

Do we have a clue?

2nd in a series - © 2-17-2010

by Michael Keehn

mhkeehn@gmail.com

Well, our historic train is rolling down the track. Thus far we learned that after winning the *Revolutionary War* we were still in debt to the same creditors as before the war. And that this debt led to the 20 year charter of the *First National Bank of America*, and that this bank had control over the America's money supply.

Initially, this bank's capitalization was ten million dollars, 80% of which was owned by the *foreign investors*. Only 20% of the bank was owned by America, but that soon changed. The bankers (banksters) led the naive, or easily corruptible, American government officials down a path that quickly robbed America of its 20% ownership. In a little over 5 years, actions of government leadership (congress) would see America indebted to this bank in the amount of 6.2 million dollars, consequently America was forced to sell most of its shares to the *foreign investors* to resolve this debt. By the year 1802, America was forced to sell its remaining shares, leaving America with no stock in its own national bank. Thus, America gave over its currency and economic well being to *foreign investors*. Upon this subject, Thomas Jefferson said this:

“If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks... will deprive the people of all property until their children wake-up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered... The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the people, to whom it properly belongs.”

The creditors of America are known as “*secured party creditors*.” This means that there is some form of security (collateral) for the money owed. And in this debt, the collateral was the property of the Federal Government... Washington, D.C. and anything else the federal government held title to. Thus, one primary purpose of this *First National Bank of America* was to hold the collateral (securities) for America's debt. Amshel Bauer Rothschild, one of the largest investors in this bank, had this to say:

“Let me issue and control a Nation's money and I care not who writes the laws.”

As a sidebar in the character of *international banker Rothschild* let it be known that when Napoleon was conquering Europe 20 years later, Prince William left 3 million dollars with Amshel Mayer Rothschild for the purpose of paying off the Hessian troops in the service of Prince William. Upon losing the battle, William fled to the North. Rothschild, instead of paying the troops, put the money in the stock market, evidently making a purchase on an inside tip given to him. From the profit of this stock investment, Amshel Mayer's five sons then created five authoritative banks: Amshel in Frankfurt; Jacob in Paris; Nathan in London; Karl in Naples and Solomon in Vienna. And now you have insight into one of the banking families still controlling America, her Congress and her President today.

In the year 1811, the 20-year charter of the *first national Bank of America* expired and Congress did not renew it. Congress and America was drawing a line in the sand, daring England to cross it. This led to the withdrawal of seven million dollars by European investors, resulting in an economic recession for America. This action also elicited a military response from England, the War of 1812. In August of 1812, England invaded Washington, D.C. and burned down the White House, the Library of Congress, and the President's personal home. The invasion took place because America dishonored its contractual agreement. Thus, according to international law a letter of marque was issued and the British military invaded America, entered the federal courts where the collateral for the debt had been moved, and seized those assets.

Of course, more debt accrued as a result of this war, reaffirming a need for a new bank charter. Thus, the *second Bank of the United States* was founded in 1816 and chartered for another 20 year period. Four years before this charter was due to expire, England came knocking, proposing an early charter renewal. However, President Andrew Jackson denied renewal of this charter. "Old Hickory" (as Jackson was called) had the ethics, bravery and backbone (unlike today's leadership) to assert that the Constitution does not delegate such authority to the federal government.

The union States, at this time, were reluctant to pay taxes to the federal government. For the good of America, Jackson sent federal troops into the states and forced the State leadership to collect taxes. With this tax money, Jackson ***completely paid off the National Debt***. This eliminated the creditors' rights and claims over America. The people of America, and the nation itself, went without a central bank for seventy-seven years, until the creation of the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank came into existence in 1913. Jackson is quite possibly the best President the united States has ever known.

In 1835, one Richard Lawrence tried to assassinate Jackson with a pistol which malfunctioned. When the bullet failed to discharge, Jackson was able to defend himself with his cane. Then a second pistol was pointed and the trigger pulled. But this weapon also misfired. This began a sad saga for American presidents. If a president, and sometimes presidential hopeful, does truly try to stand up for their country and all Americans, and not the predatory domestic and foreign creditors of the United States, they often are assassinated, or wounded.

In paying off the 'National Debt,' Andrew Jackson had finally made America a *free country*. At least until shortly before the Civil War. Because the foreign investors of the *Second National Bank* had lost the battle with Andrew Jackson and their stranglehold on America, they were angry. They had lost *power, control and considerable future profits* that would have been realized had America remained in debt.

Coming next: England's internal undermining of America; adjournment of congress *sin die*; the illegal actions of Lincoln & the declaration of martial law .