

some startling–some suspect by a skeptical me–and some weird and scary by anyone's standards. Art Bell initially ran *West Coast AM*, later changed to *Coast to Coast AM*, which began a meteoritic rise in popularity from 1996 that was daunted briefly in 1999–an incident involving his son took him out of radio briefly–but pinnacled in 2001, when his show reached 500 stations nationwide–a magical mark in the radio industry. The host, Art Bell, had five computers, is a master at electronics, the latest science information, weather and related sources of information, loves to dig into anything new or weird, including Egyptology, cancer, climatology, geology, the impact of UV radiation, cloning, UFOs, the occult, ghosts, and other strange things that he uses to make his program irresistible. But, it was by far not all opinion and hearsay.

He was one of the first to bring us word of the correct dimensions of such diverse topics as the Miami Circle, Pfiesteria, Ginger, the mobile geomagnetic transportation device, and the dead zones in the Caribbean. Some people are born to follow; some to lead. He led when he told you of things before the rest of the world knew about them. Call it luck, call it charm, call it connections, call it what you will. He could tango with anyone. The variety of his guests was awesome, from the study of sono-luminescence to conversing with one of the greatest physics professors who ever lived, like Michio Kaku. Listeners were given a good source of information along a variety of topics–politics was only an occasional topic–including news from scientists whom you normally do not hear on the regular news media. But anyone who listened to Coast to Coast programs knew Art loved to light up a lantern filled with a bewildering illumination of the strange and the spooky. I myself never heard of Art Bell until 1996. His programs provided me and the listening world more than we could ever imagine: a knowledge that augmented our perception of the world.

One of his regular listeners was world famous Willie Nelson, who listened in his traveling bus as they traveled from city to city. His programs were stimulating and served an auxiliary resource before the advent of the power of the worldwide WEB. Art Bell once had an estimated listening audience of over twenty million at the peak of his career. Under strange circumstances, he retired from radio on April 26, 2000. Mike Segal briefly took over the helm of *Coast to Coast AM* until February 5, 2001, when, even more mysteriously, Art Bell left retirement and returned to his radio program. Since 2003, George Noory has governed the helm; however, *Coast to Coast AM* normally runs 5 days a week for four hours with Mr. Noory as host. Ian Punnett/George Knapp, Barbara Simpson, John B. Wells fills in on the weekends over the microphones; translation: it runs 7-days a week.

I taped my first program in April of 1996 dealing with project HAARP. That was followed with Dames' first program in May of that year. His speaking of micro-bursts in excess of 125 mph caught my attention. He warned they would not be only tornadic/ hurricane winds. He warned that PSI Tech's work was not at a complete stage; as of that May it was about 1 year away. He literally stated he was amazed how delicately balanced the Earth's environment was and that he had not realized that before.

Every time Major Dames was announced to appear, I would go to great lengths to record his words as a basis for research. Sometimes I recorded them in the car on the freeway, other times while at work, other times in silence in the quiet darkness of my bedroom or dimly lit kitchen. A couple of times I even requested help from my mom and dad to tape the first hour or so for me. This was all before Art's programs were transcribed on the worldwide WEB and way before anyone today with a computer can log on and copy and save it. One never knew the depth of what to expect beneath the endless skies of a purple night pierced by a radio wave sconced by the power of wireless transmission. And, so it came to pass, from 1996 onward.

Our story shall begin with one of his most unbelievable episodes, when in August of 1998, Major Ed Dames, the soft-spoken man once sported a John Denver haircut, asked Art Bell to forewarn people of an impending financial event that was certain to come immediately. Unfortunately, at the end of that August, Art was sick with a 102° temperature and never brought Maj. Dames on the air before it happened, despite his pleading. A dated Fax sent by Dames before it occurred is the only evidence that Dames contacted him before it happened–this is not related to the theme of the bio-sphere.

The story is about economics. One must go back and remember the times. This was a time when the Nikkei index was reported in the news, as opposed to the brief time when it was mysteriously absent. Almost one year after the American Stock Market had recorded its worst peacetime drop in history, a 554.25-point drop, and had rebounded magnificently in July of '98 with a so-called record 144% of U.S. gross domestic product, it took a phenomenal dive on August 31, 1998.

The Dow was off 482 points, driving everybody who played the stocks crazy. Fortunately, it did not result into a long-term stock crash of 1929 or a 1987 biggest one-day percentage drop in history, called Black Monday in the history books, but the point is that beforehand Dames tried to warn people. Major Dames appeared on

Monday, the last day of August and the day Wall Street went crazy. For students of economics, August 31 is a horrible, biggest point drop in U.S. history, correction–in world history–since 1929 and the Great Depression. If you remember, the global market performance was changing–The Asia Nirvana was no more. It was swept off its feet by a currency crash of 1997, a meager two years after numerous Asian countries were pretty solvent. Not even worldwide sales of $9.2 billion in computers or $1.8 billion in exports of machine tools to the U.S. helped once-leader Japan; interestingly, China is the world's second-largest economy now; with a pay-scale at 22-33¢/avg hourly wage of working persons in 2010. The currency crash of '97 that swept Asia did not really affect us 100%, but it still hurt, for example, when several South Korean firms repudiated contracts affecting J.P. Morgan, our nation's fifth largest bank at that time, to the tune of a $500 million loss with the snap of the finger. Almost $10,000,000,000,000 in debt was negotiated as a sum due U.S. banks. That is just part of a $25 trillion game of Russian roulette being played by U.S. commercial banks regarding international derivative contracts.

Speaking of Russian, the summer of '98 was the summer the Russian ruble not only melted, but the global savior called the International Monetary Fund, the IMF, fatally lost over $4.8 billion in Russia and politely requested the United States to cough up another $18 billion. The yearly U.S. deficit at that time was about $300 billion; it is above $1.5 trillion today. The entire national debt once was $5,676,989,904,887 in September of 2000. Today, the national debt unbelievably towers like a Mt. Everest at $16 trillion. Since September 28, 2007, the national debt has continued to increase an average of $3.83 billion per day. Four items seemed to stick in my mind about what all Dames had to say about the future. He had repeated that theme of economic collapse before. During the late 20th Century, the U.S. was immune to economic collapse, despite its mindful stock crashes that were termed mini, in October and August–which brings one to a corollary which is what Dames was trying to warn listeners.

For the most part the U.S. is awash with phony, cheap currencies. Dames, like astute economists, knew over a decade ago about those things. But, what struck me most chillingly was the content of specifics he revealed that August. He is not funny when he stated the U.S. economy was eroding in 1998 and, despite appearing strong, would topple in fashion like the economic collapse which occurred to the people in Asia, Latin America (especially Brazil), Russia, and the Balkans. Giving the accuracy of Maj. Dames, the economic system is sinisterly breaking down,–no one said it is down and out, which it is not.

On August 31, 1998, let it be said Dames was asked about the status of our economy and he said, "right now our economy is sound." Yet, he also said layoffs will immensely increase; (and wished people would focus on that instead of focusing on the quandary of the spectacle of Monica.) That August someone on the radio asked him about Fatima, and he said that would be an interesting project...intriguing for the year 1998. It was not until a later program aired in November of 1998 that the information about what was remote-viewed on the Third Secret of Fatima was shared. Before we get into this we must first review more things about economics–of the things he said because they involve us more now. ECONOMIC collapse?

A sudden worldwide collapse is not entirely impossible when you take in consideration that on any given day, according to John Major, the world is so interconnected economically that one trillion dollars can change hands overnight.

In terms of economy, it was a rosy picture for the U.S. in 1998-1999; of all the industries, the entertainment industry seemed to be flourishing the best, where billions of dollars were spent on entertainment, including the nueva mode: gambling and drugs. People seemed to love to turn over their dough on each to get a new thrill; the drug trade spinned in the mid 1990s dramatically. The drug trade was, as one source said, "the single most lucrative business sector in the world," of at least $500 billion a year.

Maj. Dames said to watch out for the danger in long-term government bonds held by prosperous foreigners because the U.S. will default on paying those bonds. Tricky world, isn't it? The problems associated with economic collapse is not specifically textbook economic theory, but tie it to climate and fungus blight endangering world food, and a new symphony is possible, he forewarned. What combination of this would be so real and so terrible as to cause worldwide economic collapse to spread so far and so fast? A unique phenomena has been hitting the American culture. About 400 billion dollars a year is bet on U.S. sports, according to a report from Sixty Minutes, January 7, 2001. Dozens of new gambling casinos, moreover, operate over and near the Mississippi River. Indian Reservation casinos all over the West, Midwest and East have sprung up, like the big Fox Woods and Mohegan casinos on the East.

Unlimited state lottos allow you to gamble to your heart's content. Gambling is endemic around the United States, and it is not just a pernicious rise in Native American society. It appears beyond a skyline of Las Vegas and Atlantic City. We have seen big developments arise, big time like in the 1800s, but with more glitzy glitter and of course a fortune in computer technology. During my father's generation, the WW II generation, neither the gambling trade or the drug trade were anywhere that big. Where, oh where is the global village of tomorrow being pointed?

The United States people have undergone great periods of economic greediness, turmoil and also self-sacrifice in the past. Two great episodes in the history of the United States come to mind–the Great Depression and the recent recession-depression. I feel it important enough to expand upon both the similarities and differences of the Great Depression to that world of today. The Great Depression began in 1929. People borrowing on credit led to the Stock Market Crash and the Great Depression of the 1930s. Speculations and borrowing wildly on credit led to the 2008 financial debacle that began the recession-depression of today, which has not yet abated. It is no mere concept of tribulation to state, however, that foundations of society as a whole are the same, for they are not. The greatest facilitator you could say to the financial tribulation we are still facing is due to the internet, and its power to easily communicate over boundaries in space and time. While it morphs power, and gives rise to the power of money as never seen possible before, it has aided in the bringing down of many other institutions and concepts once believed pretty important. Terms such as national unity seem not as strong as before because they are unscrewed with the aid of the communication medium, the internet. Unfortunately, compared to the 1930s, the basic foundation that is inherent in national unity is found wanting. Oh, national unity is not dead. Just look at the country during an Olympic year, or how people reacted when the news in 2011that Bin Laden was caught and how it shot sparks of national unity. In that respect, the worldwide WEB also showed its power to traverse space and time. But, are they enough?

Another great episode in the history of the United States took place in the 1930s and 1940s–namely WW II. The Great Depression lasted about 10 years; WW II lasted half as long, and it followed closely on the heels of the Depression. When 2008 rolled along, the people of the United States had already been in a state of war for at least 7 years, and despite the start of the recession-depression, is still committed to high war-expenditures–a gigantic difference between the Great Depression and the start of WW II for a U.S. people.

When the Great Depression started in 1929, incidentally, it did not hit everybody right away. However, by 1932, over 3,600 banks had closed. No good jobs were available. Evictions. Foreclosures. Holes in shoes were quite prevalent. A night wait at a restaurant or grocery store for the trash cans to come out and a fight for the scraps in those cans was not out of the ordinary. Thousands of local governments and school districts were on the verge of bankruptcy from 1931-1935, just like today in 2008-2011. The indignity of begging, going homeless, joblessness hurt.

One April night of 1932, the groundwork for ambitious change was heard over countless radios in a speech that reminded people of Napoleon, who lost the battle of Waterloo because he forgot his infantry. That infantry was the common people, said the speaker–the next President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt. In a stately quality of confidence, he said that Napoleon "staked too much upon the spectacular but less substantial cavalry. The present administration," Roosevelt said in his first nationwide radio broadcast, "in Washington provides a close parallel. It has either forgotten or it does not want to remember the infantry of our economic army." By 1932, some 60 million people out of a national population of 130 million were without support. All they had had from the Republican administration were promises, promises. Roosevelt continued, "These unhappy times call for the building of plans that rest upon the forgotten, the unorganized, but the indispensable units of economic power, for plans...that build from the bottom up and not from the top down, that put their faith once more in the forgotten man at the bottom of the economic pyramid."

Three full years of economic skids had left a lawyer who had foreclosed a farm murdered, a jobless rate of 25%, an outgoing President Hoover who gave 3 promises: to cut his salary by 20%; a promise to help banks, insurance companies, and railroads and not just big banks through a newly created RFC; and to put a chicken in every pot and a car in every garage. To his credit, Hoover did cut his salary, but everything else was mired in red tape...until Roosevelt came.

Upon election, Roosevelt was a man who decided to push on all fronts, was unafraid to aid the common man and restore their value, it was as if he was championing common man and woman over corporate chiefs and bankers. You could say it was blatant discrimination against the one percent who owned 59% of America's wealth (in 1929 terms.) As a newly-elected senator from California, and a former treasury secretary under Woodrow Wilson put it, "our entire banking system does credit to a collection of imbeciles." By this stage of U.S. history, 5,500 banks had closed and between 13-15 million Americans were out of a good job. To put it mildly, the adverse circumstances of the 1930s that had seemed to worsen year after year since 1930 began to be abrogated by measures that alleviated human distress.

A series of measures and programs were started from 1933 onward, and the key in my mind is that they gave the American people jobs. On top of the agenda, was the Emergency Conservation Work legislation that was signed into law on March 31, 1932 "for the purpose of unemployment through the performance of useful public work and other purposes." It created one of the most memorable entities of Roosevelt's New Deal, the CCC, the Civilian Conservation Corps. Three hundred thousand Americans were put to work in the first year. Youth of the CCC had planted 2,000,000,000 trees, constructed 44,000 bridges and 112,000 miles of roads to travel by 1942–just a few of the many national improvements. For nine long years, the Department of Labor, under Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, was responsible for recruiting and hiring the men, which totaled over 1,240,000 in 4,500 CCC camps. Between June and October of 1933, an astounding 2.5 million Americans were working, mostly under another New Deal program, the N.R.A.–the National Recovery Administration which tried to harmonize labor and industry as part of the National Industrial Recovery Act (N.I.R.A.); disbanded in 1935 because of hanky-panky.

A branch of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, created in November of 1933, the Civil Works Administration, primarily utilized more funds from the U.S. government to help stimulate the economy by providing additional jobs, and in the first eight months of this program, 4.3 million people left the skids and worked on 180,000 different projects.

When the terrible economy bomb hit the United States in 2008, there was an estimated 11.1 million people out of jobs, and countless others in the stage, or about to, of losing their homes. Many families who had their spouse in the military stationed somewhere in Afghanistan or Iran or some other outpost, found it doubly tough, because as their spouse was stationed somewhere, if they got a pink slip or had their work hours reduced or their community was hit by a natural calamity–and there appeared many between the years from 1998-2010–and they had kids to raise, the enfolding years took a mighty toll. And, few job projects existed like in the 30s.

During the 1930s, an army of agencies with an alphabet of letters sprang up during the height of the Great Depression: PWA, CWA, AAA, NYA, TVA and others helped the common American. Roosevelt dreamed up one, CWA, as a temporary job agency. In its brief duration, it had built half a million miles of roads, built 469 airports for the growing air transport industry, had built or renovated 40,000 schools, hundreds of courthouses, hospitals, libraries, city halls, jails, state capitals, police stations, drained acres of swamplands, restocked lakes and streams with fish, laid over 12 million feet of sewer pipe, build 250,000 outdoor toilets, not to mention renovating over 3,000 athletic fields and playgrounds and 529 airports. It expanded even more along similar lines when in 1935, FDR called for uniting all emergency public works in a single new enlarged agency, called the WPA, which almost anyone who lived during the

Great Depression remembers fondly, how it helped the nation and her peoples.

Throughout the thirties and forties there existed hard times, too, that are not exactly textbook economics and are not generally remembered by today's generation. People who lived in the thirties remember the natural calamities that struck the United States, from dust bowls that spread– especially in 1934 when the strong winds of the jet stream picked up tons of dust from the Midwest and the West and spread it out to Chicago to New York and Boston–to horrendous floods that looked exactly like the floods of the Mississippi of April and May of 2011. The people learned that the corps of people and aid from the CCC camps and PWA proved invaluable to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. There was no such thing as FEMA in the 1930s.

Believe it or not, the areas of hardship and worsening economy of our time are made worse because of the acceleration particle of the worldwide WEB, which did not exist in the thirties. It is not per se the web is all-evil, but we find a fountain of abuse by the elite who utilized the internet to help bring down many parts of the house in 2008 in ways unimaginable–although historically, it started before 2008. Their abuse of power led to disaster upon disaster for those trying to survive.

Allow me to illustrate this with the story of Goldman Sachs, a private institution from Manhattan with a 20,000 plus employee work force that helped bring down the house in much the same way the gamblers of the late 1920s did with their crazy betting on stocks. With around 20,000 people, Goldman Sachs is a prime example of how the power of the internet is utilized to bring about large-scale nationwide changes. Mind you, it was not the only investment firm that utilized this power ie. American International Group, Inc (AIG); the German investment firm Hypo-Real Estate AG. Hypo's bankers had an inordinate ratio leverage of 112-1 until it was publicly caught, topping all other internet gamblers in the world. Hypo-Real Estate was a bank organized in 2003 in Munich. The abuse of power was not just a domestic American issue.

Perhaps, none of that would have happened had a little known law formed during the Roosevelt era had not been repealed. Robert Rubin–former Chairman of Goldman Sachs–who was Secretary Treasurer in 1996 and advisor to Pres. Clinton, convinced Clinton that killing the Glass-Steagall Banking Act of 1933 was a good deal. The bottom line: it came at a time during the 1990s unprecedented economic growth, and encouraged some banks to pursue more profitable and riskier lines of business.

For over 10 years, the power to use the internet showed itself as more and more people, in both the corporate world, the banking world, the real estate world and the average Joe and Jill world, spent when they had no real money to spend. Despite a