



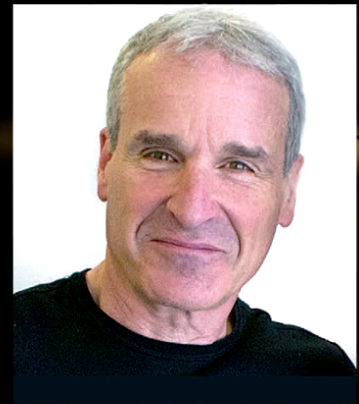
The Solari Report

June 2, 2016

Introducing the Solari Food Series



Catherine Austin Fitts



Harry Blazer



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(Note: Transcript has been edited for clarity and will differ slightly from actual recording)

C. Austin Fitts: Ladies and gentlemen, it's my privilege and pleasure to welcome to The Solari Report Harry Blazer. Harry is very important to me and to the Solari team, and I asked him to record a more detailed bio introduction that is going to be at your Subscriber link.

Harry is my go-to person for food. He has an extraordinary background. He built a chain of the largest fresh food markets in the country, "Harry's Farmers Market", in Atlanta. Then he sold the company to Whole Foods.

He was living at his ranch in Montana, and in 2005 he asked me to come to Montana and work with him to develop a financing structure for a regional food system. What began as a project where I taught Harry about the real deal and Harry taught me about food; proved very interesting and tumultuous and was one of the most intellectually demanding and interesting periods of my life.

Harry has been gallivanting around the globe doing very fascinating consulting to top grocers. I've tried for many years to get him on The Solari Report, and he's finally said 'yes'. Not only did he say yes, but also he's going to be leading us in a series on food.

Food is at the heart of the global economy, and I think it's only going to get more and more significant for reasons that Harry and I will talk to. It is with great pleasure that I both introduce the Solari Series on Food and introduce you to someone who knows more about food than anyone you will ever find on the whole planet, Harry Blazer. Welcome to The Solari Report, Harry.

Harry Blazer: I don't know if that's exactly true, but I have a large network of people who probably combined have a tremendous amount of insight and understanding about food. I know a fair amount about retailing and merchandising and supply chain and topics like that.



Thank you very, very much for that compliment. By the same token, there is nobody I know of who is better at teaching the world about the real deal than you. And Solari.com is an amazing resource. It is my go-to resource for insights into just about everything relating to life on this planet.

C. Austin Fitts: You and I are known – either by phone or by email – to be calling each other from all corners of the planet saying, “What do you think that is?”

Harry Blazer: As a matter of fact, the whole Montana thing started out once we got together as kind of an extension of the whole Solari Circle idea. We wanted to create a Solari Circle for people who had an interest in creating a sustainable food system within northwest Montana.

Your guiding principles about coming clean, – shutting off your TV, banking locally, and eating fresh – have proven themselves over time. You’ve done a great job of elaborating on that and going into detail over the years. Now we have the opportunity to do the same with food a little bit.

C. Austin Fitts: The reason I say that you understand food better than anybody on the planet is because I think to understand food, you have to understand the governance and management systems planet-wide and how they relate to control and how food relates to that. If you’re going to understand food on planet Earth, you’re going to need to understand the big picture and the models by which the economies are managed.

It’s rare that you find somebody who is an expert at food who has taken the time to learn that, and you have.

Why don’t we just dive in and start with planetary models? I think food is going to become more and more important. It’s wonderful in the ‘Just a Taste’ that we put up, you describe that there are two models of governance on planet Earth; one of them is pro-centralization, and one is pro-decentralization.

Maybe you could describe the picture of food in the two models and why I say there are two approaches at the macro level involving food on planet Earth.



Harry Blazer: Catherine, when you talk about the seminal events or legislation or regulation that have changed the 20th century – for example, corporations being given human rights – one of the keys is being able to patent life. That is quite recent, within the last 25 years, between the patent office and the Supreme Court providing that right. (time flies. It's been about 35 years – see footnote)

That right opened up the opportunity for the biotech industry to go after synthesizing life now that they could own it. But that mentality actually started with the green revolution because that was hybrid seed-based, which became intellectual property as well.

There are basically three kinds of seeds in the world today. One is open pollination. You can think of that as free sex. The other is hybrid, which you can think of as an arranged marriage. It's getting species together and carefully controlling the environment so that you get them to fertilize each other. Out of that comes for example a nectarine or a pluot – a combination of a plumb and an apricot. It's stone fruit; it's the same species, but it's something that you would need to have just the right circumstances for it to happen. (The third is genetically engineered – which could be thought of as the marriage of Frankenstein).

Nevertheless, with hybrid seeds you have seeds that can't be saved. When you have open pollination seeds – the way that nature has been doing it for many, many millennium – you end up with seeds, if you are somewhat careful, that are able to bring the same plant back season after season. You don't have to rely on anyone else. You can just save them and plant them yourself and you're going to get pretty much the same thing that you had the season before.

With hybrid seeds, which are also known as F1 or first generation seeds, following Mendel's and Darwin's discoveries about interbreeding and how genetics work, you end up with a result that will be very different if you try to save the seed and plant it the second generation. So a whole industry has built up around keeping hybrid seeds 'fresh', you might say. And Holland, of course, is recognized in the world as one of the best and most sophisticated at this.

So now, in the hybrid seed, you've got something that is owned and controlled by a corporation. You can't save those seeds using traditional methods anymore.



You can't save those seeds using traditional methods anymore. And when a lot of these hybrid seed companies are also involved in chemical production and the sale of chemicals and oftentimes get a lot of their profits from that, they develop hybrid seeds that require more fertilization and more chemical inputs to make them work properly. These hybrid seeds can work pretty well to begin with. But then you get hooked, and then the seed companies can charge you what they want.

Genetically modified organisms including GM seeds are basically an extension of that same mentality, and it's a mentality of control. The agricultural industry is not doing things for the benefit of the world, regardless of what their PR tells you. They are looking at extending their control. Everything almost automatically moves towards a monopoly if you let it. They want a monopoly of control of the food supply in the world. That is why, for me, this whole issue about food is ultimately an issue about human freedom. Food sovereignty is the last major lever we have to basically exert control over our lives.

C. Austin Fitts: When you talk with people in the food industry, and if you talk with members of the pro-centralization team, what you will hear is concern that they need to feed 11 billion people on the planet, they need to double the food production, and whether it's hybrid or GMO seed and chemicals, that's the way to do it. They absolutely believe that is the way to get the production they need.

Harry Blazer: For the corporate universe (the corporatocracy), they view the following as their major challenge – It's one of PR and marketing. It's not about a search for truth; it's about managing expectations and perceptions. Ever since Bernays let people understand how important perception is in shaping thought and behavior, a huge effort has been put towards managing perceptions. Same for governments.

C. Austin Fitts: Right.

Harry Blazer: If you spent any time at all looking at the world and ecology, probably one of the key indicators – and actually an incredible microcosm of life overall – is **the soil**. Well, the soil hasn't been doing real well under the tutelage of these large agro-chemical corporations, because, under the guise of the green revolution, the major substrate that is supporting life on earth (soil) is being compromised. And of course agriculture, is a pretty modern experiment - within the last 10,000 years or so - and the outcome is still unknown.



In one sense you have corporations all around the world doing the Hegelian dialectic dance, which of course is: *problem, reaction, solution*. By continuing to create these problems through the methods that they're using, they're creating many additional problems that they then say they are needed to solve.

But fundamentally, I don't agree that the green revolution and GMOs are the answer to solving hunger. And there is lots of evidence that indicates that it's exactly the opposite. The way to do agriculture properly is to have a decentralized model with local farmers that have a tremendous understanding of their soil, a commitment to protecting that soil, seeds that are open pollinators and which are oftentimes heirloom seeds, i.e. a very specific variety of open pollinators that are saved and passed down from generation to generation. And a key word here to any living vital system, is 'diversity'.

C. Austin Fitts: Right.

Harry Blazer: Basically you've got one primary chicken variety that the chicken industry uses in the United States. You have a handful of corn, soy, canola, cotton varieties and so on that are controlled by the genetically modified guys, and that's basically what is grown in the United States outside of some pockets.

One figure I saw showed that 75% of the diversity that we used to eat has been destroyed in the last 50 years.

C. Austin Fitts: Right.

Harry Blazer: So I don't know of anything that's more frightening than that. On top of this, the GM technology companies have created a situation where genetically modified pollen from these plants infects the world – the non-GMO crops. The documentary, *Scientists Under Attack*, was really the first to bring to the public's attention the scientific basis for concern about these technologies.

All the protagonists in that documentary met with tremendous headwinds when they discovered the dangers. This one scientist (*Ignacio Chapela*) who went to Mexico to study pollen drift – the birthplace of corn, which had some 25,000 different varieties of corn - is measuring contamination of corn crops 1,000 miles away from where there was any known source of the genetically modified pollen. (The industry claimed this would never happen).



C. Austin Fitts: Right.

Harry Blazer: Then on top of it, the GM technology companies will come back and sue you for intellectual property infringement because they've contaminated your field with their stuff. And the courts back them up!

C. Austin Fitts: The US courts have backed them up. Have international courts backed them up?

Harry Blazer: Certainly the courts in the United States have, and we know how much of that is effected by international treaties. And these new treaties, TPP and so on, that the administration is trying to get through, have within them a lot more provisions dealing with the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights so that eventually there will be, not only an international legal system, but also an international police system that would enforce these "rights".

C. Austin Fitts: Let me step back and just bring up a couple of points that you've touched on. One is a matter of disclosure. I wish to remind everyone that my grandfather was a Dean of Social Sciences at the Rockefeller Foundation, and I was brought up being told that he helped finance the green revolution and that this was a wonderful thing – which he really believed. He really believed he had helped to dramatically increase food production around the world and thought it was a wonderful thing.

I see it very differently now, but I look back and the only thing I can say, in justification of our family tree, was the Dulles brothers did get him fired because he was too supportive of decentralization, believe it or not. It's a long family tradition.

The second thing you talk about is open pollination, and we keep being reminded that the bee population is declining. What's the connection between that and what we're talking about? What I keep seeing is the justification that we need to do things like GMO because we can't depend on the bees.

Hold that thought for a second. The other thing I wanted to bring up was one of the videos that I encourage The Solari Report subscribers to watch – and I want to make sure they all watch – is the interview with Sir James Goldsmith with Charlie Rose in 1994. It makes it clear that what is happening with the creation of the WTO is a plan under way to basically put two to three million small farmers out of business globally and industrialize the entire agricultural and food system....



I think it's fair to say that when Uruguay Round got passed and the WTO went into effect, a process began where we were trying to basically centralize control of the global food system top-down, and it was very clear and understood at the time that that was so. In other words, this is not market forces at work; this is a real governance plan.

Harry Blazer: I remember being on the phone with a major agricultural commodity producer trying to get some wheat flour at a very good price for an African company. I called the company and said, "Gee, that's a pretty high price. Can't you guys do better? I know that you're selling it to other countries for less."
"Yes, but we just haven't decided to subsidize the price of wheat flour for that country at this time."

So I think everybody between the agro-chemical/GM corporations, the CIA, the NSA, the Department of Agriculture, and the FDA, all have each other's cell phone numbers. They're talking to each other.

You've shown and, we've known for years, how basically the *Deep State* and intelligence networks are in cahoots with corporate America). They're out there gathering intelligence on the competition, who they're up against, and feeding that information back into the networks so their corporate friends can go to the business meetings with better intelligence than the guys across the table.

This desire for control among a small group of people who are 'in the club' and are like-minded, has been going on for way before even the American Republic came into existence. And now that desire is enabled by a whole other dimension of technological capability and a whole other level of 'emboldening' by the past success that they've had. So you have an imbedded intelligence and control mechanism that can be pointed in lots of different directions. When you point it, it can be very effective – especially since the Deep State guys are often working totally undercover and often have their own independent sources of financing – often times illegal – and by their actions they often end up destroying the very wealth that governments are supposed to be protecting. You end up with a world that is shaped according to somebody's vision, and rarely has anything to do, despite the marketing, with what's good for most of the people and most of the planet.

C. Austin Fitts: But literally what we're watching is an intentional effort to assert control of the global seed and food supply.



Harry Blazer: Yes, but it's control of everything.

C. Austin Fitts: Of everything, right.

Harry Blazer: So if you were into control and wanted to make a list of the things to control, what would they be? You want to control money; you want to control water; you want to control food; you want to control perception (and information). You want to control geography in a way like you have talked about with control of the seas. You want to control space, which is basically a large sea that is outside of the planet. It's a relatively short list.

That's where all the money is going – to try to control these domains. If you can control food and water, you basically have total control of people. Total control - because within three days, if you're not eating you're not really in very good condition to resist. If you're not drinking water, within 24 hours you're in trouble as a biological system. So you start out with something that looks remarkable – the green revolution – and there are people who think that this is the answer.

But to understand the real deal, you have to come to grips with three facts. If you don't buy into them, the conversation needs to end and we need to go our separate ways: 1) Evil does exist. 2) There are people interested in controlling you. 3) And they have a plan. And you don't have to look very far to get validation and verification that these three things are happening.

Now the planning mechanisms, the modeling mechanisms, and the computer-supported and big data supported abilities, which allow you to look at the world, and know more about what is going on with thought, perceptions and behaviors, are beyond what anybody could imagine. Then these guys can operate in the dark on top of having this intelligence. If you get in the way, they don't mind eliminating you in all the different ways that they have – which is ruining your reputation or suddenly you're coming down with a weird strain of cancer or you get your head blown off in Dealey Plaza. Sorry, guys. This is the way that the world works. Anybody who is running a large corporation understands that.

C. Austin Fitts: One thing I will say is when you and I first started to be in cahoots, I really believed that the effort to adopt GMO seed and food supply globally was an effort to replace oil as the asset standard behind a global reserve currency, and yet during the time that you and I have been in cahoots, we have seen the consumer globally, absolutely reject and resist GMOs, and it's getting stronger and stronger. We'll talk a little bit more about that.



But it seems that, despite all the advantages and the force behind it, the model is getting rejected pretty resoundingly. We're right in the middle of a real war, and it's really trench warfare globally. I would not say that the GMO forces are winning. So we'll get into that more.

Let's just turn a little bit to health, because you and I are talking now about the macro and the geopolitics of food, but at the micro-level, the beauty of taking revolutionary access food is you get a lot healthier. So I would say that one of the advantages of the decentralized model is there is the opportunity for the people on the team to be much, much healthier.

Maybe you could talk a little bit more about the attractiveness of our vision to personal health.

Harry Blazer: This is a key point here. The centralization team is fueled by a concept of scarcity. It depends on scarcity for its success. Whether it's human potential through the imagination that we have, by being connected in special ways with the earth that the native folks and indigenous people educate us about, to the incredible amount of energy that is out there if you didn't have to be dependent on just oil and so on - the universe is abundant beyond anything we can imagine. Part of the control mechanism is to keep us separated from the sources (and knowledge) of that abundance.

You can't synthesize a world that could potentially be more productive from an agro-ecological systems perspective in terms of supporting life, than this planet (as manifested by nature). I can't think of it.

So any place you look, you see that the synthetic and industrial agricultural processes have reduced the wealth and reduced the potential for wealth in some fundamental way. All you need to do is take a look at the soil.

Regarding the movement towards organic - everything was organic 100 years ago. Then the FDA and the USDA came in and allowed things to become adulterated. Then there was this grassroots movement to see if we could get good food again. Then organic standards came in so the food is less adulterated. You have a lot of the large food corporations getting involved in controlling most of that organic output now. Now you have a bastardization of those organic standards again. One of the major ethics behind organic was taking care of the soil, and now you have large organic farms that often times are using a lot of the same practices that end up debilitating soil.



So if you think that you can rely on the USDA, the FDA, the EPA, the NSA, CIA - all these guys - to be looking out for your benefit, you're wrong. You had better figure what is best for you yourself.

What I found in the supermarket industry is if any one of the major players could sincerely, with the right intention and authentically, partner with their customers in terms of their welfare, and bring that intentionality all the way back to the supply chain, they would have a differentiated competitive advantage that would be absolutely unmatched. Anybody who is doing a half-assed job of it – whether it's Whole Foods or Chipotle and so on, who in reality are half-pregnant in a lot of ways and sometimes part of the problem – are extremely successful.

When I go to the supermarket industry and tell them, “You can't be on the side of GMOs; you're backing the wrong team, guys,”; and when I tell the organizations that are supporting the supermarket industry like the Grocery Manufacturers Association and who are supporting no labeling, “You're on the wrong side of this thing, guys. It's going to backfire in your face.” - they say, “Yes, but we do our surveys and GMOs are really not that big of a deal for people.”

I say, “Wait a minute, guys. You're not asking the right questions. If you ask somebody, ‘would you like your food to be contaminated and would you like to be used as a Guinea pig?’ Do you think they would be okay with that?”

C. Austin Fitts: Let me explain the war. I know you certainly know it, but let me explain for the listeners what the war is.

I was out in California shopping at a Whole Foods in Palo Alto. When I'm staying in Palo Alto I sometimes shop. Whole Foods just made an announcement vis-à-vis GMOs that was supportive of the customer in recognizing they didn't want GMOs. I think it was about labeling. The big labeling referendum was on in California.

Whole Foods had come out and said something anti-GMO. The next day I'm in Whole Foods shopping, and I tried to check out and my credit card is rejected. I get on the phone and spend 45 minutes running down why it's rejected. It takes me 45 minutes to get through to my credit card company. I'm standing there in Whole Foods with all my groceries, and they're getting warm.

They explained to me that it's not me; it's the retailer who is under Fraud Alert. I finally get my groceries, at which point the cashier admits to me that I'm the third person this has happened to in the last hour just on her lane.



Harry Blazer: Well, the control mechanism has ways of notifying you that you're out of line. That's how you and I would look at it. You know as an insider that they have that capability, and you've been the victim of it and have had to fight it for ten years.

What I would say is that you end up with Whole Foods ultimately adopting a position that says, "Yes, we will deal with labeling and we will deal with converting four or five years down the line." So they've pushed that away. They could get it done in six months if they really wanted to.

The second thing is they say, "You know, we really need to have a collaborative attitude with the GMO guys because they have things to offer."

Then you start hearing the industry shills say, "We should really be looking at genetically modified technologies as part of an organic portfolio."

C. Austin Fitts: Right.

Harry Blazer: You just have to look at it - and if you have any understanding of how the real deal works and the mechanisms involved - you have to laugh.

C. Austin Fitts: There is a war going on.

Harry Blazer: So don't be seduced by any of that. Nature wouldn't have a salmon reproducing with a tomato, but that's what they do. They take a salmon gene in stick it in a tomato to make it redder, or they take a gene out of a caterpillar to make something have better shelf life.

The possibilities are endless for creating astonishing amounts of chaos in life as we know it and actually fundamentally changing life on earth.

Take a look at glyphosate, which is Roundup, and is the most used agricultural chemical in the world. It is primarily a herbicide (weed killer) but does so much damage that it's effectively every 'cide' that you can think of. This stuff was patented originally as an antibiotic and a mineral chelator. It "absorbs" the minerals - it takes them out of the system.

So now you put it in the soil, and you put it on in amounts beyond anything imaginable, and, they tell you it doesn't hurt, and it's okay, and it won't show up in your water, and it has no residual effects and all this.



That's the PR. It does show up in your water. Researchers are finding out that it's destroying your gut bacteria and changing your biology from the inside out. It has totally changed the biology of soils, and we're ending up with new kinds of super-weeds - which is wonderful in one sense for the agro-chemical industry, because they've created another problem that they now get paid to solve. Also, it is reducing yields so now we finally have the evidence that over the longer term, those agro-ecological, organic, decentralized methods of farming are actually what are producing more food.

So the whole vision of, "We can produce more by taking this synthetic input approach to agriculture," is actually backfiring. Everything is breaking down because the soil is breaking down. The methods we've been using to farm have been destroying the substrate of life.

You have got to find out who is respecting the soil so that they can produce food that has the nutrition you need so you can thrive. By 'you' I mean you, your associates, your family, and your community. There are very few studies done on the ill effects of these "synthetic" practices because they don't want the answers. And I know from the inside, from people who have been doing studies, if you get another type of an answer, as you can see from *Scientists Under Attack* and many, many other documentaries, you don't get too much of a runway.

C. Austin Fitts: Right.

Harry Blazer: I talked with people 20 years ago who said, "We were doing studies since the green revolution on the nutritional content of food. It's down 40%." Then you say, "Well, wait a minute. We have an obesity problem."

Yes. How can you not have an obesity problem? There are lots of other reasons, but you have to eat 40% more food to get the same nutrition; never mind all the crap that they put in a lot of processed foods - like substituting real healthy saturated fats with synthetic fats.

As much as anything, what these two schools represent is the idea that we know better about how to do things than Mother Nature, and the ultimate solution is synthetic. The answer is synthetic life. Versus saying, "You know, we probably can't do as good a job as nature does. So why don't we figure out a way to support it and live with it and coexist and collaborate?"



Those are the collaborative relationships that you need to have — not with people who are trying to change life on Earth in ways that nature would never attempt.

C. Austin Fitts: Right. So let's go back to soil. Soil is really the source of nutrition. Good soil and good seeds.

Harry Blazer: With a little help from sun and water.

C. Austin Fitts: Right. So it's soil, sun and water. So can the soil on planet Earth be restored?

Harry Blazer: The concept of, "We're going to be smart ecologically and restore ecological systems," is a bit flawed because whenever you do something, you never do one thing to an ecological system. To a large extent, Western science is based on reductionism and isolating independent causative factors that can be identified and then manipulates. That is not how life systems work. They are incredibly interdependent; doing one thing here affects something over there. It's the butterfly effect but in spades. Unless you have a systems approach and a systems understanding, you will have unintended consequences that will not be favorable to life. That's it.

C. Austin Fitts: Right.

Harry Blazer: I don't need to know a lot about science to know that the whole synthetic approach is going to end up causing trouble. If you have a basic sense about how life works on the planet, you know that it is a complex, multi-dimensional, interrelated system.

Our understanding of the system of life on this earth is so immature, it's embarrassing. If you were an alien looking at this thing, you would be saying, "Look at these scientists in the white coats. They think that they actually know how things work."

We're going to come up with a scheme that puts iron ore filings in the ocean so that it will absorb more CO₂, and nobody goes, "Are you guys insane?"

"But we have the computer models." Sure you do. Right. We're going to let you guys be in charge of the world.

So the most you can do is be in charge of your little microcosm.



I'm up in Montana. I gave a very, very talented ecologist/forester an assignment for two or three years. We have pretty crappy soil where I live. The glaciers came through, and the gigantic floods came through (Missoula Floods) and wiped out a huge amount of the topsoil. So we have a lot of gravel and rocks. How can we make the soil vital in one of the most challenging places for agriculture in the United States besides the desert? That's about as challenging a project as you can find, and we were able to do it. We were able to do it with a minimal amount of external input using agro-ecological methodologies, which involves "listening" to the land and having an appreciation for what this land in this place is capable of.

It's about understanding the natural types of inputs that you can put in place that become self-sustaining.

I said, "Out of this project I want a definition of soil that makes sense because right now I can't find one."

What is a good definition of 'healthy soil'?

We came up with this: "Soil is a system of functional dependencies that continue to metabolize through time with minimal amounts of input". That's a great definition of sustainability, too.

You have all of these interrelated and interdependent systems – fungus, bacterial, etc. that, in just a handful of soil, comprise one of the most complex things you can imagine in the universe. Then you just have to figure out what can we do? - and as importantly as anything, what do we not do? - to make sure that this amazing functionally interdependent system with all these different things metabolizing the various products that some other thing is giving off has the ability to thrive and support life? That is the approach that you need in agriculture.

There is no one in the full-blown organic high-yield industry with that type of mentality, let alone the regular agro-industrial industry. That's not their orientation at all. But that needs to be your orientation.

The biodynamic guys and the true small-scale organic guys and the true artisan farmers who understand what is vital soil; these are the people who are committed to that life-giving intentionality. They are the guys who you need to support.



C. Austin Fitts: Right. The biodynamic people are fascinating, and their focus is soil, soil, soil.

Harry Blazer: Right. And you can say, “Well, they have a lot of hocus-pocus involved,” and all this, but the intentionality is there. Not only that, every time inquisitive folks start doing some studies on this stuff, they find out, “Jeepers! There really is something to the moon phases in agriculture.” You find out that there is this interdependency not only on this planet, but also on lots of stuff that is outside of this planet that affects us and that affects things in a positive way. So I have a lot of respect for these guys – the Rudolf Steiner’s of the world and lots of other guys – because they did some stuff that is absolutely amazing.

And let me just say one other thing, too, about science. Science is in the business of creating refutable claims. That’s what science is about. There isn’t a way in hell that you can say that the biotech industry is interested in creating refutable claims. They are interested in using political and economic means of force to repress the search for truth. Because otherwise they would be giving their seeds to everybody to do studies. And when somebody came up and said, “We think there could be a problem,” like the FDA and USDA scientists said when this whole issue of biotechnology was being introduced – they would be genuinely concerned.

The concerned USDA/FDA scientists said, “Let us tell you the 27,000 ways that this could be bad.”

Nobody did the studies to refute these guys. All they did was the studies to make acceptable the very narrow interpretation of how the new GM technologies could be good. Not only that, but they made sure that they did the studies over such a short term that there was no way that the bad effects could manifest. So as soon as somebody like the hero of that documentary *Scientists Under Attack* (Árpád Pusztai) decided to do some long-term studies, he started to see some long-term very bad effects.

C. Austin Fitts: Right.

Harry Blazer: I think there are 1,500 or maybe even 2,000 studies like that, that have been done, mostly against headwinds. They’ve had to find their own money. They’ve been under attack from the universities and the system when they try to do it. These guys are incredibly courageous – like you and like many other people who are really interested in truth winning.



C. Austin Fitts: Right, and I would say life winning. It's a rejection of a synthetic model, not just because the model doesn't work, but also because it's anti-life.

Harry Blazer: It's anti-life, and we know it with our heart, our soul, our gut, and everything else. You're an incredible realist with an incredible model that informs beyond any other model that I know of, about why things are happening and what is likely to happen, because it also predicts very well. Yet you have a very big respect for the spiritual. Your perspective is that the spiritual is actually what is the strongest force in life, in the universe.

The Natives did astonishing things, the indigenous peoples. They did astonishing things that large corporations have suppressed and often times destroyed because they want control over it; they don't want something competing.

The Indigenous people knew stuff that their spiritual orientation provided. That perspective gave them real knowledge to do stuff in our real world that was amazing. I'll give you another example while we're talking about health. Mr. Rife (Royal Rife), who we've talked about in the past, came up with this crazy idea about frequencies being associated with health and that you could use certain frequencies of sound, in particular, to destroy pathogens. He was destroyed, criminalized, and maybe even put in an insane asylum. That's another technique that they love to use.

C. Austin Fitts: Right, that was also Wilhelm Reich.

Harry Blazer: They do it to all these guys who create a problem for the establishment.

So now I'm involved with a project. I can't go into too many details, but they're using frequencies to destroy pathogens. No this and no that. All these chemicals that they were using that created as many problems as they solved, like resistant bacteria – nothing! But what you find is that if you want to look for the truth, if you go in with a paradigm of, "Let us try to refute this" as opposed to trying to support an agenda through force," you will find out that a lot of the practices of indigenous, natural people, including some of the weird biodynamic people, work.

C. Austin Fitts: They work, right. There's a spiritual or electromagnetic reality to the land and to life and to the creation of life and the life-giving process that cannot be captured in an industrial process.



Harry Blazer: There is the metaphor of soil as the microcosm of “all things life” that I mentioned. So you’ve got an incredible electrodynamic system. I’m talking about the ability to communicate information where mycelium and other organisms create these astonishing networks. So you’re destroying that electrical network or field that is intimately attached to all other fields associated with life in the universe. That’s what you’re doing. You’re disrupting those connections.

It’s incredibly profound, and you end up with big, profound problems. It’s not surprising.

C. Austin Fitts: It’s funny. When I was down in Australia I was talking with someone who has responsibilities for doing joint ventures on the indigenous land. I was describing how you create a governance structure that can respect both the visible and the invisible and get them to work well together.

Harry Blazer: Agro-ecology is not only about agriculture; it’s also about ecological systems that include human systems and social systems. It is important to look at the entire rubric of stuff – people, animals, soil - the whole deal, and come from a place of, “I want to do what is best for all the constituents”. It’s like part of your model. You’re giving back to the system.

C. Austin Fitts: I’ve found myself telling everybody they had to get a copy of Lynne McTaggart’s book, *The Field* and read it. It’s what I found when I was prototyping place-based equity models in the 1990’s. The local economies optimize around knowledge and what I call morphogenic fields. They don’t optimize around return on investment to equity; they optimize around human, living systems.

So if you don’t understand the science of fields and you’re not looking at a place as a field and a dynamic field – and that’s why I love equity models for places – you have to respect and nurture those fields. Part of it, somehow, is nurturing the soil and the water first and foremost.

Harry Blazer: I would go a step further in saying that soil is one of the foremost examples of an equity system.

C. Austin Fitts: Yes. It’s a little bit like oxygen: No soil, no life.



Harry Blazer: That's right – no life as we know it. The synthesizers and transhumanists want to create life, as we don't know it because they think they know better. They think they have a better vision, and they use the appeal of 'improving' life and 'improving' the individual and 'improving' your ability to learn and 'improving' your ability to high jump and dunk basketballs. But who's in control of that technology, who gets to use it, and what is the effect on life, as we know it?

We have this concept that, "If we can do it, we should do it." That's one of the major drivers of technology. And we've got a smile on our face while we're doing it.

Here we are bombarding the world with EMF; bombarding the world with 100,000 chemicals that didn't even exist 100 years ago; bombarding the world with technologies that change life at its basis; and nanotechnologies that change chemistry at its basis - and then we wonder why the bees are dying.

C. Austin Fitts: One of my favorite moments of The Solari Report was with Dr. Gwen Scott, and when I called her up to describe how we were going to organize our conversation about the physical impact of chemtrails. I described to her the ten steps you can take to protect yourself from chemtrails. She said, "Oh, well, dear that's wonderful, but you forgot the most important one."

I said, "What's that?"

She said, "Grace. If you look at what's been going on, we should all be dead, but we're not. So something else is happening."

The field is working overtime to protect us.

Harry Blazer: There's a lot to learn. We've been given the opportunity. What are the choices we're going to make?

C. Austin Fitts: Before we leave the food ecosystem, I just want to mention that while you're sitting there in Montana working to figure out how to rebuild the soil and how that relates to water, etc., you're also grappling with the regulatory system in Agenda 21, which is doing a huge amount to make sure that you can't.

Maybe you could just touch a little bit on what's happening in terms of Agenda 21 and the regulatory system. We just did a Solari Report on Agenda 21, so we don't need to go into it in depth, but it does figure in.



Harry Blazer: Yes. If you talk to the regulatory people here, it doesn't exist. They're not influenced by it. Then all you need to do is just look under the covers a little bit and see how all the techniques they're using and the documentation they're using and planning devices are coming through that channel.

Whether it's a water treaty that was just signed with the Salish and Kootenai Indian Tribes that gives them first priority over all of the waters in the basin that I live in, but also, other basins. Regulations from the EPA on your generator and wood stove so if you're off the grid, now suddenly you have other problems. There are FEMA mechanisms that allow the Federal government to take control over all resources, including food, in a national emergency that's not voted on; just declared. There are the new county permitting processes that are required that we didn't have here previously. The NGOs and different organizations that are involved with trying to shape the future of this valley as part of the network of the Rocky Mountains and the Northwest (Crown of the Continent). At any time using the Endangered Species Act as a hammer to come down on you and say, "You can't have agriculture here because it's going to attract this animal that's endangered. Therefore, you could have conflict, etc."

So Agenda 21 is about defining certain areas in the world that they want to make reserves out of – ostensibly for the benefit of the world and for animals – but which means getting rid of people. Well, I happen to be in one of those areas. So I see it in all of its manifestation and different manifestations, and very few people actually understand that evil exists; they are interested in control; and they have a plan.

C. Austin Fitts: Right, and they know what they're doing. They've very good at it.

Harry Blazer: They are astonishingly good. They are very good at marketing.

C. Austin Fitts: Right.

Harry Blazer: So that's what I can say in general. That gives you a little bit of a flavor.

C. Austin Fitts: If anyone is curious, listen to the Agenda 21 Solari Report. So let's talk about accessing fresh and nutritious food. There is no doubt that once you start figuring out how you can get really fresh, nutritious food, and you completely convert your life to that, it can make an enormous difference. So let's start talking about what that means – the different component parts.



Harry Blazer: Okay. One of my heroes is a guy named Will Allen up in Milwaukee (growingpower.org). Here is a guy who basically developed an incredible closed-loop food system in an urban environment with the idea of making fresh food, affordable, accessible and available.

C. Austin Fitts: Right.

Harry Blazer: He has created a system based on vital soils – not hydroponics and so on, which I think can't replace real soils in terms of nutrition. You have to find people like that whom you can support, or you've got to create opportunities for people like that to win.

It's about gardening in ways that are agro-ecologically-based – and there are gigantic amounts of information available on that; you just have to go seek it out. There are plenty of examples to learn from. Permaculture and agro-ecology, are the major movements that have provided tremendous amounts of guidance on how to do things right.

So do it yourself, do it in combination with members in your community, or if you're too busy, get together with somebody and pay them to do it for you. In the end, you end up with a quality of food which is unsurpassed and which the supermarket industry to a large extent cannot supply you except randomly because they haven't made the commitment to do it yet. They haven't made the commitment to support the supply chain in the way that they need in order to do it. I keep arguing that with them, and hopefully they'll see the light of day here soon. And finally, the cost will surprise you because right now to eat right is expensive. Most people can't afford to do it.

You have to be clever, you have to be more imaginative, and cheap food isn't cheap if you measure it in any way that makes sense economically, just like you can't continue to use yield as an indicator of ecological health - just like you can't continue to use GDP as an indicator of financial health.

C. Austin Fitts: Right.

Harry Blazer: You can destroy the world and have higher GDP. You can do the same thing with soil. You can be destroying your soil and getting better yields for a while, but for the long term it just doesn't work. So get somebody who understands and has intentionality about maintaining vital soil; use your heirloom and open-pollinator seeds; grow this stuff in your community and grow the stuff that makes sense; use water and inputs in a way that make sense and actually helps to promote that life that is in the soil, and that's it. Now you've got vital food.



Support other people who are doing it in a regional area. You can find out who these folks are. And learn enough so that you can ask the right kind of questions. Hopefully we'll be able to provide some guidance, not only in this introduction, but also in much more detail in the series coming up.

C. Austin Fitts: Let me bring up CSAs. I'm always amazed at how many of our subscribers don't know what a CSA is (Consumer Supported Agriculture).

Harry Blazer: Right. You have a farmer who hopefully is doing the right thing and who has decided to grow certain things. You buy shares in that output. You usually pay in advance, and then you get a portion of that output in a weekly allocation that you can either pick up or that gets delivered to a central location, sometimes even to your house.

So you have a share in the output of whatever is being produced. It's kind of like going to a restaurant where they have the meal of the day (fixed menu). So you don't get to choose whatever you want (it is chosen for you), but you have a guy who is right there in your neighborhood or region who is producing healthy stuff for you in season.

C. Austin Fitts: The people I know who have picked up and done CSA, I've had incredible feedback from as to what it's done for their health to find something like that and switch over.

Harry Blazer: There are a lot of doctors, Catherine, who are taking people off of GMOs and are seeing huge health improvements in their patients over a wide range of disorders by getting them on real good food and, in particular by eliminating GMOs.

C. Austin Fitts: We did two Solari Reports with Jeffrey Smith, who I know you're a big supporter of. We go through that in detail.

I want to drill down into this issue because this is where I've had the most baffling experiences over the last 15 years. When I started doing investment advisory work, Harry, what I would get is a client who had several million dollars at least in brokerage systems who would tell me that they couldn't afford organic food.

I would say to them, "Are you crazy? If you look at your number one financial risk, it's health. If you're not healthy, then you're not going to be alive. You're going to spend a fortune on doctors and you're going to spend a fortune on health care insurance."



They're spending \$1,000 a month on healthcare insurance, and they're trying crazily to generate yield from all sorts of financial risks that they're taking, and in the meantime they're eating crappy food, which means they are absolutely going to get sick, and it's going to cost them a fortune.

Harry Blazer: The way that I would summarize it is like this: We may not know enough to make a claim that a specific way of eating will guarantee health, but one thing that we know for sure is that a specific way of eating will absolutely guarantee a lack of health. There are people who disagree as to what the optimal diet should be. The Department of Agriculture has a food pyramid, which, to me, is not optimal for health. Look at trans fats for example. – which never should have happened in the first place. They are essentially a result of the AMA telling you, based on stupid interpretations of very limited studies, that saturated fats like butter are bad for you. So let's invent a whole industry of trans fats and oils that are healthier for you, but then 30 years later they finally admit, yes, that is what is killing you.

For me, the Weston Price Foundation and their approach towards food and the way that they validated it, is one of the best models for how you should eat (westonaprice.org). But in the end, no one should tell you how to eat; you should tell yourself how to eat. One of the most important things to do first is to get yourself clean, just like you've advised in terms of getting yourself clean as you approach your finances and other aspects of life.

Get yourself on the purest food you can so you can think properly and your body can now give you proper feedback because that is what life is about – these interrelated feedback mechanisms that you need to listen to - which is also what agro-ecology is all about – listening - to the land. So get yourself to a place where you can communicate in a way that provides coherence and clarity about what you need, and then listen. Then when you go into the supermarket or you go into your refrigerator or anywhere, you're going to have this built-in mechanism and this field right at your disposal that is going to be able to tell you, “I need this, I need that, as a *hunter/gatherer* to maximize my health.”

To begin with, if the ingredients themselves are compromised, you can never win. You just need to understand that 95% or so of the products sold in a typical supermarket are compromised.

C. Austin Fitts: I want to dive into a couple of stories here because I believe that the consumer, both as consumer and investor, can absolutely transform the planet just by insisting on what they need to be healthy, but it's not happening.



I've spent a lot of time trying to get it to happen. So I want to talk about one of the obstacles and start with two stories.

As you know, the only thing I ever do in junk food restaurants is go to the bathroom and occasionally buy coffee. I had a little house next to me that I owned and that I was renting. The tenants had a birthday party for one of the kids, and they had a ton of fast food restaurant food sitting on the kitchen table.

The grandmother was sitting at the kitchen table not eating the food from the fast food restaurant. This is, probably arguably, the number one fast food restaurant in the country. I wasn't eating it either. I said to her, "How come you aren't eating the fast food?"

She said, "I used to work at an auction house." I said, "Really?"

She said, "Yes. We used to separate out the cancerous and diseased animals so that the fast food restaurant could get them cheap."

Harry Blazer: Pepsi bragged about the fact – and this was years ago when they owned Taco Bell – that their food costs were only 12% or 13% of sales. In other words, they go to investors and they get applauded. "Yeah!"

For a real good restaurant that cares about food and preparation and is trying to do the right job, food costs are 30-35% of sales. In a supermarket, they are on average about 75%.

C. Austin Fitts: Right. Here's the thing. The grandmother was sitting there while her grandkids were eating it.

Harry Blazer: I know, but what is she going to tell them? And what are they going to believe?

C. Austin Fitts: Right. So let me go to the next story. I finally got one of my neighbors to watch the documentary *Supersize Me*. I should mention that we have several lists of documentaries in the Subscriber link to The Solari Report, and they are great documentaries.

Supersize Me is about the documentary maker who decided he would only eat at McDonald's for 30 days. It took me years to get her to watch it; it was a real war, but she finally watched it.



She came over and she said, “Oh my God! I’ve got to stop feeding my grandkids at McDonalds.”

I said, “Exactly right. It’s very, very important.”

This is somebody who really cares about taking care of her kids and grandkids. A couple of weeks later, I was driving the grandkids. We were going to see the museum in Memphis. She came over and said, “They’re really hungry. Why don’t you stop at McDonald’s and get something on the way.”

She had literally forgotten. She had forgotten in a matter of several weeks. I later challenged her on it, and she – and these are my words, not hers – said, “Look, you’re capable of holding a framework outside of popular opinion, but I can’t.”

In other words, “I am intellectually incapable of maintaining a separate field from the popular field.”

Harry Blazer: So this is the reality as far as I understand it, and I think you can find verification of it everywhere. You have to come to grips with this fact: **We’re not going to succeed as humans on this planet unless we get rid of our victim mentality and we take responsibility for our behavior.**

The second thing is: The system has failed you. But the system is working for the guys who are benefitting from it. It works for them. This is one of the major things you’ve taught me. It’s working – for the insiders.

C. Austin Fitts: Right. The system is successful. **Harry Blazer:** The central banking/warfare model works for those guys. It’s not working for the world, but it works for them.

C. Austin Fitts: Here’s the thing: You’re much easier to harvest if you’re weak and addicted.

Harry Blazer: Right, but you need to realize that the system has failed you. If you’re going to rely on the FDA and the USDA and the agricultural system and your local supermarket; sorry, guys – that can’t work for you. I keep trying to educate the industry about what they can do to create truly differentiated competitive advantage. Sometimes I get a few people who listen and, occasionally we make some good progress, but I’m not giving up.

Bottom line - you can’t be a victim anymore; you’ve got to be responsible if you want to be healthy. Otherwise, other people have other plans for you.



C. Austin Fitts: Right. I want to tell another story and then bring it back to the point I'm trying to make here.

During the same period, I got a knock on the door. It was a neighbor who I'd never met. I'd heard about him for years, but I'd never met him.

He said, "I hear you have a second freezer that might be available for sale. My kids are now growing our food for the family, and we need an extra freezer."

My freezer wasn't for sale, but I was glad to meet him. We started to talk. He looked at me and he said, "You know, it's not safe to buy the food you get in the grocery store. You know, they're killing us."

I said, "Yes, I know."

Here's the reality. For whatever reason, he could maintain knowledge outside the popular opinion field, and the other neighbor couldn't. But the reality is that right now, if you want to take responsibility and you want to do something about your food, then you're going to have to find the people who are willing to leave the popular opinion field and not worry about the rest.

That sounds like a cruel and ruthless thing to say, but what I've found is you can spend a lifetime trying to persuade the folks eating at McDonald's that they need to do this, and you're not going to get anywhere. Where you are going to get someplace is when you team up with or support a guy like Will Allen and you simply do the best you can with the people who are ready to go. Does that make sense?

Harry Blazer: Absolutely. Then the individual has to make the decision: Am I going to prioritize what is going into my body three, four, or ten times a day as more important than some other activity? That's it. They've got to make a choice. Then they have to figure out what that means in terms of behavior.

Ultimately I think that more people will need to be spending time doing agriculture than less in the near future – if folks want access to food with integrity.

C. Austin Fitts: Right.



Harry Blazer: If you don't want to do it, you've got to find people who will do it, and you have to support them. You have to say, "This may be more expensive and this may be a little bit more inconvenient for a while, but the consequences of not doing it are really more expensive and really more inconvenient. Never even mind about the ecology – just about me, for me and my family and what I want to do". That's it.

It's a question of prioritizing resources, and one of the most important resources is your time and intentionality. You have to put it towards this.

What I would say is that I don't agree that you're going against the popular opinion because everybody wants food they can trust, that is wholesome, nutritious and that tastes good. Everybody wants that. That is the popular opinion. The problem is the noise and convincing you that this is actually something wholesome and nutritious, when it's not.

I keep telling supermarkets that the biggest thing that you sell is trust. They've broken that trust.

C. Austin Fitts: Right.

Harry Blazer: You have to be associated with people you can trust who produce food that you can trust and that actually gives you what you need to get through this very, very challenging life with all its headwinds. Part of the headwinds is that noise that is trying to convince you that something is good for you when it's not. It is not good for you as an individual.

C. Austin Fitts: The pro-centralization team has amazing propaganda on what is good for you.

Let me bring this down to one of the most interesting conversations I've had in 2016 so far, and that is when you sit with people looking at the future. What you realize is there is tremendous fear in the leadership about what is going to happen as robotics and new technology devastate further global incomes and employment.

If suddenly corporations can do everything with robots and people aren't needed to do things other than the small business that hasn't been wiped out yet, what exactly is it that people are going to do? There is lots of conversation about guaranteed income. Canada is considering a guaranteed income. I forget which country in Scandinavia has now legislated a guaranteed income. The theory is that people aren't needed to do work.



On one hand we have leadership saying, “We’ve got to double the food production, so we need more industrial agriculture because we need to be more productive,” but in the meantime, “Oh my God! There is nothing for all these people to do.”

This tells me that we have a multiple personality disorder when it comes to what is productive about using labor in agriculture.

Let me say it another way. I live next to what used to be a dairy farm, which was put out of business, not by the market, but by food safety rules. If you look at how much we’re paying people not to work and to be on food stamps or welfare or unemployment compensation, there is no doubt in my mind that allowing small dairy farms to market directly to their neighbors is a lot more economic for the US economy than these food safety rules and highly centralized dairies, etc.

This idea that you can’t take all this labor – which is freed up – and make it feasible for them to do small-scale farming, which would be unbelievably economic when you look at the full system ecosystem and the extent to which government debt is financing all of these externalities created by industrialized agriculture.

Maybe you could talk a little bit about real efficiencies.

Harry Blazer: This is what I would say because you and I go back and forth on this. What you’re saying is, “Jeepers! Just think if government was run right and the right policy decisions were in place, how much of a thriving world we could have”.

I’ve given up on all that. In other words, you can’t rely on policy because all that policy has done is create problems – like the agricultural business. And soil gives you the answer. If for example you put an input in the soil that is going to make the bacteria win over the fungus or destroy this bacterium versus something else, you’re going to create chaos. You’re going to create a system that is not sustainable. That is what policy does too (create unsustainability) because money, interest, and control files and all these other things that you have tried to educate us about, drive it.

So you’ve got to come up with a solution that is locally based - that involves you, your family, people you can trust in the community - which is the foundation of your whole Solari Circle concept. I’m sorry, but you’re going to have to create a conspiracy among like-minded people in a Solari Circle type of framework locally.



Then you need to protect yourself and come up with a fund to cushion yourself against the headwinds you are going to go up against, - like the regulators who are going to come in and try to mess with you if you create enough of a problem, or just because that's what they have to do to justify their existence, or there is actually a mandate from up high that says, "This guy who came out with a study we don't like, you need to fire him." A call from the United States President to the Prime Minister of England to fire the scientist in the *Scientists Under Attack* (Árpád Pusztai) because he started to show some scientific evidence that GMOs could kill your ass. So you just have to be prepared for that.

Get together and make the decision to begin with that you're going to make food a priority. Have the right idea of what food is. In another session I'll talk about what the definition of food is so it makes sense. Get with people who have the same type of intentionality and the same type of like-mindedness. Find a way for you guys to do it yourself or hire somebody to create those local solutions. When it comes to government policy, those inputs from the government are as poisonous to your community as the inputs are from the agro-industry to the soil of life, which is equivalent to your community of life. That's the way that I can answer it.

C. Austin Fitts: If you look at all the different steps you can take to start to educate yourself or establish a really non-synthetic, fresh food supply for yourself; doing that is arguably one of the most important things you can do to transform what is happening politically and economically here on planet Earth.

Harry Blazer: It's one of the major levers for human freedom.

C. Austin Fitts: Right. So if we each just do what we need to do to have a fresh food supply that ensures or supports our good health and we organize to help others interested in doing the same in our local area, it changes everything. In fact, I would like to point out that Monsanto just got a takeover proposal because they're in deep trouble. We have a whole series of American corporations coming out and saying that they're walking away from GMO or labeling.

If you look at what they've been trying to do, it's astonishing. It's the consumer just refusing to play.

Harry Blazer: Jeffrey Smith (responsibletechnology.org) feels like the tipping point has been accomplished. I would also say, cynically, that GMO technologies are going back to its source, the Third Reich, with a German company (Bayer) making a bid to purchase Monsanto.



I'm sorry, guys. I once believed in a world where those in charge really cared about the individuals whom they are supposed to be serving and are accountable to. That world doesn't exist. Sorry.

So you had better take responsibility for yourself and your own welfare. You had better do it with like-minded people who can turbo-charge that effort and give you protection. Spend time with people like Catherine Austin-Fitts who gives you incredible insights into the real deal and ways to navigate the headwinds that are produced by folks who have a different plan and who are into control and who are into centralization.

C. Austin Fitts: Before we close, I just want to walk through a list of some of the things that people can do between now and the next Solari Food Series. First of all, you have provided a list of documentaries and we have several lists of documentaries. I put them in the Subscriber List.

One way to start the conversation locally is to get people together and start watching some of these documentaries, or just get your family to start watching them and understand how important it is. That's number one.

Number two; find the information sources on the local farmers and food. Ideally you can find a really good CSA in your area. You mentioned Weston Price, and Weston Price has local chapters all over the country, and they're also a great way of finding information. I think they've gone beyond North America in fact.

Find the sources of good organic food. There are grocers who do good organic food, and if you're lucky enough to be where there are farmer's markets, just familiarize yourself with the farmers markets and get down on them.

The other thing is gardening. See if you can't find other people who are interested in gardening, or start gardening yourself. If you look at how much money you spend on landscaping, Harry, I always despair. If we try to make our landscapes edible, it's amazing how much food we could produce.

There is always a quote that you hear: During World War II when the liberty gardens started, within two years they were producing 42% of the fruits and vegetables. Is that true?



Harry Blazer: Yes. In some cases I think it was even more than that.

C. Austin Fitts: Wow!

Harry Blazer: Look at Cuba. When they got cut off from the world, they had to invent from scratch - often times using these professors and white collar guys who had no farming experience but ended up having to figure things out really fast – an agro-ecological system for the entire country. They couldn't get the chemicals or the seeds or subsidies or any of this other stuff. So there was an example of a whole country that did it, and they did it almost overnight.

They went through some pretty rough times, but they ended up with a food supply that, compared to most others, was much more vital than most of the countries on Earth.

C. Austin Fitts: Right, and they ended up with a whole world of organic farmers who had – relative to the population – very high incomes.

Harry Blazer: That's right. They became some of the most important people in society.

C. Austin Fitts: Right.

Harry Blazer: So there's a way. Like anything else, you have to have a commitment. You have to set priorities. You have to make intelligent choices because choices are being made for us that are not pro-life in, my opinion. There's another plan. Take a look at the transhumanists and guys who believe in the synthetic way. They have another plan, and it's unraveling very, very quickly the web of life that exists, as we have known it for 4 billion years on this planet.

C. Austin Fitts: Right, and it's much more nuts than you think.

What's next on the Solari Foods Series, Harry? What are you going to do first?

Harry Blazer: There are a lot of individuals I know who are some of the foremost experts in their field. Rather than name names – which I don't want to do at this point – I will tell you that we're going to talk about soil in more depth.



We're going to talk about the usage of terms like 'natural' and 'organic' in more depth. We're going to talk about pasture-raised animals and grass-fed animals. One of the best experts in the world is a personal friend of mine. Maybe we can bring in a scientist like Altieri (agroeco.org) who started the whole agro-ecological movement with whom I've had interactions over the years; or Don Huber who knows a huge amount about glyphosate and how it's damaging the eco-system. Then we'll have chefs who are my kind of guys that are doing remarkable things with food and local farmers and so on.

There is a huge, rich network of folks that I can draw on, and, hopefully, people will find what we have to say interesting.

C. Austin Fitts: We will. Harry, I can't thank you enough for joining us on The Solari Report. This has been fascinating. Food is emerging at the very heart of the – I'm trying not to use the word 'war'.

Harry Blazer: It's a struggle.

C. Austin Fitts: It really comes down to life, so food is at the heart of deciding how we celebrate life here on the planet. Nobody inspires me more than you on this topic. So I can't thank you enough for joining us on The Solari Report, and we can't wait for the next one in the Solari Food Series.

You have a great day, Harry.

Footnotes:

1) It wasn't until 1980 that patents for whole-scale living organisms were permitted. In 1980, the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Diamond v. Chakrabarty*, upheld the first patent on a newly created living organism, a bacterium for digesting crude oil in oil spills. The patent examiner for the [United States Patent and Trademark Office](#) had rejected the patent of a living organism, but *Chakrabarty* appealed. As a rule, raw natural material is generally rejected for patent approval by the USPTO. The Court ruled that as long as the organism is truly "man-made," such as through genetic engineering, then it is patentable. Because the DNA of *Chakrabarty's* organism was modified, it was patentable. Since that 1980 court case, there has been much patenting of [genetically modified organisms](#). This includes bacteria (as just mentioned), viruses, seeds, plants, cells, and even non-human animals.



Footnotes:

Isolated and manipulated cells - even human cells - can also be patented. In 1998, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) issued a broad patent claiming primate (including human) embryonic stem cells, entitled "Primate Embryonic Stem Cells" (Patent 5,843,780). On 13 March 2001, a second patent (6,200,806) was issued with the same title but focused on human embryonic stem cells. In another example, a genetically modified mouse, dubbed the [Oncomouse](#), that is useful for studying cancer, was patented by [Harvard University](#) as U.S. Patent 4,736,866. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_patents_in_the_United_States)

2) By "evil" I mean the intention to interfere with the freedoms, rights and the pursuit of happiness of an individual (where there is no intention by that individual to cause harm to or interfere with others)

DISCLAIMER

Nothing on The Solari Report should be taken as individual investment advice. Anyone seeking investment advice for his or her personal financial situation is advised to seek out a qualified advisor or advisors and provide as much information as possible to the advisor in order that such advisor can take into account all relevant circumstances, objectives, and risks before rendering an opinion as to the appropriate investment strategy.