

Chapter I

The Fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 in five Retrospectives

Retrospective 1

View of the Federal Agency for Civic Education (BpB)

German Unity and the Fall of the Wall: [Link 1](#)

If we read the official publications on the fall of the Wall, the fall of the Wall was the result of the peaceful revolution of 1989. The Federal Agency for Civic Education (BpB) wrote on its website in 2019: [Link 2](#)

“November 9, 1989, and the following night marked the end of the Wall that had divided East and West Berlin for 28 years. Thousands of Berliners flocked to the border crossings that evening after the GDR government announced new travel regulations ahead of schedule. The border police could no longer cope with the rush of people – shortly after midnight, all of the city’s border crossings were open.

The fact that Hungary had already dismantled the border fortifications to Austria in May 1989 is particularly important for the fall of the Wall. As a result, more and more GDR citizens used this open border to flee to the West. Shortly afterward, Western embassies in Prague, Budapest, Warsaw, and East Berlin became places of refuge for those wishing to leave. However, many members of the opposition decided to remain in the GDR and demonstrate against state repression. Resistance from within manifested itself in nationwide protests – against the manipulation of the local elections in May 1989, for example. From September onward, weekly Monday demonstrations took place, which were joined in Leipzig alone by 70,000 people by mid-October. On November 4, the largest demonstration in the history of the GDR finally took place in Berlin.”

We note these statements here, as they play a role in the 2nd and 3rd retrospectives.

- 1 *"The fact that Hungary had already dismantled the border fortifications to Austria in May 1989 is particularly important for the fall of the Wall."*
- 2 *"Thousands of Berliners flocked to the border crossings that evening after the GDR government announced a new travel regulation ahead of schedule. The border police could no longer keep up with the rush of people – shortly after midnight, all of the city's border crossings were open."*

If we analyze the book market, around a thousand books have been published since 1990 that describe the fall of the Wall and unification. However, the authors' views of the fall of the Wall and its background are not very diverse. It also led to documentaries, photo books, short stories, and romance novels, all based on this narrative: *"It was the peaceful revolutionaries whose rebellion brought about the fall of the Wall."* Test it yourself – www.amazon.de Category Books: Fall of the Berlin Wall – there are almost 900 results.

But before we go into more detail, let's look back at the construction of the Wall.

How did the wall come to be built?

Link 3

"On the night of Sunday, August 13, 1961, the SED leader, Walter Ulbricht, gives the order to seal off the sector border. Politbureau member Erich Honecker is in charge of the operation. They hope that the population will be distracted by weekend activities. Early in the morning, more than 10,000 members of the police and border police force, supported by several thousand members of the so-called Kampfgruppen, tore up the pavement in the middle of Berlin, erected barricades from pieces of asphalt and cobblestones, rammed in concrete posts, and set up barbed wire fences."

Except for 13 checkpoints, they sealed off all sector crossings. Through traffic on the city train and underground lines was permanently interrupted, and intersector traffic was reduced to one city train and one underground platform each at Friedrichstraße Station; 13 underground and city train stations were closed to East Berliners. When the SED leadership realized that the West was accepting the lockdown but that the barbed wire was not preventing its citizens from trying to escape, on the night of 17/18 August, construction crews began replacing the barbed wire with a solid wall made of hollow blocks at Potsdamer Platz. On August 23, 1961, the number of sector crossings was reduced to seven. From this day onward, West Berliners needed a pass to visit East Berlin; from August 25, this too was no longer possible, as the GDR pass-issuing offices at West Berlin's Zoo and Westkreuz city train stations had been closed by order of the Western Allies in agreement with the Senate. Because the GDR was an unrecognized state, it was not permitted to exercise sovereign acts within West Berlin. Until the first pass agreement in 1963, this meant the end of the possibility for West Berliners to visit East Berlin."

Important to know:

Soviet politicians gave the order to build the wall.

East German politicians carried it out.

After the Wall was built, the SED leader, Walter Ulbricht, reported to the Soviet Ambassador, Mikhail Pervukhin:

"Report to Comrade Khrushchev: order carried out. All is well."

quoted from Juli Kwizinskij's Buch **Vor dem Sturm**,

Siedler Verlag 1993, page 187

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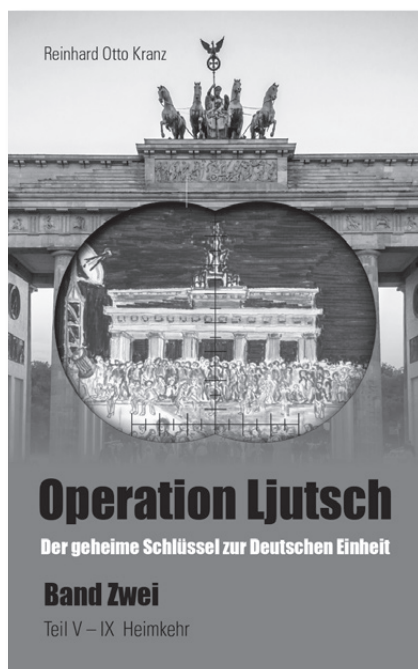
Retrospective 2

The view of former officers of the military intelligence services of the Eastern Bloc | The book "Operation Ljutsch"

Only a few years ago, among the thousand or so books published so far on the fall of the Wall and German reunification, only two (two!) describe the fall of the Wall from a completely different perspective and portray it as operation of the secret services of the Soviet occupying power.

Reinhard Otto Kranz worked for the GDR military intelligence service (this was not the Stasi, but the extended arm of the Soviet military intelligence service, the GRU). He describes in his book Operation Ljutsch

(Russian for "ray of light") the fall of the Wall and the Mathias Rust's flight to the Kremlin in 1987, which was planned, organized, and militarily secured by Ljutsch.



The book is available as an eBook in the mail-order book trade. Illustration courtesy of the author R.O. Kranz.

Excerpt from the reading sample **Operation Ljutsch** [Link 6](#)

"That's why, I must admit, we initially had great difficulty recruiting officers for counterintelligence in the military intelligence service. Personal mistrust and insecurity were high – and grew steadily as the situation in the country deteriorated. Who among the officers and high-level comrades would voluntarily work to dismantle the party's ruling system if they did not believe in Perestroika, while at the same time soberly and logically acknowledging its economic inevitability? Only a few could do this; broadly speaking, only the experts from the worlds of business, science, and culture because they discerned daily the inability of such an inefficient, self-deceiving system to survive in their respective area. Counterintelligence concentrated on them and attracted hundreds of agents until the fall of Communism, some of whom you find on Igor Antonov's list.

But our opponents, the stolid Stalinists – the faithful comrades from the party and state security organization who were in the mood for the final battle – were also rallying at the time and had a file called Soud that listed all everyone who would stand by the party in an emergency, down to the last bullet. We knew these comrades and were therefore prepared for who would be taken out of circulation by the military secret service if things eventually got out of hand."

"The Kremlin flight. – What part did your people play at the beginning in the operations for the Kremlin flight, which obviously started it all?" Nussbaum teased. "A large part, I think – if only because there were no cultural barriers to overcome for our people in the field. The so-called special combat forces of our military reconnaissance had been operating in large numbers in the Federal Republic for a long time – observing target objects, setting up connection networks, and establishing depots.

Every provincial airport, every sports airfield had a sleeper agent present there with constant insight into the aviation scene and flight operations, to provide information or take action on request. We only had to awaken a few. We benefited greatly from this in the conspiratorial preparation of

the Kremlin flights. Each of the prepared operations benefited organizationally from the interaction with Igor Antonov's troops."

Note a statement in the text here, as it plays a role in the 4th retrospective:

"With this covert action, Gorbachev got rid of the opponents of his Perestroika in the military. Over 300 generals and the defense minister were dismissed because they had failed to protect Soviet airspace."

Wikipedia makes it sound different: [Link 4](#)

In Retrospective 1, we noted the fact that: *"Hungary had already dismantled the border fortifications to Austria in May 1989, which was of particular importance for the 'fall of the Wall'."*

The book **Operation Ljutsch** describes how the military intelligence services of the USSR, Hungary and the GDR planned the pan-European picnic on August 19, 1989, on the Austrian side of the border by selecting the Hungarian section of the border to be opened.

Wikipedia reads differently: [Link 5](#)

The excerpt from **Operation Ljutsch** continues as follows [Link 6](#):

"... This had a lasting effect until the fall of Communism and German reunification, before we [the military secret service] were able to completely dissolve our operations and destroy all critical documents. But that was a condition the Soviets and an essential part of the treaties regarding German reunification had set, as otherwise some very sensitive military secrets would have been leaked. This is just an aside about the true balance of power that went on in the background, which no ordinary comrade – and certainly no normal citizen – could imagine.

We in the military intelligence world, in counterintelligence, wanted a nonviolent development within a European Perestroika, so we kept an eye out for signs of internal escalation and, where we could, conspiratorially furthered the pace of change! ..."

"In the final year of operation to remove the Iron Curtain, introduce European Perestroika, and signal the end of the Cold War was, as planned, this year of change. The political transformation in Hungary was accelerated by the shift in power at the top of the party, although many of the old cadres in the military and security services were still in office.

That is why parts of the Hungarian operation had to be handled with particular sensitivity. To this end, I accompanied Igor Antonov to inspect the Hungarian border installations in July. Colonel Osipov joined us from Moscow. You'll be amazed at this, because today it probably sounds like a joke, but I had to introduce the mental disposition of the GDR citizen with escape ambitions into this round. That was not an easy task for a trained citizen and officer, especially one in uniform.

But I only realized this once I got there, because somehow the Russians still thought we Germans were strange animals indeed. Once fierce opponents, now friends and brothers-in-arms, they saw us as down-to-earth, hard-working, and sober-minded people, even to the point of political cowardliness: They didn't trust our like to do much spontaneously. Especially not such important, media-effective masses of refugees – and precisely at the planned time at this folk festival in Hungary. Moreover, nothing was allowed to go wrong because of the on-side conditions.

To this end, we searched with the Hungarian counterintelligence officers to find the optimal section of the border and the ideal place for the Pan-European Picnic planned, which Nikolai Osipov and Colonel Horvath planned, when the border was to be officially opened for the first time for an Austro-Hungarian meeting – but in reality for GDR refugees.

For the campaign to be a convincing success, it was also essential to distribute thousands of leaflets as effectively as possible among GDR tourists throughout Hungary. Mentally intimidated and reticent children of history, if not downright cowardly, each potential refugee had heard of attempts that had failed because of the Wall and barbed wire – and subsequently ended in prison. That's why we had to provide fate with "golden bridges", as the Hungarians say.

Precisely among our disciplined German comrades, there was great uncertainty about whether they would grasp this picnic as the clear opportunity we were offering them and whose success we so urgently needed to further accelerate development.

The 700 or so refugees on that day were the prelude to the fall of the Iron Curtain, which attracted worldwide attention and was a complete success. The signal went out to thousands of people wanting to leave the country, who subsequently piled up around the embassies in Budapest, Prague, and Warsaw – and who systematically turned into an intolerable political issue for the officials of the countries concerned.

The whole thing came to a boil, however, because prisoners who were regularly sold to the West for hard cash and citizens who had left the country had already become part of the party apparatus' need for foreign currency. Anyone who tried to leave the country illegally – and even an application to leave the country was considered illegal – was regarded by the system as a lawbreaker.

At the time, around DM 100,000 were the usual price paid for a qualified convict released from East German citizenship or prison – as compensation for 'training costs', as it was called. This first uncontrolled mass departure via Hungary in August therefore represented a resounding defeat for the GDR authorities – and was not to be repeated at any price. At the end of September, this was the then puzzling but real background for the stubborn and time-consuming insistence that all embassy refugees in Prague and Warsaw had to leave by rail transit via the GDR. The hope was that this would generate a bargaining chip – above all by recording the personal details of the refugees, which at the time consisted solely of the hectic collection of identity cards on the trains – which could subsequently be applied during Schalck-Golodkowski's impending negotiations on further loans to the West."

“‘Yes, back then I heard in the party apparatus that it was a matter of billions’, Alexander interjected, unbelievable, but a realistic order of magnitude according to the established rules of the game in German-German finger-wagging and the tens of thousands of refugees.

That is why some senior comrades suggested the foreign currency procurer Schalck-Golodkowski should become the new prime minister: They expected this move to bring the quickest successes for exiting the debt trap, also against the background of the planned subsequent sale of refugees as urgently needed start-up capital for the change of power and the new squad of functionaries.

However, this grandmaster of the Cold War embargo slalom, who had saved the GDR economy from the latent threat of insolvency several times, was otherwise at the end of his rope, as the system had been living off its economic substance for a whole generation.

Yet some of the ruling party princes feared this man’s efficiency-driven thinking and saw him as a threat to their own positions of power in an ideologically calcified apparatus that could no longer solve any problems. Therefore, the threatened, newly established party leadership denounced him; in the eyes of the population, he was so discredited that he fled to the West at the beginning of December, a scapegoat with an arrest warrant.”

Chapter I

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Retrospective 3

View of a Former East-West Trader | The book “1989 Fall of the Berlin Wall – Prelude to the Collapse of the Soviet Union”

Since when have we been talking about globalization as we understand it today? If you ask Wikipedia, the term “globalization” has been in use only since the 1980s, i.e., since when Gorbachev spoke of Perestroika and wanted to reform state socialism:

“Globalization refers to the process of increasing worldwide interdependencies between individuals, societies, institutions, and states in areas such as the economy, politics, the environment, and communication.”

Wikipedia continues: *“The fall of the Iron Curtain and the end of the Cold War significantly changed the geopolitical situation, which has influenced globalization.”* [Link 7](#)

Today, globalization is associated with the fall of the Iron Curtain. But who forced the end of the Cold War and ended the socialist experiment in the USSR and the countries of the Warsaw Pact?

Who spoke of a “common European home” and called for disarmament? Gorbachev!

Let us now turn to the fall of the Iron Curtain – initiated by the fall of the Berlin Wall.

We are all familiar with the narrative of the “peaceful revolutionaries who demanded the opening of the Berlin border crossings on November 9, 1989”, which forced the GDR government to give in and open the border. Everything was miraculously bloodless, even though just a month earlier, Honecker had tanks rolled into Leipzig and readied paratroopers and the 1st Motorized Rifle Division for action. Why were the 340,000 Soviet soldiers sitting quietly in the barracks when the Wall fell? [Link 8](#)

Was this narrative created by the four Allies (and then parroted by the two German states) to conceal the true events surrounding the fall of the Wall and to rule out a possible coup in the Soviet Union or the Warsaw Pact states?

You think this is a confused thought? Let's look further.

As already mentioned, only two (two!) of the more than 1,000 books published on the fall of the Wall and German reunification to date describe the fall of the Wall from a completely different perspective and portray it as an operation of the Soviet secret service. I am the author of the other book.



Between 1986-1990, I – an East German – worked in the liaison office of a US corporation in the East Berlin International Trade Center (IHZ). At the beginning of January 1990, I was informed by the company's management that there would be no more GDR, and that all business (previously handled from Switzerland) was to be integrated immediately into the company's West German subsidiary. The transition was to be completed by the end of June 1990. At the beginning of May, we learned that July 1 had been set as the deadline for monetary union. Our sales in some areas exploded, while falling to zero in others.

A small break in the official narrative: The foreign ministers of the four Allies and the two German states met for the first time on February 13, 1990, to discuss the start of negotiations on German unity.

I was irritated: How did the managers at the top of my company know what would happen next? Here is my interview from January 2023: [Link 9](#)

After the end of the GDR, the Group hired me and transferred me to Moscow to set up a liaison office in the Soviet Union. During this time, I got to know many people and books that gave me a completely different perspective on the fall of the Wall. I described this view in my book **1989 Mauerfall Berlin – Auftakt zum Zerfall der Sowjetunion**. More about the book can be found on this website: [Link 10](#)

1989

Mauerfall Berlin

Startseite | Buch I | Buch II | Buch III | **Auswirkungen heute** | Autor | Kontakt | Q

Du bist hier: Startseite / Auswirkungen heute



AUSWIRKUNGEN HEUTE

Die Ereignisse der Jahre 1989/91 waren nach dem 2. Weltkrieg die größte Veränderung in der geopolitischen Landschaft in Europa. Die ehemals sozialistischen Länder kehrten in die Weltwirtschaft zurück. Staatseigentum, Planwirtschaft und nicht-konvertible Währungen waren Vergangenheit. Der Zerfall der Sowjetunion und des Warschauer Vertrages, das Ende des Staatssozialismus und die deutsche Einheit markierten den Beginn der Globalisierung. Die USA fühlten sich als Sieger und begannen den Nahen Osten und Afghanistan mit militärischen Mitteln neu zu ordnen.

Aber bereits 30 Jahre später zeigen sich Verwerfungen und eine neue Machtverteilung. Es scheint, dass die Prozesse, die den Zerfall des Ostblocks hervorriefen, noch nicht zur Ruhe gekommen sind.

China, unter Führung seiner Kommunistischen Partei und Russland unter der Führung von Putin entwickeln sich zu Weltmächten. Gleichzeitig erfolgt der Rückzug der USA aus den von ihnen zerstörten Ländern, der Abstieg als unilaterale Weltmacht. China wurde der größte Gläubiger der USA.

- Wir sehen die Stagnation in Westeuropa. Schlägt das Pendel jetzt zurück?
- Wird es eine Perestrojka in den USA geben oder sogar den Zerfall?
- Was passiert dann mit dem Transatlantischen Bündnis und der EU?
- Lernen wir in zehn Jahren alle wieder Russisch – oder Chinesisch?

In conclusion, it can be stated:

The Russians (Soviets) brought about the fall of the Wall. They triggered the end of state socialism in Europe, allowing the USA to begin globalization. Henry Kissinger said: "Globalization is another word for US domination."

Link 158

The Russian invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022 put an end to globalization, which until then had been clearly perceived by many as irreversible.

The United States and some 60 other countries – around one-third of those represented in the UN – imposed further, sometimes very painful, economic sanctions on Russia in addition to the sanctions already in place because of the annexation of Crimea in 2014. The EU followed suit. This has excluded the Russians from Western-induced globalization and disrupted banking and air traffic ever since. The USA blocked more than USD 300 billion in Russian assets – without the necessary UN decision – and is now considering handing them over to Ukraine in tranches.



As of January 16, 2024, over 34,000 sanctions have been levied against Russia. The current status of sanctions against Russia can be found on this website: [Link 11](#)

One can therefore say that the decision to end globalization and thus divide the world once again into two blocs – on the one hand, the West and the BRICS countries (including Russia, China, and India along with a number of other countries with a total of around 4 billion people) on the other – **was initiated by the Russians and carried out by the West.**

In Retrospective 1 we noted to investigate later:

“Thousands of Berliners flocked to the border crossings that evening after the GDR government announced a new regulation ahead of schedule. The border police could no longer cope with the rush of people – shortly after midnight, all of the city’s border crossings were open.”

Here are the key messages from my second book on the fall of the Wall:

Five measures taken by the Soviet occupying power in the GDR in 1989 (Western Group, secret services) to ensure the bloodless fall of the Wall	For what purpose?
I Suspension of the use of firearms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1989 – during border breaches on the GDR’s western border (by the Warsaw Pact) • November 1989 – during unrest/riots by the National Police Force (at the “request” of Gorbachev) 	<p>This formed the basis for the bloodless fall of the Berlin Wall and was a prerequisite for the German unification planned by the USSR since 1986 (described in detail in the book). Egon Krenz had to give this order to the police after returning from his inaugural visit to Moscow on November 3, 1989. Neither order was known to the public.</p>
II November 6-13, 1989 – quartering of the approximately 340,000 soldiers of the Western Group of the Soviet Armed Forces in the GDR	<p>This meant that no armed Soviet deserters were to be expected when the border was opened.</p> <p>Every year, 300-400 Soviet soldiers attempted to desert. On August 3, 1989, the GDR border guard Horst Hnidyk was shot dead by a Soviet deserter on the western border.</p>
III November 9, 1989 – Deployment order for high-ranking East German unofficial employees (IM) of the Soviet secret services KGB and GRU (in 1989 there were approx. 50,000 KGB and GRU IM in the GDR)	<p>Silent takeover of authority by the Soviets in mass media and command of border troops and passport-control units of the Stasi on the evening of the opening of the border.</p>

<p>IV November 9, 1989: Press conference by SED Politbureau member Schabowski, Secretary for Information, to report on the Central Committee meeting and travel regulations for the West:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the evening from 6-7 pm (already dark, people were on their way home, many were watching TV) • Control of questions/answers by appointed keyword provider(s) • Despite doubts about Schabowski's account, the head of the ADN Press Agency and the government press spokesman decided to release Schabowski's information to the media. 	<p>To inform the national and international media about the Central Committee meeting and send many people to the Wall through disinformation to build up pressure and force the opening of the border.</p> <p>Schabowski therefore "confused" the permanent departure of GDR citizens with the temporary departure and answered the question regarding when the new travel regulations would apply with "immediately" (which was misleading).</p> <p>The media reported on this; in the East from 7 pm and West from 8 pm.</p> <p>Hundreds of East Berliners then ran to the Berlin border crossing points expecting they would be opened. More people kept coming, increasing the pressure. West Berlin TV and radio stations reported live from the crossing points, fueling hopes that the border would be opened soon.</p>
<p>V November 9, 1989: The meeting of the Central Committee of the SED was extended under the pretext of holding a detailed discussion of the poor economic situation. It ended shortly after 8:30 pm (instead of the planned 6 pm), at which point the participants went home.</p> <p>As cell phones were not yet available in 1989, some conference participants were informed about the situation at the border only around 10.30 pm, too late to take any countermeasures.</p> <p>The only remaining option was to deploy the military. However, Soviet officers integrated into the National People's Army units as advisors prevented this step toward escalation.</p>	<p>This extension of the meeting meant that the 250 highest party and state functionaries were completely isolated during the decisive hours for the border opening.</p> <p>As a result, Schabowski's statements were not clarified, nor were orders given to the commanders of the crossing points.</p> <p>To relieve the pressure, the border guards eventually opened the first crossings for individuals to leave the country permanently at around 10 pm.</p> <p>However, as the pressure continued to increase and no answers from the superiors in the situation center were forthcoming, the border was opened for everyone shortly after 11 pm out of self-protection (to avoid being trampled to death).</p>

Political Goals of the USSR 1989/90

1. Abandonment of the GDR (after the fall of the Berlin Wall), then the socialist countries of Eastern Europe
2. Confirmation by the Western Allies of Königsberg's incorporation into the territory of the USSR in 1946

Month	Event	Secret Protocols 1939
Start April 89	Suspension of the firing order at the GDR's western border	German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact and Border and Friendship Treaty on the agenda of the Congress of People's Deputies (VDK) (see the detailed explanation on the next page)
May – Oct. 89	Hungary: start of the dismantling of the border fortifications, picnic on August 19, opening of the border and termination of the security agreement with the GDR. Increasing number of departures via CSSR. October 18: Replacement of Honecker by Krenz in agreement with Moscow.	May: VDK discusses the topic for the first time. Publication of the minutes. Start of the public discussion. August 23: Commemorative events for the 50 th anniversary of the Pact
Nov. 89	November 9: Fall of the Berlin Wall according to the GRU script.	2 nd VDK convened from December 12-24
Dec. 89	Krenz replaced by 1. transitional government In 1989, around 350,000 citizens leave the GDR.	2 nd VDK declares the treaties and protocols of 1939 null and void from the outset
Jan. – March 90	January 24: Gorbachev advisor Portugalov says USSR has nothing against German unity. February 13: Allies decide on 2+4 negotiations March 18: People's Chamber election	The Baltic states discuss withdrawal from the USSR. March: Lithuania declares its independence
May – Oct. 90	1 st meeting of the 2+4 group July 1: Economic and Monetary Union formed 2+4 agreement signed	May: Estonia and Latvia declare their independence
End	October 3: German unity completed	

In the table "Political Goals of the USSR 1989/1990" above, we noted the following on this topic: ***2nd VDK declares the treaties and protocols of 1939 null and void from the outset.***

This act was – apparently not unintentionally – the starting signal for the dissolution of the Soviet Union 2 years later.

On this day, a USSR constitutional body officially recognized what the Soviet leadership had denied for almost 50 years: the existence of secret protocols to the Hitler-Stalin Pact, which added the independent Baltic states to the territory of the Soviet Union.

The three Baltic Soviet republics immediately began demanding their independence. Lithuania declared its independence on March 11, 1990, and Latvia and Estonia followed suit in May 1990. After their independence was announced, shortly after the attempted coup in Moscow in August 1991, the EU immediately recognized the Baltic states. The USSR then dissolved at the end of December 1991.

German historiography fails to address this connection:

Fall of the Wall + *declaration of nullity of the treaties* = German unity.

For those later-borns who do not know how a socialist system was defined and why it was diametrically opposed to globalization and therefore had to be abolished, here are some important characteristics:

- Leadership of the country by a Communist party,
- Recognition of the Soviet Union as a leading power,
- State-planned economy,
- No/very limited private ownership of means of production,
- Nonconvertible currency,
- Foreign trade monopoly of the state,
- No/hardly any freedom of travel abroad for private individuals.

In short: total isolation.

Chapter I

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Retrospective 4

View of the Freemasons | Pact of the United international Lodges of Freemasons of 1981 on Globalization

In 2014, the Italian Master Freemason, Gioele Magaldi, published the book *"Freemasons, A Society with Unlimited Liability. The Discovery of the International Lodges"* [Link 12](#)

On pages 417 ff., we find a discussion of the *"Pact of the United International Lodges of Freemasons of 1981 on Globalization"*.

You can find a German version of the pact here. [Link 13](#)

Unfortunately, Magaldi's book has no German edition, though there is a review currently available in 12 brochures. [Link 12](#)



Courtesy of the publisher Anton Schmid

Note that the term “globalization” was apparently created with this pact. A look in the Webster’s Dictionary from 1977 reveals that this term is missing. We are interested in two of the 12 measures listed in connection with the fall of the Berlin Wall and German unity:

1. *“Commitment to accelerate as far as possible the destruction and liquidation of the USSR as such.*

The aim is to use the war in Afghanistan (which began in 1979) and the new Polish Pope Karol Wojtyła as a means of propaganda and concrete anti-Soviet operations from outside. In this sense, groups of guerrillas (Mujāhidīn) and terrorists had to be supported in the Afghan conflict to promote forced Islamization and, thus, to stir up Muslim sensitivity among all nations and public opinion in the world for the idea of holy war against the alleged atheism of the Communists, imperialist Russians, and invaders.

Conversely, Poland and the newly founded trade union Solidarnosc (September 1980) would become the Trojan horse of epochal significance against the Warsaw Pact and its antiliberal and antidemocratic side effects in Eastern Europe. Here, too, this would work through a demand for (Catholic) religious freedom as a necessary component of general political freedom from Russian Communist oppression. Within the Soviet empire, it was essential to ensure the exit of the old “Titans” of the original lodge “Joseph de Maistre” (super lodge brotherhood founded by Lenin himself in Switzerland at the time), who wanted to maintain the political-economic structure of the USSR and its comprehensive and insistently suffocating influence on Eastern Europe.

These titans consisted of characters such as Leonid Brezhnev, Mikhail Suslov, Yuri Andropov, Konstantin Chernenko, etc., and were eliminated one after the other, replaced by the rising star Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev (born 1931), a member of the “Golden Eurasia” and a very ambitious personality in search of important contacts with Western brothers who were willing to help him. (...)

4. Simultaneously with the dismantling and dissolution of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, to achieve the reunification of Germany and the unification of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic into a single state, as demanded by the supranational original lodges 'Pan-Europe' (predominantly neo-aristocratic, but also with moderate and progressive minority components), 'Atlantis-Aletheia' (moderate, also with the presence of neo-aristocrats and democratic-progressives), 'Parsifal' (oligarchic), 'Valhalla' (oligarchic), and 'The Ring' (oligarchic)."

Chapter I

The Fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 in Five Retrospectives

Retrospective 5

View of the Chinese Military Strategist Sunzi (544-496 BC) | “The Art of War”

Sunzi: All warfare is based on deceptions [Link 14](#)

- (1) If we are capable of attacking, we must appear incapable;
- (2) If we deploy our armed forces, we must appear inactive;
- (3) If we are close, we must make the enemy believe we are far away;
- (4) If we are far away, we have to make the enemy believe we are close.

So that you can look back on the fall of the Wall and assess for yourself which of the four retrospectives mentioned above comes closest to reality, I have underpinned the first three sentences of the **War is Deception** stratagem with historical facts:

(1) If we are capable of attacking, we must appear *incapable*

The Soviet military intelligence service GRU planned and realized the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989, with the help of the GDR military intelligence service (which, unlike the Stasi, was then dissolved in 1990). 340,000 Soviet soldiers in the GDR were barracked from November 7-12, 1989 (with no group exit), and the Soviet ambassador – the highest political representative in Berlin – who was the only person on the territory of the GDR who could have given the order to deploy the Western Group of Soviet forces, **was sedated with a sleeping pill for safety's sake**. With the fall of the Berlin Wall, a coup d'état was carried out, which then resulted in the withdrawal of the Soviet armed forces from the GDR and Central Europe with the completion of German unification. This process involved the liquidation of the Soviet Union and its vassal states and handing them over to another hegemon. The official historiography presumes an internal collapse of socialism in Europe and that the

statehood of the Soviet Union also ended in December 1991. The socialist system had proven its *inability to survive* – as everyone could see on TV.

The question nobody has asked yet:

Was this liquidation meant to be permanent or was it a planned time-out for a few decades? Was it intended as a break for recovery and reorientation? Did it serve to correct developments in socialism and to readjust objectives and responsibilities?

It was an *inside job*, because, after all, the Soviet Union abolished itself and its vassal states. However, this has been known only since 2014 and has not been publicly discussed since: Was it a demand of the background powers? (see Retrospective 4).

When we look at the events today, over 30 years later, we get the strong impression that a planned time-out has ended. Since its military successes in 2023, the legal successor to the Soviet Union – the Russian Federation – seems visibly eager to re-establish its former power in Eastern/Central Europe. Let us read on:

(2) If we deploy our armed forces, we must appear *inactive*

The military weakness of the Russians in Ukraine in the first months of the 2022 war – which was also well documented on television around the world – provoked hopes in the West of a quick victory. The Western media derisively reported on the abortion of Russia's attempt to encircle Kyiv and celebrated subsequent Ukrainian territorial gains. Western sanctions against Russia piled up, numbering over 34,000 at the beginning of 2024. [**Link 11**](#)

This ultimately heralded the end of globalization. Will it also be the end of US hegemony? A rift, deeper than the one present during the Cold War, has been running through the world ever since. The Ukrainian victory seemed within reach in the summer of 2022; retired German generals explained the situation in the media and demonstrated with the deepest conviction why the Russians were losing. Maps began circulating showing the old Anglo-Saxon dream of dividing up Russia.

You can find one here in the book.

To celebrate this victory as quickly as possible, the West emptied its arsenals without hesitation, sent military instructors and mercenaries, handed over timely intelligence and satellite information, and paid a lot of money. Nevertheless, the tide turned. In the summer of 2023, the West had to admit that it would not be able to produce enough weapons and ammunition quickly. The Western tanks and missile defense systems touted as “miracle weapons” were not producing the results attributed to them in the propaganda. From August 2023, the first Western politicians called for a pause in the war, suppressing the fact that the Russians did not need this pause. When the Russians negotiated a ceasefire with Ukraine in 2022 during their “phase of weakness”, the West blocked this pause.

So why should the Russians negotiate in 2024?

The Russian mastermind Alexander Dugin had already announced in 2014:

“Imagine integrating Europe!

That would be something typically Russian!

**The Russians are only mobilizing for one big goal:
integrating Europe is such a big goal.”**

Link 31

Will this goal be achieved in 2026/2028? Its sanctions and arms deliveries has weakened the West, and Russia has been training its army and ramping up arms production since the beginning of 2022. From the Russian perspective, why should they let this unique and advantageous situation pass by unused? Slowly, the official media have begun to suspect that Europe's conventional defense capability is no longer a given. It was believed that, by intensifying support and covertly involving Western soldiers, the Ukrainians could still be helped to victory. Would the only other option be the use of nuclear weapons? Is the military defeat of

Ukraine imminent – and with it the defeat of the West – combined with the disintegration of NATO and the EU?

Apparently, more and more politicians and senior military officers have fallen under the spell of their own propaganda and forgotten how to analyze rationally through autosuggestion. Did the Russians trigger a mechanism for the self-destruction of the West in 2022 by feigning inactivity in the deployment of their armed forces? Let's remember Sunzi's saying again: ***War is deception.***

(3) If we are close, we must make the enemy believe we are far away

Has the belief in their own invincibility become the undoing of the political leaders in the West? Was the image of the Soviet Union that collapsed in 1991 still anchored in their minds? Is that why there were howls of triumph? Western propaganda celebrated this collapse as its victory for many years. Since 2022, the old slogan is heard once again: *Russia is a gas station with nuclear weapons.*

Since NATO is a political organization (only the member states have soldiers and weapons), politicians have never rationally analyzed these crucial questions but acted out of sheer faith: a self-deceiving system. If one then compares the displayed qualifications of the EU's current caste of politicians with those of Russia, there is no need for further comment.

Interposed Question

On September 22, 2023, after the failure of the Ukrainian summer offensive had been apparent for several weeks, the Israeli Prime Minister showed the UN General Assembly a map of Israel without the state of Palestine, whereas the state of Palestine is recognized by 138 countries and holds a seat in the UN. The world puzzled over this political statement until October 7, when war broke out in Palestine that is now spreading to more and more countries. Over a thousand Israeli military trainers and mercenaries then left Ukraine to continue fighting in Israel. The war in Ukraine immediately lost its position as the dominant topic in the world media.

On October 13, 2024, Hamas called on Muslims to stage worldwide uprisings in Western countries. Muslim immigrants in Germany called for a caliphate, and their children painted the demands on the wall in schools: First, we kill the Jews, then the gays, and then the Christians. If these calls become permanent as the Palestinian war progresses, the resulting unrest could destabilize Western Europe and the USA. Will Europe then need Russia's expertise to keep the immigrant Muslims under control? In the Russian Federation, around 15% of the population are practicing Muslims, and in Western Europe, the number lies at around 10%. In this context, practicing Islam means that the men regularly attend the mosque on Fridays, listen to the words of the imams, and are spiritually and organizationally prepared for current conflicts with Jews, Christians and unbelievers. In the Muslim family, the man is responsible for ensuring that the observation of the norms of the Koran (dress code for women in public, raising children, dietary laws). This constellation is supplemented by contributions on the internet in the languages of the Muslim diaspora. Could Russia alleviate the increasing tensions between immigrant Muslims and the indigenous peoples of Europe as a result of the clashes in Israel?

Remember Sunzi's 3rd thesis: *If we are close, we must make the enemy believe we are far away.*

Will Dugin's call for the integration of Europe be realized in 2026/2028, in the follow-up to the Israeli crisis and the expected Russian victory in the Ukraine conflict? Will the Americans (have to) withdraw from Europe?

Will Russia replace the USA as Europe's hegemon? Will this be followed by a Russian reorganization of Europe? Will the Arab Muslims then be repatriated or will they be assigned territories in Europe where they can live in self-government in accordance with the requirements of the Koran? It is certainly no coincidence that a map of the new Europe appeared in Russian blogs during Putin's Waldai speech on the geopolitical reorganization of the world at the beginning of October 2023. You can find it at the end of the book.

Russia must have its back free in Europe in the event of future conflicts with China. Europe must be under Russian rule so that Russia can benefit to the maximum from the intellectual and industrial resources in a peaceful Europe.