

Follow the Constitution To Solve the U.S. Budget and Debt Problems

That is as simple as it is to solve the United States Budget and Debt problems. Just strictly follow the Constitution for the United States of America according to the original intent of this and other founding documents. Of course, all those in government must read, study and truly understand these fundamental documents in order to do this. Don't rely on attorneys and judges, because unfortunately most of them have not studied the Constitution and the other founding documents. They study court cases, court rules and procedures. These are the attorneys that those in government, at all levels, listen to and rely upon. It's "the blind leading the blind." The "oath of office" which all of those in government take, or are indirectly bound, requires that the Constitution shall be preserved and protected by the oath taker, not the attorneys, judges and/or court decision(s) whose directions they blindly follow.

Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution for the United States of America, gives Congress 17 discreet, enumerated powers and an implementation clause. These powers of Congress are:

1. To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Impost and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States;
2. To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;
3. To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;
4. To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;
5. To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;
6. To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;
7. To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;
8. To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;
9. To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;
10. To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;
11. To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;
12. To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;
13. To provide and maintain a Navy;
14. To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;
15. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;
16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
17. To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; And

18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

It should be noted that the “necessary and proper” implementation clause was first ignored in the 13th Amendment of 1865 and then in the alleged 14th, 15th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, and 26th Amendments. The implementation clause in these Amendments, with the exception of the so-called 14th Amendment, states:

“Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

The so-called 14th Amendment similarly states:

“The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.”

“Appropriate” is clearly not the same as “necessary and proper”. What is appropriate legislation? Who determines what is appropriate? Today, they take a poll or a survey.

Mr. Barack Hussein Obama, II, Treasury Secretary, Tim Geithner, and others in the Obama Administration have clearly stated their positions on the current U.S. budget and debt problems. \$1.6 Trillion in declared tax increases, \$50 Billion in new economic stimulus spending, a tax rate increase from 36% to 39.6% for those making \$250 Thousand or more per year (on individuals and small businesses), future \$400 Billion “entitlement spending cuts” (actually a reduction in the inflated increase in spending over 10 years, that’s \$40 Billion per year), and the right of Mr. Obama to raise the “debt ceiling” unilaterally at any time. Currently, according to Mr. Obama and Mr. Geithner, “It’s their way or the highway.”

Only in government could such things as reducing future inflated estimated spending, taking \$716 Billion out of Medicare to fund “Obamacare”, and eliminating spending on wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, that were never intended to be spent, be considered “spending cuts.”

The U.S. Government now borrows at least 40% of what it spends each year. Every rational natural person knows that the actual spending per year of the U.S. Government must be reduced by 40%, at a minimum. To reduce the “debt”, this reduction must be at least 50%. Has everyone forgotten that the Federal Reserve is pumping \$40 Billion into the U.S. economy per month? That’s \$480 Billion per year! None of the proposed budgets from either Democrats or Republicans begins to address the irrational government spending problems or the national debt. At best, the proposed budgets would reduce the increase in spending by \$4 Trillion over 10 years. That’s only \$400 Billion per year. History proves that future “spending cuts” aren’t made. Besides, future proposed budgets are not binding.

It is not government’s job to do such things as: bailout anyone or business; protect the world; provide foreign aid, social security, welfare, etc.; or have many agencies/ departments to regulate private individuals, private property, private businesses and/or private contracts. The federal government has a very limited lawful role within the States of the Union and even less with respect to private Citizens. The 10th Amendment states:

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

If those in the U.S. Government are going to do their job, they must only spend public funds on those goods and services that are specifically authorized in the Constitution for the United States of America. To save our economy, they must do this now and always in the future.

This is their constitutional duty and responsibility according to their “oath of office”.