



The Solari Report

April 26, 2018

**1st Quarter 2018 Wrap Up
Who's Who
and
What's Up in the
Space-Based Economy**





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C. Austin Fitts: Hello and welcome to The Solari Report. It is April 26th if you are in North America, but it is April 27th in Australia. One of my favorite lines is, “The world can’t end today; it’s already tomorrow in Australia.” Perfect case in point.

Today is our last segment of the 1st Quarter 2018 Wrap Up. In the first two weeks we did News Trends & Stories. It was a very delicious conversation with Dr. Joseph Farrell. Then last week, the third week, we looked at the financial markets for the 1st quarter and talked a little about resiliency and how you cope and how to get prepared for, what I’m describing, as the potential for the Rape of Russia to happen in North America.

This final week we will look at our theme for the 1st Quarter Wrap Up, which is ‘Who’s Who and What’s Up in the Space-Based Economy’. It’s very important for this discussion that you follow along on the web presentation, so log onto Space.Solari.com. The username and password are in the commentary for all of the different segments of the 1st Quarter Wrap Up, but just to help you out, if you go to Space.Solari.com, the username is ‘Space’ and the password is ‘1QWrapUp’.



I wanted to talk about space because I think it is a very important part of the economy on Earth, and it's growing.

We did a big Annual Wrap Up in 2015, published in January 2016, called *Space, Here We Go*. To a certain extent, this is an update. It also dovetails on the space-based economy presentation that I did in 2015. I used some of the charts which I've updated for this presentation.

I have a quote at the top of the presentation. The presentation is divided into two sections. One is: What is up in the space-based economy. The other is: Who's who in space enterprise, which I will go through at the end.

Let's start with 'What is up in the space-based economy'. There is a quote from a European investor who I was speaking with in 2016, "I could never figure out how the mining and elevator companies were making so much money, and then I subscribed to The Solari Report. I listened to your discussions on the Secret Space Program and the underground bases. Now I know how the mining and elevator companies are making some of their profits. The world makes sense again."

I'm a big believer in trying to create an integrated picture of things, and part of what I am trying to do with our discussions in space is create an integrated picture of what is happening in space and what it means to the entire economics on Earth because much of the space economics are really about Earth economics.



At the beginning, I start off with a definition: Space industry refers to economic activities related to manufacturing components that go into Earth's orbit or beyond. Owing to the prominence of the satellite-related activities, some sources use the term 'satellite industry' interchangeably with the term 'space industry'.

In fact, 90+% of the commercially viable economics are in low Earth orbit. It's really a satellite business, and we show some of the statistics. Right now, the United States has 803 satellites, but we are launching at high speed. Asia is also launching at high speed. The number of satellites operationally are almost 1,800 now and rising very, very quickly. Much of what is occurring in space is a result of the cost of building and launching satellites and maintaining satellites, and it is dropping very dramatically.

The second definition that I give at the beginning of the piece is on the space-based economy. I'm using the term 'space-based economy' in this Wrap Up – although technically speaking, space-based economy simply describes economic activities that occur in space, not that occur on Earth as it might relate to space.

That means asteroid mining, or space manufacturing, or space trade or construction in space. So, I'm using the broader definition in this Wrap Up. I'm really looking at the economics of space, whether the activities occur in space or on Earth, whether they are funded by government, the military, or private investors and corporations, and whether or not they relate to the opportunities and risks presented by activities in space or anything going on around us in space.



Essentially, my approach to most economic issues that is I'm an investment portfolio strategist, and I'm always in a search for a breakdown of 'how the money works'. With respect to space, I'm looking at what the GNP (gross national product) is of all the space-related activities. In a sense, we could call it 'gross space product' or GSP.

My goal for the 1st Quarter 2018 Wrap Up is to begin to try to conceptually integrate both the covert and the overt aspects of what is happening in space around us for the purposes of estimating a gross space product. What is the total economic expression of what is happening in and around us in space?

Integrating the covert and the overt aspects is really challenging, and I usually do it much faster on most topics. Basically, spending two decades before really trying to do it shows you how hard it is to get your mind around what is actually happening in space. We are going to talk about the unanswered questions shortly.

What I am looking for is a framework for how the money works in and around space. I am a person who needs a framework before I can dive too deeply into a topic. A framework is basically a conceptual structure, and I need a framework for anything related to economics just like a body needs a skeleton. It's a way for me to organize a body of knowledge. Without that framework, I have difficulty getting my mind around a subject.



If you are going to create a framework for an area of the economy, it's essential to have an accurate pricing function. Some of the examples I used in our write-up of the space-based economy at the web presentation is the tire industry's X percent of the auto parts industry. The GNP of China is \$Y and is surpassing the GNP of the US which is 99% of Y. If the GNP of the human race is 100%, what percent comes from space-related activities?

Relative values are essential to understand the role and the economic importance of any activity or any player on an integrated basis. Ten items look very different when one item represents the vast majority of the economic value versus when the relative value of the ten items are evenly split. So relative value is essential, and that means that you have to have a good pricing mechanism.

Two things that can make creating an economic framework difficult are secrecy- that includes our old friend, mind control-and the second is lack of integrity in the pricing mechanism. We face both of those trying to come up with a framework for space economics. The national security state has engineered massive and unbelievable security on what is happening in space. In addition, as the economy is centralized, the pricing function is more and more rigged and backed up by central banks that can print money and invisible force systems that can make it all go.

I would say that there is no greater secrecy on Earth today than the secrecy surrounding the US and the related NATO and Five Eyes national security states. This secrecy is making it impossible to figure out what we are doing in space.



It's one of the reasons it has taken me so long to get to the point where I am comfortable trying to think through a framework for the space economy.

What that means is, if you think about this, you have to deal with an enormous number of unanswered questions, and I want to run through the list. The first question is: Is our economy open or closed? Do aliens exist – whether on our planet or on other planets, or in other dimensions? That includes time travel. Are there human civilizations on spaceships or other planets? Is Earth a closed economy, or are we trading with somebody else, whether they are human or not? Do we control access to our planetary air space? There are many indications in the UFO phenomena that we don't.

If other civilizations exist or human civilizations exist off-planet, do we trade with them? Do we permit them to buy securities, make investments, or other assets? That includes human slaves. I've talked before about trying to understand who owns all the debt on the planet and not being able to identify who owns it.

Are we required to generate a dividend, paid tribute, or honor secret treaty obligations to one or more off-planet or breakaway civilizations? It's a legitimate question. Dr. Farrell had some great presentations at the Secret Space Conferences on the possibilities that some of the more bizarre behavior in governance decisions on Earth relate to treaty obligations.



In short, is our economy open or closed? If it's open, what are the rules for engagement? If we price out the reliable UFO sightings, we are talking about trillions of dollars in advanced technology or hardware.

One subscriber wrote in and said, "It's not real; it's all expensive hologram technology." But that is still a major accomplishment and a major technology and a major expense. So, no matter who built, financed, or owned those ships, they are part of our space economics.

Of course, these questions raise more questions: What are the underground bases and transportation systems on Earth? What is happening on the moon? Who controls or owns it? Who lives on it? This returns us to the age-old question: How does the governance system on planet Earth really, really work?

So those are the 'Unanswered Questions #1: Is Our Economy Open or Closed?'

The second unanswered questions fall under: "Flow versus Control". We know that satellite lanes are the sea lanes of the 21st Century. We have more communication trade and transaction going through the satellite lanes. It grows every day, and it's part of putting up all these satellites. However, how much of what adds economic value is really surveillance and control – control of the weather, control of disasters, control of people, control of their minds, control of information from Earth observation or data flowing through digital systems, and, through those mechanisms, control of trade. How much is really control of what happens on Earth as opposed to facilitating what happens on Earth?



Elena Freeland describes what is being built in space as the ‘Space Fence’. You can link to the book review from our web presentation. If she is right, it’s converting Earth into a highly-controlled environment, and it’s a very sobering vision that means much greater centralization of political and economic power.

So, that was the ‘Unanswered Questions #2: How Much is Space Economy about Control Versus Flow?’

The third is ‘Military Versus Civilian: What is the real breakdown of expenditures?’ Most of the space economy to date has been funded and built by taxpayers and taxpayer supported credit through government and military funding. The primary commercial business of space has been the satellite industry. Some of the growth we are now seeing results from significant decreases in the cost of building and launching satellites.

Another question is: Is the current greatest economic growth in space coming from a new vision of ‘Fortress America’ in which America extends the life of the US dollar as reserve currency by projecting power globally through cyber space and space weapons and satellites managing robotic fleets, robotic drones, and robotic armies? In the meantime, Russia, China, and the BRICS race to compete so that they cannot be controlled accordingly.

How powerful is the space weaponry behind the US dollar? How powerful is it expected to be in the future? Was space or related weaponry involved in various tsunamis, earthquakes, and hurricanes?



Was it involved in 9/11 or various unnatural fires in the United States and southern Europe in the last few years?

These are big questions in ‘Military Versus Civilian’.

‘Unanswered Question #4: Reinvestment of the Financial Coup d’état Proceeds.’ I’ve talked a great deal about the \$21 trillion missing from the US government since fiscal 1998 and over \$20+ trillion on financial crisis bailouts. How much of that money was reinvested in space and related technology and weaponry as well as related underground bases and transportation system on Earth? How much money have we as a society invested in creating the space economy?

‘Unanswered Question #5: Geophysical Risks & Space Weather.’ What are our risks actually? There is a wide discussion of this, and some very crazy theories. Is our planet dying? If so, over what time period? What kind of protection do we require from asteroids that could hit earth? What about space dust, solar flares, and changes on our planet or nearby planets?

‘Unanswered Question #6: The Real State of Our Technology.’ We anticipate rapid changes in material science and a wide range of technologies that will make a space-based economy very viable. However, a great deal of technology is hidden behind the national security state. If we have ships flying around the planet with anti-gravity propulsion, why are we spending so much money on reusable rocketry? Why is the primary source of our energy still fossil fuels? Why are dramatic drops in launch costs using rockets so important to current growth? That is another puzzling series of questions.



Unanswered Question #7: Governance: Global Law Versus Outside the Law.’ The value of any asset is deeply impacted by the law, regulation, and enforcement that defines and governs its creation, existence, ownership, and management. We believe that the legal issues involving space are so important, and to understand the economics, we published a special report in 2015 on the legal aspects of space. We have republished that in this web presentation. It’s called ‘Solari Special Report: Issues and Framework of United States Law Concerning Outer Space.’

What we know is that numerous sovereign governments and likely related corporate parties are acting outside existing treaties and laws. Will space be a cooperative government system, or will it be ruled by weaponry? With increased efforts to privatize space – such as envisioned by the Space Act of 2015 and more recent acts in the European Union, specifically in Luxemburg – will space become the ultimate corporate offshore haven?

Will satellite users access blockchain and digital currencies to create the ultimate tax evasion scheme? National security law also raises numerous issues involving secrecy, not the least of which is the ability to waive SEC compliance for corporations. How do we know what companies are actually earning if the national security establishment can simply waive all of the laws related to companies’ reportings?

Two related topics are CERN and Antarctica. What do CERN and other particle accelerators have to do with what is happening in space? What are the facilities and activities in Antarctica? How do they relate to what is happening in space?



Every Annual Wrap Up, Joseph and I discuss Antarctica and what is, in fact, happening there.

What you can see from these unanswered questions is that the variability in answers can drive tremendous disparity in the size of the total space product, and economy, and the nature of it. The uncertainty leads to epic potential variation in understanding the economics of what is going on in space.

I would encourage you to think about the unanswered questions. They are the reason I have held off for so long in trying to come up with an integrated, mathematical picture of how to look at space economics.

I remember in 1997 and 1998 when the US Navy first tried to persuade me that aliens existed and lived among us. If you don't know that story, I would listen to the panel presentation from the 2015 Secret Space Program Conference. It's very amazing and I tell the story in detail. It's towards the end of the panel – about an hour and 40 minutes in – so skip to the back if you only want that story. It's a very good panel with plenty of interesting material.

It was interesting when they tried to persuade me that aliens existed and lived among us, even offering to set me up for lunch with the aliens.

I tried reading all the different books on the topic. I read about 20-25 books at high speed, and I couldn't make any sense out of it because my tool in understanding reality and understanding whether a particular presentation is credible or not is to apply the mathematics of time and money.



The problem with an alien question or a UFO phenomenon or many things that occur in space is that they don't lend themselves to earthly mathematics – whether it's time or money.

If you are dealing with something that is potentially nonhuman, money is a tool that is not very helpful. There is so much misinformation and disinformation, purposely so, in the entire topic of space and the covert side of space and what the military is dealing with in space and why so much money is disappearing into space. It gets you into a complete world of questions, and it's a mind-bending exercise to sort through the information, find out what is credible, and start to build a credible picture of what we do know. That's why finding Richard Dolan, in particular, was so helpful for me.

I could spend years reading Richard's book and integrating my knowledge with his knowledge. As he picked up more and more on the fundamental, legal, and financial aspects of the phenomena that he was dealing with, there is more of an integration of knowledge. That has really helped me in starting to define the unanswered questions and say, "Okay, I'm ready to take the next leap and see if I can come up with an economic framework."

Everything that is going on in space is not necessarily covert or secret; there is much happening for which there is some really good public information. The best source on the space economy on all the aspects that are public and known is the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), which is headquartered in Paris. OECD has a space forum which is dedicated to providing statistical information on space activities and economics.



Most of the countries that have space programs or that have significant ones are its members. We are now up to 80 countries with space programs, and most of the big ones are in the OECD.

They have a space forum on their website that you can link from the web presentation. They did a handbook in 2012 on measuring the space economy, and then they wrote an absolutely significant piece in 2014, which is the third edition of *The Space Economy at a Glance*, that I would recommend as the best single overview of the publicly disclosed space economy.

In 2016 they followed it up with *Space and Innovation*, both a study and also a great PowerPoint presentation on their website that gives you a quicker overview. If you want to review the publicly available statistics on the space economy, I highly recommend their space forum and their publications, particularly *The Space Economy at a Glance*. So, if you are ready to deep-dive on the overt side of the space economy, all of these are linked from the web presentation, and I would definitely take a look and skim *The Space Economy at a Glance*.

After the 1960's, the government investment in space – at least the overt government investment in space – has dropped, and we've seen a tremendous silence and not much attention in the media about what was going on in space until after 9/11. Then suddenly, space started to rise on everyone's radar screen. The first reason was because a whole series of billionaires, particularly tech billionaires, started to invest in space and started space companies.



If you look at the numbers related to what is happening in space, it's not surprising that it would be tech entrepreneurs because, in fact, we have gone from a world where in 1995 less than 1% of the global population was on the internet, and now we have 3.6 billion people as of 2017 on the internet. The demand for communication and data related to the internet and ancillary businesses – whether it is telecommunications, or media, or anybody who needs to swap data at high speed – is exploding. We will talk about that momentarily.

I got into this in our 2015 Annual Wrap Up, 'Space Here We Go'. One of the things I said in that is I believe the reason we proceeded with the rebalancing of the global economy in the 1990's after we passed the Uruguay Round of GATT was that we made the decision to become a multi-planetary civilization, and we needed the capacity of India China and Asia to do that. That was what inspired the rebalancing.

If I'm wrong, if you are going to rebalance the global economy, then global enforcement needs to follow wherever the money goes. I put in a quote from our 2010 Annual Wrap Up, "If you look at the competition for resources globally, the shift of investment eastward means that the military must enforce. Nobody puts money where they can't enforce. That means, as the money moves globally, so must the military. It's simply the nature of the investment model."

There is no doubt about it; the ability to put up global satellites and global GIS systems was very much a part of allowing that money to flow. However, as I said, I concluded in 2015 that the reason we globalized was that we needed the capacity in Asia –



– both engineering and savings and manufacturing – to finance and operate a major push to become a multi-planetary civilization.

Whatever the answer, as that began the last decade, we've seen a concerted effort to interest the global population in space through movies, fashion, and media. I put up some examples in the presentation. I think that part of that is trying to get the young people very interested in space.

It's interesting, although the official government sources will not tell you anything about what is happening in space covertly, Hollywood is always there telling you everything that is occurring. They are saying too much. So, it makes it difficult to figure out what is just science fiction and what is true, but it's one of the reasons that I'm a great believer in tracking what the movies say about any important subject where there is plenty of covert economic activity. One of the sections that we have under 'Space-Based Economy' is a redo of the movies that we think are worth knowing about that cover space and space-related questions. So, check out the section on 'Space in the Movies' for the 1st Quarter 2018 Wrap Up.

One of the developments as more and more interest in space has occurred, and has started to move up the radar and there is much more effort with media and entertainment to interest people in space, is now we see Wall Street – – which has been very silent about space for a long, long time – start to speak up.



Even when satellites flourished and were so critical to the financial business to high-speed trading and high-speed data flows and communication, Wall Street and the investment community have been very, very quiet about space.

Part of the reason is that, if space activities are financed by the government and the military – including the black budget – it paid to be silent about them if you wanted to handle or access the big money involved. I suspect the other reason was, if you were engineering the financial coup to fund space, you want to keep your mouth shut about it because you're trying to get the financial coup to go, and the fewer people who know, the better.

Now that the financial coup is over and you have all the money in the bank, you can talk about space all day long because you have your financing lined up, and you clearly have an amazing lead. So, I think that the financial coup players are quiet during the coup now that the coup is over, and they have the money. They can go public now – not to say that they're not going to be extremely careful.

Anyway, because of that, I think the average citizen has very little understanding of the extraordinary amount of money they and their pension funds and their retirement savings have contributed to this effort. It's one of the reasons that we continually focus our cartoons on the invisibility of this extraordinary and invisible flow of money into space and the fact that it is impacting every household budget. It's amazing how much money every household throughout the G7 has spent on space, and no one has any idea.



One of my favorite cartoons that we did was two business persons standing on the street. They have their little attaché cases. One is saying to the other, “Black ops, black schmops. Why should I be sweating what a bunch of UFO-chasing weirdos are doing 100 feet below the desert in Nevada?” In the meantime, there is a hand reaching through the wall and pulling his wallet out of his back pocket. There is a noise that says, “Cha-ching!”

The idea is that if you knew how much money was coming out of your back pocket, you would start getting very interested quickly.

For the last several years, when we did the 2015 Annual Wrap Up, we put together a portfolio of US and European companies involved in space that are publicly traded. Several times in the last few years I have back-tested those portfolios against the S&P and global stock market indices. Each time they very significantly outperformed.

What you will see is that many of those companies are involved in the defense industry. I think that performance is more about the defense performance than space. If you look at ‘pure space place’, there are only about four or five satellite companies that represent ‘pure space place’. Everything else is very much intertwined with defense and aerospace.

I put up an example of a chart of Lockheed Martin from 1996 to present compared to the NASDAQ and the S&P, and Lockheed is the largest US defense contractor and weapons manufacturer and is very involved with space and satellites, including for the military.



What you can see is that they have significantly outperformed the NASDAQ and the S&P 500.

It is still too early to tell how space will perform as an investment sector. My expectation – both here, in Asia, and in Europe – is that we are going to see more and more companies evolving and growing that are very much identifiable as primarily space or pure space enterprises. So, we will be able to see much more about how space as an investment performs.

I put up a quote from one of Berkshire Hathaway's shareholder's letters from Warren Buffett about the fact that flight has never been very profitable for investors. It's important to remember that flight has captured our imaginations, but it has not rewarded our savings historically:

The worst sort of business is one that grows rapidly, requires significant capital to engender the growth, and then earns little or no money. Think airlines. Here, a durable competitive advantage has proven elusive ever since the days of the Wright Brothers. Indeed, if a farsighted capitalist had been present at Kitty Hawk, he would have done his successors a huge favor by shooting Orville down.

That's one of the reasons the space-based economy may have been built with an infrastructure of secret government money, because it was hard to justify. You certainly couldn't justify the investment to private investors, but you would have had problems persuading the taxpayers as well. It's much easier to take and steal the money.



That's what it appears to me.

Last year, in 2017, after we published the 'Space, Here We Go' in January of 2016, Wall Street has emerged from its silence regarding space. I think that is a very important signal the financial coup is not only over, but it's been successful.

Three firms published significant reports or comments about the growing space economy. I will describe them to you. Goldman Sachs published a comment in spring of 2017, *The Next Investment Frontier*. It underscored the dramatic drop in launch costs and the shift of private capital into space enterprises. It made a case for the economics of asteroid mining a real focus there.

One of the interesting quotes from a podcast done by the Goldman analyst after the publication of the report was, "So much of your everyday life runs through space without you even thinking about it: automatic toll booths, your credit card authorization, when you use an ATM machine, or, obviously, if you use a satellite radio, TV, or GPS." So much that you do every day runs through space. It's a very good comment.

The big study in November 2017 was produced by an interdisciplinary team of 12 analysts calling themselves the 'Morgan Stanley Space Team'. The title was *Space: Investment Implications of the Final Frontier*. If you search the internet enough, you can probably find a copy. I've linked to the part of the Morgan website that summarizes it, but I've also found some of their affiliates making it accessible on their website – I doubt without permission. If you dig, I think you can find it.



The Morgan Stanley Space Team predicts that the demand for satellites and related communication services is growing. It's the same thing – dramatic drops in the costs of building and launching satellites. I would say that if you look at the speed at which everyone, including the Asians, are throwing up satellites, it obviously means a traffic jam in space. We won't get into it in this report, but the industries that are going to be most profitable are companies that are really successful at cheaply solving the space debris problem. Those will no doubt be among the winners. It's very crowded up there now, and it's going to get much more crowded.

The Morgan Stanley team predicted that the global space economy will go from \$350 billion currently, to anywhere from \$620 billion to \$1.75 trillion in 2040. What is interesting about their prediction is that the killer app making this highly economic return will shift from broadcasting TV to the internet of things. Get this: The greatest data demand in the internet of things will come from driverless cars.

When you look at the numbers, driverless cars are a large driver of the push to get the satellites in space. In essence, space is first and foremost about internet bandwidth.

Reading the Morgan Stanley study reminded me very much of a conversation I once had with a reporter who had been censored as part of telling the 'Operation Tailwind' story that seriously embarrassed the pentagon. It was explained to me that the reason the story had been censored by the network was because the Pentagon threatened the network satellite feed and the speeds of their satellite feed.



The reality is that without good working satellite communication, the network would have been out of business. Basically, they are broadcasting for TV, so the story was censored.

This is a reminder of the danger of getting so dependent on space that you're talking about high centralization and the ability to implement very significant control at a central point.

I bring that up because one of the most chilling things I've read recently is a special report in *The Economist* on driverless cars. Even *The Economist* talked about the risk of consolidating our auto transportation into central control. Let me read you a quote from the special report. It was called, "A Different World: Self-Driving Cars Will Profoundly Change the Way People Live, Forcing Unforeseen Consequences":

If people no longer drive cars, one consequence may be new forms of segregation. Access to some places may be restricted to certain riders or robotaxi networks, just as some online services are 'walled gardens' or cannot be accessed on all devices.

The expert who was interviewed thinks:

There may be a need for a physical equivalent of network neutrality rules to ensure that all locations are equally accessible to all AVs. In authoritarian societies, AVs could be a powerful tool of social control.



The third report published in 2017 came out before the Morgan Stanley report in October of 2017 from Bank of America Merrill Lynch. The Merrill team also estimated the current size of the space economy at about \$350 billion – the same as Morgan. They were much more bullish regarding the size of the space industry and predicted that it would grow to \$2.7 trillion – almost \$3 trillion – by 2045. That’s more than double the size estimate by Morgan Stanley saying, “We are entering an exciting era in space, where we expect more advances in the next few decades than throughout human history.”

That is a very compelling statement to be coming from a Wall Street analyst.

One other report worth looking at – and I posted a link to their website – is the Space Investment Quarterly, 4th Quarter 2017 report from Space Angels, which is a venture firm that focuses entirely on space-related enterprises. It’s promotional, but it gives you a sense of the extraordinary deal flow that is moving into startups:

The Entrepreneurial Space Age has crossed yet another inflection point and shows no signs of slowing down. 2017 was a record year for the Space industry on multiple fronts, including amount of investment, number of venture capital investors, and number of new privately-funded companies. In fact, 2017 saw a record of \$3.9 billion of non-government, equity investment flow into commercial space companies. At a sector level, 2017 was the year of commercial launch. The Launchers & Landers sectors closed the year with the most investment, accounting for over 72% of capital deployed. Launchers & Landers also overtook satellites as the most-funded segment with nearly \$6.6 billion in equity capital invested since 2009.



It's all about getting those satellites up there.

If you look at our presentation of private space companies under 'Space Enterprise' you will see that there is really, what I would call, explosive growth in the number of entrepreneurial and young start-ups that are being created to invest in the space economy. Look at the list; it's rather interesting.

This also dovetails with multiple indications from the Trump Administration and signals to encourage private investment in space that Trump is clearly promoting commercialization. We covered a series of different stories in Story #18 in the News Trends & Stories for this 1st Quarter Wrap Up, and I would encourage you to go over it. We linked from the Space-Based Economy over to that presentation.

One of the things that I did was pull out a quote from the President's speech in San Diego. The video is in the 'Top News Videos' in the News Trends & Stories section but let me read this to you. This is the President in San Diego in March:

In space, the United States is going to do Colonel John Glenn proud. We are finally going to lead again. You see what's happening? You see the rockets going up left and right. You haven't seen that for a long time. Very soon we're going to Mars. You wouldn't have been going to Mars if my opponent won; you wouldn't even be thinking about it.



A new national strategy for space recognizes that space is a war-fighting domain just like the land, air, and sea. We may even have a Space Force – develop another one. Space Force. We have the Air Force; we will have the Space Force. We have the Army, the Navy.

You know I was saying it the other day because we're doing a tremendous amount of work in space. I said, "Maybe we need a new force. We'll call it the Space Force," and I wasn't really serious. Then I said, "What a great idea. Maybe we will have to do it. That could happen. That could be the big breaking story."

Look at all of those people back there – ah, the fake news! They know and they understand. Think of that – Space Force – because we are spending a lot, and we have a lot of private money coming in. Tremendous!

You saw what happened the other day – tremendous success. From the very beginning, many of our astronauts have been soldiers or sailors or airmen, Coast Guardsmen, and Marines, and our service members will be vital to ensuring that America continues to lead the way into the stars. We are going to lead the way in space. We are way, way behind, but we are catching up fast – so fast that no one believes it.

We have a section called 'Space Enterprise: Who's Who in Space Enterprise' and I have to give attribution first, to Brad Eden, who has helped manage that list and kept it pruned and added to it and kept it alive for the last two years.



Then we had an excellent, excellent effort by Jason Worth, who has updated our lists of US- and European-traded companies, which are publicly traded and involved in the space economy. He has brought those up to date and has organized them into tables. You can sort them by the listed data fields either by alphabetical order, or by market cap, or PE. There are many different things that a financial analyst would be interested in.

We also have continued our lists of Asian-traded companies and private companies. Jason has the private companies in table form as well.

It continues to be a work in progress, and because this industry is growing and evolving fast, I would expect these tables to continue to evolve and grow. Just access 'Space Enterprise' and dive in and start playing. I've never seen anybody go through this material without being stunned at how many companies there are and how much money is involved and how much is happening in space.

Remember, that doesn't include whatever is being hidden by waivers from the National Security establishment of SEC rules. That is part of the sinister thing about this. You never quite know what the covert side is up to, but you know it's big.

In any case, dive through that 'Space Enterprise' section because it's quite an accomplishment on Jason's part, and I think that it is invaluable to getting your mind around who's who in space and what they are up to.



That is it for the space-based economy. I want you to take away from our discussion and materials in this 1st Quarter Wrap Up – the great recommendations for movies that can entertain you throughout the year, and if you like movies, it’s a fabulous list. I dare say there are some on it that even the most die-hard fans will have missed. The other thing that I want you to take away, in addition to a great list of movies, is to understand that space is important, and it’s important to you. You need to understand what it means to you and how you relate to space and what is happening in space.

I remember when I first became a guest on *Coast to Coast AM* radio, which does an abundance focusing on space and the UFO phenomena. I kept trying to interest the audience in reinvesting in communities and getting them interested in roads, and bridges, and tunnels, and things that Chuck Marohn and his colleagues do at Strong Town. It has taken me many years of listening to their intense interest in space to connect the dots between my personal finances and what was happening in space. So, the communities that I loved were being destroyed by drug gangs who were being managed by ‘Tony Soprano’ who was protected by ‘James Bond’ who was making sure that the flow of investment into space and space weaponry continued from the ‘Tony Soprano’ operation.

Despite the fact that I finally figured it out, it was a very painful lesson. One of the things it taught me was that what was occurring in space was critical to both the global economy and my personal health and economics – not to mention the money that was flying out of my pocket on an involuntary basis.



One question that I get asked most often is: What is the future of the US dollar – both its value and its role as the reserve currency? The reality is that the answer is highly dependent, if not completely dependent, on America's commercial and military success in space. If for only that reason you're concerned because you're in a US dollar traded area, this should be of incredible concern to you. If we could have a perfect window on what is happening in space, we could predict with great accuracy what is going to happen to the US dollar.

I'm also asked about the future of freedom, and that answer is also highly dependent on whether we use supremacy in space to facilitate and support free markets, and open access, and democratic process on Earth, or use it to implement control, surveillance capitalism, and Elena Freeland's 'space fence'.

Or course, the biggest question is: Who is in control? Is it us, or is it somebody else? Does that explain why things are getting so weird on this planet?

If we want to understand our world and build a human future, we must make space a part of our world view. So, I'm inviting you to join me in understanding what is happening in the space economy to identify what the opportunities and risks may be for you to help me create a framework that will help us integrate the overt and covert side of space. Also, get to the bottom of how the governance system on planet Earth really works, and to make sure that the space economy contributes to a human future here on Earth.



I'm speaking to you from Sydney, Australia. On May 7th Jason Bawden-Smith, Richard Dolan, and I are on our way to Uluru for, essentially, ten days. We are going to be joined by two wonderful groups of Solari Report subscribers. We will be in the Australian outback talking about the creation stories of the Aborigine and looking at the different rock formations and the cave paintings of all the different reports of aliens visiting and other civilizations visiting Earth, as there is no other way to describe it.

Richard is going to be giving a presentation on ancient aliens, and then another presentation is on the cost of secrecy. Some of his most powerful presentations relate to the fact that, basically, secrecy and the cost of secrecy is changing and impacting everything. So, we are all very intimately connected with the UFO phenomena because it's driving so many aspects of our lives in a way that many of us want to see it head in a different direction.

I feel that this is great preparation for another round of discussions with Richard about how we integrate, both the covert and overt aspects, of what is going on in space so that we can come out with a much tighter and more practical understanding that gives us the power to impact and change things and navigate the world for our free and inspired life, no matter how 'cuckoo' things get.

I look forward to doing that after that time in Uluru. I'll leave Australia on May 18th and go to New Zealand for ten days, and that will give me a great time to digest, and record, and report to you about what we all figured out in the 'invention room' in the Australian outback at Uluru.



This is the last segment of our 1st Quarter 2018 Wrap Up. I hope that you take advantage of all the audios. We have transcripts of our discussions with Joseph, and we will have those up by the end of this week and early next week, and then most of the web presentation is done. We have the ‘Space Enterprise’ done. We have the write-up of the Space-Based Economy now up but being proofed. Then we will have our introduction and conclusion by Monday. We should have it in pdf form in fairly quick order.

Please take advantage of this Wrap Up and digest it. You can send any updates or comments. You can post them, both on the web presentation in the commentaries under ‘Subscriber Input’, or if you want to add companies to the space enterprises, if you started a space enterprise, email it to us at Space@Solari.com.

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for joining me on The Solari Report. Remember, don’t worry about whether or not there is a conspiracy. We know that there is definitely a conspiracy in space. If you’re not in a conspiracy, you need to start one. Good luck and goodbye.



MODIFICATION

Transcripts are not always verbatim. Modifications are sometimes made to improve clarity, usefulness and readability, while staying true to the original intent.

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