

The CORE Problem

Part 1 of 8 parts

As seen through the eyes of
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INTRODUCTION

- There are so many issues, gay rights, the economy, taxes, [in] justice, government corruption. The list goes on and on and on. But there is, I believe, a **Core Problem**. And if that **Core Problem** can be solved, then the other issues of lesser importance will be solved as a result. So, let's get to it.



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References

- Americans is a reference to the citizens of these united States of America.
- **The District** is a reference to “the United States” (corporate), or Washington, District of Columbia, a jurisdiction outside the republic.
- These united States of America is a reference to the Union States, united by, and under, the Constitution, what we know as the republic of these united States of America.



The Path

- As we begin, allow me to take the time to make the point that it is imperative that we comprehend the path we have traveled as a people to get to the stage as it is set today. Understanding our path and events allows us to see the core problem clearly, and to better solve our problem(s) from a perspective of elevated comprehension. The path, as I found it, is very interesting.



The CORE Problem

- Simply put, it's the *national debt*. Some American's think that we owe this debt to ourselves. We do not! It is owed to a cartel of private individuals through the banks they own. The Federal Reserve Bank is central to this issue here in the United States, and in a global sense, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is included.



It All Relates

- And although this series of presentations may travel many avenues of history, they all relate to the CORE problem, the *national debt*. I believe all the information presented in this series to be crucial to comprehending the problem(s) of the United States today.



A Little History

- The Declaration of Independence was written when we were still, legally, under English rule. Therefore, does it have any standing at law? Since we intend to use this document in legal settings, it might be important to know the answer to this question. Yet, our public school system has never informed us on this matter. Give it some thought before going to the next slide.



Declaration of Independence

- If you answered YES, you are correct. But at least as important as this question was, another question must also be answered. If we were under English rule when it was written, then how did the Declaration of Independence gain standing in law? Again, you are asked to think about this answer before proceeding to the next slide.



Under A Test of Arms

- Is the answer. We said it, and we picked up our guns and we made it stick. Thus was born the republic of these united States of America and the freedom that brought with it. And this is why the right to bear arms is in the Bill of Rights, and take note that it does not say pistols and rifles, it says ARMS. The people never wanted the government armed superior to themselves.



Democracy or Republic

- Since the word “republic” was used in the last slide, and yet our schools and mainstream misleadia constantly refer to our system of government as a Democracy, perhaps it is worth our time to know the difference.



Mandate

- “The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government...” -- Constitution
- Yes, the Constitution mandates that a republican form of government be maintained in each state of the Union. It does not give Congress any latitude in this matter.



Democracy

- In short, “democracy” is majority rule. It is mob rule. It is two wolves and one sheep sitting down to discuss what’s for dinner, and the sheep loses every time. Democracy gives the majority control over the minority, which is to say, control of your life and your property.



Republic

- In a *republic*, any power or authority claimed by government is conferred upon that government by the people, individually. And since, in this republic, we are all created equal in the eyes of the law, none of us has anymore power or authority to confer upon government than anybody else.



Example

- Therefore, if I do not have the power or authority to go into your wallet, take out a hundred dollars, and give it to whomever I feel is needy, then I cannot confer that power or authority upon government. If government is doing this, it is doing it by contract or by fraud and deception, and that will eventually be explored.



Back to the Sheep

- So, in a republic, the sheep is not a loser because the wolf majority does not have the power or authority to make the sheep their dinner. The lives and property of the minority is safe from the majority in a republic. And therein lies the most defining quality of a republic in contrast to a democracy.



Returning

- Coming back from our little historical trek, we return our focus to the core problem, the debt. These united States of America began in debt from the Revolutionary War. Our creditors were hounding us and we needed to pay them off, so we began shopping for someone to pay our creditors, and become our sole creditor, and give us the necessary time to pay our debt.



Loan and Collateral

- And wouldn't you know it, England, the very country we had just warred with, became our creditor, and paid off all the other creditors. However, the loan to us required collateral. The collateral for the loan was all the property owned by the Federal Government, the territories and especially *Washington, District of Columbia*, ***the District*** as the constitution refers to it.



The District

- **The District** [of Columbia] is a special case, and probably needs to be explored a bit. **The District** is a jurisdiction onto itself. It is not inside the republic of these united States of America, it is outside. It is not inclusive, it is exclusive. It is a foreign jurisdiction to the republic.



The Dual Character of Congress

- This gives congress a dual character. In one character, Congress can make constitutional laws for these united States of America, and in the other character, they can make any law they wish, constitutional or un-constitutional, for *the District*. *The District* would include anything owned by the Federal Government. Guam, Wake, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, for example. Or any place subject to its jurisdiction.

The Bank

- So England became our creditor, and the collateral was all the property owned by the Federal Government. A stipulation of the loan was that a central bank be created to hold the titles to the collateral. Therefore the *First National Bank of America* was chartered by congress for twenty years in 1791. Eighty percent English owned, and 20% American owned.



1811

- The property titles were placed in the Bank for safe keeping and in not too many years, the bank was one-hundred-percent English owned. But in 1811 the twenty year charter was up, and Congress did not renew the charter, and the Bank was closed.



War of 1812

- This made England very unhappy, and they sent military forces over to America to register their unhappiness. Thus, the United States entered into another war with England, the War of 1812.



Happy English

- The English invaded Washington, D.C., burned down the white house, burned down the President's personal house, entered the Federal Courts, found their titles to the collateral property, and took possession of those titles. Congress evidently decided it would be a good idea to renew the bank charter, and did. The titles were again placed in the bank, the English were then happy and went home.



Andrew Jackson

- The English, having been to the rodeo once with the dishonorable behavior of the leadership of the United States, began an early push to renew the bank charter. Andrew Jackson was President, and he pressured the states to pay the bill. He was successful, and the United States, for the first and only time, was debt free.



Southern Delegates Walk

- But then there was some descent in Congress. The southern States felt they were being railroaded by the northern States in Congress. To make matters worse, England, our former creditor, sent in its agents and provocateurs to stir up trouble and dissent, and they were successful. Eventually the Southern Delegates walked out of Congress.



No Quorum

- This is where things begin to get really interesting. When the southern delegates walked out of Congress, there was no longer a quorum to conduct business. Under the parliamentary law of Congress, the only vote they could take, was to set a date to reconvene. They didn't do this, which means they adjourned "sin die."



Sin Die

- “Sin Die” means “without day”. With no date set to reconvene a session of Congress, that legislative body legally ceased to exist. And Congress is the only body in the United States that can legally declare war.



A Criminal Act

- Therefore, when Abraham Lincoln declared war against the Southern States, he did so illegally. Technically the United States ceased to exist when no date was set to reconvene Congress, therefore, Lincoln's Presidency ceased to exist as well. And even if it had not, he still had no legal authority to declare war, he could only do so criminally.



First Executive Order

- Lincoln issues the first *Executive Order*. An action not supported by the Constitution. This first Executive Order forced those delegates of Congress available back into session under the barrel of a rifle. Therefore, Congress was not setting as a properly constituted body.



Presidential Coercion

- On September 15, 1863, President Lincoln imposed Congressionally authorized martial law, by a congress setting in session under a gun barrel. Therefore, President Lincoln, holding a rifle barrel to the heads of a Congress not constituted, forced Congress to pass a measure to give Lincoln the power and authority he wanted. An illegal power and authority acquired under threat of violence and coercion.



The Real Civil War Issue

- Most people of today believe the Civil War was about the issue of slavery, and nothing could be further from the truth. It was a war about States Rights, and when the north won the war, the northern States lost their rights along with the southern States. Ignorance does have a price.



The Emancipation Proclamation

- Most of us believe Lincoln issued the *Emancipation Proclamation* to free the slaves, and that is misleading because it is false. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation targeted only southern States where he had no authority and did not include northern States, which also had slavery, where he did have authority.



Strictly a War Measure

- The Emancipation Proclamation was strictly a measure to stir up trouble in the south to support the war effort. Lincoln had no compassion for the slave, he was only using them to win the war he had declared on the southern States.



What did Lincoln intend?

- So, the Civil War was fought and the South lost. I believe that Lincoln may have intended to restore the republic to its former state, but was assassinated before he could do so. Therefore, we will never know. Let us begin the next presentation by taking a look at his assassination.



END OF SEGMENT

- This ends this segment, we'll pick up with more on the Civil War and assassination of Lincoln in the next segment. Right now it's time for discussion and exchange of views.
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