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We Need to Talk About Mr. Global: Part II with CJ Hopkins



Donald Rumsfeld: The topic today is an adversary that poses a serious threat to the security of the United States of America; it's the Pentagon bureaucracy.

Cynthia McKinney: Fiscal year 1999: \$2.3 trillion missing. Fiscal year 2000: \$1.1 trillion missing.

Donald Rumsfeld: According to some estimates, we cannot track \$2.3 trillion in transactions.

Narrator: \$2.3 trillion: That is \$8,000 for every man, woman, and child in America.

Washington DC Report: The Pentagon misplaced \$8.5 trillion. Military leaders have also been found ordering subordinates to doctor books to hide the missing money. This is the conclusion of a special report by Reuters.

Catherine Austin Fitts: You are required, when you play with other people's money, to make things transparent. What does transparent mean? It means easy to understand what is going on. You should be able to pick up the annual report of a company, and to understand what they are doing with your money. You should be able to pick up the Federal budget, and be able to understand what is going on.

I was the Assistant Secretary of Housing. There are people who will tell you the problem is that I'm too smart. I picked up the HUD financial statements for the year 2000, and I spent 15 hours trying to understand them, and I couldn't understand. That's not transparent.

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When they started the Going Direct, they decided to print themselves \$3 trillion to go on a shopping spree. Then they turned around and shut down Main Street and put everybody on Main Street in a trap where they had to sell assets cheap.

Here we had 20 small businesses in a shopping mall shut down, and everybody has to go to Costco, which is publicly traded, and those people are making a fortune. So now, you can pick these people off cheap.

It's one thing to print yourself money for free and buy something; it's another thing to put the person who owns that thing that you are going to buy in a corner so that he has to sell cheap.

CJ Hopkins: That's right. Not only that person who is running his business, but the people who can't pay their bills anymore and then they can't make their house payment, and then – oops! – we'll buy your house, and will rent it back to you, and you will be happy.

Fitts: Right, and we will sell your pension fund or REIT that finances this whole deal.

Hopkins: Exactly! And at the end of the day, when you want to educate your children, when you want to collect your pension, when you want the benefits of all of what you are working and paying your taxes to the government for. "Sorry, we don't have anything left for you because the magic virus stole all of our money."

Part Two

CJ Hopkins: One of the reasons I wanted to talk to you about the 'new normal' and Mr. Global and Globocap and the story of what has been happening over the last 30 years or however long it's been, is that I focus primarily on propaganda and ideology and communications and all of that. I don't understand the money issues, and you do.

I would love to be able to understand it in a simple way that makes sense to somebody like me and to others like me. I thought that this would be a great chance and try to do that.

Catherine Austin Fitts: I'm so glad you did.

Hopkins: What is the story? We talked about the 'new normal' as the latest step in a process that has been happening. It's a process of transferring money and power out of the institutions and structures that theoretically should belong

to us, the people. They are transferring that money and power out to this network of unaccountable secret global entities, which you call 'Mr. Global' and I've been calling 'Globocap'.

With all of your knowledge and experience, what is that story? How has this machine worked? When did it start?

Fitts: I always say that this is the culmination of a 10,000-year-old war.

Hopkins: What is that war?

Fitts: It's been going on for a long time, and it's the spiritual war.

Let me bring it into the 20th and 21st century: The financial system is only a component part of the governance system. Mr. Global is my nickname for the top of the governance system because it's secret. Because we don't have a map or an organizational chart, I have a nickname for it, and that is Mr. Global.

The financial system is just part of how Mr. Global manages. It's how he manages the people, manages the resources, and you can't think of the financial system as separate; it's part of the 'hydraulic pumping system' of governing and managing everything on the planet.

For 500 years, we had, what has been for the Western world, a phenomenally successful model called the 'central banking warfare model'. And just so you know, everything I'm going to say here is a gross exaggeration only to make it simple. The central bankers print money out of thin air, and then the military makes sure that everybody takes it.

It comes down to who can do the best financial engineering in terms of printing the money and who has the 'biggest gun'.

Hopkins: It's a promise. They literally create money by punching buttons.

Fitts: Right. For many years, we had a gold standard, which was some real asset backing. When the US reserve currency dollar moved off the gold standard, we did go to an informal oil standard in a sense, but technically, we've

been pure fiat currency – which means that there is no real asset backing it.

Hopkins: Basically, the central bank will create money, saying, "Here is the money." The reason I can trust or count on that is basically power.

Fitts: Yes, it is political and military power.

Hopkins: That is what I am trying to get at. They are creating money out of thin air. I trust that money because they are the biggest 'badass' on the playing field. You are the one that I trust because that is where the money comes from.

Fitts: At the end of the day, it goes back to the military.

When the first Secretary of Defense went through his congressional testimony during the Trump Administration, he pointed out that the US reserve currency was way too dependent on the military. "Thank you, General Mattis. You are right. Thank you for pointing that out."

Right now, the reserve currency system is highly dependent on the capacity and ability to encourage everybody to stay in the system.

Hopkins: The way that I understand it is, you are the US government, and you create money.

Fitts: Remember that the financial system has been a partnership between the central banks and the fiscal policy run by the legislatures. So, you have the parliament or Congress, and then you have the central banks.

The owners of the central bank also happen to run the bank accounts and financing for the governments. So, their power and control are very significant on the fiscal side, but it is very quiet and invisible. There has been this balance of power between the people who can print money out of thin air and the people who have to earn money and then pay taxes.

So, you have this infrastructure of the fiscal policy and the monetary policy, and it's a balance of power between the electorate and the bankers.

Hopkins: This is my next inquiry: What I want you to do is explain very simply to me how it is supposed to work.

Fitts: It's supposed to work with the electorate paying the taxes and Congress – whether it's the tax money or the credit supported by the tax money – basically determines the policies. That Congress is elected by the election process as opposed to the election computer fraud process.

Hopkins: Theoretically, we send them to Congress.

Fitts: Yes, we send them to Congress, and our input into the policies is that we can vote them in or out. But, we can vote them in and out based on transparency of how the money is spent. What I refer to as the financial coup d'état for the last 20-30 years has been the process by which the central bankers have been sneaking in and taking complete control of the fiscal policy and delinking it from the electorate.

Hopkins: I want to understand that. On the monetary side, what are they supposed to be doing to benefit democratic societies? How is that monetary side supposed to work?

Fitts: There is a big debate about that.

Hopkins: They basically create money.

Fitts: They are supposed to run a financial system that allows trade to happen and allows financial liquidity to happen, and to do it without inflation. This is why the more they print, and the more it drives prices up through printing more paper, they are considered to be violating their mandate.

Hopkins: The liquidity is a big part. The useful function they are supposed to be performing is creating enough liquidity, and keeping the financial systems stable so that businesses can run.

Fitts: Here's a little secret: The Treasury can do all of that. We don't need central banks.

Central banks are a very complicated machinery doing everything that drains money from the system but permits that whole operation to be secret. If the Treasury did it, then it couldn't be a secret.

Hopkins: This is what I'm trying to get at for people like me who don't understand all of the 'nitty-gritty'. There is all of this machinery over there, and many of us don't understand how it works, where the money is created, and what have you. But what it is supposed to be doing – and this is the part of the machine that is supposed to do that – is print the money for us, keep the financial system stable enough so that business can trade and wealth can be created.

Fitts: It's supposed to run a sound, stable financial system. The theory as to why we should let the private banks do it is because they will keep it independent of government and dirty politics.

Hopkins: That is a function that needs to be done for people to be able to trade and businesses to grow, and people to have jobs and wealth. Someone needs to do that function. What you are saying is that the Treasury could do it.

Fitts: The Treasury could do it, but then it couldn't be secret.

Hopkins: Instead, we have this.

Fitts: Right, and different risk managers in the financial institutions would argue that you can't trust Congress to do that because they would want to print money and hand it out to their friends. They are too corrupt.

Hopkins: Right, "But you can trust us."

Fitts: Exactly. The thing I did that caused so much offense in Washington was I started to create a software tool that would show you how all of the Federal government worked in the area that you lived in, walked around in, and looked at.

In other words, you pay your taxes. That is one of the biggest investments that a citizen makes. You should get a financial statement that says, "Here is, not only

how we spent all of the tax money for the whole country, but here is how we spent it in your neighborhood and your community and your state," so now, you can equate the expenditures and the usage to the political jurisdictions where you vote .

Just like a stock will give you a financial statement for the company, you should get a financial statement for your neighborhood or your county.

Hopkins: For an old socialist like me, that is my labor: I've worked and created value with my labor. I've given a portion of my labor to the government. They will use that value to do certain things – which hopefully I support, and that is why I voted them into office or what have you. In any event, once they allocate all of that money and use all of that money, they come back to me and say, "Here is how we used the money you gave us. Here is how we allocated the value you produced with your labor."

Fitts: Here is the problem you have when you go into a county level in the United States: When you go into a county level, you have the monetary policy happening, and you have the fiscal policy happening, and both are happening behind tremendous walls of secrecy. So, you don't have financial statements for your neighborhood, and you don't have anything that shows you have the monetary policies interacting with your neighborhood. Behind those walls of secrecy, your neighborhood is getting drained. It is getting drained of human capital, it is getting drained of environmental capital, it is getting drained of financial capital, and it is getting drained of legal capital.

If I am in a community and I want to invest in a venture pool of all the small businesses in my community through my IRA, I can't do that. What I can do is buy the stocks that are traded on Wall Street that are very centrally owned and controlled. So, the idea is to channel all of my money back into a machinery that is controlling centrally.

The greatest reason for environmental imbalance or human imbalance within a place is that centrally-controlled secret financial system. The little secret in all of this is if you could reverse that and decentralize and have a healthy local finance system that was in balance with the environment and the people, the wealth potential would be fantastic. But then you couldn't centrally control.

Hopkins: The wealth benefits are greater this way, but the sacrifice is the people who want to centrally control, would have to give up central control.

Fitts: There are different ways of recording it, but at the end of World War II, we created two acts: The National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949. What we did with those two acts and the subsequent acts and executive orders is created a secrecy machinery. We said, "The most powerful financial interests in the world can keep a 'whole bunch' of money secret."

Hopkins: Where?

Fitts: The National Security Act created the National Security infrastructure. The CIA Act of 1949 said that we could 'claw' money out of other agencies' appropriations and put it in a black budget and keep it secret, except for a small committee in Congress. So, they started to create a secret budget.

Hopkins: We can't look at that budget; we don't know what is going on with it, and we don't know how much is in there.

Fitts: We do know there were other funds in the government like the Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF) where secret activities went on. You will hear people saying, "They are rigging the markets", but it's the Exchange Stabilization Fund.

In World War II, they seized a huge amount of money and brought it back into the Exchange Stabilization Fund, which I call 'the mother of all slush funds'. Sometimes I say that American history, since the 1947 Act, is the history of the mother of all slush funds getting replenished again and again and again. It's like, "We need more secret money."

Hopkins: When you are talking about 'after World War II', are you talking about the spoils of war?

Fitts: Yes. One of my favorite stories about the Exchange Stabilization Fund is that they brought some of the 'booty' back into the fund. It was before they created the CIA, so you had the Dulles brothers at Sullivan & Cromwell in New

York, helping to run this. The Vatican requested that the 1948 European elections be rigged. So, they financed the rigging of the European elections for the Vatican out of the Exchange Stabilization Fund.

Think of it as your ultimate 'political kitty'.

Hopkins: And all of these acts and this slush fund, and all of this was created on the grounds of national security.

Fitts: Right, they said, "We need to keep some things secret."

One of the things we are watching is the world that was built up out of this growing secret black budget and related monies, for many years, some of us called the 'breakaway civilization'. Essentially, what was happening was a financial coup where the US government or other governments would issue debt, and then the money would disappear 'out the back door' and in through these secret mechanisms.

We started to call it a 'breakaway civilization' because they were literally building a whole new civilization. What is happening now with the 'new normal' is the breakaway civilization is now breaking in.

Hopkins: They are breaking back in. To make sure that I'm clear about this, what you are talking about is that they issued debt to raise money. "Here is a note or a bond or what have you, and you give me a bunch of money, and then I stick it over here in the slush fund," and nobody knows what happens to it after that.

Fitts: Right. This started in fiscal 1998, which began October 1, 1997. Starting then, money began to disappear in huge amounts from the Federal government. The Federal government is required by law to produce audited financial statements. To this date, they never have.

What they have done each year is said they couldn't. In some years, they admitted that there was a huge amount of undocumentable adjustments. Now let me explain what an undocumentable adjustment is.

Hopkins: Before you do that, I want to make it clear that according to the Constitution, they are required to show us what they did with the money.

Fitts: There are two rules in the Constitution: One is that they can't spend money unless Congress has appropriated it. So, it has to be approved before it's spent.

Hopkins: That is the power that the Congress has.

Fitts: The second thing is they have to say what they did with it. For many decades, but certainly from fiscal 1998 on, they are in massive violation of both rules. There are vast amounts of spending going on that is unknown to Congress and never approved.

Hopkins: And thus, unknown to us.

Fitts: Right, and there is absolutely no transparency. I began a process in 1999 where I started warning people. My team and I found it very early on. When Cuomo was running HUD, money started to go missing. I had been his Assistant Secretary of Housing, and had taken the initiative to significantly upgrade the accounting and information systems so that their books could be perfect.

By fiscal 1999 when the money started going missing from HUD, it was impossible. They said they were missing \$59 billion in one year, which is bigger than their entire budget.

Hopkins: What we are talking about is, literally, HUD or whatever department presenting their financial report is saying, "We did all our accounting and auditing, and, gosh, we are missing \$59 billion."

Fitts: They said, "We have \$59 billion of undocumentable adjustments," and they insist that those are accounting.

Hopkins: What they are telling me, 'Joe Public', is, "Gosh! That money disappeared, and we don't know where it went." That in and of itself sounds completely crazy.

Fitts: Imagine if you said that to the IRS on your 1040.

Hopkins: Right, or if I said it to any creditor. No one would accept that from me.

"I'm sorry. I believe I paid you \$100,000, instead of the \$10,000 that I actually paid." It just doesn't 'fly'.

I just want to get clear on how absurd that really is.

Fitts: Here is the thing: They started a process, and at the same time they are saying, "Oops! \$59 billion is missing," the private equity firms in Washington were exploding with money going to the Chinese and other funds to invest in the emerging markets. These were people who had no capacity to raise this kind of money. Everyone was like, "Where did all of this money come from?"

I call this the 'financial coup d'état'. We are now missing over \$21 trillion that we can document with Federal government documentation. So, those are undocumentable transactions. They have announced another \$96+/- trillion of either undocumented or unsupported adjustments.

Let me explain what an undocumentable adjustment is: You have a checkbook, and it says that you have \$10,000 in your bank account. Your bank sends you a statement and says, "Oops! You only have \$1,000."

So you write, "Undocumentable adjustment \$9,000," and now your checkbook balances.

Your bank says, "We promise never to do that again," and you say, "Okay." That is the relationship we now have with the Federal government.

In 2018, I worked with a professor from Michigan State University, Professor Mark Skidmore, to do a complete survey of all the HUD and DOD financial statements from fiscal 1998 until 2015.

I was on a radio interview explaining that the US government was missing \$6.5

trillion in 2015, which I described publicly as a cut & run. When you steal everything remaining and then you get ready to run, that is a cut & run.

The professor heard me, and said, "She has to be mistaken. It's impossible to have more undocumentable adjustments by a multiple of many, many factors than your entire budget." So, he went online and saw all of the documents. Then he realized, "Oh, she's right."

So, he agreed to do a survey with me. We did a survey, and when we published his results the total debt of the US Treasury was the same amount as the money that had gone missing. Nice parallel.

What we've seen is what I call a financial coup d'état. The reason I kept warning everybody all along about this was –I never set out in 1989 to spend 30 years of my life warning people about missing money; that was not my plan – that every year I found myself warning them because in 1997, the President-at-large had the largest pension fund in the country. I showed him my plan to reinvigorate the US economy. He looked at me, and it was a magical moment. He said, "You don't understand. It's too late."

I said, "What do you mean by 'It's too late'?"

He said, "They've given up on the country. They are moving all of the money out starting in the fall," which was when it started to disappear. It was in October of 1997.

They literally decided that this mechanism of the central banks and the Treasury, where the electorate votes in Congress, who control the tax money, and then we, the owners of the private banks, control the monetary policy, and it's a balance of power between those two that wouldn't work. They said, "We cannot get the electorate to be committed to financial responsibility. So, we are looking 'down the road', and in 20-30 years, the boomers are going to retire, and they will want all of their money back, and we don't want to give it back. So, we are just going to take it."

That is what they did; they moved all the money out. I kept warning people, and saying, "They don't want to pay for nursing homes. They want to use that

money for space." If we don't stop this now, once we get to the time when everybody wants to retire, we will have a big problem because they've taken all the money.

Hopkins: Exactly.

Fitts: What do they do when everybody wants their retirement savings back? Do you know what they tell you? "Oh, there's no money. We spent it on the magic virus." That is the 'new normal'.

Hopkins: "That retirement you were planning, well, maybe you need to rethink that and not travel and stay home. It's okay because you can't go to a restaurant anyway because you haven't had the latest booster shot. And also, eat the bugs."

Fitts: What they are trying to do is say, "We're bankrupt. There's no money for healthcare, etc., and we need to change the assumptions on your pension fund and so on, and it's all because of the magic virus."

Hopkins: What you are talking about is the Going Direct Reset. You've covered this on your *Solari Reports*; you covered this a great deal.

Many people don't know this, but this came about with BlackRock who came into this meeting.

Fitts: Let me tell you what happened: The G7 bankers go to Jackson Hole every year. It's a standard meeting run by the Kansas City Fed. So, they show up in Jackson Hole in August, and a group of retired central bankers – very powerful central bankers – had been working through the BlackRock Investment Institute to put together a new plan for how they will consolidate the financial coup. It was called the Going Direct Plan. They were remarkably honest about what they were up to.

So they gathered together, and had a vote; they voted to approve the Going Direct Plan. As soon as they left, they went back to the market, and the Fed went into the market and started to institute the Going Direct. By the time it got to March 2020, they needed a better cover story than, "Oh, we are having a

coup."

Interestingly enough, if you look back through history, there is a long tradition of when to move the reserve currency, which it tends to move every 75-100 years. There is a plague that allows them to consolidate control of human and financial capital. Then they move the reserve currency.

I would love to have some history students research this, but I think that there is a very old playbook of centralized control using the plague laws to switch the reserve currency. In fact, they are using the cover of the pandemic to globalize the military. They are not globalizing civil service, but they are moving all the power into the corporate contractors and banks, and they will then globalize it all, which can be done with FASAB-56.

The financial coup allowed them to use digital systems because digital systems have had a remarkable impact on the ability to centralize control. The question is: How can you centralize control, keep it quiet, and keep it secret? The digital systems have gone a long way to do that. But what has happened since fiscal 1998, when they started to pull all the money, is we have watched the power of the electorate diminish steadily, and the power of Congress diminish steadily. Much of that relates to the ability to control the money centrally and control it secretly. In the last two Presidential cycles, we see a real delinking of the fiscal policy from any influence by the electorate.

Now we are watching with the Going Direct Reset, which the central banks agreed to and voted on in 2019, the central banks basically asserting control of fiscal policy. They are only part of the way there. This is a real financial coup; this is the consolidation of the financial coup. It's like a fire that has been burning under the grass, and now they are 'popping up' and taking control. They haven't finished; I would say they are probably about one-third of the way there. They are doing very well; they've made a fortune.

The Going Direct Reset and the pandemic op – which is what I would call it – has been phenomenally successful. So they are very emboldened, it's working, and they are certainly making a tremendous amount of money. Now the question is: Can they take it to the next step?

The next step is essentially to destroy currency at the retail level as we know it and put into place a transaction system which will be complete financial control. I would describe it as slavery. Everybody gets a credit at the company store, and they either do exactly what they are told, or they can't buy groceries.

Hopkins: Right, and they are eliminating cash and eliminating any possibility of having a currency exchange outside of monitoring ability.

Fitts: Everything is marketing; everything is AI and software. This is a very high-tech dystopic view of the world.

Hopkins: I want to try to make it simple for myself and for many people. I think that many people don't really understand what the central bank system is. We think, "Oh, the central bank is part of the government, and that is where they make money."

Fitts: Every country has different variations on the theme of how the central bank is structured. In America, the Fed is basically twelve privately-owned banks owned by their members. It's secret about exactly how much the members own and who they are. It's also secret what the policies are regarding whether or not they share the data with their members.

When he ran the MIT media lab, Nicholas Negroponte, said, "In a digital age, data about money is worth more than money."

I once emailed and called all twelve banks and asked, "Who manages your databases? What corporations manage your database? Do you share your data with your members?"

They wrote back and said, "That is a confidential policy of this bank."

So, they are handling all of the transactions in the economy. For example, a wonderful reporter I used to work with was investigating the drug business. He took a recently retired DEA agent out to lunch. He said, "Let's face it, sweetie, all of the wires batch and go through the New York Fed. They know where every dime is."

Remember, if Treasury did all of this, how would you run the narcotics trafficking and all the money laundering secretly and separately?

Hopkins: You would have no way to hide it because you are supposed to account for whatever you've done, yes?

Fitts: I daresay that if you had no money to your name, but I could show you the data on how all of the money in the economy worked daily on a real-time basis, and I could tell you what was going to happen in the business cycles (because many of those cycles are being driven by the central banking policy), it wouldn't take you long to end up a billionaire. You are talking about the ultimate in insider intelligence, including some at the Treasury.

Controlling and having access to the data on fiscal and monetary policy is the basis of huge, huge fortunes.

Hopkins: I think it is very important to understand, especially in the context of this story; we are chasing power and money being sucked out of the democratic structures that should belong to us into these unaccountable structures where we can't even see what they are doing.

Fitts: There is an old saying that the Fed is about as 'federal' as Federal Express.

Hopkins: I want you to keep telling the story. I need to understand the basics of it.

Fitts: I need to add a couple of things to the financial coup.

The financial coup decided, "We give up on trying to run the US government on a fiscally-responsible basis. We are going to pull all the money out – wherever it goes – and that is part of the globalization move. We are shifting the money out and taking it."

Hopkins: Can I stop you here with a question? Why did they decide that? What happened where they said, "Okay, we are giving up on the system?"

Fitts: They don't think that you can manage a complex society awarding power to the electorate. In other words, if you look at what it will take to do investment and risk management over the long term, they think the electorate only votes for the people who hand out more money to them. So, you can never get to a fiscally responsible situation.

What they will tell you – and what they told you after 1996 – is that democracy doesn't work. People will vote for the person who hands out the most money.

Hopkins: People are too stupid and greedy.

Fitts: Not too stupid and too greedy, but the structure is such that the criminal always wins. In other words, we have a systemically-engineered structure that will always favor the criminal. So it won't work.

I disagreed with them. I said, "If you decentralize the financial system and allow communities to optimize private equity and publicly-traded equity locally, and you bring transparency to the government money, then, in fact, you can create a constituency for financial responsibility, and you can align the environment with a financial system.

Hopkins: Forgive me if I'm making it too simplistic, but this is what I'm hearing: It's not that the people are too stupid and too greedy, but it's that democracy is too much of a mess; it's a mess, speaking from the perspective of Mr. Global, and we are never going to get where we are trying to go with this democracy here. Mr. Global says that we need to 'suck' the power out of there and put it in our hands.

Fitts: Let me put it another way: We've built this huge national security state that is secret. We are 'half-pregnant'. We are still pretending that we are a republic with a democratic process, but our economy revolves around the secrecy, and we can't figure out a way to end the secrecy.

I've been told on more than a few occasions that they've gotten together and tried to figure out how to reduce the secrecy, but the reality is that if you look at all of the technology and assets that have been transferred by questionable means into private and corporate hands, the liability is too 'over-the-top'.

So we are half-pregnant; we can either go full-on national security or go with chaos.

Hopkins: This is exactly what I mean.

Fitts: They are saying, "Okay, the only way that we see forward is complete and total central control."

Hopkins: Exactly. It's, "We can't let go of the secrecy and the national security, so the democracy has to go."

Fitts: And here is the danger with this: The centralization continues to depend on lower and lower productivity. So, you have more and more money that is less and less productive.

One of the interesting things in the Trump Administration was that Trump was basically a businessman who could add. He would say, "\$4 billion for that? Are you out of your mind?"

The whole structure has become so political and unproductive. It's extraordinary.

Imagine for a moment that there is nothing to stop a neighborhood from starting its own central bank and having its own currency. In fact, if you look at real solutions, that is the real solution; we decentralize our money systems. So, we circulate equity locally, we circulate currency locally, and we create ways of creating privacy locally.

One of my favorite moments on *The Solari Report* was when I was interviewing Bill Binney. He said, "What we need to do is incorporate encryption into every homeschooling curriculum in the world. If all of the kids are constantly making new grassroots encryption systems, it will drive them crazy and they won't be able to handle it." I love that one!

It might sound like it's too much work to figure out how to do your own community currency, but let me assure you that if we don't, that's it: It is either going to centralize further or we are going to decentralize it. There is no middle of the road.

You wrote recently, "Pick sides."

Hopkins: Pick a side.

Fitts: There is no more middle of the road. Everybody is looking for the middle of the road; there is none. You have to pick a side.

Hopkins: That is why I am so obsessed and why I concentrate so much on trying to 'shine a light'. Much of what I've been chasing, and talked about the last 30 years, but it actually goes back to World War II.

This is weird coming from somebody who is on the left, which I definitely am, but after World War II, I always felt that it was only a matter of time until the Soviet Union was going to dissolve. It was fait accompli already.

You are describing what I call Globocap already transitioning into a global dominance structure. The development of this secret national security apparatus started developing then and has continued to develop.

Fitts: We talked about why the financial governance mechanism wasn't working in terms of the central bankers. The central bankers were frustrated trying to deal with the fiscal, and they really want to take it over. But there was another frustration going on at the same time, and it was related. That frustration was the US dollar reserve currency system globally came out of the Bretton Woods decisions at the end of World War II, and there were many people in the emerging markets and in the economies that were growing fast that had grown uncomfortable with it. It wasn't working for them.

A decision was made 10-20 years ago to use the reserve currency to impose financial control and sanctions globally and to globalize our legal and enforcement controls financially. That has caused tremendous tension because there is a 'multiple personality disorder' between using the reserve currency system as a weapon to control versus people needing it to trade. It is very difficult to trade with tools that are being used as financial weapons; there is a multiple personality disorder.

If you look at the *State of Our Currencies* that we published, I did a timeline. The G20 nations are in an uproar because they need to trade fish for iron, and they can't because they are trying to trade in the middle of a financial war. It's driving them 'crazy'.

Hopkins: To put it in simplistic terms for myself and for other people, it's as if I need a wrench to fix my sink in the bathroom, and you say, "Sorry, you can't use the wrench because I'm beating this guy over the head with it."

Fitts: Right. There has been more and more tension as the G20 and the emerging markets say because the US dollar system has been weaponized, "We are going to start building alternatives to trade." So, while you are the Federal Reserve and are trying to deal with your various problems domestically, you are having to deal internationally with the fact that the world is changing, and in a multipolar world many people don't like your system.

There is tension internationally, and there is tension domestically. It appears that what they are trying to do is take the US government regulatory structure-the Treasury and the military- and delink it from the US and the US electorate and move it into global hands.

One of the things that we have to bring up is FASAB-56. It's the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board standards. In 2018, when you thought the Senate, the House, the Republicans, and the Democrats were all fighting about Brett Cavanaugh and the Supreme Court, in fact, they were all gathering and writing a new accounting standard at an administrative level that said, "We can keep secret books. Not only can we keep secret books, but a group of people, who are secret, can decide what is secret. They can decide what is secret by a process which is also secret. Then when it's over, the books are secret, but you won't know how much of the books are secret."

So, when you are looking at the financial statements, you have no idea what they mean. Arbitrarily, anything could be secret.

Let me tell you what this means as a practical matter: Most of the companies and most of the banks traded in the US stock market have secret books.

So the government is secret, the big banks are secret, the corporations are secret, and the whole thing is secret. So now, we are in 'never-never land' because everything is a simulation.

Hopkins: You said it, and I think this is the story that we are trying to focus on here: What should be transparent to us is being increasingly walled off and removed and transferred out of our theoretical democratic society to this thing that you and I are calling Mr. Global and Globocap because we can't even see it clearly enough to understand what it is.

Fitts: Let's say it this way: Our sovereign governments have become deeply indebted through this financial coup process, so now, we are in a debt trap. They no longer have information sovereignty, and they no longer have financial sovereignty. But they still are our governments, and we still think they are running things, even though they are not.

What is now happening is that they are in a position of constantly being extorted.

Let me say one more thing about FASAB-56, and then I'm going to come back to the red button story that we talked about earlier. When FASAB-56 happened, that was the last step in the financial coup they needed to do the pandemic. Once you have an infinite amount of secret money, you can do anything in that mechanism.

It was interesting when a group of us tried to warn people about FASAB-56, and no one could 'connect the dots'. There was an inability to understand what an infinite amount of secret money combined with another precedent during the financial crisis: the banks did not have to obey the law. So, if you have a banking establishment by policy is free from the law and they can borrow through the Treasury mechanism or print an infinite amount of money and spend it however they want, it is only a matter of time before you have a complete consolidation of the coup.

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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