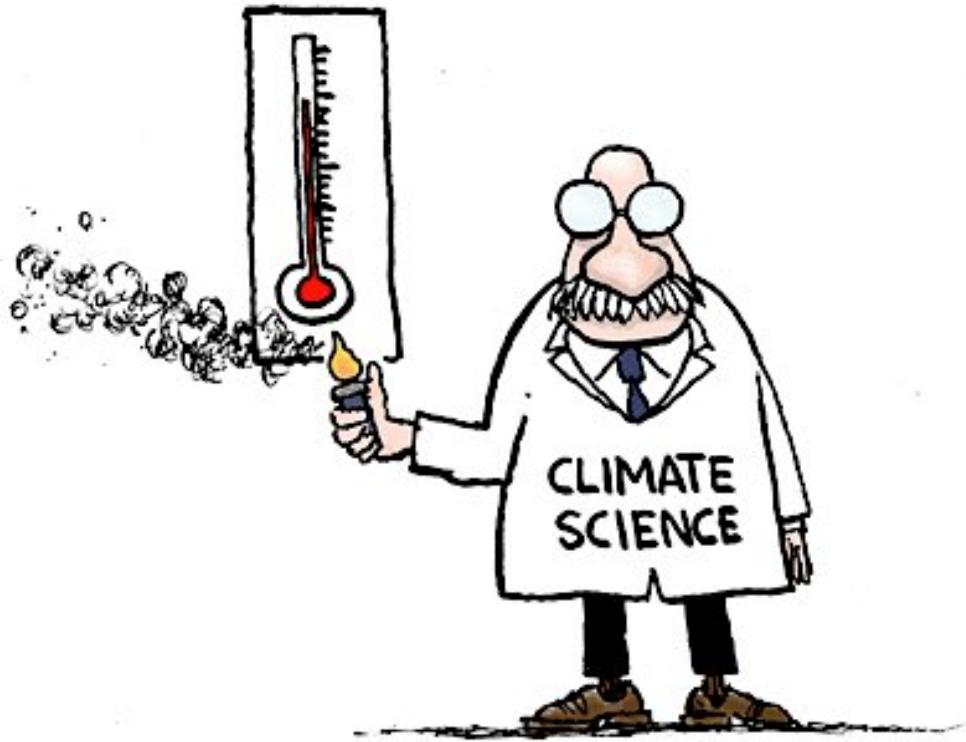


# Ministry [Rev. 20180816]

By J — Latest revision: <http://allis.foundation/Ministry.pdf>



## AN INCONVENIENT TRUTH

ABOVE: CARTOON BY CHIP BOK DEPICTS: "THOUSANDS OF HACKED EMAILS BETWEEN CLIMATE SCIENTISTS WERE POSTED ON THE WEB... REVEAL ATTEMPTS BY THE CLIMATE SCIENCE 'MAFIA' TO 'TRICK' DATA AND MUSCLE OUT OPPOSING PEER REVIEW PUBLICATIONS." \*1

## 97% of Americans Not Worried About Global Warming

Fox released its poll as President Barack Obama prepares to meet other world leaders in Paris next week for a United Nations climate summit. Obama desperately wants countries to sign onto a global agreement to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and make up for his foreign policy failure at Copenhagen in 2009.

But Obama's climate agenda doesn't seem to be gaining traction with Americans despite increased efforts to tie global warming to extreme weather, public health concerns and national security.

Democratic mega-donor Tom Steyer spent \$73 million during the 2014 election cycle backing liberal candidates and trying to make global warming a top tier issue in campaigns—but with little success it would seem.

Steyer, a hedge fund billionaire, has vowed to dump money into getting candidates to talk more about global warming... \*2

## How Atheism Led to Horrors of French Revolution

A grandson of Princeton president Jonathan Edwards, he could read at age 4 and entered Yale at 13. He was a chaplain in the Continental Army until his father died. Then, as the eldest of 13 children, he worked the family farm to pay off debts. He served in the very first session of the Massachusetts State Legislature. His name was Timothy Dwight IV, and he died Jan. 11, 1817.

Timothy Dwight IV was Yale's eighth president, serving from 1795 to 1817. In his 22 years at Yale, he created the Departments of Chemistry, Geology, Law, and Medicine. He also founded Andover Theological Seminary. Timothy Dwight pioneered women's education, and was critical of slavery and encroachment on Indian lands.

He befriended Henry Opukahaia, the first Hawaiian convert to Christianity, which led to missionaries sailing to the Hawaiian "Sandwich" Islands. One of his students was Samuel Morse who invented the telegraph.

During Timothy Dwight's time at Yale, the college grew from 110 to 313 students. Originally a Puritan college, Yale students had become enamored with "French infidelity" and France's deistic "cult of reason." Timothy Dwight met with students and answered their questions on faith. By the time of his death, Jan. 11, 1817, over a third of the graduates were professing Christians, and 30 entered the ministry.

On July 4, 1798, Timothy Dwight gave an address in New Haven titled "The Duty of Americans at the Present Crisis." In this address, he explained how Voltaire's atheism inspired the French Revolution and its Reign of Terror, 1793-1794, where 40,000 people were beheaded and 300,000 were butchered in the Vendée:

About the year 1728, Voltaire, so celebrated for his wit and brilliancy and not less distinguished for his hatred of Christianity and his abandonment of principle, formed a systematical design to destroy Christianity and to introduce in its stead a general diffusion of irreligion and atheism.

For this purpose he associated with himself Frederick the II, king of Prussia, and Mess. D'Alembert and Diderot, the principal compilers of the Encyclopedie, all men of talents, atheists and in the like manner abandoned.

The principle parts of this system were:

1. The compilation of the Encyclopedie: in which with great art and insidiousness the doctrines of ... Christian theology were rendered absurd and ridiculous; and the mind of the reader was insensibly steeled against conviction and duty.
2. The overthrow of the religious orders in Catholic countries, a step essentially necessary to the destruction of the religion professed in those countries.
3. The establishment of a sect of philosophists to serve, it is presumed as a conclave, a rallying point, for all their followers.
4. The appropriation to themselves, and their disciples, of the places and honors of members of the French Academy, the most respectable literary society in France, and always considered as containing none but men of prime learning and talents. In this way they designed to hold out themselves and their friends as the only persons of great literary and intellectual distinction in that country, and to dictate all literary opinions to the nation.

5. The fabrication of books of all kinds against Christianity, especially such as excite doubt and generate contempt and derision. Of these they issued by themselves and their friends who early became numerous, an immense number; so printed as to be purchased for little or nothing, and so written as to catch the feelings, and steal upon the approbation, of every class of men.
6. The formation of a secret Academy, of which Voltaire was the standing president, and in which books were formed, altered, forged, imputed as posthumous to deceased writers of reputation, and sent abroad with the weight of their names.

These were printed and circulated at the lowest price through all classes of men in an uninterrupted succession, and through every part of the kingdom.

Timothy Dwight continued: "In societies of Illuminati ... the being of God was denied and ridiculed. ... The possession of property was pronounced robbery. Chastity and natural affection were declared to be nothing more than groundless prejudices. Adultery, assassination, poisoning, and other crimes of the like infernal nature, were taught as lawful ... provided the end was good. ... The good ends proposed by the Illuminati ... are the overthrow of religion, government, and human society, civil and domestic.

"These they pronounce to be so good that murder, butchery, and war, however extended and dreadful, are declared by them to be completely justifiable. ... The means ... were ... the education of youth ... every unprincipled civil officer ... every abandoned clergyman ... books replete with infidelity, irreligion, immorality, and obscenity. .... Where religion prevails, Illumination cannot make disciples, a French directory cannot govern, a nation cannot be made slaves, nor villains, nor atheists, nor beasts. To destroy us therefore, in this dreadful sense, our enemies must first destroy our Sabbath and seduce us from the house of God. ..."

Timothy Dwight concluded: "Religion and liberty are the meat and the drink of the body politic. Withdraw one of them and it languishes, consumes, and dies. If indifference ... becomes the prevailing character of a people ... their motives to vigorous defense is lost, and the hopes of their enemies are proportionally increased. ... Without religion we may possibly retain the freedom of savages, bears, and wolves, but not the freedom of New England. If our religion were gone, our state of society would perish with it and nothing would be left which would be worth defending." <sup>3</sup>

## **Facebook Zuckerberg Slams Staff for ‘All Lives Matter’ Stance**

A famous signature wall that has turned into a sounding-off board for Black Lives Matter advocates has repeatedly been altered to say "all lives matter." Zuckerberg scolded staff at the Menlo Park complex in a private memo obtained Gizmodo on Thursday.

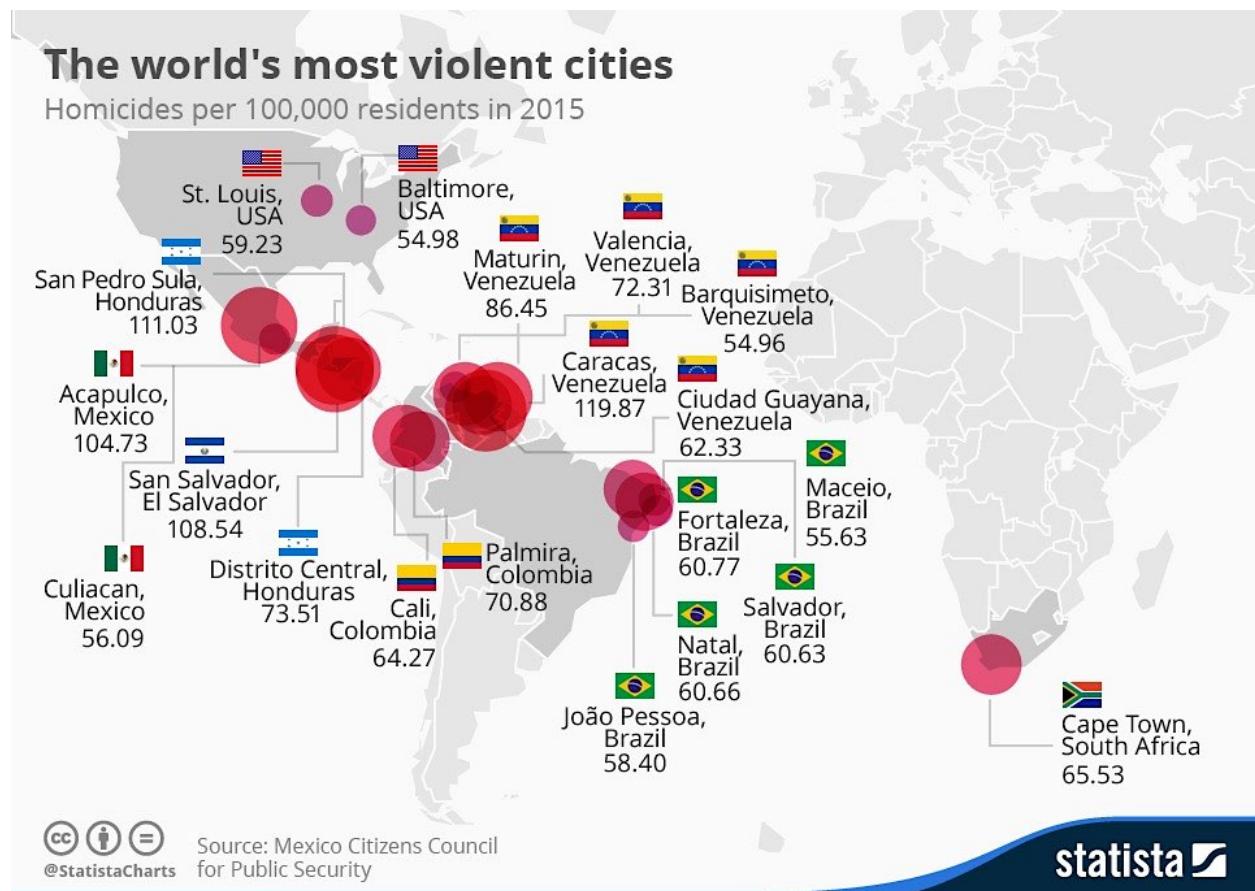
"There have been several recent instances of people crossing out 'black lives matter' and writing 'all lives matter' on the walls at MPK," Zuckerberg wrote. "Despite my clear communication at Q&A last week that this was unacceptable, and messages from several other leaders from across the company, this has happened again. I was already very disappointed by this disrespectful behavior before, but after my communication I now consider this malicious as well."

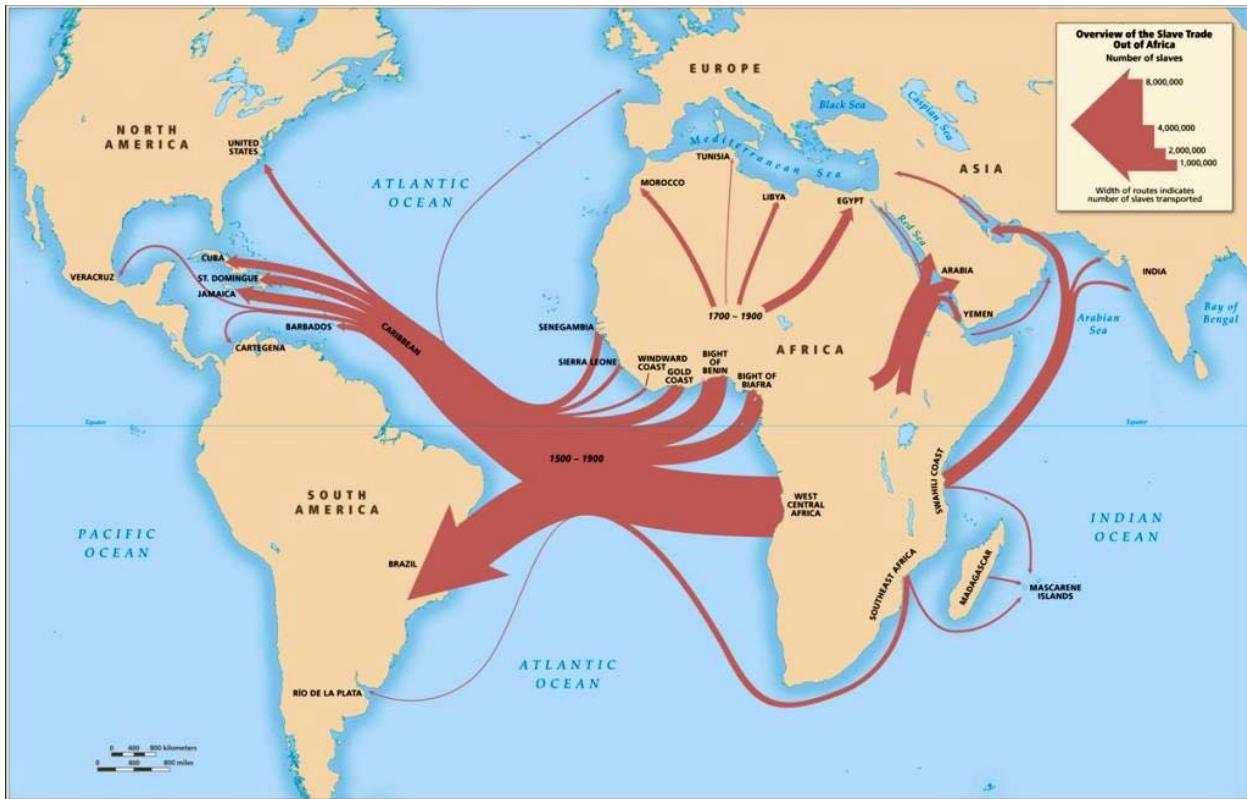
Zuckerberg's employees have reason to question Black Lives Matter supporters' activism... <sup>4</sup>

# 10 Most Violent Cities in US

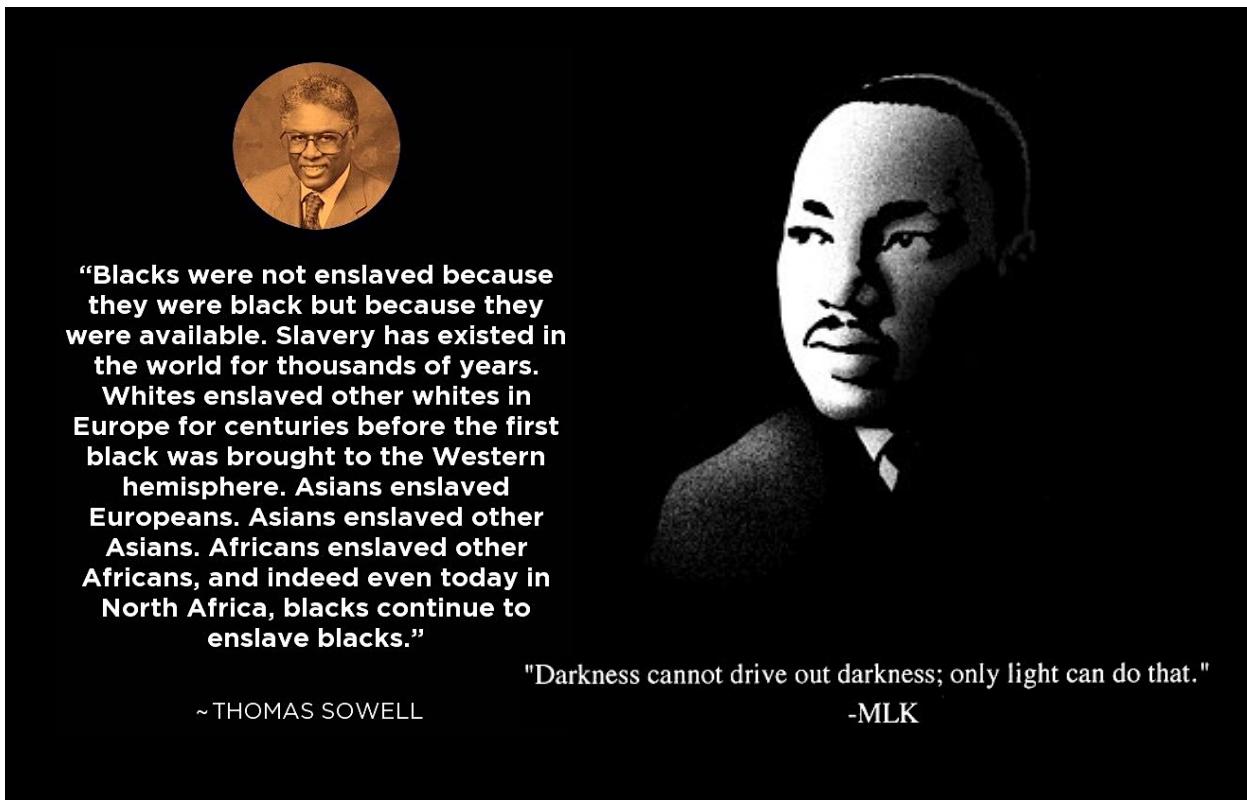
There were 1.2 million violent crimes committed in the US in 2016, the FBI reported Monday. It was a 4.1% increase from 2015 and the second year in a row crime rates have risen. On average, there were 386 violent crimes for every 100,000 US residents. But in the few cities that caused the overall crime-rate increase, it was well over 1,000. 24/ Wall St ranked the 25 most dangerous cities in the US by violent crime rate. Here are the top 10:

1. **Detroit, Michigan:** 2,047 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, 303 murders
2. **St. Louis, Missouri:** 1,913 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, 188 murders
3. **Memphis, Tennessee:** 1,820 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, 196 murders
4. **Baltimore, Maryland:** 1,780 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, 318 murders
5. **Rockford Illinois:** 1,659 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, 26 murders
6. **Kansas City, Missouri:** 1,655 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, 129 murders
7. **Cleveland, Ohio:** 1,631 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, 135 murders
8. **Milwaukee, Wisconsin:** 1,533 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, 141 murders
9. **Little Rock, Arkansas:** 1,531 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, 42 murders
10. **Oakland, California:** 1,426 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, 85 murders.<sup>\*5</sup>





ABOVE: OVERVIEW OF THE SLAVE TRADE OUT OF AFRICA, 1500-1900. ATLAS OF THE TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE (NEW HAVEN, 2010) \*6



ABOVE: INTERNET MEME OF ECONOMIST THOMAS SOWELL'S QUOTE MEETS POLITICAL CARTOON BY STEVE BREEN, JANUARY 19, 2015. \*7

: **Anonymous** (ID: NX3KFYW3) 

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maersk.jpg

160 KB JPG

>90,000 cargo ships facilitate global shipping

>1 maersk vessel emits 50,000,000 times more pollution than a car, annually

Buying domestic reduces fewer emissions importing.

Globalism is literally destroying the planet

"In searching for a common enemy against whom we can unite, we came up with the idea that pollution, the threat of global warming, water shortages, famine and the like, would fit the bill... The real enemy then is humanity itself."  
—Alexander King and Bertrand Schneider, *The First Global Revolution: A Report by the Council of The Club of Rome*.



[o]  
@occulturalism

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The missing Tree, a gift from Macron was put in quarantine. Parasites on the tree could spread to others on the White House property... kind of like how open border globalism works.

#Occult #QAnon



TOP: TWITTER POST BY OCCULTURALISM; BOTTOM: GIRAFFE BY UNKNOWN — 'LET ME LICK, DARLING, I WANT TO TASTE YOUR GERMS' \*8

## The Real Reason the Media Pushes “Sexual Liberation”

Individual freedom terrifies those in power. But it is an innate desire that cannot be suppressed. Therefore the media attempts to replace the drive for personal liberation with sexual liberation.

It is a carnal animalistic type of “freedom” that those in power want you to focus on. They promote a temporary feeling, a fleeting pleasure. Individual freedom is about building your future. Sexual freedom is about living in the moment.

Living in the moment is not always a bad thing. But doing something in the moment that puts your future at risk is problematic. What the media calls sexual freedom really means sluttiness. And that is a threat to your health, your emotional well-being, and your future happiness.

I talked about this before, when analyzing an article which claimed women under the Socialist Soviet regime had better sex lives. Living in a socialist hell, I’m not surprised sex was the only outlet for freedom, the only escape from the dreariness of daily poverty and oppression. That was the only type of “freedom” women *could* enjoy. It was crumbs of freedom thrown out to distract from the true loss of every other type of liberty.

And now, Vice published an article called *The Beauty and Splendor of Being a Slut*. In it, the author estimates that he has had sex with somewhere between 1,200 and 3,500 men in his life. I don’t even want to repeat most of the things he says in his article. But it is full of him claiming that meaningless sex can fill some void in your life. He says the momentary connection is real and worth it, even if the stranger “zips up, and leaves,” just after. He claims that sex with strangers and one time encounters in bathroom stalls can be liberating. He says you can share something deep in those moments.

The author complains that another writer who confessed his high number of sexual partners was met with comments:

...attributing his number to low standards and self-esteem, even supposed “mental health issues”,... Sex-positive commenters emerged as well, praising his honesty while dismissing the puritans. But I can only imagine what those closed-minded moralists would say to me.

But this is not about morals or a Puritan stance. It is about seeing the folly in major publications encouraging behavior which is very likely to lead to disease, depression, and future relationship problems. The negative effect of the type of behavior he talks about has less to do with the philosophy or morals behind the behavior, and more to do with the real world tangible negative effects of behaving that way.

When you open up the article, a box pops up to make sure you are 18, in order to continue. This can actually have the reverse effect of keeping young eyes from the article. Advertisers commonly use the “forbidden fruit” tactic. Saying something if not suitable for people under 18 virtually guarantees people under 18 will look.

And in the midst of this trashy article, the author tells readers his sluttiness started when he was 14 years old. Vice draws a young crowd anyway, being popular among millennials. This piece is propaganda to make people feel good about plunging into a carnal cesspool of fleeting and meaningless sex.

The author is convincing readers to make risky and unhealthy decisions starting at a young age.

And what the author recounts from his own youth is sad and depressing. He was searching for connections, for friends, and for meaning. All he found was sex. So he decided that he could get those deeply desired feelings of connection from sex.

He tries to frame his story as one of redemption. He says that he has had sex for drugs and was a heroin addict for years. Does that sound like someone to emulate?

This is clearly a deeply troubled and unhealthy man given a platform to promote his distorted worldview. And it is this sick worldview that the elites are only too happy to promote. People behave like animals, and animals can be herded and corralled.

History helps the media promote sex as liberation. They can point to actual sexual repression in the past. In America, women have long battled the “good housewife” stereotypes. Women were arrested in the early 1900’s for bathing suits which showed too much skin. Women in parts of the Muslim world are still seen as property. The first American settlers exiled teenage boys for masturbating. It was illegal in Great Britain to be homosexual until 1967!

So yes, there was and still is some need for sexual liberation. Everyone should have the freedom to behave in whatever consensual sexual way they desire.

Everyone should also have the freedom to ruin their lives on hard drugs. But that doesn’t mean doing the drugs is an expression of freedom. Having the choice is the freedom.

My complaints about the author and the article are not to say he shouldn’t be allowed to do or say what he wants. Rather I want to point out the reasons beyond sensationalism that the media would promote that type of behavior.

He’s another voice trying to drag the bar lower and undermine a society based on true freedom. He offers an easy shortcut to “liberation.” Real freedom requires hard work, determination, and self-improvement.

And you might be thinking, “What do you expect from Vice?” Fair enough. But they are never-the-less a loud voice of influence.

People should think for themselves and decide based on their own personal morality what kind of role they want sex to play in their lives.

When you pursue personal liberation, individual freedom, your life will only improve, right up until your last moments on this Earth. When you pursue so-called sexual liberation, your prospects of happiness decay day by day. Every wrinkle and gray hair shows the deterioration of your “liberty.”

Placing such importance on sex is reducing humans to animals. By this logic, rabbits must be the happiest most liberated animals of them all!

Animals base their lives on instinct and survival. Animals can be tamed. Animals can be controlled. The powerful elite do not fear animals. They have cages and zoos and guns and nets for animals.

But what those in power do fear is a truly liberated people. A people who cannot be distracted by carnal desires to abandon the true purpose of this life.

Sex is all well and good, but it should not replace deeper desires to live a meaningful life. You can even have very meaningful sex, but that is certainly not what this Vice writer is describing. He is describing cheap and risky thrills. He assigns them meaning, but that is likely a way to cope based on his troubled past. When you read between the lines, you see a man who is lost.

He talks about connecting with other people on a deep level, even if it is only for a few minutes.

But sex has retained meaning to me. With some guys, it still feels magical, like something truly important is happening.

What important thing could be happening if there is no deeper relationship to nurture? Where does that magical feeling get him? Absolutely nowhere. When it is gone, it is gone. He has built nothing, and has nothing to show for it. It has no positive impact on his future. But he has once again spun the wheel of risky behavior that could very well have a negative impact on his life.

Sex can be a tool for connecting with a person on a deeper level. Sex with a committed partner can help build a relationship and a future. But sex itself does not create the connection.

The way this author talks about sex, it is only a distraction to productive endeavors. Don't expect to find long-term happiness with the types of sexual habits he promotes. His behavior is still that of a drug addict. He will always require more and more in order to satisfy his dependence on that feeling.

Don't let the media sell you a false liberation. Keep striving for true freedom.

You don't have to play by the rules of the corrupt politicians, manipulative media, and brainwashed peers.<sup>\*9</sup>

"The most dangerous man, to any government, is the man who is able to think things out for himself, without regard to the prevailing superstitions and taboos. Almost invariably he comes to the conclusion that the government he lives under is dishonest, insane and intolerable." —*H.L. Mencken*

"Sometime I wonder whether the world is being run by smart people who are putting us on, or by imbeciles who really mean it." —*Mark Twain*

"My analysis is that most faith based systems depend upon an absolute moral order. The declaration of things as absolutely evil or absolutely good, as sin or virtue, puts liberalism into a horrible position because it's founded on no judgment on anything. As a result, any faith that is seriously practiced or understood is a challenge to the politics that depend on constituencies that would rather not be told that their choices are bad and their lives are not virtuous."  
—*Hugh Hewitt*

"Every man feels his own pleasures and his own pains more sensibly than those of other people. The former are the original sensations; the latter the reflected or sympathetic images of those sensations. The former may be said to be the substance; the latter the shadow." —*Adam Smith*



Brace yourselves for the New World



ThePeoplesCube.com

ABOVE: 'ONE OF THESE IMAGES IS SATIRE, THE OTHER REALITY, HOW LONG BEFORE BOTH MERGE TO BECOME INDISTINGUISHABLE?' \*10



ABOVE: MEME "BULLSHIT EVERYWHERE." \*11

"A nation can survive its fools, and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive treason from within. An enemy at the gates is less formidable, for he is known and carries his banner openly. But the traitor moves amongst those within the gate freely, his sly whispers rustling through all the alleys, heard in the very halls of government itself. For the traitor appears not a traitor; he speaks in accents familiar to his victims, and he wears their face and their arguments, he appeals to the baseness that lies deep in the hearts of all men. He rots the soul of a nation, he works secretly and unknown in the night to undermine the pillars of the city, he infects the body politic so that it can no longer resist. A murderer is less to fear. The traitor is the plague." —Cicero

"When something is revealed, it is freed." —Laura Walker

## Science and Limits

Nietzsche declared in 1882 that God was dead. Nietzsche is now dead, so we'll give him the benefit of the doubt and assume that what he meant was that God had been removed from society. And He had. After Darwin all we had left was science—science, which had once been the method by which curious people learned more about God's creation. But the science we have now has forbidden God to have any part in experimental hypotheses. Even when the evidence clearly points heavenward, the presence of a creator cannot be considered.

Yet science can explain very little, and that is disappointing to a generation of materialists. If all that is, is merely matter, then science should be able to answer all our questions. If there is no God, in the Judeo-Christian sense of the word, and no supernatural forces operate in this universe, then science should be able to formulate hypotheses, construct experiments, repeat those experiments with similar results and, either adjust the initial assumptions, or conclude they were correct to begin with. It should be doable. But it's not.

Let's look at some of the marvels of this world that science can address only in a shallow and mechanistic manner.

Hummingbirds and owls, for instance. Their specific, fine-tuned attributes are so complex, so specifically designed for those species that random mutation seems really silly explanation. The owl can fly in almost absolute silence—something no other bird can do—and science can't explain how it got that way. The hummingbird is able to vary its metabolic rate drastically, can rotate its wings in a helicopter hover, and retract its long insect-seeking tongue into a channel that winds around its skull. How could that have happened by guess and by golly?

Butterflies are another good example. No one knows what goes on in that chrysalis soup let alone how it happens. What survival of the fittest advantage does that peculiar arrangement provide? How do those chemicals know how and when to rearrange themselves in that miraculous metamorphosis? Nor do we know how the monarch manages its 6,000-mile migration that only happens once every other generation.

Which brings up migration in general—how do animals, sans GPS or maps or directions find their way each year to the same place? Whether we speak of Canadian geese or Coho salmon, we're baffled by the complexity of the task of moving entire populations enormous distances with no clear mechanism for so doing. Yet they always arrive on time.

And what's with Fibonacci and his amazing number sequence that pops up everywhere in nature? Explanation please.

Those are just a few of the little things that push science into a corner. What about the BIG questions that plague us all?

I started asking these questions in earnest decades ago when I first read Virginia Woolf's wonderful essay, "The Death of the Moth". It's a short descriptive piece that paints a wistful picture of a moth fluttering around a lamp just before it dies. The perplexing part of the essay is that the moth dead appears to be exactly like the moth alive, but life is gone. So what is life? We know it has something to do with movement, if nothing more than lungs sucking in air. It has something to do with brain waves, electrical impulses, but beyond that a dead person appears to be all there and yet totally different than when he was alive. What is that difference? Is there a "ghost in the machine?" Apparently, but science has no answer for us.

Which brings up the question of mind. What is that? We don't know how the brain works exactly. We have metaphors we use to talk about that clear, but incomprehensible difference; my brain is an organ I have; my mind is Me and I am different from everyone else. Somewhere lodged in that material brain is a strong sensation of ethereal self—that ghost in the machine again. C.S. Lewis once wrote: You don't have a soul; you are a soul. You have a body. That dichotomy is black and white, and yet scientifically inexplicable.

And science has no clue about what's going on when we sleep. We know that we fall apart if we don't, and we feel a lot better when we do. But science, so far, hasn't been able to explain it any better than that. We dream when we sleep and though many theories about that phenomenon exist, none are any more than theories. Pharaoh found his dreams important and accurately predictive, but most of us find them either amusing or disturbing. I still have those awful college dreams where I show up finally on the last day of class unprepared for the exam. That never happened; I was a diligent student, but the dream haunts me, and haunts many who've slogged through higher education. And science can't tell us why, let alone how our brains run those movies in our sleeping heads.

Even the hard sciences come up empty when push comes to shove. Ask a physicist to tell you what gravity is. We know it is some exquisitely tuned force that's essential to all the workings of the universe, but that's about it. We don't know the cause, the source, nor can we explain its precision. As I age I feel its force more keenly, but it is constant and dependable. I can't look down at my bathroom scales and complain that gravity is obviously growing stronger. It doesn't do that, but we don't know why.

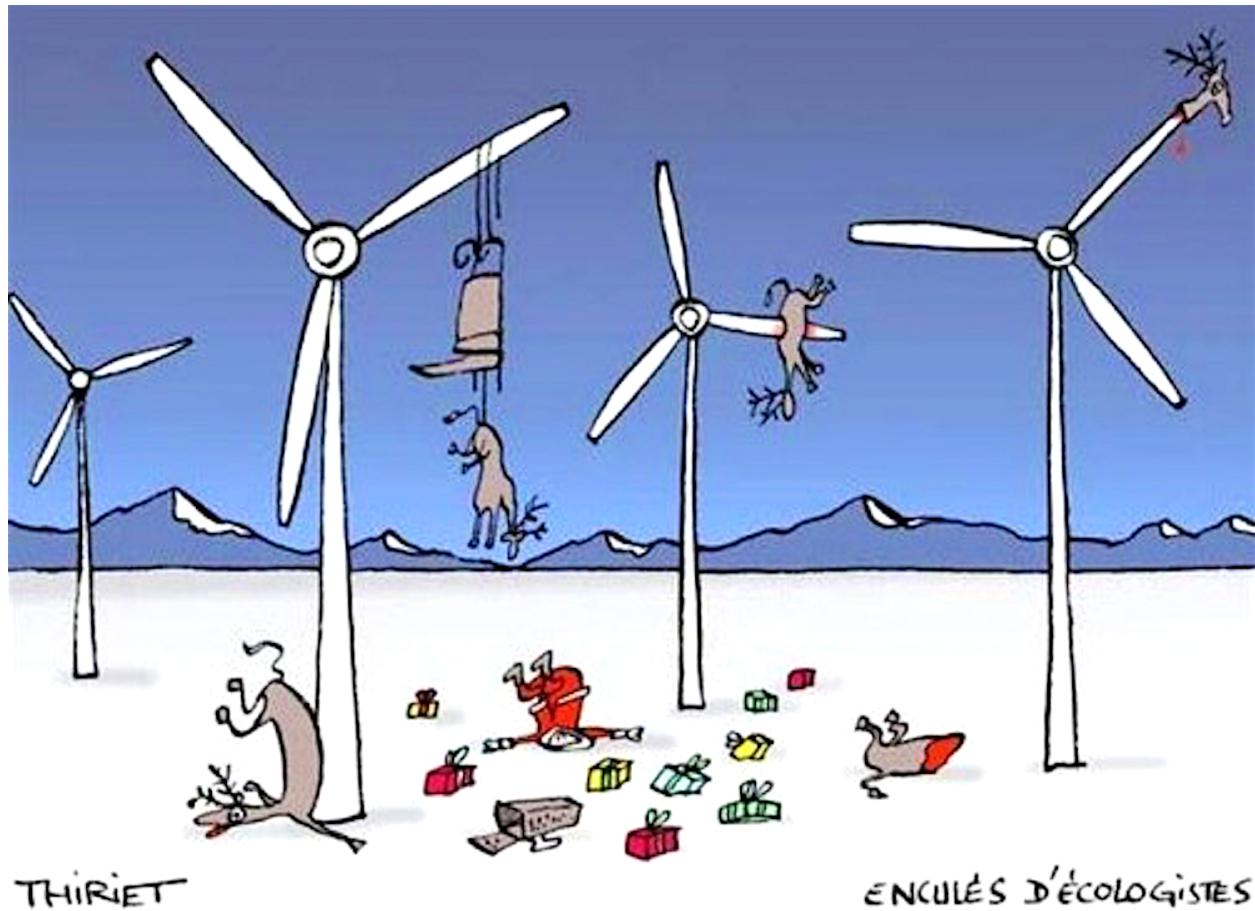
Science can't explain the existence of music. It doesn't in any measurable way improve our survivability as a species—though we do know that those who can and do play musical instruments sport brains that are more efficient than those who don't. Science can't explain the other arts, either, though we know from cave paintings that man had that sophisticated ability early on in human history. And science cannot explain our amazement, joy, and appreciation for the artistic accomplishments of others. Why does the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto make me cry? I did likewise when I stumbled across the Degas bronze of the dancer standing demurely in her own little room at the Metropolitan. I cried—with joy at the realization that someone else in this world had once loved dance as I did? Partly, but that wasn't all of it. Can any scientist confidently explain that completely in terms of chemical reactions and electrical charges? No.

Nor can science explain evil. Good is somewhat understandable in that the survival of the species is dependent to a certain extent on us behaving ourselves. But evil—the desire to cause pain to others just for the fun of it—makes no evolutionary sense. Competition makes sense, but not cruel, violent, damaging domination. So why does it exist? Is it buried in our DNA? How so? We don't know. Nor can we explain what makes some people willing to give up everything for someone else. Altruism isn't very evolutionary either.

And yet, science is worshipped like the Oracle at Delphi. All is science. God is not dead, but mankind is getting good at shutting Him out of all of our understandings. But when we do that we have to live in an artless vacuum; we have to put up with answerless questions—questions that urgently need resolutions—questions about our purpose, our future, our social decisions. Science is a wonderful tool for appreciating the world God has made, but it is a lousy substitute for Him—science knows nothing of love.<sup>\*12</sup>

"Science is the belief in the ignorance of the experts" —*Richard Feynman*

"When we allow science to become political then we are lost. We will enter the internet version of the Dark Ages, an era of stifling fears and wild prejudices, transmitted to people who don't know any better." —*Michael Crichton*



ABOVE: "A-HOLE ENVIRONMENTALISTS" (TITLE TRANSLATED) BY THIRIET — 'WHO KILLED SANTA AND DISMEMBERED HIS REINDEER?' \*13

## National Health Survey Uses Political Science, Not Medical Science, to Blame 'LGBT' Health Problems on Discrimination

"I knew I was different before I knew what different meant," Mike said with a slight smile. "When I was just four, I would talk to God. I would ask God if He made me different because I was being punished." Mike said that he came from a loving family and a very protective mother and a happy childhood. "I loved going to church. Nobody treated me differently. I didn't think about sex. I didn't know anything about being gay—just that I was different, and I kept asking God why."

Mike said that when he was eight years old, God gave him an answer that somehow satisfied him. God told him, "I don't make any mistakes. To Me you are perfect. But Mother Nature makes mistakes—some big mistakes and some little mistakes. She just made a little mistake; don't worry about it." Mike smiled broadly at the idea that God made him perfect, even though Nature is not perfect. It relieved his mind, and he stopped asking for an answer. He was bullied in school, but the consciousness of being different predated by years any bullying or mistreatment.

The idea that homosexuality may be an "oops" of nature is considered intolerable bigotry by the LGBT hegemony.

The truth is that consciousness of being different in an unchosen way, especially regarding the profound and pervasive mental dimension of sexuality, is a source of distress, fear, and anger independent of social conditioning or prejudice. The belief that sex minority problems do not arise primarily from discrimination, but rather from internal psychological processes, is heretical. A recent article in the online Journal of the American Medical Association underscores this prejudice.

Mike was a participant in the survey the article describes. It was conducted by Gilbert Gonzales, Ph.D. of the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine. Dr. Gonzales, a homosexual, is an LGBT activist whose research interests have focused on the LGBT political agenda such as same-sex marriage.

Overall, 69,000 participants were surveyed. Sixty-seven thousand one hundred fifty were reported to be heterosexual, 525 lesbian, 624 gay, and 515 bisexual. Dr. Gonzales's research concluded that lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults are more likely to report impaired physical and mental health, heavy alcohol consumption, and heavy cigarette use, "stressors that LGB people experience as a result of interpersonal and structural discrimination."

Health problems and addictions are, of course, caused by heterosexual bigotry. Dr. Gonzales told Reuters Health that "the health disparities are likely due to the stress of being a minority[.]" He further explained that minority stress "is likely exacerbated among bisexual people, who may not be accepted by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities."

The conclusion that illnesses among these individuals are caused by political status and discrimination is speculation. Dr. Gonzales is not reporting science, despite a patina of statistics in his survey.

It is a tragedy that the highest levels of medical literature such as JAMA willfully confuse polemics with science. The hodgepodge LGBT construct is a political device intended to unify and empower a political constituency. LGBT hegemony provides an artificial political aristocracy to distract from the real problems facing America. Every Big Lie needs a scapegoat. The scapegoat of LGBT hegemony expressed in this propaganda is "hetero guilt forever."

Mike lay in his bed when he was four and asked God why he was different not because of structural discrimination or minority stress. His questioning of God, by his own report, had nothing to do with his external environment and everything to do with distress at his differentness from the prevailing natural order. The psychological, biological, and behavioral realities of LGBT consciousness encompass *inherent* elements of psychological stress.

LGBT hegemony loves the term "community" because it is a political, not medical, term. But what constitutes membership in such a community? When Mike graduated from college, he moved to a large urban area. Did he do this because he wanted to belong to a "gay" community? He says not. He wanted a good job and to have fun. Is the club scene where he contracted HIV worthy of the term *community*?

When Mike could no longer work, he moved back home, where he is loved and accepted by his family. He keeps up his mother's garden and is the music director at his church. He is still talking to God and doing well.<sup>\*14</sup>

"Civil rights are based on natural rights and natural rights are based on basic human nature & teleology. Therefore, homosexuality, which goes against basic human nature of being born either male or female with sexual reproductive organs designed for the OPPOSITE SEX, does NOT qualify for civil rights. Just the opposite, homosexuality it is a violation of civility." —*Jim Deferio*

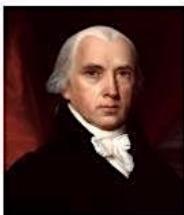
## people who think you should be able to own guns



GEORGE  
WASHINGTON



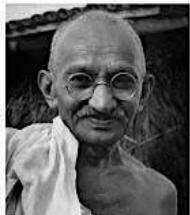
THOMAS  
JEFFERSON



JAMES  
MADISON



ABRAHAM  
LINCOLN



MAHATMA  
GANDHI



MARTIN LUTHER  
KING JR.

## people who think you shouldn't



KING GEORGE  
III



ADOLF HITLER



JOSEPH STALIN



MAO ZEDONG

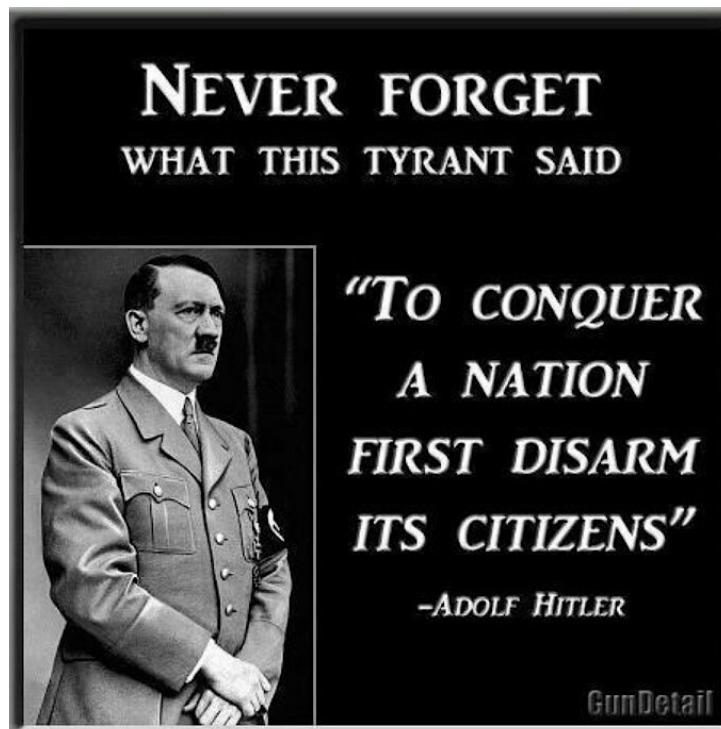


KIM JONG IL



BARACK OBAMA

Any questions?



ABOVE: 'TO CONSOLIDATE POWER, RULERS DISARM THEIR PEOPLE AND USING FEAR OF FORCE, IMPOSE TYRANNY UPON THEM' \*15 \*16

## The Rapid ‘Progress’ of Progressivism

Not long ago I waited for a flight to board. The plane took off 45 minutes late. There were only two attendants to accommodate 11 passengers who had requested wheelchair assistance.

Such growing efforts to ensure that the physically challenged can easily fly are certainly welcome. But when our plane landed—late and in danger of causing many passengers to miss their connecting flights—most of the 11 wheelchair-bound passengers left their seats unassisted and hurried out. It was almost as if newfound concerns about making connections had somehow improved their health during the flight.

Two passengers had boarded with two dogs each. No doubt the airlines’ policy of allowing an occasional dog on a flight is understandable. But now planes are starting to sound and smell like kennels.

Special blue parking placards were initially a long-overdue effort to help the disabled. But these days, the definition of “disabled” has so expanded that a large percentage of the population can qualify for special parking privileges—or cheat in order to qualify.

In California, 26,000 disabled parking placards are currently issued to people over 100 years of age, even though state records list only about 8,000 living centenarians.

Current crises such as homelessness and illegal immigration did not start out as much of a public concern.

Originally, progressive politicians felt that cities should bend their vagrancy laws a bit to allow some of the poor to camp on the sidewalks. Bathroom and public health issues were considered minor, given the relatively small pool of so-called “street people.”

Few objected to illegal immigration in the 1960s and 1970s. Foreign nationals came unlawfully across the border in relatively small numbers—thousands, not millions. Fifty years ago, America was eager to assimilate even the few arrivals who arrived illegally. Not now. The melting pot gave way to the identity politics of the tribe that asks little integration of the newcomers.

Whether out of guilt or out of fear of being perceived as exclusionary by harder leftists, progressives cannot, or will not, draw realistic limits to illegal immigration or homelessness. Yet both cost the law-abiding public billions of dollars in social services, often at the expense of America’s poor.

This rapid spread of progressivism leads to an endless race for absolute equality and an erosion of prior rules. It also makes once-liberal positions seem passe, recasting those positions as dangerously reactionary.

In 2008, Barack Obama ran for president on a number of Bill Clinton’s centrist Democratic policies. Obama opposed gay marriage as contrary to his own Christian beliefs.

Obama supported increased security along the border with Mexico. As a senator, he had voted for a 2006 measure to create 700 miles of new fencing along the Mexican border.

But by the time Obama sought re-election in 2012, progressives were routinely labeling Obama’s positions on gay marriage and immigration as homophobic and nativist, respectively.

Twenty years ago, there was honest debate over global warming. Ten years ago, there was still honest debate over the effects of human-induced climate change. Five years ago, there was still honest debate over the cost-benefit analysis of dealing with the problem.

Not now. Anyone who doubts that there is an existential man-caused threat to the planet—requiring the radical and costly reconstruction of the global economy and society—is considered a “denier,” deserving of professional ostracism or worse.

In the eternal search for perfect justice and equality, what starts out as liberal can quickly end up as progressively absurd. The logic of equality of result, rather than equality of opportunity, demands that there is always one more group, one more grievance, one more complaint against the shrinking and overwhelmed majority.

The ancient Athenian philosopher Plato once made his megaphone Socrates lament that in ancient Athens' nonstop search for perfect equality, soon even the horses would have to be accorded the same privileges as humans.

Socrates' fantasy was an exaggeration intended as a reminder about the craziness of always-creeping mandated equality. Now it seems not far from the mainstream positions of animal-rights groups.

If we insist that the human experience is not tragic and cyclical, but instead must always bend on some predetermined arc to absolute equality and fairness, then unfortunate results must follow.

One, what is welcomed as progressive on Monday is derided as intolerable on Tuesday. The French and Russian revolutions went through several such cycles. After reformers had removed absolute rulers, the reformers were soon derided as too timid. Then came far more radical revolutionaries, who were in turn beheaded or shot as dangerous counter-revolutionaries.

Second, when rules and regulations are always watered down as too exclusionary, the descent to no rules is quite short. The ultimate destination is nihilism and chaos. We see that now in Venezuela and Cuba—and increasingly in California as well. <sup>\*17</sup>

## The Decriminalization Delusion

**America doesn't have an incarceration problem—it has a crime problem.**

In July 2015, President Obama paid a press-saturated visit to a federal penitentiary in Oklahoma. The cell blocks that Obama toured had been evacuated in anticipation of his arrival, but after talking to six carefully prescreened inmates, he drew some conclusions about the path to prison. “These are young people who made mistakes that aren’t that different than the mistakes I made and the mistakes that a lot of you guys made,” the president told the waiting reporters.

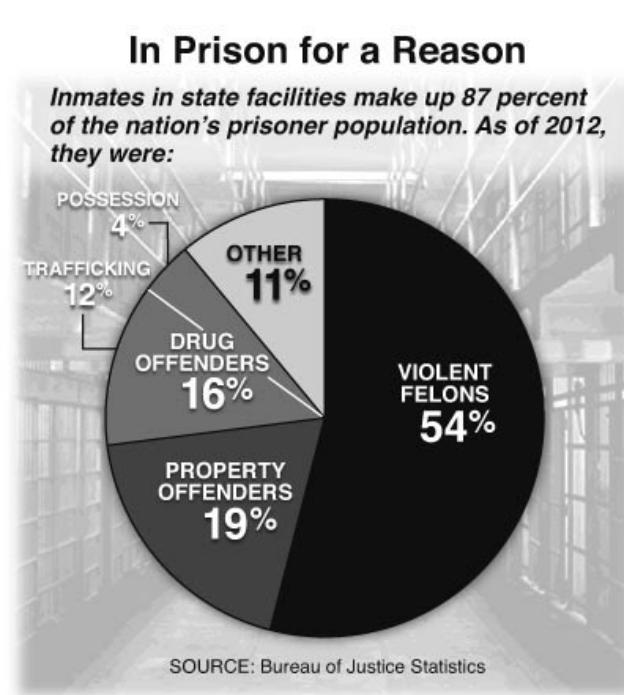
The *New York Times* seconded this observation in its front-page coverage of Obama’s prison excursion. There is but a “fine line between president and prisoner,” the paper noted. Anyone who “smoked marijuana and tried cocaine,” as the president had as a young man, could end up in the El Reno Federal Correctional Institution, according to the *Times*.

This conceit was preposterous. It takes a lot more than marijuana or cocaine use to end up in federal prison. But the truth didn't matter. Obama's prison tour came in the midst of the biggest delegitimation of law enforcement in recent memory. Activists, politicians, and the media have spent the last year broadcasting a daily message that the criminal-justice system is biased against blacks and insanely draconian. The immediate trigger for that movement, known as Black Lives Matter, has been a series of highly publicized deaths of black males at the hands of the police. But the movement also builds on a long-standing discourse from the academic Left about "mass incarceration," policing, and race.

Now that discourse is going mainstream. As the press never tires of pointing out, some high-profile figures on the right are joining the chorus on the left for deincarceration and decriminalization. Newt Gingrich is pairing with left-wing activist Van Jones, and the Koch brothers have teamed up with the ACLU, for example, to call for lowered prison counts and less law enforcement. Republican leaders on Capitol Hill support reducing or eliminating mandatory sentences for federal drug-trafficking crimes, in the name of racial equity.

At the state and city levels, hardly a single criminal-justice practice exists that is not under fire for oppressing blacks. Traffic monitoring, antitheft statutes, drug patrols, public-order policing, trespass arrests, pedestrian stops, bail, warrant enforcement, fines for absconding from court, parole revocations, probation oversight, sentences for repeat felony offenders—all have been criticized as part of a de facto system for locking away black men and destroying black communities.

There may be good reasons for radically reducing the prison census and the enforcement of criminal laws. But so far, the arguments advanced in favor of that agenda have been as deceptive as the claim that prisons are filled with casual drug users. It is worth examining the gap between the reality of law enforcement and the current campaign against it, since policy based on fiction is unlikely to yield positive results.



Two days before his Oklahoma penitentiary visit, Obama addressed the NAACP national conference in Philadelphia and raised the same themes. The "real reason our prison population is so high," he said to applause, is that we have "locked up more and more nonviolent drug offenders than ever before, for longer than ever before." This assertion is the most ubiquitous fallacy of the deincarceration movement, given widespread currency by Michelle Alexander's 2010 book, *The New Jim Crow*. That a president would repeat the myth is a demonstration of the extent to which ideology now rules the White House.

Pace Obama, the state prison population (which accounts for 87 percent of the nation's prisoners) is dominated by violent criminals and serial thieves. In 2013, drug offenders made up less than 16 percent of the state prison population, whereas violent felons were 54 percent of the rolls and property offenders, 19 percent. (See graph...)

Reducing drug admissions to 15 large state penitentiaries by half would lower those states' prison count by only 7 percent, according to the Urban Institute.

True, drug traffickers make up a larger (though declining) portion of the federal prison population: half in 2014. But federal prisons hold only 13 percent of the nation's prison population. Moreover, it is hardly the case that "but for the grace of God," as Obama put it, he could have been incarcerated in Oklahoma's El Reno for getting stoned as a student. Less than 1 percent of sentenced drug offenders in federal court in 2014 were convicted for simple drug possession, according to the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and most of those convictions were plea-bargained down from trafficking charges. Contrary to the deincarceration movement, blacks do not dominate federal drug prosecutions. Hispanics were 48 percent of drug offenders sentenced in federal court in 2013, blacks were 27 percent, and whites 22 percent.

Even on the state level, drug-possession convicts are relatively rare. In 2013, only 3.6 percent of state prisoners were serving time for drug possession, often the result of a plea bargain, compared with 12 percent of prisoners convicted for trafficking. Virtually all the possession offenders had long prior arrest and conviction records. The meth users that Tustin, California, police officer Mark Turner encountered in his undercover narcotics days were sentenced to drug classes. "Then they would skip out of the classes and always re-offend," he says.

Nor is it true that rising drug prosecutions drove the increase in the prison population from the late 1970s to today. Even during the most rapid period of prison growth—from 1980 to 1990—violent prisoners accounted for 36 percent of the rise in the state prison population, compared with 33 percent from drug offenders... From 1990 to 2000, violent offenders accounted for 53 percent of the census increase and all of the increase from 1999 to 2004.

Obama and other incarceration critics have targeted mandatory minimum sentences for federal drug crimes. The current penalty structure is hardly sacrosanct, but mandatory sentences are an important prosecutorial tool for inducing cooperation from defendants. The federal minimums are also not lightly levied. A ten-year sentence for heroin trafficking, for example, requires possession of a kilogram of heroin, enough for 10,000 individual doses, with a typical street value of at least \$70,000. Traffickers without a serious criminal history can avoid application of a mandatory sentence by cooperating with investigators. It is their choice not to do so.

The critics of "mass incarceration" love to compare American incarceration rates unfavorably with European ones. Crime is inevitably left out of the analysis... Germany's incarceration rate is one-tenth that of the U.S., they fumed. "To be sure," they acknowledged, "there are significant differences between the two countries." And might those "significant differences" have anything to do with crime, perhaps with the fact that the U.S. rate of gun homicide is about 17 times higher than that of Germany? Of course not. No, for Travis and Turner, the key difference is that "America's criminal justice system was constructed in slavery's long shadow and is sustained today by the persistent forces of racism." The same people who denounce American gun violence and call for gun control in a domestic context go silent about gun violence when using Europe as a club to cudgel the American prison system. The U.S. homicide rate is seven times higher than the combined rate of 21 Western developed nations plus Japan, according to a 2011 study by researchers of the Harvard School of Public Health and the UCLA School of Public Health. This disparity is largely fueled by the American firearm homicide rate: 19.5 times higher than in the comparison high-income countries, according to 2003 data. Among 15- to 24-year-olds, Americans kill with guns at nearly 43 times the rate of their counterparts in those same industrialized nations. Since the American prison system is driven by violent crime, it is not surprising that America's incarceration rate is higher than Europe's.

Contrary to the advocates' claim that the U.S. criminal-justice system is mindlessly draconian, most crime goes unpunished, certainly by a prison term. For every 31 people convicted of a violent felony, another 69 people arrested for violence are released back to the streets, according to a 2007 Bureau of Justice Statistics analysis of state courts. That low arrest-to-conviction rate reflects, among other reasons, prosecutors' decisions not to go forward with a case for lack of cooperative witnesses or technical errors in police paperwork. The JFA Institute estimated in 2007 that in only 3 percent of violent victimizations and property crimes does the offender end up in prison.

Far from being prison-happy, the criminal-justice system tries to divert as many people as possible from long-term confinement. "Most cases are triaged with deferred judgments, deferred sentences, probation, workender jail sentences, [and] weekender jail sentences," writes Iowa State University sociologist Matt DeLisi in a forthcoming issue of the *Journal of Criminal Justice*. Offenders given community alternatives "are afforded multiple opportunities to violate these sanctions only to receive additional conditions, additional months on their sentence, or often, no additional punishments at all," DeLisi adds. In 2009, 27 percent of convicted felons in the 75 largest counties received a community sentence of probation or treatment, and 37 percent were sentenced to jail, where sentences top out at one year but are usually completed in a few weeks or months. Only 36 percent of convicted felons in 2009 got a prison term. Among convicted violent felons in 2009, 17 percent received community supervision and 27 percent were sentenced to jail, leaving 57 percent on their way to prison. (The numbers have been rounded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.) A 17-year-old gang member in Tustin, who has just been arrested for stealing a bike and leading the police on a chase through residential backyards, tells of a friend who stole a car and took off on the freeway with the police in hot pursuit. His friend had a gun at the time. Though this car thief already had a serious felony on his record, he was given a ten-month jail sentence and was out in five months, hardly an overly harsh sentence for the public danger he caused. The bike thief himself has a long record of burglaries, assault, and absconding but has never gone to jail.

The vast majority of felony defendants whom a district attorney decides to prosecute rather than divert out of the system have an extensive criminal history, yet were still in the community committing crime. Half of the defendants charged with a felony in 2009 in the 75 largest counties had five or more prior arrests, and 36 percent had ten or more. About three in five had at least one prior conviction, and 30 percent had multiple felony convictions, with 11 percent of felony defendants having five or more previous felony convictions. Yet the majority of those offenders will still not get a prison term. Among those who wind up sentenced to prison, the prior records are even longer. The average number of prior convictions for inmates released from state prison in 2005 was five; the average number of prior arrests was more than ten.

The Los Angeles County Probation Department has supervised a "frequent flier" whose extensive arrest record includes multiple charges of assault with a deadly weapon, grand theft auto, taking a vehicle without the owner's consent, threatening a crime with intent to terrorize, robbery, escape from custody, failure to appear, driving without a license, possession of a controlled substance, possession of drug paraphernalia, false imprisonment, exhibiting a deadly weapon, and murder. He has twice been sentenced to prison for those crimes, but he is out on the streets as often as not. In August 2015, he was in jail after getting arrested for another violent crime.

Steve, a 49-year-old convict in Santa Ana, is a typical career criminal who is unconfined and still offending. He has a long rap sheet for burglary and firearms charges. His last prison stint ended in 2013, with a three-year term of supervision; recently, a case implicating him in 12 burglaries in nearby Irvine was thrown out by the district attorney because of technical flaws in the police report. In August 2015, he sat with his brother, son, and a friend on the cement back porch of his classic California bungalow, surrounded by a Mercedes 300 SL, a pickup truck, and a jumble of household detritus, as probation officers searched the bungalow's dark interior for contraband and other

occupants. The probation team found a semiautomatic handgun in a backpack and a 30-year-old female probationer hiding in a bathroom. She was absconding from her probation officer and high on meth. Steve claimed that he had found the backpack on the front porch a few days earlier and put it in the front hall closet but that he had no idea that it was still there and that it contained a gun. "If it was my pack, I wouldn't keep it in the hall closet," he told the officers. The syringes for his diabetes medicine that were also in the backpack seemed to belie his claim that the pack was not his.

The biggest myth about the criminal-justice system is not that it mindlessly metes out overlong sentences but that the disproportionate number of blacks in prison reflects bias by police, prosecutors, and judges. "The bottom line is that in too many places, black boys and black men, Latino boys and Latino men experience being treated differently under the law," President Obama told the NAACP conference in July, echoing a line he has made with increasing frequency over the last year. Incarceration "disproportionately impacts communities of color," Obama said. "African Americans and Latinos make up 30 percent of our population; they make up 60 percent of our inmates."

Naturally, Obama said nothing about crime rates. It is not marijuana-smoking that lands a skewed number of black men in prison but their elevated rates of violent and property crime. A 2011 study of California and New York arrest data led by Pennsylvania State University criminologist Darrell Steffensmeier found that blacks commit homicide at 11 times the rate of whites and robbery at 12 times the rate of whites. Such disparities are repeated in city-level data. In New York City, blacks commit over 75 percent of all shootings, according to the victims of and witnesses to those shootings, though they are only 23 percent of the city's population. They commit 70 percent of all robberies. Whites, by contrast, commit under 2 percent of all shootings and 4 percent of all robberies, though they are 34 percent of the city's population. In the 75 largest county jurisdictions in 2009, blacks were 62 percent of robbery defendants, 61 percent of weapons offenders, 57 percent of murder defendants, and 50 percent of forgery cases, even though nationwide, blacks are 12 percent of the population. They dominated the drug-trafficking cases more than possession cases. Blacks made up 53 percent of all state trafficking defendants in 2009, whites made up 22 percent, and Hispanics 23 percent, whereas in possession prosecutions, blacks were 39 percent of defendants, whites 34 percent, and Hispanics 26 percent.

Repeated efforts by criminologists to find a racial smoking gun in the criminal-justice system have come up short. If the prison population were not a reminder of a reality that the political and academic establishment would rather cover up—the black crime rate—it is unlikely that the deincarceration movement would have generated the same momentum. After all, the nearly fourfold rise in the prison population since the early 1980s played a major role in the record-breaking crime drop since the early 1990s. That prison buildup represented a backlash against the anti-confinement ideology of the 1960s and 1970s that had lowered the incarceration rate, as crime was exploding in cities across America. Many of the same alternatives to penal custody that are now being proposed had been put into place in the late 1960s and early 1970s to keep criminals out of prison. But these alternatives lost support as crime spun out of control. Legislators started lengthening sentences, especially for repeat felony offenders, and pressing for a greater confinement rate. During the 1980s, crime rates fluctuated as the prison population steadily grew; it was only in the early 1990s that crime began a steady downward trajectory, ultimately to be cut in half by the mid-2000s. Anti-incarceration advocates point to the divergent paths of crime and imprisonment in the 1980s to argue against the role of prison in the 1990s crime drop; University of California at Berkeley law professor Franklin Zimring, however, has argued that it was not until the 1990s that the prison buildup reached its most effective incapacitative strength and kicked in as a sustained antidote to lawlessness.

Statistical war continues to be waged over incarceration's role in the last two decades' crime decline, with all activists and many academics still denying that incarceration contributed to the crime drop. Given the nonstop pressure

from the Black Lives Matter movement, we may be embarking on another real-world experiment testing the relationship between incapacitation and crime. If the country is really serious about lowering the prison count, however, it is going to have to put aside the fictions about the prison population. The legendary pot-smoker clogging up the rolls is long gone, if he were ever there. Cutting the prison population will require slashing the sentences of violent criminals and property offenders (many of whom have violent histories) and keeping more of them in the community after their convictions. The problem is not the “Michelle Alexander story that we have too many harmless people in prison,” says New York University public-policy professor Mark Kleiman. “Most of the problem is that we have too many murderers in prison.”

Compared with the rhetoric around “mass incarceration,” current sentences do not seem outrageously high. In 2009, the median sentence length for all felony convictions was 30 months. For violent felonies, the median was 48 months, and for nonviolent felonies it was 24 months. In 2011, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 43 percent of new admissions to state prisons were sentenced to two to four years; 57 percent of all prisoners had sentences of four years or less. About 42 percent of incoming prisoners had sentences of five years or more. Whether you find those numbers shocking depends on your view of retribution and incapacitation. To be sure, some very long sentences are meted out. California, for example, has one of the strictest sentencing-enhancement laws in the nation for the use of guns during felonies. Rob someone with a knife, and you may get two years in prison. Threaten your victim with a gun, however, and you may, depending on your criminal history and plea bargaining, face an additional ten years. In Iowa, class B felonies like armed robbery have a 25-year prison sentence, of which at least 70 percent must be served.

Still, it will take a lot of sentence cutting and diversion to the community to make a difference in the prison population. Cutting the time served by violent felons in New Jersey state prisons by 15 percent, for example, would lower the prison population there by only 7 percent by 2021. Cutting violent felons’ time served by half would still only bring down the population by 25 percent, according to the *New York Times*’s Erik Eckholm, using an Urban Institute estimation tool. Such measures will hardly end the era of “mass incarceration.” To get back to our historical level of incarceration, we would need to reduce the prisoner headcount by 80 percent.

Some deincarceration advocates argue that increased social programs for criminals can significantly reduce the risks of letting offenders out early or not confining them in the first place. We have entered the era of “evidence-based practices,” or EBP, they say. Evidence-based practices are social-services and therapeutic programs delivered to the “at-risk” population that have allegedly been scientifically shown to reduce offending. The EBP movement represents an “embrace of scientific data and expertise” and a “rejection of penal populism and of ill-informed common sense,” writes Stanford University law professor Joan Petersilia. Of course, it was the “expert”-run corrections regime of the 1960s and 1970s that ushered in “penal populism” and “ill-informed common sense,” in response to the ensuing crime wave.

The problem with the EBP movement is that there is not much E for the P. As Petersilia herself acknowledges, few programs have been shown to work. And if a program produces an effect in its initial iteration, that result may not be replicable, especially at a larger scale. None of the six programs evaluated by the Justice Department for prisoner reentry was rated as effective. Two had no positive results, while the efficacy of the others had not been established. The federal government funded a large “collaborative” reentry program for serious and violent offenders. Though “collaborative” is almost as favored a term as “evidence-based,” the program had no impact on employment or the rearrest and re-incarceration rates of the ex-cons.

Even programs concentrating on work may not have lasting effects. Fifty-five percent of ex-offenders placed in government-subsidized jobs in Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, and St. Paul had been rearrested two years after the program ended, compared with 52 percent of ex-offenders in a control group who were not placed in jobs, the MDRC found in an evaluation. Twenty-nine percent of the subsidized jobs recipients had been reconvicted two years out, compared with 27 percent of the control group.

Moreover, it is hard to find an offender who has not already been given programs galore, whether “evidence-based” or not. “These guys have been through so many programs,” says an Orange County probation officer. The officer is checking up on a heroin dealer and user in Santa Ana. “I’ve offered this guy programs, but he’s declined. I’ve forced him into residential programs. We tell them to get counseling, they don’t show up. I offer people resources, but they don’t follow through because they’re addicts.” The dealer is not home, but his sister complains that nearby Saddle View Park is a favorite hangout for druggies and an easy place for her brother to get high.

The female meth user hiding in Steve the burglar’s house during the Santa Ana probation check had previously been given a government-subsidized job with the department store Marshalls as a “women’s associate” in the handbags section. She has also received residential treatment for drugs and alcohol use and been placed in a maternity home. When the job subsidy ended, the store cut back on her hours, and the probationer, who falsely gave her name as “Yvette” during the probation check, stopped showing up. She was fired. Six months later, she returned to a practice that she had begun at age 15: stealing cars, this time from an auto dealership when she noticed a bunch of keys left unattended.

Other deincarceration advocates are frankly skeptical about programs as a means of reducing the prison population. “To lower the prison population we need to change the penal code,” says James Austin, president of the JFA Institute. “Don’t talk to me about programs. We need to bring sentences back to a rational level.” The advocates even admit that letting prisoners out after a shorter time in prison will lead to more crime, though such acknowledgments rarely make it into the public discourse. But under a cost-benefit analysis, a crime increase may be an acceptable result, if the incarceration savings are put to better uses, they argue—though here, deincarceration advocates seemingly reimport a belief in programs. “If we let everyone out six months earlier, some guy will throw a little old lady off the roof,” says Michael Jacobson, executive director of the Institute for State and Local Governance at the City University of New York. “The substantive argument to be made is that reinvesting the enormous savings from reduced prison populations into programs that we know effectively reduce crime will make us all safer in the end.” Fordham law professor John Pfaff says: “If we are experiencing more \$30 thefts because we aren’t spending \$6,000 or \$7,000 per year to lock someone up, that could be an efficient reallocation of costs,” especially if the savings are put toward greater treatment options.

In defense of this bracingly honest argument for shorter sentences, one has to recognize that all sentences are arbitrary to begin with. Though there is political risk in reducing sentences once they have been established at a certain length, if the sentence had always been set at the reduced level, no one would notice or complain. Even deincarceration advocates ignore the inherent arbitrariness of sentences. In the American Society of Criminology newsletter, Jeremy Travis and Bruce Western recently called for sentences to be “proportionate” to the crime, echoing a 2014 National Academy of Sciences panel that they chaired. This is a meaningless principle, since no objective, “proportional” relationship between a crime and its punishment exists.

But though we have no ideal, Platonic length for sentences, we have arguably arrived at our current sentences through trial and error. During the halcyon days of “expert”-driven corrections in the 1960s and 1970s, crime was

raging. Sentences got longer until, in conjunction with a policing revolution that began in New York City, they finally put a lid on crime, ushering in the biggest national crime drop in recorded history.

Further, the costs of prison are comparatively modest, contrary to deincarceration advocates on both the right and the left. The states spent \$48.5 billion on corrections in 2010, the last year for which a full breakdown of corrections expenditures is available. Never acknowledged is the fact that more than one-fifth of that amount goes to noninstitutional oversight, such as probation and parole, as well as to training. The amount spent on operating prisons and jails was about \$37 billion in 2010. The 2010 budget for the federal Bureau of Prisons was \$6.1 billion, bringing total federal and state expenditures on institutional confinement that year to \$43 billion. (Groups such as the Koch brothers-supported Coalition for Public Safety regularly claim \$80 billion in annual prison spending.) That \$43 billion is a small fraction of the \$1.9 trillion that the states alone spent in 2010, an outlay dominated by education and welfare payments. In 2011, the states contributed \$283 billion to federal means-tested welfare programs like Medicaid and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families cash aid. Los Angeles has proposed a \$5.8 billion budget to host the 2024 Summer Olympics, an amount lowballed by several billion. Americans spend \$7.4 billion on Halloween, according to the National Retail Federation. By comparison, \$43 billion nationally to incapacitate serious offenders seems a bargain...

California provides a test case for how not to go about deincarceration and decriminalization. In November 2014, voters passed Proposition 47, a ballot measure to reclassify retroactively many drug and property felonies as misdemeanors. All thefts under \$950, including of someone's car or of an illegal gun, or yanking a handbag or laptop from someone's hands, would now be a misdemeanor, which can be punished, at most, only by time in jail, not prison. In fact, misdemeanor convictions only infrequently yield jail time. Misdemeanor offenders are not put under probation or parole supervision in the community, which means that they are not subject to search by probation officers; they cannot be ordered into drug treatment. DNA cannot be collected from misdemeanor suspects, diminishing law enforcement's ability to solve past and future crimes. Many officers have stopped making arrests for a range of drug and property offenses, since the "juice is not worth the squeeze," as a Santa Ana gang detective put it: the time spent processing a case exceeds the consequences to the offender. Prosecutors previously could file a shoplifting incident as a felony commercial burglary if the facts warranted it and the thief had a serious criminal history. They have lost that tool when the goods stolen are worth less than \$950. "Now many so-called misdemeanor offenders are hard-core criminals," says Jennifer Contini, an assistant district attorney in Orange County...

Crime increased immediately after Prop. 47 passed. "We had 10 years of crime reductions," Los Angeles county sheriff Jim McDonnell told the Associated Press in August, "and all of a sudden, right after November when 47 kicked in that changed and fairly dramatically, very quickly. It would be naive to say that 47 didn't play a major role in that... . People are no longer incarcerated, they're not in treatment, they're out reoffending on the street." In the city of Los Angeles, violent crime rose nearly 20 percent through August 22, 2015, compared with the same period in 2014; property crime was up 11 percent. Shooting victims were up 27 percent. Arrests were down 9 percent. In Santa Ana, felony crime was up 33 percent in May 2015, compared with May 2014. Violent crime was up 28 percent, property crime up 43 percent, and robbery up 89 percent. In nearby Costa Mesa, violent crime increased 47 percent, and theft was up 44 percent, through late July, compared with the same period in 2014. In San Francisco, violent crime was up 13 percent, and property crime up 22 percent, through June 2015 over the previous year. Granted, cities across the U.S. have experienced a sharp crime increase during the last year, as officers back off of proactive policing in response to the anti-cop calumnies of the Black Lives Matter movement. But the addition of Prop. 47 in California appears to be adding to law enforcement's challenges.

The criminal world is well versed in the new regime. "Sure, I know about Prop. 47," says Mitchell, a 62-year-old vagrant hanging out in Santa Ana's perennial Civic Center homeless encampment. Mitchell, who sports sunglasses, cargo shorts, and a ponytail, has spent 22 years in prison for 24 felony convictions, including for burglary and meth trafficking. "I've seen 47 in action," he says. "If someone is busted, the police cite and release them right there. People [i.e., criminals] are getting a little sloppier. If it's a felony and I'm sitting there with the cops, I'm going to be a little nervous. Now it's just a ticket." Mitchell winces: "I think that's a little lax." Theft *should* be serious, he says. Even when theft was a felony, the system used discretion in prosecuting: "If you're caught at Kmart, you're not going to do time for your first offense. If it's your second, *maybe* you'll do 30 days in jail." Now there's more dope flowing and the drug trade is picking up, Mitchell says. "There's more people on the streets. It's fast living and a fast life."

Los Angeles's Skid Row is the most anarchic and squalid homeless colony in the nation, compared with which the tormented figures of a Boschian hellscape might as well be in a *fête galante*... Through August 22, 2015, violent crime in the area was up more than 57 percent over the previous year, shots fired were up 350 percent, and property crime up over 25 percent. In July, a man was nearly decapitated with a machete. "I see the effects of 47 every day. People are emboldened," says Wendell Blassingame, the self-described mayor of San Julian Park (known as "marijuana park"), in the heart of Skid Row. Blassingame is seated at a cardboard table with flyers for social programs, as mentally ill addicts stumble past headed for the park's picnic tables. Prop. 47 has made it harder to keep order, he says, because police can't ask the gang members who prey on the local population if they are on parole or probation. It has led to the "WDNC phenomenon: 'We do not care,'" says Blassingame. "People say: 'What can they do to me?' Everyone knows they're not going to prison. Even if they commit a violent crime, the DA may let them plea out. And they're back on the streets."

The proponents of Prop. 47 say: not to worry. By 2016, the promised savings from prison and jail diversion will have materialized and been redirected to treatment programs. This reassurance overlooks the fate of another California prison-diversion program, Proposition 36, which has fallen out of official memory. That ballot initiative, passed in 2000, gave nonviolent drug offenders the option of free treatment in lieu of incarceration. One-quarter of defendants who chose treatment never showed up; less than a third who did start treatment completed it. Arrests increased, even among those who completed treatment, according to Angela Hawken, a public-policy professor at Pepperdine University. Prop. 36 has quietly been shelved, but 47 seems to be treading the same path by removing the threat of confinement as a means of getting people to change their behavior. The number of offenders enrolled in California's drug courts has dropped sharply since Prop. 47, since they no longer face the threat of prison time for most drug and property crimes.

Deincarceration advocates still applaud Prop. 47 anyway. The fact that prosecutors have lost discretion to charge a felony for most theft and drug offenses is a good thing, says John Pfaff, since prosecutors needed reining in. Their excessive zeal to prosecute was a significant cause of "mass incarceration," Pfaff and others argue.

California's experience with Prop. 47 to date suggests that a wholesale downgrading of offenses is a reckless solution to "mass incarceration." There might be another way to keep people out of prison while also constraining crime, however: tight supervision in the community, accompanied by infallible but modest sanctions for slipping up. A movement known as Swift and Certain (SAC) argues that what changes criminal behavior is not the severity of a punishment—its length—but its certainty and the swiftness with which it is imposed after the offense. Since most criminals have short time horizons, telling them that after six arrests they *may* face a prison sentence of five years is not as much of a deterrent as telling them that as soon as they offend, they *will* go to jail, if only for a day or two, according to SAC proponents.

The crown jewel of the SAC movement is the HOPE (Hawaii's Opportunity Probation with Enforcement) program, developed by Hawaii superior court judge Steve Alm. Alm noticed that probation officers would regularly come into his court seeking to revoke probation for their clients in punishment for repeated meth use, which violated the conditions of their probation. But the probation officer would show up to Alm's chambers only after the offender had accumulated his sixth or so dirty urine test—at which point, the exasperated officer would announce, in essence: "That's it, no more Mr. Nice Guy. I'm sending you to prison on your original felony sentence" (which could be five or ten years for such offenses as sexual assault or burglary). This pattern was the opposite of how best to modify behavior, Alm concluded. It sent the message that the offender could expect to get away with drug violations almost indefinitely, until some arbitrary and unpredictable moment when the system would come down hard by reimposing the original long prison term. By contrast, we train teenagers by meting out punishment exactly as promised, after, say, a weekend curfew violation. The longer that punishment is deferred, the less relationship it seems to have to the underlying behavior and the less deterrent and retributive effect it possesses.

Alm devised HOPE as a fundamentally different probation regime. Probationers would be randomly tested for drug use six times a month—a more frequent testing regime than usual. At their very first dirty urine, they would immediately be sent to jail for a few days. Other probation violations, such as missing an appointment with a probation officer or skipping out on mandated treatment, would also immediately be sanctioned with a short jail stay. Subsequent violations would bring lengthening jail commitments, ultimately culminating in a probation revocation to prison. Alm called every probationer entering the HOPE program into his court and explained the system, so that the probationer would know exactly how to avoid sanctions and what to expect if he violated the rules.

The results were startling. Half of the probationers in Alm's experimental program never tested dirty for meth again. Another quarter of the experimental population stopped using meth after one trip to jail. Those who continued to use after repeated short stays were ordered into treatment. Arrests for new crimes also dropped in the HOPE population. One-fifth of probationers in the HOPE program were rearrested after a one-year follow-up, compared with nearly half of the probationers in a control group given traditional probation without swift and certain sanctions.

HOPE revealed a previously unrecognized fact: many drug users can stop on their own, without treatment, if the right incentives are in place. Placing all drug offenders in treatment is a waste of resources; a sanctioning regime like HOPE acts as a sorting mechanism to distinguish the drug users who can control themselves from those who can't—about 9 percent in the original HOPE sample. HOPE is crucially different in that respect from drug courts, which place every enrolled offender in mandated treatment without seeing if he can stop on his own. Drug court should be something you fail into, says New York University's Mark Kleiman.

HOPE also validated the principle that lengthy punishment is not necessary to change behavior, at least regarding substance abuse; short sanctions can work so long as their application is certain and immediate. The question is how far the SAC principle can go in transforming the criminal-justice system. As of July 2015, 28 states had a SAC program operating within them, with interest in the concept growing daily; the largest jurisdiction so far is the entirety of Washington State, where the statewide probation department has retooled itself for immediate, no-discretion sanctions for probation violations. An evaluation of the Washington State program will be out shortly. South Dakota created a SAC program for DUI offenders that requires twice-daily alcohol testing, while otherwise allowing convicted offenders to drive so long as they blow clean. Half of the participants never skip or fail a test. Jurisdictions are experimenting with how minimal sanctions can be and still change behavior; some are assigning offenders to community service instead of sending them to jail. Others are using carrots in addition to sticks: in

Washington State, for example, if a probationer complies with all the conditions of his probation for 18 months, he can free himself from further oversight. Preliminary results show that those released probationers are not rearrested.

Could the Swift and Certain principle provide the key to unlocking prisons, by so closely regulating offenders' behavior in the community that they can remain there without needing long-term confinement in prison or jail? Perhaps, but the implementation challenges are great. Swift and certain sanctioning sounds intuitively obvious, but it takes an enormous amount of institutional buy-in and coordination. Everyone in a local criminal-justice system, including police and probation officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges, must be committed to making sure that offenders are immediately punished; if the sanctioning is not consistent, the credibility and legitimacy of the threat are undermined.

Some jurisdictions have been unable to ensure uniformity of response. Sometimes this lack of uniformity represents lack of manpower and management capacity; at other times, it reflects disagreement with the program. Many probation officers take satisfaction in the exercise of discretion regarding punishment; they see an individualized response to each probationer's situation as a mark of justice. "I give people chances. I am fair," says an Orange County probation officer proudly. SAC removes that discretion to give an offender a second, third, or fifth chance; every offender who violates the conditions of his freedom must face immediate and preset consequences. (The tension between uniformity and discretion pervades the criminal-justice system. Do we want police officers to arrest everyone for drinking in public, or should they make an ad hoc judgment about whether simply to pour out the liquor and warn the drinker, at the risk of unequal treatment? Judicial discretion in sentencing, once the norm, was curtailed during the 1980s and 1990s because of the perception that judges were being too lenient with criminals. Now the pendulum is swinging back.)

Taking SAC to scale in large urban jurisdictions would require a revolution in management. New York City has more than 1 million open arrest warrants for failure to appear in court or pay a fine for a low-level offense. No one is going after those absconders. In Los Angeles, 2,000 felon absconders are still at large who never checked in with authorities after a 2011 California law changed their confinement status, according to Los Angeles assistant chief Michel Moore. Under such conditions, it is almost unthinkable that someone who skips out of a Breathalyzer or drug test would be immediately picked up and brought to court. SAC advocates suggest starting small in urban areas. Probation departments would need to be enlarged. But once the deterrent effect of immediate sanctioning kicks in, the caseload requiring sanctions would drop precipitously, SAC advocates maintain.

More foundational questions arise as well about Swift and Certain's potential to lower crime and the prison population. The trigger for SAC sanctions at present is substance abuse, as well as violations of other easily monitored probation conditions, such as showing up for appointments. There is not a technology now available for immediately detecting property and violent crimes, though GPS monitoring holds out some promise. Yes, a huge proportion of criminals abuse drugs and alcohol and are thus candidates for SAC monitoring and sanctioning: a 2009 study by the Office of National Drug Control Policy found that 87 percent of arrestees test positive for drug use. The theory is that by reducing a criminal's substance abuse and by rigorously enforcing key probation conditions, he will have less opportunity and inclination to commit crimes and can be kept safely in the community. The theory seems plausible, but more data are needed on changes in re-offending rates among SAC enrollees.

A final question is whether short but certain punishments are always as effective as long but uncertain ones. Offenders facing their first institutional confinement will likely be traumatized by a weekend in jail. But for seasoned offenders, short-term sentences are less of a deterrent. California has a flabby version of SAC called "flash incarceration," which allows probation officers, at their discretion, summarily to send a client to jail for ten days. "A

career criminal can do ten days standing on his head," says Steve Martin, a frequent court consultant on prison and jail management. Another Steve, the burglar on probation in Santa Ana, had recently done a ten-day flash for associating with his felon girlfriend, in violation of his probation terms. He seemed to regard it as the equivalent of a trip to a spa: "I just wasted the time, it was a chance to catch my breath and get some exercise with push-ups," he said. "When you're locked up, at least you're working out inside your cell."

The response to Prop. 47 would also seem to suggest that length of sentence matters, since criminals are scoffing at the lowered sanctions associated with misdemeanor offenses. A SAC proponent would respond that those shortened misdemeanor sanctions lack the swiftness and certainty of application essential to behavior modification. A persistent offender may brush off a short jail sentence to be imposed at some indefinite day in the future, but if you tell him that he's going to jail now and losing his Saturday night out with his homies, you've got his attention, claims Kleiman.

Many criminologists and prisoner advocates resist SAC because they think that it is too punitive and because it de-emphasizes services and treatment. "Deterrence-oriented programs [should be] subsidiary to the delivery of therapy aimed at fixing the deficits (or criminogenic needs) leading to reoffending," argued three criminologists from the University of Cincinnati in the 2014 Federal Probation Reporter. But it is precisely its simple, behaviorist approach to criminal offending that makes it so appealing. We don't need more services—we need more immediate consequences, says Kleiman.

For all the challenges of bringing SAC principles to scale, the concept is the most promising alternative to the carceral status quo. At the end of 2013, there were twice as many criminals in the community on probation and parole than confined in prison or jail. Those 4.7 million probationers and parolees are already not being particularly well supervised. If the institutional population—2.3 million at the end of 2013—is greatly reduced, many more offenders will be in the community needing supervision. The more that probation and parole departments can embrace the idea of SAC sanctioning, the better the chances for keeping offenders out of trouble. Mark Kleiman has proposed the most radical application of SAC yet, as part of a reentry program for violent offenders. Violent felons would serve the final part of their sentence in small scatter-site apartments, where they would initially be under something close to house arrest, permitted to go out only to work or to look for work, to make necessary purchases, and to meet with their correctional supervisor. Employment attendance would be monitored. A GPS ankle bracelet and camera in their apartment would track their movements. Every day that they comply with every condition of release would gradually gain them more freedoms. Violations of those conditions would be immediately sanctioned. The costs would be offset with savings on incarceration. The idea of early release for violent felons, however, strikes even some SAC advocates as a step too far. "Let them serve their time if they're violent offenders," Judge Alm told me. "It's not that easy to get into prison." Alm predicts that well-organized victims' rights groups would browbeat any legislator who contemplated Kleiman's reentry program.

The other major alternative to incarceration is policing—above all, pedestrian stops and Broken Windows policing. New York's prison population dropped 17 percent between 2000 and 2009, while the number of prisoners in the rest of the country continued to rise. The decrease in the New York prison population is all the more surprising, since the average sentence meted out to convicted felons over that period increased considerably, in violation of the deincarceration platform. The different trajectories of the New York and national prison counts reflect the onset, in 1994, of the New York Police Department's practice of aggressively enforcing quality-of-life laws and stopping and questioning people engaged in suspicious behavior. Misdemeanor arrests in New York City doubled from 1990 to 2009, while felony arrests (and thus, felony convictions) plummeted, as documented by Michael Jacobson and James Austin, in a 2013 study for the Brennan Center for Justice. Even though convicted felons in New York were

being sentenced to longer terms, there were far fewer such convicts, so the overall incarcerated population fell. And the reason for that drop in felony crime is that the NYPD was apprehending potential felons for lower-level quality-of-life offenses and getting them off the street before they had the opportunity to commit more serious crimes.

Reasonable-suspicion stops represent an even earlier intervention in potentially serious criminal behavior: questioning someone who looks to be casing a jewelry store in an area plagued by burglaries may prevent a subsequent break-in. And the possibility of getting stopped deters crime in the first place. An NYPD detective who used to work the club scene in midtown Manhattan during the Rudolph Giuliani mayoralty recalls talking to someone who had come into Manhattan from the outer boroughs to party. "We don't carry guns into Manhattan," the club goer said. "I've been stopped three times since I got off the train." Now, according to the detective, under the Bill de Blasio mayoralty, "no one is getting stopped and everyone's carrying." Of course, the political opposition to policing, especially to misdemeanor enforcement and pedestrian stops, is even more pointed now than the opposition to incarceration.

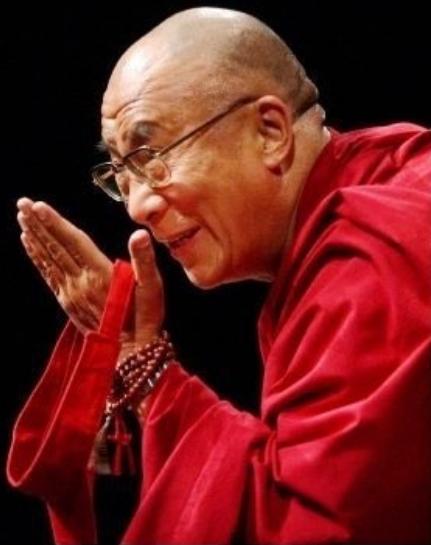
No matter how effective the police are at deterring crime, there will always be criminals who should be incarcerated. It is a truism that prisons should be safe, orderly, and conducive to self-reform. But that is easier said than done, or it would have happened long ago. Ideally, all prisoners would work, since there is no better rehab program than the discipline and self-esteem that come from regular labor. The larger the prison, however, the harder it is to get the entire incarcerated population productively engaged, since the logistics of moving large numbers of prisoners from cells to a workplace without a violent incident are complex and labor-intensive. Unions fight prison labor as unfair competition. Prisoner advocates complain if prison work is not paid the minimum wage, raising its costs further. Most prisoners, however, if given the choice between earning minimum wage and earning significant time off from their sentence for a flawless work record, will unhesitatingly choose the latter option. High-quality vocational training should also be available for the off hours when prisoners are not working. Such a universal work and training regime would be expensive but may pay off in lower recidivism costs.

In the final analysis, America does not have an incarceration problem; it has a crime problem. And the only answer to that crime problem is to rebuild the family—above all, the black family. The media troll incessantly for an outlier case of a hapless bourgeois who got slammed in prison for a one-shot mistake. In fact, the core criminal-justice population is the black underclass. "Young black males between the ages of 17 and 26 drive the system," says corrections expert Steve Martin. "Family is the solution—and the work ethic. You show me people with intact families and those folks work—their chances of ending up in prison are zero."

The demonization of the police and the criminal-justice system must end. As the Black Lives Matter movement marches forward with no apparent diminution of strength, there are signs that the very legitimacy of law and order is breaking down in urban areas. Resistance to lawful police action is becoming routine. Officers are reluctant to engage, given the nonstop campaign against them. Homicides in 35 large U.S. cities were up nearly 20 percent by August 2015. Liberal elites have successfully kept attention focused exclusively on phantom police and criminal-justice racism while squelching even the most nascent discussion of the crime-breeding chaos of inner-city underclass culture. We are playing with fire.<sup>\*18</sup>

"The black leaders have passed down their anger and intimidation to the younger generation of blacks and this is just the latest example... They've not earned their way. They're trying to get something for free. And when people give in to their demands, they literally want to kill you." —*Rev. Jesse Lee Peterson*

**The Dalai Lama, when asked what surprised him most about humanity, answered "Man. Because he sacrifices his health in order to make money. Then he sacrifices money to recuperate his health. And then he is so anxious about the future that he does not enjoy the present; the result being that he does not live in the present or the future; he lives as if he is never going to die, and then dies having never really lived."**



## **CFR / Trilateral / Bilderberg Dominance of the U.S.A.**

"The Council on Foreign Relations... is the American branch of a society which organized in England... (and)... believes national boundaries should be obliterated and one world rule established."

*—from WITH NO APOLOGIES by Senator Barry Goldwater, Berkley Books, NY, p. 126*

"The Trilateral Commission... is international... (and)... is intended to be the vehicle for multinational consolidation of the commercial and banking interests by seizing control of the political government of the United States."

*—from WITH NO APOLOGIES by Senator Barry Goldwater, Berkley Books, NY, p. 293*

The Bilderberg... is a quasi-secret consortium of international elite who meet annually to plan world economic and political policies. The Bilderberg has on membership per se'. Those identified with "B" in this chart have attended past Bilderberg meetings.

**This chart illustrates the dominance by—the Council on Foreign Relations, The Trilateral Commission and the Bilderberg—in the major decision making processes and institutions of the United States of America over the last seventy years.**

Members are identified by "C", "T", or "B". <sup>\*19</sup>

<b>U. S. Presidents</b>	<b>Secretaries of Health &amp; Human Services</b>	<b>Current U.S. Senators</b>
George Walker Bush - non-member		Evan Bayh (D) IN - B
William Jefferson Blythe Clinton - B,CT	Donna E. Shalala - C,T	Hillary Rodham Clinton (D) NY - B
George Herbert Walker Bush - C,T	Joseph A. Califano, Jr. - C	Christopher J. Dodd (D) CT - C
James Earl Carter - C,T	Casper a. Weinberger - C,T	Dianne Feinstein (D) CA - C,T
Gerald R. Ford, Jr. - B,C	Elliot L. Richardson - C,T	Bob Graham (D) FL - C
Richard Milhous Nixon - C	Abraham A. Ribicoff - C	Chuck Hagel (R) NE - B
Dwight D. Eisenhower - C		John F. Kerry (D) MA - C
Herbert Clark Hoover - C		Joseph I. Lieberman (D) CT - C
<b>U. S. Vice Presidents</b>	<b>Attorneys General</b>	<b>John McCain (R) AZ - C</b>
Richard B. Cheney - C,T	Richard Thornburgh - C	John D. Rockefeller, IV (D) WV - C,T
George H. W. Bush - C,T	William P. Rogers - C	Paul Sarbanes (D) MD - C
Walter Mondale - C,T	Elliot L. Richardson - C,T	Charles Shumer (D) NY - C
Nelson Rockefeller -	Nicholas deB. Katzenbach - C	Olympia J. Snowe (R) ME - C
		Robert G. Torricelli (D) NJ - C
<b>CIA Directors</b>	<b>Secretaries of Labor</b>	<b>Current U.S. House Members</b>
George J. Tenet - C	Elaine L. Chao - C	Douglas K. Bereuter (R) NE - C
William O. Studerman - C	Lynn Martin - C	Howard L. Berman (D) CA - C
John M. Duetch - B,CT		Sanford D. Bishop, Jr. (D) GA - C
James Woolsey - C	Colin Powell - B,C	Norman D. Dicks (D) WA - C
Robert M. Gates - C	Madeline Albright - C	Barney Frank (D) MA - C
William H. Webster - C	William B. Richardson - C	Richard A. Gephardt (D) MO - C
William J. Casey - C	Warren M. Christopher - C,T	Amory Houghton, Jr. (R) NY - C
Stansfield Turner - C	Lawrence S. Eagleburger - C,T	Henry Hyde (R) IL - C
George H.W. Bush - C	George P. Schultz - C	Nancy Lee Johnson CT - C
William E. Colby - C	Alexander M. Haig, Jr. - C,T	James T. Kolbe (R) AZ - C
James Schiesinger - C	Edmund S. Muskie - C	James A.S. Leach (R) IA - T
Richard Helms - C	Cyrus R. Vance - C,T	John P. Lewis GA - C
John A. McCone - C	Henry A. Kissinger - B,CT	Robert T. Matsui (D) CA - C
Allen W. Dulles - C	William P. Rogers - C	James A. McDermott (D) WA - C
Walter Bedell Smith - C	Dean Rusk - B,C	Eleanor Holmes Norton (D) DC - C
<b>Secretaries of Commerce</b>	<b>Secretaries of State</b>	Ed Pastor (D) AZ - C
Ronald H. Brown - C	Christian A. Herter Jr. - B,C	Thomas E. Petri (R) WI - C
Juanita M. Kreps - C,T	John Foster Dulles - C	Charles B. Rangel (D) NY - T
Elliot Lee Richardson - C,T	Dean G. Acheson - C	Carlos A. Romero-Burcelo (D) PR - C
Peter G. Peterson - C	George C. Marshall - C	John M. Spratt, Jr. (D) SC - C
John Thomas Conner, Jr. - C	Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. - C	
Barbara Hackman Franklin - C	Cordell Hull - C	
	Henry L. Stimson - C	
	Frank B. Kellogg - C	

**Former U.S. Senators**

Lloyd Bentsen (D) - B  
David L. Boren (D) - C  
Rudy Boschwitz (D) - C  
Edward Brooke (R) - B  
William L Bradley (D) - C  
John H. Chafee (R) - B,C,T  
William S. Cohen (R) - C,T  
Dick Clark (D) IA - C  
Alan Cranston (D) CA - T  
John C. Culver (D) IA - C,T  
John C. Danforth (R) MO - T  
Fred R. Harris (D) OK - B  
Gary Hart (D) CO - C  
J. Bennett Johnston (D) LA - B  
Charles McC. Mathias (D) MD - B,C  
George S. McGovern (D) SD - C  
George J. Mitchell (D) ME - C  
Daniel Moynihan (D) NY - C  
Sam Nunn (D) GA - B  
Claiborne Pell (D) RI - C  
Charles H. Percy (R) IL - C  
Larry Pressler (R) SD - C  
Abraham Ribicoff CT - C  
Donald W. Riegle MI - B  
Charles S. Robb (D) VA - C,T  
Terry Sanford (D) NC - C  
Hugh Scott PA - B  
Adlai E. Stevenson, III (D) IL - B,C  
William V. Roth, Jr. (R) DE - C,T  
Timothy Wirth CO - C  
Harris L. Wofford PA - C

**Export-Import Bank**

John D. Macomber  
President & Chairman - C  
Kenneth D. Brody  
President & Chairman - C  
Eugen K. Lawson  
1st VP, V. Chairman - C  
William Richard Cline  
Mem. Adv. Board (former) - C  
Rita Maria Rodriguez  
Director - C

**Former House Members**

John B. Anderson IL - C  
Michael D. Barnes MD - C  
Anthoney C. Beilenson (D) CA - C  
Landrum R. Bolling MT - C  
John Brademas NY - B,C,T  
Thomas J. Campbell (R) CA - C  
Richard B. Cheney (R) WY - C  
William F. Clinger, Jr. (R) PA - C  
Barbara B. Conable (D) NY - T  
Mervyn M. Dymally CA - C  
Dante B. F. Gascell FL - C  
Geraldine A. Ferraro (D) NY - C  
Thomas S. Foley (D) WA - C,T  
Donald M. Frazer MN - T  
Sam Gejdenson (D) CT - C  
Newton L. Gingrich (R) GA - C  
William H. Gray, III LA - T  
Bill Green NY - C  
Lee H. Hamilton (D) IN - B,T  
Jane Lakes Harmon (D) CA - C  
Mel Levine CA - C  
Dave K. McCurdy OK - C  
Susan K. Molinari (D) NY - C  
Jim Moody WI - C  
Donald M. Payne (D) NJ - C  
John Edward Porter (R) IL - C  
Ogden R. Reid - C  
William B. Richardson (D) NM - C  
Patricia Scott Schroeder (D) CO - C  
Charles Schumer (D) NY - C  
Peter Smith VT - C  
Stephen J. Solarz (D) NY - C  
Louis Stokes (D) OH - C  
Esteban Edward Torres (D) CA - C  
Robert G. Torricelli (D) NJ - C  
Vin Weber MN - C  
Charles W. Whalen, Jr. OH - C  
Howard Wolpe MI - C

**Int'l Bank of Reconstruction & Develop.**

Lewis Thompson Preston, Pres - C  
Andrew M. Kamarck, Wash. Off. - C

**Federal Reserve System**

Alan Greenspan  
Chairman Bd Gov - C,T  
Alice Mitchell Rivlin  
Vice Chmn Bd Gov - C,T  
Alan Stuart Blinder  
Vice Chairman - C  
Paul Adolph Volcker  
Chairman Bd (frmr) - B,C,T  
Eugene R. Black  
Chairman Bd Gov (frmr) - C  
Arthur F. Burns  
Chairman Bd Gov (frmr) - C  
William McC. Martin  
Chairman Bd Gov (frmr) - C  
Thomas B. McCabe  
Chairman Bd Gov (frmr) - C  
Eugene Meyer  
Chairman Bd Gov (frmr) - C  
G. William Miller  
Chairman Bd Gov (frmr) - C  
Ellen Victoria Futter  
Chairman FRB, NY - C  
Maurice R. Greenberg  
Dep. Chairman (frmr)  
FRB, NY - B,C,T  
William J. McDonough  
Pres FRB, NY - B,C  
Dorothy Meadow Sobol  
FRB, NY - C  
Willene A. Johnson  
Sr. Officer, FRB, NY - C  
Ernest T. Patrikis  
Dep. Gen Counsel, FRB, NY - C  
Harold W. Anderson  
Pres FRB, Kansas City (frmr) - C  
Robert Patrick Forrestal  
Pres FRB, Atlanta - C  
Warren Bruce Rudman  
Dep Chmn, FRB, Boston - C  
A. William Reynolds  
Chmn, FRB, Cleveland - C  
Margaret L. Greene  
Dep Mgr. FRB, Foreign Ops - C  
Sam Y. Cross

**Federal judiciary**

Stephen G. Breyer  
Assoc Jus S.Ct - C  
Ruth Bader Ginsburg  
Assoc Jus S.Ct - C  
Sandra Day O'Connor  
Assoc Jus S.Ct - C  
Felix Frankfurter  
Fmr. Assoc. Jus S. Ct - C  
Charles E. Hughes  
Fmr. Assoc. Jus S. Ct - C  
Dudley Baldwin Bonsal  
Dist Ct Judge, NY - C  
Jose Alberto Cabranes  
Dist Ct Judge, CT - C  
William W. Schwarzer  
Dist Ct Judge, CA - C  
Laurence Hirsch Silberman  
Cir Ct Ap Judge, WA - C  
Barriington D. Parker  
Dist Ct Judge, - C  
Richard Clark Allison  
US Claims Tribunal Judge  
The Hague - C  
Stephen Myron Schwebel  
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(and more...) See source. \*20



**Miss another payment and  
we take the blanket.**

ABOVE: MEME — ‘THE CONSEQUENCES OF DEBT-USURY IMPOSED POVERTY ARE JUSTIFIED IN THE MINDS OF ECONOMIC ASSASSINS.’ \*21

## Karl Marx Fans Livid Over Cemetery's \$6 Fee

London's Highgate Cemetery charges individuals \$6 to pay respects to Marx, a decision staff say pays for maintenance and upkeep of the expansive property. The “Das Kapital” author opted not to trust his remains to state-run alternatives.

“Personally, I think [the fee] is disgusting,” 24-year-old political activist Ben Gliniecki told the Wall Street Journal from London on Sunday. “There are no depths of irony, or bad taste, to which capitalists won’t sink if they think they can make money out of it.”

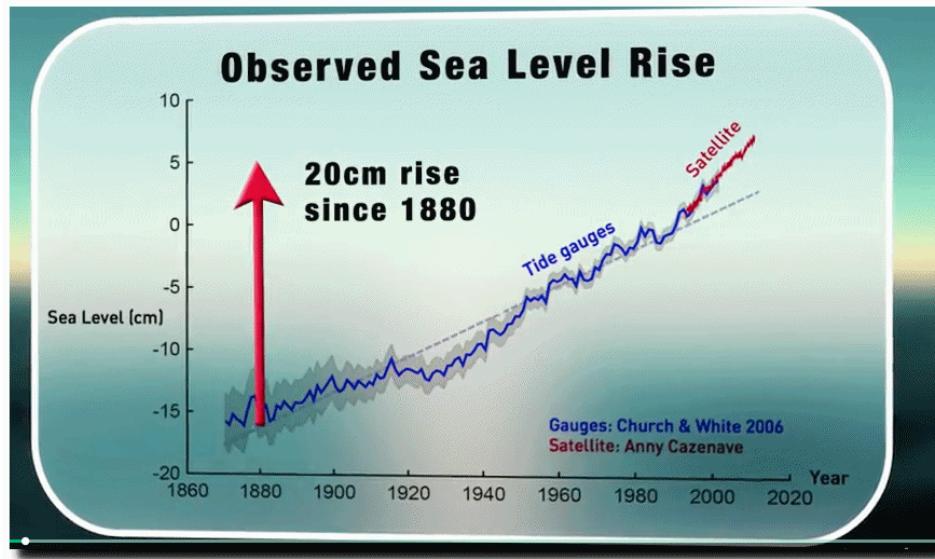
“He’s buried here because it’s beautiful, not to make the cemetery profit,” added Dima Marotti, an Italian Marxist living in London.

Friends of Highgate Cemetery, the charity that helps keep it from falling into disrepair, said it’s not unusual for Marxists to complain about the fee—even though the majority of the visitors each day (roughly 200) are for Marx. Since the cemetery has reached its capacity of 170,000, revenue streams are limited. Its gates opened in 1839.

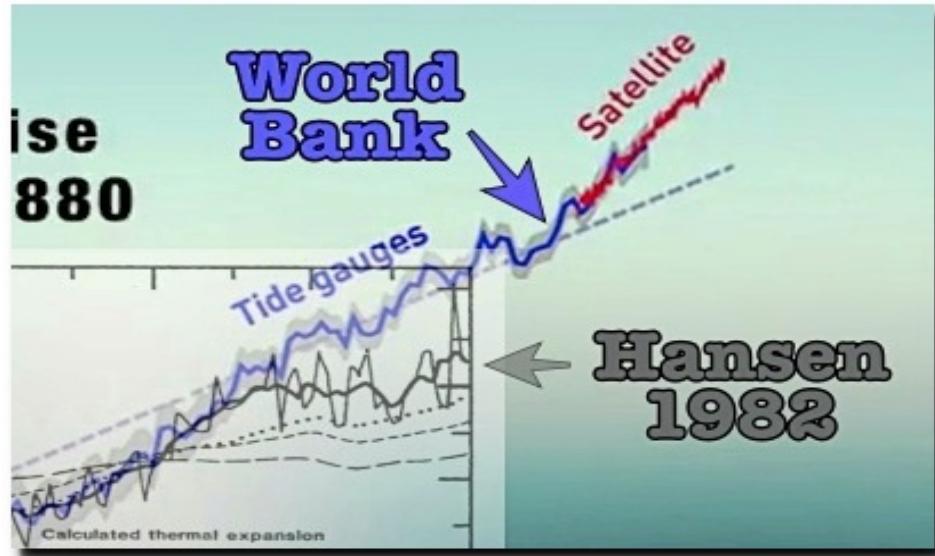
“They do complain, and tell me Marx would be turning in his grave,” Ian Dungavell of the Friends charity said. “But I tell them, it’s redistribution in action, because all the money we generate goes back into the cemetery.” \*22

## Spectacular Climate Fraud From the World Bank

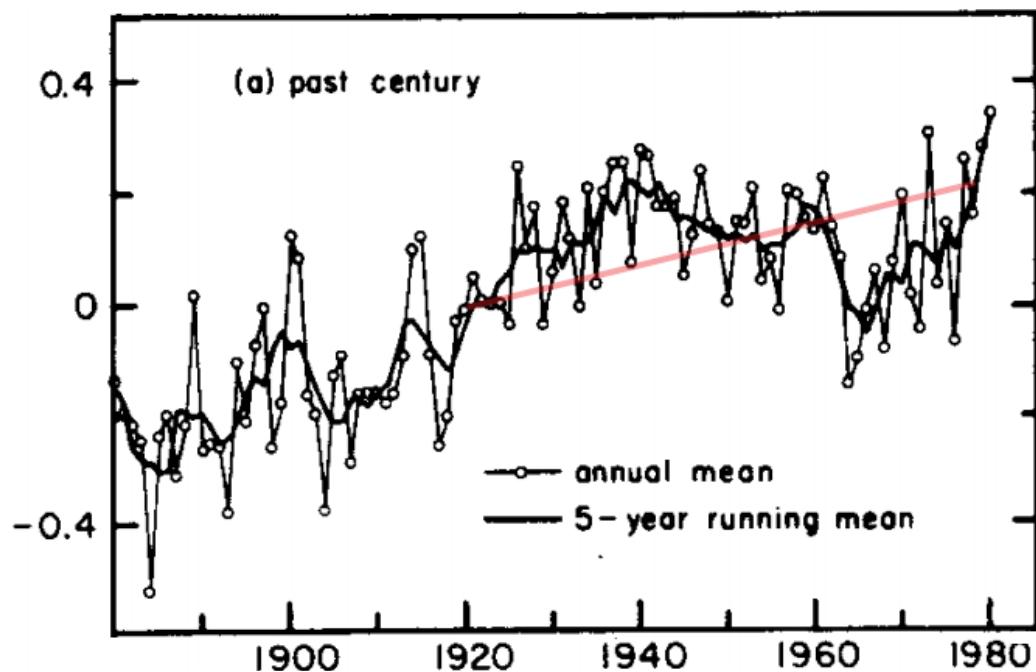
I signed up for a World Bank climate course. The very first slide was this one, which shows sea level rise accelerating after 1930, and continuing to rise quickly until the present.



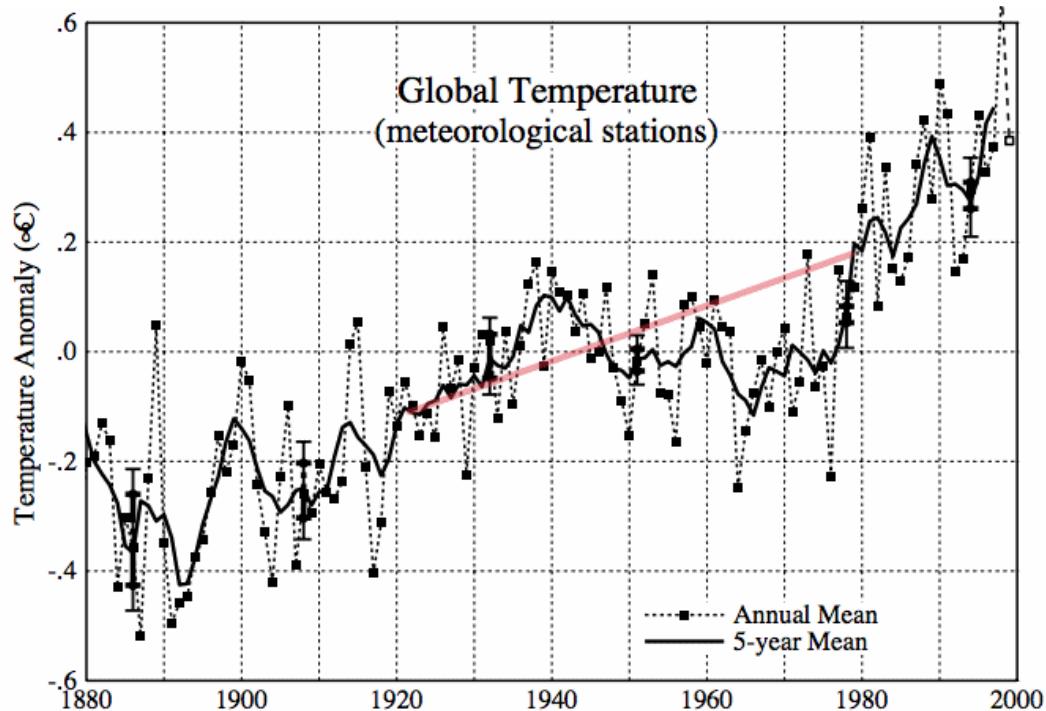
This is fake data. In 1982, NASA's James Hansen (the world's top climate alarmist) showed sea level essentially flat from 1950 to 1975. I overlaid the two graphs at the same scale. After 1950, the World Bank graph is completely fake.



The climate scam can't exist without these kind of fraudulent graphs, which is why I spend so much time documenting them. \*<sup>23</sup>



In 1981, NASA reported about 0.2C warming from 1921 to 1979 [top]. But by 1999, NASA had changed the 1921 to 1979 cooling which Tom Karl reported into almost 0.3C warming, and had erased most of the 1940 to 1970 cooling...



Summarizing : NASA has completely erased the post-1940 cooling. <sup>\*24</sup>

## **The Growth Of Global Warming Nonsense: Surely We've Reached Peak Madness**

Time magazine said Donald Trump's election has climate change negotiators down, but not out, and has "cast a long shadow over progress made at" the United Nations climate conference held earlier this month in Morocco. Seems the alarmist community is still stuck in the denial phase of the five stages of grief.

The negotiators' denial is not their attempt to pretend that Trump didn't win, a road that some on the left have taken. It is more deeply rooted in the fact that their predictions of disaster have not materialized.

They have tried for decades to frighten everyone on the planet and all this time later, few are scared because they see the gaping holes in the narrative, the miserably failed forecasts, the glaring lack of evidence and the garbage dump of lies.

Yet the activists continue to behave and screech as if the world is on the brink and there are only days left to save it.

Average Westerners simply trying to live their lives honestly and work hard for their families aren't moved by the braying. They see insane proposals, such as the one from Oxford University that suggests foods should be priced according to their climate impacts, and shake their heads as if their loony uncle living in the room over the garage is talking to Moses again.

But it's more than that, isn't it? It seems we are watching the psychological breakdown of a segment of the Western population that is desperately trying control other people and greedily snatch the world's economic levers, and employing harsh scare tactics in its effort to achieve these goals.

Let's not even pretend that this group cares about the environment. The international Paris agreement that President Obama unilaterally signed on to without input from Congress, the agreement that the alarmist community has declared to be absolutely vital to putting off climate change, would do little to stop projected warming into the next century.

Researcher Bjorn Lomborg, who believes that man's carbon dioxide emissions are having some impact on the planet, says that if every nation fulfilled its promise to cut emissions by 2030, "the total temperature reduction will be 0.048" degrees Celsius by 2100.

In other words, Paris won't change a thing.

Despite the fact that the Paris accord will produce no climate benefit, the political left, which includes the agenda-driven media, continues its deranged behavior over the election of Trump because he has indicated that he will pull the U.S. from Obama's unethical deal.

This lunacy, consciously chosen, is possibly best illustrated by the Democratic National Committee staffer who whined that Clinton's loss means that he's "going to die from climate change," and marched out of a meeting in which the Democrats were trying to rally from their election defeat.

The unfortunate dupe, who must be a recent campus emission, as he acted like one of higher education's delicate snowflakes, is the product of the hysteria his own party has whipped up.

Global warming raving has also affected a group of eight kids from Washington, who are suing their state over climate change. The Associated Press says they are "part of a nationwide effort by young people to try to force action on global warming."

They've been incited, no doubt, by the Democrats' unrelenting fanaticism about the subject.

But isn't the Democratic Party the party of science? That's the label its members have awarded it. Aren't the kids and the Democratic staffer simply reacting to the party's rational position on global warming? Journalist John Tierney probably wouldn't agree.

"The only successful war on science is the one waged by the Left," Tierney, a New York Times reporter, wrote in the Autumn 2016 City Journal.

He acknowledges that "there's plenty of ignorance all around," but also reports that "some surveys show that Republicans, particularly libertarians, are more scientifically literate than Democrats." \*25



ABOVE: CARTOON BY MICHAEL RAMIREZ, MAY 8, 2014 — 'THE FOLLY OF BELIEVING THAT HUMANITY MAY CONTROL THE WEATHER' \*26

## Billy Graham's 1957 Warnings 'Ring True Today'

It was before ISIS, al-Qaida, Saddam Hussein, Osama bin Laden, Khalid Sheikh Mohammad, the Internet, videos of bloody executions and appeasement of Islam.

It was 1957, and Billy Graham was in the business of warning Christians in America about persecution.

"The immunity to persecution that Christians in our country have experienced in the past two or three centuries is unusual," he said.

Explaining that "the words ring true today," the Billy Graham Association's Decision magazine has republished Graham's article its November 2015 edition.

The article suggests many American Christians would break once the cultural tide goes against their faith.

Nearly 60 years ago, Graham wrote: "Since we have experienced little religious persecution in this country, it is likely that under pressure many would deny Christ. Those who shout the loudest about their faith may surrender soonest. Many who boast of being courageous would be cowardly. Many who say, 'Though all others deny Christ, yet I will never deny Him,' would be the first to warm their hands at the campfires of the enemy."

It's a message with which Pastor Carl Gallups agrees.

Wholeheartedly.

The former law enforcement officer and current pastor of Hickory Hammock Baptist Church in Florida told WND that Christians need to solidify their faith and make practical preparations for living in hard times.

"I am thrilled that Dr. Billy Graham has reiterated what his son and I, and many others, are factually stating—persecution of Christians, in some form or another, is not just a matter relegated to some far off land, it is happening right now and right here in America," Gallups told WND. "The targeting of Christians will only grow if the church and the American public doesn't wake up and begin to vehemently address the matter."

Gallups' new book, "Be Thou Prepared: Equipping the Church for Persecution and Times of Trouble," is designed to prepare Christians for surviving both natural disasters and persecution. Gallups says it's a message Christians urgently need to understand.

He told WND: "Recently I was interviewed by Alan Colmes on his Fox News Radio Network show. In that interview, Colmes insisted that American Christians are not under any manner of persecution whatsoever. He also stated that he felt people like Billy Graham's son Franklin and I were 'nuts' for even suggesting that Christian persecution in America was a possibility."

"But the facts of this important issue, regardless of Colmes' blatant ignoring of them, are irrefutable. The targeting of Christians, especially our beliefs in the supremacy of Jesus' claim upon our lives; as well as matters related to abortion, the radical homosexual agenda, and the recent SCOTUS gay marriage opinion, are before our eyes in practically every week's news cycle." \*<sup>27</sup>

# Solar Cycles Cause Global Climate Change, Not Humans

**Get the Solar Facts before getting on the "Humans Cause Global Warming" (AGW) band wagon.**

The Solar Grand Maximum is finished, we are now moving into a Solar Grand Minimum. The Earth heats up after a Solar Grand Maximum, lagging a bit after the peak. With a Solar Grand Minimum now on its way, a "global cooling" is on the horizon—a natural oscillation occurring in much longer solar cycles...

Latest science reveals that sharp increases in global warming "precede" sharp increases in CO<sub>2</sub>—not the other way around. Global warming causes more CO<sub>2</sub> to be released from the oceans. Current research also shows that Earth's oceans are now beginning to cool. It is also now clear that temperatures over the last century correlate far better with cycles in oceans than they do with carbon dioxide; and, the temperature cycles in oceans are caused by Solar and Lunar cycles. Beyond that, planetary cycles drive the solar cycle, particularly the cycles of Jupiter and Saturn. Yet the AGW (Anthropogenic Global Warming) advocates, as well as the media, continue to ignore all of this, perpetuating fear and advocating spending billions of dollars on non-solutions for global warming, something that is not even occurring, not to mention using global warming to justify geoengineering using stratospheric aerosol spraying. Although humans contribute to greenhouse gases, the overall effect is a tiny fraction compared to natural causes. To say humans are the cause of global warming; and to also make predictions that global warming is occurring and will continue to increase is simply inaccurate. This is not to ignore the silver lining of the global warming scare, as humanity must certainly learn to respectfully participate in harmony with nature, with the breath of the Earth, with her land and oceans; and with the cycles of the Sun, Moon, planets, and stars. So let us act and change from knowledge about what is really going on rather than from misinformation fueled by politicians and big-business driving the media and contributing to mass-hysteria.

The "Solar Grand Maximum" has ended—a fact of science most often not considered by the advocates who profess that Global Warming is caused by man-made CO<sub>2</sub>.

*Note: See source for links to the original published articles, the findings of which are summarized below:*

... The study found adjustments made to global surface temperature readings by scientists in recent years, which account for "Nearly All Of The Warming" In Climate Data, "are totally inconsistent with published and credible U.S. and other temperature data. Thus, it is impossible to conclude from the three published [global average surface temperature (GAST)] data sets that recent years have been the warmest ever—despite current claims of record setting warming."

... "NASA's top climate scientist singled out as architect of the biggest data fraud of all time. Alleged anti-science con artist Gavin Schmidt is named and shamed for deliberately falsifying global temperatures since 2000 and DOUBLING the actual level of warming to fit a political agenda...."

... "Yet another otherwise honorable cause turns itself into a vehicle for global warming propaganda to exploit the unwary. "Young People's Trust for the Environment" (YPTE) is a registered UK charity that has swallowed wholesale junk climate science to become "useful idiots" doing the work of corrupt Big Green concerns. The fake science YPTE promotes is carefully dissected and publicly exposed...."

... "Man-made carbon dioxide is generally thought to produce global warming. However, in a recent article entitled "Does Carbon Dioxide Drive Global Warming?" I presented several major reasons why carbon dioxide is probably

not the primary cause. But if carbon dioxide is not the cause, then what is? Evidence is accumulating that cosmic rays associated with fluctuations in the sun's electromagnetic field may be what drives global warming. A new theory called cosmoclimatology that proposes a natural mechanism for climate fluctuations has been developed by Henrik Svensmark, Head of the Center for Sun-Climate Research at the Danish National Space Center."

... When research scientist Jim Kinter describes the interactions between the Earth's ocean, land and atmosphere, he talks of dancing. "The atmosphere and the ocean, and the atmosphere and the land surface have to go together," he says. "It's as if they were dancing, and that dance turns out to influence climate."

... What may be the science story of the century is breaking this evening, as heavyweight US solar physicists announce that the Sun appears to be headed into a lengthy spell of low activity, which could mean that the Earth—far from facing a global warming problem—is actually headed into a mini Ice Age.

... Jan 2011 - Researchers (in the disciplines of geology, ecology, meteorology, astrophysics, and heliology) who have predicted a long term solar minimum or 'solar hibernation' and/or a new climate change to a period of long lasting cold weather based upon solar activity.

... A new "Little Ice Age" could begin in just four years, predicted Habibullo Abdussamatov, the head of space research at St. Petersburg's Pulkovo Astronomical Observatory in Russia. The Little Ice Age, which occurred after an era known in scientific circles as the Medieval Warm Period, is typically defined as a period of about 200 years, beginning around 1650 and extending through 1850.

... "Researchers found that a major pulse of ancient global warming may have been more complex than scientists previously believed. This pulse of warming may have been preceded or even caused by an earlier pulse of warming, said Ross Secord, assistant professor of Earth and atmospheric sciences and curator of vertebrate paleontology at the University of Nebraska State Museum." ... "Many scientists have thought that warming was the direct result of the release of this light carbon, but we found evidence from stable isotopes that warming actually preceded the release of this light carbon," Secord said.

... Professor Phil Jones, the former director of the Climate Research Unit (CRU) at Britain's University of East Anglia, and who is at the centre of the "Climategate" affair, conceded to the BBC that there has been no "statistically significant" rise in temperatures since 1995. He also stated that from January 2002 to the present, the earth has been cooling. Jones admissions represent a major U-turn being called the "Great Climate Change Retreat."

... "Had I not devoted my entire career of over half-a-century to the study and forecasting of meteorological and climate events I would have likely been concerned over the possibility of humans causing serious global climate degradation. ... There has been an unrelenting quarter century of one-sided indoctrination of the western world by the media and by various scientists and governments concerning a coming carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) induced global warming disaster. These warming scenarios have been orchestrated by a combination of environmentalists, vested interest scientists wanting larger federal grants and publicity, the media which profits from doomsday scenario reporting, governmental bureaucrats who want more power over our lives, and socialists who want to level-out global living standards. These many alarmist groups appear to have little concern over whether their global warming prognostications are accurate, however. And they most certainly are not. The alarmists believe they will be able to scare enough of our citizens into believing their propaganda that the public will be willing to follow their advice on future energy usage and agree to a lowering of their standard of living in the name of climate salvation...." <sup>28</sup>

# Banned HuffPo Contributor: Trump “Must Go Through Hell Every Day If This Is How The Press Is Behaving”

What happens when a prolific progressive Huffington Post contributor deviates from the narrative and publishes an article admitting Donald Trump was correct about something?

HuffPo deletes the article and bans the guy, of course!

Norwegian journalist, author, and world traveler René Zografs had the audacity to suggest that Donald Trump was telling the truth about Sweden's ongoing nightmare related to the violent tidal wave of predominantly North African refugees. Zografs wrote:

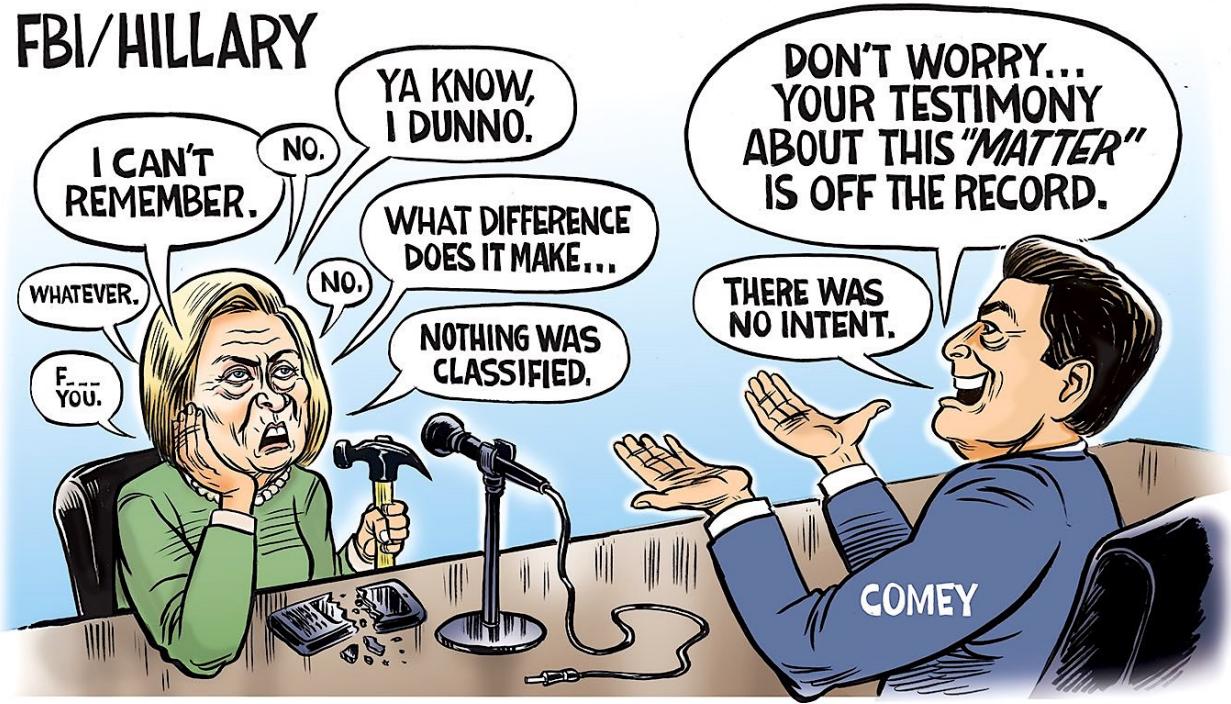
*It's well known for Scandinavians and other Europeans that liberal immigration comes with drugs, rapes, gang wars, robbery and violence. Additional to that we see the respective nations cultures fading away, for good and for bad.*

Hours after publication, the article was gone—and Zografs' access to the Huffington Post was revoked:

The image shows a mobile browser displaying two screenshots of The Huffington Post website side-by-side. The left screenshot shows an article by René Zografs titled "Trump is absolutely right about Sweden" with a photo of Donald Trump speaking at a podium. The right screenshot shows a message stating "This post from The Huffington Post Contributor Platform is no longer available on our site." Below these screenshots is a tweet from a user named ZeroPointNow (@ZeroPointNow) dated Feb 23, 2017, at 11:14 PM. The tweet reads: "When a @HuffingtonPost contributor tells the truth about Trump: Now you see it, now you don't!" It has 140 likes and 145 people talking about it.

When reached for comment, Zografs' told iBankCoin:

*I just think this it's a silly behavior, and actually a bit scary, because free press is crucial in our world. I don't always agree with Trump, but he must go through hell everyday if this is how the press is behaving. \*<sup>29</sup>*



ABOVE: "THE TWO FBIS" CARTOON BY BEN GARRISON: "THE FBI AND CIA MAKE SURE 'THEIR' PEOPLE, MEMBERS OF THE BIG CLUB SUCH AS HILLARY, GET PROTECTED WHILE OUTSIDERS GET SURVEILLED AND SMEARED BY THEIR MAINSTREAM MEDIA. CRIMES COMMITTED BY THEIR FELLOW SWAMP CREATURES GET COVERED UP. NON-SWAMP DWELLERS ARE ATTACKED. HENCE MUELLER'S CURRENT WITCH-HUNT TO GET TRUMP IMPEACHED... THE DEEP STATE THINKS THEY GET TO DECIDE WHO BECOMES PRESIDENT—NOT WE THE PEOPLE. THEY EXPECTED HILLARY TO TAKE OFFICE, WHICH WOULD HAVE ENDED ALL THE SCANDALS. THEY NEED TO BE ROUNDED UP AND PUT IN PRISON. WE MAY STILL HAVE THE FORM OF A REPUBLIC, BUT ITS SUBSTANCE (FREEDOM) IS RAPIDLY GOING AWAY." \*30

"The further a society drifts from the truth, the more it will hate those who speak it." —George Orwell

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