The Stalking Horse

According to [Wikipedia](#):

> The term *stalking horse* originally derived from the practice of hunting, particularly of wildfowl. Hunters noticed that many birds would flee immediately on the approach of humans, but would tolerate the close presence of animals such as horses and cattle.
>
> Hunters would therefore slowly approach their quarry by walking alongside their horses, keeping their upper bodies out of sight until the flock was within firing range. Animals trained for this purpose were called stalking horses.

As a symbolic concept in a different context:

> A **stalking horse** is a person who tests a concept with someone or mounts a challenge against them on behalf of an anonymous third party. If the idea proves viable and/or popular, the anonymous figure can then declare their interest and advance the concept with little risk of failure. If the concept fails, the anonymous party will not be tainted by association and can either drop the idea completely or bide their time and wait until a better moment for launching an attack

In the world today, there are stalking horses on the move. Since I live in the United States, I see it most clearly here but through the telescopic lens of the Internet, I see the stalking horses moving in other countries as well - following the same storylines, the same strategies as here.

The stalking horses come in many colors with colors being representative of a marketing concept for a target group which is why they fool so many people into thinking that the stalking horse is something different than it is. The stalking horses look different and they sound different but they are not different. They are parts of the whole strategy acting in a coordinated way like a pack of lions stalking prey - coming from different directions to encircle and get in position for the attack.

The color of the stalking horse doesn't matter. What does matter is the objective of the third party behind the stalking horse. When you see the stalking horses, you know that the Cult of Death is behind them.

Cult of Death Stalking America

I don't remember the exact year, nor do I remember the fragment of information that I was looking at when I

realized there was a global conspiracy to bring harm to America and the American people. I remember vividly how I felt - stunned to the point of being frozen in place, horrified and then terrified. What should I do? Who can I tell? I spent the next couple of days in a perpetual state of adrenalin rush... fight or flight - What are the alternatives? What are the odds? What are the consequences? What can I do?   Ultimately, I decided to do the only thing I could do which was to document what I saw and to try and help other people see it too. And as I've tried to explain to those who were curious about my dedication to task, I've been racing with the devil since the moment my decision was made to fight.

I didn't know much about the who or why of what was happening in our country at the time. The one thing I did know was that it was about "The Systems". I could see that Big Systems were being changed - and found plans for more Systems changes. The changes in the systems were Stalking Horses I could see and I've tried to describe them as I found them.

Describing "what is" in terms of systems is relatively easy for most people to understand as long as scope of the system being described is fairly close and known to the audience. As the size of the scope increases, the size of the audience who can comprehend the system in its entirety decreases. Then when you move to the redesign of the system "that is" to the blue sky system "that could be":

> Oh! I have slipped the surly bonds of Earth –
> Put out my hand and touched the Face of God."
> ~ John Gillespie Magee, Jr. ~

you lose most people in the description because it's not only big and complex, it's out of the experience of the audience. With the size and complexity of the system being redesigned, for the designers, there is a danger of crossing the threshold from creative genius - to creative madness from which there is no return. The Cult of Death Stalking America are the creative geniuses who slipped the surly bonds of earth. They became Gods in their own minds and they are charting a path to logical Armageddon, conceived in madness and that has real world dire consequences for the people of this earth.

The Cult of Death are the Systems Engineers who are designing and implementing global systems, normalizing the data that corresponds to real people doing real things in their real life. The real people doing real things in a real life become an abstraction in a systems design. They can be moved around like pawns on a chessboard. They can be standardized for uniformity as the design methodology dictates. They can be eliminated if they are excess - because excess is inefficient and inefficiency in a Systems Design is intolerable.

Spaceship Earth

The visual concept of earth as a spaceship hurtling through space with limited resources and closed loop systems was first (to my knowledge) expressed by Professor Kenneth E. Boulding in 1965:

Earth As A Space Ship

Kenneth E. Boulding
May 10, 1965

In the imagination of those who are sensitive to the realities of our era, the earth has become a space ship, and this, perhaps, is the most important single fact of our day. For millennia, the earth in men's minds was flat and illimitable. Today, as a result of exploration, speed, and the explosion of scientific knowledge, earth has become a tiny sphere, closed, limited, crowded, and hurtling through space to unknown destinations. This change in man's image of his home affects his behavior in many ways, and is likely to affect it much more in the future.

It is not only that man's image of the earth has changed; the reality of the world social system has changed. As long as man was small in numbers and limited in technology, he could realistically regard the earth as an infinite reservoir, an infinite source of inputs and an infinite cesspool for outputs. Today we can no longer make this assumption. Earth has become a space ship, not only in our imagination but also in the hard realities of the social, biological, and physical system in which man is enmeshed. In what we might call the "old days," when man was small in numbers and earth was large, he could pollute it with impunity, though even then he frequently destroyed his immediate environment and had to move on to a new spot, which he then proceeded to destroy. Now man can no longer do this; he must live in the whole system, in which he must recycle his wastes and really face up to the problem of the increase in material entropy which his activities create. In a space ship there are no sewers.

Click HERE for the rest of the paper

Boulding was an economist concerned with resource utilization and the impact on the environment. In a biography on the 'Encyclopedia of Earth' website, they describe Boulding as a founding intellectual in the field of ecological economics. In 1956, Boulding wrote a paper titled, "General Systems Theory: The Skeleton of Science" which formed the basis for his later work on the environment and economy - ecology.

In 1965, Boulding took the serious concepts of systems and conservation and made them accessible with his space ship metaphor, but by lowering the dialog to a cartoon level, he enabled the change agents to develop the fringe group cult followings on the themes of space ships, new age magical mystics, starships and star gates and the opposite "off the grid", "return to nature" shamanism and tribalism. The underlying themes of the cult movements are moving back to the past or "back to the future" with both themes steering towards reverse engineering civilization. The cartoon metaphor and the cult followings became the stalking horses behind which are the very real Cult of Death members who seek to reduce the population of the planet and/or commit robbery in the name of reductionism and conservation - "doing more with less".

The biggest cartoon stalking horse of all is "global climate change". The theme has alleged scientists, actors and politicians telling us that weather and earth disasters - tornados, floods, earthquakes, droughts, hurricanes, etc. are due to increased carbon in the atmosphere and that is a result of our use of fossil fuels. To save ourselves from this global climate disaster, we must reduce reliance on the modern infrastructure - electricity, water, cars, highways, etc. and redesign our entire infrastructure to minimize and control energy use. In other words, move back to the future to save ourselves.

Retracing the Steps

Boulding provided the conceptual basis for propagandizing and conditioning the public for the paradigm shift the scientists had in mind but he wasn't the first intellectual to have considered the subject. On the Earth Portal website, they have compiled an Energy Timeline from which I pulled selected entries that laid the ground work for Boulding and the others.

1840	German botanist Justus von Leibig formulates his **Law of the Minimum**, which states that if any one essential material is absent or only minimally available, then the growth and functioning of an organism is adversely affected. Later scholars will apply this concept of the limiting factor to larger contexts; e.g., ecosystems.
1865	The British economist W. Stanley Jevons publishes The Coal Question, in which he argues that coal is essential for the industry of Britain and that this resource will one day be exhausted, causing the collapse of British society. The prediction proves wrong because Jevons did not foresee improvements in mining technology and the use of oil as a substitute for coal.
1865	W. Stanley Jevons formulates **Jevons' paradox**, a concept now employed by modern scholars. **It states that increased efficiency in the use of a natural resource, such as coal, will actually result in greater consumption, not less. This is because improvement in efficiency will lead to higher demand**; e.g., U.S. gas consumption increased after fuel-efficient cars were introduced in the 1970s.
1869	German biologist Ernst Haeckel introduces the term ecology in his work Generelle Morphologie Der Organismen.
1934	The **Technocracy Movement** in the U.S. argues that the antidote to the Great Depression is to replace politicians with scientists and engineers who have the technical expertise to manage the nation's economy and natural resources. **Technocrats use growth and decline curves** to predict a wide range of societal trends.
1935	British scientist A. G. Tansley proposes the word ecosystem as a descriptive term for the fundamental ecological unit.
1943	U.S. anthropologist Leslie White proposes that like biological systems, cultures evolve around the strategies that they use to exploit energy.

A little over a year ago, I wrote a webpage called, "Full Throttle Reverse" because I was finally able to describe in a coherent way, a phenomenon I was observing taking into account all of the anomalies I was seeing in our country. The phenomenon was that our social, political and especially the economic systems were being deconstructed like deconstructing a building - one brick at a time - breaking down our systems. The revelation that came to me was that "they" with they being the U.S. Treasury and gangster banksters on Wall Street - and Chicago were doing was changing the basis for our currency.

Prior to 1973, the American dollar was backed by gold. America had a trade deficit which meant that foreign countries were accumulating dollars that they would then present for payment in gold. Nixon put a stop to that by closing the gold window because our country was being drained of gold. They tried various ways to manage our economic system but not successfully. An article posted on the PBS website titled, "Nixon, Price Controls and the Gold Standard" gives a hint of what they did when the wage and price control system failed (emphasis added):

> **Only one segment of the wage-and-price control system was not abolished -- price controls over oil and natural gas.** *Owing in part to the deep and dark suspicions about conspiracy and monopoly in the energy sector, they were maintained for another several years. But Washington's*

*effort to run the energy market was a lasting lesson in the perversities that can ensue when government takes over the marketplace. **There were at least 32 different prices of natural gas, a rather standard commodity, each of whose molecules is based on one atom of carbon and four atoms of hydrogen**. The oil-price-control system established several tiers of oil prices. The prices for domestic production were also held down, in effect forcing domestic producers to subsidize imported oil and providing additional incentives to import oil into the United States. The whole enterprise was an elaborate and confusing system of price controls, entitlements, and allocations.** It was estimated that just the standard reporting requirements for what became the Federal Energy Administration involved some 200,000 respondents from industry, committing an estimated five million man-hours annually.*

So the solution to trade deficits was to suppress domestic production of oil - and give incentives to import foreign oil. That makes as much sense as jumping off a cliff to avoid being pushed off the cliff. What does make sense in logical terms is that the controls on energy resources along with wage and price controls was the first attempt to implement the system proposed by the Technocracy Movement in 1934.   Recently, Patrick Wood of the August Review re-discovered the Technocracy Movement and he wrote about it in an article giving a brief history and description of their theory. The article is called, "Carbon Currency: A New Beginning for Technocracy".

To Be Continued

[1] [2] [3]

Vicky Davis
May 1, 2010

The Stalking Horse
Part 2

In Part One of the Stalking Horse, excerpts that were pulled from the [Energy Timeline](#) on the Earth Portal website stopped at 1943. The following is a continuation of those excerpts beginning in 1955 when W. Fred Cottrell applied a holistic approach to the analysis of energy and economic and social development - crossing the boundaries between science and social (pseudo) science.

1955	W. Fred Cottrell, a sociologist at Miami (Ohio) University, is the first to comprehensively apply the concept of net energy and energy surplus to the analysis of economic and social development.
1956	U.S. geologist Marion King Hubbert predicts that oil production in the lower 48 states will peak around 1970, which in fact it does. Hubbert's work becomes a lightning rod for debate about oil supplies for decades to come.
1957	**Roger Revelle of the U.S. and Hans Suess of Austria demonstrate that carbon dioxide has increased in the atmosphere as a result of the use of fossil fuels.** Revelle concludes that "Human beings are now carrying out a large scale geophysical experiment of a kind that could not have happened in the past nor be reproduced in the future."
1966	U.S. economist Kenneth Boulding publishes **The Economics of the Coming Spaceship Earth**, the first explicit application of the law of conservation of matter to describe the physical limits to economic growth.
1970	Earth Day is celebrated for the first time in the U.S. as a nationwide demonstration advocating environmental protection and preservation. This demonstration is conceived by Gaylord Nelson, U.S. Senator from Wisconsin, and organized by Denis Hayes.
1971	**Chamber of Commerce director warns of the potential "collapse of entire industries" from pollution regulation, especially oil and automotive**. Later the speech is seen as a classic example of industry exaggeration about pollution controls.
1972	The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE), is begins in Stockholm, Sweden, with 113 countries represented; this is the first global environmental summit. **Treatment of energy is largely limited to the environmental effects of energy extraction, processing, and consumption**.
1972	**The Club of Rome publishes The Neo-Malthusian Limits to Growth, warning that if the world's consumption patterns and population growth continue at the same high rates of the time, various calamities will befall the Earth and mankind**.

Club of Rome and the Statistics Hoax

Probably most people are familiar with the book 'Limits to Growth' and if not, they would be familiar with the concepts which can be fairly summed up by saying that resources are limited but our capacity to deplete them is unlimited therefore we must manage the use of resources (including population) or we're all going to die.

The statistics used in 'Limits to Growth' to make the case for what has become hysterical fear in some, high profit / theft opportunity for some, and justification for totalitarian dictatorship in others were produced by Jay W. Forrester at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Forrester was a pioneer in the use of computers for system modeling. A pretty good history of Forrester and the progression that led him to become involved with the Club of Rome can be found on the System Dynamics Society website so I don't want to repeat it. It would be better to go to their website to read it: System Dynamic Society: Origin of System Dynamics

A system is any process that has dependent processes. The interdependence of the processes is what creates "the system".   For example, the following diagram was found in a paper titled, "The Origin of Petroleum".
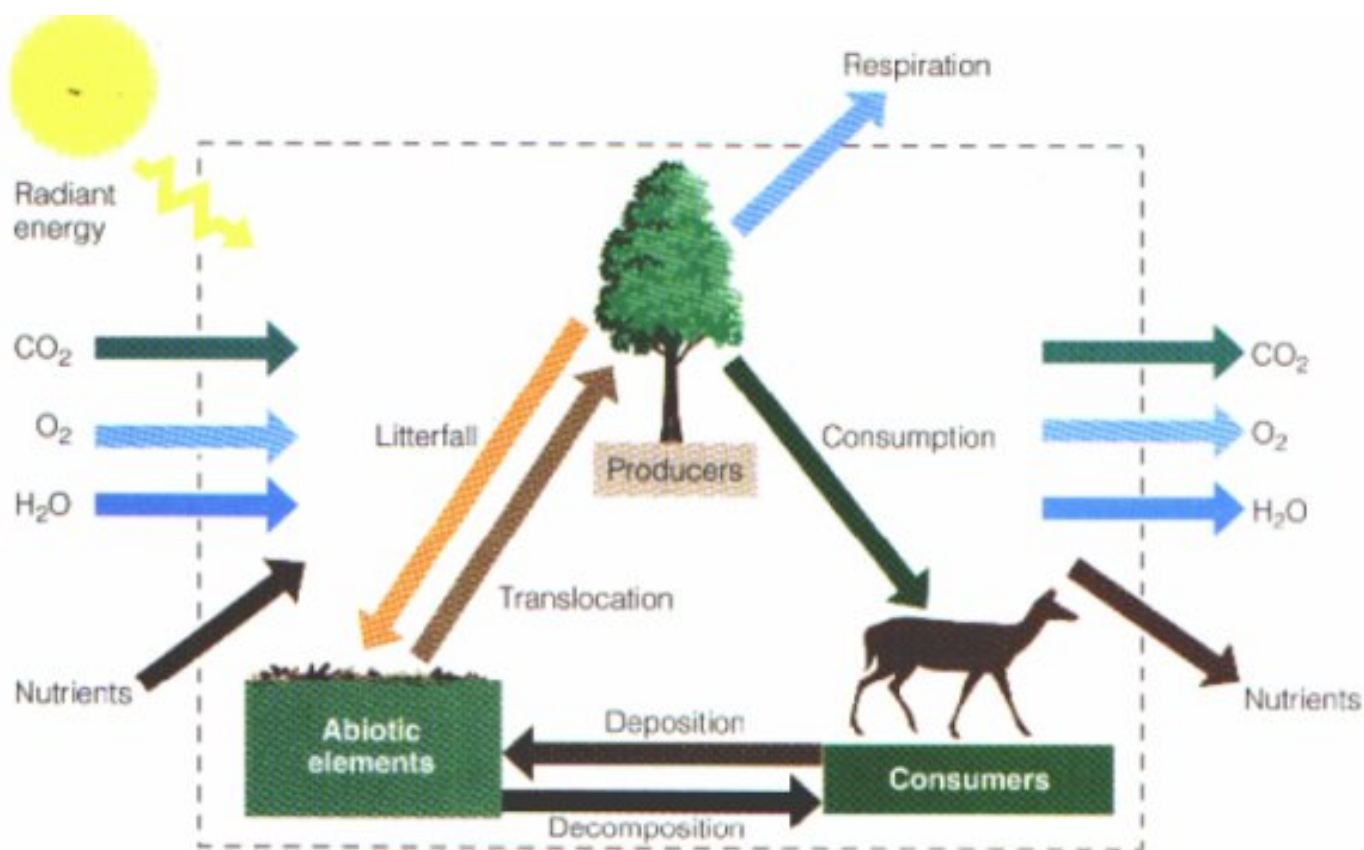

Figure 23.1 Schematic diagram of an ecosystem. The dashed lines represent the boundary of the system. The three major components are the producers, the consumers, and the abiotic elements: inactive or dead organic matter, the soil matrix, nutrients in solution in aquatic eco-systems, sediments, and so on. The arrows indicate interactions within the system and with the environment.

It doesn't take a lot of examination or much thinking to see that there is a lot of detail missing from the diagram. For example, birds, worms, rain, time, etc. It's a simplistic view of a complex system of interdependent processes.

What systems modelers do is to assume that they know all of the variables in a system - which is actually a subset of a system, and they multiply out their variables to make projections and that's what systems dynamics is about. If you have fixed variables and known values, modeling works extremely well. For example, in a manufacturing process, figuring out what would be the lead time required to deliver an order of widgets on a given date in the future including the requirements for component parts of the widget and their lead times for ordering, assembly time, etc.

Another thing that can be done with models is to adjust the variables. Using the above diagram, you could look at it and say.. nothing we can do about the sun, but we can plant more trees and we can "deposit" more consumers to get more oil. Voila! Peak oil problem solved - at least according to the model. (And don't let the duality of that method of obtaining more oil escape you.) But obviously, the more unknowns there are in a model, the less reliable the models are.

In the [Aurelio Peccei biography](#), it says that Forrester's World Dynamics project was proposed by Forrester:

> The Club of Rome's MIT project originated from a proposal made by Jay Forrester. Forrester who, for a number of years had been working on dynamic systems at MIT, outlined a mathematical model for the World which contained the by now wellknown interdependent parameters of population, depletion of non-renewable resources, industrialization, food production, and environmental degradation. Forrester entrusted the project to Dennis Meadows, who at that time was a young researcher in his group. This was how 'The Limits to Growth', the first Report to the Club of Rome, was born. This report was presented publicly at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington on 12 March 1972. 'The Limits to Growth' was translated into 30 languages and 10 million copies of the book were sold, helping the Club of Rome gain the world stage.

Two years to do a world model is laughable. It was just a demonstration of the technique of using computers to model. It wasn't a serious model of global systems. He simply didn't have the data nor the computing power, nor the time to do what the title implies. And why Forrester allowed this work to be misconstrued as it was is not known but a good guess would be that either he was completely mad - drunk with cyberpower or he derived some benefit that meant more to him than integrity (money).

In 2004, [Ronald Bailey wrote an article for Reason Magazine](#) regarding his testimony to the House Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources. Mr. Bailey is the author of many books on the environmental crisis statistics hoax - one of which is titled, "Eco-Scam: The False Prophets of the Ecological Apocalypse". In the article, Bailey writes:

> First, let us look at concerns over depleting so-called nonrenewable resources. This thesis was most

famously propounded in the 1972 *Limits to Growth* report to the Club of Rome and later in President Jimmy Carter's *Global 2000* report. The *Limits to Growth* thesis got a big boost when the Arab countries unleashed their oil embargo in 1973. It didn't hurt that the *Limits to Growth* report was also featured on the front page of *The New York Times* when it was released. Ultimately, the report sold 10 million copies worldwide.

The *Limits to Growth* report includes a table listing all the resources that were supposedly going to run out. The report's authors projected that, at the exponential growth rates they expected to occur, known world supplies of zinc, gold, tin, copper, oil, and natural gas would be completely exhausted in 1992.

...."I did a series of reports when I was at *Forbes* magazine in 1990. I went up to MIT to interview Professor Jay Forrester and asked him, "I re-read *The Limits to Growth* report; what happened?" Basically, Professor Forrester, who was the godfather of this project, looked at me and said, "I think we stressed the physical resources side a little too much." Of course, the report would not have made it to the front page of *The New York Times* had they not stressed the imminent depletion of nonrenewable resources."

In 1976, TIME Magazine published an article about the Club of Rome partial retraction of the conclusion of 'Limits to Growth'. They said they didn't mean "no growth", they meant "managed growth".   Emphasis added to the excerpts from the article:

TIME Magazine

Theory: Club of Rome Revisited
April 26, 1976

Coming from almost any other organization, a call for economic growth to alleviate world poverty would produce only yawns. From the Club of Rome, it is an intellectual bombshell. The Club —really an informal organization of some 100 top International businessmen, scientists and thinkers—has been synonymous with advocacy of a no-growth world ever since it produced its explosive little book, The Limits to Growth, in 1972. Using a complicated computer model of the world, the book argued that because the earth's resources were finite, mankind might starve or suffocate in pollution if runaway population and economic growth were not stopped cold. **True, the computer model was flawed and the no-growth notion faulty (TIME, Aug. 14,1972). But the basic message became famous; 3 million copies of Limits have been sold worldwide.**

Last week the Club reversed its position. At a three-day meeting in Philadelphia sponsored mainly by the First Pennsylvania Corp., a leading bank, speaker after speaker came out for more growth. Why? The Club's founder, Italian Industrialist Aurelio Peccei, says that **Limits was intended to jolt people from the comfortable idea that present growth trends could continue indefinitely**. That done, he says, the Club could then seek ways to close the widening gap between rich and poor nations—inequities that, if they continue, could all too easily lead to famine, pollution and war. T**he Club's startling shift, Peccei says, is thus not so much a turnabout as part of an evolving strategy**.

What the Club of Rome prescribes now is selective growth. This concept, which promises to be every bit as difficult to put into operation as no-growth, requires nations to take voluntary actions aimed at speeding the development of the poorer countries while slowing that of their industrialized brethren. The desired result would be a much more equal division of the world's riches and productive capacities, which could lead to global peace and prosperity through economic interdependence.

To promote this one-worldism, the Club is developing what Peccei calls "a trilogy of efforts," starting with a report titled "**Reshaping the International Order**."

[MORE...](#)

As it turns out, a couple of years ago, I found the United Nations resolutions to 'Reshape the International Order' and wrote about it in piece titled, "New World Order Made Easy". That page contains a link to the following:

> In May of 1974, the United Nations adopted the following resolutions (Pg. 7):
>
> > Resolution 3201 (S-VI) Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order
> >
> > Resolution 3202 (S-VI) Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order
> >
> > Other Decisions: Study the problems of raw materials and development

So who were these people - Aurelio Peccei of Italy and Alexander King of Scotland that founded the Club of Rome? And where did they derive the power they obviously had? At least some of the answers to those questions can be found in a Club of Rome publication titled, "Dossiers" that was prepared as a history for the 1984 conference in Helsinki. Excerpts:

Dossiers

(Pg. 60 Aurelio Peccei) An industrialist in the vanguard of humanism, source and soul of the Club of Rome. It is a paradoxical idea that is understandable only in the context of his unique and individual life. Aurelio Peccei was born in Turin, Italy in 1908. His parents belonged to the lower-middle class, but with a social and cultural awareness, and he himself rose to the summit of large multinational companies. Before having taken his doctorate in economics at Turin University in 1930 (**his thesis was on Lenin's New Economic Policy**), **he had been already employed by Fiat for Soviet trade**. From this he moved with his wife to China, handling Fiat production and business there until 1938.

(Pg. 55) In 1962, **American senator, Javits and Vice-President Hubert Humphries** seeking means to alleviate the appalling economic conditions in Latin America, took the initiative of persuading a number of prominent Americans including **David Rockefeller** to create a mechanism to make available industrial venture capital to innovative industrialists in the sub-continent. **Peccei was obviously interested and cooperated with the new Investment Company ADELA Atlantic Development of Latin America. His, by now extensive knowledge of industry throughout Latin America was immensely useful to the American financiers. ADELA organised a meeting of Latin American bankers and businessmen in Buenos Ayres in September 1965** and invited Peccei to

deliver the keynote speech that he was able to do in fluent Spanish. The speech, The Challenge of the 1970s for the World of Today was very far ranging and raised issues of **population explosion, environmental degradation, the North/South divide**, the importance of the **"New Industrial Revolution" of electronics and the need for a long-term global perspective**. Apparently a transcription in English was passed to the Department of State in Washington and reached the eyes of the **Secretary, Dean Atchison** who was impressed by it and is said to have remarked that it was much more useful by not having been presented by a Yanki. Some copies of the transcript were placed on the side tables on some United Nations occasions together with some other papers and pamphlets as is common practice. These include meetings of ECOSOC and ACAST (the Advisory Council of Applied Science and Technology).

At the end of an ACAST the meeting, one of the participants, **the Soviet delegate, Academician**

Jermen Gvishiani picked up a copy of this particular document and read it during his flight back to Moscow. Gvishiani was very excited by Peccei's ideas and determined to invite him to the Soviet Union for talks. But who and where was this Aurelio Peccei? The document itself gave no clue; it had no heading and concluded with "Aurelio Peccei, the Military Academy, Buenos Aires" and the date. How could such a forward-looking message have emerged from a Latin American military academy? Gvishiani therefore sent a copy of the paper to his American colleague of ACAST, my old friend Carrol Wilson, asking him to find out who this man Peccei was and put them in touch. Carol had not heard of Peccei either, so he sent the material on to me in Pads with a request that I should do my best to locate the Italian and put him in touch with Gvishiani. I too had no idea who Aurelio Peccei was, but I quickly found out and made the contact.

The invitation to visit Russia soon followed and it is interesting to note that the two men met at Akademgorsk near Novosibirsk, just about as far as possible from the political intrigues of Moscow and where it was relatively safe for Gvishiani to talk and listen. When I visited Akademgorsk nearly thirty years later I met a couple of scientists who still remembered Aurelio's visit and the excitement it caused. **Their talks were very fruitful and led to Gvishiani's long association with the Club of Rome.**

[Side Note: Peccei met King via Gvishiani. In a book called, "[Memoirs of a Boffin](), Chapter 13 on the Club of Rome, it said that Gvishiani was Kosygin's son-in-law and Vice Chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technology of the USSR]

(Pg. 56) By this time we were ready to share and enrich our thinking by including others in the discussions. A convenient approach might be to invite a few eminent Europeans of broad outlook to meet with us and then extend the group gradually by bringing in others from different parts of the world. So we sat down in my office in OECD and drew up a list of personalities who might be invited. Aurelio thought that he could persuade the Agnelli Foundation to fund the meeting, while I would ask my **consultant Erich Jantsch, a brilliant systems scientist** to write a keynote paper to set the tone of the meeting. **It took place in Rome in April 1968** in the beautiful Villa Farnesina in Rome, seat of the Academia dei Lincei, the oldest academy of sciences still extant, the

academy of Gallileo. Some 30 distinguished personalities attended, including the **futurists, Bertrand de Juvenel and Dennis Gabor (the Nobel Prize physicist), bankers Guido Carlo and Jean Saint-Geours, Pierre Massay**, head of the French planning organisation, Conrad Waddington the biologist and Hugo Thiemann, **Director of the Batelle institute of Geneva**.

The meeting turned out to be a complete flop. The background paper by Jantsch was a scholarly plea for long term planning leading to proposals for action partly based on the methodology and recent experience of some of the Californian think-tanks. While his paper was academically exciting, it failed to secure the undivided interest of many of the invitees. It was too technical, too dense in the expression of ideas that were partly concealed in half-understood verbiage. **The very title of the Jantsch paper, a tentative Framework for initiating systems-wide Planning on a world Scale** was formidable enough to frighten off some of the participants from the outset. Discussion was distinctly irritable and often irrelevant.

To Be Continued

Vicky Davis
May 3, 2010

The Stalking Horse
Part 3

In the late 80's and early 90's when the government and communications industry people were discussing changes to the communications system to accommodate the internet and all of the potential modernizations that it would enable, they convinced Congress that the issues were too technical and complex for Congress to understand. That's not a difficult thing for technical experts in any field to do. All they have to do is to take you down into the detail of their business using the terms specific to their industry. To use techno-speak to mystify "the ignorant" is about as difficult as tricking a 3 year old. And that's not an insult to anybody's intelligence, it's just a fact that nobody can understand in an hour or two, a body of knowledge that takes years to acquire.

It doesn't take much imagination to hear the marketing that went on between industry and Congress. Visions of the George Jetson's world of efficiency and convenience. And through efficiency, lowered costs as computers take over functions that people used to do. I'm sure they were glorious visions of a 21st century of automation. In fact, in the late 1960's there was a program on TV called 21st Century narrated by Charles Osgood I believe. Each week, they would present a different aspect of how automation was going to be used in the future. At some point when I was researching the NAFTA Superhighway history, I remembered that program because the computerization of our highways and vehicles as it was being designed and implemented for the corridors was described in one of the programs in the 21st Century series in the 1960's.

All throughout my website, there are descriptions of the redesign of our government integrated with corporate systems that were global in scope - Global Health, Global Transportation, Global Supply Chain, Global, Global, Global. To design global systems requires global designers and an army of millions of facilitators, lawyers, engineers, etc. to implement the systems as designed. Initially, as any American would, I thought that these designs were originating from within our government and "Public-Private Partnership" stakeholders. But in my ongoing forensic analysis of what has gone wrong in our country that is destroying our way of life and our system of government, and in the process of documenting the Stalking Horses, I believe I've found the center cell of the 'Technocracy' - the "commonist" global systems designers.

International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

In a [biography of Aurelio Peccei](#) that is posted on the Club of Rome website, it says the following on page 6:

> As a result of activities that started in the 1960s and continued into the 1970s, **Peccei was one of the principal architects of the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Laxenburg, Austria in 1972.** This Institute was formed after a considerable struggle, **but then served as an important bridge between East and West, partly because its founders included the United States (through the National Academy**

of Sciences), the Soviet Union (through the Soviet Academy of Sciences), and further countries in the then Western and Eastern sector of the world, such as the Italian Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche. IIASA became a meeting place for scholars and scientists from around the globe and **provided a bridging function for the scientific world, producing important studies in different fields, including climate change, energy and agriculture**.

Of course the point at which something like the IIASA comes into being is well after the decisions are made to create such an organization. On the IIASA website history page, they give us the decision point:

The IIASA charter was signed in London in October 1972, but the history goes back six years earlier. **In 1966 American president Lyndon Johnson** gave a rather remarkable speech — this was during the Cold War — **in which he said it was time that the scientists of the United States and the Soviet Union worked together on problems other than military and space matters, on problems that plagued all advanced societies, like energy, our oceans, the environment, health. And he called for a liaison between the scientists of East and West.**

Johnson enlisted McGeorge Bundy to pursue the topic. Bundy had been an adviser to presidents Kennedy and Johnson, but before that had been Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at **Harvard**. Bundy knew me because I would go from department to department at Harvard, doing my decision thing.

One of the first things Bundy did was to commission a report from the Rand Corporation. Roger Levien, the second director of IIASA, wrote that report, and it was very positive. Unfortunately, it got lost in the shuffle, but it was a necessary step: it gave the United States a green light to go ahead.

Bundy met [the late] Jermen Gvishiani — Gvishiani was the deputy minister of the Soviet State Committee on Science and Technology — and he was delighted with the reaction.

Bundy and Gvishiani realized that if IIASA was going to be stable, it should be multilateral, not bilateral. Since it was to be multilateral, Gvishiani pushed for inclusion of the German Democratic Republic. This was embarrassing for the United States: the US didn't recognize East Germany. Our first crisis. **It was surmounted by deciding that the new institute would be nongovernmental.** How lucky!

What that meant was not very clear, because the intention was that governments would finance the center. For the US it meant that the National Academy of Sciences got into the act. **The money went from the National Science Foundation, which is governmental, to the academy, which is nongovernmental: they sort of laundered the money.**

At this point, anybody old enough to remember is saying, "ah ha!" The Great Society. And they would be right. And the fact that the designs for the "Great Society" originated from a non-governmental institute partnered with Harvard - an Ivy League University in the most left-leaning state in the nation, took their activities out of public view giving them the room to design systems to bring us to this point where we are circling the proverbial toilet bowl after the flush. In fact, I remember William F. Buckley saying that he'd rather be governed by the first 3,000 people in the Boston phone book than by the academics at Harvard. The comment was funny and I agreed even though in hindsight, I had no idea of the true import of what he was saying.

In effect, the creation of the IIASA was the merger of governance of the superpowers - the Soviet Union and the United States. That's why our country has moved steadily left. That's why the National Endowment for Democracy is comprised of socialists - so that they could formulate left-right packaging for socialist ideas that would make it appear as if there is a two-party system with choices. In case you think that's hyperbole, ask yourself why both Democrats and Republicans refer to our form of government as a democracy. It's not a democracy. It's a Republic. With the benefit of all the research I've done, I would say that they are using the term Democracy as a synonym for Technocracy. And the body of "Communitarian Law" was no doubt the result of the implementation of the systems designs that needed a philosophical and legal basis to justify the changes in societies as mandated in those designs. But, I'm getting ahead of myself because there is more to this story of how the Technocracy came to power - and make no mistake, the Technocracy is in power. Our Congress and our state governments still have the power to change that - but it's doubtful that many of them even understand it - and the ones that do understand it have been bought off by the people who are benefiting from the global central planning and slave systems.

And lest anybody think that this "non-governmental organization" doesn't really have any power to affect our lives, you'll think again when you see the company they keep in Vienna: [United States Mission to International Organization in Vienna](#).

Bundy and Gvishiani

In a paper called, "[Across an Ideological Divide: IIASA and IIASANET](#)" by Jay Hauben he documents the history which obviously is tied directly to the history of computers, applied technology and society. Recall from the prior section, it was noted that Gvishiana was [Aleksei Kosygin's](#) son-in-law:

Both Johnson and Kosygin were given encouragement in the direction of East-West cooperation when they met unexpectedly in June 1967. Kosygin was in New York to address the extraordinary session of the United Nations in connection with the 1967 Six-Day War in the Middle East. Johnson proposed a meeting. At the last minute, the Soviets accepted. The meeting was precisely half way between New York City and Washington, D.C in the small town of Glassboro, New Jersey. The president and the premier discussed the issues of the serious situation in the Middle East and much else. They found each other "capable of showing good will and searching for mutual understanding."[8] Also, in nasty weather, over 2000 local people gathered, by all accounts spontaneously, to cheer on what they saw as an example of international cooperation. The homemade signs welcomed Kosygin as a friend and there was little of the usual popular hostility because of the Vietnam war toward Johnson.[9]

Gvishiani and Bundy were assigned by their respective sides to carry on the negotiations despite the tension in the world over the division of Germany, the Vietnam war, the Middle East conflicts and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Howard Raiffa[10], the eventual first Director of IIASA explained later that Gvishiani and Bundy shared a belief in the potential value of an East-West center for research of solutions of complex problems neither side could solve alone. The problems were of two types, 'universal' and 'global'. At IIASA the term universal would be used for problems that effected many countries within their own bounders, such as health care delivery or urban planning. Global problems would be those which would involve many or all countries for their solutions like human contribution to climate change or management of oceans. Raiffa reasoned that the world was interdependent and volatile so both sides were willing to work toward cooperation even while there was competition. A sort of unconscious "global concern" was emerging.[11] Also, there was great respect for science at all levels of Soviet society. International scientific collaboration would be welcomed by the Soviet people as it would be by much of the world.

"Forty Committee"

The loop on this story begins to close when one looks at the "Forty Committee" and the CIA. In a magazine called Genesis, L Fletcher Prouty was the author of an article titled, "The Forty Committee".

What is this Forty Committee, which has this power over the noncommunist world? Who are its members? Do they operate within any law? Whom do they represent and whose interests do they promote?

The Forty Committee is the latest of a long line of such committees, all of which live in deepest secrecy. Before it was called the Forty Committee it was the 303 Committee. Before that the Special Group. In the early Fifties it was the Special Group 10/2 and later the Special Group 5412 or 5412/2. [1] Ostensibly this organization has always been made up of a representative of the President (the

President's Advisor for National Security Affairs -- a euphemism for the CIA's man in the White House); a representative of the Secretary of State and one for the Secretary of Defense. It also includes the Director of the CIA and since Kennedy's time it has included the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. These five men, representing as they do the principals of the **National Security Council, have had thrust upon them the responsibility for international clandestine operations**.

At one time **Nelson Rockefeller was the President's National Security Advisor**. So were Robert Cutler, **McGeorge Bundy**, and Maxwell Taylor. The present incumbent is **Henry Kissinger**, because he did not relinquish that CIA-oriented job when he became Secretary of State. This is no doubt an unauthorized and perhaps illegal use of this position because the law requires that the President have a National Security Advisor. By his very duties this advisor performs functions that are in direct conflict with those of the Secretary of State.

Back to [Jay Hauben's paper on IIASA](), he wrote:

Around President Johnson in 1966 were policy advisers[3] including McGeorge Bundy.[4] Bundy had left his position as Special Advisor to the United States President to be the president of the Ford Foundation but he remained active as one of Johnson's inner circle. These advisors, while advocating the bombing of North Vietnam, also argued that US interests in Europe and its image abroad would be served by "constructive political, diplomatic and economic initiatives to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union."[5] Aware of the growing sentiment in Europe in favor of détente, a US National Security Action Memo (NSAM) was issued calling for Johnson to "actively develop areas of peaceful cooperation with the nations of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union . . . to help create an environment in which peaceful settlement of the division of Germany and of Europe will become possible."[6] Offering cooperation in the solution of global problems like pollution and acid rain was expected to be attractive as was "providing Western instruction in …modern management."

Between War and Peace

If I knew of a book that described the Psychology of Changing Systems, I would give it to you now. Because the intersection of the National Security Advisors, the CIA and their covert activities to the IIASA and it's beginning and purpose, makes sense in the context that people have to be prodded and/or courted to change their systems at whatever level the systems are being changed. It doesn't matter if it's the side of the drawer you put your socks or the system of government under which you live. Few people embrace change and it's only when life becomes intolerable without it, that people accept it and sometimes demand it. And when you are looking at projects of the magnitude of global management - global administration of the planet, it would be an understatement to say that there would be a lot of resisters. That's where the CIA and their bloody past (and present) comes into play. They were dealing with the resisters to the global totalitarian system as epitomized by the IIASA while we were being

given the impression that they were fighting communism. Quite a joke. Peace only comes when people surrender to it at whatever level serves the interests of the Global Totalitarian Technocrats.

I didn't know it at the time I started writing 'The Stalking Horse' that what I was writing would turn out to be the prelude to "Battle of Ideas and Systems" that I wrote last month. The threads of 'The Stalking Horse' pick up with Nelson Rockefeller, his stint in the CIA as head of the Forty Committee followed by his "Commission on Critical Choices".   But for now, the fog of war will begin to clear by continuing with the IIASA and the Club of Rome which is the semi-public face of the IIASA.

"Common Problems"

Howard Raiffa was invited by McGeorge Bundy to participate in the creation of the IIASA from the inception of "The Big Idea" and he became the first American Director. In 1992, he gave a talk about the beginnings of the IIASA that is now posted on the IIASA website in the History section. The following are more excerpts from the transcript of that talk:

Name Games

I have a folder from '68 and it says International Center for the Study of Problems Common to Advanced Industrialized Societies. That was decided in Sussex, when the Soviets weren't there. And they objected: 'What do you mean by advanced industrialized society?' So we said, 'Well, we'll have a **Center for Research of Common Problems**.' And they said, 'What do you mean by common problems?' We said, 'We'll have a Center for Research.' 'And why should it be research and not training?' 'We'll have a Center for Study.' 'Should it be a center or an institute? Should it be written center or centre?' 'We'll have an institute.'

Names kept pouring out. Cybernetics was the favorite word for Eastern Europeans. Management science, operations research, policy analysis — all kinds of names, but every suggestion had an objection.

In the '60s I wrote a book called Applied Statistical Decision Theory, and everybody said, 'What do you mean by applied statistical decision theory?' **So I got an idea: call it applied systems analysis, because nobody will know what it means. We had a clean slate.**

The Polish delegation was excited because they wanted to study the central nervous system. Applied systems analysis didn't mean that: it had something to do with management and policies and societal implications, rather than individual implications.

The fact that the Polish delegation mentioned "central nervous system" in this context tells me that they were far more advanced in their thinking on the use of computer systems and networks for global systems than were the Americans or so it would seem by looking at the career and writings of Zbigniew Brezenski who wrote *'Between Two Ages : America's Role in the Technetronic Era* in 1970'*. The Internet is the global "central nervous system"

and they were talking about it in the 1960's - amazing.

"The Commons"

No matter where a person is in their research on what's gone wrong in our country, they've no doubt run up against UN Agenda 21 - Sustainable Development. The concepts for Agenda 21 came from a report titled "Our Common Future" also called the Brundtland Report that was published in 1987. "Our Common Future" was one of a series of reports produced by an international committees empanelled to study common problems. The predecessor report, "Common Security: A Blueprint For Survival" chaired by Olaf Palme published in 1982.   And before that, the Brandt Report "North-South: A Program for Survival, published in 1980. The "common thread" in the Common Reports is that they were all studying and making recommendations for solutions to "common problems" with the thinking that all the world's problems will go away if we just have a "common solution" to our "common problems".

In 1999, His Royal Highness Prince El Hassan bin Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was elected to be the International Chair of the World Conference on Religion and Peace. He was also the President of the Club of Rome. On the Jordan Embassy website, there is an article about a conference that was held in November of 1999.

Excerpts:

> AMMAN — The general assembly of the World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP) closed on Monday announcing the election of HRH Prince Hassan as international chair of the organisation, and issuing the "Amman Declaration."

> More than 1,000 religious, civic, and political leaders from around 60 countries affirmed after five days of intense deliberation and groundbreaking dialogue their commitment to "common humanity, common security, common interdependence, common future, common living, and comprehensive education for peace."

The Prince served as President of the Club of Rome from 1999 to 2007. On June 5, 2000, the Prince gave an Address at the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs titled, "Globalization and Culture: China and the Arab World".

On September 19, 2001, Prince El Hassan bin Talal released a statement titled, "What Next? The Vital Need for Compliance with International Humanitarian Norms".   Excerpts from that statement:

> The last century was perhaps the bloodiest in recorded human history and the last millennium was uniquely characterised by the dehumanisation of others. This century, too, has begun with one of the bloodiest acts we can imagine, and the new millennium all of a sudden echoes with the familiar cries of hatred, anger and violence.

We have once again come to a watershed in our understanding of each other.

Is it not time that policymakers ponder over the constituent elements of the twin concepts of civilisation and culture? Is it not time to recognise that culture and identity for many in the world represents security? Any global response, in order to have legitimacy for all concerned, must be related to the various historical, legal and religious traditions.

...When the full implications of the human tragedy in New York and Washington DC have been fathomed and we have shed our tears for the citizens of many nationalities who lost their lives, including those from the Arab and Muslim world, the question will be 'what next?' This will transcend all alliances against evil and invite a common understanding of a need to return to international humanitarian, legal and moral norms. Let this be the age of sanity and wisdom.

It's a great statement that contains within it the inherent contradiction of common global systems. His message was about culture, tradition and norms. But those things arise out of a human need for stability and protection because the world is comprised of predators and prey. Societies organize and evolve around the twin objectives of stability and protection. The Stalking Horses of the "global commons" are the destabilizers of the very things that we all need for a peaceful world. Clearly, creative genius turned to creative madness and they missed the obvious and the fundamental. The ultimate lesson learned will be that just because something is theoretically possible doesn't mean that it is workable or desirable in practice.

[Club of Rome](#)

Vicky Davis

May 4, 2010

Stalking Horse:

[Part 1](#)

[Part 2](#)

The Starting Point

Yesterday as I was listening to the U.S. Senate debate the financial reform legislation pertaining to Consumer Protection, it seemed to me that the Senators were more like squabbling juveniles than statesmen. But both sides did make good points for why the other side's proposal was bad. And they were right. Both proposals are bad.

The Republicans wanted a Consumer Protection section added to the FDIC. Obviously, the FDIC doesn't have authority over all financial institutions in which a Consumer might need regulatory protection so the Republican solution is inadequate.

The Democrat's proposal put the Consumer Protection function under the control of the Federal Reserve with no reporting requirements and no oversight by Congress - and no funding from Congress. The Federal Reserve had regulatory authority over mortgage lending but they chose not to exercise it. The Federal Reserve is charged with the responsibility to ensure full employment and control of inflation. Under Alan Greenspan's watch, they redefined inflation to mean rises in workers wages and they recommended to Congress that they flood our labor market with imported workers while the major corporations were exporting high dollar jobs to India. Apparently, Greenspan expanded his mandate for full employment to mean the entire world - rather than just the United States. It was Greenspan's philosophy of self-regulation for financial institutions, the redefinition of inflation and his recommendations to Congress that led to the meltdown of our economy and now the Democrats want to give them regulatory authority to "protect" us? Really?

They also discussed the size of the banks and the consolidation in the banking industry after the repeal of Glass-Stegell. In the 1990's, the banks apparently argued that they need the repeal so that they could compete with European banks. One of the banks apparently is now a $2 trillion bank. I believe one of the Senators said that the top 5 banks represent 63% of our GDP. That is in incredible statistic. Part of the discussion was "Too big to fail" and "To big to live" but I didn't hear "Too big to audit" which is really a significant consideration that they aren't even discussing. And where is the benefit to the American people and our country in having banks that control that much of the economy? According to a report by the Federal Reserve, there is no benefit in terms of economies of sale for banks over $100 billion.

I watched this debate with a kind of morbid fascination and I was struck by the thought that for as long as I've been watching the Congress, they are always "reforming" to repair damage that they did a few years before when they were reforming what they did before that. And for as long as I've been an adult and living with the "unintended consequences" of "reforms", things in this country have gotten progressively worse to the point where we are on the brink of economic failure and collapse. We've lost our national sovereignty to some unknown international organizations that have no accountability to the people in this country. There are murmurings of the United States breaking up as a nation. All in all, the state of the nation is that it is one colossal freaking disaster. And Congress wants to reform it. My God...

Modeling Our Way to Disaster

Systems are a series of interdependent processes. If there is a problem in a system and you don't trace it back to the source of the problem and fix it there, then you are simply compounding the problems. The condition of our country and the progressive compounding of problems brought to us by the Congress of the United States is case in point.   Recently, I completed some research that traced the history of the Club of Rome and to my surprise, the origins of it trace back to the U.S. Government National Security apparatus, Lyndon Johnson's Great Society program and Harvard.

At the height of the Cold War, Johnson authorized the establishment of an international organization comprised of Soviet and American Systems Specialists to "solve our common problems".   The American Director was Howard Raiffa.   The name of the organization is the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA).

In history of the IIASA under the heading of 'Setting the Agenda', Raiffa said the following:

> The issue of global modeling was very intense. Some people thought it was the main purpose of IIASA. Aurelio Peccei, who was president of the Club of Rome, was a strong advocate. So was the Canadian representative. But Lord Zuckerman insisted that there be nothing about global modeling and he threatened to pull out The Royal Society. The enmity between Sir Solly and Peccei was very severe.

> The compromise was that IIASA itself would not do any work on global modeling, but would host a series of conferences to review contributions to global modeling and document the results. I think it was a good compromise.

And the two people most responsible for the establishment of the IIASA, McGeorge Bundy and Howard Raiffa had both had been at Harvard. Harvard's School of Government was established with a 1925 grant by Lucius N. Littauer and it became significantly influential following the Great Depression in the mid 1930's.   On the school website, there is a decade by decade history that is worth looking at more for the understatement of the school's history than an overstatement.

In 1989, a New York Times article titled, "Harvard's Kennedy School: Is Competence Enough?" about Michael Dukakis' defeat and the school itself. The following are excerpts from the article:

Harvard's Kennedy School: Is Competence Enough?

Some see the Bush landslide as a repudiation not only of liberalism, of Massachusetts and of Harvard, but of that particular brand of steely-eyed policy analysis and managerial rigor long associated with the "**temple of technocracy**" on the Charles.

....IRONICALLY, THE school's distinctive approach to government had its flowering in the Kennedy Administration, specifically in that bundle of techniques, sometimes called "cost-benefit analysis" or "systems analysis," developed by the Rand Corporation, then elaborated by the "whiz kids" in the Defense Department under Robert S. McNamara. If statistics, econometrics and microeconomics failed to carry the day in Vietnam, they were the bedrock of the "program planning and budgeting" process used to chart the major initiatives of the Great Society, such as the poverty program and subsidized housing.

The policy analysts who designed such programs see political markets much as economists see economic markets. For example, if a Pentagon analyst was studying whether women ought to serve in combat, he would devise economic models that would tell him whether the benefit would be greater than using them in noncombat roles, and whether it would be more cost-effective than having men in those roles.

Such analytical tools proved particularly seductive to the young academics who joined the new Kennedy School. The "founding fathers" who helped transform the old Graduate School of Public Administration into the Kennedy School -Thomas C. Schelling, economist; Richard E. Neustadt, political scientist; Frederick Mosteller, statistician; Howard Raiffa, decision theorist -were distinguished scholars with no reason to fear a loss of status from casting their lot with the new venture. But the "founding babies" - such as Graham Allison, political scientist, and Richard J. Zeckhauser, economist - were taking a greater risk. Their reputations - indeed their expectations of academic tenure -depended on the sanction of more traditional academicians on the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

.... The doctrine's very rigor made it vulnerable to critics who charged that it had drained all the human juices from the most human of all enterprises - politics. In a widely-quoted 1983 article for The Washington Monthly, Jonathan Alter inveighed against this effort to "quantify the unquantifiable."

But such "quant-bashing" had already been overtaken by events. By the early 1980's, a faction long headed by Dick Neustadt and now spearheaded by Mark Moore, a feisty young professor of criminal-justice policy, had succeeded - after intense internal warfare - in getting a healthy dose of "management" added to the policy-analysis curriculum.

In taking up the problem of combat roles for women, the manager would put aside the equations and ask how men and women would work together in a unit, who the commanders would be,

how you go about building support for such a policy.

"Politics, we believed, was central to the manager's job," Mark Moore explains. "All of a sudden, we were talking about coalitions, consensus-building, listening to your constituency, learning from them."

.... The school still has vocal critics in the other disciplines, notably in the Government Department, who have long resented the resources poured into the behemoth across the square. "They're trying to teach people government without philosophy, theory, history and ethics," says Prof. Stanley Hoffmann. "They're telling them how to be good bureaucrats and write memos. Frankly, it's a pretty limited science they've got down there." Samuel H. Beer, a professor emeritus of government, worries about the economists' dominance at the school. "Economists are brilliant people with blinders on," he says. "You can't let economists run anything."

....."**The traditional Kennedy School process," he says, "is that somebody has defined a problem, somebody has come up with a set of alternatives, and somebody has defined the criteria by which to choose - now get to work.** I'd like to see us roll back the problem to reveal some of our hidden assumptions, to ask: Who got to do the defining? Is that the only way these things can be defined?"

Hmmm... now let me think. Who would have defined the problem, the alternatives and the criteria? How about the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis? This is really a no-brainer because clearly, our system of government has been sovietized and the failures of our economy are due to central planning based on statistical models. Data from statistical models when presented as real data, constitute classic, felony fraud. And how do I know they are using statistical models? Because I proved it with a little research project on social security tax receipts that I called, "Fabricated Statistics". In the case of social security, there was no reason to model the tax receipt numbers because the tax rate on social security is a fixed percentage and payments from employers are due quarterly. And if they had been reporting actual statistics, the Congress wouldn't have been surprised in 2004 when income tax receipts dropped to their lowest level since the 1950's. And it wasn't just U.S. taxpayers that were defrauded. Businesses owners that rely on government statistics on the health of the economy, wouldn't have made the decisions they did if they'd had an honest view of the U.S. economic condition.

Who else was using models? The Wall Street financial firms were using models that didn't allow for the price of homes to go down. Was that a mistake? Hell no it wasn't a mistake. Again a no-brainer. Values go up and they go down - always have and always will.

The Federal Reserve was using models of the economy and that's no doubt why the alleged "mathematical genius", Alan Greenspan recommended continuing to flood our labor markets with imported foreigners on visa and giving a blind eye to illegals crossing the border - at the very same time that there were MASSIVE layoffs of Americans due to the export of jobs to India. Proof that they knew what they were doing is that the government

stopped producing the Mass Layoffs Report.

Cut the Fiber

I could continue on listing my evidence for the corruption of our government coming by way of Harvard School of Public Administration but the point I wanted to get to was the starting point for cleaning up the disaster that our country has become. What we need to do - besides cutting the funding and the ties to all universities that produced the high class con men and fraudsters who have driven our country into the ground, we need to start unraveling 'The Great Society' programs. And I do mean unraveling as opposed to simply halting them because people in this country have been hurt enough - and it wouldn't serve anybody's interests to go all the way - turning our country into one big Calcutta.

It is the states and the governors who will have to man up - and step up to say 'No More' to the federal government and to begin the process of eliminating Great Society programs - beginning with the education system and the programs mandated by the federal government. We used to say, cut the cord to indicate severing a relationship. Today, we must "Cut the Fiber" with the Feds. The Feds have no business in our schools and now that we know positively, their orientation and objectives, we need to get them out of our lives, out of our homes, out of our schools, out of our health care, out of everything. Get them out.

Vicky Davis
May 7, 2010

Additional Reading: Diplomacy and Domestic Politics: The Logic of Two Level Games

Data Modeling for Health Care: Russian Roulette anybody?   (Shhh don't tell... all six chambers have bullets)

Hot off the Presses from Brookings Institute: Charting a Course for Health Care Quality Improvement: Data-Driven Strategies for Eliminating Health Disparities