

ACT ONE:

The World's  
Greatest Heist

(And Other Crimes)

# CHAPTER ONE

## HEAD OF THE SNAKE

### A Scheme to Stoke Hate and Conquer America is Born

Although invented in the 1920s, due to lack of programming, TVs didn't catch on until the mid 1940s, after World War II.

By the mid 1950s, watching TV was so popular that, as Wikipedia's current 'Television' entry explains, **"During the 1950s, television was the primary medium for influencing public opinion."**

Fortunately for mid-1950s TV executives and politicians eager to sway public opinion, in 1955, Milton Friedman proposed letting free market principles direct US educational policy. In short, Friedman was proposing that schools that performed well would receive more funding, and schools that performed poorly would receive less, or be closed.

Led by John W Gardner, soon politicians, TV and cable executives, and private universities (led by University of California and Stanford) seized upon privatizing education as a way achieve all of their goals, and "educational TV" (which required getting cable TV into all American homes) became their shared strategic goal.

The cable and TV industry wanted to reduce their cost (by having the government shoulder most of the burden of laying cable lines and bringing cable to America) and wanted less regulation, to bring alternative forms of entertainment to America (particularly pornography); politicians and TV marketers wanted TVs everywhere, to more effectively persuade Americans; Universities and private schools wanted to steer more public funding to their better performing schools and to use TV as a means to educate portions of the public in their homes –and still charge tuition.

These businessmen and politicians would eventually achieve these goals, but LONG after these goals inflicted a horrific wound on the nation. Almost

from the moment the cartel leaders brought their ideas to President Johnson, in 1964, the nation's S.A.T scores would drop for 18 consecutive years, and remain down. (The average SAT verbal scores would plunge from 543 in 1967, to 502 in 1980, to 494 by 2016. SAT math scores would fall from 479 in 1963, to 424 in 1981.) Making things worse, long before the cartel achieved their goals, they happened upon an unforeseen technologies that will cause them to totally revise their goals: from "using TV to deliver educations to the public," to "using new technologies to spy on citizens (particularly minorities) to steal their intellectual property."

But the plan ran into a huge setback, in 1957, when the USSR successfully launched the Sputnik satellite –causing grave doubts about the American educational system (the seeds of these concerns were planted a decade earlier, when the free world was almost lost WWII, if not for the minds of immigrant geniuses: Fermi, Szilard, Einstein...). Hence, Congress and Eisenhower initiated the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) in 1958. But the NDEA expired in 1962, which gave the growing cartel a chance to get their plan rolling.

Milton Friedman is publicly credited with conceiving privatizing public education (diverting public funds, away from public schools, to private schools; leaving public schools that serve Black and brown children gutted, underfunded and often closed). But the evidence (presented later) indicates the true source of this idea was **John W Gardner**, who quietly exerted greater influence on American politics than any since Abraham Lincoln, and, by far the most influential and important cartel member. John W. Gardner achieved his enormous influence as the President of the Carnegie Corporation, the company that would finance all of the cartel's schemes, and keep them all in motion.

Although Gardner was brilliant in some respects, his shortcomings, arrogance and rageful racism caused him to overlook his own miscalculations, leading to a plan that appeared brilliant at close range, but grotesquely stupid and evil in full view.

Gardner was motivated by racism. But Gardner was not a garden variety racist; he was a demented, calculating racist. With a PhD in psychology, Gardner understood the inner-workings of the human mind. Thus, as the cartel's plan advanced, Gardner and the cartel presented news stories depicting social minorities (particularly Blacks) as dangerous, unthinking sub-humans, and the cartel engineered brutal social conditions to reinforce these stereotypes. The psychological advantage of this was: if the majority of America's White citizenry viewed Black and brown people as sub-humans, Black and brown people would receive no sympathy; thus, Black and brown

people could be exploited, physically, economically and politically, without backlash.

In World War Two, John Gardener worked for the O.S.S. (Office of Strategic Services, a US intelligence agency).

In 1946, Gardner joined the Carnegie Corporation. A year later, the Carnegie Corporation created the **Educational Testing Center**. John Gardner understood that Friedman's privatized education idea, alone, was insufficient. To make their idea work, Gardner and the cartel Participants would need data, to show that their new privatized schools were superior to traditional public schools. Valid data or falsified data would be sufficient, as long as the data supported the cartel's view.

John W Gardner so understood the value of controlling information and education that in 1955, Gardner became president of, both, the Carnegie Corporation of New York AND the **Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching**, and became a trustee of the powerful **Educational Testing Service** (which performed educational testing on US K-12 school kids in many state, including California, Virginia and Texas).

#### **Emerson Elliott**

In the early 1960s, Emerson J Elliot was a budget manager and statistician, who worked as the "Examiner of Education" in President Eisenhower's budget department. After John W Gardner joined President Johnson's administration, in 1964, he soon discovered what an asset Elliott was, and made Elliott his right-hand-man.

Although Emerson J Elliott was good with stats and data, his gift was language –massaging it to persuade others to accept ideas that they'd ordinarily find abhorrent. In 2016, Emerson J Elliott explained his backstory, talent and perspective, in an interview with Zachary Everett:

EE: ...In 1960, I became the Examiner for Education. At the time, the federal government was hardly doing anything in education, but a program called Impact Aid had started for education of children of the military and civilians who worked on military bases – it was a big deal during World War II. Federal money went to schools operated by districts located near the bases or on them. There was also a post-Sputnik education program, the "National Defense Education Act" that provided several fellowships and education grants.

ZE: What did you learn during these early experiences at the federal level?

EE: I learned how to talk to policy people – to draft memoranda that would be used to brief policy officers who were appointed to serve the

president. How do you use words, how do you use data to support an argument? This has been a valuable skill in every position since. The federal education role mushroomed under Lyndon Johnson, who figured out legislation that would appeal to Congress authorizing spending on education, such as the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act. During the Johnson Administration, in 1963, the Commissioner of Education, Frank Keppel, came up with the national assessment idea. Developments in technology and uses of assessments have been a continuing thread throughout my career.

ZE: Based on your experience, what would you say is the biggest barrier to student achievement?

EE: What we now say is the real problem, is the enduring achievement gap between a lot of children, who have very few opportunities in school but also in life, and everybody else. I asked the education assessment staff at [the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development] OECD, “why do the US achievement results on PISA turn out the way they do?” They said that we have two populations – one very large population that performs poorly, and another population that performs like other developed countries; because the low-performing population is so large, it affects the overall average and we don’t do well on international comparisons.

Many educators, policy leaders, and media people explain the achievement gap’s connections with poverty, housing, parental education, and so on. This is frustrating because these are the same things were said fifty years ago. We’ve hardly moved in achievement and hardly moved in the results of our political discourse.”

Yuck.

But this is a rare public moment, much later in Elliott’s life, when he uncharacteristically reveals the edges of his hatred.

1960

In 1960, Nixon and the Republicans lost the US Presidential election. A new and evil group of Republican politicians, who were not at all like Dwight Eisenhower, and who agreed with Friedman’s and John Gardner’s vision, began to strategize for the next election.

1963

In 1963, David Nimmer published the first version of “Nimmer on Copyright.” This book would go almost unnoticed until 1978, until immediately after the passage of the 1976 Copyright Act.

In 1963, central cartel member and Participant John C Malone began his business career, at Bell Laboratories (owned by AT&T). This would mark the beginning of Malone’s lifelong relationship with AT&T.

**November 1963, President John F Kennedy was assassinated.**

1964

Sometime in early to mid 1964, John W. Gardner (President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York) contacted President Johnson, and asked permission to form an educational “Task Force,” to help improve America’s educational system. Johnson approved. Thus, a powerful business man simply contacted a US President and asked permission to form a task force to alter US national education policy.

Also in 1964, Johnson awarded John Gardner the Medal of Freedom. Gardner’s task force would be called “**The Gardner Task Force on Education.**” Lyndon Baines Johnson’s Presidential archives identifies representatives from **Stanford University, U.C. Berkeley**, St. Louis University, MIT and Cambridge as members of the Task Force. The LBJ archives also identifies **Emerson J Elliott** as the alternate executive secretary to John W Gardner. Clark Kerr, the President of the University of California and former Chancellor of **U.C. Berkeley**, was part of the Gardner Task Force, in 1964.

In 1964 **Dr. Jerome H Gilbert** began working for the University of California at Berkeley, and was soon recruited by U.C. Berkeley to lead the Columbus-University Laboratory School, a joint venture with Berkeley public schools. Sometime between 1964 and 1968, Dr. Jerome Gilbert was transferred to Whittier Elementary School, in Berkeley, where he was named Principal.

On September 24, 1964, John W Gardner sent President Johnson and the task force members his 9-page draft of their highest priorities. Also on September 24, 1964, I was born, in San Francisco, California (also, that same day, 20 miles away, in Redwood City, my future best friend, Richard Easterling was born.)

Curiously, the LBJ Presidential archives states that the task force’s final report, submitted November 1964, “did not significantly differ from the priorities reflected in Gardner’s September draft.”

Around this time, 1964, the Carnegie Corporation formed a grant to set up an “Exploratory Committee for the Assessment of Progress in Education.” This led to the National Assessment of Educational Progress (**NAEP**) tests; a

collection of tests to be given to all American 4<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders. The first NAEP test would be administered in 1969.

In November 1964, **Barry Goldwater**, the Republican Presidential nominee was defeated by Lyndon Johnson. However, Goldwater (who identified Friedman, who intended to appoint Milton Friedman as an economic advisers - and who Friedman enthusiastically supported) campaigned using a strategy which is now commonly called the “Southern Strategy,” a strategy that undermined Black’s rights and cast them as social threats and liabilities. Prior to the Southern Strategy, America enjoyed fairly organic or natural voting divisions; Whites and Blacks both voted for Democrats and Republicans about evenly; but the Southern Strategy pushed the majority of Blacks into the Democratic party and most Whites into the Republican party, and created a racial polarity that had endured for over 5 decades. This division would be a financial boon for the cartel.

In October 1964, Milton Friedman wrote “The Goldwater View of Economics,” expressing his effusive support for Goldwater. The paper is poorly written, with no interesting or original aspect. But it is noteworthy, because at the base of the heading, Friedman places the copyright symbol by his name. Thus, as the cartel is launching the most disgraceful assault on truth, education, privacy, corporate ethics and copyright law in human history, Friedman is careful to declare his right to the very copyright protections he seeks to dismantle.

The 1964 Gardner Task Force on Education’s recommendations led to the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

### **Interlude**

My mother (born Cecile Lusby) was/is a White woman, who, at the time of my birth had completed two years of college. She interrupted her studies, for a time, to marry my father, Archie Briggs, a Black man, who had served in the Army, who was currently (in 1964) a law student. At the time of my birth, in 1964, my parents’ socialized with a racially diverse group of San Francisco intellectuals. One of my mother and father’s closest friends was a tall, well-built Black man name Fred Metcalf. At the time, Fred was a social worker. But in the 1970s, Fred became an agent of the CIA, where he proudly remained until he retired, near the millennium.

1965

**In 1965, John W Gardner is appointed by President Johnson as the U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare** (the department in control of US educational policy). A year or so later, Gardner appointed Emerson Elliott

as the Director the National Institute of Education (**NIE**), a new branch, responsible for collecting and assessing NAEP tests.

In 1965, Gardner and the Carnegie Corporation created the **Carnegie Commission on Educational Television**. This commission would recommend the creation of the **Corporation for Public Broadcasting**. Once John W Gardner entered the White House, simultaneous to his efforts to subverting America's educational system, Gardner immediately began schmoozing FCC chairman E William Henry. Gardner needed Henry to agree not to regulate the cable industry. The cable industry hoped to bring America explicit content, but if the FCC opted to regulate, the deal would be dead.

In 1965, the U.S. Copyright Office began using a new "Notice of Intent To Use" registration type. This new form of registration allowed filers to receive a copyright registration number and credit **WITHOUT SUBMITTING ANYTHING**. Thus, the cartel would be able to register nothing, and claim that they were informing the Copyright Office of their intent to record a copyrighted musical work. But the registrant can then assign a different name to the actual registration. This scheme allowed the cartel to backdate stolen works. It appears the cartel used this system for visual arts as well as music. I have only seen large studios use or successfully take advantage of this clearly unlawful scheme.

1966

### **Gardner Helps Hollywood Create the New American Porn Theatre Market**

Once Gardner is in the White House, he began to use power to help Hollywood create a new type of "entertainment" outlet and industry: porno theaters. The long term goal was surely to bring porno directly into American homes.

The first X-rated movie theaters opened in Los Angeles (Joh Gardner's birthplace) in 1966. As Wikipedia explains:

"The first "Pussycat Theater opened in March 1966 on 444 South Hill Street, Los Angeles. Within two years, there were almost a dozen location, from San Diego to San Francisco."

Gardner was working for the US film industry, and the film industry knew that the adult film industry was going to be huge; they also knew they could make much more money porn cable TV.

In the coming years, porn would be an almost insurmountable blow to America's value system, as almost overnight adult bookstores and sex "novelty" shops began to open around America, to sell the new X-rated magazines



published largely by Hollywood subsidiary companies. The Republican party that once defended human rights, freed the slaves, believed in God and fair play and championed American values of courage, competition and character, was now the party of pornography; in favor of anything that corrupted the soul and American values –as long as it made the cartel rich and positioned Blacks as the evil threat that made this insanity possible.

The two primary players most responsible for initially protecting the porn industry were John Gardner and Ronald Reagan (who became governor of California in January 1967).

While in the White House, 1965 to 1968, John Gardner and the cable industry protected the porn industry by bribing FCC director E William Henry not to take action against the new and growing porn film industry. After Henry left the FCC in 1967, he was selected, in 1968, by the Ford Foundation as one of seven panel members to select recipients of \$5,000,000 (over \$55,000,000 in today's money) to run non-commercial TV programming (cable TV). [See Newsday, May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1968, page 70 (2 A), "Ford Foundation Picks Panel For Aid to Noncommercial TV". The Ford Foundation's founding role in the cartel is explained later.] Three years later, we learn that E William Henry is suddenly a big wheel in the TV business, the chairman of one of the fastest growing closed-circuit TV companies in America: Management Television Systems, Inc. (which, oddly, reverses the 'T' and 'S' to call itself "MST"), the company that aired international coverage of the legendary boxing fight between Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier. (See The Pittsburgh Courier, February 27<sup>th</sup>, 1971, page 16, "Ali has Midas touch in boxing business.")

As the porn industry bloomed in California in 1966, an election year, neither Democratic incumbent, Pat Brown, nor Republican challenger Ronald Reagan would address the issue. When Reagan won the election, once he entered office, January 1967, he did nothing to oppose the film/porn industry. Reagan, after all, was created by and financed by the film industry, to protect the film industry. And in the coming years, as the incidents of horrific sex crimes double and triple, the US press, controlled by Hollywood and the new fake Republicans will bury and falsify the statistics. You doubt? Wait 'til we get to 1970.

### **Corruption of US Intelligence Offices**

In 1966, in the White House, John W Gardner, his Carnegie Corporation sponsored research to create a new test for all American intelligence officers (FBI, CIA, US military etc.). This story was superficially covered in various news outlets in the fall of 1966. The Withita Eagle newspaper reported the story on October 27<sup>th</sup>, page 61 (1F), caption "Treasury "Intelligence Agents Test Announced." Such tests would be given to all American Intelligence officers.

But Gardner's new tests did not test for the virtuous attributes that you might expect, honesty, integrity, courage, incorruptibility.... Gardner's new tests sought officers who WERE corruptible, and who blindly followed orders, officers would "play ball." Gardner wanted fundamentally un-American officers, who would put their race before their Nation. Gardner wanted officers who believed that stealing and lying were entirely acceptable behaviors, as long as the behavior generated wealth for cartel owned (White and Jewish) businesses. The fact that this compromised American values and educational systems and tenets (which promoted honest and fair competition) did not matter to John W Gardner and the cartel. Two things mattered to Gardner and the cartel (1) making money mattered, and (2) propelling their plans by terrifying Whites that evil Negroes and minorities were coming to get them mattered. This suggestion that the new US intelligence agents test sought corrupt, very inferior agents, is a very serious charge. But it is very accurate. Later in this story, I'll detail Gardner's and Carnegie Corporation's early involvement in the personality profiling research that led to the new Intelligence officer testing.

But Gardner was extremely clever. The tests he was creating to make a new America would not rule out Black and minorities as agents and officers. But from Blacks and minorities his tests would seek a much higher degree of corruptibility, and Gardner's tests would seek the most subservient and selfish Black and brown personality types; people who would disregard national values and put Whites first, themselves second, and their nation third, and their race last. Yes, there are plenty of people like this. And Gardner and the trillion-dollar media cartel would handsomely reward the most obedient and obsequious of these Blacks (Barack Obama, Kamala Harris, Oprah Winfrey, etc) and portray them as heroic patriots, as long as they obeyed and passed the new personality assessment.

Three years later, in 1969, Gardner would add these same personality assessment questions to standardized NAEP school testing of American children (the personality assessment questions were slipped into the "Citizenship" or "Civics" sections). Children who possessed the right **lack** of character were future US intelligence agency prospects. Children whose parents raised them, who loved God and showed ample virtue, independence and integrity, would be placed on national watch lists.

Just to clarify... Full disclosure, because you are being kind enough to read my work. My opinion is just my opinion, no more valuable than you own. But I believe family and God should come first, but they should never compromise or hurt the third most important thing: Nation. After that, the next most important thing **to me** is my personal conduct -what I do with my life.

Next, is politics (how we share power, resources, and voice). Race matters to me, but it only drives my politics when and where powerful groups abuse racial politics to hurt and scapegoat other races. But because God is alive in me, I raise my voice to defend anyone who is treated unfairly –not just members of my race. Racial supremacy, as a form of government is moronic and counter-competitive and unsustainable. Eventually our nation will need food or some other resources from a country that differs from our primary race; if we hate that other country they will trade with more evolved nations.

1967

In January 1967, the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television published its final recommendation: “Public Television, A Program for Action.” Based on this report, on November 7, 1967, Lyndon Johnson signed the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, which ordered the creation of The Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), and its subsidiary corporations, Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), and National Public Radio (NPR).

Also in January 1967, U.C. Berkeley President, Clark Kerr, was dismissed. Shortly after leaving U.C. Berkeley, Clark Kerr was appointed to the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

Sometime in early 1967, I (at about 2.5 years of age) and my older sister (almost 4 years old) began to attend Whittier Elementary School, in Berkeley, California. Whittier was co-run and co-financed by U.C. Berkeley and the Berkeley Unified School District.

In 1967 Charles Hitch, former U.S. Assistant **Secretary of Defense**, was elected as the new CEO of the University of California system.

In 1967, the U.C. Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism (UCBGSJ) was established. (I was unable to locate the catalytic funding sources for this school.) U.C. Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism was created to avert attention from US’s and cartel’s ongoing human rights crimes, by reporting on horrible human rights abuses and corruption in non-Western countries. Beyond dividing the world, sabotaging US critical thinking and trust in Western journalistic integrity, this has the added value of **making Western journalists and news outlets appear uniquely devoted to freedom of speech and human rights protection**. Thus, the UCBGSJ focuses on human rights crimes in non-Western countries, to avoid addressing: (1) U.S. Corporate abuses and exploitation in non-Western countries; (2) US military aggression against non-Western countries; (3) US police brutality against Black and brown people; (4) Educational, employment, housing and judicial discrimination in the US; (5)

Homelessness and inadequate mental health and drug treatment services in the US.

September 19<sup>th</sup>, 1967, The Portsmouth Herald reports, page 8, that Harvard economist Richard T Gill has a new educational TV show called “Economics and the Public Interest.”

This is also the title of a book that did not exist until 1967. But in a few months, in December 1967, several US news publishers will report that it was released in 1955.

December 17, 1967, The Town Talk (Alexandria Virginia), page “FIVE” C, runs a story by Black reporter Robert C Maynard, “Public education is a Failure, What are the Alternatives?” The article supports privatizing American education and diverting government funds to private elementary and secondary schools. The article claims that in 1955, Milton Friedman wrote a book or paper called “The Role of Government in Education.” This is false. The article or book would not be created and published until some uncertain time between 1967 and 1983.

This fake story will help legitimize Friedman and increase his stature and help win him the Nobel Prize for economics and insider access at the Federal Reserve. May casting Act of 1967 (which established the CPB, PBS and NPR), John W Gardner left the Johnson administrations and joined the board of directors of **Stanford University**. In four years, John W. Gardner went from being a the president of the Carnegie Corporation (1955-1965), to being the U.S. Secretary of Health Education and Welfare (1965-1968), to being a board member at Stanford in 1968.

In 1968, busing (transporting Black students to schools in White areas, and transporting White students to schools in Black areas) began in Berkeley California, where I lived at the time. It’s probable that the true reason the cartel started their push to divert public school money into private schools was due to busing. In 1954 (a year before Milton Friedman proposed privatizing US schools), the US Supreme Court’s “Brown v Board of Education” desegregated US schools, and initiated a national busing movement.

In 1968, President Lyndon Johnson announced he would not seek a second term.

ard was entitled to a naive opinion about educational policy; but, by fabricating the existence of an article/book that did not exist, Maynard facilitated financial and journalistic crimes that would help Gardner and Friedman do unthinkable damage to already struggling American Blacks.

Later, the cartel published reports that Friedman’s paper was published as a single essay in a larger work called: “Economics and the Public Interest.” But, in truth, “Economics and the Public Interests” was not created until at

least 1967. In fact, the earliest verification of the existence of this book, that I was able to find, came years later, in 1983.

1968

In March 1968, after establishing NAEP testing, the National Institute of Education, and passing the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Public Broad

1969

In January 1969, **Richard Nixon** was sworn in as US President. **Milton Friedman** would be one of Nixon's economic advisors, with **Emerson J Elliott** directing the **National Institute of Education**. Also in 1969, the nation would begin NAEP testing, under Emerson J Elliott. The NAEP testing was designated for all American children in grades 4, 8, 12 and ages 9, 13, 17. The 1969 NAEP assessment subjects were "citizenship," "science," and "writing."

1970

### **One of the Last True Republicans**

In 1967, when John Gardner was doing all he could to help the US film and porn industries, after some wise voters spoke up against the quickly growing porn industry, Gardner got Johnson protected the porn industry by delaying any action, by electing to "form a commission" to investigate. Thus, the U.S. Commission on Obscenity and Pornography" was formed.

The Commission did nothing but nominate members for a couple years. Then, after Richard Nixon was elected, Nixon did one of the only good things he ever did, in June 1969, Nixon appointed one of America's last TRUE Republicans (of the Eisenhower brand) to the Commission: Charles H Keating, Jr.

With the appointment, Keating declared: "I shall serve on the Commission with the objective of seeing these criminals (purveyors of porn) jailed." (The Cincinnati Enquirer, June 14<sup>th</sup>, 1969, front-page).

To further delay action, Johnson's porn Commission was not to release its findings until September 1970. In March of 1970, Keating warned that the Commission's finding would be white-washed (by Johnson appointees, who worked for the ACLU –who were often financed by Hollywood, and always argued that all "art" was protected speech).

In the end, the report of the “US Commission on Obscenity and Pornography” was white-washed, to say that porn does not erode common human and American values. The report also said that porn did not cause an increase of various sex crimes.

But, in 1971, in one of the few proper actions that the FBI took since 1954, the FBI revealed that since the legalization of pornography (1966), the US had experienced an 86% increase in forcible rapes by 1969. (See July 9<sup>th</sup>, 1971, Rushville Republican, page four.) This means, in just 3 years, rape in America almost doubled, and porn hadn’t even come to many states, and the much more lucrative “hardcore porn” hadn’t even been introduced, and cable porn was almost a decade away.

The only way to bury how bad sex crimes were becoming was to not keep and cover sex crimes longitudinal statistics. But we know things were getting much, much worse. Child abductions that once rarely happened would soon be routine. By the mid-1970s, young children would not be permitted to play in their neighborhoods unsupervised. By the 1980s, missing children’s faces would be on seemingly every milk carton in America.

The Republican party that controlled the White House and California’s governor’s office, helped Hollywood bury the story –because Hollywood was the new king-makers. If you can’t get on TV, you can’t get in office.

All of this was a recipe for national disaster. Surely the US military and intelligence agencies would recognize this and act. **Nope. It was too late. As you see later, they were the first ones Gardner paid off or replaced.**

1971

### **The Catalyst: The Powell Memorandum**

In 1971, an attorney and businessman named Lewis Powell (who had been asked by President Nixon, in 1969, to join the U.S. Supreme Court) wrote a document that would come to be called the Powell Memorandum. This document is widely cited as being the catalytic force a massive, seismic change in American corporate political conduct, and guides countless rightwing think-tanks. (Personally, I don’t think the Powell Memorandum was the great catalyst in the new era of proudly selfish and corrupt corporations. US corporations had committed atrocities on six continents for 200 years by the time Powell wrote his memorandum. The Powell Memorandum only gave their practices a specious defense.)

The Powell memorandum, as Wikipedia’s entry on “Lewis Powell” explains, “**called for corporate America to become more AGGRESSIVE IN**

“Okay. If you tie your shoes, right now, I’ll buy you a root beer.”

I tried and tried, and complained about the fairness of the challenge. Ruthie tied her shoes right away. Within 5 or 10 minutes of Ruthie tying her shoes, we pulled into a convenience market parking lot, to buy the root beer. Ruthie got her root beer. I cried and protested, tears and all. But I didn’t get a root beer.

The reason I love that memory is because I learned to tie my shoes maybe two months later, by the time I was 3-and-a half –much younger than most kids. Everyday, until I figured learned, I’d watch mom tie my shoes, and ask to try it myself, and she’d coach me. But, before long, I was tying my own shoes. That’s why I love that memory. There’s an autonomy and sense of accomplishment that comes with being able to tie your own shoes. Because of Richard, I experienced that autonomy early. I think it contributed to an intellectual and creative autonomy that would manifest a few years later.

### **Spring 1968**

Spring in 1968, my mom, sister and I moved to a house on Bancroft, below San Pablo Blvd, in Berkeley. Richard visited less and less frequently.

In November 1968, my mom met a new man, Dennis Wilson, who was finishing his civil engineering degree. I adored Dennis, and called him “daddy” within two weeks of meeting him.

I wouldn’t see Richard again for about 12 years.

November 1970, my mom and new dad were married.

In 1971 my family moved to Santa Rosa, California.

### Chapter Notes:

The photo of my mother carrying me (or maybe restraining me, with my older sister standing by her side), is dated on the back as April 1967, the same month my mother, sister and I met Richard Aoki. The person who took the photo was my mother’s dear friend, Fred Metcalf.

# CHAPTER THREE

## WHITTIER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (University of California Laboratory School)

### My Defining Moment

**Spring 1969 I was four and a half years old.** A few months earlier, September 1968, Berkeley began its new “busing” (transporting poor and minority kids to more affluent schools and visa versa) program. A couple years earlier, in the fall of 1966 or spring 1967, my mother enrolled me and my sister, Ruthie, in Whittier Daycare, a preschool (or nursery school) program, run by Whittier Elementary School and U.C. Berkeley. For the first two years at Whittier, things were fine. I liked (or didn’t dislike) the staff, and I had my older sister to reassure me. Ruthie and I argued a lot at home, but once we left the house we set aside our differences and looked out for each other.

Whittier’s daycare/preschool was isolated on northeast corner of the campus, in a two story wood-tone shingled building, with a short 3-foot high cyclone fence encircling its rear playground, which faced the Whittier Elementary and the Whittier Afterschool Program, all not far from the U.C. Berkeley campus.

At the time, my mom had a transitional job as a dispatcher for a taxi company, while she also worked to complete her B.A. The owner of the cab



company and the cabbies liked her, so they drove me and my sister to school every morning, free.

When the 1968-69 school year started, Ruthie was enrolled into one of Whittier's kindergarten classes, in the large elementary school building; leaving me alone in the daycare. After Ruthie was gone, Whittier Daycare changed, and I didn't like it as much. But I still recall feeling pretty happy there, except at the daily nap time (when I was required to lie on a bed for an hour, without anything to play with, when I was not tired, and almost never napped). After Ruthie left, the daycare introduced some indoor activities that I didn't like. I don't remember the exact activities, only that one of the activities involved Lego building "bricks", and the "tone" of some of the activities did not feel nice or kind. It felt like some of the people who led the activities disapproved of me, or were trying to change me. Fortunately, these unusual activities happened irregularly.

My favorite memories of Whittier were in the afternoon, when we would go outside to play in the yard, inside the cyclone fence. And most days my older sister Ruthie, who went to the Whittier's Afterschool program after kindergarten was over, would come to the fence, usually with her two best friends, to say "hi" to me. This made me feel kind of special.

But my most important memory, of all my school years, and maybe the defining moment of my life, came on the porch of Whittier Daycare, in the Spring of 1969. (My mom would later recount this moment, periodically, for the next two decades.) Mom walked me up the stairs to the daycare and across the porch to the door. But instead of opening the door, I paused, and leaned my forehead against the doorknob.

Mom noticed I was crying, and asked, "Why are you crying. Stevie?"

I answered, "I don't care if they tell me what to do, but they try to tell me what to think."

Mom answered, "Stevie, you can think any way you want."

My mom, like her parents before her, and her children after, was a flawed person. But in that moment, she was the greatest mother ever. I like to think that if she had not given me that affirmation I would have had the strength withstand, and still be me, ever unbroken. But I don't know.

What I do know is, having my mom's assurance that I could think my way, liberated me. After that, every now and again, in those unusual activities, a teacher might express disapproval of me or my beliefs, but I was fine.

If they give you ruled paper, write the other way.

*Juan Ramon Jiminez*

## The Rest of the Story

In early 1967, as my mom worked full time and studied at Hayward State to complete the final credit needed to get her B.A., she enrolled me and my sister in Whittier Day Care (as I wrote this I learned that this was not the day care program's actual name; more on this later), a daycare program, run by Whittier Elementary School. At the time, I was only 2 years and 3 months old, and Ruthie was about 4.

As I wrote this story, I had always thought Whittier Elementary was a garden-variety elementary school: but as I researched Whittier's Principal, Dr. Jerome H Gilbert (Whittier's principal from 1964 to 1982), I learned Whittier was one of three "laboratory" schools that were utterly unique in Northern California. This is also when I learned a number of peculiar facts about Whittier Elementary, like its full name: "**Whittier Elementary School (University of California Laboratory School)**".

I first learned Whittier's full name when I noticed it written next to Dr. Jerome Gilbert's name, in the PDF of a proposal he and a group of educational powerhouses wrote in 1973.

Finding information on what "U.C. Laboratory Schools" were was not easy. Eventually I found a PDF of a 1998 interview Caroline Crawford conducted with **Dr. Herbert H Wong** (the principal of Washington Lab School, one of Berkeley's two other lab schools, and, for a time he was an Associate Administrator" of all three Berkeley lab schools, hired around the same time as Dr. Gilbert).

In this interview, Dr. Wong explains a number of facts about Berkeley's U.C. Laboratory Schools; such as:

1. Berkeley's Laboratory Schools were very prestigious, attracting elite applicant teachers and thousands of visitors from around the world. (Wong, pages 83-85)
2. Berkeley's three University lab schools were at (1) Whittier Elementary, (2) Washington and (3) Columbus (renamed Longfellow). (Wong, page 83)
3. U.C. Lab School teachers "**were involved in all kinds of research projects** –not limited to the ones I just mentioned." (Wong, page 85)
4. U.C. Lab Schools had ""the prescribed mission by the University Chancellor's Office –which specifically is a one-liner as broad as daylight –"**The mission of the lab schools is to contribute to education at large.**" "Wow! " I said. "Well, what does that mean?" It means anything you want to interpret it as.'" (Wong, page 81)

5. U.C. Lab principals and teacher worked for “two bosses” (1) U.C. Berkeley, (2) the Berkeley Unified School District. (Wong, page 81)
6. Berkeley U.C. Laboratory Schools “**also serviced the university**” (U.C. Berkeley), “the entire University, whatever the discipline was... We were subject to cooperating with them.” (Wong, page 85)
7. U.C. Lab teachers were considered “master teachers”. (Wong, page 85)
8. Berkeley’s U.C. Laboratory School was half funded by U.C. Berkeley. (Wong, page 85)
9. U.C. lab schools had to report to the Chancellor of U.C. Berkeley, every year, concerning who visited the schools. (Wong, page 85)
10. U.C. Lab School Principals travelled together to recruit teachers they felt were “in the very top 5% of all the teachers.” (Wong, page 88)
11. Berkeley’s U.C. Lab Schools utilized “teaching teams”, inspired by **John Gardner’s** work at UCLA. “**John Gardner at UCLA did a lot of work on this, on the UCLA lab school. I COMMUNICATED WITH HIM.**” (Wong, 103)

If Dr. Wong communicated with John Gardner, then, given that Dr. Jerome H Gilbert worked for U.C. Berkeley in 1964, when Gardner was working with the Carnegie Commission on Education (which included U.C. Berkeley’s Chancellor, Clark Kerr, as a panelist), it is certain that my former Principal (Dr. Jerome Gilbert) was in touch with my Whittier principal, Dr. Jerome Gilbert.

**Dr. Jeanne Humphrey Block  
& Dr. Jack Block**

Jeanne Humphrey Block and her husband, Jack Block, like John W Gardner, were Ph.D psychologists, who both graduated from Stanford University, in 1951 and 1950, respectively, and both were professors at U.C. Berkeley.

Beginning in 1969, the Blocks conducted longitudinal study on children, which included, very comprehensive personality assessment, IQ assessment, social and moral assessment, at Whittier Daycare. Although Whittier is not named by name, Whittier was one of 3 or 4 U.C. Berkeley schools that engaged in these sort of tests.

## Chapter Notes:

My mother wrote a short story about this event (me crying on the steps of Whittier, because I wanted to think my own way). She wrote the story for her self-published book of shorts, titled "Lullabies from Liberty Street." But, in the end, she decided not to include that short in final book. I've attached that short to this story. If you read it, be aware, my mother took at least one "artistic liberty" with her story, to facilitate her larger story objectives: She relocates the incident to our house, on Ashby, in Berkeley.

In my mom's short story, she also talks about the period in 1969, when I began having manageable behavioral problems, and her choice not to put me on the drug Ritalin. When I was in 3<sup>rd</sup> grade, or so, my mother would begin to sometimes recall this story to me. In her recollections, she said one or two people at Whittier suggested trying Ritalin on me.

## **THE 1976 COPYRIGHT ACT: A Crime in Plain View**

- Less than 5 years after Lewis Powell’s memorandum, the cartel enacted the most sweeping changes to US Copyright Law since the signing of the Constitution: The 1976 Copyright Act.

This story began with the USSR beating us into space. In Response, Eisenhower and Congress passed the National Defense Education Act, and invested, heavily, in the minds of America’s youth.

The cartel countered by gutting educational spending; which sent education spiraling down. But the cartel would do something even more damaging and contrary to our Founders.

In 1710, in Great Britain became the world’s foremost, pioneering force for copyrights and intellectual property rights, when they adopted the **Statute of Anne**, establishing copyright protection –conceived after wealthy publishers began stealing common people’s story’s and publishing them without permission. Aware of the Statute of Anne, and how important US creators’ ideas are to our nation and Democracy, the US Founders included the “Copyright Clause” in our Constitution.

The Copyright Clause simply reads: “The United State Congress Shall Have Power] **to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts**, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and inventions.”

The importance of this line can’t be overstated, as it illuminates the Founders views on how to promote “Science” and higher thinking (again, this story started because of our Sputnik era science failures). The Copyright Clause suggests the Founders believed incentivizing higher thinking, by giving people exclusive rights to their ideas, would have the desired effect.

But the cartel’s new copyright law did the opposite, rather than rewarding excellence, it rewards corruption, and dirty dealing in the Register of Copright’s office. Here are a few (of many) important facts:

1. In November 1973, **Barbara Ringer** became the Register of Copyrights. Ringer is the only Register of Copyrights to sue her way into office. After being passed over for the promotion, a legal team materialized to defend Ringer, who sued for sex and “race” discrimination (although Ringer was White, she argued that because she spoke openly about racial issues, in favor of Blacks, she was discriminated against).
2. In 1975, Gladys Hardy was on the educational team that published “Public Broadcasting and education; A Report to the **Corporation for Public Broadcasting** from the Advisory Council of National

Organizations.” This publication repeatedly recommended weakening US copyright law –for educational reasons. Examples of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (who helped create this publication) using this publication to weaken copyright law can be found throughout this publication; see pages 9 (recommendation #8), and pages 37, 49, 62, 72, 78, 84. A selected example of the CPB (and Gladys Hardy) seeking to weaken copyright law in this publication is found on page 78:

“RECOMMENDATION 6: Legal Problems Take a vigorous leadership role at the national level on behalf of both educational broadcasters and institutions to alleviate the many legal problems associated with copyright, royalties, and clearances which directly and adversely affect the potential for broader and more productive use of post-secondary broadcast courses.”

3. Monday, April 5, 1976, **Barbara Ringer** (the Register of Copyright) attended an **NTCA** conference, with many CEOs and executives of the cable TV industry, including Barry Zorthian of **Time Inc**, and **Gerald Levin (CEO of HBO)**. (NTCA is an organization that represents the interests of cable TV and phone companies.)
  - Ringer’s presence at this convention is particularly improper, because it occurred in April 1976. At that time, the Copyright Act of 1976 had passed the Senate, but not the house. At this convention, Ringer was involved in a meeting with US House Representative Andrew Margeson (House Communications Subcommittee).

The Register of Copyrights was intended to be a neutral entity. It is improper for the Register of Copyright to attend exclusive events with cable TV executives who have a stake in the copyright laws being passed.

THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1976 PASSED in September 1976. Wikipedia’s entry on “Barbara Ringer” explains how central Ringer was to creating the Copyright Act of 1976:

“Within a few years of joining the Copyright Office, Ringer sought to update the 1909 Copyright Act. Ringer wrote and spoke about how copyright laws should be updated to reflect new technologies, including television, commercial radio, and copy machines. Ringer made many key contributions over the 1976 Copyright Act’s 21 years of development, including negotiating with stakeholders and lobbying Congress to fuel interest in updating copyright law.

“She described the resulting legislation as

“a completely new copyright statute, intended to deal with a whole range of problems undreamed of by the drafters of the 1909 Act. Even more important, the new statute makes a number of fundamental changes in the American copyright system, including some so profound that they may mark a shift in direction for the very philosophy of copyright itself.”

Improperly and against the Founders intents, the cartel and Ringer’s Copyright Act of 1976 affords corporations and the well-connected rights that common citizens do not have. The 1976 Act allows schools (like Stanford) to use copyrighted works for educational purposes, under the “Fair Use” exemption. Thus, Stanford, does NOT PAY to use copyrighted works to teach students who they will charge huge tuitions, then Stanford will copyright the tape recorded lessons, including the stolen materials, and charge per view. This is a mockery of conscience, law, democracy and the Founders.

PERVERSELY, the Copyright Act of 1976 allows the Register of Copyright to deny copyright claims before they go to court, by simply refusing to register the copyright (registering a copyright is not required until a person decides she/he must take legal action). If a copyright applicant is denied registration, and they are savvy and study the law, they can get around this desecration by suing the Register of Copyrights and the party who infringed their work. But, by dint of Register improperly refusing to register a work, the plaintiff’s case is already weakened. Worse, because the copyright act allows the Register to review facts and distribute information, the Register can, and will, contact all Big 6 studios, cartel members, and the CPB, NPR and PBS boards... Thus, the common-person Plaintiff lost his only possible advantage: the element of surprise.

PERHAPS MOST CREEPILY... For the first 187 years of US Copyright law the US did not define the difference between an idea and an expression. This failure advantage the wealthy, as it allowed judges to decide how they wanted to define “expression” and “ideas”. So the 1976 copyright determined that an expression must be put down in fixed form: written down.

Thus, under the 1976 Copyright Act, if Person X has a few brilliant ideas and says them out loud, THAT utterance of those ideas is NOT copyrightable, because the ideas had not been written down in “fixed form.”

But if Person X writes those ideas down, those ideas may be copyright protected, because they are in fixed form.

BUT, the Copyright Act of 1976 creates this new horrible new possibility that the cartel will use children to exploit: If Person X hears Person Z utter a few brilliant idea but Person Z has not and does not write them down, then Person X can write those ideas down and claim all copyrights to those idea.

Remember this.



# CHAPTER SIX

## TIMELINE (PART #3): DESPERATE MEASURES

### **The Cartel Participants Conquer American Broadcasting**

**1977-1982**

In 1976, the cartel had six original goals:

1. To use the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to absorb much of the cost for bringing cable TV wiring to America.
2. To use the cartel's newly created private TV news outlets to promulgate pro-business, pro school-choice and pro-GATE messages.
3. To use PBS and NPR publications, programs and initiatives to release favorable commentaries on school choice, GATE and charter schools.
4. To use NPR and PBS "initiatives" to weaken copyright law for "educational purposes."
5. To eventually use PBS to distribute programming for remote Universities (like Stanford) to offer remote courses.
6. To use NAEP (and similar) testing to identify students who are suitable for preferred "school choice", vouchers, GATE, charter schools, and to identify under-performing schools, and close them.

But between 1977 and 1980 two unexpected technology advances occurred that caused the Participants' to add three new objectives to their list. Two of these objectives were fundamentally un-American, AND, as you will see, one of the objectives will be amount to the most evil non-violent action ever taken by a corporation or a government.

The first of the new technological advances was that radio antennas were suddenly able to transmit multiple signals without interference, thanks to “bandpass duplexers.”

The second “unexpected technology” is revealed in the coming pages. See if you spot it.

## 1977

In 1977, a key Participant named Lowell Bergman, and three of his associates, created the “Center for Investigative Reporting, Inc” (CIR). CIR was created to deploy Lowell Bergman and his large team of writers (including Seth Rosenfeld) to construct and publish tailored stories, through CIR and UCBGSJ (UC Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism), to advance and amplify stories that served the cartel’s interests. CIR and UCBGSJ project a false appearance of liberalism by covering off-beat stories that would otherwise receive no attention, and embedding false facts in those stories. Larger institutions and respected news outlets then report those false facts as true. Like the UCBGSJ, the CIR was created to avert attention from US’s and cartel’s ongoing human rights crimes, by reporting on human rights abuses and corruption in non-Western, foreign countries. Thus, again, **making Western journalists and news outlets appear uniquely devoted to freedom of speech and human rights protection**. The CIR engages in this journalistic deception to distract from: (1) U.S. Corporate abuses and exploitation in non-Western countries; (2) US military aggression against non-Western countries; (3) US police brutality against Black and brown people; (4) Apartheid-like ghettos and barrios around the US; (5) Educational, employment, housing and judicial discrimination in the US; (6) Homelessness and inadequate mental health and drug treatment services in the US.

CIR business filings suggest CIR may be a shell company, used to facilitate untraceable payments to Bergman, to distribute to various reporters, producers, 69ameramen or other entities. I believe CIR is effectively a shell, created to launder money, for two reasons:

1. Viewing the business filings for “Center For Investigative Reporting, Inc” on the California Secretary of State’s website, one sees that CIR filings are usually delinquent or pending suspension. This is uncommon for a legitimate business.
2. The Center for Investigative Reporting and the U.C. Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism (UCBGSJ) frequently release stories that amplify and parrot each other.

The Center for Investigative Journalism was created to avert attention from US's and cartel's ongoing human rights crimes, by reporting on human rights abuses and corruption in foreign countries (almost exclusively focusing on brown & Black countries and Russia). This has the added value of **making Western journalists and news outlets appear uniquely devoted to freedom of speech and human rights protection**. Thus, the CIR focuses on human rights crimes in brown, black and communist countries, to avoid addressing: (1) U.S. Corporate abuses and exploitation of non-White and non-capitalist countries; (2) US military aggression against non-White and non-Christian countries; (3) US police brutality against Black and brown people; (4) Apartheid-like ghettos and barrios around the US; (5) Educational, employment and housing discrimination in the US

Since WWII, these U.S. human rights crimes have been unrivaled.

Late 1976 or early 1977, Robert Pittman joined Warner Communications at Warner Cable. A few years after arriving at Warner, Pittman helped create MTV (which was inspired by an all music video QUBE station called "Sight on Sound").

In 1977, three mass marketed personal computers experience fairly brisk sales: the Commodore PET, Apple II, the TRS-80.

In January 1977, cable TV was expanding faster than ever, but the technology was still one-way: a signal was sent out from the cable company to all of the customers, resulting in an image on the customers' screens. The signal did not return to the cable company.

On February 11, 1977, John W. Gardner created a Florida shell company, Aquatic Systems, Inc.

In 1977, **Milton Friedman** retired from the University of Chicago and moved to California, where he immediately became a Senior Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution at **Stanford University** (where **John W Gardner** sat on the Board of Trustees). Friedman was also made a "visiting scholar" at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (FRBSF). While at Stanford's Hoover Institute, Friedman began to create MANY shell companies. It is likely that Friedman used his position within the FRBSF to discretely and seamlessly facilitate transactions to and from various cartel Participants; perhaps even using federal money to do so.

In early 1977, beyond greater picture clarity, most cable TV companies were only able to offer about 12 stations, over and above what customers were able to get from conventional TV antennas. Around this time (1977) the most common and popular cable box was the Jerrold Starcom II JSX-3, which

featured 12 channel buttons, reflecting that at the time, the maximum number of channels that cable TV provider were able to deliver was 12.

In March 1977, Pioneer Electronics and Warner-Amex Cable demonstrated the world's first two-way cable system, in Columbus Ohio. This system sent a signal from the cable center, out to the customer cable boxes and TVs, and back to the cable center. This new two-way technology is also called "addressable" cable, because it assigns an address to each cable box, allowing the cable center to control the functionality of each box, remotely.

May 25, 1977, "Star Wars" premiered in Movie Theatres around the U.S.

In 1977, Gladys Keith Hardy became the acting Deputy Director of the National Institute of Education (which oversees NAEP testing). Thus, when I took the NAEP in 8<sup>th</sup> grade (1978), Gladys Hardy was in charge of NIE and she was a board member on NPR, along with Wilson Riles (California State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

August 30<sup>th</sup>, 1978, John W Gardner created another shell company –this time in California: "John W Gardner Construction Co., Inc."

In 1977, in California, cartel Participant **Wilson Riles** (the first known Black cartel member, and California's Superintendent of Education) was sued by a Black student, a boy only known as "Larry P", in "Larry P v Wilson Riles (1979)." Larry P sued Riles for unfairly placing Larry P in an EMR (educable mentally retarded) class. In 1979 Larry P won the lawsuit. The court ruled the IQ tests had a discriminatory effect, were culturally biased, and **were used to disproportionately place Black children in EMR (mentally retarded) classes**, disqualifying them from attending University, etc.

Although there are only about 4 Black cartel Participants in this story, Wilson Riles became the prototypical personality profile sought by the White cartel managers in subsequent Black Participants: Blacks who are likeable, well-spoken, who will faithfully do as instructed, no matter how it harms Blacks or other Americans.

### **Santa Rosa Christian School Spring, 1977**

In January of 1977, I transferred to a nearby private school, Santa Rosa Christian School (SRCS), where my best neighborhood-friend, Derek Evans, and my older sister had also transferred. SRCS was an older school and somewhat rundown. But the smaller class sizes were much better for me.

Also around this time, 7<sup>th</sup> grade, I started a quiet struggle to maintain my mental health. I wasn't depressed or suicidal, but I had pronounced sleeping problems, which stemmed from an inability to NOT think about social

## QUBE – 1977

December 1977, **Warner Cable** (a division of Warner Communications) launched **QUBE**, America's first two-way cable system, and America's first interactive cable system. Wikipedia explains how QUBE started:

“A closed-circuit television system at the Hotel New Otani Tokyo in Tokyo, Japan inspired Steve Ross, Chairman of Warner Communications, to wonder what could be done to improve the performance of Warner's tiny cable television division. Ross was intrigued by the potential of delivering Warner Bros. movies directly to home subscribers...

“...Pioneer Electronics was hired to “build the box” that would transform the cable TV service in a few hundred thousand households into a device that was intended to change the entire entertainment landscape. The service was first launched in Columbus, Ohio, amidst considerable national and international press coverage...”

“...The initial QUBE service debuted with 30 channels (a large number of cable channels at the time), including 10 pay-per-view movie channels (a then-new feature for cable TV); 10 broadcast channels... and 10 community channels.

“The successes of QUBE

To 30,000 homes scattered around the city and its suburbs, the goal of QUBE was rather simple: “To create a faster method for groups to communicate and interact, across distance.”

“...Warner QUBE was “awarded” cable franchises in cities such as Houston, Milwaukee, Dallas, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Pittsburgh. Many of the fundamental aspects of QUBE became important parts of television: Pay-Per-View and TV On Demand... The later remotes... became wireless.

“...QUBE created an interactive network in Columbus, which sent live, interactive programming to each of the QUBE systems for two hours per night during weeknights.... The show frequently polled viewers on their opinions regarding characters and plots.

“By 1982, Warner Cable was running at a \$99 million loss...

“... Through the early 1980s, QUBE was either up and running or already built in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Dallas, Houston, and St. Louis. Warner Cable now had 200,000 subscribers; the new figure accounted for roughly 1 in 10 U.S. cable television subscribers... The last QUBE boxes were phased out in 1984.

“In addition to financial issues, privacy concerns increased among subscribers to QUBE. Personal information about a family’s specific interests, political views and other personal information could be stored in a database after it was processed during an interactive QUBE session. For example, a program could ask viewers to identify their favorite political candidates as part of a national survey, but this information could potentially be traced directly back to the respondents.... Even if subscribers trusted Warner-Amex’s commitment to privacy, there were still concerns regarding the ability for computer hackers to potentially steal information collected via QUBE. Consequently, non-renewals became more numerous, ultimately contributing to the demise of the QUBE experiment.”

In 1980 QUBE increased the number of channels it offered to 60; meanwhile other cable services were still offering 20 or fewer (typically around 13 channels).

Maybe the most amazing thing about QUBE is that every household that receive QUBE service also received a remote device, about the size of a book or a cable top set-top-box. This remote had 18 buttons in 1977, and added another button (to a total of 19) around 1979. These buttons allowed the users to make TV selections, interact with the QUBE TV service, and take part in real-time TV polls and questionnaires, etc. Users were soon able to make purchases using their credit cards.

All of this was possible because QUBE was a TWO-WAY cable system. All previous American cable systems were one-way. This new two way technology meant that if US cable companies created new, specialize cable boxes for their users, then, from the cable company’s headquarters the cable operators could identify each cable box and activate and deactivate each box, and add or subtract channels remotely. This also meant that the cable companies would no longer need to send out technicians to disconnect delinquent subscribers. It also meant that rather than just sending out one signal that delivered all of the same channels to all subscribers, each subscriber could order the menu of channels they wanted or could afford. The entire cable game had changed.

**Santa Rosa Christian School  
Fall, 1977**

**Me & Rick**

September 1977, I started 8<sup>th</sup> grade at Santa Rosa Christian School, and made a new best friend, Rick Easterling (nowadays he insists other people call

## 1981

- May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1981, a 60 channel QUBE system went active in Cincinnati, Ohio. Around this time, QUBE also expanded into Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Dallas, Houston and St. Louis.
- May 20, 1980. President Jimmy Carter appointed **John W Gardner** to Carter's "President's Commission on White House Fellowship."
- Between 1981 and 1982, QUBE introduced a new cable controller, which was, essentially, a very simple mini computer: the "BT-1350". The BT-1350 had its own LCD screen, and 21 buttons (ten digits, a "data" button, a "send" button, and "receive" button, a "response" button, and an up, down, decimal, dash and an on/off button.

In September 1981, I returned to Piner High for my senior year. No AP classes. Some of my classes seemed remedial –or those trade prep classes meant for kids who aren't academically motivated, or have some learning challenges. Once again, there was no placement test to get me out of the mediocre classes. Once again, I didn't give a shit.

Also in September 1981, a few weeks into my senior year, my mom and I had an argument, so I left home and moved into the home of the drummer of my band. I didn't need to worry about my little sister Marina, because mom rented one of her houses out to a young family, with a stay-at-home mother, who took care of Marina when I was unavailable –and I would see Marina on weekends at Dad's house.

Dave Coppock tried vocals, but that didn't work. He didn't have the dexterity for guitar, so he moved to bass. This meant we let Alan go, because Dave and I had been friends since 4<sup>th</sup> grade. It feels terrible writing that. Alan was a better bass player and had been with us for over a year.

At some point in 1981, my other best friend, Rick Easterling, got out of some serious juvenile hall situation. I hadn't seen him in about a year. He had been locked up, somewhere near San Diego, in one of those high level programs, like California Youth Authority. Rick and I had dreamed about being in a rock band in junior high, so he was always welcome to try out for our band, and welcome to keep practicing and trying out until he was in. Rick joined us for one or two practices, but it didn't work out, at the time.

Nowadays, Rick thinks he didn't quite have enough talent to be in a band. I disagree. I think Rick suffered some real abuse and trauma as a kid, so he self-medicated and got addicted to sex (or women), and used drugs heavily, to avoid being left alone with the ghosts of those traumas. But learning to play

an instrument well requires a lot of time alone with your instrument. I think that's what held Rick back.

Back in high school, I had a few best friends. I still do. They're all best in different ways. My friendship with Rick is different. There's no filter, and we communicate like we're still 13. If you sleep in the same room with someone for half of junior high, you might end up like that.

### **The Groundbreaking New Tech?**

At the beginning of this chapter I explained the creation of two new technologies, between 1977 and 1980, would cause the cartel to add three new objectives to their plan. I identified bandpass duplexers as one of these technologies, and challenged you to identify the other tech.

Did you spot it?

What was it?

ANSWER: QUBE, and two-way cable.



# CHAPTER SEVEN

## JERROLD 400

The US Census says, in 1980, Santa Rosa, California, had a population of 83,320. A mid-sized American town.

My family lived on the outskirts of town, on a farm, in an area we referred to as the boondocks, the extreme Westside of Santa Rosa (a part of town nobody wanted to live in) between the town of Santa Rosa and the town of Sebastopol, too remote to make it financially viable for either the Santa Rosa-based cable service or the Sebastopol-based cable service to serve us. Thus, from 1971 (when we my family moved to Santa Rosa) to 1980, there had been no cable service in our area. **But suddenly in 1980 all of this changed, and not only did cable come to my neighborhood, we were about to get the most advance 2-way digital boxes, YEARS BEFORE most American cities. And just as surprisingly and inexplicable, between 1980 and 1981, two of the most powerful companies in the world would vie to serve my crappy boondocks.**

In the Fall of 1980, both, the Santa Rosa cable company and the Sebastopol cable company suddenly rushed to serve my neighborhood.

More amazingly, in the Fall of 1980, the Santa Rosa cable service (Total Television, owned by Cablecom-General) was suddenly bought out by one of the largest and most powerful communications companies in the world (Capital Cities Communications), and it suddenly offered the most technologically advanced cable box in America.

Even ore amazingly , the Sebastopol cable service, (Storer Cable TV, owned by Storer Broadcasting Service), a cable TV service that was so second rate that it didn't even offer a paid movie channel, suddenly got a huge injection of cash and had Showtime (owned by Paramount) and somehow suddenly had access to the most advanced cable converters in America.

Prior to 1980, Storer Cable TV in Sebastopol only served about 4,000 users, and Storer did not offer a paid premium movie channels, such as HBO

or Showtime (as seen on page 808 of the attached “Broadcasting and Cable Yearbook, 1980, based on 1979 data), and Storer relied on a bland, old-fashioned push-button cable boxes.

But around mid 1980, Storer suddenly received a huge influx of cash and technology. This was confirmed, if not fully explained, in the Sept 28, 1980 Washington Post article, titled “Storer Broadcasting Hooks Up For the Big Money in Cable.” The article explains that Storer suddenly became one of the biggest players in the cable industry; the article hints that the reason for Storer’s sudden and inexplicable power and rise is because investors invested heavily in Storer because they like Storer’s “future growth potential.” More importantly, the article explains that in September 1980, Storer was bidding to provide 104 cable channels to Dallas, and the system was TWO-WAY and allowed “the TV user to shop, voice an opinion, set up a burglar and fire alarm system and perform other tasks.” These functionalities, at that time, were ONLY available on QUBE or the new Jerrold 400. Since QUBE remotes were not cable set-top converter boxes and only compatible with QUBE, be elimination, Storer had the Jerrold 400.

In 1979, Total Television provided Cable service to Santa Rosa (if you lived in the coverage area). (See page 808 of the attached “Broadcasting and Cable Yearbook, 1980 –based on 1979 data.) Total Television was owned by a little-known cable provider called “Cablecom-General Inc.”

In 1980, **Capital Cities Communications** was one the richest and most powerful American TV network (so rich that in 1985 it would buy the giant ABC TV network, the largest TV network in America). In the beginning of 1980, Capital Cities Communications DID NOT OWN ANY CABLE COMPANIES. ZERO. But out of nowhere, in November 1980, the **New York Times** reported that suddenly Capital Cities Communications bought little old Santa Rosa’s cable service, owned by Cablecom-General Inc. [Capital Cities’ Communications’s cable subsidiary was called Capital Cities Cable. This subsidiary was created October 14, 1980, just one month before Capital Cities Communications moved to purchase Cablecom-General.] The 1980 “Broadcasting & Cable” “Yearbook” (based on 1979 data) shows on page G-39 (or page 808) that Santa Rosa’s cable (Total Television) company was owned by Cablecom General Inc. But the 1983 edition of the “Broadcasting & Cable” “Yearbook” (based on 1982 data) shows that Santa Rosa’s Total Television was suddenly owned by Capital Cities Cable.

The same year that Capital Cities purchased Santa Rosa’s cable company, William I Spencer (director of **U.S. West** joined the **Capital Cities Communications** board of directors).

## My Family Finally Gets Cable

Sometime in the Spring or early Summer of 1981, my mom got our family cable, from the Sebastopol cable company, Storer Cable TV. I believe in the Spring or early Summer of 1981, **Storer Cable** (Storer Broadcasting) mailed us an introductory offer of 2-3 months free cable service. Mom couldn't refuse. Storer then sent us an ultra-modern cable converter box: The Jerrold 400.

In 1979, Storer Cable TV did not offer any pay channels, like HBO and Showtime, just basic service, and the old basic push-button set-top boxes.

But suddenly in 1980, select Storer Cable companies began to offer the most state of the art cable boxes on the market – the Jerrold 400 (or something even more advanced). On September 28, 1980, the **Washington Post** published an article titled “Storer Broadcasting Hooks Up For The Big Money in Cable TV,” by John F Berry. Page 2, third paragraph of this article, Berry explains that Storer now has the capacity to deliver 104 channels, and that the system has the capacity to be “**two-way** to allow the TV user to shop, voice an opinion, set up a burglar or fire alarm system and perform other tasks.”

How could this be?

Because of the incredible two-way technologies that QUBE revealed to America in 1977. Soon General Instrument and subsidiary Jerrold Electronic (both under John C Malone's and TCI's control) began replicating the very advanced 2-way cable boxes (converters). Several years later (1983) Scientific Atlanta would also suddenly achieve the very advanced capability of the QUBE and the Jerrold 400.

In 1980 Jerrold released a very modern looking cable converter, the Jerrold Starcom III. The Starcom III was the first American cable box to have a digital display. The Starcom III also had small, ergonomic and modern buttons (similar to the QUBE system buttons, and identical to the coming Jerrold 400 buttons). But suddenly, in the middle of 1980, General Instruments and Jerrold introduced a second box; the most advanced box on the market: the Jerrold 400.

General Instrument's Jerrold 400 was so advanced and sought after that many US cities would not be get them until between 1983 and 1985, and later. But the Jerrold 400 went into circulation in select communities between 1980 and early 1981 (as the previously cited 1980 Washington Post article indicates). And page 16 of the October 1981 edition of CED (Communications Engineering Digest) explains that General Instruments (John C Malone) had won an \$8.4-million contract to supply Rogers Cable systems of Canada with Jerrold 400 digital cable boxes, stating, “The new Jerrold converters will provide channel capacity for the foreseeable future.”

General Instrument and Jerrold Electronics (based in Canada) alleged that they manufactured the Jerrold 400. But you can find Jerrold 400 converters with stickers on the bottom claiming the boxes were made Canada, Taiwan and Japan. But the creepy and concerning part of this, which indicates an effort to defraud the public is, on the bottom of some these Jerrold 400 boxes, there are instructions stating “For Repair Service Call **Warner Amex Cable Communications.**” Warner Amex is the company that owned QUBE from 1977 to 1985. This strange instruction on the bottom of these cable boxes suggests that not only did the Jerrold 400 boxes borrow the very advanced Japanese technology created by Pioneer Electronics for the QUBE system (contracted by Warner Amex Cable Communications, a subsidiary of Warner Communications), but Pioneer appears to have manufactured these advanced boxes for Jerrold Electronic, General Instrument, Scientific Atlanta (and Warner Amex Cable Communications and Warner Cable Communication, of course) and just stamping or branding Jerrold Electronics, GI and Scientific Atlanta’s names on the units.

If GI, Jerrold and Scientific Atlanta had truly made these units they would never have subcontracted the repair to a competitor (Warner Amex), especially when the technology is the most advanced on the market. The timing of the advances, the similarity or identicalness of functionality, design and new features, and the fact Warner Amex’s name is on Scientific Atlanta’s units, etc., indicate the Jerrold, GI and Scientific Atlanta boxes were being made by Pioneer and/or Warner Amex. This is extremely problematic because there is no circumstance that a competitor would do that (make cable boxes for a rival cable box maker), particularly when he/she owns a patented new technology. In America’s brand of capitalism, if a company can wipe out a competitor because he/she has a vastly superior product, that is great. Hundreds of thousands, likely millions, of US companies have gone out of business because their competitors had vastly superior products. Once the competition is eliminated, the winner can raise prices much higher, because demand is much higher.

Reflecting on these odd facts, the only scenario where a competitor would (1) loan his new patented technology to his competitors, and (2) manufacture his new technology for his competitor, is if the US federal government asked him/her to do so.

I articulate these details to show that between 1980 and 1982, no matter which of the two cable services available to my family chose, John C Malone (Jerrold, G.I.), Warner-Amex and William H Webster would have access to me and my family via one of Malone’s modified Jerrold 400 cable converter boxes. If my mother chose the new Capital Cities Cable company, Capital Cities and

Time Inc (and HBO) would also have rights and access to my family, But if she chose Storer Cable, then Viacom (Paramount and Showtime) who have rights and access.

Sometime in the Spring of 1981, I found, in our mailbox, a trial offer for 2 or 3 months of free cable. Mom couldn't refuse free. So we tried it. This would be the first time my family had cable TV. This was a big deal for me.

Before I say more about the Jerrold 400, remember that the Jerrold 400 was a two-way cable box; two-way boxes require two cable line –one from the cable company to the subscriber, and another from the subscriber back to the cable company. Before the Jerrold 400, ALL U.S. cable boxes were one-way (one cable line going out. So to get my family a Jerrold 400, Storer had to run about 5 miles of new cable lines from Storer Cable TV in Sebastopol , California, to my family's house, on the Westside of Santa Rosa. But they did it.

Storer Cable TV, sent us the Jerrold 400 box. It was WAAAY more high-tech appearing than all prior push-button cable boxes my friends had. It had a tasteful digital display, a few small push buttons on the top, and it came with a remote control.

However, the new Jerrold 400 was perfectly designed for discrete spying. For the first time, the new two-way technology allowed the cable company to select any cable box in its system and activate it, deactivate it (if the account was unpaid), add or subtract channels, or add functionality (like fire and burglar alarms).

But the design of the Jerrold 400 box also allowed the cartel to place cameras on either side of the digital display. The Jerrold 400 had two extra tinted glass spaces, one on either side of the digital display, behind which a small video camera could be installed. The new Jerrold 400 converters also came with air vents on the bottom of the unit and in the back, and the unit came with four "legs" or "lifts" that elevated the unit over a half-inch off the TV or shelf top. These two features (vented and elevated unit, so sound could flow through to the bottom vents) were optimal for mounting an internal microphone. Before 1980, the previous generations of Jerrold converter boxes did not have vents, nor were they elevated, and of course, they did not feature a digital display with extra space on either side of the display. [NOTE: The extra space on both sides of the Jerrold 400 digital display seems most certainly designed for spying, if one considers that the Jerrold Starcom III, which came out in early 1980 (months before the Jerrold 400), also had a digital display, but the Starcom III display area was not cut extra wide to support an extra wide clear plastic display cover, with extra space on either side of the digital display. Rather, the display housing was cut out only large enough to accommodate the display; thus, the plastic around the display is form fitted,

with no room to support a hidden camera. These details are presented to show there was no need to widen the Jerrold 400 display-housing to create extra space for an overly large clear plastic display cover. This was done only to facilitate spying.

To be clear, I'm saying two things:

1. The Jerrold 400 boxes were designed for spying (by recording unauthorized images and sound of the customers, then sending that information to the various cartel members). I DON'T THINK CAMERAS AND MICROPHONE WERE INSTALLED IN ALL JERROLD 400 UNITS. Originally (1980 to 1996), the cartel and FBI director William H Webster, likely only installed cameras and microphones in the Jerrold 400 units of customers who the cartel wanted to observe. But this hacking and spying operation would be greatly expanded around 1997, and expanded again after 9/11 (2001). And it would become rampant in 2007.
2. US manufacturing companies were not advanced enough to produce technology comparable to the original Pioneer equipment used in QUBE, so the cartel (Warner Amex, General Instrument, Jerrold Electronics) contracted Pioneer to create the equipment and put Jerrold's and GI's name on the equipment.

**Scientific Atlanta.** When the new Jerrold 400 cable box came out it was, by FAR, the most advanced cable box in the US cable market. Scientific Atlanta, who had long been the industry leader in cable boxes before 1980 (and who had always made all of their products in the US or Scotland), was suddenly a distant second. But, in 1983, Scientific Atlanta came out with the 8500 cable converter box, which was almost identical in size, layout and functionality to the Jerrold 400. And just like the Jerrold 400, the new (1983) Scientific Atlanta 8500 box had two extra tinted glass spaces, one on either sides of the digital display (behind which a small video camera could be installed), and the 8500 came with air vents on the bottom, sides and the back (perfect for an internal microphone), and the unit came with four "legs" that elevated the unit over a half-inch off TV top. It's almost impossible to imagine that General Instrument and Scientific Atlanta spontaneously invented identical, PATENTABLE new cable technologies, AND also just-so-happened to include extra space on the digital display add four-side venting, just like the Jerrold 400 (particularly, when Scientific Atlanta had never used digital displays or venting in any prior cable boxes).

When I discovered the stunning similarities between the Jerrold 400 and the Scientific Atlanta 8500, I decided to look into where the 8500 was made. I found a photo of the bottom of an 8500 box on eBay, and the stamp stated that

the box was made in Japan. This was surprising because I had heard that Scientific Atlanta boxes were made in US. Thus, I looked into this. Encyclopedia.com explained that Scientific Atlanta (SA) developed “quality control problems” with its early 1980s boxes, which eventually caused SA to stop making cable boxes in its American plants.

From Spring 1981 to September 1999, The cartel members were able to share/distribute live video and audio of me, my family and certainly other Americans, obtained by illegal spying, via 3 methods:

1. Via recording audio and video (via the Jerrold 400 and Scientific Atlanta 8500 and many similar later cable box systems), and manually distributing that audio and video,
2. Via a very exclusive paid cable channel feed, via the Jerrold 400 and Scientific Atlanta 8500 (and many similar later model cable boxes).
3. Through VSAT transmissions, using KU broadcast bandwidth (this technology, created by Scientific Atlanta, is described in Encyclopedia.com entry on “Scientific Atlanta.”

At the beginning of this chapter, you may recall that Storer Cable TV, in Sebastopol, received a huge investment in cash and technology between the Summer and Fall of 1980, and you may also recall that Capital Cities bought Santa Rosa’s Cablecom-General in November 1980. This might cause you to wonder why investors would pour huge money into a down market cable company, and why one of the largest TV and communication companies in the world (Capital Cities), who did not own any cable companies, suddenly bought a midsized cable company (particularly odd, because Capital Cities was a content creation company, not a cable TV service –Cablecom-General was Capital Cities’ first cable acquisition).

## **THE CARTEL “TEAMS”**

In this spying operation, the cartel divided into four “teams”:

1. Warner Communications (CEO Steven J. Ross);
2. TCI (CEO John C Malone);
3. Time Inc (Gerald Levin);
4. Viacom (Sumner Redstone).

Each of the major cable company cartel Participants played one or more important roles:

- a. **John C Malone** was involved because (1) in 1981, he owned **TCI** (Tele-Communications Inc) the largest cable network in the US –thus, John C

Malone could put more cable boxes in more homes than any other Participant. (B) Malone also owned Jerrold Electronics –the largest cable box maker in the US.

- b. **Warner Communications** owned the rights to QUBE technology, and they were the only company in America that could produce **two-way addressable cable boxes**. Warner Cable was a fast rising service because of the popularity of its new movie service: **Movie Channel**.
- Warner served all QUBE cities, and hundreds of cities around America, where Warner Cable and “The Movie Channel” were available.
- c. **Time Inc** owned the most popular paid TV service in America: **HBO**.
- d. **Viacom** (and Paramount) owned the second most popular paid cable service in America: **SHOWTIME**.
- Viacom and Paramount were sister entities, frequently collaborating, although independent. Viacom owned Paramount until 1968-1971. And Sumner Redstone (owner of Viacom & Showtime) purchased Paramount Pictures in 1994, formally reuniting the pair.

Of these four primary Participant “teams,” there were two Participants who would be paid no matter what –and who also cooperated with each of the other participants. These two unique Participants were: (1) **Warner Communications** (and CEO Gerald Levin) who owned the rights to the two-way cable box technology that all of the Participants would use, and (2) **Jerrold Electronics** (and CEO John C Malone), for allowing the cartel to use Jerrold enclosures to house Warner Amex/Pioneer components. However, Malone and Jerrold Electronics surely received MUCH LESS money than Warner Communications, because the cartel could put the essential Warner Amex/Pioneer parts in a housing with the label of any of the other major cable box makers (Scientific Atlanta, RCA, Panasonic, Hamlin, Oak Industries...). Warner Communications was indispensable, Jerrold was not.

The cable cartel Participants then set out to spy on people the FBI and US intelligence community wished to observe and children and young adults who performed unusually well on the NAEP creative/artistic testing.

Because Storer Cable TV offered Showtime, and because Storer made it to my neighborhood first, and my mother agreed to subscribe to Storer (rather than Capital Cities Cable), “team 4” (**Viacom**, with Showtime and Paramount) won the race to spy on me, via the Jerrold 400 cable box –although Warner Communications and John C Malone may have also had access to the video/audio feed.

Because Viacom, Showtime and Paramount won the race to get my family on cable, Viacom and Paramount would be the first production



company(s) to release a screenplay or TV series based on details about my family -gleaned via spying through the Jerrold 400.

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## OBJECTIVE #8

The cartel originally had six objectives:

- **OBJECTIVE #1:** Use the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to pay for running cable to many new cities, towns and remote areas.
- **OBJECTIVE #2:** To use conservative news outlets to “mold” American minds (as Lewis Powell advised), to advance the interests of the cartel’s CEOs and their political associates.
- **OBJECTIVE #3:** Use CPB and PBS to promulgate public TV channels, far and wide, to enable Universities to charge tuition for tele-courses (distance learning).
- **OBJECTIVE #4:** To use NPR and PBS “initiatives” to weaken copyright law (for “educational purposes”).
- **OBJECTIVE #5:** To use NAEP (and similar) testing to identify students who are suitable for preferred “school choice”, vouchers, GATE, charter schools, and identify under-performing schools –and close them.
- **OBJECTIVE #6:** To use the cartel’s private TV news outlets to promulgate pro-business, pro school-choice, pro-GATE and pro Charter messages.

But in 1977 a new technology was developed in Japan, by Pioneer Electronics, and given to the US via Warner Amex Cable Communications. This new technology was two-way cable system, which allowed US cable corporations to remotely track each subscriber and connect or disconnect their boxes, lock and unlock certain channels, offer subscribers fire and burglar alarms, AND it allowed users to interact with the cable company and its merchant channels, if the cable company chose to take advantage of these functionalities. In March 1977, Pioneer Electronics and Warner-Amex Cable demonstrated the world’s first two-way cable system, in Columbus Ohio.

This new cable technology went live, in Columbus Ohio, on December 1<sup>st</sup>, 1977. The new system was called “QUBE,” on the Warner-Amex Cable Communications cable system.

Quickly the cable companies realized that interactive cable had another amazing advantage: it could be used to spy on selected Americans.

Because (according to the reported story) Steve Ross asked the Japanese company “Pioneer” to make a cable system similar to an interesting system Ross had seen on a closed-circuit system in Japan, and because Pioneer agreed, Warner Communications owned the exclusive rights to this new cable system. Steve Ross transferred responsibility of the new cable system to a new and distinct Warner subsidiary called “**Warner Amex Cable Communications.**”

- The name “**Warner Amex Cable Communications**” is of central importance, because it is the actual Warner subsidiary responsible for QUBE. “Warner Amex Cable Communications” was written on the label manufacturing sticker on the back of the first version (BT-1200) of the QUBE cable box (provided to all subscribers) in December 1977, and on the sticker of the back of the second generation QUBE box (BT-1302), circa 1982. The name “**Warner Amex Cable**” is also written on the bottom of face of the second generation QUBE remote control unit (BT-1350), circa 1982.

Against this backdrop, between December 1977 and March 1978, four cartel members formed four shell companies. December 1, 1977, the same day that Warner-Amex’s QUBE went live in Columbus, Ohio, **John C Malone** (CEO of General Instrument, Jerrold Electronics, and owner of TCI cable) created a shell company:

- a. **TCI Cablevision Inc.**, December 1, 1977.

Eight days later, the second Participant, Secretary of State, **Cyrus Vance**, formed his first shell company:

- b. **Nature Conservancy of Mississippi**, December 9, 1977.

Four days later, **Robert Pittman** (director of Warner Amex) formed a shell company:

- c. **Gypsy Oil Company**, December 13, 1977.

That same day (December 13, 1977), US Supreme Court Justice **William J Brennan Jr.** opened the first of his three shell companies:

- d. **B E S T Industries, Inc.** (Nebraska).

- It only takes one shell company to contaminate an entire court. One judge receives a bribe through his shell, then distributes the money to the other dirty judges, however they wish. THIS is why no American judge should ever own a shell company.

Three months later, March 28, 1978, **Steven Jay Ross**, CEO of Warner Communication formed his first shell company.

- e. **SSRS Inc**, March 28, 1978

[NOTE: Four months later, Milton Friedman also formed a shell: **Friedman and Goldstein P.A.**, July 11, 1978.]

What sort of scheme could these four men and their shells have been involved in?

After realizing that interactive cable could be used to spy on selected Americans, the cartel quickly realized that the US lacked the tech know-how to build Warner-Amex's advanced boxes. Thus, the cartel (probably Steve Ross) asked Pioneer (Japan) to build specialized cable boxes, with fewer functions than the QUBE boxes –just basic channel changing was fine. John C Malone was also the president of the 4<sup>th</sup> largest cable company in the US: **TCI**. But the reason he was invited in on the plan was because he was also the CEO of General Instruments and Jerrold Electronics. Jerrold Electronics was one of the two largest makers of cable boxes in the US. The plan was to have Pioneer build the new cable boxes, then stamp them with Jerrold Electronics labels (it is also possible that Pioneer delivered the internal components and Jerrold inserted the Japanese components into Jerrold cases).

Because John C Malone (CEO of Jerrold), Cyrus Vance (Secretary of State), Robert Pittman (president of Warner-Amex) and Steven Jay Ross (CEO Warner Communications CEO) formed shell companies within four months of each other, it looks as if John C Malone (who created the first of these shells) may have explained the spying potential of this new technology to Cyrus Vance, then the Warner Amex partners. Malone and Cyrus Vance would have only been motivated to get Warner-Amex (who owned the rights to the new technology) to allow them to use a more simplified version of the technology, to install in cable boxes, to spy. Warner-Amex (Steven Jay Ross and Robert Pittman) agreed.

Cyrus Vance and John C Malone would have still needed to recruit the owners of the two most popular cable channels:

1. **HBO**, owned by **Time Inc** (CEO **Gerald Levin**)

2. **SHOWTIME**, carried by **Viacom** (CEO **Sumner Redstone**).

Malone and Vance would want to get HBO and Showtime involved because they were the most popular cable stations in America, making the government's new spying apparatus tremendously effective. So the next two parties we'd expect to see join the cartel are Gerald Levin (CEO of Time Inc, parent company of HBO), and Sumner Redstone (CEO of Viacom, parent company of SHOWTIME). And just like that, on December 19, 1978, **Sumner Redstone** created his only known shell company:

**f. International Coin Corporation**, Dec 19, 1978.

**Gerald Levin** (CEO of Time Inc, parent of HBO) did not need to create a shell company, because he created a shell company (which was still active) several years earlier, May 21, 1973:

**g. Linden Cleaners Inc**, May 21, 1973.

Levin had been an attorney for Time-Life before becoming the CEO of Time Inc. As an attorney he knew creating a new shell was unnecessary.

- At the time that I write this (2022), this shell is still active.

With all of these player in place, the cartel added a seventh objective:

**Objective #7**

- **OBJECTIVE #7:** Assist the US State Department and FBI directors in spying on any subscribers they wished.

This was completely illegal, but potentially very useful. The government would pay handsomely for this service. The TV and cable cartel also had their own agenda: while the government was spying on its targets, the cable, TV and film cartel could quietly spy on whoever they wished: celebrities, writers, rivals....

At this point the conspiracy was in full swing. The Participants could go into their various markets, rewire communities for two way cable systems, and insert microphones and cameras into the cable boxes of people they and the FBI chose to target.

You will notice that none of the Participants, at this point, are connected to the US Department of Education (or NIE or NCES). Because at this point, the cartel is not desperate enough to need to spy on and steal from American children. But that will change.

On November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1979, Warner Communications created an odd new subsidiary, “Warner Amex Satellite Entertainment Corporation.” The earliest news mention of “Warner Amex Satellite Entertainment Corporation” came in November 1982 (more on this, later).

Around this same time (late 1979), a new problem emerged for the cartel that would push them to commit one of the most demented non-violent crimes in the history of mankind.

### **The New, Unthinkable Game Plan: OBJECTIVE #8**

In 1979 the US Congress created the Department of Education (which had previously been a branch of the Department of Health Education and Welfare. The first Secretary of Education, presiding over the Department of Education was Shirley Hufstедler. Shirley entered the job with her hands full.

**By 1979 US SAT testing had fallen for 16 consecutive years (and the SATs would fall again in 1980).**

How could this be?

Because, against common sense, Milton Friedman, Emerson J Elliott and John Gardner all insisted that privatizing education would make America’s educational system better and more competitive. But, by diverting funding away from underfunded public schools to give more money to well-funded private schools, the cartel’s plan was diametrically opposed to any concept of competition. After a point, additional funding cannot make a privileged child any smarter; but taking funding from under-funded schools can have disastrous impact. Thus, in 1979, US educational scores were in steep decline, and showed no sign of letting up. This meant the US would fall further behind Russia and the rising East.

The cartel members had no answer for reversing the declining SAT scores, but they saw a way to create more wealth for themselves and others of their ilk, and possibly a path to bolster America’s status as a beacon of creativity. This would create a sense that America still produced a high volume of geniuses, even as America’s educational system was in ruin.

The cartel’s solution?

- **OBJECTIVE #8:** Use the Jerrold 400 spying system to steal ideas from American kids –more accurately, steal ideas from American) kids who perform well on the NAEP tests.

Perhaps desperate, in 1979, one of the central cartel members had the idea: “What if we looked at the NAEP scores, then spied on the most creative students? Eventually, they’re bound to reveal marketable idea, which we could use for TV or film projects.”

A soulless crime –and maybe the most evil non-violent action ever taken by a corporation or government against innocent, underage citizens. But the profit potential was tremendous!

Because what they were contemplating was uncommonly evil, they would need powerful US government insiders to oversee and protect the scheme. FBI director William H Webster would need to be added. And the Supreme Court would need further bribing (if the scheme were exposed, the cartel needed a friendly court to defend the scheme or refuse the case). Hence, the following six shell companies were created:

**1. LLAD Construction Co.**

- September 7, 1979, Supreme Court Justice **William J Brennan Jr.** formed his second shell company: **LLAD Construction Co.** (Nebraska)

**2. Turn-Key Construction Inc**

- On December 26, 1979, FBI director **William H Webster** formed one of his many (50 to 70) shell companies: **Turn-Key Construction Inc**, Dec 26, 1979. How do we know that this shell was created to support the cartel and Objective 8? Because this was his FIRST shell company William H Webster created as the FBI director –also see the following shell title clue. (Remember, J Edgar Hoover NEVER created a shell company in 48 years as the director of the FBI.) Like the rest of the cartel, William H Webster had corrupt intent. The best way to hide your unlawful transactions, when you are acting with corrupt intent, is to create a shell company.
- **Shell company title clues.** Sometimes (but not always) William H Webster uses cute but semi-incriminating shell company titles, which seem to reveal what the shell was connect to. In this case, the clue is the words “Turn Key”. The QUBE system cable boxes are the only US cable boxes ever created that came with keys and a lock –which locked the adult channels, so children could not access these channels.

William H Webster had about 6 of these shell companies before to joined the FBI (created when he was a judge and the US Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.) All of Webster’s other shell companies (approximately 50-90) were created while he was the FBI director (1978-1987), or the CIA director (1987-1991), or the Chairman of the Homeland Security Advisory Council

(2005 to 2020). The formation of many/most of these shells coincides with the infringement of my intellectual property.

**The Department of Education Breaks Away from  
The Department of Health, Education and Welfare**

What the cartel was planning (using educational information to select children to spy on and steal from) was so abhorrent that the cartel needed to separate the department of education from the Department of Health Education and Welfare, so there would be no oversight. Thus, on October 17, 1979, Jimmy Carter created a cabinet level Department of Education. This “cabinet level” department allowed him to create powerful new department without needing congressional approval.

Six weeks later, November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1979, President Jimmy Carter appointed **Shirley Hufstedler** as the first **U.S. Secretary of Education**.

Nine weeks after Hufstedler and six weeks after Webster joined the scheme, **Emerson J Elliot** (former director of the National Institute of Education , and the NCES Commissioner) formed his first ever shell company: **National Center for the Study of Professions, Incorporated**, February 4, 1980.

- It should be observed that each of the four central educational administrators (Elliott, Hardy, Riles, Hufstedler) formed their shell companies shortly after leaving office, between 1980 and August 1987.

With these cartel Participants in place, the only task remaining was to get the owners of the cable companies that would provide cable service to my home on board.

Thus, less than 5 months after William H Webster joined the cartel, **Peter Storer**, the owner of “Storer Broadcasting” (the company that would soon provide my family cable service) formed a shell company: **TCI TKR of Northern Kentucky, Inc.**, May 5, 1980.

Peter Storer was necessary to the scheme because the new cable boxes were two-way boxes, which required two cable line (a send and a return) to each cable box. Thus, not only would Peter Storer need to run a cable line to my very remote house, he would have to run TWO lines, and upgrade his offerings (which, at the time, did not include a paid movie channel)

Seven months after she left office, Shirley Hufstedler (former U.S. Secretary of Education) formed her first shell company: **Shirley M. Hufstedler Professional Corporation**, August 13, 1981.

17 months later, January 1983, the same month that **Wilson Riles** left office, Riles formed his first and only shell company: **Wilson Riles and Associates, Inc.**, January 24, 1983.



Oddly, while all of these cartel Participant-owned companies were opening proximate to my 18<sup>th</sup> birthday, two cartel businesses quietly closed, on the same day. **Supreme Court Justice William J Brenner Jr.** closed his first two shell companies (B E S T Industries Inc, and LLAD Construction Co) on August 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1982.

### **Objective #9**

Almost unnoticed amid the cartels' many evil action... In January 1981, Ronald Reagan was sworn in and became US President. Two months later, March 1981, Reagan signed HR 3238, The Public Broadcasting Amendment. This law made 2 huge changes to the Public Broadcasting Amendment:

- a. The law covertly authorized US rightwing radio stations to utilize NPR radio antennas to simultaneously send rightwing radio station signals with the NPR signal (using bandpass duplexers). In some situations, this law allowed right wing radio stations to be housed in NPR facilities. (See sentence #2.)
  - b. The law required that the first four board member appointed to the Public Broadcasting Corporation be cable TV companies ("representatives of licensees and permittees of public television and radio stations").
- **Thus, the cartel's Objective #9 was to use NPR's network of powerful radio station antennas to simultaneously transmit various new rightwing (pro-business, pro-Republican) radio shows; enabled by bandpass duplexers.**

### **THE SHELL GAME**

Because FBI director William H Webster has so many shells, this story assumes that Webster, at the behest of someone much smarter than he is/was, supplied Webster with money and directed him to use his shell companies to pay the various conspirators for their participation in these schemes. However, because it's usually impossible to trace shell spending, it's possible that Webster only received money, for HIS role in the scheme. Cartel Participant Milton Friedman may be the actual mastermind behind the cartel's use of shell companies. Milton Friedman had over 100 shell companies, and many of them were created around the time the Participants engaged in substantial acts of theft. It is possible that the cartel supplied Friedman with money and Friedman paid Webster and all of the other Participants, via his shell companies. Or it is possibly Friedman paid Webster, who paid the other Participants. And there are other possibilities. My hunch is any Participant who used intellectual property stolen via the Jerrold 400 (or similar cable box spy-tech) paid Webster

(who acted as the facilitator of this covert and unlawful arm of the US government; thereby funding the perpetuation of this program) for the right to use and claim my intellectual property.

#### Chapter Notes:

- During this time (December 1978 to 1983) Barry Goldwater and Henry Kissinger also formed new shell companies (including Kissinger's first shell company). However, it is not clear what role they played in the scheme; although as long-established political figures, it is possible they may have helped the cable and TV Participants reach the new political appointees (Shirley Hufstedler, Wilson Riles, Emerson J Elliott).
- In 1985, two years after Hufstedler left office, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace made Shirley Hufstedler a member of their board of trustees.
- In 1987, after Gladys Chang Hardy stepped down from her position as the Secretary of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, she formed her first shell company: **Dhay, Inc.**, August 5, 1987.

# CHAPTER TWELVE

## COUNTDOWN TO THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEIST

You've got most of the info you'll need to crack the case. This chapter is just a patchwork disclosure of the final couple dozen essential related facts that you'll need to witness the heist –because the world's greatest heist went unnoticed by the entire (that's part of why it's so great). What follows are the final undisclosed facts pertaining to the greatest heist in human history.

1980

On August 18, 1980, US Supreme Court Justice **William J Brennan Jr.** created his final shell company: **A D D Distributing Co.**

1981

- In August 1981, Microsoft won a contract to design IBM's new DOS operating system. This contract would make Microsoft, by far, the world's leading software company.

1982

In January of 1982, after an 8 year legal war, AT&T Corporation, at the time the largest telephone company in the world, agreed to relinquish control of the Bell Operating Companies (the framework and bulk of the US telephone system). Over the next 2 years, AT&T would be pushed out of the local and regional service market, and its national local service network was split into 9 “baby Bells” (regional local service providers),

In 1982, in Japan, personal computers manufacturers were becoming more proficient than US makers. However, Japanese computer manufacturers

did not have standard hardware or software protocols. Thus, around 1982, Microsoft founder Bill gates asked **Kazuhiko Nishi** (PC pioneer, and the CEO of ASCII) to develop the MSX computer standard. Nishi then persuaded **Sony**, Matsushita and other computer and electronics makers to adopt the MSX standard.

March 1982, the United States Department of Defense named TCP/IP the standard for all military computer networks. Many US corporations soon follow.

1983

On April 19, 1983, the business entity “**Sony Pictures Entertainment**” was created; a Delaware business, formed six years before “Sony Pictures” was known to exist, and six years before it received permission to purchase any US film company assets. At the time, it was reasonable to assume that Sony Pictures, a subsidiary of a foreign-based company, may not have been permitted to make such a purchase.

June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1983, the film WarGames premieres in the US. Although, at the time, there was no such thing as a “public internet” (which will not be created until 1990-1991), the film shows a teen who access an internet system from his home, via phone line, and connected with various computers. At the time, Apple, Commodore 64 and the other consumer personal computers do not have a phone port or modems.

In 1983, the US Department of Defense’s “Internet Configuration Control Board” (ICCB) is re-organized to focus on stability, services, coexistence, facilities, security, getting big and getting fast.” The ICCB renames itself the Internet Activities Board.

October 30<sup>th</sup>, 1983, the Fort Lauderdale News, page 81 (or E 1), tells the yarn of economist Richard T. Gill, who, in 1955, allegedly wrote and produced “Economics and the Public Interest,” a collection of economic essays, where Milton Friedman’s essay “The Role of Government in Education” allegedly first appeared. The article claims the book was in its fifth edition; but doesn’t explain how Gill published this book in 1955, when he was still a student at Harvard and hadn’t earned his Ph.D, or why Milton Friedman, a 37-years-old established economics professor at the University of Chicago, would submit an essay to an unknown college student. Nor does the article explain why there is no record of Gill’s book in American newsprint, prior to 1967.

1984

- After expanding from Columbus, into Houston, Milwaukee, Dallas, Cincinnati, St Louis and Pittsburgh, with countless other cities hoping to be a QUBE expansion city, Warner Amex Cable suddenly closed QUBE, in 1984.
- In 1984, the US Congress and President Reagan passed the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, which DEREGULATED the cable industry. Lawlessness is about to get started. The law was sponsored by **Barry Goldwater** –the same former Presidential candidate who initiated the divisive Southern Strategy (which vilified Blacks and pushed them out of the par) and who planned to ke Milton Friedman his economic advisor.
- In 1984, for the first time ever, Apple Computers, Inc. began to use a **Sony** “microfloppy” drive disc in their new “Macintosh” computers and in their revisions of the Lisa and Lisa 2 computers.
- January 1984, the US Supreme Court case “Sony Corp of America v Universal Studios, Inc” (known as the Betamax case) established that it is lawful to tape movies and TV shows on private VHS and Betamax recorders. The Court ruled in Sony Corp’s favor.
- September 1984, **Emerson J Elliott** (former director and deputy director of the National Institute of Education –which oversees NAEP testing) was appointed Commissioner of the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES).

1985

- In May 1985, **Time Inc (Gerald Levin)** and **TCI (John C Malone)**, made a joint offer of \$700-million dollars for Warner Amex Cable. This offer would soon grow to \$900-million (about \$3-billion today). This would be Time Inc’s first overt expression of interest in any Warner property.
- To prevent TCI and Time Inc from taking over Warner Amex, Warner Communications bought out American Express’s 50% share of Warner Amex Cable Communications for \$450-million.
- In July 2, 1985, Ronald Reagan’s Secretary of Education, William Bennett, **abolished the National Institute of Education**, by reorganization announcement in the U.S. Department of Education News. This was done to end oversight of NAEP testing, test results, and student identification. NAEP data would now be transferred to **Elliott J Emerson**, at the National Center for Educational Research. There was

now no oversight over America's NAEP testing and data. Emerson Elliott was free to manipulate the data however he wished, and give America's school children's names and personal information to Warner, Viacom, Paramount, Disney, Sony and the rest of the Big 6 studios and the coming tech giants.

[Now, at Reagan's hand, the US had become a kleptocracy. The economy and social policy was driven by corporations and the US government conspiring to steal credit for technologies created by other nations, and conspiring to spy on American school children into their adult lives, to steal their ideas, perspective and experience.]

- November 1985, **Sony Corporation of American** (a subsidiary of Sony Corporation of Japan) moved president Kenji Tamiya to chairman, and Neil Vander Dussen was promoted to President and COO).
- After purportedly failing to meet performance expectations and being sidelined, Steve Jobs left Apple Computers and formed NeXT Inc.

1986

January 1986, justice **William J Brennan Jr's** shell company, "A D D Distributing Co" was dissolved.

In 1986, PBS produced a story about NeXT called "Entrepreneurs".

- In 1986, NeXT Inc developed a new operating system, **NeXTSTEP**.

1987

- Ronald Reagan and his rightwing congress reversed the **Fairness Doctrine**. The Fairness Doctrine prevented news and media companies from NOT covering certain stories, and prevented these news and media companies from presenting disinformation and "fake news." America was now in a rightwing disinformation state. The rightwing cable TV and media companies could now "mold" the soft minds of their voters to believe whatever gave the board member more influence and larger tax breaks.

Ross Perot invested \$20-million in NeXT (allegedly after seeing the 1986 PBS segment on NeXT).

The company Powersoft was formed. Powersoft appears to be a false front for a group of cable hackers.

In 1987, two year before Sony Pictures existed, and two years before it purchased Columbia Pictures Entertainment, Sony Pictures filed a

CALIFORNIA business entity statement for **Sony Pictures Entertainment, Inc.**

1988

In 1988, “**Cable Television Laboratories, Inc**” (**CableLabs**) was formed. Cablelabs would become, quietly, one of the most powerful organizations in America. As Wikipedia explains: “CableLabs’ board of directors is composed of the chief executive officers of member companies,...” CableLabs board represents cartel companies that would soon begin stealing my works; companies such from **Time-Warner** (originally Time Inc and Warner Cable), **T.C.I.**, **Comcast**, **Viacom**, Netgear, Motorola, **Cox**.

1989

In 1989, **Sony Pictures** (a subsidiary of the Japanese corporation **Sony Corporation**) was formed when Sony Pictures bought Columbia Picture Entertainment and other assets.

1990

In 1990, MCI Communications bought **Telecom\*USA**.

1990-1991

Birth of the Internet

**Tim Berners-Lee** published the first website, on December 20, 1990, and the world wide web was born. As Wikipedia’s current article on Berners-Lee explains: “His software functioned as an editor (called WorldWideWeb, running on the **NeXTSTEP** operating system). Berners-Lee’s NeXTSTEP computer became the first web server.

If Berners-Lee had patented his invention (the internet), he would have become the richest man of all time; perhaps eclipsing the combined wealth of his 10 closet rivals. But Berners-Lee, believing his creation too important to profiteer from, resolved to give his creation to mankind.

The US Department of Defense’s “Internet Configuration Control Board is renamed the “Internet Architecture Board.”

1991-1992

Between 1991 and 1992, various US intelligence agencies, including the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Advanced Research Products Agency (ARPA) all began using Steve Job's **NeXTSTEP** operating system.

1993

In 1993, NeXT begins making computers, software and programs for various US intelligence agencies and banks.

In 1993 Joel Klein becomes Deputy White House Counsel (in 1996 he will be promoted to US Assistant A.G. for the Antitrust Division).

1996

In December 1996, Apple Computer announced its intent to buy NeXT.

1997

In February 1997, Steve Jobs returned to Apple, now as the interim CEO, and quickly the official CEO.

In 1997, Larry Ellison joined the Apple board, stridently praising Job's brilliance.

In August 1997, Microsoft made an extraordinary and unprecedented investment in its direct rival (Apple), as Bill Gates and Microsoft invested \$150-million in rival Apple.

### **The Greatest Whodunnit**

I told you in the introduction that you would witness the greatest heist in human history and learn the TRUE origin of the internet.

So, did you see the heist?

Did you see the true origin of the internet?

Like a great episode of Donald J Sobol's "Encyclopedia Brown," I have given you enough information to solve the case.

All the information in all of the preceding chapters is relevant to the central story, but it is not all connected to the heist, of course.

So... Figure it out?



If not, I'll explain in the next chapter...

# CHAPTER THIRTEEN

## THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEIST

If you paid close attention for the first 12 chapters, you witnessed the greatest heist in human history. I'll explain.

### **The Set Up**

In 1977, the Japanese corporation Pioneer Electronics generously invented the internet (a system of countless and limitless interlinked computers, which can be accessed, activated or deactivated remotely, capable of transmitting and receiving data and making credit card transactions, etc.) for the US, by creating the first ever two-way cable system (which also integrated thousands and thousands of small simple computerized remote control units, and linked to one of countless thousands of corresponding interactive cable boxes). Each of the thousands and thousands of remote cable boxes and handheld computer remotes had the ability to integrate and activate burglar and fire alarms and to send location information to local police and firefighters, and to activate teleprinters (printers). Between 1981 and 1982, QUBE upgraded the system by improving the subscriber's mini-computer remote control, which now featured a simple LCD screen on remote controls (making the remotes even more certainly simple computers). At this point, with tens of thousands of handheld mini computer controllers with LCD screens, linked to their set-top cable boxes, then linking to the main "brain" computer (or server), the QUBE system was a hybrid internet system, linking thousands of simple handheld computers to a central mast computer. But it was even more advance, the QUBE system also integrated interactive TV and conventional TV. Pioneer called this first incarnation of the internet "QUBE." The QUBE system was not just the origin of the modern internet, in essence, QUBE was the first "cloud computing" internet system, regarded by many as a more efficient internet system, because QUBE linked thousands of simple

computers to a very advanced central computer. The QUBE system could easily have been modified to replace the simple handheld computer remote (with LCD screen) with a much more expensive, state-of-the-art computer and monitor; but that would have gone against Steven Jay Ross' directives, and it would have gone tens of millions of dollars over budget.

In 1984, the cartel repaid Japan's generosity by suddenly taking the immensely popular QUBE system offline, providing the anemic and transparently dishonest excuse: the system was not profitable.

But that was just "the set up," now came "the heist."

## **THE HEIST**

The cartel saw the impossible money making potential of the QUBE technology (the internet), and they wanted to control and dominate it. They also wanted to give America a victory that would make America appear relevant – and maybe even brilliant. Thus, the cartel resolved to commit the greatest heist in human history: the cartel would reinvent Pioneer's internet (making very corrupt alterations along the way), and steal the credit for creating it.

### **Betraying America's Character**

The cartel's plan to steal the internet was not brilliant, because these were not brilliant people. Brilliant people generate brilliant, original ideas; they don't engage in crime. The Participants were deceptive people, who bought ideas they could never produce themselves; and when they could not buy them, they stole them. America has a troubled past, slavery, countless acts of genocide against Native Americans, etc., but, as far as innovation went, America had never been a nation of cheaters. As a nation born out of the Scientific Revolution and the Age of Enlightenment, our joy of intellectual, technological and creative competition, and our ability to congratulate our rivals when they bested us, were passed down from an international movement to exchange and codify knowledge, the basis of science and the advancement of mankind; contributing to an international ethos of nations acknowledging the great contributions of other nations.

What the Participants were *planning* (circa 1982) was much worse than just a "heist", it was a fundamental betrayal of America's roots in the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment, and a betrayal of our projected character: a nation valuing civil rules, ethics, honesty, hard work, and respect for facts. The Participants were going to rewrite history, and create a world where they could use the internet to change facts and history –all the time. But the Participants

failed to realize that without facts, science cannot move forward, and a nation will devolve.

The plan?...

### **The Plan**

The plan: the cartel would claim that, in 1984, the QUBE was not profitable so they discontinued the QUBE project. The cartel would then reverse engineer the QUBE system to make two new products: (1) a simple two way cable box (ported to accommodate microphones and cameras, as needed); (2) an advanced two-way computer internet system (the **World Wide Web**).

- Because the US only had two-way cable wiring in a few cities (Columbus Ohio, Santa Rosa, initially, for the first 5-10 years, the new internet would have to run on landline telephone wiring (utilizing sound-based phone modems).]

Although America's quickly declining SAT's scores motivated the Participants' plan, the cartel's new scheme would not make America any smarter, but it would:

- a. Create enormous wealth and admiration for a handful of undeserving tech company CEOs;
- b. Make America appear less stupid for a while;
- c. The scheme would inflate the "perceived" intellect of White Westerners, for a few decades.

One of the more sinister aspects of the cartel Participants' scheme was their new World Wide Web was configured on NeXTSTEP to favor American computers (particularly those made by cartel Participants); thereby keeping the US dominant on the internet for generations. NeXTSTEP would allow the cartel to hack into rival's computers more easily AND allow the cartel to throttle (slow down) the internet speed and operational speed of computers belonging to rival nation's, rival companies and disliked social groups (minorities).

So now that you know how the internet was stolen, let's re-examine the major events.

### **Autopsy of a Crime Against Civilization**

Pioneer Electronics and Warner Amex Cable Communications first demonstrated two-way cable in Columbus Ohio in March 1977. Nine months later, QUBE premiered in Columbus, Ohio.

The cartel Participants formed numerous unusual shell companies beginning in 1977. Milton Friedman appears to have been primarily responsible for facilitating payment to the various Participants. In 1977, as this plan was launched, Milton Friedman retired from the University of Chicago, and moved to Northern California where he became a senior research fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution, and he simultaneously became a visiting scholar at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. At Stanford he would have regular contact with cartel chief John W. Gardner (Gardner became a Stanford board member after he left the Johnson Administration). Working at the Federal Reserve allowed Friedman more creative options in how he paid other Participants, for their services; more importantly, this gave Friedman access to unlimited federal money. After moving to Northern California, in 1977, Friedman created roughly 150 shell companies.

For their plan to work, they would need to make the internet (World Wide Web) accessible to as many people around the world as possible. They wanted to be able to control as much of the new internet as possible. Thus, they had to get people to use it and rely on it. Back in the 1970s and early 1980s there was no standard. There were many computer languages and standards. The cartel needed to get people to adopt a uniform standard.

Bill Gates and Microsoft's duty was to get the world to adopt new internet standards.

The cartel's first overt act in their effort to "steal" the creation of the internet came in August 1981, when Microsoft won a contract to design IBM's new DOS operating system. This would quickly get most business computers in the US on the new standard.

Meanwhile, around 1981, the upgraded QUBE system added an LCD screen to the mini computer remote controls. The system was now a hybrid, cloud and remote internet system, which also integrated cable TV and interactive TV. Again, at any point, Pioneer could have replaced the simple remotes with state-of-the art computers. The QUBE system was restricted by the budget and demands of Steven J Ross.

The next overt act came in January 1982, when the **AT&T** Corporation agreed to break up the Bell Operating Companies (AT&T factors heavily into the second half of this story). This step was necessary because the cartel's new plan was to create a national two-way internet and cable system. A two-way cable system could also be used for a new, far superior telephone system. Thus, it was clear that the new two-way internet/cable system would antique the once-great-AT&T's phone lines and system. Thus, AT&T was broken up to allow the new "baby Bells" to create new phone systems, within or adjacent to the new two-way cable/internet grid. (Hindsight is 20/20, but had the Bell

breakup not happened, the cell phone technologies coming in 1990s might have made the breakup unnecessary.) From observing enthusiastic QUBE users, the cartel knew the new internet they were building would further ruin AT&T, because internet communication would supplant a great deal of phone communication. Thus, although it may sound counter-intuitive, by splitting AT&T up into baby Bells, the cartel acted to protect AT&T (likely at the guidance of TCI's John C Malone, who started his career with **AT&T** and Bell Labs). **Thus, in 2022, AT&T is now the largest CABLE COMPANY in America.** (It's important to observe that *United States v. AT&T*, the lawsuit that led to the breakup of AT&T, was filed in 1974, three years before QUBE existed. Only after the advent of QUBE, and after the cartel saw how successful, almost addictive, QUBE was did AT&T agree to the breakup.)

The third "overt act" came in 1982, when Bill Gates asked Kazuhiko Nishi to develop the MSX computer standard. This was done to get Japan and other Asian nations on the American standard.

Next, in March 1982, the US Department of Defense named TCP/IP the standard for all military computer networks. This was the first overt act by the US government.

The next overt act came in 1982, when Kazuhiko Nishi persuaded **Sony**, Matsushita and other computer companies to adopt the MSX standard.

The Wikiwand entry on the "Lisa" and "Lisa 2" computers by Apple Computers, explains that in 1984, for the first time ever, the Lisa and Lisa 2 "revision" computers contained more reliable **Sony** microfloppy drives (prior they came with Twiggy drives). Meanwhile, Wikipedia's entry on "NeXT Inc" (the computer company that Steve Jobs created in 1985), states "In 1985, Apple co-founder and CEO Steve Jobs led a division campaign called SuperMicro, which was responsible for developing the Macintosh and Lisa computers." This puts Steve Jobs and Sony together, at Apple, in 1984 and 1985.

Warner Amex closed QUBE in 1984.

The effort to reverse engineer the QUBE immediately kicked into high gear. Sony was necessary to this plan because the parent company, Sony Corporation, was one of the most innovative companies in the world. The first step of the plan was going to be to open the QUBE system and reverse engineer the system and decode the computer coding, to create a similar system. Sony was necessary because they were very tech savvy AND would be familiar with any unusual Japanese electronics and coding anomalies Pioneer may have use. (Prior to creating the computer system for QUBE, Pioneer Electronics had never created any known computer, so it is possible that Sony Corporation may have helped Pioneer create their QUBE central computers.)

- **Because Pioneer Electronics had no history of ever creating a computer system, and suddenly created the most sophisticated and unrivaled computer system in the world, and because, conversely, Sony Corporation had a great deal of experience creating computer systems and coding, it is VERY possible that Sony Corporation created QUBE and simply put a Pioneer label on the shell, to reduce suspicion of US regulators, who were wary of Sony's growing sophistication and market dominance.**

The government's third overt act came in 1984, President Reagan and Congress passed the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, deregulating the US cable industry. This was necessary because what Warner-Amex, Apple, Microsoft and Sony were doing (with the government's support) was so unethical, if they were ever caught, the cartel were ever caught, the US government wanted to distance itself from the cartel companies, AND to give them ample deniability. By deregulating the industry, there were no rules, so all of the US companies could not be held liable for any of this –at least not in the USA.

In 1986, once Bill Gates got the world's computers on a single standard, **Steve Jobs'** duty was to coordinate and oversee the functionality of the cartel's new internet and make sure everything integrates well with NeXTSTEP based tech, and coordinating with the US military, Defense Department and intelligence agencies.

In the mid 1990s, various US intelligence agencies revealed they relied on NeXT software (which may not have been accurate).

In 1994, **Stanford** Federal Credit Union became the first financial institution to offer internet banking services to its members.

In December 1996, Apple announced its intent to buy NeXT Inc. The purchase was completed in February 1997. Steve Jobs was immediately named interim CEO of Apple (and named permanent CEO in 2000).

Seven months later, August 1997, Microsoft invested \$150-million in rival Apple. Because, at that time, Microsoft was a thriving powerhouse while Apple was struggling, I suspect this move was coordinated to motivate consumers to give Apple a second look.

NeXTSTEP became the foundational operating system for all future Apple computers. NeXTSTEP allowed Apple to throttle (slow down) the performance of their products, to force customers to upgrade their products.

Through its involvement in the "Internet Architecture Board", the US Department of Defense's likely has the ability to reduce the performance of

non-American or non-Western computer manufacturers, and may even manipulate this ability against its own people.

I've owned a wide variety of desktops and laptops and used them all online in the USA. In that experience, to this point in time, the only non-American computers that perform as well online as American computers are Sony computers. I'm suspect this is because the US and the cartel do not throttle Sony computers –payment for Sony's assistance in this scheme.

### **The Role of Sony USA**

In 1985, the Sony Corporation of America promoted Neil Vander Dussen to President, and moved Kenji Tamiya, their previous president, to chairman. This promotion was likely done because, prior to this scheme, the Sony Corporation (like many Japanese corporations) was known for its ethics and standard of excellence. Only if Sony Corporation of America had someone unethical in control of its American division would the scheme work. Fortunately for the cartel, that is exactly how it turned out. This was probably not an accident.

The 1984 US Supreme Court case “Sony Corp of America v Universal Studios, Inc” (known as the Betamax case, because it established that it is lawful to tape movies and TV shows on one's private VHS or Betamax; the Court ruled in Sony Corp's favor) appears to have been a “bribe” to the Sony Corp; consideration paid for Sony Corp of America to seat a president who would cooperate with the cartel. This theory is supported by the fact that Supreme Court justice William J Brennan Jr. kept the shell company that he opened on August 18, 1980 (A D D Distributing Co.) open until January 17, 1986, when he finally filed “Articles of Dissolution,” dissolving the company. This date (Jan 1986) is relevant because it is two months AFTER Sony Corporation of America announced Neil Vander Dussen was promoted to president; giving Sony Corp, time enough to pay William J Brenner Jr., via his shell, for his role in the scheme, before the shell was dissolved. If you don't follow the *quid pro quo*, the cartel wanted a White cartel insider (Neil Vander Dussen) running Sony Corp of America, to make sure secrets remained secret; meanwhile, Sony wanted a favorable ruling in “Sony Corp of America v Universal Studios, Inc”. Sony won the case. And once Vander Dussen was promoted to CEO of Sony Corp or America, the cartel paid Supreme Court justice Brennan for securing the verdict.

It only takes one shell to contaminate an entire appellate court. One judge receives the bribe through his shell, then distributed the money to the other dirty judges, however they wish.



In 1989, in the midst of the heist, Sony Corporation's former CEO and co-founder, Morita Akio, co-wrote a famous article "No to ieru Hihon" ("The Japan That Can Say No") with Ishihara Shintaro, which declared that Japan was a stronger and better nation than America. Morita was a corporate CEO, not Japan's president. No one should be surprised that Morita was proud of Japan, their values and accomplishments, all people are entitled to be proud of their nations. But what is surprising is that Morita made these comments while Sony Corporation of America was deeply engaged in corrupt actions with the cartel; actions that ran counter to Japan's values. Because it appears that Sony did not join the cartel until 1985 (when Sony of America hired a new, American President), it's possible, even likely, that Morita was unaware that Sony of America was helping the cartel steal credit for Pioneer Electronics' work.

#### Chapter Notes:

On November 24, 1982, the shell company "Warner Amex Satellite Entertainment Corporation" was first mentioned in a verifiable news report. That report was made in The New York Times. This article is striking, because in it, paragraph 13, "Warner Cable" takes credit for creating two-way cable: "The company [Warner Cable] under Mr. Hauser's direction, pioneered the concept of two-way interactive television service, known as QUBE, which it introduced in 1977." (Doing a specialized "Google" search I found 10 mentions of this company between December 1980 and January 1984. However, only three of these citations are verifiable and meet a legal standard.) The only thing news-worthy about this article is its lack of news-worthiness. The article appears to have been created to establish Warner Amex Satellite Entertainment Corporation as a legitimate company, and to associate QUBE with it. However, as established earlier, Warner Amex Cable Communications was responsible for QUBE; thus, the name "Warner Amex Cable Communications" appeared on the QUBE set-top boxes, and on the second generation QUBE remote controls. Warner Amex Satellite Entertainment Corporation may have been created for legitimate reasons or to launder money. Whatever the case, Warner Amex Satellite Entertainment had nothing to do with QUBE.

The heading of this final section contains the line “An Autopsy of a Crime Against Civilization.” I used that charged phrase because between all modern civilizations that interact and exchange with other nations, there is a tacit agreement to respect basic truths and rules of fair play. But the cartel’s unprecedented effort to steal credit for conceiving and creating the internet is such a fundamental breach of this agreement that it may place America alone, in a category of human society that is incapable of abiding basic civilized norms, and incapable of interacting fairly and honestly with other nations.