a problem with the Beatles appearance. Some people were critical of their “moptop” hairstyle, posing “further obstacles” to their entrance into the US. Financial gain one the day, however, when “Beatlemania triggered great demand, leading Capitol to rush-release ‘*I Want to Hold Your Hand*’ in December 1963.” This was moot because their “US debut was already scheduled to take place a few weeks later.” After the single, “*I Want to Hold Your Hand*” was released in the U.S., it sold more than two and a half million copies. Obviously, Americans were eager to see the Beatles in person, yet the entry relates that the musicians were “still nervous about how they would be received.” They need not have worried though, as they were met at John F. Kennedy international airport by screaming fans “estimated” to number “three thousand.”

Officially the Beatles became stars in the US after appearing on the Ed Sullivan Show. Irrespective of a critic claiming they “could not carry a tune across the Atlantic”, their appearance, which was viewed “by approximately 74 million viewers—over 40 percent of the American population was well received, and the group was invited back before they returned home.” In the UK the phenomenon of Beatlemania only intensified as the group dominated the “Billboard Hot 100 Singles Chart.” Amazingly, twelve of the group’s singles were in the chart, with “five of them filling the top five spots.” The entry relates the Beatles appearance was a point of contention among the older generation, because their children were increasingly adopting everything about the band, including the members “unusually long hairstyle for the era” which had become the signature “emblem of the burgeoning youth culture.” Meanwhile, back in the States, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr’s “I Have a Dream” speech was bearing fruit, with the passing of the Civil Rights Bill. Since

this was such a pivotal moment in the United States history, not to mention our spiritual evolution, I want to relate this long process. Have a great weekend, love always, Suzzan.



The Beatles in 1963 – from left to right:
George Harrison, Paul McCartney, John Lennon (back) and Ringo Starr