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June AFIO Meeting

June 19th at 2:00 p.m.
Kennebunk Free Library
112 Main St. Kennebunk

Association for Intelligence Officers

presents
*"Solving Current National
Security Issues"*

Suzanne E. Spaulding, J.D.
Bingham Consulting Group
Principal
former CIA, ABA, NCT



Believe It or Not!

The Landmark No-

Who the Heck is Glenn Beck? Part I

Depending on what time of day or which day of the week, Glenn Beck may appear to be any one of several variants of the same personality. Foremost, Beck is a program host on FOX radio and TV. No, he's not literally a "talk show" host - he does most or all of the talking - but he spends four hours a day hosting a live media program.

Glenn is also an author who has been a NY Times best seller of political/philosophical fodder for many a discussion. He's just written his first fiction work, [The Overton Window](#), and you have to wonder if he's planning to script, direct and act in the screen version. Beck finds more ways to profit from his daily activities than any other entrepreneur.

In addition to being a writer, it seems like he is always reading at least one book. He constantly cites passages from political, religious or historical books - books that, once mentioned on air, somehow end up at the top of Amazon's bestseller list or the NY Times bestseller list as a result.

So. Who the heck is this guy? Where'd he come from? What got him to the media game and what keeps him on top? If you Google Glenn Beck, you find a lot of connections about his media life. But that's not the real Glenn Beck - is it? Try [WikiPedia](#) and you get more about Glenn Beck the media personality.

What you hear from Glenn about himself is simple and basic. He's a converted Mormon (from Catholicism). He has four children, is remarried and rarely mentions either except to make philosophical points. He's a reformed alcoholic, a history enthusiast and highly philosophical with a thing for exposing perceived evil-doers he calls socialist progressives. He hates Woodrow Wilson with a passion. He loves America as it was originally founded. That makes him a traditionalist, constitutionalist and/or a Libertarian.

Summary: there's more in upcoming issues. For now, suffice it to say ... man, can this guy make money!

The editor.

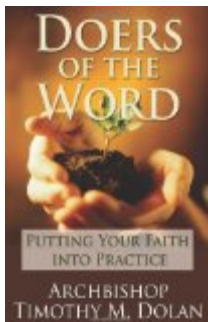
GEORGE SOROS—THE MAN WHO BROKE THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Unless you have totally ignored politics and political finance for the past

Abortion Case

"**Roe v. Wade** is known to all of us as the Supreme Court case that legalized abortion. What many people don't know is that Jane Roe is the fictitious name given to [Norma McCorvey](#) by her attorneys when they decided to bring an abortion case before the Texas courts. In the intervening years, McCorvey has publicly stated her **regrets** at being involved in the legalization of abortion and has become a **Catholic**. Incidentally, she **never did abort** the child she was carrying at the time. Her daughter was given up for adoption.

Source: [Doers of the Word](#)
by Archbishop Timothy M. Dolan:



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Portland, Maine 04103
207-797-7891

Informati

Less Than 7 Days To Go Until The Primary. Please VOTE.

Maine has same day registration so folks who are not registered can still vote. To vote, you must be a citizen, 18 years or older, and live in the municipality in which you are to vote. Polls are open generally from 8 am to 8 pm.

decade or so, you know that George Soros uses his wealth to directly influence political outcomes in America. Glenn Beck and other FOXes drop his name on a recurring basis. The following story comes straight out of a leading book on currency trading (which I recommend highly). It points out that wealth is as wealth does. My question to you - would you have done this if you had the wealth and the knowledge? And would you manipulate the American/Global politiscape with such wealth?

"When George Soros placed a \$10 billion speculative bet against the U.K. pound and won, he became universally known as **"the man who broke the Bank of England."** Whether you love him or hate him, Soros led the charge in one of the most fascinating events in currency trading history.

The United Kingdom Joins the Exchange Rate Mechanism

In 1979, a Franco-German initiative set up the **European Monetary System (EMS)** in order to stabilize exchange rates, reduce inflation, and prepare for monetary integration. The Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM), one of the EMS's main components, gave each participatory currency a central exchange rate against a basket of currencies, the **European Currency Unit (ECU)**. Participants (initially France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, and Luxembourg) were then required to maintain their exchange rates within a **2.25 percent** fluctuation band above or below each bilateral central rate. The ERM was an adjustable-peg system, and nine realignments would occur between 1979 and 1985. While the United Kingdom was not one of the original members, it would eventually join in 1990 at a rate of 2.95 deutsche marks to the pound and with a fluctuation band of +/- 6 percent.

Until mid-1992, the ERM appeared to be a success, as a disciplinary effect had reduced inflation throughout Europe under the leadership of the German Bundesbank. The stability wouldn't last, however, as international investors started worrying that the exchange rate values of several currencies within the ERM were inappropriate. Following German reunification in 1989, the nation's government spending surged, forcing the Bundesbank to **print more money**. This led to higher inflation and left the German central bank with little choice but to increase interest rates. But the rate hike had additional repercussions—because it placed upward pressure on the German mark. This forced other central banks to raise their interest rates as well, so as to maintain the pegged currency exchange rates (a direct application of **Irving Fishers interest rate parity theory**). Realizing that the United Kingdom's weak economy and high unemployment rate would not permit the British government to maintain this policy for long, George Soros stepped into action.

Soros Bets Against Success of U. K. Involvement in ERM

The Quantum hedge fund manager essentially wanted to bet that the pound would depreciate because the United Kingdom would either devalue the pound or leave the ERM. Thanks to the **progressive removal of capital controls** during the EMS years, international investors at the time had more freedom than ever to take advantage of perceived disequilibriums, so Soros established short positions in pounds and long positions in marks by borrowing pounds and investing in mark denominated assets. He also made great use of options and futures. In all, his positions accounted for a gargantuan \$10 billion. Soros was not the only one: many other investors soon followed suit. Everyone was selling pounds, placing tremendous downward pressure on the currency.

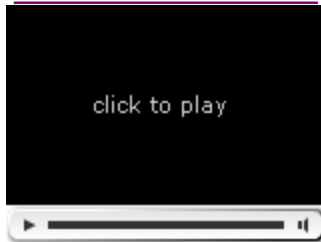
At first, the Bank of England tried to defend the pegged rates by buying 15 billion pounds with its large reserve assets, but its sterilized interventions (whereby the monetary base is held constant thanks to open market interventions) were limited in their effectiveness. The pound was trading

Information about where and how to vote can be found [here](#).

You don't need a home to vote. You have the right to ask for assistance with the ballot and each polling place may provide that assistance or you may bring someone along to help. So if literacy, vision impairment or other issue has kept a person from voting, encourage them to not give up their right to vote. More information on voter rights can be found [here](#).

Source: NonprofitMaine Weekly

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[Louisiana Gun Presents](#)



Manning Predicts Revolution

[Hon. James David Manning, PhD](#)

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No Joy in Toyland

As published in the *Wall Street Journal* and relayed by the **Toy Industry Foundation**, "Thanks to the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA), small businesses like Baby Sprout Naturals and Whimsical Walney have closed their doors. And 40% of companies responding to a Toy Industry Association survey planned to eliminate jobs this year because the cost and complexity of compliance with this law is too great.

dangerously close to the lower levels of its fixed band. On September 16, 1992, a day that would later be known as **Black Wednesday**, the bank announced a 2 percent rise in interest rates (from 10 percent to 12 percent) in an attempt to boost the pound's appeal. A few hours later, it promised to raise rates again, to 15 percent, but international investors such as Soros could not be swayed, knowing that huge profits were right around the corner. Traders kept selling pounds in huge volumes, and the Bank of England kept buying them until, finally, at 7:00 p.m. that same day, Chancellor Norman Lamont announced Britain would leave the ERM and that rates would return to their initial level of 10 percent. The chaotic Black Wednesday marked the beginning of a **steep depreciation in the pounds effective value**.

Whether the return to a floating currency was due to the Soros-led attack on the pound or because of simple fundamental analysis is still debated today. What is certain, however is that the pound's depreciation of almost 15 percent against the deutsche mark and 25 percent against the dollar over the next five weeks resulted in tremendous profits for Soros and other traders. Within a month, the Quantum Fund rushed in on approximately \$2 billion by selling the now more expensive deutsche marks and buying back the now cheaper pounds. "The man who broke the Bank of England" showed how central **banks can still be vulnerable to speculative attacks**."

[Day Trading the Currency Market: Technical and Fundamental Strategies To Profit from Market Swings](#) By Kathy Lien

The Constitution of the United States of America The Preamble

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.

Purpose and Effect of the Preamble*

Although the preamble is not a source of power for any department of the Federal Government,¹ the Supreme Court has often referred to it as evidence of the **origin, scope, and purpose** of the Constitution. "Its true office" wrote Joseph Story in his Commentaries, "is to expound the nature and extent and application of the **powers actually conferred** by the Constitution, and not substantively to create them. For example, the preamble declares one object to be, 'to provide for the common defense.' No one can doubt that this does not enlarge the powers of Congress to pass any measures which they deem useful for the common defence. But suppose the terms of a given power admit of two constructions, the one more restrictive, the other more liberal, and each of them is consistent with the words, but is, and ought to be, governed by the intent of the power; if one could promote and the other defeat the common defence, ought not the former, upon the soundest principles of interpretation, to be adopted?"² Moreover, the preamble bears witness to the fact that the Constitution **emanated from the people**, and was **not the** act of sovereign and independent **States**,³ and that it was made for, and is binding only in, the United States of America.⁴ In the Dred Scott case,⁵ Chief Justice Taney declared that: "The words *people of the United States* and *citizens* are synonymous terms, and mean the same thing. They both describe the political body who, according to

"Though written in response to dozens of recalls of Chinese-made toys with lead paint, the law goes well beyond the lead paint, which poses an undeniable risk to children, to ban all children's products that contain a component with more than three one-hundredths of one per cent lead. This means such ordinary items such as zippers, buttons, belts, the hinge on a dresser, even bicycles, are outlawed.

"These products contain lead in excess of the new legal limit, but unlike paint, this lead is contained within the metal or other substrate material, but is not "bio-available," meaning it cannot be absorbed into a child's bloodstream.

"In the first eight months after enactment, the Consumer Product Safety Commission estimated that the safety law has cost more than \$2 billion in losses to the toy industry, \$200 million to one fashion industry, the California Fashion Association (zippers, belts and snaps), and \$1 billion in annual losses have been reported by the Motorcycle Industry Council for lost sales of youth model motorbikes and off-road vehicles. Popular German toy makers such as Selecta Spielzucg, whose products comply with Stringent EU regulations, have stopped selling their toys in this country.

"With the unemployment rate stubbornly high, and

our republican institutions, form the sovereignty, and who hold the power [Pg 60] and conduct the Government through their representatives. They are what we familiarly call the '**sovereign people**,' and every citizen is one of this people, and a constituent member of this sovereignty."⁶

* The Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation, by Edward Corwin (Free on gutenberg.org)

Footnotes

1 Jacobson v. Massachusetts, 197 U.S. 11, 22 (1905).

2 1 Story, Commentaries on the Constitution, § 462.

3 McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, 403 (1819); Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 Dall. 419, 470 (1793); Martin v. Hunter, Wheat. 304, 324 (1816).

4 Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244, 251 (1901); In re Ross, 140 U.S. 453, 464 (1891).

5 19 How. 393 (1857).

6 Ibid. 404.

[Continued below](#)

IRAN - Sanctions? Not Again!!

May 19, 2010 - Richard N. Haass, President, Council on Foreign Relations

The good news is that the United States and the other four permanent veto-wielding members of the UN Security Council (China, France, Russia, and the United Kingdom) have at long last agreed on a resolution that would inflict a new round of sanctions on Iran to persuade its rulers to give up nuclear enrichment and their apparent pursuit of nuclear weapons. **The bad news** is that there is nothing in recent history that suggests that modest sanctions such as those contained in the [draft resolution](#) (the fourth in a series) will divert Iran's current leaders from their current path.

This is not to suggest that this new step is meaningless. The fact that Iran, abetted by nonpermanent Security Council members **Brazil** and **Turkey**, has spent much of the last week trying to derail this diplomatic effort with an alternative plan (one that would have Iran send some of its enriched uranium out of the country without requiring it to stop enriching) suggests that Iran did not want this new UN resolution to pass. What matters as much or more than the new sanctions themselves is the unhappiness of Iran's leaders with their country being put in the **global penalty box** for all to see.

If and when this resolution is passed by a divided Security Council, the United States will then likely propose additional sanctions aimed at Iran's dominant **Revolutionary Guards**, something selected countries in Europe and beyond are prepared to embrace. Alas, such sanctions (along with even more muscular ones being developed in the U.S. Congress)

Wind energy isn't free

by Jay Dwight

Despite the claims of "Wind Week" propagandists, there is no empirical evidence that wind power will:

- reduce the cost of electricity in Maine
- reduce carbon emissions
- make Maine 'energy independent'
- be environmentally friendly.

Wind energy is destructive

- doubling electric bills
- 30,000 acres permanently clear-cut
- clear-cutting leaves more CO₂ in the air
- 45,000 new bird kills per year
- more profits leaving Maine.

President Obama focused on job creation, it is a perfect time for Congress to revisit a law that is making our economic problems worse."

Send articles/links to
newsletter@maineccc.org



also will probably fail to achieve their stated purpose.

[read more](#) of Jay's exposé.

So absent a change of heart or better yet a change of government in Tehran, the world will soon reach the long-predicted fork in the road: an Israeli or American decision to undertake a potentially risky and costly preventive military strike on Iranian nuclear installations, or an Israeli and American decision to carry out a potentially risky and costly policy of living with an Iranian nuclear weapon (or something close to it) through a mixture of deterrence and defense. And when we reach that fork in the road, as the strategist **Yogi Berra** once advised, we should take it.

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/22158/iran.html>

Weigh in on this issue by emailing CFR.org.

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Archived Issues: [March 31, 2010](#) [May 20, 2010](#)

The Constitution of the United States of America - The Preamble (con't)

SOURCE: [Edward S. Corwin's Constitution and What It Means Today](#) .

Contributors: Edward S. Corwin, Harold W. Chase, Craig R. Ducat. Princeton University Press. 1978.

THE Preamble, strictly speaking, is not a part of the Constitution, but “walks before” it. By itself alone it can afford no basis for a claim either of governmental power or of private right.¹ It serves, nevertheless, two very important ends: first, it indicates the source from which the Constitution comes, from which it derives its claim to obedience, namely, the people of the United States; second, it states the great objects which the Constitution and the Government established by it are expected to promote: national unity, justice, peace at home and abroad, liberty, and the general welfare.²

“**We, the people of the United States,**” in other words, We, the citizens of the United States, whether voters or non-voters.³ In theory the former represent and speak for the latter; actually from the very beginning of our national history, the constant **tendency has been to extend the voting privilege more and more widely**: Woman's suffrage was established by the addition of the Nineteenth Amendment. More recently the right to vote in national elections has been extended to residents of the District of Columbia by the Twenty-Third Amendment, and in 1971 the Twenty-Sixth Amendment was passed insuring that citizens eighteen years of age or older shall not be denied the right to vote “by the United States or by any state on account of age.” More vigorous implementation of the Fifteenth Amendment and passage of the Twenty-Fourth Amendment have enabled an ever-increasing percentage of Black citizens to vote. Consequently, the terms “voter” and “citizen” are becoming practically interchangeable as applied to the adult American.

“Do ordain and establish,” not did ordain and establish. As a document the Constitution came from the generation of 1787; as a law it derives its force and effect from the present generation of American citizens, and hence **should be interpreted in the light of present conditions and with a view to meeting present problems**.⁴

The term “United States” is used in the Constitution in various senses (see e.g. Article III, Section III). In the Preamble it signifies, as was just implied, the States which compose the Union, and whose voting citizens directly or indirectly choose the government at Washington and participate in amending the Constitution.⁵

Articles I, II, and III set up the framework of the National Government in accordance with the doctrine of the Separation of Powers of “the celebrated Montesquieu,” which teaches that there are three, and only three, functions of government, the “legislative,” the “executive,” and the “judicial,” and that these three functions should be exercised by distinct bodies of men in order to prevent an undue concentration of power. The importance of this doctrine as a working principle of government under the Constitution has been much diminished by Presidential actions in foreign affairs particularly with respect to employing United States forces abroad, by the growth of Presidential leadership in legislation, by the increasing resort by Congress to the practice of delegating what amounts to legislative power to the President and other administrative agencies, and by the mergence in the latter of all three powers of government according to earlier definitions. But responding to what it regarded as the excesses of the Nixon presidency, Congress has sought in recent years to recover some of its powers vis-a-vis the President. Following a decisive electoral victory in 1972, **President Nixon impounded in wholesale fashion funds appropriated by Congress, made extraordinary claims for executive privilege, unilaterally reorganized the executive branch, and dealt cavalierly with Congressional reaction to his foreign and military policies.** At the height of his assertions of executive power, the revelations constituting the “Watergate Affair” blossomed into full flower; Nixon's resignation, forced in part by the threat of impeachment, provided the ultimate testimony to the fact that Presidential power, no matter how it had grown, could not overwhelm Congress. As to the specific Nixon claims to power, discussion is provided in the exposition of the pertinent constitutional provisions (see pp. 108, 134, 157, 179, and 184).

So broad a principle as the doctrine of the Separation of Powers has naturally received at times conflicting interpretation by the Supreme Court, occasionally from the same judges.⁶ The most recent pronouncement of the Supreme Court on the subject recalled its decision in *United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. 683 (1974), saying: “Although acknowledging that each branch of the government has the duty initially to interpret the Constitution for itself, and that its interpretation of its powers is due great respect from the other branches, the Court squarely rejected the argument that the Constitution contemplates a complete division of authority between the three branches.” The Court went on: “Like the District Court, we therefore find that appellant's argument rests upon an ‘**archaic view of the separation of powers** as requiring three airtight departments of government.’ Rather, in determining whether the Act disrupts the proper balance between the coordinate branches, **the proper inquiry focuses on the extent to which it prevents the Executive Branch from accomplishing its constitutionally assigned functions.** Only where the potential for disruption is present must we then determine whether that impact is justified by an overriding need to promote objectives within the constitutional authority of Congress.”⁷

The Nixon years and their aftermath raises a perplexing question as to the future of the doctrine of separation of powers. Are the vigorous efforts of Congress to reassert itself a harbinger of the future or an anomaly to fend off the assertions of power of the only American President to resign while in office?⁸ The response to the Carter presidency, free of the Nixon taint, should go far to answer that question.

1 *Jacobson v. Mass.*, 197 U.S. 11 (1905).

2 “Its true office,” says Story, “is to expound the nature and extent and application of the powers actually conferred by the Constitution, and not substantively to create them.” Joseph Story, *Commentaries on the Constitution* (Cambridge, Mass., 1833), 462.

3 “The words ‘people of the United States’ and ‘citizens’ are synonymous terms. ... They both describe the political body who, according to our republican institutions, form the sovereignty, and who hold the power and conduct the government through their representative. They are what we familiarly call the ‘sovereign people,’ and every citizen is one of this people, and a constituent member of this sovereignty.” Chief Justice Taney, in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 19 How. 393, 404 (1857). On the relationship between citizenship and voting, see Chief Justice Chase in *Minor v. Happerset*, 21 Wall. 162 (1874).

4 See the words of Chief Justice Marshall in *4 Wheat*. 316, 421 (1819).

5 The most comprehensive discussion of this subject is that by counsel and the Court in *Downes v. Bidwell*, the chief of the famous Insular Cases of 1901. See 182 U.S. 244 (1901).

6 Cf. in this connection Chief Justice Taft's opinion for the Court in *ex parte Grossman*, 267 U.S. 87, 119–120 (1925) with the same Justice's opinion in *Myers v. U.S.*, 272 U.S. 52, 116 (1926); also Justice Black, for the Court, in *Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.*, 343 U.S. 579, 585–589, with Chief Justice Vinson, for the minority, *ibid.*, 683–700 (1952).

7 *Nixon v. Administrator of General Services*, 433 U.S. 425 (1977).

8 See pp. 108–109. Also, it is noteworthy that some Congressmen were deeply disturbed by President Nixon's directive giving the Subversive Activities Control Board new functions without apparent legislative authority. For the President's Order see 36 Fed. Reg. 1283 (1971); for report of Congressional concern, see 1971 Cong. Quart. Weekly Report, 1549–1552. For report of Senate's retribution (voting to cut off funds for SACB), see 1972 Cong. Quart. Weekly Report, 1553. See 118 Cong. Rec. No. 175, S17968ff. (1972).