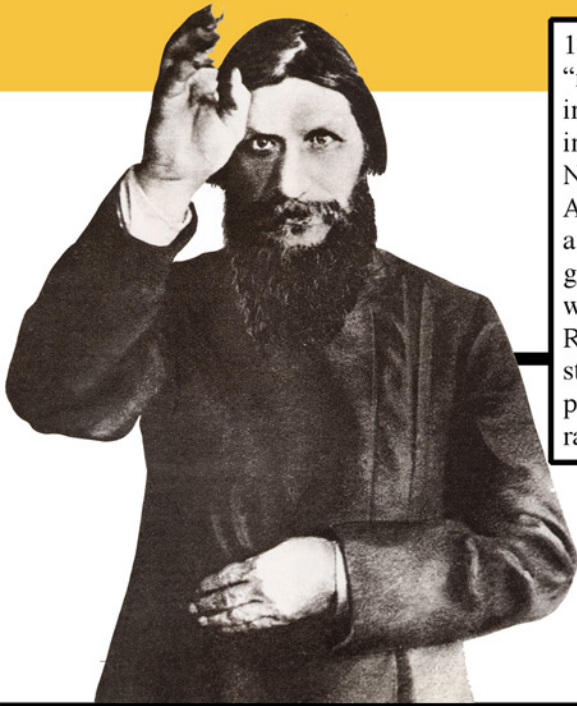


A Look at Magic and the Military Throughout the Ages.



1871-1916 - Rasputin, the “mad monk,” had great influence in the Russian imperial court of Tsar Nicholas II and his wife Alexandra during WWI. As a result, he was drowned by a group of scheming aristocrats who were dismayed to find Rasputin still alive and struggling after having been poisoned, shot at point blank range, and severely beaten.

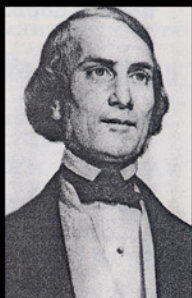


Templars of Today? – The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Department of Defense make crucial decisions regarding covert operations, information awareness, psy-ops, and the Neo-Crusades of the second Bush administration. Many other top advisors also have intimate ties to corporate interests.



Jasper Maskelyne was a stage magician who served as an officer in the British army in WWII. He is best remembered for fooling the Nazis by creating such grand illusions as making the Suez Canal disappear, moving Alexandria Harbor, and creating phantom naval forces. Following the war he moved to Kenya where he aided the National Police in the war against the Mau Maus. He died in 1973.

Robert-Houdin is regarded by many as the “Father of Modern Magic.” In 1856, Napoleon III asked for his assistance in the War in Algeria where marabouts, or mystics were leading revolts. Consequently, Robert-Houdin designed a series of illusions to prove that French magic was stronger than that of the tribal revolutionaries.



Occult Symbolism:



The pentagram, or 5-pointed star, which adorns the U.S. flag and military equipment, has long been considered a potent magical symbol within various occult traditions.



The Nazi connection to the occult is evidenced by their infamous use of the swastika, a 3000-year-old talisman used by cultures across the globe.



Masonic symbolism features prominently in many government and military insignias. Here, we see a depiction of extra-sensory perception.