[See the full list of books discussed at the end of this transcript.]

Catherine Austin Fitts: Okay, best books for the 21st century. As I said we've gotten this question from many subscribers for many years. The challenge was always to distill so many books that I love down to a few. Finally I invited Jon Rappoport to do this with me. It's always so much fun to



conspire with Jon. He and I just finished a series, "Let's Go to The Movies."

Part I was movies and then Part II was on documentaries. If you haven't heard those they're wonderful, and they dovetail with great ways of learning the kind of knowledge and

content that either we're going to be talking about tonight or that dovetails with what we're talking about tonight. Tonight is Part I. We'll do Part II later this summer. That means Jon and I are gonna choose a total of ten books, five each, on each Part I and Part II. So I'll choose ten, Jon will choose ten, and we'll each present of our ten - five on each night. So Jon, are you with us?

Jon Rappoport: I am, I am, I am. Great to be here.

Catherine: Welcome. We're very excited about your joining us monthly on the *Solari Report*. I talked with you earlier about what you're going to do in the first one that we'll post at the end of July. Maybe you can say a little bit about it.

Jon: Yes. I'm going to do a presentation called "Inside The Medical Matrix." I've written a number of articles in the past that cover various aspects of this. It's impossible to really give it a complete treatment in one evening, so I might end up doing a Part I and Part II. We'll see, but the idea is to take people as far inside the false science behind what I call the medical cartel or the medical matrix, and reveal certain things that will be useful to people when they approach medical matters.

As an investigative reporter since 1982 I found myself gravitating into that area without really ever knowing why, but the further I got into it the more fascinating and troubling it was and so I've ended up over the last 30 years writing a great deal about that. I would say the difference between this presentation and others that people may have heard or read is that what goes on inside laboratories, inside the research, inside the public health agencies like the CDC and the World Health Organization is absolutely staggering. When I began to discover that, when I wrote my first book AIDS Inc. in 1988 I knew that I was gonna have to pursue that because nobody else seemed to be doing it. So that's just a little hint of what's to come.

Catherine: When I was looking at Bloomberg tonight reading about Moody's announcement that it had dropped the ratings for 15 banks, over on the right in the top articles there was a headline that implied bird flu was rising up again, and I said, "oh my, this is a plan."



Jon: Yeah. They've been trying to push that one lately. Yes it is, no it isn't, yes it is, no it isn't, yes. Another phony epidemic.

Catherine: Here comes the bird flu again.

Jon: Yeah right. Look to the skies.

Catherine: Well before we start on our five books each, now my impression is you read quite a lot. Is that fair to say?

Jon: Yes.

Catherine: Tell us about your relationship with books.

Jon: I do. I'm reading all the time. I mean whenever I'm not writing I'm reading.

Catherine: When you're not writing a book you're reading a book. Well, and you've written some absolutely fantastic books. Okay, so let's just dive right in. we have five each top books to help you navigate the 21st century. You're the guest, Jon, so you need to go first.

Jon: Okay, well let me just say how difficult it has been I know for both Katherine and me to whittle this list down. In fact, while you were talking in the first few minutes here tonight I thought of two more books that I couldn't understand how I'd possibly left out. So it's really impossible.

Catherine: Right.

Jon: I'm gonna be hemming and hawing and juggling and so on, but I'm gonna start with *Politics and Healing*, which is the name of a book by Daniel Haley who is a former New York State assemblyman who I got to know in several interviews after I read his book. I can't remember who gave me the book or how I came upon it, but it is the most fantastically well done presentation of suppressed cancer cures and it's interesting to read, and it's exciting. There are chapters, there's a chapter on Gaston Naessens in Canada with his cure called 714x.

There is a fantastic chapter on a medicine that I had never heard of before I read the book called hydrazine sulfate pioneered by Dr. Joseph Gold whom I believe recently died, and really an

extraordinary summary of Dr. William Frederick Koch, a homeopathic medicine called glyoxylide and what happened to Koch as a result of his research and treatment of patients with cancer in the 1930's going into the 1940's he was subjected to three trials. The FDA brought him to court twice, failed to win a prosecution against him. The Federal Trade Commission then followed up and still a little confused about the outcome of that trial, but it didn't look like Koch actually lost, but he was just literally hounded out of the country. He left the United States in 1950, moved to Brazil and lived there for the rest of his life treating cancer patients.

The stories of people who have recovered from cancer using this medicine are quite astonishing as well as his treatment of farm animals, and you will find in that chapter on Koch in *Politics and Healing* a statement that was read into the congressional record by senator Langer from North Dakota, which is actually a magazine article on Koch, which indicates that Canadian farmers in Victoria with their animals were having tremendous success using this homeopathic remedy for all sorts of animal diseases, and that farmers in Michigan were up in arms about the fact that they were not permitted to use this medication, and that they were not waiting for FDA approval or anybody to approve. They were just going ahead and doing it because it was so effective. Then I mean Dr. Koch was slammed from pillar to post because of course as with any homeopathic remedy the authorities that be would say, "We've analyzed this and found it to be totally useless because it's nothing but water", since that's what homeopathy does.

Catherine: And we can't charge for it 'cause it's not a toxin.

Jon: Yeah. They just keep diluting things down to the point where you're really basically left with an energy signature of the substance that you began putting in water. Since this completely overturns the whole idea of modern drugs, which are delivered on the basis of impact, adverse impact, it couldn't have turned out any other way vis-à-vis the authorities. They would've had to say this, otherwise they would be admitting that there was a completely different paradigm to the entire approach to treating medical illness.

Chapter after chapter, the story again on hydrazine sulfate, I wrote an article that basically summarized that chapter. It involved Bob Guccione and *Penthouse* magazine and his wife Kathy Keeton who was diagnosed with cancer and was treated with hydrazine sulfate and appeared to make a complete recovery from it. It involves a trial, a clinical trial that was done at the National Institutes of Health. Finally they said okay, we'll try it out, but they used a bogus protocol and one of the dangers of hydrazine sulfate is when people are taking other medications at the same time, especially tranquilizers, and according to Haley's chapter, every patient in the study, the government study on hydrazine sulfate died, and all of them were on tranquilizers.

Guccione wanted to mount a lawsuit against the federal government and was asking for volunteers to join this class action suit. Kathy Keeton who is cancer-free, his wife, then goes into the hospital

for surgery that apparently was for something completely unrelated and rather routine and dies, and the press patients this kind of ominously implying that it had something to do with their unorthodox treatment for cancer. So those are just some of the highlights. This book blew me away and it's very conversational. I have never read a book on suppressed medical technology that was so easy to get through and yet so informative at the same time. Haley did a brilliant job. So that's my number one.

Catherine: You know you probably haven't read Mary's Mosaic yet?

Jon: Not yet.

Catherine: There is a theme in *Mary's Mosaic* where Peter Janney is talking with the daughter of one of these enforcement guys who was both in the CIA and the Washington PD and the Mob. He's got like 20 different badges. He's one of those cross-cutting covert players, and she describes all the different things her dad taught her. Janney uses this as a theme to teach people how things really work.

He does it in a very effective way. One of the things the guy says is "You know how one of the common ways of getting rid of somebody is just when they're in surgery for routine something you just off 'em at that point and everybody thinks it's natural." Well yeah. If you talk to people who've been playing with the spooky guys in the medical field you'll hear that, but it's the first time I ever saw it outside of a back room with medical people. So it may have been connected, Jon, is all I'm saying.

Jon: Yeah. I assume that it was because Guccione at the time was very passionate about this whole thing and he had published a big article by Jeff Kamen that Daniel Haley got a lot of his information from about hydrazine sulfate, and this big article appeared in *Penthouse*. This was before Kathy Keeton died. So this was a national magazine. Kamen's article was wonderful. It was filled with facts and so on, and so there was really a ripple that went through the cancer establishment.

Catherine: Bill Cosby used to have a routine on medics. It started off, "The life expectancy of a medic from the time he hits the water to the time he almost gets to the beach is seven seconds." Every time I read a story about a doctor who discovers a cancer curing, non-pharmaceutical solution, I can hear that in my mind, that he's just shortened his life expectancy enormously.

Okay, well my first book is one that we did on the *Solari Report* in <u>September 2009</u> and it's called *Deep Survival: Who Lives, Who Dies, and Why* by Laurence Gonzales.

Laurence Gonzales was a reporter for one of the magazines in the *National Geographic* group, and he was writing about wilderness experience, and he went to the editor and said, "Look, we're writing all these wonderful stories that make it seem like it's absolutely wonderful to go out into the wilderness and traipse around, but it can be dangerous, and we have an obligation to tell people that things can go wrong. So he persuaded the editor to let him write a story about people who survive extraordinarily dangerous wilderness experiences.

One of the reasons he did this was as follows. His father had been in WWII as a fighter pilot or a bomber pilot. He was a pilot, and his plane got hit and so he parachuted out and his chute didn't open. He fell to the ground and lived, and it was one of the things that triggered an interest in Gonzales about who survives these extraordinary experiences that you're not supposed to make it through. Well it turned out that that first article was wildly popular and successful and so he kept going doing more and more research, and finally after researching and writing up all of these extraordinary wilderness survival experiences he pulled them together into a book called *Deep Survival: Who Lives, Who Dies, and Why.* In the book you go through these experiences, and Gonzales just happens to be an absolutely fantastic writer.

When you read it, Jon, you're there. You can't put it down. You're on the cliff. You're hanging by your fingers. You're scared to death. It's unbelievable the intimacy that he takes you into and you literally feel like you're there. It's spellbinding. But then what he does is he brings it back to what he calls 12 rules of survival. The amazing thing is that these are 12 rules of survival that can help you not just in the wilderness but in any aspect of your life, and if you've ever been in a difficult situation, and I know that you and I have been in difficult situations, and you want a methodology for being successful no matter what the world throws at you, this is a fantastic book. It really fits its name.

It's really about deep survival, and everyone can use it. These are lessons in life that are richly delivered and richly useful. I think for a period where things are changing as much as things are, and life can throw you a lot of unexpected curveballs and wildcards, this is a wonderful book, a beautiful book, and one that you certainly will find amazingly entertaining and really enjoy reading.

Jon: Wow.

Catherine: Deep Survival. Okay, you're next.

Jon: I developed a rule of my own as I just remembered as you were talking here. 1961 I had hitchhiked out to Los Angeles to live, not knowing anything about Los Angeles. I had a friend out here that I would eventually stay with, which I did in Hollywood, and at that time of course if you

lived on the East Coast you knew nothing really about the West Coast. I mean it wasn't like it is now. They were just tremendously different worlds, and so I came from the -

Catherine: Oh, I remember. When I first came out to Sanford and somebody said "Hello" to me and used my first name without permission, coming from Philadelphia I was in a state of shock for 24 hours.

Jon: You wanna reach for your gun, right? Yeah. I mean that's part of the thing, and the other thing was that Los Angeles was like a cemetery. There was nobody around except for people in cars, and coming from New York it was just a shock that I couldn't handle, and you couldn't walk around in Los Angeles. I mean you still can't. I know a guy who lives in Europe who recently came to L.A. and he's a big walker, and he said, "You can't walk in L.A. You start and you're so discouraged by the time that you walk half of one of those huge blocks that you just feel totally fatigued and you have to go home", which was my experience, whereas in New York you can walk for six miles because there's people, there's things to look at, there's all kinds of stuff, and you don't even know how much territory you're actually covering.

So anyway, I was down to something like 37 cents to my name and I had just come from shooting pool in a pool room in Hollywood during the day because I had nothing to do and I had no job and my friend was at work, and I was walking home to his place, which was about, I don't know, three or four miles away, but it seemed like 100 miles, and I thought, what am I gonna do with my life? And the only answer I could think of was, "Keep walking." That became one of my survival rules. Just keep walking.

Would I make it back to his apartment so I could cook up some popcorn, 'cause that was all that I was eating then? And I said, well, it's the rule. You have to keep walking. It's worked. It's actually worked. Anyway, okay, so number two. I'm gonna throw you a couple of curves here because I just have to substitute, because you reminded me of *Utopia or Oblivion* by Buckminster Fuller, while you were talking about robotics, and I have to include that, so I'm gonna knock out one of mine and bring that in. This is a book from a thinker who is so paradoxical in a sense, Bucky Fuller.

I mean he goes so deep into the future and what's possible for humankind, and yet at the same time in certain respects it's so completely naïve about the way the world works that he can just absolutely flummox you as you're reading. But in *Utopia or Oblivion*, which I think is his most accessible book, he talks about the coming crunch in robotics, in automation, in the fact that industry is going to be able to automate its products to such a degree in the near future that it will throw huge numbers of people out of work no matter what else is happening in the economy. Pardon? That the products will be made more effective and efficiently and cheaper and so this will be the MO, and what's gonna happen to all these people who are out of work?

This is the book in which he says doing more with less, doing more with less, using technology so that over a period of time the world is able to produce more for everybody using less natural resources because of improvements in science and technology, and he says that this theme will progress to unheard of proportions, and therefore there is enough for everybody if you wanna calculate it on a global scale. There is enough of survival, food, clothing, shelter, and then you can also add transport and education for everybody on the planet, no question about it, except it'll never happen in the system we have now because the system is not geared as its first priority to provide that. But that is what we're heading for whether we wanna be there or not, and so we have to think about it and what can we do about it.

And his proposal in a nutshell, which is extremely radical, is that everybody who is thrown out of work is automatically put on as he calls it scholarship, which means education, free education, unlimited amounts of education, and of course before the Internet he was talking about libraries, classes, schools, whatever, and he said the first stop ought to be a kind of two or three month vacation where the person just sits around and goes fishing or whatever and thinks here and there, and then in his inimitable style he says, "Look, if you have out of every million people one person who comes up with one scintillating, brilliant idea to assist the survival of the human race, then the rapidity with which the human race will progress in this system of 'universal scholarship and education' will be absolutely unbelievable." The thing that he leaves out of course is who's going to administer this new system.

Catherine: It always comes down to the enforcement question.

Jon: It does indeed, and this is the puzzle that you are left to think about when you read the book, and I wrote a number of articles in the early 2000's about this. Are you gonna leave it to governments to actually provide this system to everybody and do it in a non-punitive way, non-invasive way? Are you gonna leave it to mega corporations to do it? And in the process of giving lectures about this, and I'll close here on this, a guy came up to me afterwards and said, "You should know that in the early 1940's Bucky was writing about this for *Fortune* magazine."

Catherine: Wow, I didn't know that.

Jon: Neither did I, and I looked at this guy and I said, "Do you realize what you just said?" He said, "Oh, I'm fully aware of it." I said, "You're implying that in 1940", which was where he pegged it, mega corporations of course who read *Fortune* magazine realized that they had a choice. They could go on as they were doing in their usual style, or they could decide that they could actually take a detour and provide all the essentials of existence to everybody on the planet cheaply, very, very cheaply, and make more profit in the long run than doing what they were doing, and they had therefore to consciously decide to pursue the path that they were taking and they still

are taking, and he said that's absolutely the implication. He said that's exactly what happened. That kind of blew me away. So highly recommended, *Utopia or Oblivion*, Bucky Fuller.

Catherine: Well you know if you've ever gone to a Walmart in rural Tennessee, what you realize is it's really a distribution center and it's being run kind of on a cost plus basis to do exactly that, what you're describing.

Jon: Yeah.

Catherine: I was gonna mention Fuller's, have you ever read The Grunch of Giants?

Jon: No.

Catherine: One of his last books where he says, "We have a problem. We have a tapeworm."

Jon: Oh.

Catherine: It's quite amazing. It's a tiny book, it's very thin, but he basically says, you know, "These guys are a real problem." Yes Virginia, there is a conspiracy.

Jon: Right.

Catherine: Okay, so my second book is <u>*The Art of War* by Sun Tzu</u>. One of the opening lines in *The Art of War* is:

"Warfare is a great affair of state, the field of life and death, the way of preservation and extinction. It cannot be left unexamined."

Now when I was going through my infamous litigation, it would happen so many times I would have some spooky guy get in contact with me. After we sorted out the fact that the first name he gave me would not be his real name, he would then say, "I used to work for the CIA covert operations and here's what I wanna talk to you", and then what would come out over a period of 1-3 months was little pieces of advice that I was supposed to be given and about five times the advice says, "We want you to read *The Art of War* by Sun Tzu." What I finally discovered, Jon was that this is a sort of bible.

Now here's one of the reasons I'm recommending this. We grow up in our lives and we're taught to follow the Ten Commandments and be good and tell the truth, and there is a huge effort as you

know to get us to engage in the power of positive thinking and to want peace and be peaceful, and nobody says, "Listen baby, the fundamental model on planet earth is war and you need to understand it and be good at it or else you can't navigate your environment. The reality is that our fundamental economic model right now is central banking-warfare, and war is one of the biggest businesses on the planet. I would say that slavery is an even bigger one, but that can't work without war.

I think it is imperative that everyone take the time to examine war. As Sun Tzu says, it cannot be left unexamined. This book is a very interesting book. Another favorite one of mine is *The Prince* by Machiavelli - it's a very interesting study in power and how power can be used.

We had on the *Solari Report* in August 2010, Victor Mair who's from the University of Pennsylvania who's done the latest translation of Sun Tzu. It's a very interesting interview and you can go back in the *Solari Report* archives and get it. We go through the history. One of the things that came out, and it's one of the reasons I recommend this book, if you look at the history of western military philosophy and strategy it's very much based on the premise of a world with a bond market.

A bond market, Jon allows you to borrow a great deal of money and build a huge war infrastructure before people have to come out of pocket to pay for it. By the time the bonds are out there it's too late and then they have to come up with the tax dollars, but they never had a bond market in Asia particularly when Sun Tzu is writing. It's about 400 to 500 B.C., and I should mention that historians believe it was not just one author.

It's really probably a compendium. They talk about strategy in a much more economically efficient model. There's one great line where he says, "It's stupid to think in terms of winning 100 victories. The greatest victory is when you win before you go to war." So it's a much more efficient way of dealing with power struggles and it's a real interesting treatise on the exercise of power. I will tell you we're dealing with a force globally that considers this book literally their bible, and so if you want to know how many of them think it's absolutely imperative from my standpoint to read it and to understand it. Study war so there can be war no more.

Jon: Wow. Well I will follow up on this by going to number three, *Plato's Republic*, and I studied Plato in college many moons ago. We had to read several of the dialogues of Plato leading up to the *Republic*, and when I got to the *Republic* it was a tremendous shock to me because suddenly it seemed to me that everything was turned on its head. Plato wrote dialogues and Socrates who had been apparently Plato's teacher was featured as the master, the master interlocker, the master questioner in these dialogues, these fictional dialogues in which he would engage with citizens of ancient Athens, bright people.

And he, Socrates, would wind them up into untenable positions by using various forms of logic and spurious logic if you look deeper into contradiction and absurdity and showing them that they had never really examined the key concepts of their lives or the life of the community such as justice and truth and the good and all of these concepts, and therefore the early dialogue seemed like an exercise in freedom and freedom of thought, but all of a sudden, or probably gradually, but by the time you get to the *Republic*, which is his master work, you are now looking at something completely different, and the reason that I listed this book is because when people devise a system of thought or try to embody the truth in a system, ultimate truth, and it could be economic truth, it could be any kind of truth, and describe it in those systematic terms, they inevitably paint themselves into a corner, and this is the corner into which – this is the corner of corners into which Plato painted himself.

Because what he's basically forced to say in the *Republic* is that the system of truth that he advocates for, which is that perfection in all of its forms exists in another dimension and this reality that we live in is merely a shadow of that, which certainly has something to be said for, but he takes it to such a point that he's left with only one choice, political absolutism, because somebody has to administer this system you see for the community, the city, the police.

Catherine: There is the enforcement question again.

Jon: There it is, you see. Somebody has to be in charge of this, otherwise it's simply left relatively speaking to the devices of everybody to come to their own conclusions. So here he is abandoning individual freedom completely in the service of perfection, and the truth, and so now what you get is not a republic. You get fascism. You get the philosopher king. You get the "smartest" people running the show. You get the absolute authorities who have somehow found their way into this other dimension, higher dimension, where the perfection of all ideas exists and then they bring that back into the political structure in order to rule the people.

At the time that I studied this, which was in the mid- to late 1950's, nobody seemed to be concerned about this. Now since then people have pointed out what I'm saying here, but I don't think nearly to the degree that is necessary, but if you read this all the way through, and it's not easygoing, but you'll see how it all unravels and unfolds. One minute you're saying this is absolutely marvelous, and the next minute you're saying it's absolutely horrifying, and finally you see what results from this. He has to consider such things as poetry and music. Is this going to people to be exposed to this? Is this going to put people on the right road or is this going to somehow subvert the nature of the state? All of these kinds of considerations, and I can tell you that this is in a way a companion piece to Sun Tzu in the sense that the boys in the back room, I'm talking about the real dome heads now, think abut these things. Believe me, they do. They manipulate these things, whether their objective is chaos or to build order on top of chaos. They are thinking about all of these things in terms of the universal solution to it all and how it's going

to affect the global management system that they fully intend to put into effect on the planet. So it's required basic reading to really understand the intellectual roots of these people because they've read it or they've been lectured to about it when they went to Yale. They know it. They understand it and they support it.

Catherine: Right. Well you're responsible to manage. You're responsible to lead. It's inconceivable to you that the livestock can take care of themselves.

Jon: Right.

Catherine: A Farmer would never do that.

Jon: No.

Catherine: Okay, so in that vein, moving right from the theoretical into the actual applied. My third book is *Trading With The Enemy* by Charles Higham. It's called *Trading With The Enemy: The Nazi American Money Plot, 1933-1949*, and in fact the author died two months ago. He just died in April 2012.

Jon: Oh wow.

Catherine: It was originally published in Doubleday December 1982, and if you've ever digested the official history of WWII and you'd like to un-digest it and get the actual history of WWII, it's a very fascinating look at how the major American German banks and corporations managed to continue to conduct business with each other in both military and industrial complex throughout WWII.It's really an untold story I think, although I just put a video of Joseph Farrell who's written a lot on this topic up on the blog this week. He talks about the same topic, and there's a wonderful documentary, *Council of The Gods.* I don't know if you've seen it, but the socialist party in Germany chose this back story on how you had significant corporate ties that were literally profiting and doing everything they could at many different times to keep the war going when it could've been stopped.

So the Germans would run out of ball bearings and every effort would be made by the American corporations to make sure they could get more to them to keep the war going. It's very well researched and very well written. It does such a thoughtful job of helping you see, it takes you into government and it shows how the different government officials are getting overturned at the highest levels even coming through the President 'cause they're trying to win the war, and somebody has reached – that long hand of the black budget is reaching in from the top and stopping them from doing it and they get frustrated and you get into all these different political situations, and that's exactly how it works.

It's very true to the form of being a senior government official and struggling with that, those tremendous conflicts of interest that work out through the bureaucracy. It really shows you a very important picture on the history of multinational corporations. If you want to understand many of our problems today it's imperative to look at the money coming out of the Nazi line that kept on going. There are people who literally say the Nazis won the war because you have major Nazi money and interests that continued afterwards in alliance with the Americans. This book gives you the history of why those stories are not as strange as they may sound if you've digested the official history. So I think if you wanna get out of the matrix and really see how the world works, this is a great historical introduction to help you understand the backdrop of what's going on in Europe and the United States now.

Jon: Blew my mind completely when I read this book.

Catherine: Yeah.

Jon: I was just beside myself. I mean, and I was on, I wish I could remember this guy's name. He was a substitute host for Art Bell for a little while before Noory came on board and I was on with him. I did a whole show on the Oklahoma City bombing and I mentioned Charles Higham, and he said, "Oh yeah, Chuck." He said, "He used to be a friend of mine." He said, "He used to write about Hollywood. He was like a Hollywood reporter."

Catherine: Yes.

Jon: And he got on to this whole thing and he couldn't let go of it, and I was just looking for a quote of mine here 'cause I wrote about this book, but it was about the ball bearings. That was the sentence, the paragraph, and it was about ITT, and it had citations for this. The Germans would not have been able to continue the war without the ball bearings, without ITT providing them to the Nazis, would not have been able to continue the war, and then you start to think about the numbers of people killed because they were able to continue the war, and this was supposedly a war between America and its allies and Germany and so on, and obviously it wasn't.

It wasn't at all that way. A friend of mine for many years who would constantly say there's no such thing as a conspiracy, no such thing, no such thing, this is all just incredible crap, he was quite an amateur historian, sent me this book and he said, "This is a book about a real conspiracy. This is a real one", and I read it and I just fell off the chair. It's a fantastic book.

Catherine: Right. It's better than a mystery novel. The other guy who nailed this was of course a more particular story was Edwin Black's *IBM and The Holocaust* because IBM made the software and databases and all the technology to do the Holocaust. Without IBM it really couldn't have happened on the scale that it did because it organizes around database technology. I have an article

called *The Data Beast* in which I talk a lot about that and what's going on today. I think it was in that book or this one you have Dulles sitting in Switzerland laundering money back and forth between...

Jon: Right.

Catherine: ... the Americans and Germans so that they could all keep the war going.

Jon: And I have to mention two other books that are like fallouts from *Trading With The Enemy* about IG Farben, the infamous octopus Nazi chemical pharmaceutical cartel that put Hitler over the top in Germany. *The Crime and Punishment of IG Farben* by Joseph Borkin, which is a tremendous well documented book, and another one, which is less well known but equally important by Josiah Dubois called *The Devil's Chemists*, and Dubois was sent down during the war, I'm gonna peg this somewhere around 1942, to Guatemala to do research on the influence of Farben in Guatemala of all places, and came back.

I mean this guy was a meticulous researcher as you'll see if you read the book, and in the book he says, "My conclusion was that Guatemala was a wholly owned subsidiary of IG Farben." That's just to give you an inkling of the power, international corporate political power of this cartel that existed during the war. Borkin goes into what happened to Farben at the end of the war, the Nuremberg trials, and my girlfriend in the late 1950's, her father was Telford Taylor, who was the chief prosecutor of Farben at Nuremberg.

Little did I realize the implications of this at the time when I met him. He was a colonel and he was tasked with bringing Farben executives to trial at Nuremberg at the end of the war. He eventually wrote about this in a couple books, and his conclusion, I mean he was pushing for much stiffer penalties for the Farben executives. Basically the word came down with an iron fist that this was not going to be so because these were the guys that were necessary to rebuild Europe, and they were gonna be put back in place, and so it was business as usual. I mean there's a lot around this whole idea that starts with trading with the enemy, and those are a couple of other books.

Catherine: Those sound great. I first got on to it because I grew up in a university setting. My parents were very involved in a university, and you started bumping into Nazis, 'cause they were all brought in. the agencies brought them in and tucked them away in the foundations and universities, and so suddenly at a very young age they were pretty scary and it got me very interested in what in the world this was all about. Again many people saying the Nazis won the war.

Jon: Which brings up -

Catherine: You're next up.

Jon: - my next title here, *Operation Paperclip*, which was a book, and I can't remember, I don't see the author here, but it is a very good account of bringing Nazi scientists of all kinds into America after the end of WWII and the connection with the CIA and the OSS. This is a thread that just never quits. You can take it down to the present. Okay, to shift gears completely, one of the most hated and reviled American authors in American history, Henry Miller, wrote a two-volume work called *The Air Conditioned Nightmare*, which was his name in the early 1940's for consumerist America or America, however you wanna look at it. The first volume was called *The Air Conditioned Nightmare* and the second one was called *Remember to Remember*.

These are not being – *Cancer* and *Capricorn* and other books by Miller were called pornographic. They were banned for a while. These books in no way resemble subject matter-wise those books. This is a recounting of Miller who comes back from Greece where he's been staying with his friend Lawrence Durrell, author, at the outbreak of WWII after Miller vowed he would never come back to America and he does, and he immediately sets out from New York, which is his hometown, to drive across the country. He has no money. He has nothing as usual, and he begins a journey with his friend in an old car driving across America, and he describes the people that he meets.

There's a chapter on each person, each encounter in these two gigantically entertaining and riveting volumes, and the reason I bring this up is because Miller was always drawn to individuals, individuals who were so far off the mainstream that there was no mainstream, people who were doing completely individual things, who were surviving and living and thriving off the map of everybody else. And at this point in his life he changes his perspective entirely because he's really almost finished the books that he set out to write and now he becomes intensely more interested in other people.

Catherine: Wow.

Jon: And he writes about a doctor in the Midwest who becomes a painter when he's 80 years old. He writes about a guy who built a pyramid in the middle of nowhere. He writes about an art dealer in Los Angeles who allows Miller to survive by buying his watercolors. It goes on and on and on. In other words, unique individuals who live all over America that nobody has ever heard of, some of them are writers, but some of them are not, that no one will ever know or no one would have ever known if it weren't for Miller describing them and meeting them and staying with them and imbibing their lives, and these books are so alive that I just had to put my life on hold for a couple of weeks when I got a hold of them 20 years ago and read them all the way through.

What it shows you is that everything that we've learned from major media and official sources of information about what America is and so forth is completely, completely upside-down, because

all around this country, which is as Miller describes it gigantic, I mean he's impressed greatly by how huge the country is as he's driving across it and how much empty space there is everywhere. He says, "Even if it's owned by some giant corporation or the government or whoever and there's fences there, it's still all empty." There are in places that we've never heard of, people that we've never heard of, who are so far off the map living their lives in individual ways and have concocted and invented solutions for their lives in ways that don't line up in any possible way with received wisdom whatsoever, absolutely not, and this is one of the beauties of these two volumes and I highly recommend them.

Catherine: Well it's interesting 'cause the quote I put on the blog for this week's discussion is from your book, which I adore, *The Secret Behind Secret Societies.* You say "In the 21st century the challenge will be to decentralize reality. If every human could rise to the level of harnessing his/ her imagination at 10 percent of peak power, at 5 percent of peak power, the lives of all of us would change radically. We would begin to truly live. A spontaneity of time would occur." And I think that's what you're describing, a distinct world of decentralized realities, much richer.

Jon: That's exactly right, much richer. Nobody's diagnosed with anything. "Oh, this guy is mentally ill because of this and that." No. What you have are people who -

Catherine: The grief counselors haven't started "cuisine-arting" their minds yet.

Jon: Yeah right. They haven't come over the hill yet in their invading army, and this to me is what it's all about. People who decide as individuals, well this is what I'm going to do. if you were to take Spielberg's movie *Close Encounters of The Third Kind*, remember in the early part you've got Richard Dreyfuss and there's one or two other artists that are obsessively building these hills in his living room and out in the yard and all of this because it's a precognition of the arrival at that spot of the mother ship. If you just remove the mother ship, all the extra terrestrials, all of that, and you just look at these people you see as being people that have a desire to live their lives completely different and looking at it you have no idea why they're doing it, but they make it work somehow.

Now you have a picture of the way reality could be for millions of individuals were they to take that on, and that to me, that's when you really begin to live, when you find yourself doing that, when you see another person doing that and you learn about what they're doing and you say oh my god, and this is also reflected in Haley's book *Politics and Healing*. When you look at these different researchers, all of these researchers are independent loan researchers coming up with cancer cures. They're not involved in any government labs, university labs, anything.

They just figure things out in some way on their own. Royal Rife with his machines destroying microorganisms and with vibrations and electromagnetics and so on. I mean this just comes out of the individual and this is just absolutely intolerable as far as the state is concerned because were

they to allow this power to be unleashed on all fronts the whole bureaucratic structure, the whole game, the whole life is war concept would dissolve like sugar and water. It would be all over. So I guess there's a couple of running themes here tonight.

Catherine: Have you ever seen the animated movie Monsters?

Jon: No.

Catherine: There are two parallel universes and the monsters get the electricity for their utility from the fear of humans, so the monsters are always running over scaring children and that gives them more power to run the utilities, so they'd have trouble harvesting us if they couldn't keep us organized. I was gonna mention it's very much the theme of a novel I really enjoyed reading, won't be on my list of top ten list, *Even Cowgirls Get The Blues* by Tom Robbins.

Jon: Oh yeah.

Catherine: And that was basically the them of that, sort of unplugging and letting your true nature come forth. Okay, let me give you my next one and it very much picks up on the Nazi line, and that is Richard Dolan's second volume of *UFO's And The National Security State*. If you link to the *Solari Report* we did with Dolan, he has written a series of books on the whole UFO phenomena, which is in my opinion sort of the definitive history of the whole thing and the interesting thing about volume two is he really follows the money. He really clarifies the notion of a breakaway civilization of a group of people who have amassed enough money and enough resources and enough advanced black technology that they literally have become a separate civilization with separate laws and a separate world. It's quite extraordinary, and one of the things I always tell people 'cause it's a rather lengthy book, he does a great summary of sort of the money and the very end of the book.

So if you just read the first and last chapter 20 times and completely digest them you can almost skip the whole rest of the book because it's one of the best summaries of this phenomena of the breakaway civilization and how extraordinary it is, and it gives you a framework. The official story is so frustrating because if you have to talk to people and they're in the official story and you're trying to deal with reality, reality is so different than the official story that it's very time consuming, and the great thing about Dolan's book is it just smacks you right upside the head and puts you into a very different framework, which is in fact the framework we're operating under. For me it's very energizing to have that framework laid out in such a well written and dispassionate way.

Jon: Wow, and he connects this to Nazis somehow?

Catherine: Oh sure because you have the Nazi technology and money sort of synthesizing with the military industrial complex at the end of WWII and they had the flying saucer technology. That's one of the things that Farrell writes about. Then that integrates in with the creation of the national security state in 1947 and the passage of the National Security Act and the CIA Act, which in combination with the executive orders allowed the government to issue debt and give the money on a completely non-accountable basis to private corporations at which they could use to build and control black technology including alleged the technology that came out of Roswell. So you have a group of corporations able to finance a near infinite amount of highly sophisticated invisible and other weaponry and technology that nobody knows exists.

So you've literally created a non-transparent financial mechanism using the U.S. government and taxpayers' money, and it's literally been able to build an extraordinary infrastructure including my guess is space suits and UFOs. I'll never forget when I first saw the documentary *Phoenix Lights* and saw that enormous spaceship floating down the side of Arizona, and I looked at it and I said, you know, I bet that's where the \$4 trillion went. I bet you Lockheed Martin would charge \$4 trillion to build that, but when you add up the money what you realize is we've literally financed a breakaway civilization. One of the enforcement problems in the United States is that sort of infrastructure of private corporations, defense companies, basically got control of the technology. So the taxpayer is financing them, but the government doesn't control the most advanced technology.

Jon: Fantastic. You know again here's one of these themes. When I read *The Crime and Punishment of IG Farben* it suddenly occurred to me here was Hitler involved in this crazy scheme, which was we're gonna send researchers all over the world to prove that somehow there were these Aryans at one time superior and we are the descendants of these Aryans and that was the master race, and we are going to now use genetic technology and breeding technology to come back to being again the master race and so forth. This is all operating. I mean he even sent people to Tibet to do research, and alongside this is operating IG Farben, and their conclusion that's coming out of their corporate headquarters in this tremendous manic burst of enthusiasm around 1940 is we will be able to synthesize anything from anything.

We will be able to do what the alchemists were trying to do. We will be able to take molecules, atoms. We will be able to produce not just synthetic rubber or synthetic oil for a war effort, but we'll literally be able to transform matter and energy into anything we want to. This is where we're heading and of course we'll control it. So this all ties in together because as you say it's completely black budget. It's completely we have it, we own it, we get the population to pay for it, and we will use it against the population.

Catherine: Right. When you read the history, I chose *Trading With The Enemy*, but when you read all the pieces on the Nazi what they've learned, you'll see a lot of the technology of control is a much more subtle version. They've learned how to reinvent it on a much more subtle and profit making basis and you see it evolve out of that and you see all of these mechanisms evolve out and then through the black budget into all of this stuff. That's why I think these books are great background to understand sort of what we're dealing with here, 'cause we literally are dealing with a separate civilization. It has become – I said to somebody, if aliens don't exist, we have become as aliens to each other.

Jon: Yeah. That's a great point.

Catherine: Ready with your next one?

Jon: My last one here is, and I'll just cover this briefly, Philip K. Dick who authored, I don't know, I think it's 44 novels and hundreds of short stories during his lifetime, science fiction writer. A number of them have been made into movies, *Blade Runner, Minority Report, Total Recall*, etc. Wrote a novel called "*Flow My Tears*" *The Policeman Said*, and I just list that as an introduction to his work. Dick was intensely aware that the creative artist was inventing worlds and universes and so were the people running things, only the people running things were doing it to impose it on everybody else to invent a reality that they would now say is reality with a capital "R" and everybody would buy into it, and he was saying basically I should understand how that works because I'm doing the same thing, only I'm writing novels. I'm not the head of the CIA.

This novel, *Flow My Tears* is a nice introduction to his work. Parallel worlds, parallel universes. He frequently does this in his novels, and the premise here is simply that a celebrity, a world famous celebrity that everyone would recognize immediately, wakes up in another world, a parallel world or a different time in the same world, it's hard to say, where nobody knows him, absolutely nobody knows him, nobody recognizes him, and that's the beginning of this multidimensional adventure, which many of his novels are.

His writing at first can be a little bit off putting. You're not thinking that you're in the hands of a great writer, but as you turn the pages and as you read the story you become involved deeper and deeper and deeper and deeper into his invention of these multifaceted, multidimensional worlds, and you begin to loosen up your own notion that we're living in the only reality we are that exists or that could be. He's not only entertaining but will drive home many points that will give you pause for thought. So I just use this as an intro to the work of Philip K. Dick.

Catherine: Okay. My book number five is *Family Wealth* by James. E. Hughes, Jr. We did a wonderful *Solari Report* in November 2009 with Jay talking about the book and I have a review of it as well up on the blog. The full title is *Family Wealth: Keeping It In The Family. How Family*

Members and Their Advisors Preserve Human, Intellectual, and Financial Assets. One of the reasons I wanted to use this book, Jon, was I grew up in a world where everything was conspiracies. I mean conspiracies were the organizing principle of operationalizing anything. So a group of people would get together and it could be quiet or it could be loud or it could be legal or it could be illegal, but to me you got together and you made a plan and then you did it, and you were quiet about it. But there was this intention, this belief that you could create things or make things go your way and all you had to do was make a plan and get people together and get on board and off you would go, and then you'd invent your world.

It wasn't until many years later that I sort of came into this world where people laughed at conspiracies, thought it was a stupid thing to do and felt that we couldn't invent our world, that other people had to invent it for us. So I end the *Solari Report* every week with, "If you're not in a conspiracy then you need to start one." The beauty of this book if you look at the core of how wealth works, a lot of people tell me, "Well I want my community to be wealthy." Well then you need the families in your community to be wealthy. We need to build wealth one person and one family at a time. Jay wrote this book for families that have money and want to preserve it, 'cause it's often the pattern you create wealth and then it dissipates.

So he built his practice to help families preserve their wealth, but it's interesting. Basically he's teaching families how to get together and conspire to help each other succeed, and not just financially, succeed as human beings. It's about building a family conspiracy to make each other more powerful. It's about gathering energy and power, and the interesting thing is you can take that technology and say I don't get along with my family. Well create one. Create an economic family and start conspiring because it really works. You start getting together and you start saying, okay, what do we do and how do we do it and how can we help each other?

It's amazing. Groups of people who conspire together really do gather power and get things accomplished. I think it's absolutely imperative in this environment with the world changing as much as it is and the economy going through the changes it is. I really think if we're not in a conspiracy then we need to start one. If it's not your family, start a Solari Circle or whatever you want. We all need to be conspiring if we're gonna build the economic muscle we need to make it through.

So those are ten great, great books. You guys have a lot of fabulous reading ahead of you.

Jon: Boy, I'll say.

Catherine: I promise after Part II I'm gonna post my runners up, and Jon, if you feel inclined I'll even take a list of 4 million if you're inclined to post your runners up we'll be delighted to do that as well, but I'd like to do Part II first.

Jon: Okay.

Catherine: Yeah. If those of you listening have suggestions please, as some of the questions that came in suggested books, feel free to just suggest and I'll share them with Jon and post. Now before we close I just wanted to briefly review our movie tonight, *The Name of The Rose*, based on the first novel of Italian author Umberto Eco. It's a historical murder mystery set in an Italian monastery in I guess it's 1327.

It's a remarkable book and then the film made in 1986 starting Sean Connery as William of Baskerville, the monk who solves the mystery. To me it's a story of many things. There are many different themes and many different ways you can interpret it, but you see the story of a monastery that has an extraordinary library, which is hidden in secret. Literally the knowledge and the technology is kept from the local population who lives in abject poverty. You almost wonder if this is not a metaphor for the Vatican library.

Jon: Wow.

Catherine: Of course the more this wonderful knowledge and valuable knowledge stays secret and hidden, the more politics there are around it and the more things come to naught. Ultimately the library is devastated by a fire. To me the moral of the story is knowledge that is hoarded and kept back in a way that does great harm ultimately can lead to very ugly situations. You see a real society out of balance and not having a healthy relationship with its knowledge and not sharing that knowledge for the betterment of all. Any thoughts, Jon?

Jon: Well just that it's a tremendous theme and I think it runs through what we've been talking about tonight here. I would just say that I didn't need rejuvenating as far as books were concerned tonight, but I got rejuvenated anyway. We do so much of our reading online now. The idea of just sitting down with a book is not something that as many people think about doing as they used to, but obviously a book gives you something that nothing else can give you. You sit and you read it from beginning to end.

It's a world, it's a presentation of ideas, it's thought through, it's gone through, it's an amazing object, and the idea of course of having many such books in a library, which are then hidden and closed off, I mean imagine if you walked by the 42nd Street library in New York, which is one of the larger libraries in the world, and all the doors were locked and you had SWAT teams standing outside around the clock. "No, you can't get in here. This is now allowed. This is not permitted because this is secret knowledge."

I mean that's the kind of thing that we're talking about here. I was looking before we went on the air and you can go to Wikipedia and see this, a list of books that have been banned by

governments, some fairly astounding examples like *Animal Farm* was banned for a while, *1984* was banned for a while in certain places, because the powers that be understand this. You read a book and it can literally change your life like nothing else can. So quite appropriate to end with *The Name of The Rose*.

Catherine: Right, and I know I certainly do, I know you do, we have ten more life changing books coming up. Okay, well Jon, thank you so much.

	Title	Author
1	Politics in Healing	Daniel Haley
2	Deep Survival	Lawrence Gonzales
3	Utopia or Oblivion	Buckminster Fuller
4	The Art of War	Sun Tzu
5	Republic	Plato
6	Trading With the Enemy	Charles Higham
7	The Air-conditioned Nightmare/Remember to Remember	Henry Miller
8	UFOs & the National Security State	Richard Dolan
9	Flow My Tears the Policeman Said	Phillip K. Dick
10	Family Wealth	James E. Hughes Jr.