The family values of Klaus Schwab

March 28, 2021

by Johnny Vedmore, translated from English by Simone Hörrlein

Is Klaus Schwab, the founder of the World Economic Forum (WEF), a friendly old uncle figure who only has the good of humanity in mind? Or is Schwab perhaps the son of a Nazi collaborator who exploited forced labor and helped the Nazis develop the first atomic bomb?

Johnny Vedmore investigates.

On the morning of September 11, 2001, Klaus Schwab sat with Rabbi Arthur Schneier—former vice president of the World Jewish Congress and close confidant of the Bronfman and Lauder families—at breakfast at the Park East Synagogue in New York City.

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Together, the men watched an event that would shape the world like no other for the next twenty years: the impact of two jumbo jets on the two towers of the World Trade Center. Today, two decades later, Klaus Schwab is back in the front row to relive a moment that could turn modern human history upside down.

In fact, Schwab always seems to be in the front row when tragedy unfolds. His closeness to world-changing events is likely due to being among the most connected men on earth. As the driving force behind the WEF, known as the "international organization for public-private cooperation", Schwab has been wooing heads of state, leading business executives and the "elites" from academia and science in Davos for more than 50 years.

> **Schwab recently drew the wrath of numerous people as the frontman of the "Great Reset". Not without reason: for the Great Reset is a comprehensive effort to reshape our global civilization for the express benefit of the World Economic Forum elites and their allies.**

At the Forum's annual meeting in January 2021, Schwab stressed that building trust was a key factor in the success of his Great Reset, signaling to participants that the already massive PR campaign needed to be expanded even further. While Schwab called for building trust through an unspecified "progress," trust usually comes through what is called transparency. But transparency is something that is scarce at the WEF, which is probably why so many people mistrust Schwab and his motives.

Another reason for the lack of trust in Schwab and his ideas is that relatively little is made public about the history and background of this man. Most only know Schwab as the founder of the World Economic Forum in the early 1970s.

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And like many celebrity frontmen who push the agendas of the elite, Schwab's online files have been meticulously sanitized. This fact made it relatively difficult to dig up information about his early history as well as that of his family. However, since he was born in Ravensburg, Germany, in 1938, there has been much speculation in recent months as to whether Schwab's family might also have had ties to the Axis war effort. Such connections, if uncovered, would tarnish the WEF's reputation and thus subject this man's mission and motives to unwanted scrutiny.

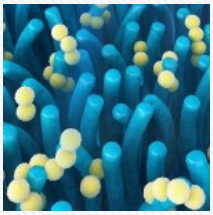
> **In the investigation that follows, the past that Klaus Schwab is obviously trying to hide is explored in detail. The involvement of the Schwab family in the Nazi quest for an atomic bomb and the illegal nuclear program of the South African apartheid system are revealed.**

Particularly telling is the story of Klaus Schwab's father, Eugen Schwab, who ran the Nazi-backed German branch of a Swiss engineering firm that was a key wartime military contractor. This company, Escher-Wyss, also used forced labor to produce machinery for the Nazi war effort and also supported Nazi efforts to produce heavy water for their nuclear program. Years later, the young Klaus Schwab will sit on the board of this company and be involved in the decision to provide South Africa's racist apartheid regime with the necessary equipment to join the nuclear power club.

With the World Economic Forum now a prominent proponent of non-proliferation and "clean" nuclear energy, Schwab's past makes a less than credible advocate of this lofty agenda. But that's not all, if you delve deeper into his activities, it quickly becomes clear that Schwab's true role is different. He has long shaped the present to ensure the survival of "global, regional and industrial agendas" that fell into disrepute after World War II. This includes not only

d on the gut

April 16, 2017



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nuclear technology, but above all the policy of population control, which is influenced by eugenics.

A Swabian story

On July 10, 1870, Klaus Schwab's grandfather, Jakob Wilhelm Gottfried Schwab, later simply called Gottfried, was born in a Germany that was at war with France. Karlsruhe, the birthplace of Gottfried Schwab, was in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which was ruled in 1870 by the 43-year-old Grand Duke of Baden, Friedrich I. He was the only son-in-law of the reigning Emperor Wilhelm I and was one of the reigning rulers in Germany.

In 1893, 23-year-old Gottfried Schwab gave up his German citizenship and left Karlsruhe to emigrate to Switzerland. Schwab, who was a baker when he left his homeland, met Marie Lappert from Kirchberg near Bern, who was five years his junior, in Switzerland. On May 27, 1898, the two married in Roggwil, Bern, and the following year, on April 27, 1899, their son Eugen Schwab was born. Gottfried Schwab by that time had already risen to become a mechanical engineer, and when Eugen was about a year old, Gottfried and Marie Schwab decided to return to Karlsruhe, where Gottfried again took German citizenship.

Eugen Schwab later follows in his father's footsteps and also becomes a mechanical engineer. He advises his children to do the same. Eugen Schwab starts his career in a factory in a town in Upper Swabia in southern Germany, the capital of the district of Ravensburg, Baden-Württemberg. The factory where he started his career was the German branch of the Swiss company Escher-Wyss.

Switzerland had long-standing economic relations with the Ravensburg area: Swiss traders brought yarn and weaving products into the country at the beginning of the 19th century. At the same time,

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Ravensburg delivered grain to Rorschach and breeding animals and various types of cheese to the Swiss Alps until 1870. Between 1809 and 1837, 375 Swiss lived in Ravensburg, their number dropped to just 133 by 1910.

In the 1830s, Swiss skilled workers set up a cotton factory with an attached bleaching and finishing plant, which was operated by the Erpf brothers. The Ravensburg horse market, which was founded around 1840, also attracted many people from Switzerland, especially after the opening of the railway line from Ravensburg to Friedrichshafen, which is located near Lake Constance in the Swiss-German border area.

Grain traders from Rorschach regularly visited the Ravensburger Kornhaus and the cross-border cooperation and trade meant that a branch of the Zurich machine factory Escher-Wyss & Cie. opened. This became possible after a railway line was completed between 1850 and 1853, connecting the Swiss with the German railway network.

The factory was founded by Walter Zuppinger between 1856 and 1859 and started production in 1860. In 1861, the Ravensburg manufacturer Escher-Wyss received his first official patent for "peculiar devices on mechanical looms for ribbon weaving." Walter Zuppinger developed his tangential turbine in the Ravensburg branch of Escher-Wyss and registered a number of other patents. In 1870, Zuppinger and others also founded a paper factory in Baienfurt near Ravensburg. In 1875 he retired and devoted his entire energy to the further development of turbines.

once and for all. An interdisciplinary team from the USA has now taken a first step in this direction.

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Reglement
für die mechanische Filial=Werkstätte
von
Escher, Wyss & Cie.

Deed of incorporation of the Escher-Wyss-Fabrik Ravensburg, dated 1860. Source: Unlimited Hangout

Around the turn of the century, Escher-Wyss gave up ribbon weaving and focused on much larger projects, such as the manufacture of large industrial turbines. In 1907, the company applied for an "approval and concession procedure" for the construction of a hydroelectric power station near Dogern on the Rhine, which was reported in a Basel brochure from 1925.

In 1920 Escher-Wyss found itself in serious financial difficulties. The Versailles Treaty restricted Germany's military and economic boom after World War I. Also, the decline in national civil engineering projects in the neighborhood was another problem for the Swiss company, whose 1806 headquarters were in Zurich.

The company, still benefiting from a solid reputation and a history of more than a hundred years, was deemed too important to lose. In December 1920, therefore, a reorganization was carried out by reducing the share capital from 11.5 to 4.015 million French francs and later increasing it again to 5.515 million Swiss francs. At the end of the 1931 financial year, Escher-Wyss was still in the red, but continued to deliver large civil engineering contracts in the 1920s, as can be seen from the official correspondence of Wilhelm III. Prince of Urach to the company Escher-Wyss and to the asset manager of

the house of Urach, the accountant Julius Heller, from 1924.

The above correspondence is about the "General Terms and Conditions of the Association of German Water Turbine Manufacturers for the Delivery of Machines and Other Equipment for Hydroelectric Power Plants." In addition, the cooperation is also confirmed by a brochure on the "Conditions of the Association of German Water Turbine Manufacturers for the Installation of Turbines and Machine Parts within the German Reich", which was published on March 20, 1923 as part of an advertising campaign for a universal oil pressure regulator from Escher-Wyss has been printed.

After the global economic crisis in the early 1930s had reduced the world economy to rubble, Escher-Wyss announced: "Due to the catastrophic development of the economic situation in connection with the currency collapse, the company [Escher-Wyss] is temporarily unable to continue its current to continue liabilities in different customer countries." The company also told the Swiss newspaper Neue Zürcher Nachrichten that it would seek a court stay. The newspaper reported on December 1, 1931 that "the Escher-Wyss company was granted a moratorium on bankruptcy until the end of March 1932 and a trust company was appointed as trustee in Switzerland."

The article said optimistically that "there is a prospect of continuing operations." In 1931, Escher-Wyss employed around 1,300 non-contractual workers and 550 white-collar workers. In the mid-1930s, Escher-Wyss once again ran into financial difficulties. In order to save the company, this time a consortium was brought on board that was supposed to save the ailing mechanical engineering company. The consortium was formed in part by the Swiss Bundesbank (which happened to be headed by a

Max Schwab unrelated to Klaus Schwab) and further restructuring occurred.

In 1938 it became known that an engineer from the company, Colonel Jacob Schmidheiny, was to become the new chairman of the Escher-Wyss board of directors. Soon after the outbreak of war in 1939, Schmidheiny was quoted as saying: "The outbreak of war does not necessarily mean unemployment for the machine industry in a neutral country, on the contrary." Escher-Wyss and its new management were apparently looking forward to profiting from the war, paving the way for their transformation into a major Nazi armaments supplier.

A Brief History of the Persecution of the Jews in Ravensburg

Much changed in Germany when Adolf Hitler came to power, and the story of Ravensburg's Jewish population during this period is a sad tale to tell. It was not the first time that anti-Semitism reared its ugly head in the region.

In the Middle Ages there was a synagogue in the center of Ravensburg, mentioned as early as 1345, which served a small Jewish community that can be traced from 1330 to 1429. At the end of 1429 and up to 1430, the Ravensburg Jews were targeted and a terrible massacre ensued. Mass arrests of Jewish residents took place in the nearby towns of Lindau, Überlingen, Buchhorn (later renamed Friedrichshafen), Meersburg and Konstanz.

During the Ravensburg blood libel of 1429/1430, the Jews of Lindau were burned alive because members of the Jewish community had been accused of ritually sacrificing infants. In August 1430 the Jewish community in Überlingen was forced to convert, 11 of them did so, the 12 who refused were killed. The

massacres that took place in Lindau, Überlingen and Ravensburg came with the direct approval of the reigning King Sigmund and the remaining Jews were soon expelled from the region.

Ravensburg had this expulsion confirmed by Emperor Ferdinand I in 1559, and this was maintained, for example, in an instruction for the city guard issued in 1804 as follows: “Since the Jews are not allowed to trade or do business here, nobody else is allowed to use the post office or come into town by carriage, but the rest, unless they have received permission from the police station for a longer or shorter stay, are to be removed from the town by the police station.”

It was not until the 19th century that Jews were able to legally settle in Ravensburg again, and even then their numbers remained so small that a synagogue was not rebuilt. In 1858 only three Jews were registered in Ravensburg, in 1895 the number reached its peak of 57. From the turn of the century to 1933, the number of Jews living in Ravensburg steadily decreased until the community consisted of only 23 people.

At the beginning of the 1930s, seven main Jewish families lived in Ravensburg, including the Adler, Erlanger, Harburger, Herrmann, Landauer, Rose and Sondermann families. After the National Socialists seized power, some of the Ravensburg Jews had to emigrate, while others were later murdered in the concentration camps. In the run-up to World War II, there were many public expressions of hatred against the small Jewish community in and around Ravensburg.

As early as March 13, 1933, about three weeks before the nationwide boycott of all Jewish shops in Germany, SA guards stationed themselves in front of two of the five Jewish shops in Ravensburg and tried to prevent potential buyers from entering by putting up signs on one shop with the Attached the

inscription "Wohnwert closed until Aryanization". Wohlwerts was soon to be "Aryanized" and the only Jewish-owned business to survive the Nazi pogrom. The other owners of the four major Jewish department stores in Ravensburg, Knopf, Merkur, Landauer, and Wallersteiner, were all forced to sell their properties to non-Jewish merchants between 1935 and 1938.

During this time, many Ravensburg Jews were able to flee abroad before the worst of the Nazi persecution began. While at least eight of them died violent deaths, three Jewish citizens living in Ravensburg are said to have survived because of their "Aryan" spouses. Some of the Jews arrested in Ravensburg on Kristallnacht had to march through the streets of Baden-Baden the next day under the supervision of SS guards and were later deported to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. Horrible crimes against humanity by the Nazis took place in Ravensburg.

> **On January 1, 1934, the "Law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring" came into force in Nazi Germany, which permitted the forced sterilization of people with diagnosed diseases such as dementia, schizophrenia, epilepsy, hereditary deafness and various mental illnesses.**

In April 1934, forced sterilizations were carried out in the Ravensburg Municipal Hospital, now the Heilig-Geist-Krankenhaus. By 1936, sterilization was the most common medical procedure performed at the city hospital.

In the pre-war years of the 1930s until the German annexation of Poland, the Ravensburg Escher-Wyss factory, now managed directly by Klaus Schwab's father, Eugen Schwab, continued to be the largest employer in Ravensburg. Not only was the factory a

major employer in the city, Hitler's Nazi party bestowed the title of "National Socialist Model Plant" on the Escher-Wyss branch while Schwab was at the helm. The Nazis probably also courted the Swiss company for cooperation in the coming war and their advances were eventually reciprocated.

Escher-Wyss Ravensburg and the War

Ravensburg was an anomaly during the war as the city was never hit by Allied air raids. The fact that the Allies publicly agreed not to attack the southern German city is said to have been due to the presence of the Red Cross, but there are also rumors that there were agreements with various companies, including Escher-Wyss. Ravensburg is said to have not been classified as a significant military target throughout the war, which is why the city was able to retain many of its original features.

With the beginning of the war, however, dark conditions prevailed in Ravensburg. Eugen Schwab continued to run the "National Socialist Model Building Plant" for Escher-Wyss, and the Swiss company helped the Nazi Wehrmacht produce important weapons of war as well as simpler armaments. The Escher-Wyss company was a leader in large turbine technology for dams and power plants, but they also manufactured parts for German fighter planes. The company was also said to have been involved in darker behind-the-scenes projects that, had they been completed, could have changed the outcome of World War II.

Western military intelligence was already aware of Escher-Wys's complicity and collaboration with the Nazis. There are Western military intelligence records at the time, particularly Record Group 226 (RG 226) from Office of Strategic Services (OSS)

data, showing that the Allies were briefed on some of Escher-Wyss' business dealings with the Nazis were.

Within RG 226 there are three specific mentions of Escher-Wyss, including:

1. File number 47178 which reads: Escher-Wyss from Switzerland is working on a large order for Germany. Flamethrowers are shipped from Switzerland under the name of fuel containers. Dated Sept. 1944.
2. File number 41589 shows that the Swiss stored German exports in their country, a supposedly neutral nation during World War II. The entry reads: Business relations between Empresa Nacional Calvo Sotelo (ENCASO), Escher-Wyss and Mineral Celbau Gesellschaft. 1 p. July 1944; see also L 42627 report on cooperation between Spanish Empresa Nacional Calvo Sotelo and German Rheinmetall Borsig, on German exports stored in Switzerland. 1 p. August 1944.
3. Case number 72654 claims that: Hungary's bauxite was formerly sent to Germany and Switzerland for refining. Then a government syndicate built an aluminum plant in Dunaalmas on the border with Hungary. Electricity was provided, Hungary contributed coal mines, and equipment was ordered from the Swiss company Escher-Wyss. Production started in 1941. 2 pages. May 1944.

But Escher-Wyss was a leader in one area in particular: the development of new turbine technology. The company had developed a 14,500 hp turbine for the strategically important hydroelectric power plant of the Norsk Hydro industrial complex in Vemork near Rjukan in Norway. The Norsk-Hydro plant, operated in part by Escher-Wyss, was the only industrial facility under Nazi control capable of producing heavy water, an essential ingredient in the

manufacture of plutonium needed for the atomic bomb program was needed.

The Germans had poured every possible resource into heavy water production, but the Allies were aware of the potentially game-changing technological advances of the increasingly desperate Nazis. In 1942 and 1943 the hydroelectric power station was the target of partially successful attacks by the British Command and Norwegian Resistance, although heavy water production continued.

The Allies dropped more than 400 bombs on the plant, but this hardly affected the operation of the extensive facility. In 1944, German ships tried to transport heavy water back to Germany, but the Norwegian resistance was able to sink the ship and its cargo. With the help of Escher-Wyss, the Nazis almost managed to turn the tide and bring about an Axis victory.

Back at the Escher-Wyss factory in Ravensburg, Eugen Schwab was busy employing forced laborers in his National Socialist flagship factory. During the Second World War, almost 3,600 forced laborers worked in Ravensburg, including at Escher-Wyss. According to the Ravensburg city archivist Andrea Schmuder, the Escher-Wyss machine works in Ravensburg employed between 198 and 203 civilian workers and prisoners of war during the war. The Lindau local historian Karl Schweizer states that Escher-Wyss maintained a small special camp for forced laborers on the factory premises.

The massive use of forced laborers in Ravensburg made it necessary to set up one of the largest recorded Nazi forced labor camps in the workshop of a former carpenter's workshop at Ziegelstraße 16. The camp in question temporarily housed 125 French prisoners of war who were redistributed to other camps in 1942. The French workers were replaced by 150 Russian POWs, who were said to have been treated the worst of all POWs.

One such prisoner was Zina Yakusheva, whose work card and work book are in the possession of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. These documents identify her as a non-Jewish forced laborer who was employed in Ravensburg, Germany, in 1943 and 1944.

Eugen Schwab was interested in dutifully maintaining the status quo during the war years. After all, he didn't want to endanger his children, Klaus Martin, who was born in 1938, and his brother, Urs Reiner, who was born a few years later.

Klaus Martin Schwab – international bearer of secrets

Born on March 30, 1938 in Ravensburg, Germany, Klaus Schwab was the eldest child of a normal nuclear family. Between 1945 and 1947 Klaus attended elementary school in Au, Germany. In an interview with the Irish Times in 2006, Klaus Schwab recalled: “After the war I was chairman of the Franco-German national youth association. My heroes were Adenauer, De Gasperi and De Gaulle."

Klaus Schwab and his younger brother, Urs Reiner Schwab, should both follow in the footsteps of their grandfather Gottfried and their father Eugen and initially train as mechanical engineers. Klaus' father had told young Schwab that if he wanted to make a difference in the world, he should train as a mechanical engineer. But this was only to be the beginning of Schwab's extensive training.

Between 1949 and 1957, Klaus attended the Spohn-Gymnasium in Ravensburg, where he graduated from high school. Between 1958 and 1962, Klaus worked for various engineering offices and in 1962 completed his mechanical engineering studies at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich with an engineering degree. In the following year he also completed an economics degree at the

University of Fribourg, Switzerland. From 1963 to 1966, Klaus worked as an assistant to the general director of the Association of German Machine and Plant Manufacturers (VDMA) in Frankfurt.

In 1965, Klaus received his doctorate from ETH Zurich with a dissertation on the subject: "Long-term export credit as a business management problem in mechanical engineering." In 1966 he received his doctorate in engineering from ETH Zurich. At that time, Klaus' father, Eugen Schwab, had succeeded in rising to higher circles. After being a well-known personality in Ravensburg before the war as managing director of Escher-Wyss, he finally succeeded in rising to the position of President of the Ravensburg Chamber of Commerce.

In 1966, when the German committee for the Splügen railway tunnel was founded, Eugen Schwab defined the founding of this committee as a project "that creates a better and faster connection for large circles in our Europe that is growing together and thus new opportunities for cultural, economic and social development offers."

Klaus Schwab earned a doctorate in economics from the University of Friborg in Switzerland in 1967. He earned a Masters of Public Administration from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard in the United States. While at Harvard, Schwab was tutored by Henry Kissinger, who he later said was among the three or four figures who most influenced his thinking throughout his life.

Henry Kissinger and his former pupil, Klaus Schwab, greet former British Prime Minister Ted Heath at the 1980 WEF

Annual Meeting. Source: World Economic Forum

In the 2006 Irish Times article, Klaus speaks of this period as very important in the formation of his ideological thinking today: “Years later, when I returned from the US after graduating from Harvard, there were two events that were crucial had on me: (1) The book “The American Challenge” by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, which theorized that Europe would lose to the US because European management methods were inferior to those of the US; (2) And that is relevant to Ireland - that the Europe of the Six became the Europe of the Nine." It was these two events that made Klaus Schwab focus entirely on a change in management.

In the same year, Klaus' younger brother, Urs Reiner, completed his mechanical engineering studies at ETH Zurich, and Klaus Schwab became assistant to the chairman of the board of directors in his father's old company, Escher-Wyss, which soon became Sulzer Escher-Wyss AG. Here Klaus Schwab took care of the reorganization of the merged companies, which also gave rise to his “nuclear” connections.

The Rise of a Technocrat

Sulzer, a Swiss company whose origins date back to 1834, had started building compressors in 1906 and had grown to become a major player. By 1914 the family business was part of "three joint-stock companies", one of which was the official holding company. In the 1930s, Sulzer's profits suffered from the Great Depression, and like many other companies at the time, business disruptions and labor disputes were commonplace.

The Second World War did not generally affect Switzerland as badly as its neighbors, but it was only with the economic boom that followed the war that the Sulzer company clearly gained power and market dominance. In 1966, shortly before Klaus Schwab

arrived at Escher-Wyss, the Swiss turbine manufacturers signed a cooperation agreement with the Sulzer brothers in Winterthur. In 1966, Sulzer acquired 53 percent of Escher-Wyss' shares as part of a merger, and in 1969 the Sulzer brothers acquired the last shares in Escher-Wyss, which officially led to Sulzer Escher-Wyss AG.

As part of the merger, the restructuring of Escher-Wyss began very quickly: Dr. H. Schindler and W. Stoffel left the Board of Directors, which was then headed by Georg Sulzer and Alfred Schaffner. dr Schindler, who had been a member of the Escher-Wyss Board of Directors for 28 years, had worked with Eugen Schwab for much of his tenure. Peter Schmidheiny later took over as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Escher-Wyss, thus continuing the Schmidheiny family's control of the company's executives.

In the course of the restructuring, Escher-Wyss and Sulzer should concentrate on separate areas of mechanical engineering. Escher-Wyss-Werke was to be engaged in hydraulic power plant construction, including turbines, storage pumps, reversing machines, shut-off devices and pipelines, as well as steam turbines, turbocompressors, evaporators, centrifuges and machines for the paper and pulp industry. Sulzer would focus on the refrigeration industry as well as steam boiler construction and gas turbines.

On January 1, 1968, the freshly reorganized Sulzer Escher-Wyss AG was presented to the public. The company had been streamlined, which was deemed necessary due to several large acquisitions. This included working closely with Brown Boveri, a group of Swiss electrical engineering companies who had also worked for the Nazis and had supplied the Germans with some of their submarine technology used during World War II. Brown Boveri has also been described as an "armaments-related

electronics company" and may have found the conditions of the Cold War arms race beneficial to his business.

The merger and reorganization of the Swiss engineering giants was soon to pay off in a special way. During the 1968 Winter Olympics in Grenoble, Sulzer and Escher-Wyss used eight refrigeration compressors to produce tons of artificial ice. In 1969 they helped build the new passenger ship “Hamburg”, which was the first ship in the world to be fully air-conditioned thanks to the Sulzer-Escher-Wyss combination.

In 1967 Klaus Schwab officially entered the Swiss business scene and was instrumental in the merger of Sulzer and Escher-Wyss and the formation of profitable alliances with Brown Boveri and others. In December 1967, Klaus spoke at an event in Zurich before the leading Swiss mechanical engineering organizations, the employers' association of the Swiss machine and metal industry and the association of Swiss machine manufacturers.

In his presentation, he correctly predicted the importance of the use of computers in modern Swiss mechanical engineering and stated: “In 1971, products that are not yet on the market today accounted for up to a quarter of sales. This presupposes that companies systematically research possible developments and identify gaps in the market. Today, 18 of the 20 largest companies in our machine industry have planning departments that are entrusted with such tasks. Of course, everyone needs to take advantage of the latest advances in technology, and the computer is one of them. The many small and medium-sized companies in our machine industry take the path of cooperation or use the services of special data processing service providers.”

Computers and data are obviously seen as important for the future, according to Schwab, which was also

reflected in the reorganization of Sulzer Escher-Wyss as part of the merger. Sulzer's modern website reflects this remarkable change of direction by stating in 1968: “Materials engineering activities are intensified [at Sulzer] and form the basis for medical technology products. The fundamental change from a mechanical engineering company to a technology group is beginning to emerge.”

Klaus Schwab helped turn Sulzer Escher-Wyss not just into a mechanical engineering giant, but into a technology group that was moving at high speed into a high-tech future. It is also worth noting that Sulzer Escher-Wyss changed another business focus to “create the basis for medical devices”, an area that had not previously been a target industry for Sulzer and/or Escher-Wyss.

But technological advances weren't the only upgrade Klaus Schwab wanted to introduce at Sulzer Escher-Wyss, he also wanted to change the way the company thought about its management style. Schwab and his close associates pushed for an entirely new corporate philosophy that would allow "all employees to accept the necessities of motivation and provide flexibility and agility at home."

In the late 1960s, Klaus Schwab increasingly appeared in public. At this time, the Sulzer Escher-Wyss company began to deal more intensively with the press. In January 1969, the Swiss giants set up a public deliberation event entitled “Press Day of the Machinery Industry”, which focused on corporate governance issues. During the event, Schwab noted that with an authoritarian leadership style, companies "are unable to fully activate 'human capital,'" an argument he would use again and again on many other occasions in the late 1960s.

Plutonium and Pretoria

Escher-Wyss pioneered some of the most important technologies in power generation. As the US Department of Energy notes in its paper on the development of the supercritical CO2 Brayton Cycle (CBC), a device used in hydroelectric and nuclear power plants, “Escher-Wyss was the first known firm, starting in 1939, to develop the developed turbomachinery for CBC systems.” It goes on to say that 24 systems were built, "with Escher-Wyss designing the energy conversion cycles and building the turbomachinery for all but three." In 1966, just before Schwab joined Escher-Wyss and the beginning of the Sulzer merger, the Escher-Wyss helium compressor was designed for the La Fleur Corporation and development of the Brayton cycle continued.

This technology was still relevant to the defense industry in 1986, when nuclear-powered drones were fitted with a helium-cooled Brayton cycle nuclear reactor.
Escher-Wyss had been involved in the manufacture and installation of nuclear equipment as early as 1962, as evidenced by a patent for a "heat exchange arrangement for a nuclear power plant" and the 1966 patent for a "nuclear reactor gas turbine plant with emergency cooling". After Schwab Sulzer left Escher-Wyss, Sulzer also helped develop special turbo compressors for uranium enrichment for the production of reactor fuels.

When Klaus Schwab joined Sulzer Escher-Wyss in 1967 and initiated the conversion of the company into a technology group, Sulzer Escher-Wyss' involvement in the dark side of the global nuclear arms race became clear. Before Klaus got involved, Escher-Wyss had often focused on helping design and build parts for civilian uses of nuclear technology, such as nuclear power generation. But with the arrival of the eager Mr. Schwab came the company's involvement in the illegal proliferation of nuclear weapons technology.

In 1969 the incorporation of Escher Wyss into Sulzer was fully completed and the company was renamed Sulzer AG, dropping the historical name Escher-Wyss from the name. Thanks to an investigation and a report by the Swiss authorities and a man named Peter Hug, it was finally revealed that Sulzer Escher-Wyss had secretly started sourcing and building key parts for nuclear weapons in the 1960s. The company also began playing a key role in the development of South Africa's illegal nuclear weapons program during the darkest years of the apartheid regime while Schwab sat on the board.

Klaus Schwab was a leading figure in establishing a corporate culture that helped Pretoria build six nuclear weapons and partially assemble a seventh. In his reportPeter Hug detailed how Sulzer Escher-Wyss AG (only called Sulzer AG after the merger) had supplied vital components to the South African government and found evidence of Germany's role in supporting the racist regime. He also revealed that the Swiss government "knew about illegal deals but 'condoned' them, while actively supporting or only half-heartedly criticizing some of them." Hug's report was finally summarized in a work entitled: "Switzerland and South Africa 1948-1994 - final report of the NRP 42+ on behalf of the Swiss Federal Council" by Georg Kreis and published in 2007.

By 1967 South Africa had built one reactor as part of a plutonium production plan, the SAFARI-2 at Pelindaba. SAFARI-2 was part of a project to develop a heavy water moderated reactor to be fired with natural uranium and cooled with sodium. This connection to the development of heavy water for the production of uranium, the same technology used by the Nazis with the help of Escher-Wyss, may explain why the South Africans turned to Escher-Wyss first. However, South Africa abandoned the Pelindaba heavy water reactor project in 1969 because it was diverting resources from the uranium enrichment program.

In 1970, Escher-Wyss were definitely deeply involved in nuclear technology, as a file in the Baden-Württemberg State Archive shows. It contains details of a public procurement process, such as information about procurement talks with certain companies that were involved in the procurement of nuclear technology and materials. Companies cited include: NUKEM; Uhde; Krantz; Prussian; Escher Wyss; Siemens; Rhine Valley; Leybold; Lurgi; and the infamous Transnuclear.

The Swiss and the South Africans had a close relationship during a time when the brutal South African regime found it difficult to find close allies. On November 4, 1977, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 418, which imposed a mandatory arms embargo on South Africa, an embargo that would not be fully lifted until 1994.

Georg Kreis, in his detailed assessment of the Hug report, pointed out the following: “The fact that the authorities continued to adopt a laissez-faire attitude after May 1978 comes in an exchange of letters between the anti-apartheid movement and the DFMA appeared in October/December 1978. As Hug's study points out, Switzerland's anti-apartheid movement cited German reports that Sulzer Escher-Wyss and a company called BBC had supplied parts for South Africa's uranium enrichment plant, and there were repeated loans to ESCOM, which also made significant contributions from Swiss banks. These allegations led to the question of whether the Federal Council - given its support for the UN embargo in principle - should not prompt the National Bank to stop approving loans for ESCOM in the future."

Swiss banks helped finance the South African race for the atomic bomb, and Sulzer Escher-Wyss was already successfully producing special compressors for uranium enrichment in 1986.

The founding of the World Economic Forum

In 1970, young upstart Klaus Schwab wrote to the European Commission asking for help in setting up a “non-commercial think tank for European business leaders.” The European Commission would take over the sponsorship and send French politician Raymond Barre as the forum's "intellectual mentor". Raymond Barre, who was the EU's Economic and Financial Affairs Commissioner at the time, later became French Prime Minister and was accused of making anti-Semitic remarks during his tenure.

So in 1970 Schwab left Escher-Wyss to organize a two-week conference for business managers. In 1971, the first meeting of the World Economic Forum – then still known as the European Management Symposium – took place in Davos, Switzerland. Around 450 participants from 31 countries were to take part in Schwab's first European Management Symposium, mostly managers from various European companies, politicians and US scientists. The project was organized by Klaus Schwab and his secretary Hilde Stoll, who would later become Klaus Schwab's wife that same year.

Schwab's Europe Symposium was not an original idea. As the writer Ganga Jey Aratnam very aptly stated in 2018:
“Klaus Schwab's 'Spirit of Davos' was also the 'Spirit of Harvard'. Not only the business school had campaigned for the idea of a symposium, the prominent Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith also campaigned not only for the affluent society but also for the planning needs of capitalism and the rapprochement of East and West.”

As Aratnam also pointed out, it was not the first time Davos had hosted such events. Between 1928 and 1931, the Davos University Conferences took place

in the Hotel Belvédère, events that were co-founded by Albert Einstein and were only stopped by the global economic crisis and the impending war.

The Club of Rome and the WEF

The most influential group that promoted the creation of Schwab's symposiums was the Club of Rome. Mirroring in many ways the World Economic Forum, this influential think tank of the scientific and monetary elite is also committed to promoting a global governance model led by a technocratic elite. The club was founded in 1968 by Italian industrialist Aurelio Peccei and Scottish chemist Alexander King during a private meeting at a Rockefeller family residence in Bellagio, Italy.

Among her first achievements was a 1972 book entitled The Limits to Growth, which focused primarily on global overpopulation and warned that "within a century the earth would reach its limits if world consumption habits and population growth continued at the same high rates as hitherto."

At the third meeting of the World Economic Forum in 1973, Peccei gave a speech summarizing the book, which is remembered on the World Economic Forum website as the highlight of that historic meeting. That same year, the Club of Rome published a report presenting an “adaptive” model for global governance that would divide the world into ten interconnected economic-political regions.

The Club of Rome has long been controversial, due to its obsession with reducing world population and many of its previous policies, which critics have labeled as eugenic and neo-Malthusian influenced. However, the club's infamous 1991 book, The First Global Revolution, argued that such policies could win popular support if the masses were able to

connect them to an existential struggle against a common enemy.

> To that end, The First Global Revolution includes a passage entitled "Mankind's Common Enemy is Man," which states:

"Looking for a common enemy to unite against, we came up with the idea that pollution, the threat of global warming, water shortages, famine and the like would fit. Collectively and in their interactions, these phenomena indeed represent a common threat that we must all confront together. But by naming these dangers as the enemy, we fall into the trap we have already warned readers about, confusing symptoms with causes. All of these dangers are caused by human intervention in natural processes and can only be overcome by changing attitudes and behavior. **So the real enemy is humanity itself.** "

In recent years, the elite who populate the Club of Rome and the World Economic Forum have often argued that population control methods are essential to protecting the environment. Unsurprisingly, then, the World Economic Forum uses climate and environmental issues in a similar way to sell unpopular policy decisions like the Great Reset as inevitable.

The past is prologue

Since the founding of the World Economic Forum, Klaus Schwab has risen to become one of the most powerful people on earth, and the Great Reset he pushed makes it more important than ever to question the man on the globalist throne. Given his prominent role in the broader quest to transform every aspect of the current order, the story of Klaus Schwab has been difficult to research.

When you start digging into the history of Schwab, sitting alongside other shadowy elite makers, you quickly realize that much information has either been hidden or even removed. Schwab is evidently a person who prefers to stay in the dark corners of society. On the other hand, he confronts the average person with a well-staged mask.

So is the real Klaus Schwab really just a friendly old uncle who wants to do good for humanity, or is he perhaps more the son of a Nazi collaborator who approved of slave labor and helped the Nazis build the first atomic bomb? Is Schwab the honest businessman we should trust, who claims to want to create a fairer society and jobs for the common man? Or is he the person who helped propel Sulzer Escher-Wyss into a technological revolution that led to his role in the illegal manufacture of nuclear weapons for South Africa's racist apartheid regime?

The evidence I looked at does not point to a kind man, but rather a member of a wealthy, well-connected family who has assisted aggressive, racist governments in creating weapons of mass destruction.

As Klaus Schwab said in 2006: “Knowledge will soon be available everywhere – I call it the 'Googling' of globalization. It's no longer about what you know, but how you use that knowledge. You have to be a pacesetter."

Klaus Schwab sees himself as a pacesetter and a top player, and you have to admit his qualifications and experience are quite impressive. But Schwab does not practice what he preaches, which makes him unbelievable. One of the top three challenges on the World Economic Forum's list of priorities is nuclear non-proliferation, but neither Klaus Schwab nor his father Eugen lived out these principles when they were entrepreneurs. The opposite is the case.

In January, Klaus Schwab announced that 2021 was the year for the World Economic Forum and its allies to "rebuild mass confidence." But if Schwab continues to hide his and his father's history with the "National Socialist model company" that Escher-Wyss was in the 1930s and 1940s, then we have a damn good reason, the motives of his global, undemocratic, Great Reset Agenda to distrust.

In the Schwabs' case, the evidence doesn't simply point to bad business practices or some sort of misunderstanding. Rather, the history of the Schwab family reveals a habit of collaborating with genocidal dictators out of base motives such as profit and power. The Nazis and South Africa's apartheid regime are two of the worst examples of failed policies, but the Schwabs obviously couldn't or didn't want to see that at the time.

Klaus Schwab tried to whitewash the relics of the Nazi era – the nuclear ambitions and the ambitions for population control. While he was in a managerial capacity at Sulzer Escher-Wyss, the company attempted to support the South African regime's nuclear ambitions. Subsequently, through the World Economic Forum, Schwab helped rehabilitate the eugenics-influenced post-war population control policies, even though the exposure of Nazi atrocities had brought this pseudoscience into great disrepute.

Is there any reason to believe that Klaus Schwab has changed in any way? Or is he still nothing more than the public face of a very old agenda whose survival must be secured? The last question of Mr. Schwab's true motives represents perhaps the most important question of all for the future of mankind: Is Klaus Schwab trying to create the fourth industrial revolution or is he trying to create the fourth empire?

> This article has been translated from English to German with the permission of the author - Johnny Vedmore. The

> original appeared under the English title "Schwab Family Values" on the Unlimited Hangout website. https://unlimitedhangout.com/2021/02/investigative-reports/schwab-family-values/

Translator's comment:

The Great Reset PR campaign mentioned in the article also includes a new website that gives a really interesting glimpse into our near future.

There we find the following text:
WHY DO WE NEED TO RESET? The pause during lockdown created by the pandemic resulted in a 7% decrease in global emissions in 2020.

The UN states that we need a decrease of 7.6% every year until 2030 to avoid climate and ecological disaster.

This means we need to maintain the same decrease every year as if we were living in lockdown.

The challenge is that as we emerge from the pandemic the pressure to go back to 'Business As Usual' will intensify.

But people don't want to go back. Only 23%* of the UK public believe following lockdown, advertising should encourage people to consume, shop and fly like before lockdown.

77%* believe it is the industry's responsibility to encourage people to behave more sustainably like during lockdown.

Right now we have a small window of opportunity to reset and shape the future we want.

In German:
Why do we need a restart? The pause during the

pandemic led to a 7% drop in global emissions in 2020.

According to the UN, we need a decrease of 7.6% every year until 2030 to avoid a climate and ecological catastrophe.

This means we need to maintain the same decrease each year as if we were living in lockdown.

The challenge is that as the pandemic ends, the pressure to return to “business as usual” will increase.

But people don't want to go back. Just 23%* of the UK public think post-lockdown advertising should encourage people to consume, shop and fly like they did before lockdown.

77%* think it's the industry's responsibility to encourage people to behave more sustainably like during lockdown.

*OnePulse survey 1,000 respondents representative sample of UK public aged 16+)

To ask?

Don't be shellfish...

tags: atomic bomb | population control | Club of Rome | Escher-Wyss | great reset | hug report | Johnny Vedmore | persecution of the Jews | Klaus Schwab | Ravensburg | Sulzer Ltd | WEF | World Economic Forum | forced sterilization

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