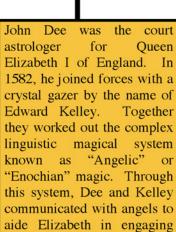
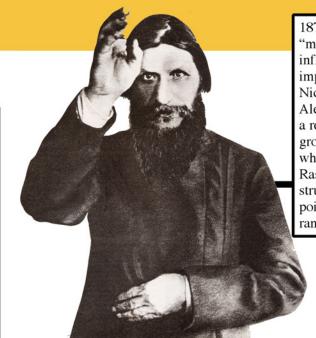
## MAGIC MARCHES ON...

## A Look at Magic and the Military Throughout the Ages.

Agrippina, the Sorceress of Rome, actively employed the "dark arts" in her quest for imperial power. She married Claudius, the fourth emperor of Rome, in 49 A.D. and poisoned him five years later so t hat Nero (her son by a previous marriage) could take the throne at age 16.

1412-1431 – Joan of Arc was guided by "holy" voices that told her to lead the French army into battle against the English. She rose from humble origins to become a military heroine by the age of 19, although she was ultimately captured and burned at the stake for heresy.





1871-1916 - R asputin, the "mad monk," had great influence in the Russian imperial court of Tsar Nicholas II and his wife Alexandria during WW I. 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.



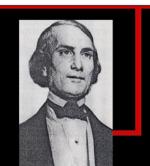
Templars of Today? – The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Department of Defense make crucial decisions regarding covert operations, information awareness, psy-ops, and the Neo-Crusades of the second Bush administration. Many other top advisors also have intimate ties to corporate interests.

this system, Dee and Kelley communicated with angels to aide Elizabeth in engaging the Spanish Armada charting the course of Great Britain.

The Knights Templar were an elite society of warrior monks founded in 1119. During the Crusades, this fraternal order amassed great wealth and power which was eventually used to purchase vast feudal estates. In 1307, Philip IV ordered the arrest of all Templars in France and seized their property based on the belief that they were avid practitioners of black magic.

Leonardo Da Vinci is b est known for his fine artworks and i ngenious inventions; however, he also worked as a military engineer. In the service of the Duke of Milan (1482 – 1499), he designed military fortifications, mortar launchers, and early machine guns like this one shown here.

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 marabous, 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.



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.

## 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.

2400 B. C. - Ranofer was a highly regarded Egyptian prophet of Ptah, the patron of artisans. His position in the priestly caste of Egypt's Fifth Dynasty would have carried great influence in the pharaoh's court.

SPELLS & ILLUSIONS

Center for Tactical Magic