

Chapter 5

Enforcing the Brussels Dictatorship in Europe

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As we described in chapter 3, the Oil and Drug Cartel's design for the Brussels EU was closely based upon the blueprint published in 1941 by Arno Sölter, the head of the official Nazi "Central Research Institute for National Economic Order and Greater Sphere Economy." Perhaps not surprisingly, therefore, the basic strategies being used to enforce the Brussels EU dictatorship are directly descended from those used by the Nazis following the adoption of the Cartel's Enabling Act by the German Parliament in 1933.

The creation of a European surveillance state

One of the Cartel's key goals in the 1930s and 1940s was to turn Europe into a totalitarian society, under which any and all opposition to the Nazi regime could be eliminated. To achieve this, the Nazis had to engage in massive surveillance of the population. The agencies primarily charged with carrying out these activities in Germany were the Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service) and the Geheime Staatspolizei (Secret State Police, also known as the Gestapo). Because the wiretapping technologies available at that time were very limited, however, these agencies were very much dependent upon the activities of informants and the willingness of ordinary people to denounce one another.



Headquarters of the Nazi Secret State Police (the Gestapo) in Berlin. The basic strategies being used to enforce the modern-day Brussels EU dictatorship are directly descended from those used by the Nazis following the adoption of the Cartel's Enabling Act by the German Parliament in 1933. (Image credit: Wikipedia).

In the Brussels EU today, modern twenty-first century technologies have made the creation of a European surveillance state a vastly simpler proposition. Through the monitoring of citizens' communications made by telephone, cell phone, email and internet, and the increasingly widespread use of high-tech surveillance devices, the Cartel's long-cherished goal of establishing a totalitarian society in Europe is now coming within sight.

Storing the private communications of citizens

The Data Retention Directive, passed in 2006, forces all 27 member states in the Brussels EU to ensure that telephone companies, internet service providers and other communications companies store and retain all communications data for a minimum of no less than 6 months and for up to 2 years. Under the legislation, communications providers are required to store details of their customers' phone calls, text messages, emails and internet use and make them available to government authorities.

As if this were not enough, it was announced in June 2010 that over 300 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) were backing a plan for an even more massive data retention system that would force internet search engines to store details of web searches for up to two years for possible analysis by authorities. Whilst, at the time of writing, the adoption of the MEPs' "written declaration" for the plan had no immediate impact or force of law, it is a strong sign that, in its ongoing mission to turn Europe into a totalitarian society, the Brussels EU institutions will stop at nothing short of the total violation of citizens' civil rights.



In 2010, Italian MEP Tiziano Motti (left) and Slovakian MEP Anna Záborská (right) managed to elicit the support of over 300 Members of the European Parliament for a proposal to force internet search engines to store details of web searches for up to two years for possible analysis by authorities.

Storing citizens' confidential personal information

In early 2010, it emerged that large amounts of confidential personal information about European citizens are being held on a giant Europe-wide computer network that can be accessed by more than 500,000 terminals.

Known as the Schengen Information System (SIS), the system holds a wide variety of personal data that includes the names, dates and places of birth, nationalities, physical characteristics and other details of people placed under "discreet surveillance". Created following the implementation of the so-called Schengen Agreement – which, in 1985, as a key step towards the creation of a European Superstate, abolished checks at the internal borders of most Brussels EU member states – the system consists of a national section in each of the participating countries and a technical support function in Strasbourg, France.



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At the time of writing, an expanded SIS database, known as SIS2, is expected to become operational in early 2013 and increase the number of "alerts" held on the system from 31 million to 70 million. However, an official European Commission working document envisages an even larger database and specifically states that the new system "should be tested with a view to ensuring a scalability up to 100 million alerts."

Monitoring “abnormal behaviour”

The Brussels EU is also spending millions of euros developing "Orwellian" computer technologies designed to examine CCTV images and search the internet for "abnormal behaviour". Under a programme known as “Project Indect”, it is developing computer software to monitor and process information from web sites, discussion forums, file servers, peer-to-peer networks and even individual computers.

Open Europe, an independent pro-transparency think tank, believes the information gathered by Project Indect could be used by the European Joint Situation Centre (SitCen), a little known body seen by many observers as effectively being the beginning of a Brussels EU secret service. Part of the so-called “European External Action Service”, SitCen is already known to contain a cell of secret service agents seconded from European capitals.

Investigation and prosecution programmes are now multiplying so rapidly in the Brussels EU that, according to Stephen Booth, an Open Europe analyst, 17 law enforcement systems and databases currently operate or are being developed, of which 6 require the collection or storage of personal data at EU level.



Surveillance of people promoting “radical messages”

In June 2010, documents emerged regarding a Brussels EU mass surveillance project designed to compile information on individuals and groups deemed to be promoting “radical messages.” Obtained by Statewatch, a civil liberties body, the targets defined in the documents include people involved in “anti-globalization” or “nationalist” groups.

The specific types of surveillance outlined in the documents include the compiling of data on the targeted individuals’ friends, family, neighbours, internet use, psychological traits, religion, socio-economic status, and even “oral comments” – presumably obtained through phone tapping – they have made on political issues.

Based upon the content of these documents, it seems reasonable to presume that anybody who actively and openly opposes the takeover of Europe by corporate interests will henceforth be put under surveillance by the Brussels EU on the grounds they are promoting a radical message.

Perhaps even more disturbingly, however, and as we shall examine next, in the coming years, the Brussels EU will seemingly even be recording the political orientations of European citizens who sign petitions.



The Brussels EU is compiling information on people it deems to be promoting “radical messages.” The people placed under covert surveillance under this ‘Big Brother’-style project include those involved in “anti-globalization” or “nationalist” groups.

Monitoring the political beliefs of citizens

The so-called “European Citizens’ Initiative” (ECI), approved by the European Parliament in December 2010, is deceptively promoted by the Brussels EU as “a new form of public participation in European Union policy shaping.”

Brought in under the massively opposed and dictatorial Lisbon Treaty, the ECI attempts to portray the Brussels EU as a democracy that allows European citizens to call on the European Commission to bring forward political initiatives of interest to them. Behind the friendly-sounding political rhetoric, however, the reality is very different.

Rather than allowing citizens’ petitions to revise the dictatorial Brussels EU Treaties, the ECI only permits them to contain “proposals on matters where citizens consider that a legal act of the Union is required for the purpose of implementing the Treaties.” In other words, citizens’ proposals that oppose any aspects of the Brussels EU Treaties or which go against “the values” of the Brussels EU – which, let’s not forget, are actually determined by the Brussels EU itself – will not be accepted.



The intention of the Brussels EU in setting up the so-called “European Citizens’ Initiative” is to create a clandestine means of monitoring and recording the political beliefs of European citizens.

But that is not all. In order for citizens’ signatures to even be accepted by the Brussels EU, the ECI sets highly bureaucratic and burdensome rules for their collection. So much so, in fact, that European campaign groups are already stating that it will be extremely difficult for petitions to be successfully completed under it.

However, the most insidious aspect of the ECI is the insistence of the Brussels EU that all citizens’ signatures have to be accompanied by

– with slight variation depending upon the Member State they come from – their full names, their full home addresses, their dates and places of birth, their nationalities and their ID card numbers. As such, far from enabling “public participation in European Union policy shaping,” as is claimed, it can be seen that the real intention of the Brussels EU in setting up the ECI is to create a clandestine means of monitoring and recording the political beliefs of European citizens.

Monitoring conversations in European cities

In a scenario closely resembling the type of world depicted in George Orwell’s classic novel 1984, a covert surveillance system that uses hidden microphones to monitor the public’s conversations is now being used in several European cities. The technology, called

Sigard, is claimed to be able to anticipate “antisocial behaviour” by analysing the information picked up by its sensors.

Privacy campaigners and civil liberties activists have pointed out that there is enormous potential for abuse with this type of surveillance in that, by treating literally every ordinary citizen as a potential criminal, the system represents a massive step towards the creation of a totalitarian police state.



A covert surveillance system that uses hidden microphones to monitor the public’s conversations is now being used in several European cities. In Amsterdam, for example, 20 microphones are installed above the counters at the Central Railway Station.

Significantly, therefore, Sound Intelligence, the Dutch company responsible for producing the Sigard technology, has even suggested that police cars could be fitted with microphones and cruise city centres listening out for “signs of trouble.”

However, and as we shall see next, it is not only at ground level that the privacy of European citizens is being threatened.

Recording the conversations of airline passengers

In future, European citizens may even be covertly monitored whilst they are travelling on aircraft. In 2010, it was announced that the Brussels EU is funding research at Reading University, in the UK, which aims to use a combination of cameras, microphones, computer systems and other devices to eavesdrop on the conversations of passengers and monitor their movements whilst flying. The funding of this work has quite rightly alarmed European civil liberties campaigners, who strongly oppose the ongoing development of the Brussels EU surveillance machine and its funding with taxpayers' money.



The Brussels EU is funding research into electronic devices for eavesdropping on the conversations of passengers in aircraft.

Spies in the skies

In line with its ultimate goal of turning Europe into a totalitarian society and putting its citizens under total surveillance, the Brussels EU has also been supporting research into the commercial development of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs). Thus far, reports suggest that at least a dozen projects relating to UAVs – or pilotless 'drone' planes – have been funded, with more likely to follow.

Of particular note in this respect is a project on the development of UAVs for



The Brussels EU has been supporting research into the commercial development of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles for the surveillance of urban areas. (Image credit: Wikipedia).

the surveillance of urban areas. Known as the μ Drones project, the places cited as being relevant to the concept include public places and airports.

Some Brussels EU member states are already moving ahead with preparations for UAV surveillance of their populations. In the UK, for example, the Ministry of Defence and the Home Office have both developed extensive UAV deployment plans, with preparations being made for unmanned drones to be used to support police operations and monitor civilians.

Proposals to fit “black boxes” in cars

In a little known three-year study entitled “Project Veronica,” the Brussels EU has been planning for cars to be fitted with aircraft-style black boxes. The boxes, also known as Event Data Recorders (EDR), could monitor variables such as speed, when and how often the brakes, indicators and horn were applied, and so on.

Whilst it is claimed by the system’s supporters that the main purpose of these boxes would be to enable insurance companies and the police to ascertain the causes of car accidents, the reality is that, when combined with other tracking data, such as that from mobile phones and existing speed and traffic monitoring technologies, the boxes would enable the Brussels EU to gain almost total awareness of the movements of European citizens.

A final report on Project Veronica was published in late 2009 and recommended that the Brussels EU should introduce a Directive for



To enable the Brussels EU to gain almost total awareness of the movements of European citizens, it is planning for cars to be fitted with aircraft-style black boxes so that journeys and routes can be monitored.

crash data recorders to be implemented for various classes of European vehicles and road users. Once these initial devices have been accepted by the public, however, plans to employ more highly intrusive technologies – such as journey data recorders, which can collect data during driving for “monitoring” purposes – seem likely to move ahead.

Biometric cataloguing and identification of citizens

A revealing news release published in late 2009 by Giesecke & Devrient, a technology provider headquartered in Munich, Germany, appears to suggest that the Brussels EU is moving towards imposing a system of biometric cataloguing and identification on its citizens. Outlining a European research venture known as “Project BioP@ss,” which it describes as “the biggest chip card research project in the EU,” the news release summarizes the project’s goal as being “the introduction of an electronic ID card in chip card format valid throughout the entire EU.”

In addition to its function as a basic ID card, however, the card is also apparently intended to provide “a secure means of authentication for services offered by governments and public authorities, with BioP@ss-holders able to identify themselves electronically and carry out biometric authentication on the Internet.”



European citizens may eventually face the nightmare scenario of their DNA, fingerprints and personal details being available at the click of a button to the Brussels EU.

Reading between the lines, the project’s ultimate objective appears to be for European citizens to be required to use the card for everything from registering a change of address, registering a vehicle, filing a tax return and casting a vote in elections, to accessing services provided by the retail, banking and insurance sectors.

More worrying, however, is the possibility that European citizens may eventually face the nightmare scenario of their DNA, fingerprints and personal details being available at the click of a button to the Brussels EU.

Worse still, decisions on the expansion of so-called “homeland security” in the Brussels EU are seemingly being made by the very companies that will ultimately profit from them. According to the UK-based civil liberties monitoring group Statewatch, the design of the €1.4 billion European Security Research Programme (ERSP) has been “outsourced to the very corporations that have the most to gain from its implementation,” such as the defence companies Thales, Finmeccanica, EADS, Saab and Sagem Défense Sécurité.

