

To Preserve...

Aloha All:

Please note.

This is a rush preview of a new book coming out ahead of the next lethal downwave that may see the biggest wealth transfer in history in the tens of trillions. The purpose is to stay on the right side of economic history...

To Preserve, Protect and Defend

Economic Triggers for the Next Revolution

(Think Tank for the American Patriot)

By Rich Cash, Winter 2010

JubileeProsperity@gmail.com

Priorities:

For the love of money is the root of all kinds of evil. And some people, craving money, have wandered from the true faith and pierced themselves with many sorrows.

1 Timothy 6:10, New Living 2007 Translation

http://bible.cc/1_timothy/6-10.htm

[ad#article]

Wars on Prosperity:

Only the dead have seen the end of war...

Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.

George Santayana (16 December 1863 in Madrid, Spain - 26 September 1952 in Rome, Italy), American man of letters, essayist, novelist, philosopher, poet and professor.

After the eight-year American Revolutionary Global War of 1775-1783, the United States was not only in cyclical depression, but defacto currency devaluation, tax and trade wars with the European Powers.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Revolutionary_War

One could observe similar after the 7 October 2001 undeclared 8 plus year US Afghanistan War, Operation Enduring Freedom, the simultaneous seven and a half years combined undeclared wars in Iraq known as Operation Desert Storm and Operation Iraqi Freedom, the Panama Operation Just Cause, the 15-plus year Vietnam Second Indochina War, and the three year Western vs Sino Soviet war in Korea, which has still not declared the peace.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_in_Afghanistan_\(2001-present\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_in_Afghanistan_(2001-present))

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq_War

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_War

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_invasion_of_Panama

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_War

[ad#article]

33 years of undeclared wars in the last sixty years well exceed the Nine-year War in Afghanistan that sank the Soviet Union, even if we add in Africa, Cuba and Central America.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_war_in_Afghanistan

The history of war shows that it is often associated with despotic tyrants.

One might be forgiven for inferring the USA, which has not had a foreign war on its own soil since the War of 1812, (the possible exception being the two year Mexican-American War a year after President Tyler annexed Texas as a State in 1845 sans treaty with Mexico), repeatedly disturbs the peace at the expense of its citizens.

What do courts and history do with repeat offenders?

But the word of the Lord came to me, saying, 'You have shed much blood and have waged great wars; you shall not build a house to my name, because you have shed so much blood in my sight on the earth. 9See, a son shall be born to you; he shall be a man of peace.

I Chronicles 22:8-9 New Revised Standard Version of the Bible

<http://homepages.luc.edu/~avandel/jerusalem/sources/1chroniclesNRSV.htm>

We learned from Bastiat's fallacy of the broken window that war does not create, but consumes, destroys and kills with war profiteering.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parable_of_the_broken_window

It is a great pity this is not taught in most Public School Civics or History curricula. Most public school graduates these days have a challenge naming our greatest Presidents.

General and President Washington, who had a prophetic temperament, warned us in his farewell address to beware of foreign

entanglements and reminded us

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports... It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government... As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit... One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it, avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertion in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear...history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government...beware foreign entanglements

<http://www.100megspop3.com/bark/Beware.html>

The last time America was a creditor nation was under President Ronald Reagan, a generation ago.

<http://theageofstupidity.blogspot.com/2009/05/curse-of-being-creditor-export-nation.html>

America has not paid off her debts since Andrew Jackson was President in 1835.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_public_debt

[ad#article]

Although the US Treasury Debt ceiling was recently raised to \$14.3 trillion, now larger than the contracting Gross Domestic Product GDP, not many know the US Treasury, headed by a man who did not pay his taxes until nominated for public office, now also supports the \$5 Trillion obligations of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac mortgage guarantees.

US Taxpayers are also on the hook for another \$104 Trillion in unfunded agency obligations, plus some \$204 Trillion in derivatives held by US commercial banks also obligated to return depositor monies with just one dollar of reserve for each \$10 of loans.

That's a total of \$337.3 Trillion dollars of IOUSA, inflationary on the way up and deflationary on the way down.

84% of these \$204 Trillion in US derivatives reported by the US Treasury were interest rate sensitive in the most recent Third Quarter of 2009. Net credit risk model calculations of \$484 Billion tend to understate the risk when unexpected defaults hammer the financial system. It is most quiet before the storm.

Although 1065 US Commercial banks used derivatives in the most recent third quarter of 2009, five large commercial banks had 97% of the derivatives and 88% of the theoretical credit risk.

The \$484 Billion of expected risk compares to \$5.7 Billion of Q3 Trading Revenues and is over one and a half times Bank collateral. Charge-offs for bad Commercial and Industrial loans were \$7.8 Billion in Q3 2009. In other words, banks may be still losing more than they make, and still do not have to mark all their bad loan assets to market, so it is fair to say the biggest banks may be upside down, holding interest rate sensitive securities or owing more than they are worth.

Recall it was interest rate sensitive derivatives that precipitated the Crash of 2008 and 2009. And interest rates may go higher.

The average maturity of US debt last Fall was a 26-year record low of 49 months.

Treasury Secretary Geithner hopes to extend the average due date of US Treasury Debt to 72 months in 2010 to lock in lower yields longer.

Generally, increased debt supply and lower demand from creditor surplus nations means higher interest rates.

<http://www.dallasfed.org/news/speeches/fisher/2010/fs100112.cfm>

<http://www.occ.treas.gov/ftp/release/2009-161a.pdf>

http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20670001&sid=astqQ3k2_OJs

So we see the price of the warfare welfare society raised debts and interest rates, made a few very rich, and impoverished most taxpayer citizens with a cost of government and living growing faster than their income, the economy or the population.

General and President Eisenhower warned US in his farewell address of 17 January 1961, of the grave implications of the Military Industrial Complex with misplaced power endangering liberties, security and democratic processes.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8y06NSBBRtY> 2:30

US General Stanley McChrystal, in charge of the undeclared Afghan war declared, this war can't be won if the allied forces stay a thousand years.

<http://www.neurope.eu/articles/98803.php>

It is not without reason Afghanistan was called the graveyard of empires, from Alexander the Great to Genghis Khan to the United Kingdom and Russia 1839-1842, when the Brits lost 16,499 soldiers on a 110-mile retreat,

to the Soviet Union from 1979 to 1989, referred to as the Soviet Vietnam.

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/print/57411>

It may be no accident, but deliberate misguided prosperity policy that simultaneous American wars of aggression dropped the Index of Economic Freedom of the USA from the top tier of free economies, with the worst decline of the top 20 global economies, to that of Botswana.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/HomelandSecurity/wm2776.cfm>

American institutions may continue to suffer until we chart a brighter course for prosperity with lasting peace.

Material Dialectic:

Crushing debt and tax economics led to the American Declaration of Independence and Revolutionary War.

We may be on the threshold of another Revolution, and it may behoove US to learn from history before we make any more economic mistakes with government beggaring and drowning the economy and our citizens.

The Spanish Empire held the New World from 1492, when partly displaced by the victory of Sir Francis Drake of Plymouth for the British Empire in the Spanish Armada of 1588. The Spanish shared the New World later with the French. France doubled the size of the USA by selling the Louisiana Territory to Jefferson because of Napoleon's debts from losing expensive Wars, including Haiti.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Armada

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louisiana_Purchase

Can the handwriting on the wall be any clearer?

Diseases like dysentery, syphilis and typhus wiped out many Native Americans. Some diseases were deliberate.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dysentery>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syphilis>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typhus>

Baron Commander in Chief Field Marshall Governor General Lord Jeffery Amherst used small pox blanket biological warfare to win the French and Indian War for the British.

Amherst, a British Freemason familiar with early American Lodges and rites, later repeatedly declined King George's commission for the Revolutionary War for personal reasons persuasive enough to prevent his hanging after being recalled to England.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffery_Amherst,_1st_Baron_Amherst

The Spanish Empire inquisition into the New World may have followed ancient Phoenician ships of Hiram, King of Tyre, Lebanon that traded with the Tarshish Ports of Britain, India, Spain and Philippines for King Solomon.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_Hiram_I

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tyre,_Lebanon

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarshish>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solomon>

The Danish Scandinavian Viking lost tribe of Dan and other voyagers may have left behind curious artifacts like architectural ruins, burial mounds, maps and the inscribed runes of Minnesota, Newfoundland and Newport. Los Lunas, New Mexico has a paleo Hebraic Decalogue mystery stone weighing 70 tons and dated 3000 years ago.

<http://www.pitt.edu/~dash/vinland.html>

<http://www.truthontheweb.org/comstone.htm>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ten_Lost_Tribes

For money, Americans used the first world currency, the Spanish Silver Dollar.

The Spanish Silver Dollar was also known as Pieces of Eight or the Eight Real (Royal) coin.

The Spanish Dollar was minted by the Spanish Empire from 1497 and legal tender in the United States until 1857, some 360 years, longer than the USA was a Republic.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_dollar

American Colonists also used British paper money from the Bank of England private money monopoly that charged usury and unpopular taxes that led to taxation without representation and the American Revolution.

The BoE was a branch of the Jesuit first world central Bank of Rome and the Rothschild Banking Empire.

William Patterson and Nathaniel Rothschild's privately owned BoE prospered on leveraged debt usury funded by government taxation until King Edward VI outlawed usury. Then Edward's reign was cut short.

We saw similar patterns with American Puritans and US Presidents who opposed private US Central Bank usury and taxation.

The owner of the first US Central Bank from 1791 to 1811 was the private Bank of England. Madison and the US Congress refused to renew its 20-year charter due to the Bank's foreign interference in domestic affairs.

Recall US Constitution Article I Section 9 forbids foreign emoluments, sometimes described as bribes, for good reason. Public servants cannot well serve two masters.

<http://ofacp.od.nih.gov/ethics/EmolClause.html>

Those opposed to an extra-Constitutional Central Bank included Jefferson and Madison, until Madison, tired of war expense, supported the Second US Central Bank after the War of 1812.

Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln and JFK all made end-runs around private Central Bank taxes and usury, which nearly or actually lead to their demises. Jackson was saved from assassination only when his assailant's two point-blank pistols misfired and he was able to knock him off with his Hickory Stick knob cane.

Old Hickory Jackson was a British POW during the Revolutionary War. As an underage POW with his brother, AJ contracted small pox. He lost his brother and mother who freed and cared for them. AJ successfully defended New Orleans during the War of 1812 and was Military Governor of Florida.

AJ called the Second Bank of the US a devil's den of vipers and thieves, enumerating these now familiar complaints about the Bank:

- It concentrated the nation's financial strength in a single institution.
- It exposed the government to control by foreign interests.
- It served mainly to make the rich richer.
- It exercised too much control over members of Congress.
- It favored northeastern states over southern and western states.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Jackson

The War of 1812 and Civil War were yet further attempts by the Bank of England to collect war debts due from the American Revolution, collapsed South Seas and Mississippi Company Schemes and Slave trade.

Rothschild Brother Banks hedged by financing both sides of the war. World wars in multiple countries could be even more profitable.

<http://www.reformation.org/secrets-of-the-bank-of-rome.html>

The Mississippi Company was founded by LaSalle in 1684. LaSalle was French Governor of Fort Frontenac on the mouth of the Mississippi River. He returned to France to raise funds for the New World company, got lost in Texas with four ships on the way

back and was killed by mutiny.

LaSalle's French successor built Biloxi and Mobile. In August 1717 TMC was acquired by Scottish Financier John Law on a downswing. Law named TMC Company of the West.

TMC enjoyed National Charters and Franchises for land development, lotteries, issuing shares and other unspecified moneymaking marketing and promotional schemes.

In 1718 Law ignored all advice about building below sea level in a cholera, malaria yellow fever infested swamp. He founded New Orleans, later decimated by Hurricane Katrina.

In 1719 TMC became a conglomerate by acquiring Company of the Indies and the Company of China. In 1720 TMC acquired the Banque Royale. Like China today, the share price inflated 30 times and was worth 7.5 billion livres.

Surveyor, General and President George Washington owned shares and land in the MC. The Company was so ambitious it bought the entire French debt of 1.6 Billion livres with a 3% yield as a grandiose investment.

By way of comparison to America today, the French sovereign debt was ten times their annual budget, perhaps 4 times their Gross Domestic Product French debt, comparable to Switzerland today.

Of course the debt was not adequately serviced by beleaguered French taxpayers or TMC revenues, so TMC lost 96% of shareholder value in two years like the Banking Corporation Conglomerates of today.

At the same time the South Seas Pacific Company that had bought British sovereign debt collapsed, wiping out the niece of Sir Isaac Newton, then Master of the Mint who advocated the gold standard over the silver standard by overvaluing silver coin, which was melted and shipped.

This illustrates Gresham's Law of less valuable money driving out more valuable money from circulation. Gresham's Law actually predates the Tudor England Pound Rescuer and Royal Exchange founder Gresham to Henry David MacLeod in 1857, Copernicus 40 years earlier, to Aristophenes and The Frogs in the Fifth Century BC.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Gresham

Recently we saw inflated fiat electronic money driving copper, gold, platinum and silver out of circulation. What might be interesting is deflation defaults making dollars scarce and bringing the precious metals back on the market.

In 1721 TMC defaulted on its debts and filed for bankruptcy reorganization.

In 1723 King Louis XV gave new monopoly Franchises to TMC in coffee, tea, national lotteries and African slave, China and India trade.

TMC flourished for another generation until profligate French government spending and the French and Indian/Seven Years War took it to receivership in 1770 and full liquidation by the 1790s.

Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose.

The more things change, the more they remain the same.

Thus we see speculative bubbles and collapses, debt for equity swaps, fad schemes, lotteries and liquidations, usury and taxes ten generations ago are nothing new in government finance.

Can Exxon Mobil take over US Treasury debts if oil or gas go to \$300 or Treasury debts collapse?

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mississippi_Company

The French and Indian War, begun in 1754 on the American continent, erupted into what was described by Churchill as the first world war between the European Powers, the Seven Years War.

The First World War lasted until the 1763 Treaty of Paris.

Typically, this War led to inflation with unpaid debt defaults, as did the Woodrow Wilson Versailles Treaty of World War I 5 generations later that led to the great Weimar Republic hyperinflation of 1923 and wheelbarrow money.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_and_Indian_War

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Years_War

The War doubled the British National Debt, inflated and devalued the British currency Pound Sterling. This led to tax increases, deflation and rebellion.

Mentally ill King George III, his Lord of the Treasury and Whig Prime Minister George Grenville, acting for the for-profit private central Bank of England that financed the British monarchy and government, levied a series of taxes on Americans beginning in 1765.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_III_of_the_United_Kingdom

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Grenville

The first British taxes on the American colonies were the Stamp Act, followed by the Townsend Acts and ultimately the Intolerable Acts.

These American Colonial taxes had to be paid in scarce British Pound currency. They were seen as a violation of 1215 Magna Carta rights to limited taxes and taxation only by consent.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stamp_Act_1765

http://hua.umf.maine.edu/Reading_Revolutions/MagnaCarta/index.html

These intolerable taxes, some of them a mere penny or two per pound, led to the formation of the Sons of Liberty in Boston by Samuel Adams, son of a brewer and failed tax collector, second cousin of lawyer President John Adams.

The Sons of Liberty succeeded the Secret Loyal Nine and became the Committee of Safety throughout the colonies, including such members as Silas Downer, the forgotten patriot, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, George Mason, Paul Revere and George Washington.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sons_of_Liberty

Their heroes were the Common Sense Father of the American Revolution, Thomas Paine (These are the times that try men's souls) and Liberty and Property populist Member of Parliament John Wilkes.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Paine

Wilkes was a member of the Hellfire Club with the Earl of Sandwich.

Wilkes was known as the ugliest man in England. He taught a baboon the secret rituals of the club, also known as Medmenham Monks, also known as the Knights of St Francis of Wycombe. Benjamin Franklin was rumoured to have attended the club, perhaps to spy on British Aristocracy.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Wilkes

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hellfire_Club

The rallying point of the Sons of Liberty was the Liberty Tree, now compared to the Internet.

<http://www.lermanet.com/cos/libertyl.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberty_Tree

The Sons of Liberty tarred and feathered publican tax-collectors and refused to pay taxes. They destroyed British property, including military armories, garrisons and ships.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Publican>

After meeting stiff resistance, the British Parliament repealed the Stamp Act in 1766.

King George, the Prime Minister and Bank of England agents quickly levied the Townsend Acts beginning in 1767, another tax by any other name.

The Townsend Acts increased British occupying military forces in colonial America, deployed troops on the HMS Romney and empowered search and seizure without specific warrants.

Some see serious parallels today with American occupations in 1000 plus US bases around the world.

British Troops deployed by the Townsend Acts occupied Boston from 1768, leading to the Boston Massacre in 1770.

The first of five dead was Crispus Attacks, an unarmed Native American African mulatto variously described as sailor or runaway slave.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crispus_Attucks

Some compare the Boston Massacre to Military, Blackwater-Xe and other civilian massacres in VietNam, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq.

Then as now, attorney and future Second President John Adams successfully defended British Soldiers from hanging for murder. Charges against Blackwater-Xe for the 17 Iraqi civilians killed were recently dropped in an American Court.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Massacre

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/01/02/us/02blackwater.html?pagewanted=print>

The Townsend Acts, named for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were expected to generate less than 40,000 pounds sterling, a

modest government operating sum even then.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Townshend_Acts

Because of further local colonial destruction of British Property with tarring and feathering of British Officials, the Townsend Acts were also repealed by Parliament, except for the Tea Tax.

It is significant to note the Tea Tax was as low as 0.8%.

A Revolution was fought over less than a penny of tax.

<http://www.philaahzophy.com/2007/12/17/research-into-the-amount-of-tea-tax-inspiring-boston-tea-party/>

The tax was low to deter American smuggling of products from the Caribbean and Netherlands in order to avoid the British East India Company tea, much like Alcohol, Cigarettes and luxury goods are smuggled in black markets today.

Townsend's Plan, then as now, was to gradually increase the tax, like the proverbial frog in a pot of water slowly heated to boiling.

In recent history, inflation into higher income tax brackets accomplished similar results.

The deceptively modest Tea Tax culminated in the Boston Tea Party led by Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty disguised as Native Americans.

On December 16, 1773, after British officials in Boston refused to return three shiploads of taxed tea to Britain, a group of colonists disguised as Indians boarded the ships and destroyed the tea by throwing it into Boston Harbor.

Thus began the cry of No Taxation without Representation.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Tea_Party

The first Sons of Liberty Tea Party was funded by John Hancock after his sloop The Liberty was impounded by the British for smuggling Tea and Rum from the Dutch Indies.

John Adams successfully defended John Hancock from the British.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hancock

Joseph Kennedy and the Bronfmans reportedly did similar whiskey smuggling from Scotland and Canada with Schenley and Seagrams brands during and after Prohibition.

<http://www.skolnicksreport.com/whiskey.html>

The Boston Tea Party led to blockades, court cases, fines, impounds and more taxes.

The Coercive or Intolerable Acts led to the Declaration of Independence.

A primary motive for the American Revolution was freedom from taxes.

British taxes and Revolutionary War debts led first to inflation of the Continental paper fiat currency, then to economic depression in 1780 when the debts and taxes owed European war investors could not be paid.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intolerable_Acts

The first deadly armed rebellion at the end of the Revolutionary War was farmers impoverished by debts and taxes. It was Shay's Rebellion in Springfield, Massachusetts from 1786 to 1787. It was the first example of US Government not treating veterans well.

Daniel Shays was a poor farmhand from Massachusetts when the Revolution broke out. He joined the Continental Army and fought at Lexington, Bunker Hill, and Saratoga. DS was eventually wounded in action.

In 1780, DS resigned from the army after being unpaid like many Patriots. He went home to find himself in court for the nonpayment of debts.

Shays soon found he was not alone in being unable to pay his debts or taxes. He saw a sick woman who had her bed taken out from under her because she was unable to pay her debts and taxes.

Bankers were confiscating everything debtors had, including their homes.

People were thrown into debtor's prison, the forerunner of a bad credit rating today. Once you were in, it was tough to earn your way out.

Farmer Plough Jogger said before a meeting to petition the Boston Court for relief:

I have been greatly abused, have been obliged to do more than my part in the war; been loaded with class rates, town rates, province rates, Continental rates and all rates...been pulled and hauled by sheriffs, constables and collectors, and had my cattle sold for less than they were worth...The great men are going to get all we have and I think it is time for us to rise and put a stop to it, and have no more courts, nor sheriffs, nor collectors nor lawyers.

Many American citizens and even government militia shared his concerns or situation. Protestors shut down local courts to stop confiscations, debt collections and foreclosures.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts indicted eleven leaders of the rebellion as disorderly, riotous, and seditious persons.

Incensed by the indictment, Shays led seven hundred armed farmers, most of them war vets, to the Springfield Armory. As they marched their ranks grew, and some of the militia joined along with additional reinforcements from the countryside.

They were met at the Armory by a state militia of 900 men who fired cannons into them, killing four and wounding 20 fellow citizens, a Kent State Ruby Ridge Waco murder moment.

Thus we see why Janet Napolitano was so concerned about armed returning war veterans.

Several of the Shays rebels were fined, imprisoned, and sentenced to death. A year later in 1788, a general amnesty was granted.

Although most of the condemned men were either pardoned or had their death sentences commuted, two of the condemned men, John Bly and Charles Rose, were hanged on December 6, 1787 before the amnesty to set an example. Shays himself was pardoned in 1788.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shays'Rebellion>

Revolutionary War debts also led the controversial Alexander Hamilton, Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, to the regressive Treasury Whiskey Tax of 1791.

The unpopular Whiskey Tax favored large whiskey producers like George Washington, with a tax of 6 cents a gallon, over smaller whiskey producers who were charged 9 cents a gallon.

Whiskey was a prime commodity of trade and value then. Unlike the corn or rye from which it was made, whiskey did not spoil, and was used for transportable barter as a medium of exchange. Again, it was about the money.

The Whiskey Tax of 1791 led to the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794.

The Whisky Rebellion saw Commander in Chief George Washington leading 12,950 Federalized State Militia troops in Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina and Virginia against American citizens who had evaded, harassed and tarred and feathered Federal Tax Collectors, even stealing a horse.

The Federal Militia troops were almost the size of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

All those troops found no bona fide Whisky Tax rebels. They rounded up 20 prisoners to showcase Federalist authority. One prisoner died in custody.

Two of the arrested were found guilty of treason in showcase trials and sentenced to death by hanging. President Washington pardoned them on the grounds that one was a simpleton and the other insane.

Thomas Jefferson, then ambassador to France at the time, was not alarmed by Shays' or the Whiskey Rebellion. In a letter to a friend, he wrote:

A little rebellion now and then is a good thing. The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whiskey_Rebellion

Americans had long preferred to issue their own debt-free currency, Colonial Scrip.

Benjamin Franklin described this American money to British Parliament in 1757:

In the colonies, we issue our own paper money. It is called Colonial Script. We issue it in proper proportion to make the goods pass easily from the producers to the consumers. In this manner, creating ourselves our own paper money, we control its purchasing power and we have no interest to pay to anyone.

The Colonial Script required very low taxation and little government enforcement. These two aspects contributed greatly to the private industry and prosperity of America.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonial_scrip

The British response in 1763 to Colonial Script was the Paper Bills of Credit Act.

The Credit Act outlawed American currency and called in debts.

This peaked with the credit crisis of 1772 that doubled bankruptcies and halved New York property values. Is this not similar to the Subprime Mortgage defaults and depression in asset values today?

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Currency_Act

As mentioned, the uncollected cost of the Revolutionary War led to the inflation of the Continental. Many patriots sold the Continental paper at great discount or gave it away after the War.

Then New York Bank and New York Post founder Alexander Hamilton, as Washington's first Secretary of the Treasury, redeemed the Continental at Par with silver specie for his friends who knew it would be redeemed and bought it for pennies on the dollar. Hamilton put to rest the saying, Not worth a Continental and was shot to death in a duel with Aaron Burr.

Does this sound like the TARP Bank Bailouts, TELF or PPIP?

Monetary historian Alexander Del Mar, Director of the US Bureau of Statistics, lauded by John Stuart Mill and ignored by history, wrote:

Lexington and Concord were trivial acts of resistance which chiefly concerned those who took part in them and which might have been forgiven; but the creation and circulation of bills of credit...were acts of a whole people and coming as they did on the heels of the strenuous efforts made by the Crown to suppress paper money in America they constituted acts of defiance so contemptuous and insulting to the Crown that forgiveness was thereafter impossible...

There was but one course for the Crown to pursue and that was to suppress and punish those acts of rebellion...Thus the Bills of Credit of this era, which ignorance and prejudice have attempted to belittle into the mere instruments of a reckless financial policy, were really the standards of the Revolution.

They were more than this: they were the Revolution itself.

Of Del Mar John Stuart Mill said:

Del Mar is a remarkable writer. There is stuff in him. He is the sort of man you need in America. He knows what he is about. He is the sort of man to put things right in your country, or in any country.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_del_Mar

Concerned about non-usury money in the American Colonies, The London Times wrote:

If that mischievous financial policy which had its origin in the North American Republic should become indurate down to a fixture, then that government will furnish its own money without cost.

It will pay off its debts and be without a debt.

It will become prosperous beyond precedent in the history of the civilized governments of the world.

The brains and wealth of all countries will go to North America.

That government must be destroyed or it will destroy every monarchy on the globe.

It might appear America now has an opposite policy with fiat debt usury currency invented by the for-profit Fed and issued by the Treasury.

Alexander Hamilton, born a bastard in The British West Indies, was a Federalist who argued for a national bank like his New York Bank.

Washington and Adams were about to accede before Hamilton was killed.

Jefferson and Madison were Democrat Republicans who knew the dangers of Central Bank taxes and usury. They did their best to institutionalize the economic wisdom of the ages in our Constitution, the highest laws and principles of our land.

One of history's ironies is that other countries seem to appreciate our Constitution more than our public servants do.

Saving Our Constitution:

Founding father, French Ambassador and red-head Thomas Jefferson wrote this preamble to our US Constitution:

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

After the inflation and devaluation of the paper Continental currency, an important part of the US Constitution was sound money.

Our Constitution declares in Article I, Section 8:

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Note that the requirement of taxes to be uniform throughout the United States may not be met by the current system of regressive payroll taxes and progressive income taxes.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

Note that it is the responsibility of Congress to represent the will of the people in not issuing excess debt.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

Note that Congress did not represent the will of the people in passing policies that exported jobs and prosperity abroad.

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

Note that so far Congress, the Executive Branch and the Courts have not enforced laws concerning illegal immigrants, and in fact have subsidized them for special interests at the expense of taxpayers.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

Note that Congress abrogated that responsibility by turning over monetary authority to partially audited private banking corporations headed by the Federal Reserve that have inflated and deflated the money supply to enslave the American people as Jefferson warned.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

Note that Fiat money may counterfeit, as it is no longer based on a standard or store of value and can be issued in unlimited quantities by the Federal Reserve and Treasury.

Our Constitution further states in Article I, Section 9:

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

How then is it that economic adviser Martin Armstrong and others were held in Federal Custody for years under arbitrary contempt of court for bribes without a fair trial?

No bill of attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

How is it that Congress, Courts and the Executive Branch passed numerous special interest regulations, asset seizures without a trial and retroactive taxes?

[No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.](#)

For most of American history, the Supreme Court found the income tax unconstitutional. Although the 16th Income Tax Amendment was passed in haste along with the Federal Reserve Act in 1913, various Constitutional researchers have suggested both are unconstitutional.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

Then why are we routinely taxed on items ordered from out of state?

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

How long will the people allow Congress, the Courts and Executive Branch to evade full transparency on Treasury and Federal Reserve accounting?

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

As corporations, foundations and money trusts are defacto foreign entities, how is it that Congress, the Executive Branch and the Supreme Court so long allowed foreign lobbyists and special interests to pay emoluments to buy votes against the will of the people? China, Europe, Indonesia, Latin America and Russia long contributed to political campaigns and parties with impunity.

Our Constitution, the highest law of the land, further warranties in Article I, Section 10 that:

No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; **make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts**; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, **or law impairing the obligation of contracts**, or grant any title of nobility.

When will we the people outlaw or reject all money that is not based on gold or silver coin that held their value for millennia?

How did we allow the Supreme Court to approve FDR violating gold clause contracts in 1933 and Nixon closing the gold window for trade in 1971?

Why do we allow Courts and Law Enforcement to violate the Law and the Constitution?

When/if the current depression returns assets to their rightful owners without debt, we may have another opportunity to enforce the Constitutional gold and silver standard.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

How can we allow states to pass punitive fee and tax laws on services and interstate commerce including the Internet, without cutting expenditures first?

Why do we allow Fed usury and Treasury taxation to grow government bureaucracies off the sweat of our backs?

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Only Congress can declare a state of war.

Congress has not declared a war since World War II.

Therefore, how is it that military expenditures including Homeland Security in a time of alleged peace are the largest item in the 2010 US Budget?

How long can we the people afford to live in a perpetual defacto state of undeclared war?

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration_of_war_by_the_United_States

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_United_States_federal_budget

We have suffered government wars on everything from education to health to prosperity.

It is time to take back our country, one vote at a time, before it is too late.

Regards*Rich

JubileeProsperity@gmail.com