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The Solari Report

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**Special Solari Report:
Weaponizing Blockchain:
Profiting on the Growth of
Inequality
with
Alison McDowell**



Summary: Alison McDowell is a fierce researcher on the issues of transhumanism and technocracy. I've wanted to interview Alison for quite a while. With technologies such as blockchain and digital transaction systems being used to build the 'train tracks' of tyranny with "vaccine passports," it was time to have a conversation and conspire on what we can do.

In this interview, we unpack the risks behind the use of blockchain, which is benefiting from the digitization of everything, including people's minds, emotions, and behaviors. Alison helps us understand that the medical or health passport is a 'Trojan Horse' that traps us into much greater controls. She makes connections between many different things—from the weaponized social safety net, increased automation, the panopticon, and the robotic shift.

Big changes always take many years to engineer. Alison's work is invaluable to understand what is happening: Traditional government functions being run by corporations using technocracy to extract 100% of the economic value with 100% control.

Bio: Alison McDowell is a mother and an independent researcher in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She is an Independent activist, researcher, and blogger who has a laser beam focus on what and who is behind the Fourth Industrial Revolution and Great Reset.

A parent activist who was part of the national 'Opt Out' campaign against standardized testing, Alison was one of the first people to see that the education reform movement is entering a new phase — which she calls 'Ed Reform 2.0'. Her work is as relevant for teachers, parents and campaigners in England as it is for those in the US.

She blogs at the intersection of race, finance, and technology at wrenchinthegears.com (<http://wrenchinthegears.com/>).

Catherine Austin Fitts: Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to *The Solari Report*. It is my absolute pleasure to welcome Alison McDowell who hails from my old hometown of Philly. You don't have that Philly accent, Alison. Did you grow up in Philly?

Alison McDowell: No, I didn't. I've only been here since the early 1990's.

Fitts: Where did you grow up? Ohio?

McDowell: Louisville, Kentucky and Charlotte, North Carolina.

Fitts: But you don't have the 'twang'.

You have been a fearsome researcher on the issues of transhumanism and technocracy. I've wanted to interview you for a long time, but every time I contemplate doing the interview, I think, "I have to be prepared." So, I had to go through all of your information on human impact and sustainable development goals and figure out how it connects to my information. Each time I looked at it I said, "That's a big job!"

McDowell: You know so much already.

Fitts: Yes, but you have taken a major deep dive into plenty of material, which is so gruesome. It takes a great deal of energy to do what you do, and you've done a really good job of deep diving it and pulling it back out and making it much easier for the rest of us.

One of the things I wanted to tell you is that I used to describe the language they would use in Washington as 'pretzel talk'. What you've been able to do is work through all of the pretzel talk, and then pull out the facts. That is very helpful.

Before we start, I want to mention your website, which is <https://wrenchinthegears.com>. I love that name. Then you have a YouTube

channel and a Twitter channel.

McDowell: Yes, I'm Philly852 on Twitter. If you put in my name, 'Alison McDowell', you will find it.

Fitts: You do many accessible interviews. Do you repost them on your YouTube channel, or can we find them with a general search?

McDowell: I had created a playlist of other people's because I don't do a 'ton' of my own interviews. Then they started pulling people's channels down. So then I started thinking, "I probably need my own copy."

Most of the information is now on my own channel.

Fitts: When we publish this later, we will put up a link to your most recent interview, which I just finished watching. It's excellent. They will be able to find a lot at the YouTube channel.

Let me dive in. I wanted to start with my knowledge of poverty programs and human impact programs. They have all these new names for them, but mine is rather old. It started when I was Assistant Secretary of Housing. I wanted to give you a couple of concepts that very much relate to where they are now taking this. We are going from the traditional poverty programs into a full-blown global *Hunger Games* kind of version.

The first thing is that I spent several decades trying to map out how government worked by place because I was trying to understand why we spent more and more money on poverty management yet poverty just kept growing. The question was: What is really causing this, and what could be done about it?

I discovered that the government money had, what I would call, a 'negative return on investment'. So, you were essentially paying people to get stupider and to spend more time doing things that weren't productive, which made it easier to control them and grow that population. It was really a poverty growth and management model.

I'll give you an example: When I first got to HUD and took the housing

programs and the community programs that I was working with, I discovered that when the program had started, \$0.70 on the dollar went into the community. By the time I got there, I estimated that it was \$0.29. If you looked at all that money, it was more and more corporate contractors, more and more not-for-profits, and it was this incredibly expensive, high-cost, very paperful program from the Feds to the state to the local government, but plenty of corporate contractors and numerous not-for-profit contractors. In fact, if you dug in, there was black budget money being siphoned out.

Then you layered on top of it, all of the mortgage fraud, and you discovered that poor neighborhoods were simply just an opportunity to create job programs and steal huge amounts of money.

So you had this negative return on investment machine, and what was amazing was how much of your establishment was financially dependent on keeping it going.

McDowell: That's the private partnership aspect – the meshing of the government with the nonprofit sector and the corporate sector and the academic sector that enabled all of it.

Fitts: One of my favorite stories is that we found all these neighborhoods where HUD was spending \$250,000 per unit to rehab public housing or build new public housing, where we could spend \$50,000 and buy an FHA defaulted or foreclosed property. For \$50,000 to \$100,000, we could turn it into a home. You could get anywhere from three to five as many homes for \$250,000 if you just used the money and moved it from one line item to another line item in the same block.

McDowell: They don't want people to have stable housing.

Fitts: No, they don't.

So, I took the whole presentation to the woman who was the assistant to the person who ran the \$250,000 public housing program. I said, "Here is the map of Chicago, here is the map of New Orleans, here is the map for the other city. We could get a thousand more homes for free out of this if we just reengineer

it.”

She looked me straight in the eye and said, “But how would we generate fees for our friends?”

McDowell: It’s terrible; in Philadelphia, it’s terrible. I have a friend who occupied our housing authority for five months. We have a \$42 million headquarters. Kelvin Jeremiah came down from New York. He was a Bloomberg appointee under Philadelphia Mayor Michael Nutter. She (friend) started looking into things, and her house was fire-bombed. Then they tried to take her children.

If you look closely, it’s a huge amount of money. Also, if you control people’s access to shelter, that and food are the primary means of controlling populations.

Fitts: So, you had an increasingly expensive control model, and there was no effort to end poverty. What was amazing to me was that even the not-for-profit leaders who said that they wanted to end poverty, if you suggested or promoted an idea that would end poverty, they would get very threatened; they literally saw their business as growing poverty. It was extraordinary.

McDowell: The goal is not economic independence for working people or low-income people. I think the framework is the reservation system. If you go way back, it is the way in which we dispossessed indigenous people and put them on state dependence. We made promises that were not kept, but we controlled all those things – shelter and food.

Fitts: Right, but it was a huge job program. If money was no object, and there was no financial performance metric, you could just create more and more jobs of people messing and micromanaging other people.

McDowell: The job creation is at the administrative and bureaucratic level. You’re not talking about the people in Welfare-to-Work.

Fitts: Oh no, we are talking about picking on them and watching them and giving them performance metrics.

I've done plenty of looking at the food stamp program, and one of my favorite stories is about a woman who lost her job during the financial crisis. She couldn't get another job, and ultimately, she was forced to go on food stamps. She had a problem and needed to call customer support. She called customer support and got a woman in India working for JP Morgan Chase.

She said, "Wait a minute. Why are we paying somebody in India to do a job that I could do? If I could do that job, I wouldn't need food stamps. It doesn't pay to pay JP Morgan Chase to do a huge mark-up to do a job that I could do."

McDowell: It's a 'skill market'. That is what they tell their investors.

Fitts: Exactly. The same thing happened. I don't know if you ever looked at the economics of private prison, but basically, I got 'booted out' of the establishment when I started to object to what they were doing – among other things – with private prisons. Essentially, they were paying \$154,000 per year per person to run people through the prison system. Part of it was an entrapment on the drug dealing that they were controlling.

So, you saw one group who was above the law, and another group who not only was not above the law, but was subject to endless entrapment. They were part of an unbelievably expensive system to manage them staying poor.

McDowell: Exactly, and now GEO Group and CoreCivic are both leaning into social work because they have the technology now with the satellites and the geo-location to make the world a prison. They don't need so many prisons; they are going to make all the guards 'social workers'. That is the next business model, but the pathways are the same. Running them through the system is the same. They don't escape; it's 'ecarceration' as opposed to physical confinement in the nature of being in a stand-alone prison facility.

Fitts: In 1994, the Department of Labor and my company did a joint venture where, on behalf of this wonderful group of pension fund leaders, we looked at ESG investing among other things. This was all part of 'digging down' and looking at all the government money and trying to figure out what was going on

in the economy. It all came out that there were two solutions: One was that if you ran the government money according to the law, which involves transparency and moving into a positive return on investment, and you didn't give other people immunity to operate above the law, you could solve all the problems.

I've watched you for the last two years unpacking all these incredible programs and financial schemes. If you look at all of that, it's all a very complex bubble on top of something that is very simple to fix theoretically.

In other words, you don't need to do anything to end poverty; you need to stop creating it; you need to stop doing the things that are creating it.

What we have is this control system that is creating poverty 'hand over fist' and is growing a bubble of people designed to manage and manipulate it. When you look at it that way, it is remarkably simple even though the complexity in the bubble is beyond belief.

McDowell: I have this one post that says, "To serve man is a cookbook." It's the *Twilight Zone* episode with the aliens. I've translated it, and it's actually in the cookbook, "Don't get on the UFO."

I think that the problem right now is that we have such profound wealth concentration.

Those are for holding this enormous amount of wealth – both in pension funds and sovereign wealth funds. They need things to throw their money at. This possessed people so they cannot run it on the consumer model. There are finite aspects of what the planet can hold in terms of throwaway consumption.

So what did they do? They made a game. This game is, "I'm going to put you on a nonprofit pathway and track you with a biosensor. Then we in the back room will bet on how you do on your path."

It's not real; it's a fiction, but they get away with it.

Fitts: Here is a little secret: The way they have built that wealth is by steadily

lowering productivity. You are building that wealth using the fiat currency system and immunity to the law. So, you are doing things that destroy productivity. You are centralizing wealth, but you are controlling it in a way that destroys productivity. That gives you a problem because you want to reinvest your wealth, but there is nothing productive to invest it in.

McDowell: Part of it is productivity; it's like a worldview. The Japanese are imagining this high level of manufacturing automation. "Oh, we've imagined that. Nurses through robots in the Philippines can care for the elderly in Japan. Won't that be super-efficient?"

Who gets to decide what is productive? Some of that is cultural values. Do we actually want to outsource that in a way that on paper might look more productive but is actually compromising the nature of life itself?

There are these bigger existential questions.

Fitts: It comes down to – whether politically or economically – who gets to vote. If you look at what they are engineering, they are trying to take away an individual person's ability or right to vote, whether they are voting in the marketplace or they are voting in an election system.

Let me continue this for one more thing, and then I want to go back and start with what is going on in Africa.

If you look at the way the Western democracies have been run for the last couple of decades or the model, you have the central banks running monetary policy and the Treasury running fiscal policy. In theory, the Treasury reports to the Congress and the electors vote for the Congress. So they have a say about fiscal policy. So, there is this balance of power between the fiscal and the central banks.

What has been happening for the last two decades is what I describe as a 'financial coup'. Now the central banks are moving in to control and operate fiscal policy and integrate it with monetary backing –complete control.

Their political problem is: How do they achieve taxation without

representation? I see your work as being very essential to understanding exactly how they planned to do that. They are looking to move to traditional government functions being run by corporations and using technocracy to be able to extract all the benefits of new technology and all the benefits of any production by the general population.

What they are saying is, “We want 100% of the economic value, and we want 100% control. We are going to use new technology to basically extract that.” This is how bankers can run the ‘whole shebang’ and extract taxation without representation.

That is what they are up to.

McDowell: It’s important for people to understand the shift to electronic government, Estonia (a Baltic country) being the model. Within much of the Nordic structure, there is this social safety net. It feels like people should have access—you’ve been here. Philadelphia has deep, deep poverty. It’s not because people are bad people or making bad choices; it’s structural. It has been for decades. It is run by Democrats, and many politicians are people of color, too. They are the ones who are running it for the poor, and we have huge problems.

We’re not saying that we don’t want people to have access to stable shelter and healthcare that meets their choices and how they want to pursue healthcare and those sorts of things. What they are talking about is putting algorithms from Oracle or Cisco or IBM or some computer system in front of whoever you elect because it will just be a continuum of what the markets want. They don’t want to be interrupted by election cycles; they want to have a seamless mechanism running behind the scenes that you can just pop up whatever candidate in front, and they will seem as though they are someone you are accountable to.

It’s even worse because, at this point, it all becomes automated. Potentially now that we are talking about decentralized, autonomous organizations, it could be automated and then potentially integrated with smart city sensor networks which are embedded within global policing systems and surveillance systems.

Fitts: They are talking about total control. I don’t know if you saw this presentation- I keep describing it. The IMF (International Monetary Fund) had

a panel with Basel Carstens, the General Manager of the BIS (Bank for International Settlements), and Jerome Powell, who is the Chairman of the Federal Reserve. Carstens mentioned that, “The beauty of CBDC (central bank digital currency) is that if you don’t want a foreign citizen transacting in your CBDC, you can just turn them off.”

Of course, what that meant was that you can turn all your citizens off one by one if you want to. So Powell is backing up and saying, “Don’t mention that.”

McDowell: It’s all running on the telecoms. It’s the sim cards in your cell phone. They have sniffer drones. If you’re somewhere you’re not supposed to be – ‘voop!’ – “We’ve got that information, and we will make it impossible.”

What is so challenging is that we are so highly partisan right now, and that is on purpose; that is by design.

When I went into the Dirksen Senate Building and saw them talking about the Social Impact Partnership’s Paid for Results Act, which was the seed money to roll out these human capital bond markets in the Opportunity Zones that you know so much about. The speakers were all elected Republican representatives, but the panelists were all Obama policy makers and Goldman Sachs, and the room of 200 people were all nonprofits.

The person I came with and me were the only people outside of the system. I was looking around, thinking, “This whole structure is fabricated,” and most people are oblivious that it’s even bad.

That is part of the narrative. I am just cautious because there is incredible corruption. I’ve seen it here. But their antidote, because it’s always problem/solution, is, “We will be super-transparent. We will be super-accountable. We will be super hands-off because it’s all automated.” Then that ran into the thing where they will put the government on blockchain (cryptography technology).

How do we navigate those things? It’s hard.

Fitts: It is very hard, but first I think we have to help people. They are trying

to build the different 'train tracks' before they throw the trap.

One of the great things about the interview you did with Zakiya Sankara-Jabar was that she said something about, "We're innovating our own prison."
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=13AthmGfr20>

I'm constantly complaining, "We're building our own prison."

It was beautiful. She said, "We are innovating our own prison."

There was one other thing that I want to consider. I see this as being relatively simple, which is that you have a group of people who control the creation of money and credit, and there is no reason that we need a monopoly on the creation of money and credit centrally. That is what needs to be decentralized.

It's part of what gives them the power to implement massive secrecy. They could just print money. So, to a certain extent, what we have is a debate between the people who can print money and the people who have to earn a living.

McDowell: The thing about credit that is so different with moving into this blockchain world is that I'm politically homeless. I came at things more from the left, and then I ask, "What the hell happened to you all?"

Fitts: Where did the left go?

McDowell: In this framework, at this point, I am sort-of an anarchist or whatever. The Libertarian side has papers out there. There is one in Idaho that is circulating where they are saying, "Get the government off our business. We'll just run it off blockchain. This is our answer."

They are talking about investments of community funds. I know you have talked about that somewhat, but they want churches and everything to invest in blockchain in people.

What I've tried to do in going to Salt Lake City is talk to these faith institutions. They are sects of both nonprofit service delivery, and then they are also very

powerful in their endowments. The Vatican just had their health conference, and they have had impact-investment conferences since 2014.

What does it mean if you somehow reset it so that it's not the central banks? I'm no fan of the central banks, but all of a sudden, it's the Vatican and the Saudi Sovereign Wealth Fund and the Latter-Day Saints church that are doing the blockchain token, investing in humanity.

All of this has been set up through the poor people's campaign and Reverend William Barber II (Professor of Public Theology & Activism), which is coming out of the Caro Center at Union Theological Seminary, and it's funded by the Ford Foundation. We know the Ford Foundation is not funding a revolutionary poor people's movement, but they are market-shaping for impact.

What does it mean to be a person of faith – whatever that faith practice is – or access to your own wealthy individual of making an investment in another human being where the impact metrics are their compliance to be agreed upon contract? This is all running on contract law. They are tied into this panopticon – which has wireless EMF radiation that will kill us all in the long run and turn us into jelly, and then we have to live as cartoon characters in a video game.

There are these things that I'm talking to churches about. I'm saying, "Is this what you really want to do? Because I don't think that you want to put poor kids on a surveillance play table and call it a day and say that you've done your good for humanity. That is also a problem."

Fitts: Blockchain is easily engineered into a slavery system.

McDowell: Yes, it's going to run.

Fitts: It's also a blockchain in a world where there is a one-way mirror. So, one group has no privacy and the other group is invisible.

When it comes to information and intelligence, you have an unbelievable imbalance in the balance of power.

Let me mention one other thing that I want to combine with what you are

saying about the blockchain. We have the old system where an investor buys a Treasury bond, currently earns approximately 1%, and it goes to finance poverty management. In the human impact bond, the investor gets 10%, and it goes to finance poverty management growth.

Why do we need to give the investor 1000% more return to do something funded by the government which the government has been doing? If the government wants to have a performance contract, it can engineer one at 1%; it doesn't have to pay ten times as much.

We have all this complex packaging.

McDowell: It's an empire. I think that's the thing. In the United States, I don't think that we are considering ourselves as being in the 'belly of the beast' of the empire. That is my positioning, and I've spent some time looking into the Papal Bull (issued by Pope Alexander VI) and the Doctrine of Discovery. Ultimately, there is this heritage of those in power wielding this power in legal structures that are never meant to be shared equitably; there's not a culture of reciprocity.

It's a 'bootstrap' country that has a lot of independence. I'm not saying that I want blockchain socialism or anything like that, but there is an imbalance of power so that just continues to magnify up the chain. That is my take.

Fitts: Right, but we are coming into an inflection point where their goal is to reduce hundreds of millions of people to poverty, and they need a way to engineer that, and they need a way to manage it.

McDowell: That is exactly what they are trying to do.

Fitts: They are trying to come up with a model because, remember, they are using our taxes and our retirement savings to engineer it.

McDowell: We are paying to build this prison.

Fitts: We are paying to build it, and we are building it. We go to work and we help them build it. But if you look at the economics of what they are doing,

most of the money that is being spent to build this has been accessed illegally through governments. So, their management of the government resources has been criminal, and there are massive violations of the law.

The model they are using, in terms of where they are going with the existing and the future financial systems, depends on our resources to engineer this. That is one of their weak spots. If you look at the recent discussion by the central bankers, they are very afraid of people figuring out that they are creating inequality, and it's intentional, and we are financing it.

McDowell: I think that up to this point, if we could find an effective way – and it's such a challenge to distill it down for the people who are standing on the side of health freedom, natural rights, people having autonomy over what happens to their bodies and their livelihoods – to understand that what is unfolding is beyond the medical passport system, it is specifically the element of the weaponized social safety net combined with the automation and the panopticon and the robotic shift.

I find that there are not many people out there right now who are making connections between what we were saying before – putting the children in Ethiopia on blockchain for education and Israel's green passport that is tied to medical. Fundamentally, the technology is the same, and their end goal is going to be the same.

Fitts: We are going to figure out how to do that today.

McDowell: Good!

Fitts: I don't know how we are going to do it, but I know that we are going to do it.

McDowell: That would be incredibly powerful. There are many, many motivated people, but they don't know the larger scheme of it.

Fitts: One of the obstacles to getting the larger scheme – and this is one of the reasons I loved your recent interview, and we will put the link up – is when the host said, “You know, this is some ‘sick shit!’” I told you that I thought this was

the best description I've ever heard of the system. I don't like to use four-letter words on *The Solari Report*, but she 'nailed it'. It was so funny I just cracked up.

McDowell: If you are someone who has come out of this legacy of understanding the dispossession, that is the thing. Most of the people running the bureaucracy either are coming from places not necessarily having direct experience or else having lived through it and gotten the 'golden ring' and have been anointed to the managerial class to run it.

All the people running the machine are incredibly disincentivized to actually deal with the cognitive dissonance of the harm that they are doing. They want to really believe that what they are doing is helping, but it isn't. It's increasingly not going to help as we start mixing it up with biosensors and drones.

Fitts: When I used to work with the bureaucracy at HUD, whenever they would 'bump into the wall' where they had to start to face the real goals of the program, they would back off and instead, make it more complicated. The way of avoiding or facing the incoherence was to make things more complicated. I think that one of the reasons it's hard to unpack this is that it's so complicated.

On one side, we have the central bankers, and on the other side, we have individual humans. Call them citizens or taxpayers. They have a completely different vision. One has a vision of a human civilization, and the other has a vision of livestock management or a slavery system. There are different ways of describing it.

I think that step number one is to face the fact that the visions are so completely different. We are sitting here in a very win-lose position.

I will tell you that if you've ever studied the slave trade, I believe that one of the reasons they canceled it was that they couldn't find a way of perfecting collateral. So if you were a bank in London, you financed a group of 100 slaves for a plantation owner at a 50% loan devalue ratio, and the commodities market went down, and the plantation owners sold them out west. You had no way of identifying that 'Harry and Sally' were really your slaves and getting them back.

Now with digital technology, you can. Because you can, I think there is nothing more dangerous than the blockchain.

There are certain things that should not be managed or optimized with price. I believe that to put living things on a blockchain is exceptionally dangerous.

McDowell: The one thing that I want to encourage people to look into about blockchain – because I think that the focus is very much around the currency aspect and the finance – is that it’s ultimately a ledger system that holds currency, but it holds much more. Their idea is an e-government. They want to run your rights and your privileges. It is a token economy that I describe as like living your life in a ‘Mother May I’ game.

“Yes, you may,” means that you have this token. The token is something you’ve ‘earned’ either through some work, which there will be less and less of, or compliance behavior on a pathway or within this larger medical establishment regime that is coming online.

The spatial web, which is coming, will be run on blockchain, and it will be contract law.

Right now, the major players in this place are the accounting firms. It’s KPMG, Deloitte, Accenture; they are the ones setting the terms for this game because they are overlaying micro contracts onto everything with the sensors, and that is something that is not in most people’s realm of experience in that the way in which you engage with the physical world will be mediated by these tokens. Acquisition of the tokens will be determined by performing according to this global law.

Fitts: Right, and where they are free to extract as much as they want in taxes whenever they want.

McDowell: And I think that some of it is going to be piezoelectric energy. I think that some of it is going to be, “Here is your smart mirror. Run,” or, “Here is your smart gym in your house. Power this smart grid.”

Fitts: Right, but I get back to a double standard because you are talking about

one group that is subject to rules and laws, and another group that is free to use that system to extract but is not subject to the same rules and laws.

McDowell: It's very arbitrary. I would say that it's been that way since the beginning. You only get the benefit of the law if you can take it to the Supreme Court and you have those resources. For the average person, the laws have always been somewhat arbitrary.

Fitts: I always thought they were rather arbitrary. I spent 11 years litigating with the Federal government, and you are right; you have to spend a great deal of money and time.

I was surprised at how many people in the system believe in the Constitution and the laws and what a difference that makes. Much of that is cultural, but it's almost a cultural covenant. It protects many people from many things.

I grew up on 48th Street and Larchwood, and I saw plenty of the shenanigans go on, but having traveled a lot in 3rd world countries, the cultural commitment to the law has made a huge difference. As that cultural commitment goes away, things are getting much worse.

McDowell: It's like a balance. I'm not here to say that I would want to throw it all out, but in situating it, my epiphany from the education angle was connected to seeing what happened at Standing Rock and the Sioux Tribe over their land and seeing that disregard, especially with Regina Brave (Oglala Lakota activist), that the structure has always been built on an economic model in which some people were disposable, and some people needed to go away to make the model work.

If we understand that this new economic model is global in nature and that it runs on technology, and that anticipates moving what we call 'natural life' into some cybernetic/synthetic abomination of itself, this settler/colonial mindset for me is where I picture it. Now those laws are going to be set aside. That doesn't mean that we shouldn't uphold them, but we should understand that larger framework.

Fitts: Let's talk a little about what is going on in Africa. You are seeing the

systems that they want to use. They are prototyping these in a variety of different places. One of the reasons we don't connect the dots is that they are prototyping this over there and prototyping this over here.

You did a very good job in your last interview describing how the different pieces are all over the place, so you can't bring them together.

Talk about what is going on in Ethiopia.

McDowell: We are at this point: I will say that I don't necessarily believe that all of the potential terrible things will all manifest. I think there is a fair amount of overreach here, and there are many moving parts. I'm not at all confident – especially when I see some of these – that they can pull it off. So, I am saying this with the understanding that this is how they talk about it, and we should pay attention because these are people who are controlling some of the militaries and monies and other things. It's not worth putting it aside and saying, "It probably won't happen." We need to actually know what they are thinking.

Cardano (blockchain platform) is deploying the largest program of government-backed digital identity in the world right now. Recently they rolled that out. They have an agreement with the Ministry of Education in Ethiopia. Ethiopia has something called the Sheba Valley, which is sort-of the Silicon Valley of the continent of Africa. Much of their high-tech development is happening there.

The Ethiopian Ministry of Education has ties to the British Council. Some of these education programs they are advancing will be technology-based because all the transparency and accountability has to be tracked on blockchain as data. So, there are ties into the Center for Universal Education with the Council on Foreign Relations.

At ASABE (American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers) 2015, Tedros Ghebreyesus hosted the finance committee for the UN Sustainable Development Goals. So they adopted those in 2015, and then they brought the World Bank and the IMF and the World Trade Organization there to figure out how to run the money for these deals, which is essentially the rules of the game this transhumanist hedge fund game that they are calling 'green' to 'solve poverty'. How do we finance it?

Fitts: Forever I'm will think of this: Instead of financing poverty at 1%, how can we finance it at 10% and get the government to pay for it?

McDowell: Exactly! And then you have James Heckman (American economist) saying, "You know how we can do that? We can brainwash toddlers with virtual reality and video games." That is literally how they are setting it up, and everyone is just saying, "We love socio-emotional learning," because nobody has all of the pieces.

So, they plan to put five million students and teachers on blockchain. There is actually a two-minute clip with Charles Hoskinson, who is the head of Cardano, essentially saying that the meta-data of all your digital interactions in the education space accrue over the course of your life in alignment with the government. So, it's public-private partnership aligning with the government and deciding who is a good actor according to government standards, and then to actually decide who should be allowed to have a job.

That was the end of the clip where he said, "This meta-data from your childhood – potentially your pre-K experience – will be tracked with granular-level data, not only of you, but of all of your interactions with your peers and your teachers and these computer programs to decide if you can be trusted to have a job."

Fitts: Is there any discussion of the fact that you cannot be deleted from the blockchain?

McDowell: I have a colleague who is the chair of the education committee of the NAACP in San Jose. She actually presented and was approved at the 2019 meeting in Detroit of the NAACP national meeting to a resolution opposing linking blockchain identity to social benefitted systems. This was two or three years ago when she was in meetings, and part of that was, "We are going to track lettuce on the blockchain so we know if there's an outbreak which field it came from."

She said, "But then the lettuce falls off the truck and gets a little dinged, and then that is tracked."

It's one thing if it's lettuce; it's another thing if it's a child. It's another thing altogether if knowing that these markets and social impact management run on trauma and poverty. So, you are going to manufacture harm so that you can fix it to make the return.

You don't put people on blockchain because it is a permanent record, and some of the data can be bad, wrong, or incorrect.

Nobody is really talking about it; it's all being framed as 'liberation'.

Ever since I saw that there was a video clip of Richard Branson on Necker Island when he brought all of the blockchain people in, and they were going to solve global poverty and boot the global-run banks into digital capitalism. That's what happened in India; that is why they had their currency reset; that's why they have Aadhar (Unique Identification Authority of India); that's why they are being targeted for this takeover.

This is not liberation; this thing that they are building is not liberation.

That's in place, but it's important to know that in Africa, I frame it as a military technology; the cloud is a military technology.

Fitts: The internet is a military technology.

McDowell: Yes, all of the cloud computing is. It runs on minerals and extracted resources that harm the natural environment beyond what happens to human beings. The child labor in Congo and the issues with the cobalt that is mined there – this is not a future.

Creating a digitally-twinning future does not come without profound human costs and environmental costs.

The piece about Cardano – and it's actually being run through something called IOHK (Inputs Outputs Hong Kong) – is total Taylorism. That is Philadelphia with Frederick Taylor. What is our social efficiency? What is our mechanization on the assembly line – except that we are being assembled?

The Inputs Outputs is based in Hong Kong. They set it up with labs in Edinburgh, Scotland, and Wyoming; they have these blockchain labs. They are partnered with Ben Goertzel, who is with Hanson Robotics. Hanson Robotics created Sophia the robot-the humanoid robot that is now a citizen of Saudi Arabia. They have a lab in the Sheba Valley called the iGog Lab. IGog Labs is under something called OpenCog, which is the AI neuroscience software that they are using to try to build these humanoid robot brains, which was originally backed in 2013 by Jeffrey Epstein.

So, there are these things where they are actually beyond putting the children on blockchain and surveilling them as data, beyond the hedge fund markets in human capital that would be applied to those children, and managing them for a precarious global economy with robotics. They are actually going to be feeding those children data.

I can't be sure, but I can't imagine any other reason they would be creating it, into this SingularityNET, which is what Goertzel (algorithm) has set up to try to trigger the singularity to generate all of the impact data from the sensor networks to teach the machines to be people.

Fitts: Let me step back and integrate this with the economics. If you look at the learning power of AI, the interesting thing about AI is that the person with the best AI is not the person with the best software developers; it's the one with the most data.

We are watching a 'vampire-like sucking sound' of various groups of people trying to get as much data as possible. So, the surveillance is becoming beyond invasive and deep because they are trying to digitize everything because they are trying to suck up the data and be the 'winner' in the AI war.

What you are describing is what I liken to outsourcing your job to India. If you can get the human race on software and AI and hooked up to the cloud, then you can get the human race to teach the robots how to do the human jobs.

McDowell: That is what unfolds. MIT has developed something called Affectiva a while ago. It's all dual use. "We are about kids on the spectrum, and

we want to give them social cues.” So, it’s emotion-sensing software for the screens.

This was three or four years ago. They are trying to capture all of our internal life – our soul and our spirit – into this thing. It’s one thing to give them only raw information; it’s another to teach them to be humans.

In the education system, for a quite a few years, they focused on social-emotional learning. That is coming out of the NoVo Foundation, which is Peter Buffett, who is Warren Buffett’s son. So, their intent is not only capturing the minds of the children, but mining them for their behavioral data to train up the robots.

I have this clip of Sophia saying, “I want to learn to have empathy.”

The UN is saying that they are putting Virtual Reality headsets on people, and they call them ‘empathy machines’ to say, “Look, you can imagine being in a refugee camp,” and then they will measure your behavior change in your biometrics to say, “See? We’ve made them more empathetic to the refugees and fulfilled a social impact deal,” but then you’ve hulled the emotional data out of the person in this traumatic situation and thrown it over to the robots.

There are all of these layers of understanding that you have to stick with because it builds.

Fitts: One of the things that I have believed is that if you look at bringing in robotics, if you had to create a different legal system to manage your robots, it would take many decades longer to implement robotics. But if you can change the definitions of human and how you manage the humans to integrate robotics into the same labor force, and you have one legal system for both, I can’t describe to you how much money you can save and the speed at which you can operate.

I think that much of the crazy transgender things like the different complex sexes and what-not, by de-sexing the humans you can integrate the robots and go much faster as a legal matter.

McDowell: There is plenty of work around equity, too. I don't know if you've seen the moonshot paper from the Japan Science and Technology Agency. They've advanced that to 2050 so we're supposed to operate without a physical body in mind and space. That's telegraph and telephone and Softbank and the Saudi money and their innovation fund. So, that is nothing to 'sneeze at' if they are 'throwing this out there'. Who knows if they can get there, but they are framing it as equity and diversity and neuro-diversity.

That is not to say that people shouldn't be able to be cherished as human beings with where they are, but if they can create the equity and diversity inclusion narrative to include robots and cybernetics and human hybrids, you are right; that is a very good point about the legal jurisdiction.

We don't even know right now if we might be cybernetic, given the nano-robotics. We may not even know.

Fitts: If you can change your status to 'non-person' and have everything from a pure human to a cyborg to a robot in the same system, it gets much easier from a legal standpoint. Remember, the whole taxation system works very much off the labor system. So, this gets back to your 'taxation without representation'.

I've had billionaire venture capitalists basically explain to me, "Look, we're not going to use humans anymore; we are going to do everything with AI software and robotics. We don't need humans anymore."

McDowell: It's the impact markets, but I think that they are trying to use them both to power this new system, to catalyze this new transhumanism.

Fitts: I would say this: They are not sure exactly which way it's going to go. They are going to manage the process into robotics so that the humans teach the robots, and they optimize within the system.

In other words, they are going to prototype pure robots versus cyborgs versus humans. What is better for what? They are optimizers, so they want as much 'juice' out of it as possible. But one of the things that they know, given technology, is they think they can basically engineer all of the humans – with rare exception – into a poverty status where they have complete control. That

gives them the ability to extract all the wealth and radically increase their life expectancy without it making a mess in the general population.

So, they are looking for complete control.

McDowell: I keep wondering: Do they imagine they are out of the system? -they bought their island or their wilderness preserve. Even within the weaponized weather, unless you are going to live underground somewhere, I don't see how they think they are going to be totally out of it; they are weaponizing the entire atmosphere.

Fitts: To a certain extent, I think part of it is that technology is a bit out of control. The other thing is that these are people who have a lot to fear at this point; they are very afraid of the general population.

Let me give you a perfect example: I've spent a great deal of time tracking money missing from the U.S. government and violations of the law and the financial management. You mentioned David Rubenstein and the Council on Foreign Relation. If you look at the \$21 trillion that went missing from fiscal 1998 to fiscal 2015, now it's up to \$100 trillion. The players who ran the Council on Foreign Relation are institutions.

It appears that banks and the Carlyle Group (global investment firm) as well, were intimately involved in shifting that money.

If one set of players can steal \$21 trillion from the other set of players, that is an enormous advantage, and you have plenty to be afraid of because when you start pulling pension funds or retirement benefits on people, they might want their money back. It's documented, and it's documented who the banks were.

Under the law, the New York Fed and its member banks have a legal responsibility for any illegal transactions and any costs to the citizens of those illegal transactions. So, there is tremendous legal liability here if people start to 'connect the dots' and act.

McDowell: I think that part of this transhumanist shift and framing that has unfolded as a national security threat around the current pandemic is that if you

try to assert one's rights and choice about how you control your body, then you become framed as an enemy of the state. So increasingly, people will start to realize – as more and more of this happens – “Wait a minute. My rights are being compromised.

My ability, especially as the spatial web happens and with the QR codes, is being ‘toyed’ with. They are toying with us right now, but it will start to get tighter and tighter. More people will push back, but then I think that the level of incarceration of digital control systems and punitive can be reframed so that you don't really have access to the courts if you've been framed in the way that they like to frame people.

It's this balancing act for them. Part of it is telling the right story: How do we create a narrative that allows this to make sense? Something that by all rights shouldn't make sense to allow people to get their mind bent, there are powerful people who imagined humans as livestock who hold uncontrollable amounts of power that goes back centuries. They are enacting something that seems almost unfathomable.

In seeing it, we could unify to stand against it. It isn't that hard if we stand against it and have the wherewithal to look at it in a unified manner.

I've done a lot of looking into Steven Newcomb's work, *The Doctrine of Discovery*. It's about domination; nobody wants to be dominated. This system of domination that has happened through the Roman Empire to Europe to the Celts to the Indigenous People of Turtle Island to Africa. There is this nature of domination, and they are targeting children; they are targeting the unborn; they are targeting reproduction of natural life. That is a unifier.

If you can position this as a sacred engagement that crosses faith and geography and nationalism, and we stand for life and the perpetuation of nonsynthetic life on this planet against a dominating force of sociopathic finance/military and mad scientists, that is a profound narrative people could get behind.

Then, in the aftermath, we have to figure out how to do it better. Clearly however, we had been doing it. I think that we may have different positions on this. I feel like we are here because of a logical continuum of where we started

as opposed to it being an aberration, but we can work that out.

Fitts: I don't think this is an aberration; I think that we have been governed for 500 years by a central banking warfare model. More or less, we are all complicit one way or another in that model. But at the top of that model, which is a big mystery, (I call the committee that runs the world 'Mr. Global', but it's still a big mystery) you have people who believe in slavery, and they view management of the general population as livestock.

McDowell: I think Mr. Global is the Impact Management Project (forum for building consensus on impacts on people).

Fitts: There is enough documentation of the history of genocide to know that genocide has been with us for centuries, and it rises and slows down and ebbs. We have every reason to believe that we are 'staring down the barrel' of a serious genocide effort here.

I think that you are right. We have to come to a story, not just of what is going on, but what could be. I think this comes down to: Do we want to be humans who resonate with each other and all living beings, or do we want to be captured and resonating with a machine controlled by some invisible force? That's it.

As a financial person, I also believe that means the humans are going to have to take back the monopoly on managing and running the financial system. One of the reasons we got here is that the financial system is extracting a greater and greater portion of the economy in a way that is destructive of life, destructive of the environment, destructive of the human race, and it's leading us into a completely psychopathic place.

McDowell: I think in the debt finance piece of it and on the left, they keep saying, "Capitalism is falling apart. It's reached this point."

I say, "No, it's been virtualized. It is going to be virtual commodities; it's going to be digital commodities." They will commoditize behaviors and securitize behavioral compliance. That is what the blockchain is going to run.

Fitts: If you look at the people who lead this, this is not an important point, but the people who believe this don't believe in capitalism. They've never practiced capitalism.

The New York Fed Member Banks practice monopoly, and they practice immunity to the law as a legal doctrine in this country; they practice criminal enterprise. Organized crime is not capitalism; there is a difference. So, these people don't believe in capitalism.

McDowell: I think it's this domination, and this domination crosses the banking world. I truly believe that what is also coming-given the poverty nature of this and the spiritual nature-is most faith institutions at the top have been hijacked into this program. They're not straight-up running it, but they are deeply immersed.

This is not individuals of faith, but this is the institutions. I feel it is very likely that they are going to blockchain religion. They will start to blockchain faith tenets, and it will be integrated with the smart grid.

“Sorry to you if you have a different faith practice and the only slot for your shelter that night is Catholic; that's what you've got. You've got to obey the Catholic blockchain. Sorry, that's what it is.”

Much of that is coming out of Philly, and it goes way back. A good deal of the housing is controlled by the Catholic Church.

Fitts: In the scheme of running the world and in the United States version, Philly was always very, very powerful – both in organized crime and on the Mason side.

When I grew up in Philly, there was the Vatican, and the Archdiocese was huge. They controlled the unions and the truckers and transportation and some of the cops. Then the Masons controlled the banks and the law firms, so they somewhat controlled City Hall, although the Vatican was making inroads. The Jews were smaller, but they outpunched their weight, so they were major players.

It has been very interesting because what it looked like in Philadelphia is that the Jews and the Masons really teamed up, got control of telecommunications, worked very closely with the intelligence agencies, and tried to power shift the Vatican.

If you look at how the NSA replaced the confession box, think about it: The Vatican depended on storefront churches to get their control files. They got outpunched by the telecom people.

If you notice, the Chairman of the University of Pennsylvania Board of Overseers is from Comcast.

McDowell: He and Judith Rodin (former President of the Rockefeller Foundation) came through the healthcare system. I would see them rising buildings at the Penn health campus for all of the research. I kept thinking, “For the past ten years, more and more buildings kept going up. They are thinking that we are going to be really sick.”

You can see where the money is. The two giant powers are Comcast and this medical complex. It wasn't until the past eight months that I realized, “They don't actually think we are going to be sick; they are going to process us into some sort of synthetic life version of ourselves.”

Fitts: I used to drive all over the United States-I would always try to drive and not fly. One of the things I noticed coming into the financial crisis was they started to build two huge complexes in every community. You really see it when you drive through the rural areas. One was the criminal complex – the criminal justice center. That is where you process people out through the illegal drugs. Then they built up the hospitals and the big doctor complexes. But in all the Krogers, Walmarts, and Targets, the floor space for pharmaceuticals was suddenly radically shifted up. I realized, “They are going to process the middle class out through the pharmacies and the hospitals, and the poor people out through the illegal drugs.” They are both the pharma model.

In other words, if you look at the line of what is legal and illegal, it's very carefully managed to optimize the liquidation of both populations.

McDowell: That is interesting. I mentioned before that my father spent his career as a Proctor & Gamble executive. He sold Folgers Coffee, worked in grocery stores, and got into a job that he did very well in. He never went to Cincinnati, but he was Proctor & Gamble. That is how I grew up in corporate suburbia.

He would say to people, “What coffee do you have in your cabinet?” So, I knew all of the products. This is the consumer model. They were really good at supply chain management and leading-edge globalization and also advertising and media consumption and entrainment. The soap operas were all sponsored by Proctor & Gamble.

They developed our RFID (radio-frequency identification) chip technology.

Fitts: That is true.

McDowell: They had the Auto-ID Lab (internet of things). There is a story that it was a sales rep who was tracking a lipstick; I think it was the Oil of Olay sales rep.

As my father reached retirement, it shifted from Jif Peanut Butter and Folgers Coffee and these different things into pharma. It was health and beauty; the whole thing pivoted into health and beauty.

In realizing this shift, in retrospect, you think, “Your food consumption is going to be replaced by your pharmaceutical consumption, and the pharmaceutical consumption is almost like post post-Fordists. The assembly line is moving. Instead of cars on the assembly line, it’s people, and the nonprofits and the medical interventions are the things on the side managing them. Then the hedge funds are betting on how that gets completed.

This is not a mindset that most people have. They are thinking about the economy and even the level of globalization that is coming. Who is talking about tactic robotics? Not many people.

Fitts: Part of it is that if you look at how these things are engineered, they are engineered way ahead. So, you are watching things being engineered and

packaged and marketed that are going to have dramatic consequences five, ten, or twenty years from now.

I'll give you a perfect example: In the 1990's, I started to notice that the United States airports were being re-laid out to have very large shops, essentially shopping malls. I thought, "How are they going to get people to come to the airport to shop? They are planning on people spending hours at the airport ahead of their flight. How are they going to engineer that?"

That went on from about 1996 through 2001.

McDowell: They are reasonably high-end shops, as well.

Fitts: Right, but then 9/11 happened, and they changed the rules where you had to spend two hours at the airport before your flight. But they knew in 1996 to build those shopping malls into the airports, which was six years before.

McDowell: It's the same with Philadelphia. They are taking out their seating in the waiting areas and putting in much lower-density, high-top tables with iPads and all of that. They had self-serve, card-only food pick-up. They finished that about three months before the pandemic happened.

People on the inside track know what is coming.

Fitts: When I was on Wall Street, the partners would gather on the first week of January for the strategic planning. The chairman would come in and say, "Let me tell you what is going to happen this year," and he would lay it all out.

McDowell: I just wonder: Are they really good actors, or are they able to channel their brain into a different reality? When they turn it on, do they just imagine a different reality? I can't imagine that they are all that good at acting and holding up the narrative.

Fitts: You see this, and it is very complicated. Some people are great at lying. It depends on how high up you are and where you are. Some people are trained to believe that the general population wants, what I call, 'the story of I am good'. They want a lie, and you are giving them what they want.

There is an official reality, and then there is reality. It's okay to play the game because that is what everybody wants. So, part of it is that.

Some of them are great psychopaths or sociopaths. They make money from lying, and it's a big business. It's really profitable, and they are running organized crime, so they are fine. But what is amazing is how many people there are in the system who believe that what they are doing in their little niche is good, and they don't 'connect the dots'. It's frightening to me how many of them there are.

When I review your material and through the program like Ethiopia or the role of crypto and various things like the blockchain, and look at all the different groups that are building the prisons, as I call it, they are going around in circles in, what I call, 'pretzel talk'. They have all these chipper, happy reasons that what they are doing is innovative and important, and it's going to help people.

The marketing is endless; it's unbelievable. But they don't understand what they are doing in the whole scheme of things. The question is: If they perceive that their pet treats will come by feeding all this chipper language back, can they come out of it? It's almost like a trance.

McDowell: As things get worse, you realize that you are implicated. If you've been participating, there is a great deal of trauma in and of itself to own up – even if maybe you didn't fully appreciate what you are a part of.

I went to college, and my dad sold Folgers Coffee. Did I really think much of that? I was a child. I wasn't thinking about Central America and Latin American policy and what coffee commodities meant. But now I do; now I know better.

How do you go back? If you understand this as a spiritual reckoning, which I sort of feel like, I feel this is not just money.

People say, "Why would you do that? All these people have more money than they could ever spend?" It's this idea of playing God. These people who have all this power are literally looking to recreate the nature of life itself into something that they can control and own and patent and manage and eliminate if they so

choose.

It is a spiritual thing. There is plenty of packaging that we all have to come out of to figure out where we fit into this machine. I have had people tell me, “You have this, that, or the other connection, so you shouldn’t be saying anything because you are part of it, too.”

I say, “I know I’m part of it. We are all part of it. We can’t back out of it.”

Fitts: It’s like a tapestry.

If I were to pour red dye into a swimming pool, it would take no time until it’s everywhere. It’s the same with the dirty money; the dirty money pours in, and it goes everywhere. We are all part of it.

One of the most positive things I ever read was from Jon Rappoport. I’m a great fan of Jon Rappoport, who does these interviews. For years, he did interviews with insiders. One of the people he interviewed was a very senior PR person. My interpretation of what this man said is that he probably did special projects for the Council on Foreign Relations executive committee. That would be my guess.

His job was to do the big, big lies and the big propaganda. He started to talk to Jon after he had retired. The pseudo name that Jon gave him was ‘Ellis Medavoy’. Have you ever read the Ellis Medavoy interviews?

McDowell: No.

Fitts: I’m going to arrange for you to get a copy of the Ellis Medavoy interviews.

Jon did a couple of interviews with ‘Ellis’, and finally he got very frustrated and said, “Look, if we are so stupid and we are so easy to trick, why are you even bothering to talk to me?”

Ellis said something to the effect of, “You know, every time we thought we had it completely nailed and controlled, there would be this thing. It would be just

out of our control.”

What he is describing, I would define as divine intelligence. I would see it all the time when I was on Wall Street because I did big market deals. Just when I was sure that I knew exactly how it would go and what was going to happen – and this is why I love markets where they are appropriate – ‘wham’, something would come out of left field, and things would collapse. You would realize that no one is as smart as all of us, and it’s amazing when all of us participate in what comes out.

The reason Mr. Global doesn’t like that is that you can’t predict who is going to end up in control or on top; it’s out of control, but it’s unbelievably lovely. That is why it’s so important that we all resonate with life. That thing – whatever that thing is – is where the juice of freedom and liberty and life comes from.

What Ellis described was that it was impossible to put it into a box.

My narrative is that whatever that thing is, it’s working here. Have you ever seen the movie, *The Neverending Story*?

McDowell: No.

Fitts: Oh, that’s another one I have to get to you. I’m going to make a list of links that I want to send you.

The Neverending Story is a children’s story that has been made into a movie. Basically, it’s this young boy, and he is fighting because there is a force taking over the universe called The Nothing. So The Nothing is eating the universe, and he has to stop it. It’s the hero’s journey and how he tries to stop The Nothing from destroying and taking all of the meaning out of the universe. That is what these people are doing; they are trying to suck up and control and own all of the meaning. The problem is that it shrinks the meaning down to nothing.

It’s very appropriate.

McDowell: I’m going to New York, and I will be part of the event tomorrow (May 25). I just finished my homework. But when you think of the

synchronicities – I had to look on Google because I’m not from New York – it’s right next to the African burial ground. I thought, “This is this domination. This is this longer history.”

They are walking Broadway along the Lenape Trail (connects parks and municipalities in Essex County). There are these layers of intertwining history of our fates and their fates; they are all ‘meshed up’ together.

Afterwards, I will be doing a couple of Revocations of Consent (special education withdrawal).

Fitts: I heard about this. This is fascinating. Can you just tell us quickly what it is?

McDowell: Our first one was on Easter Sunday outside the Council on Foreign Relations.

Fitts: I heard that!

McDowell: On Saturday (May 29), we will be doing one at the Wall Street Bull, the Stock Exchange, and at the House of Morgan and Federal Hall – that intersection. Then we are going to the New York Fed.

Fitts: Perfect! Would you ask them for the \$100 trillion back that disappeared illegally through their hands?

McDowell: We are trying to resonate love, and that is what I want to emphasize for people. I think especially now, this energy feeds on fear and anger. I see more and more within the resistance community. I’m not saying for people to set aside their fears, but just consider how you are acting in the space. Are you resonating from a darker place? That has been getting really strong over the last few weeks.

I think that love wins. The children’s book that I’m bringing is *A Wrinkle in Time*. It’s a lesson about theory and physics and love and fate. At the end, it’s IT that they are up against. It’s this technocracy. So, Meg (Murry-book character) says, “I hate this thing!” But then she realizes, “Hate is what it does

have. What does it not have?” It didn’t have love.

She said, “I can’t love the IT, but I can love my brother,” who was trapped in it. So, that was the force that broke it.

When we think about the ‘golden kernel’ that we have in us and the synchronicity, the work that I do is largely my own poking around, but I have gifts. Walking this road, you find people, and they give you teachings. They give you knowledge and gifts. It’s a gift economy of elaborating this other way of being – this alternative to what they are proposing.

This won’t air or be published until after our event, but I think we might have a video recording of these revocations. We are taking dandelions, and I am leaving the book. I asked people to send me their good intentions for the children, and I’m writing them in the book, and I’m leaving it at the base of the Wall Street Bull statue.

Fitts: The way *The Neverending Story* ends – and I hate to give it away – is the young gentleman has one last wish, and he turns to The Nothing and says, “I wish you had a heart.”

McDowell: That’s an energetic thing.

Fitts: I’m not saying to not hold accountable, but I think that the reason you don’t want to get angry is that getting angry at something creates a connection between that thing and you, and you don’t want to create that pathway.

McDowell: That’s a good point.

Fitts: We are trying to raise up, so we don’t want to create that pathway; we want to shift up. I think it’s very important to look at the system if you look at how both the formal and informal law works and say, “We don’t consent.”

So much of the hopelessness encouragement is to try to get you to consent. Consent is very important.

McDowell: It would be great, if eventually, we had tens of thousands of

people, but I do believe that even in the space, if this is happening energetically, you shouldn't not do it because you don't have the numbers that you think you should have. Sometimes a small group of individuals in the space and time is enough.

Fitts: I don't think you need the numbers.

McDowell: I've seen that in Philadelphia. I did an impromptu sit-in at the Union League Golf Club. I was trying to get into this meeting about the schools, and they said, "You have jeans on."

I chalked 'No philanthro-capitalism' all over the sidewalk around the Union League. They were so angry with me that they didn't know what to do with me. I was the 'thing' that showed up, and they said, "How did this thing get in the hallway?"

It disrupted that and I didn't even do it on purpose. I did the chalking on purpose, but not the other part. The 'bowtie man' came after me and tried to grab my ticket. I just sat in the hallway, and they had to step over me the whole time.

It's these disruptions in the waveform; there are these waveforms.

Fitts: The other thing is that if you look at this complex bubble that they have created, it all depends on you being able to take all of that pretzel talk seriously. Once you understand that it's all complete abyss, you have to 'pull the rug out' from under the credibility of it, and I think that is what you are doing.

Alison, I know you have to leave. Thank you very much for joining me. I hope that this is the first of many conversations. I have a list of links to send you.

If there is anything that we can do to help, please let us know. We are happy to promote. If you are going to show up with a group of people and do a not-consent, we are happy to give everybody notice so they can show up.

McDowell: I'll send a link to my *Dandelion Manifesto*. People can send me dandelions, too. I have my address there.

Thank you. I think if we can get people to understand the poverty, the blockchain, and the connection between the medical and the poverty and this long history of domination and the children, that is a very defining piece.

Fitts: I believe his is a plan that will essentially reduce most people to poverty and slavery.

McDowell: I think that the professional class doesn't believe it yet, but we have to convince them they need to do it for their children. It's coming.

Fitts: Rappoport calls it 'Hotel Auschwitz' because they like to make it look hotel-like and friendly.

McDowell: I feel like we are in the Ghost Dance (religious movement incorporated into Native American belief system) time. We have to be prepared, but I don't think it is going to turn out the way that they think it is.

Fitts: That I know. For everybody listening or reading this, may you resonate with life and not with machines.

McDowell: Exactly.

Fitts: Alison, have a great day. Again, thank you for everything you are doing.

McDowell: It's nice to connect with another Philly person.

MODIFICATION

Transcripts are not always verbatim. Modifications are sometimes made to improve clarity, usefulness and readability, while staying true to the original intent.

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