

Do We Have A Clue?

3<sup>rd</sup> in a series - © 2-24-2010

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Thus far we learned that: 1) After winning the *Revolutionary War* we were still in debt to the same creditors as before the war; 2) The *First National Bank of America* was chartered for 20 years and held the collateral for our debt obligation (the titles to the property of the Federal Government); 3) Although the United States initially owned 20% of this bank, our inept leadership soon lost that and the United States held no ownership in its own National Bank; 4) Letting the 'charter' expire on the *First National Bank of America* led to the war of 1812 in which the British recovered their collateral (deeds/titles to land of the Federal Government); 5) This debt led to the second 20 year charter of the *National Bank of America*, and that this bank had control over the America's money supply. 6) Upon becoming President, Andrew Jackson completely paid off the foreign creditors, and the United States was without debt.

Because foreign investors, more accurately "swindlers," which include governments such as England, were not happy that the United States had escaped their "controlling clutches," they undertook to regain their control of America and her future. There developed a very close relationship between southern cotton growers and the *cotton manufacturing industry* in England. England, even though they lost the Revolutionary War, remained a key player in this world of finance, power & control, retaining a vengeful eye on former disloyal subjects of the Crown. England sent numerous British agents to the United States posing as representatives of the cotton and other industries, the majority of which were in the southern States. Far and beyond commercial activity and trade, these agents planted considerable political propaganda in the ears of both the North and the South, but more so in the South. These agents were very effective at creating dissension between the North and South, eventually leading to insurrection and the succession of South Carolina. Other southern States soon followed.

In effect, the North was an *industrial based economy* while the south was an *agricultural plantation based economy*. The "*Tariff of Abominations*" act was passed in 1828, giving Northern industry considerable benefit over the southern plantations. Considerable tension existed for the next 32 years over this un-just act. It was South Carolina who was the most effected by the taxes, thus, leading to their succession. The southern States had been trying to find ways to deal with these taxes that was siphoning off their profit.

But it was more than that. While the children of today are taught that the Civil War was about slavery, the truth is that it had almost nothing to do with slavery as we have been taught. The Northern industry needed cheap labor (just as today - NAFTA & GATT), and they found that they could hire black men to work much cheaper than a white man, putting more profit in their pockets. As a consequence, the Northern economy was simply *stealing the blacks* from the southern states to work for peanuts in the Northern factories. This occurring in the boom of the *industrial revolution*. A good argument can be made that working for *dirt cheap wages* is equivalent to slavery. This whole ordeal being driven by *the foreign & domestic investors* who want more money in their pocket at the expense of the common man... exactly the same as today.

The event that signaled the coming of the Civil War occurred on March 27, 1861, when the Southern delegates walked out of Congress over the matters already set forth. When the Southern delegates walked out, Congress adjourned “*sin die*,” or *without day* to reconvene. This resulted in Congress not having sufficient numbers present to *Constitutionally conduct business*. This, in turn, meant that Congress was now *legally powerless*. As a result, the only constitutionally lawful authority in America, which could declare war, was no longer lawful or present.

**Without legal authority**, Abraham Lincoln issued the first presidential executive order. Executive Order 1 put America under martial law (which is mob rule, not lawful civil authority). Representatives of those states not succeeding from the union, were militarily forced to assemble once again, as though this would make a *lawful legislative body* under the Constitution. Consequently, Congress was not reconvening under *parliamentary law* or *Constitutional Law*. It is important to note and understand that the institution of martial law has not been revoked, canceled or changed. The martial law **illegally declared** by Lincoln persists to this day. Senate Report 93-549 documents this fact: “A majority of the people of the United States have lived under *emergency rule* [not lawful civil authority]... And in the United States, actions taken by the Government in times of great crises have – from at least the Civil War – in important ways, shaped the present phenomenon of a *permanent state of national emergency*.” Brining with it a government exercising ***emergency powers***.

Lincoln, an attorney, knew his Executive Order was unconstitutional. Consequently, he followed up by issuing *General Order 100*. This *special code* was intended to ‘govern’ his illegal actions while the United States remained under Martial Law, thus, giving the illusion that his actions were justified and lawful (legal).

The language of *this code* also provided the illusion that the provisions of Article I, Section 8, Clauses 17 & 18 of the Constitution were applicable in the States of the Union. This section of the constitution applies only to Congress, not to the several States. But the illusion this presented, presumably to the military as well as the American people, was that the *several States* would be under the same laws of war and those ***private commercial laws*** which had, heretofore, applied only to, and in, federal territories (zones). It was a neat illegal deception that worked.

What we are facing in America today should now be coming into focus, but there is more to come.