

**INFORMATION REGARDING CALLS PRESENTED AND/OR SUPPORTED BY
2013 RAINBOW ROUND TABLE**

I TO ACCESS THE THREE WEEKLY CALLS via the Internet

A BBS RADIO Go To www.bbsradio.com ; click on Talk Radio Station #2; click on "64K Listen"

Thursday: 9 pm – 12:00 pm EST ***Stargate Round Table*** **Host: Marietta Robert**

Friday: 9 pm – 2 am EST ***Friday Night Hard News*** **Hosts: Tara & Rama**

Saturday: 2:30 pm – 2 am EST ***History of our Galactic World & NESARA T & R***

Friday, Saturday: From **10 – 11 pm EST**, for one hour, the call moves to the Conference Call Line [8-9 pm MST **1-209-647-1600** pin 353 863#] and then returns to BBS Radio.

- Use the following phone numbers to ask questions or make comments during the radio show.
 - 530 – 413 – 9537 [line 1]
 - 530 – 763 – 1594 [line 2 & 3]
 - 530 – 746 – 0341 [line 4]

- **BBS Toll Free # in Canada, US** 1 – 888-429-5471 This # picks up the first available line.

B Conference Call: 1-860-970-0300

Thursday PIN #	87 87 87#
Friday PIN #	23 23 23#
Saturday PIN #	13 72 9#

BBS Phone Line: 1-716-748-0144 NO PIN REQUIRED: **this line is very, very clear!**

C Skype: **BBSradio2**

D Archives for the 3 Programs listed above:

- To access the **FREE BBS archives** for any of these programs:
 - Go to *BBSRadio.com/ Station 2*; scroll down; click on **Live Talk Radio Shows**
 - Scroll down to **Saturday History Call with Tara and Rama**, and click on **"Library Archives"**
 - Click on those words and you will be taken to the listing of all program archives, the latest one being at the top.
 - You can download the program to your own computer or listen directly.

- The **2013 website also has an archive section:**

<http://2013rainbowroundtable.ning.com/> look under the "Archives" tab for written notes.

II TO ACCESS OTHER CALLS SUPPORTED BY 2013 Rainbow Roundtable

A Sunday, Mondays: 9 – 10:30 EST ***Cheryl Croci's Activation Calls***
By telephone only: 1 – 605-475-5950; PIN 9467441#

**B Tuesdays, 2nd & 4th of each month:
9:00 – 10:30 pm EST** ***Ashtar on the Road***
Host is Fran; Susan Leland channels Ashtar & others
www.Ashtarontheroad.com

- Phone Number: 1 – 559 – 726 – 1300; PIN 972400##
- Call is free [except for long distance charges]
- Can also listen to the call via Skype

C Wednesdays: 7:00 – 9:00 EST ***The Friends of The Aboriginal Moabite Nation Call***
By telephone only: 1-712-432-0900 PIN 666238#
Replay # [good for 1 week] 1-712- 432-0990 PIN 666238#

Opening Meditation: Cheryl Croci

Housekeeping: Rainbird

- BBS:**
- A listener-supported radio program; we can access program archives on BBS
 - The radio program costs \$300 per week; **this week, we need \$ 300**
 - Everyone doing a little helps a lot - **many thanks to everyone for paying it forward!**
 - Go to BBSradio.com/Station2; find the listing for True History call; find the **Paypal** button
 - BBS appreciates getting checks through the mail – no fees taken off by Paypal
 - **NO COST TO ACCESS BBS ARCHIVES** for either of the 2 T & R PROGRAMS, or the Thursday night program or MariettaRobert's Stargate Round Table
 - The mailing address for those who do not like paying electronically:
BBS Network, Inc. [Please put "**Attention Don**" on the envelope.]
5167 Toyon Lane
Paradise, CA 95969
 - Sending a check to BBS means all your money is received; using Paypal incurs a fee.
- T & R:**
- Their full-time, life time commitment is to be tuned in to what is really going on behind the artificial world we see around us. They don't ask for anything but they do require food, gas, a home, and access to BBS Radio on order to get the information out.
 - **This week** they need food money, gas money, and some money for bills [\$ 300]
 - **THEY ALSO NEED ANOTHER \$250 FOR THE RENT – BY TOMORROW!**
 - We can donate via the Paypal button on the **homepage of 2013 Rainbow Roundtable**
 - **Please notify them if you're sending something:** koran999@comcast.net
 - Rama's mailing address for cheques, Money orders:
Ram D Berkowitz
1704 B Llano St, # 249
Santa Fe, NM 87505
 - **phone contact** is via MariettaRobert Pickett: 317-773-0061
or by e-mail: stargatemarietta@gmail.com
 - **Remember you can book a session with Mother, as well!**
- MR:**
- Please remember to support MariettaRobert's show, too
 - **You can also book a session with MR for a transformational clearing.**
- T:**
- **if you have any trouble hearing, that means there is an issue with the sound and it is an emergency - so call this number: 1-888-429-5471**
 - **if you cannot get through,** use this # 1-888 – 710-8061

Intro Notes

- The following audio link allows you to listen to the entire program.

<http://bbsradio.com/podcast/true-history-february-6-2016>

- The **new number for the Conference Line: 641-715-3650 - pin 353 863#**
 - for an hour, 8 – 9 pm MST, every Friday, Saturday
 - for the rest of the show, it's BBS Radio for those with computers, or for those without - 1 - 860 - 970 – 9300; pin codes are listed on page 1
 - **if you can't hear on the 860 number, call 1-716-748 – 0144 out of Texas:** this gets you straight into the BBS radio program which is very clear.
 - There is no PIN CODE; you can only listen – and you can hear BBS Radio 24/7.

HARD NEWS

T: talking about going to Universal Economics and this is more about doing your mission than about money

Caller: stock market: as it crashes, will the banks follow suit by closing?

T: this has to do with arrests; the structures will have a new use called working with NESARA stuff – not at all like you see happening there now

- Monday is new moon, the 22nd is the full moon – this implicates something

Reading: June 1, 2011 the Federal Reserve Cartel

[SEE BELOW]

- the first four banks will be cleaned out, and NESARA will be funded from those banks
- the four corporations represent the end of the earth: they knew in the late 1800s they would destroy the earth if they went into the fossil fuel industry, but they did it anyway
- they made the rip in the time/space continuum to get hold of the earth: they have failed
- the presence of the Wingmakers represents the rolling back of what was started; we are in the age of the 6th Sun – won't be long now that we soon won't need money
 - St Germain was the one who placed technologies in the Bruton Vault and they have been there for over 450 years ago
 - we are to think galactically, and act locally

Caller: the 1970 movie called "They Live" - they have the glasses that allow you to see who's human and who's not – unbelievable!

T, R: • that technology of the glasses was available for a long time

- brings up Godlike Productions and the filming of Hillary as she was turning into her lizard body when she was giving a report to a reporter in Florida

- **Rama talked to LM Nada** – had been talking about the e-mails and indicting HRC at the time
 - it was Tom Delay who was first talking about this which put the cast of political action on the story
 - These indictments will lead to the downfall of the Bush-Clinton Crime Family and all 500,000 will go down at one time.

R: Camp Lovewave: Rama shared information about 2013 Rainbow Roundtable; BBS Radio, Station 2; the shows T& R do relative to the story going into the realm of Sat Yuga.

- NESARA is equivalent to Sat Yuga – each yuga is 26, 860 years long; Sat Yuga is 4 x as long – ie, 100,000 years of peace
 - The Armageddon story says Lucifer will challenge the peace after 1,000 years – they think it has been cancelled. Mother gave permission for this divine leila to start, and she is the one who pulls the plug on it.

Reading: an article from the Globe magazine, published in Boone, Iowa! **[SEE BELOW]**

(Please note: the pages were scanned and sent to T & R, hence the condition of the pages)

- This is tough stuff: the OK City bombing; Waco Texas, arranged for the murder of a clone of Gaddafi
 - beyond Cosmic Clearance, there are e-mails arranging for the genocide of people she does not consider worthy of existence – that is clone thinking at this point!
- May we all pass each test and may we practice divine compassion

Reading: compiled and written by David Allen Rivera **the archeology of the Bruton Vault**

- Deism speaks of people being gods and goddesses, being equal to Mother, having all the virtues of Divinity – that a few of us decided to defect and 1/3 of all the angels – we are all immortal and how much we are loved – these are most important ideas.
- Morgan Brant and Daniel Fritz – Skull & Bones were the ones who strangled Manley P. Hall by stuffing feathers down his throat.

Audio: MSNBC – Melissa Harris Perry



When did the war over “progressivism” begin?

02/06/16 10:01AM

Democratic presidential candidates Bernie Sanders and Hillary Clinton have been fighting over the meaning of the word “progressive” in the past week. Melissa Harris-Perry takes a look back at when the “progressive” fight began, even before Hillary and Bernie. [watch](#)

<http://www.msnbc.com/melissa-harris-perry/watch/when-did-the-war-over-progressivism-begin-617681987617>



Congress grills EPA over role in Flint disaster

02/06/16 10:40AM

This week, national political leaders turned their focus to the water crisis in Flint. On Sunday, Hillary Clinton, will be taking a break from the campaign trail to fly to Flint, Michigan at the invitation of the Mayor. Flint resident, Melissa Mays, shares how this crisis has affected her family. [watch](#)

<http://www.msnbc.com/melissa-harris-perry/watch/congress-grills-epa-over-role-in-flint-disaster-617681475737>

12 states with the same kind of issues: could not get the clip from Melissan Harris Perry site even though it is mentioned in the Syllabus

<http://www.msnbc.com/melissa-harris-perry/mhp-syllabus-020616>

By [Mohamed Hassan](#)

One word was at the center of a political clash on the Democratic debate stage Thursday night: Progressivism. Both presidential candidates Bernie Sanders and Hillary Clinton have touted their progressive resumes, but what exactly is progressivism? Melissa talks about the history of the movement and what it's become today.

The Flint water crisis has become a national story which has attracted the attention of political figures like Hillary Clinton. She will be going to Flint, Michigan Sunday in response to an invitation from the mayor. But lead exposure isn't just a problem for Flint. Several other cities have reported higher levels of lead exposure than Flint. Melissa and her panel will take a closer look at the appropriate policy response.

Audio: Dave Goulson: What's Happening to the Bees?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W_nBfTiuP8E&feature=youtu.be

Published on 17 Dec 2015

British naturalist Dave Goulson (*A Sting in the Tale*) turned his love of nature into a permanent field study when he purchased a rural French farm in 2003—creating a haven for bees, butterflies, and other creatures. In *A Buzz in the Meadow*, he gives a window into the complex ecosystem he watched thrive. Goulson's fascination with insects, plants, and small animals is contagious—and enlightening. More than just an ecological study, his well-documented book also explores the far-reaching impacts climate change has on the environment—including the pesticides of today that will prove problematic far into the future. He'll share anecdotes from his time researching the farm's flora and fauna, give a warning about mankind's impact on this intricate world, and offer a deeper appreciation for the planet's smallest creatures.

Thanks to Seattle Town Hall and Elliott Bay Book Company

Audio: Eyes on the Prize

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eyesontheprize/story/03_schools.html

The Story of the Movement — 26 Events

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Southern School Desegregation

1957-1962

"Supreme Court or no Supreme Court, we are going to maintain segregated schools down in Dixie."
—U. S. Senator James Eastland, Democrat from Mississippi

Related Links:

- Learn more about the landmark [Brown v. Board of Education](#) Supreme Court decision.
- Read an [interview](#) with Melba Pattillo Beals, one of the Little Rock Nine.
- Access the text of Mississippi governor Ross Barnett's televised [speech](#) defying a Supreme Court integration order.
- Find out how a moderate segregationist like Alabama politician George Wallace became an [extreme](#)

segregationist.

Southern whites resist the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision of 1954, which states that separate school facilities are inherently unequal and orders school integration. Several southern [governors lead the way](#) in preventing integration, claiming the Federal government is intervening in state matters and pledging to maintain the South's traditions and heritage. The [NAACP's legal team](#) files suit to open the doors of public educational institutions to African Americans.

In Alabama, mob rule and violence are used to keep Autherine Lucy from enrolling in the university in early 1956, although a court decision backs her efforts.

In Arkansas, the [Little Rock Nine](#) -- a group of African American high school students -- pass through angry crowds to integrate Central High School in fall 1957. They are protected by paratroopers dispatched by President Dwight Eisenhower, and advised by state NAACP officials including Daisy Bates.

In Virginia, the governor chooses to close schools rather than integrate. In New Orleans in 1960, white residents riot over four black girls entering a desegregated first-grade classroom.

And in Mississippi, in 1963, [James Meredith](#) is barred from registering at the University of Mississippi by Governor Ross Barnett. As segregationists gather on campus, armed with guns and homemade explosives, the governor and President [John Kennedy](#) engage in fruitless negotiations. Kennedy has to decide whether he will take the political risk to actively support civil rights, even as tensions mount. When he sends Federal marshals to the campus, the mob erupts in violence, killing two people and wounding many others before the president sends in the U.S. Army to restore order. Meredith will enroll and ultimately graduate from the university.

ASTROLOGY

Richard:

- new moon on Monday morning: 20* Aquarius – as we end up a lunar cycle, we finish up last month's goals – on Monday, renew continuous goals, or set new goals – also Chinese New Years. Mardi gras on Tuesday, Ash Wednesday on Wed.
- Wednesday: lots of lunar aspects in Pisces; the big one is Venus in Capricorn, conjunct Pluto yesterday night. Pluto etc in??????????? Pluto is feminine electrical power; ??? is masculine electrical energy

The trine is good energy for the mental plane, the thinking plane

Venus is going to trine Jupiter – all feminine, magnetic, earth energies – this is the tone for the new moon cycle and for this week.

T: the end of the week, Valentine's Day: it's a commercial holiday, not an astronomical event

what is prominent is Venus square Uranus today at 5 pm: generally, the energies are predominantly earth energies

The new moon cycle and the moon in Aries on Thursday – put your plans together Mon thru Thu, and do ceremony on Thursday and call on the divine masculine energy to help

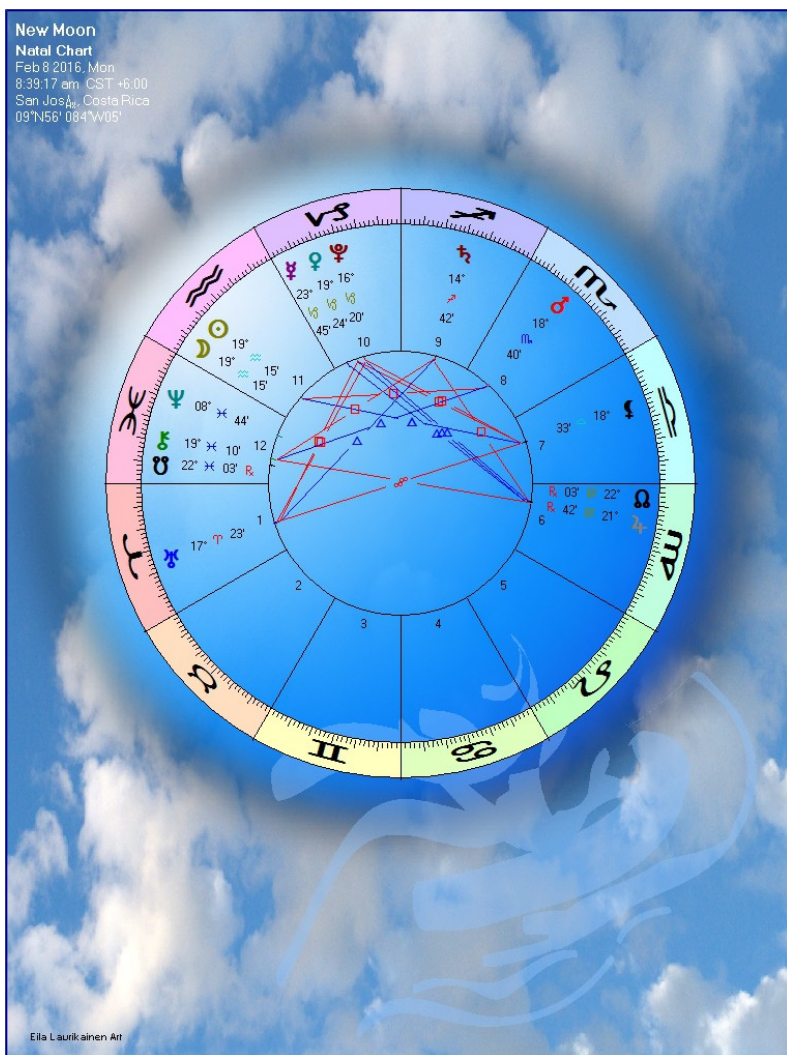
Mercury goes into Aquarius next Sat; sextiles on Sat as well

Have 4 planets in earth signs, 2 in water signs; 2 planets in fire signs, Uranus and the sun in Aquarius – 6 feminine

Audio: The Pele Report

<https://youtu.be/Jb4m15KUsp8>

When I create the new,
I'm an inspiration,
And don't lose my time and power,
Distracted by opposition.



[click here to download/listen to the Pele Report mp3](#)

New Moon in Aquarius coming up! A foreshadowing of the potential existing within the 2000 year Age of Aquarius we are just BEGINNING to feel! It is, indeed, a time of illumination and connection to the global consciousness, community, what it means and what it takes, and what it holds for the individuals within it.

I hope you make it to the end of the Report and meet 4 beautiful, amazing astrologers that have joined together with me in the New Paradigm Astrology Community! Please come by our website www.NewParadigmAstrology.com and say hello to Eugenia, Tim, Christine, and Marci (among others). It really is time to make change, feel the love, and spread Truth together! Hope you enjoy the process.

Reading: The Oracle Report

CONFERENCE CALL

1st Caller: NESARA NOW!

T: Bill Clinton - Deregulated the banks, he was first president of a corporate state – his first term was sailing along, Hillary murdered her lover, then the OK city bombing, then shutting down the farm claims 1994-1996.

State of the Union in Jan 1997, all happened after this – the White Knights Faction 3

Dec 15, 1996 – Jan 15, 1997 – it was Feb 2nd, 1997 when 25 limos carrying Saudi Arabian princes, depositing \$42 MILLION in that bank to re-start farm claims. Saudi Arabian King Fahad had called Rama in Santa Fe and wanted to talk to Rama and then to Mother Sekhmet, please. They were living with Shield and Sherulah [don't get tired with Mother coming through – get energized]. Mother told him to put the money in the bank or she would put him where the sun don't shine!

Bill Clinton's condition has been going on since 2009 – suspects the illness was instilled in him.

Who shut down the farm claims in the first place? Roy Schlossinger, a sargeant, not a General; the White Knights got him out of prison, and he got put in there again; in 1995, he was killed and cloned; the clone is still alive and walking around. Hillary is behind all of this – and she grew up 20 minutes away from where T grew up.

Reading: 2016-01-27 **Some Thoughts on the New Planet** [SEE BELOW]

Mercury: self objective awareness; communication; expression, adaptability, intellect ion, alertness, self-expression, dexterity, skill, thought, perception, children – young people of both sexes – so the energy Bernie is putting out is attracting all these kinds of people to **Uranus:** inventors, reformers, humanitarians, altruists, rebels, uniqueness, originality, unexpected disruptions: the Tarot card, the tower: the capstone of the tower is already off, and the people are jumping out, the people were not so innocent as the ones jumping out of 9/11 – the tower has to fall for the new order to enter: the Law of One: altruism; progressive; Bernie is exemplary of intellection, progressiveness, altruism, perception.

Venus is love to **Neptune** is higher love, wisdom

Mars is male, soldiers, surgeons, mechanics, energy initiative, action to **Pluto:** groups, organization, spiritual leadership, transformation; collectivity

MHP dug into the talk about wanting a woman in office for the sake of feminism does not compute: it has to do with the lens through which one sees things. The questions

Caller C: the challenging thing when watching Hillary's candidacy as well as Carly Fiorina want the feminine energy to expand after the over amount of masculine energy; Hillary's stepping forward does not epiomize feminine energy

T: it looks like the people are not quite as aware of what is happening: it will be a challenge for the women who are rooting for her – Gloria steimun started critizing the way hillary is behainvg

and a year ago they were praising her. Today Melissa is asking who would not want a woman in office: 96% of black women voted for BO; 76% of Latina women voted for him; 42% voted for BO
3% black women for Mitt, 23% of Latina women – this is about race, not about feminism.

They were also discussing that H has the majority of the black vote: it's an evolutionary thing going on – Bernie will have to work with this one.

Carleton: as she tried to campaign & compete with Bernie, her phrasing is that BS is too much of a "dreamer", not "realistic", not "lectiabel" – never criticizes the polisci, never say what he says does not make sense just say can't get it done. She says she can get things done – he thinks let's replace the word of dream with "vision"

T: they are trying to cover up the fact that the establishment is corrupt: she can only get done what the CFR wants it done – might give a little, but not quite enough. Like the story of the mother and her 3 sons and the water situation: there is no out in where they are at, and the establishment is behind it. Eliha Cimmins was pushing for the establishment to be held accountable – and the mother said the city manager was appointed by the Gov – this is a template for the states in the country – all the majority black neighbourhoods in states are city managed – there are 12 states that are even worse than MN – Bernie brought up Thom Hartmann show – caller said that BS pointed out that H got things done, but did she get the right thing done? He did not vote for that war!

Caller R: put a lot of energy around him and called in the Angel of Truth. It was a good debate – she was getting flustered – wonder if Elizabeth Warren ever gives him advice?

T: Oprah Winfrey, Randi Rhodes, E Warren, Bernie Sanders and, by long distance, Michelle Obama have been meeting for about 3 years, in OW's home in Costa Rica: BS is paving the way for MO to become president. The conversations on MHP about Feminism, what's right and wrong about Flint and the feds stepping in. Hillary is part of the establishment – legionnaires is happening across the country; 10 dead in MN – as Nada says, this is already done, and this is a participatory thing – like last night, with Eric Brocovich stepping in for Michael Moore who has pneumonia – suspects it might have been given to him

Caller: the Emergency Manager System is what has been put in place to replace the elected officials in Michigan; the Emergency Manager is appointed by the Governor.

T: The original X Files were shut down by Bush Jr in 2002 because they were basically telling people 9/11 was an inside job. In this new version, full disclosure and NESARA are the same thing; they go together – a huge crack in the matrix!

T: read from the Bruton Vault book that inside those vaults – all this will be brought up right after NESARA – the inventions ahead of their time and a device that will enable their codes to be deciphered. There are ciphers on the tombs just outside the church: when they are decoded, they tell you where the vaults are!

BBS Radio:

Music:

Israel "IZ" Kamakawiwo'ole OFFICIAL VIDEO: Over the Rainbow <https://vimeo.com/8578344>

Louis Armstrong: What a wonderful World!

Whitney Housten: I will always love you

These 3 beautiful souls are on the other side and are with us now: Whitney was a human sacrifice ordered up by Queen Elizabeth 2

Music: Sweet Honey and the Rock

[Melissa Harris-Perry](#) 2/6/16

Sweet Honey in the Rock give special performance

The 2016 campaign has put the spotlight on a variety of issues from immigration, to voting rights, to environmental justice especially in light of the water crisis in Flint, Michigan. However, Sweet Honey in the Rock has been working on and singing about these issues for decades. They give a special performance in Nerdland. Duration: 8:01

<http://www.msnbc.com/melissa-harris-perry/watch/sweet-honey-in-the-rock-give-special-performance-617690691766>

Audio: Eyes on the Prize

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eyesontheprize/story/03_schools.html

The Story of the Movement — 26 Events

Audio: Eyes on the Prize

Non-Violent Protests 1960

"The workshops in nonviolence made the difference... the philosophy... the tactics, the techniques, how to... take the blows and still respond with... dignity."

—Rev. C. T. Vivian, Nashville activist

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eyesontheprize/story/04_nonviolence.html

Southern cities maintain segregated public facilities -- like movie theaters, hotels, and lunch counters in downtown stores. In Greensboro, North Carolina, four black college students stage the first sit-in at a white lunch counter. Activist Jim Lawson holds workshops in non-violent protest at Nashville's [Fisk University](#). He attracts people like college student [Diane Nash](#) and seminarians [John Lewis](#) and C. T. Vivian, and teaches non-violent direct action tactics adopted from Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi, including peaceful resistance.

The protesters, dressed in their best clothes, target Nashville's lunch counters, where they sit

and wait to be served. The stores respond by closing the counters, but the students continue to sit, quietly doing homework. After several weeks, their protest attracts gangs of white toughs, and police who arrest the activists for disorderly conduct. More students sit to take their places, filling the jails and refusing to pay fines. When punched or assaulted by segregationists, the protesters do not retaliate, but simply protect themselves and each other.

The sit-in movement spreads to 69 cities across the South, black communities organize economic boycotts, and sympathetic Northerners picket local branches of the department stores. In Nashville, a climate of fear culminates in a bombing that destroys the house of Alexander Looby, a black lawyer who has been working with the activists. Thousands march to City Hall and confront Mayor [Ben West](#). After the mayor concedes that the lunch counter segregation is wrong, businesses quickly desegregate.

Elated with their success, students found the [Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee](#), working with [Southern Christian Leadership Conference](#) organizers like Ella Baker, who advises the students to maintain a separate organization. In the close [presidential race of 1960](#), [John Kennedy](#) wins black support and, narrowly, the election.

Audio: In the Now: Bend and Beat (S3E14)

Published time: 31 Jan, 2016 07:40

<https://www.rt.com/shows/in-the-now-summary/330749-putin-europe-refugee-debate/>

All eyes are on Putin's pockets, Europe's refugee debate heats up and Max Keiser is In the Now.

Audio: [\[KR872\] Keiser Report: 'Lunatics' vs 'Mass Murderers' in US Pres Elex](#)

Posted on [February 6, 2016](#)

<https://youtu.be/qAX1ChPwkDc>

We discuss the lunatics and mass murderers the citizens of a decaying empire inevitably choose to lead us not down the road to Rome, but to a volatile priced barrel of oil and a bad self-eating Apple. In the second half, Max continues his interview with [Brenda Kelly](#), head analyst at London Capital Group, about oil prices, negative interest rates and the tapped out consumer unable to take advantage of either. They also discuss currency wars.

Audio: Thom Hartmann's Big Picture Economists For Bernie Speak Up 2016-01-16

<https://youtu.be/FqIr45gRr-k>

Hillary Clinton says that all the experts think her Wall Street reform is the best. But is that actually the case? Not every expert thinks that Hillary Clinton's Wall Street reform is the way to go. Some of America's leading economists actually think it's woefully inadequate – and they say that Bernie Sanders' plan to break up the big banks is much – much better. In fact – earlier this month a group of 170 economists signed a letter officially endorsing Bernie Sanders' Wall Street reform plan. One of those economists joins us now. Professor William Black, University of Missouri-Kansas City/The Best Way to Rob a Bank is to Own One joins Thom.

Audio: Stephen Colbert

Audio: the daily show with Trevor Noah

INFORMATION RELATED TO THE NOTES

INFORMATION FROM THE GLOBE magazine: subject is HILLARY CLINTON

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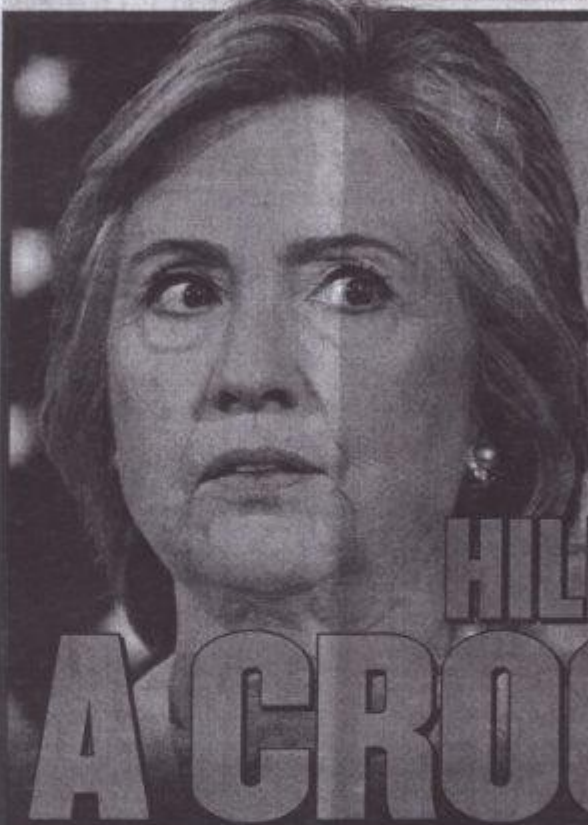
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February 6, 2006

COVER STORY



**Secret
emails
expose
crimes
that will
put Clinton
away
FOR LIFE!**

HILLARY'S
A CROOK!

PRESIDENTIAL candidate Hillary Clinton won't be going to the Oval Office, she'll be going to JAIL!

In a bombshell world exclusive, GLOBE can reveal a federal grand jury has reviewed 18 damning emails in a top-secret FBI file documenting the Democrat's illegal activities — and is set to indict the former U.S. Secretary of State for the following CRIMINAL offenses:

- Treason ■ Bribery
- Fraud ■ Embezzlement
- Espionage ■ Perjury
- Federal investigators

plucked the dozen and a half incriminating emails out of a massive 30,000 messages pulled from Hillary's private server by a crack team of electronic forensic experts.

Chris Farrell, Director of Investigations and Research for Judicial Watch, tells GLOBE the material in the emails is devastating for the former First Lady, who also served as a U.S. senator from New York.

He says the 68-year-old candidate faces up to 10 years in the slammer for EACH violation of the federal law that covers the "gathering, transmitting or losing defense information."

"It appears to me that she has violated the law," concludes the former Army counterintelligence agent.

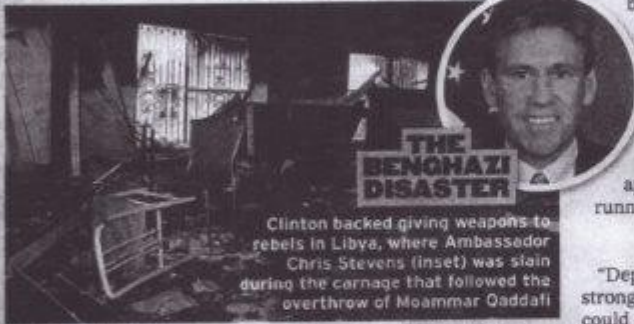
President Barack Obama's former cabinet member has strongly denied any of the emails sent from her private server violated federal law or put the nation at risk by letting sensitive national security information fall into the wrong hands.

But a source insists former President Bill Clinton's wife is guilty of TREASON by okaying a policy to give

LIAR HILLARY GOING TO JAIL! ► PAGE 6



FBI TARGET HILLARY FOR INDICTMENT



THE BENGHAZI DISASTER

Clinton backed giving weapons to rebels in Libya, where Ambassador Chris Stevens (inset) was slain during the carnage that followed the overthrow of Moammar Qaddafi.

weapons to a group of Libyan rebels!

The well-armed terrorists later carried out the attack on the diplomatic compound in Benghazi, slaughtering U.S. Ambassador J. Christopher Stevens and three other Americans on Sept. 11, 2012.

The bombshell charge emerged from an investigation into an American defense contractor suspected of "facilitating the secretive flow of weapons into Libya as part of an effort to overthrow the regime of Moammar Qaddafi,"

who was finally killed and deposed.

In an April 8, 2011 email, Hillary wrote: "The idea of using private security experts to arm the opposition should be considered."

Hillary is also accused of BRIBERY. She reportedly took cash from several foreign governments and businesses who contributed money to the Clinton Foundation. She and her hubby also raked in hefty speaking fees, including Bill's whopping \$500,000 payday from a Russian investment

bank. Washington, D.C., legal expert Victoria Toensing, a former Deputy U.S. Attorney General under President Ronald Reagan, tells GLOBE it could appear the Clintons were running a payoff business.

Gangland scene

"Depending on how many strong facts you have, you could say the State Department under Hillary Clinton was a RICO (racketeering) organization," she says.

The presidential hopeful also committed PERJURY when she lied under oath to a federal judge that she'd turned over all of the emails sent via her personal server — and she hadn't! "She certified under oath

'under penalty of perjury' that she rendered all of her records to the State Department in fact she had no source.

Hillary also is accused of FRAUD — by her large Swiss bank based in internal Revenue Service investigation into accounts holding a whopping \$18 BILLION in cash stashed by America

The bank ended up showering donations on the Clintons and charity, says author and consultant Roger Stone. "Bill and Hillary should be indicted over this GLOBE."

The FBI investigation of her emails has also revealed whether she violated

'She's not going to be inaugurated — she's going to be indicted'

Globe is published in Boone IA

TARGETS RY FOR MENT!

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'under penalty of perjury' to a federal judge that she had surrendered all of her emails to the State Department, when in fact she had not," says a source.

Hillary also is guilty of FRAUD — by helping a large Swiss bank block an Internal Revenue Service investigation into 52,000 accounts holding a whopping \$18 BILLION in funds stashed by Americans.

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"Bill and Hillary should both be indicted over this," he tells GLOBE.

The FBI investigation into her emails has also focused on whether she violated federal



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
RECORDED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

DATE: 07/26/95 11:41 AM

FILE TO: SA ROBT NABELE

FROM: CHIEF OF POLICE OFFICE, DEPT. ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DEPUTY CHIEF, LEE ATCHERSON

SUBJECT: SALE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

THE
TRAVEL
EVIDENCE

The
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Clinton
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of S

**'She's not going to be inaugurated
— she's going to be indicted'**

laws on ESPIONAGE.

By her use of a private server that's open to hacking, she could be guilty of "gross negligence" in handling and passing along top-secret, national-security information, says a source.

Hillary is also suspected of violating laws on EMBEZZLEMENT! The laws covering embezzlement usually refer to the theft of money.

But they could be extended to the theft of government records in her case, say experts.

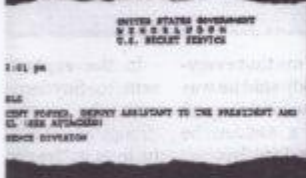
Two of Hillary's already been implicated in a scheme to remove "rassing documents" Department supplies review board investigate security lapses during Benghazi attack.

Adds the source, "S Hillary's White House are over. She's not going to be inaugurated — she'll be indicted!"

— JIM NELSON,
MONTERO AND BOB



THE TRAIL OF EVIDENCE



The emails from Hillary Clinton's years as Secretary of State map a path of deception, fraud and perjury

IONAGE. Two of Hillary's aides have already been implicated in a scheme to remove "embarrassing documents" the State Department supplied to a review board investigating security lapses during the 2012 Benghazi attack. Adds the source, "Simply put, Hillary's White House dreams are over. She's not going to be inaugurated — she's going to be indicted!"

— JIM NELSON, DOUGLAS MONTERO AND BOB HARTLEIN

BILL'S BATTLING BRAIN DAMAGE

BILL Clinton's battle with a tragic brain disease is sparking fears he won't live to see the November elections.

The former President has been spotted with his hands and legs shaking uncontrollably — disturbing symptoms of a fatal brain disorder, say insiders.

"Bill is clearly not the same person he was a year ago or even six months ago," says a political spy. "He is much slower physically and he suffers periodic mental lapses."

Calling Clinton's condition "clearly deteriorated," the source notes the ex-Prez "clearly has trouble maintaining his balance. It's just devastating to see him like this."

GLOBE revealed in September 2009 that Clinton was fighting Parkinson's disease, a brain illness highlighted by worsening tremors of the arms, legs, jaws and face.

Clinton's condition seemed to stabilize for some time. But his left hand was seen shaking uncontrollably as he campaigned in Iowa for wife Hillary on Jan. 16 —

touching off a new round of concern about the 69-year-old former Commander-in-Chief.

Bill has denied he suffers from Parkinson's and blames the tremors on old age, shaking too many hands and signing too many autographs.

But insiders say he's just trying to keep the spotlight on Hillary.

"He's fading fast and everyone can see it," says the insider. "His daughter, Chelsea, is due to give birth this summer and everyone is hoping he'll be here to see his new grandchild."

"But, sadly, at this point there are real concerns whether he'll be here to vote in the November presidential election. Right now, all we can do is pray for him."



Grandpa Bill is suffering from uncontrollable tremors



Transcript

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eyesontheprize/about/pt_102.html

Fighting Back (1957-1962)

NARRATOR: In 1954, the Supreme Court said black children would go to school with white. The South said, never.

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS: In the name of God, whom we all revere, in the name of liberty we hold so dear, in the name of decency, which we all cherish, what is happening in America?

NARRATOR: Was this the start of a new Civil War?

[singing]

WILLIAM CARTER: Desegregation is against the Bible. I find my scripture for this in Genesis 9:27, where God did segregate and separate the three sons of Noah, sending one out to be a servant while the other two remained in the Tabernacle. I say that God has given the word, his Bible. It ain't right for men to end the curse that He's placed upon any human flesh.

SEN. JAMES EASTLAND: All the people of the South are in favor of segregation. And Supreme Court or no Supreme Court, we are going to maintain segregated schools down in Dixie.

SHERIFF MEL BAILEY: It wasn't funny then, it's still not funny. But suddenly we have the Fourteenth Amendment that took 100 years, brought on by the Civil War, suddenly must be complied with. Equal treatment under the law. And that was a resistance. They are not going to get equal treatment. What do you mean? Go to school with my little darling? That is why resistance.

NARRATOR: In the late 1950s, the battle for Civil Rights was fought in the classrooms of the South. The Supreme Court had ruled in a case called Brown vs. Board of Education that segregated schools were unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment. Many Southerners saw the decision as an attack on their heritage and traditions. The battle lines were drawn.

CONSTANCE BAKER MOTLEY: I think we were not really quite prepared for the extent to which the South would resist the implementation of the Brown decision. In fact, the shutting down of the NAACP in Alabama, the resistance evidenced in places like Virginia and Arkansas, the legislative investigations committees in Florida and in other states really frightened us.

NARRATOR: And the white resistance could also be violent. In February, 1956, a black woman named Autherine Lucy was quietly admitted to the all-white University of Alabama. But the night after she arrived, students and town people began a riot. The university suspended Lucy temporarily, it said, for her own protection. And Autherine Lucy sued, claiming that mob rule was being allowed to overturn the law.

AUTHERINE LUCY: What's brought about these actions, I feel, is that lawless elements outside the campus set themselves over and above the law. Their actions were a big discredit to our nation.

THURGOOD MARSHALL: The charge has been made, and made by some fairly moderate people, gradualists, you might call them, that the NAACP, ...(inaudible), is moving too far, too fast. That following the decision of the Supreme Court, you would have been well advised to let things move along gradually for a while. But you can't overthrow the prejudices of 300 years overnight.

THURGOOD MARSHALL: You can't -- Maybe you can't override prejudice overnight, but the Emancipation Proclamation was issued in 1863, 90 odd years ago. I believe in gradualism. I also believe that 90 odd years is pretty gradual.

NARRATOR: Autherine Lucy won her case. But the Board of Trustees expelled her anyway for saying the university had used the riots to keep her out. Across the South, the Lucy case gave resisting whites hope. If they were willing to use violence to fight the law, it seemed they could keep black children in black schools.

And it seemed the federal government would not step in. After the riots, the President spoke only of extremists on both sides. He worried, like much of the country, about moving too fast on school integration.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT EISENHOWER: And I personally believe, if you tried to go too far, too fast in laws in this delicate field that has involved the emotions of so many millions of Americans, you are making a mistake. I believe we've got to have laws that go along with education and understanding. And I believe to go beyond that at any one time, you cause trouble rather than benefit.

NARRATOR: It was over a year before the black community would find its chance to fight back, here in Little Rock, Arkansas, 1957. Little Rock was a moderate Southern city in a moderate Southern state. By 1956, both the state universities and the city buses were integrated. Its school board made plans to desegregate slowly. The first year, 1957, nine black teenagers would attend one school, Central High. Little Rock's black leaders were hopeful.

L.C. BATES: We have a very enlightened group of people in Arkansas. I know they have accepted everything else. They accepted bus integration without any fanfare, and they will take the school integration as just another going to school.

HAROLD ENGSTROM: The black children were not getting a chance, and they needed it. They needed more than anyone, and we were very strongly in favor of that, and could see that integration would improve that. But we did, at that stage, have fears, and they were, I guess, just naturally important emotional fears. And so, we needed some help from the officials, the state officials, the county, the city officials, and primarily from Governor Faubus as to what he told the people, whether it was the law or not.

NARRATOR: Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas was a moderate by Southern standards, a man the black community had supported. But in his last election, he had faced tough opponents, and he knew he'd need the segregationist vote if he wanted to be re-elected. The night before school opened, Faubus made a decision.

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS: I have, therefore, in accordance with the solemn responsibility and the oath of my office, taken the following action: units of the National Guard have been and are now being mobilized with the mission to maintain or restore the peace and good order of this community. Advanced units are already on duty on the grounds of Central High School.

NARRATOR: The Arkansas National Guard ringed the school with orders to admit only the white students. It shocked the country. State troops were now being used to prevent enforcement of federal law.

At the center of the crisis were these nine teenagers, selected by the school board because of their excellent grades. The first day, eight of the nine went to school together, accompanied by their parents and ministers. They expected some harassment, but no real trouble.

CRAIG RAINS: You could cut it with a knife, the tension. Outside the school were these people who had come in from other parts of the state, other states. There were license plates from all the other states that were there with people who had come in and were outside our school.

NARRATOR: The eight children and the adults with them were turned away by the National Guard. The ninth student, Elizabeth Eckford, had missed the call to gather with the others before school. Elizabeth Eckford walked alone, and met a mob.

REPORTER: Could you tell me your name please? Are you going to go to school here at Central High? You don't care to say anything, is that right?

This girl here is the first negro, apparently, of high school age to show up at Central High School the day that the Federal Court ordered it integrated. She was followed in front of the school by an angry crowd, many of them shouting epithets at her.

ERNEST GREEN: Well, it has to be the most frightening thing, I mean, because she had a crowd of white people behind her threatening to kill her. She had nobody. I mean, there was not a black face in sight anywhere, nobody that she could turn to as a friend, except to this woman, came out of the crowd and guided her through the mob and onto the bus and got her home safely.

NARRATOR: The black parents and the NAACP went back to court. The leader of the state organization, Daisy Bates, became the students' strongest supporter. The national NAACP saw this case as a showdown for desegregation, and they assisted the local lawyers.

THURGOOD MARSHALL: Well, we consider this case important as one of the segregation cases, but in addition to the fact that this one involves the appearance of the National Guard on the scene, and for the first time in any of our cases, it's the action of the governor that eventually will have to be brought into trial.

INTERVIEWER: And we see it as a state / federal conflict of authority.

THURGOOD MARSHALL: Well, I don't think there's any question about that.

NARRATOR: The question was whether the federal government would assert its authority. The pressure on the President increased. Defiance of federal law seemed to be spreading from Little Rock, here, to North Little Rock, to Nashville, Tennessee, and to Charlotte, North Carolina.

Some people blamed Eisenhower for this resistance, saying his lack of leadership on Civil Rights had encouraged the extremists.

HERBERT BROWNELL: President Eisenhower's position was that he was the president of all the people. He thought that his role was to talk to the moderates throughout the country, including Southern states. He felt that, and was told by many advisors, that Governor Faubus could be reasoned with, and an amicable solution could be found in the Little Rock crisis.

NARRATOR: In mid-September, the President and the governor had a meeting at Eisenhower's vacation house in Newport, Rhode Island.

HERBERT BROWNELL: The President thought that he had persuaded Governor Faubus to go back and allow the black children to enter the high school peaceably. And it was quite a surprise to him -- and he felt let down -- when Governor Faubus decided against allowing the black children to enter the high school.

NARRATOR: Eisenhower had convinced Faubus that ultimately the state could not resist federal authority. Faubus changed his tactic. He simply removed the National Guard, leaving only city police in an explosive situation as the Little Rock Nine entered Central High School.

MELBA PATTILLO BEALS: We entered the side of the building. Thousands of people out front. And we were entering the side, and I could just get a glimpse of this group, and then the car -- I could hear on the car radio, I could hear that there was a mob. And I knew what a mob meant, and I knew that the sounds that came from the crowd were very angry. So, we entered the side of the building very, very fast.

REPORTER: We just got a report here on this end that the students are in. You can see from here some of the action occurring down here.

MAN: Let's go, let's go, let's go.

JAMES HICKS: The three of us represented the black press, that was all. And we were on the mall in front of the school, and the word got to the crowd outside that "the niggers are in the school." Then they said to us, "You come out here as a decoy, and let the other people slip them into the side of this building." So, I said, "Hell, no." Like that, you see.

NARRATOR: The crowd turned on Hicks and on his companions, Moses Newsom and Alex Wilson.

JAMES HICKS: Somebody had a brick in his hand, and instead of throwing the brick, because he was too close, he hit Alex Wilson up the side of his head with this brick. Of course, Wilson was more than six feet tall, an ex-Marine. And he went down like a tree.

MELBA PATTILLO BEALS: The mob was getting passed the wooden sawhorses, because the police would no longer fight their own in order to keep -- to protect us. And so, someone made a suggestion that if they allowed the mob to hang one kid, they could then get the rest out. And a gentleman, whom I believe to be the Assistant Chief of Police said, "How you going to choose? You going to let them draw straws?" He said, "I'll get them out." And we were taken to the basement of this place, and we were put into two cars, grayish, blue colored Fords. And the man instructed them, he said, "Once you start driving, do not stop."

NARRATOR: The rioting was headline news. The nation and the world saw unmistakably the face of resistance. Finally, President Eisenhower realized he had to act. And he did quickly. That night, he sent in the paratroopers of the 101st airborne division.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT EISENHOWER: An extreme situation has been created in Little Rock. This challenge must be met, and with such measures as will preserve for the people as a whole their lawfully protected rights. If resistance to the Federal Court order ceases at once, the further presence of federal troops will be unnecessary, and that blot upon the fair name and high honor of our nation in the world will be removed. Mob rule cannot be allowed to override the decisions of our courts.

GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS: My fellow citizens, we are now an occupied territory. In the name of God, whom we all revere, in the name of liberty we hold so dear, in the name of decency, which we all cherish, what is happening in America?

ERNEST GREEN: When we got into the Jeep -- Into the station wagon, rather, and the convoy that went from Mrs. Bates's house to school had had a Jeep in front, a Jeep behind, and they both had machine gun mounts. And then the whole school was rained with the paratroopers and helicopters hovering around. And we marched up the steps with this circle of soldiers with bayonets drawn. I'd figured that we had really gone into school that day. And walking up the steps that day was probably one of the biggest feelings I've ever had. I figured I'd finally cracked it.

MELBA PATTILLO BEALS: And there was a feeling of pride and hope, that, yes, this is the United States, yes, there is a reason I salute the flag. And it's going to be okay. You know, if these guys just go with us the first time, it's going to be okay.

The troops did not, however, mean the end of harassment. It meant the declaration of war.

[singing]

NARRATOR: It was the beginning of a school year like no other at Little Rock Central High.

ERNEST GREEN: When we got in the school, they then assigned us an individual soldier to walk us from class to class. He waited outside the classroom, and every time the bell rang and classes changed, he would walk us -- We'd have our personal guard walking us to the next class.

MELBA PATTILLO BEALS: The troops were wonderful. You know, there was some fear that they were dating the girls in high school. I don't care what they were doing. They were wonderful. But they couldn't be with us everywhere. They couldn't be with us, for example, in the ladies' bathroom. They couldn't be with us in gym. You'd be walking out to the volleyball court and someone would break a bottle and trip you on the ball. I have scars on my right knee from that.

HAROLD ENGSTROM: Of course, we couldn't have a normal school. What we had to have is close to normal as possible. And you couldn't follow every student around with a guard. You know, the stories were that the male guards would go into the restrooms with the female black students, and you couldn't do things like

that. And you couldn't sit with them at the cafeteria. There wouldn't be any integration if you did that. So, I'm proud at what we did and what we didn't do.

INTERVIEWER: Do you think you could get used to going to school with colored children?

STUDENT: Yes, sir, I think so. I mean, if I'm going to have to do it, I'm going to have to get used to it.

INTERVIEWER: Well, now, what about this? Do you think that the trouble is with the students here in the high school and in the schools of Little Rock? Or is it with the parents? Or is it with outsiders? Or where is the trouble?

STUDENT: I think it's the parents. I mean, I saw it, you know, all these parents out here and the man kicking that negro and everything.

INTERVIEWER: And you don't sympathize with that sort of action at all?

STUDENT: No, sir, I don't.

INTERVIEWER: What do you think?

STUDENT: Well, I think it was just downright un-American. I think it was the most terrible thing that has ever been seen in America. I mean, yeah, I'm guessing ...(inaudible) patriotic or something like that, but I always thought that all men were created equal.

CRAIG RAINS: And I began to change from being somebody who was -- I considered myself a moderate to, if I had my way, would have said, "Let's don't integrate, because it's the state's right to decide," to someone who felt a real sense of compassion for these students, and felt like they deserved something that I had. And I also developed a real dislike for the people that were out there that were causing the problems. It was very unsettling to me.

STUDENT: I never had anything to do with any until he came here. They'd never lived, what you'd say, close enough to us, so I was just never around them really.

INTERVIEWER: Isn't that probably what makes it difficult, when you've lived 17 years of your life, and then you start doing something different, all of a sudden?

STUDENT: Well, I think, like, if a Spanish or a Chinese person came here, it wouldn't be hard to get along with them. It's just that the negroes are, what you might say, more different to us than a Spanish person might be.

REPORTER: It's early morning here at 1121 Cross Street in Little Rock, and a new school day is dawning.

MOTHER: Melba.

MELBA PATTILLO BEALS: Yes, mother.

MOTHER: You'd better hurry. You're going to be late for school.

MELBA PATTILLO BEALS: Here I come.

REPORTER: As usual, the girl in the family is running a little late. The girl is Melba Patillo, 15 years old --

MELBA PATILLO BEALS: You know, I worried about silly things like keeping my saddle shoes straight, what am I going to wear today? The things that a 15 year old girl does worry about. But also, which part of the hall to walk in that's the safest? Who's going to hit me with what? Is it going to be hot soup today? Is it going to be so greasy that it ruins the dress my grandmother made for me? I mean, how is this day going to go?

And then, you know, you get out and you get to the car, and then we joke, we'd kind of play with each other.

And your stomach would go back into its seat. But then again, we'd get to the head of the NAACP, Daisy Bates's house, and we'd have to face press conference.

INTERVIEWER: Ms. Bates, how do you feel that you're with both of the school authorities, with the city authorities, and with the military authorities, that the situation is developing now?

DAISY BATES: Very well. The military authorities have been very nice to the children, as well as the school board and the city police.

NARRATOR: By Thanksgiving, the Little Rock Nine had become seasoned veterans, giving sophisticated statements to the press at a dinner held by Mr. and Mrs. Bates.

GLORIA RAY: My name is Gloria Ray. I am thankful for having a chance to fulfill my educational desires, and for being a citizen in a country where the federal government respects and protects the rights of all its people.

TERRENCE ROBERTS: My name is Terrence Roberts and I'm a Seventh Day Adventist, and I would like to say that I know that communists enjoy taking advantage of situations such as these to twist the minds of peoples of the world. But I am thankful that in America their actions are being foiled through the efforts of many democratic-minded citizens.

MINNIE JEAN BROWN: I'm Minnie Jean Brown. I'm thankful for the many people who have stood by us and worked diligently in our struggle for a perfect democracy --

NARRATOR: At school, the black teenagers were still being harassed by a few determined whites. Shortly before Christmas, Minnie Jean Brown struck back.

ERNEST GREEN: For a couple of weeks, there had been a number of white kids following us. A series of hassles, continuous -- Calling us niggers. "Nigger, nigger, nigger," one right after the other. And Minnie was -- Minnie Jean Brown was in the lunch line with me. And I was in front of Minnie, and Minnie was behind me. And there was this white kid -- fella -- who was much shorter than Minnie -- Minnie was about five foot ten. And this fella couldn't have been more than five - five, five - four. And he reminded me of a small dog, yelping at somebody's leg. And Minnie had just picked up her Chili.

MELBA PATTILLO BEALS: I could just see her little head click. She consciously said to herself, "No, Minnie Jean, if you do this, you know you won't be here." But then, this was the time of the year when we all didn't want to be there.

ERNEST GREEN: And before I could even say, "You know, Minnie, why don't you tell him to shut up?" Minnie had taken this chili, dumped it on this dude's head. It was just absolute silence in the place. And then the help -- all black -- broke into applause. And the white kids -- the other white kids there -- didn't know what to do. It was the first time that anybody, I'm sure, had seen somebody black retaliate in that sense.

CRAIG RAINS: When Minnie Jean was kicked out of school following the chili incident, maybe 15, 20 students brought cards and gave them out that said, "One down, eight to go." When school was out in May, they still hadn't given up the fight. They came out with a two-colored card that said, "Ike(?), go home, liberation day May 29, 1958," which was graduation day. They were still fighting the battle even then.

NARRATOR: On May 29, 1958, Central High School prepared to graduate 601 white students and Ernest Green.

CRAIG RAINS: We still didn't know whether some outsiders might roll in from some other states and firebomb the place. So, we were a little nervous about it, as was Ernest, and he stood around and joked with the students. We were all joking together there, waiting to process in. And I do remember that as the students' names were called, and they get up and go across the platform and receive their diploma, that I really held my breath when Ernest's name was called.

ERNEST GREEN: There were a lot of claps for the students. You know, they talked about who had received scholarships, who was an honor student and all that as they called their names up. When they called my name, there was nothing. Just a name. And there was this eerie silence. Nobody clapped. But I figured they didn't have to, because after I got that diploma, that was it. I had accomplished what I had come there for.

[singing]

INTERVIEWER: Ernest, what's it been like this year? It's been what you expected?

ERNEST GREEN: Well, from the beginning it wasn't quite what we expected, but adding all things together and putting all the sides together, I think it's turned out to be -- Well, I would say an interesting year. I guess that would be an understatement, but when you put all the sides together, we've had some nice times as well as some rough times. And I think, all in all, it's worked out rather nicely.

MELBA PATILLO BEALS: By the time school had ended, I had sort of settled into myself. And I could have gone on for the next five years. It didn't matter anymore. I was past feeling. I was into just that kind of numb pain where you say, "Hey, I can make it through whatever you'd like, and it just doesn't matter anymore."

But I came home, and, by myself, I walked to the backyard, and I burned my books. And I burned everything that I could burn. And I just stood there crying, looking into the fire, and wondering whether I would go back, but not wanting to go back.

NARRATOR: Melba Patillo didn't have to face that decision. The next year, Governor Faubus closed down all Little Rock's high schools to halt integration. Faubus was so popular that year, he easily won his third term as governor.

Faubus's tactic was also used in Virginia, where the governor closed down school after school.

GOV. LINDSAY ALMOND, JR: There will be no enforced integration in Virginia. I have the highest respect for the President of the United States. If troops are sent into Virginia, they will patrol empty school houses.

NARRATOR: Governor Almond closed schools in Charlottesville and Norfolk and other towns, and he called for unyielding rejection of integration.

The Federal Courts were also unyielding, ruling again and again that this resistance was unconstitutional. But while the court cases were fought, the schools stayed closed, and the children, especially the black children, paid the price. So, the crisis in school desegregation continued.

In the Fall of 1960 in New Orleans, four little black girls were sent to first grade in white schools. It caused a city-wide riot.

This was six years after the Supreme Court's ruling, and segregation was still a fact of life across the South. But in those six years, desegregation had become a fact of political life. Schools were an issue that touched all Americans, black and white. And national leaders were beginning to recognize that.

JOHN F. KENNEDY: Can we honestly say that it doesn't affect our security and the fight for peace when negroes and others are denied their full constitutional rights? When we who -- When we in this country --

NARRATOR: This kind of rhetoric raised black hopes, that the new President would lead the nation in a new commitment to Civil Rights. In 1961, a black man named James Meredith would test that commitment when he filed suit for admission to the University of Mississippi. His lawyers were Jack Greenburg and Constance Baker Motley of the NAACP.

CONSTANCE BAKER MOTLEY: When the Meredith case was filed, it coincided with the Freedom Riders' arrival in Mississippi, which, of course, was not a good context in which to bring that suit. But those were historical developments, which we could not control, because it was a genuine revolution on the part of black

people.

NARRATOR: James Meredith called it a new spirit among blacks, as sit-ins and freedom rides spread from other Southern states into Mississippi. That spirit was part of Meredith's own readiness to face the struggles he knew were ahead.

INTERVIEWER: What made you decide on Ole Miss?

JAMES MEREDITH: Well, I thought that I should get an education in my own state. And, of course, Ole Miss, to my knowledge, is the best university in the state. And also, it's the only school that offers the courses that I'm particularly interested in.

INTERVIEWER: You say you were interested in going to the University of Mississippi even as a boy. Were you aware at that time that negroes did not go to the University of Mississippi?

JAMES MEREDITH: Well, I've been aware for a long time of the, so-called, place for the negro. Yes, I've been aware.

INTERVIEWER: Therefore, you've wanted to overcome this barrier since you were a boy?

JAMES MEREDITH: That's right.

MYRLIE EVERS: I think that the faade that he would present to the public was one that was somewhat cold, somewhat cocky. But it was necessary to do that in order to protect himself. Because, after all, he was a human being with feelings, with fear.

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: Friends, I'm a Mississippi segregationist and I am proud of it.

NARRATOR: Mississippi, from it's governor on down, was the most militant of the segregationist states. It was the home of the Citizen's Council, a group formed specifically to defeat integration.

In 1955, the Citizen's Council had helped crush the first attempts of desegregation in the state by using economic threats and violence.

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: We must eliminate the cowards from our front lines. You did not elect me governor, Mississippi, to bargain your heritage away in our Slopefield (?) hotel room.

MYRLIE EVERS: The governor took a very active role in talking about the threats that the state would make on its blacks who would try to enter the school. It was an effort to instill fear in the hearts of blacks, and it was also an effort, and a very successful one to arouse fear and a kind of frenzy in the white community to fight back.

NARRATOR: Myrlie Evers's husband, Medgar Evers, was head of the state NAACP. Evers himself had once tried to integrate Ole Miss, and now he counseled James Meredith. It was a long, hard, legal battle. Finally, after nine months, the district court ruled there was no policy of segregation at Ole Miss.

JUDGE JOHN MINOR WISDOM: It was so unreal for the Mississippi to argue and for the judge to hold that there was no policy of segregation at the University of Mississippi. Everyone in the state of Mississippi, and I am sure almost everyone in the entire country, knew that there was segregation in the state of Mississippi. And then for the university to assert that there was no segregation, and for the court to find that there was no segregation, was just like a land of Fantasia.

NARRATOR: The Court of Appeals reversed the decision, ruling Ole Miss must accept James Meredith. The question, then, as in Little Rock, was, who would enforce the order? A question the court asked directly the President's representative.

BURKE MARSHALL: It was always clear as crystal, and I personally made a commitment, knowing the President would back it up, to the fifth circuit sitting on bunk(?), all nine of them. That whatever force was

necessary to make their order effective would be applied.

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: I have made my position in this matter crystal clear. I have said in every county in Mississippi that no school in our state will be integrated while I am your governor. I now call on every public official, and every private citizen of our great state to join with me in refusing, in every legal and every constitutional way, and every way, every matter available, my friends, to submit to illegal usurpation of power by the Kennedy administration.

NARRATOR: The conflict was crystal clear, but the politics were not. The President and his advisors were determined that Meredith would go to Ole Miss. But Kennedy was also determined to avoid direct involvement, which could cost him key Southern Democratic support. The President wanted a political solution, and caught in the politics was Ole Miss.

The Board of Trustees supported Barnett. Most of them did not want to integrate, but they didn't want to see the university shut down because of James Meredith.

STUDENT: Well, none of the students -- and I think I speak for all of them -- want the school closed. And I think if it is closed, it would be too much pressure on Mr. Barnett, and he would have to open it within a day or two anyway.

INTERVIEWER: Do you think if the school had to be closed it would affect the Rebel's, the football team?

STUDENT: Yes, that's one bad thing about it. And all our students are really looking forward to all the football games, and then if the school is closed, we want the ball games played anyway.

NARRATOR: On September 20, the conflict came to a head when Governor Ross Barnett flew up to the Oxford campus of Ole Miss. There, in defiance of the Federal Court order, he personally turned James Meredith away. His actions were legal, he said, based on the pre-Civil War doctrine of interposition.

JUDGE JOHN MINOR WISDOM: The doctrine is that a state may interpose itself between the national government and some action that is thought to be imposed upon the state, or some of its subdivisions, by the federal government. The supremacy clause, which provides and in case of a conflict between the nation and the states, the nation -- The law of the nation prevails, makes hash of the doctrine of interposition. And any lawyer worth his salt knows that. And Barnett was a lawyer who made a good living -- still making a good living -- out of the law, and he knew better than that.

NARRATOR: Five days later on September 25, armed with more court orders on his behalf, James Meredith tried again to register at the University of Mississippi. This time, at its Jackson office, and this time, accompanied by John Doar of the Justice Department and US Marshal James McShane.

REPORTER: This is Hagan Thompson at the State Office building in Jackson. James Meredith has just arrived in the custody of federal officials and apparently making his way up to the tenth floor to register. And in they go, and we'll switch now in just a moment. The crowd is booing lustily. Inside the Wilfolk (?) building, I have a crowd of several thousand inside and out.

NARRATOR: Again, Governor Barnett was waiting.

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: I took an oath when I inaugurated governor of this state to uphold and to try to maintain and perpetuate the laws of Mississippi. Gentlemen, my conscience is clear. I'm abiding by the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Mississippi, and the laws of the state of Mississippi.

JOHN DOAR: I got to admit, I was surprised when I got to the door of the region's office, and when the door opened, there was, on the threshold, was the governor of the state of Mississippi there blocking the door. I got to say to you that I didn't anticipate that. And he had a proclamation, and he read it, in which -- And the line was, "I refuse to register you, under the authority of the laws of the state of Mississippi." So, we left.

NARRATOR: Once again, a governor's action had created a constitutional test. Now, the question was, would President Kennedy use the US Army as President Eisenhower had? Kennedy was still reluctant. Instead, he tried secret telephone negotiations with Governor Barnett.

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: Well, now you don't understand the situation down here.

PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY: Well, the only thing is, I got my responsibility. This is not my order, I just have to carry it out. So, I want to get together and try to do it with you in a way which is the most satisfactory and causes the least chance of damage to people in Mississippi. That's my interest.

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: Is that right? Well, you'd be willing to wait a while and let the people cool on the whole thing. Well, you make a statement to the fact, Mr. President, that under the circumstances existing, that there'll be bloodshed. You want to protect the life of James Meredith and all other people. And under the circumstances at this time, it just wouldn't be fair to him or others to try to register him.

PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY: Well, then, at what time would it be fair?

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: Well, we could wait -- I don't know. It might be in two or three weeks, it might cool off.

PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY: Would you undertake to register him in two weeks?

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: Well, you know, I can't undertake to register him myself, but you all make some progress that way.

PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY: Well, we'd be faced with ...(inaudible), unless we had your support.

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: I'm going to cooperate.

ROBERT ELLIS: If the federal government had told Governor Barnett, "We're coming in and we're going to maintain order, and we're going to register Meredith," they would have had my complete respect and cooperation. They wouldn't do that. And by the same token, the governor was so obsessed with the idea of maintaining our way of life, that that was the ultimate objective. And with those two points of view, and with the two political leaders trying to make each other look as good as they could, the situation just got out of hand.

NARRATOR: The situation in Oxford was becoming very tense, as hundreds of people streamed into the area to defend Ole Miss and the Southern way of life.

NICHOLAS KATZENBACH: We have had to put throughout -- Not merely the students, but all kinds of people pouring in, in cars, in order to prevent Meredith from being admitted to Ole Miss. One, now, has to remember also that that was the squirrel hunting season in Mississippi, so there were literally hundreds, thousands, of guns. Every pick up truck had a couple of guns in it, and so the situation was really very dangerous.

NARRATOR: Saturday, September 29. The Ole Miss campus was deserted as the students flocked to Jackson for the football game against Kentucky. The halftime speaker was Governor Ross Barnett.

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: I love Mississippi. I love her people... (inaudible). I love and I respect our heritage.

NARRATOR: The next day, Sunday, September 30. Finally, President Kennedy decided the time had come to enroll James Meredith at Ole Miss. He sent several hundred US Marshals to the campus to prepare, and he announced he'd make a special speech to the state that night.

NICHOLAS KATZENBACH: Sunday night when I flew down in the government plane to the airstrip at the University of Mississippi. And we had marshals already down there. We had about four or 500 Marshals sworn in from the prison guards, from the border patrol, from the US Marshals service, from any other place we

could find reasonably trained law enforcement officers. And they were, themselves, inert to the students who were returning from a football weekend. And we had no place to sort of hide the marshals. They were around the Lyceum building, which was the center of the campus, and, unbeknownst to us, a -- sort of a tradition and a place of great honor.

JAN ROBERTSON: Students came and, of course, they saw the marshals. I know I got angry when I saw the marshals. It just seemed a betrayal. It made me -- You know, why are these people here when we haven't done anything, and people are behaving themselves? And, you know, what is going on? And I caught myself really with some of these feelings.

NARRATOR: After the marshals had secured their positions, James Meredith was flown into Oxford airport and driven to a secret location at Ole Miss. The crowds didn't know where he was, but they knew he was on campus. And at eight o'clock, just as the President went on the air, Ole Miss turned into a battlefield. Very few people heard the President's words.

PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY: Americans are free, in short, to disagree with the law, but not to disobey it. For any government of laws, and not of man, no man, however prominent or powerful, and no mob, however unruly or boisterous, is entitled to defy a court of law. The eyes of the nation and all the world are upon you and upon all of us.

NARRATOR: The marshals were ordered not to use guns against the rioters who were shooting and throwing Molotov cocktails. And the rioters were targeting the media, smashing cameras and attacking reporters.

JAN ROBERTSON: There was one freshman girl that had been this little flower of Southern gentility when I had met her. And she came up to me, and her face was absolutely contorted, and I almost didn't recognize her. And she was absolutely furious, because she had picked up a brick and thrown it at a marshal, and it had only hit him in the head and scratched him, and she had not put his eye out.

PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY: Well, you see, we got to get order up there, and that's what we thought we were going to have.

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: President, please, why don't you give an order, try to remove ...(inaudible)?

PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY: How can I remove him, governor, when there's a riot in the street and he may step out of that building and something happen to him. I can't remove him under those conditions.

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: People are wiring me and calling me, saying, "Well, you've given up." I said, I had to say, "No, I'm not giving up. I'm not giving up any fight. I never give up. I have courage and faith, and I'm going to win this fight." You understand. It's not just the Mississippi people.

PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY: I understand, but I don't think anybody in Mississippi or any place else wants a lot of people killed.

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: Oh, no, no.

PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY: Governor, that's the most important thing.

GOV. ROSS BARNETT: I'll issue any statement, anytime, about peace and violence.

NARRATOR: While the President and the governor argued, the riot worsened. Finally, Katzenbach asked the White House for troops. It took hours for them to arrive, and during the night, 35 marshals were shot, and two people -- a French journalist and an Oxford worker -- were killed. But by dawn, the Army had restored order.

BURKE MARSHALL: Of course the President's going to win in the end. He's got the whole armed forces of the United States. He can call in the Air Force, he can bring Navy ships up the Mississippi River, he can call out the Army as he did, he can drop parachuters in. I suppose he could shoot missiles at Oxford, Mississippi.

So, he's going to win at the end.

ROBERT ELLIS: I recall driving to the campus, and I guess when I got to the circle was when I really saw the impact of the riot from the previous evening. I reported to my office -- As I recall it, there weren't very many of the staff there. Many of them were too afraid to come to the campus on Monday. And later, James Meredith came to my private office, and I accommodated the registration there.

BURKE MARSHALL: It wasn't a cause for laughter and champagne, but it was a cause for some relief. And it was, the fact that that was over with. I mean, in a way, Oxford had become the symbol of massive resistance in the final gasp of the Civil War, if you want to look at it that way. And it was over. It had ended.

INTERVIEWER: Sir, there's been a great deal of turmoil and conflict. Two people have been killed. Do you have any feelings of guilt? Have you given it any second thoughts?

JAMES MEREDITH: I'm very sorry that anyone had to get hurt or killed. But, of course, I think that's an unfair question to me. I don't believe any of you believe that I had anything to do with that.

INTERVIEWER: How are you getting along in school, sir?

JAMES MEREDITH: Just fine. Just fine.

INTERVIEWER: How are the students? ...(inaudible) talking to, any reactions?

JAMES MEREDITH: No. Just acting like students, I suppose.

INTERVIEWER: Is that kind of a lonely life for you, despite all of these people around you?

JAMES MEREDITH: I've been living a lonely life a long time.

NARRATOR: It was a lonely victory for James Meredith, but it was a victory for him and the country. The Constitution had held and been reaffirmed in a major crisis. Thousands of black people felt the victory, and saw James Meredith as an example to follow, a symbol, like the Little Rock Nine, of their own power to move the nation.

<https://www.facebook.com/notes/carl-boudreau/some-thoughts-on-the-new-planet/10208806818556240>

Planet 9

In this post, I want to express my thoughts on the newly discovered planet, [Planet 9, or Planet X](#). To do so, I would like to focus on the political dimension of the celestial bodies that transit the Zodiac

The fiefdoms, kingdoms, principalities, empires, and so on, of the ancient world lacked cohesion, stability and security. Boundaries were porous and constantly shifting. Loyalties were fleeting. Populations migrated often and en masse. Invasions, devastating raids by marauding nomads and military incursions were common.

Even the largest empires were torn by the tensions between the hostile tribes, competing families, warring barons, rival city-states, and opposing kingdoms of which they were made up. Internally, the authority of the rulers was frequently challenged by rivals for power.

Early kingdoms and empires were crumbly, unsafe and unstable affairs, ruled, often brutally, by autocrats with few if any limitations on their actions.

Viewed in strictly astrological terms, leaders of those times looked to Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn archetypes to provide order and structure in their domains.

Those living in these times certainly aspired to secure boundaries, political and economic stability and their version of social justice. In doing so, they pushed the organizing potential of Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn to their limits.

It just didn't seem possible to achieve stability and justice with the archetypal resources provided by these planets and the archetypal principles they represented. We struggled for many centuries with the limitations of the political organizational principles we had at our disposal.

In the 18th century, astronomers began discovering an increasing number of bodies in the outer solar system, most notably, perhaps, Uranus (1781), Neptune (1846) and Pluto (1931). From an astrological perspective, the new celestial bodies represented three additional archetypal principles and, thus, provided additional organizational resources.

Uranus inspired those virtues we now commonly associate with nationhood and shared national identity: liberty, equality and fraternity. Neptune supported cohesive and captivating belief systems that allowed for national identity and purpose - of nationality. Pluto made it possible for a nation to impose its collective will inwardly and outwardly.

These new organizational principles were reinforced by new psychological forces. New desires and expectations stirred in human consciousness.

It seemed very much as if a petal in one or more of our chakras had been stimulated or awakened, activating new forces in the human psyche and, by extension, collective consciousness and human society.

Uranus does have a complex effect on the motivational and nervous systems, pushing us to higher levels of thought and perception. The same general kind of thing is true of Pluto and Neptune. Astronomers also discovered large asteroids, or planetoids, like Ceres (1801), Vesta (1807) and on up to Chiron (1977) and other more recently discovered bodies.

These smaller bodies also seemed associated with newly awakened potentials in human nature. The large asteroids, like Ceres, Chariklo and others called forth fine grained moral and ethical sensibilities.

These sensitivities gave rise to moral and ethical codes. These codes tempered the organizing power of Uranus, Neptune and Pluto to hearts and minds, reducing societal tensions. In any case, all of these new archetypal forces became continuing and increasingly pervasive factors in our history. They slowly but surely transformed, reordered and humanized societies all over the world.

The scenario was complex and varied and played out differently in different places throughout the world, but the outcome was recognizably similar in most cases. Today, despite wide variations, it does indeed appear that most of the nations in the world were following a similar archetypal template.

Surely, [as I said in my last post](#), these bodies and the archetypal principles they represent were always already present in the Zodiac. We recognize their traces in the institutions, thought and literature of ancient peoples. However, they emerged as predominant forces after their official discovery.

Mercury is to Uranus as Venus is to Neptune, as Mars is to Pluto and Jupiter is to Planet 9

Like the people of the 18th century, we of the 21st century are bumping hard against the limits of the archetypal organizational resources available to us. We, too, envision something more than we have so far been able to achieve. We want to move beyond the jostling, discordant collection of nations that we now are, to a truly integrated, coordinated, integral, harmonious global civilization.

On Tuesday, January 20, two astronomers [announced the discovery](#) of a large planet beyond Pluto. Reasoning by analogy, we might reasonably expect that a new archetypal principle is in process of emerging in collective consciousness.

This principle should provide the ideas, the sensibilities and the motivation to take global civilization to the next level. New petals will be stimulated in our chakras.

New sensibilities and new motives and impulses will stir in the human psyche. New forces will swirl in collective consciousness, full of new potential.

What might this new archetypal principle be?

Uranus is the higher octave of Mercury; Neptune is the higher octave of Venus; Pluto is the higher octave of Mars. Extrapolating from this, we can reasonably expect Planet 9 to be the higher octave of Jupiter.

Jupiter is a source of higher meaning and drives us toward a richer and more fulfilling life. Jupiter enhances generosity, tolerance, sympathy and compassion. It generally inspires us to greater and more benevolent efforts on behalf of those around us.

Jupiter also endows us with boundless and infectious optimism - with faith in ourselves, in others, in the future and in the universe. It engenders an optimism that looks beyond present obstacles and hardships. Jupiter makes us believe in the possibility of achieving an earthly Utopia.

This new planet should make the higher octave of the Jupiter archetype, with all its positives, a lively, active principle in the forefront of world affairs.

The emergence of these archetypal forces are always foreshadowed. Precursor phenomena appear in the decades before the official announcement of their discovery. I believe the same thing is true of this new planet's discovery. We should look for it in the world around us.

In decades past, when we conceived of global enterprises, we typically thought of arduous, brick and mortar enterprises created in the face of daunting material, political and economic obstacles. The idea conjured up visions of elaborate factories constructed over lengthy periods of time at immense expense. They were always situated precariously in inhospitable environments and tangled in global political conflicts.

In short, our conception of global enterprise was bound up with the limitations of the already known bodies, Sun thru Pluto. However, in more recent decades, we have seen numerous examples of another kind of global enterprise. These, by contrast, all but spring into existence without effort, obstacle or resistance, or at least none to compare to the those associated with establishing a global energy company, for example.

I have in mind organizations that seem to come out of nowhere - a garage, a basement workshop, a dorm room - and quickly develop a pervasive global presence, like Google, PayPal, Facebook, Amazon.com and Netflix. There are also new global advocacy groups, like Avaaz. There is a lightness and spontaneity about the origins and function of such organizations that is new. But such enterprises aren't confined to internet companies. We might also point to renewable energy. Renewable energy projects are spreading seemingly effortlessly, leapfrogging over national boundaries. Such, I think, is typical of projects related to the Jupiterian archetypal principle of Planet 9.

Surely, this new planet, like the others before it, will take us only so far. But, like the others, it will open the way to still higher achievements. To what kind of civilization will we aspire when we

Planet 9 has done its work?

The next major astronomical body to be discovered, reasoning by analogy, would constitute a higher octave of Saturn. The Saturn we now know teaches the knowledge and discipline needed to take a more active part in collective life. That is, it makes us fit to wield the energies of Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto - and now Planet 9.

Saturn marks the end of the lower archetypal octave and marks the threshold of a new, higher one. This suggests that a higher octave of Saturn will also mark the beginning of a new, third archetypal octave. At this point, one can only speculate what new kind or level of social and political organization this third octave of archetypal principle will make possible.