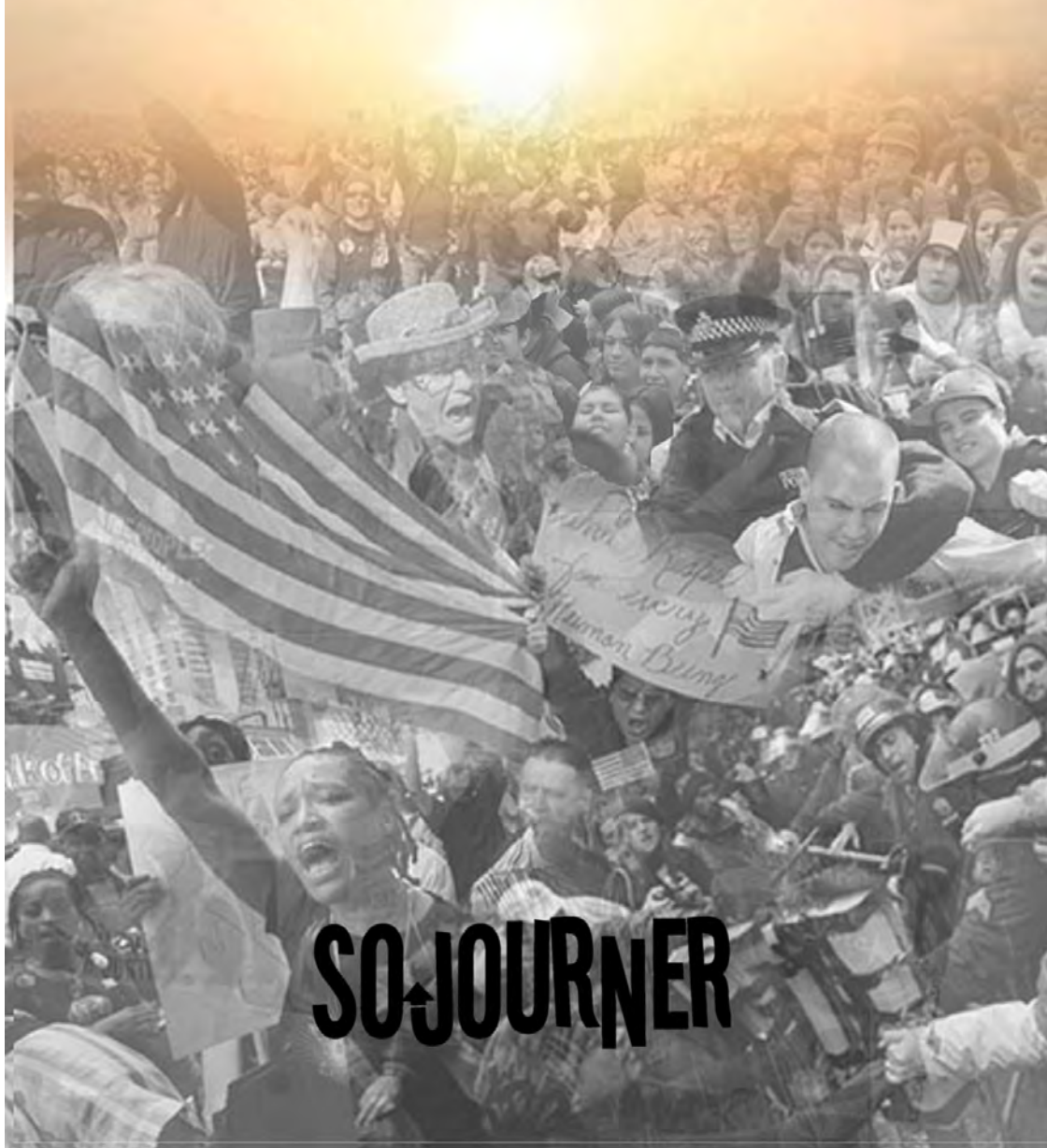


Beyond the
NATIONAL MYTH
waking up in the land of the free



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Rise like Lions after slumber

In unvanquishable number

Shake your chains

to earth like dew

Which in sleep

had fallen on you

Ye are many

they are few.

Percy Bysshe Shelley 1792-1822

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Dedication

This book is written in the spirit of Sojourner Truth, her victory over human slavery and speaking out against it for the sake of others. *"The Spirit calls me, and I must go."*—Sojourner Truth, 1797 – 1883

Introduction

“The conscious and intelligent manipulation of the organized habits and opinions of the masses is an important element in democratic society. Those who manipulate this unseen mechanism of society constitute an invisible government which is the true ruling power of our country. We are governed, our minds are molded, our tastes formed, our ideas suggested, largely by men we have never heard of. This is a logical result of the way in which our democratic society is organized. Vast numbers of human beings must cooperate in this manner if they are to live together as a smoothly functioning society.” —*Propaganda*, Edward Bernays, American publicist, 1928

The substance of original American freedoms exists today but as hollow forms. The people have been sold down the river - especially since the Constitution of 1787. But for most, to believe so would be patriotic heresy.

The 1775 start of the American Revolutionary War and subsequent 1776 “Declaration of Independence” began the journey of colonial liberation from the British Empire. “The great experiment” of America celebrated the rising of an autonomous United States of America. Going forward, the development of all aspects of life (law, politics, education, science, medicine, finance, food, agriculture, religion etc.) would no longer be for the sake of the monarchy but for the benefit of the people. The problem is that **it didn’t** turn out that way. Today, the very same institutions more often serve *their own* self-interests than those of the people.

“The truth that survives is simply the lie that is pleasantest to believe.”
—H.L Mencken, twentieth century journalist

Enter “The Protestor”

The fact that today’s social institutions function as profit-driven corporations, (including non-profits) is a fact not lost on the people of the world. In 2011, *TIME* magazine declared “The Protestor” the “Person of the Year,” the poster child for discontent echoed across the planet. Considered as a demographic of mostly young people, protestors are young and old alike of all colors and stripes of varied ethnicity and backgrounds. Registering their dissatisfaction in every way imaginable, they vote at the polls, write letters, sign petitions, and withhold their consent and their money.

Yes, political and philosophical differences divide them, but at the end of the day, their differences mask the same, deeper message of **all** who are fed up with the direction of their country. The message arises from an informed awareness transcending country, color, age, and background; **something must change**.

HR 347 excerpt:

“Whoever attempts or conspires to knowingly, and with intent to impede or disrupt the orderly conduct of Government business or official functions, engages in disorderly or disruptive conduct in, or within such proximity to, any restricted building or grounds when, or so that, such conduct, in fact, impedes or disrupts the orderly conduct of Government business or official functions.”

Yet in America, a country founded on the principle of dissent, the free speech of protest has gone on the chopping block. As of March 2012, subsequent to Tea Party and Occupy Movement activities of the fall and winter of 2011, President Obama signed into law

Executive Order HR 347, the Federal Restricted Buildings and Grounds Improvement Act. This Act is a trespass law of chilling implication. No, it does not directly prohibit free speech nor does it change the right to protest. However, at any time, free speech and the dissension of protest can be curtailed by the law’s restrictions and criminal felony charges of up to ten years imprisonment. Most protesters won’t find out until it is too late.

The Never Ending Quest for Freedom and Liberty

The trespass law represents but one example of many laws and regulations counter-intuitive to what it originally meant to be American. Colonists fought the American Revolution for freedom from the British Empire and, for the liberties they stood to gain – the same reason protestors dissent today. What began as ***“government by consent of the governed,”*** by all indications now waxes as government above the law.

Roman emperor Julius Caesar and French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte were no fools. They used a strategy of ***divide et impera*** (divide and conquer) to control their empires by inciting their subjects to war amongst themselves. Known today as the American two-party political system, this same strategy keeps political partisans fighting each other while deeper issues concerning **all** people remain unnamed and unexamined.

The cruel joke of divisive partisan loyalties is that upon closer scrutiny, we find ourselves all in the same boat.

“The bane of patriotism” is “commerce.” —The Life of Henry Laurens, David Duncan Wallace, 1915

When both the right and left policy makers fall under the control of the same corporate money interests; when a government is bought and paid for by special interests; *the gods of commerce* are in control. While Nero fiddles (the right and left fight among themselves); Rome burns (as wealth is extracted from the masses). The culture-wars of right and left alienate us one from another at a time when strength in numbers is needed. Jesus of Nazareth reminds us when he said, *“A house divided against itself cannot stand.”* Time is of the essence as less and less legislation reflects the will of the people, and as dire personal and national circumstances continue to unfold.

Rule by Deception

The assumption America would always be different because it was founded as a republic based on freedom and liberty, is no longer safe to assume. The country's slide since the 2008 economic crisis to the “New Normal” makes no sense given America's brilliant beginning. A vast number of the country's population suffers under the “soft” slavery of personal debt and endless taxation. One has to wonder, what happened?

deception: A thing that deceives. From deceive: deliberately cause (someone) to believe something that is not true, especially for personal gain: *I didn't intend to deceive people into thinking it was French champagne. —The Compact Oxford English Dictionary*

From behind the scenes lurks a small segment of the general population that calls the shots. They leverage obscene financial wealth from positions of unquestioned authority while designing the control box of life for everyone else. They define the parameters of information allowed the public on issues of universal concern such as politics, education and the economy and we, the people, are expected to live happily inside the box they establish for us.



“They” are the twenty-first century oligarchs employing strategies of deception to conceal their true intentions. The times we live in may have changed but the mission of this segment of society strays little from oligarchs before them: to consolidate and pass down wealth, power, and control to an alleged “superior” gene pool. From time immemorial, the many have been ruled by the few, also known as “the ruling class.” Beyond the straightforward days gone-by of kings, financiers, and power brokers; the oligarchy has become a many-headed corporate beast.

oligarchy: Rule by the few, often seen as having self-serving ends. Aristotle used the term pejoratively for unjust rule by bad men, contrasting oligarchy with rule by an aristocracy. Most classic oligarchies have resulted when governing elites were recruited exclusively from a ruling class, which tends to exercise power in its own interest. — *Britannica Concise Encyclopedia*

The oligarchy strives to make merchandise of the people. Their motto, “*The end justifies the means*” (*exitus acta probat*), was originally attributed to Publius Ovidus Naso, Roman poet, 43 BC to AD 17, in *Heroides*, ii, 85. Doing the *right* thing only ever matters if it profits them. Otherwise, deception suffices as their modus operandi given two separate sets of rules, one for the ruling class and another for everyone else.

Dating back to the mid-eighteenth century, the European House of Rothschild and its American counterpart, the Rockefeller Dynasty, of the mid-nineteenth century, provide two relevant examples. As recently as March 2012, representatives of these two powerful families had planned to consolidate some of their business holdings. According to the *Financial Times of London*, Lord Jacob Rothschild of RIT Capital Partners was poised to purchase a thirty-seven percent stake in the Rockefeller’s “wealth advisory and asset management group” represented by David Rockefeller. Such purchase would give the London investment trust an advantageous foothold in the United States.

In June 2012, the Rothschild name, once again, resurfaced. British banking giant, Barclays, was one of over twenty banks under investigation for the manipulation of the LIBOR (London Inter-Bank Offered Rate). This investigation was far more serious than simply the bad behavior of an individual bank. Banks that control the LIBOR actually manipulate interest rates and therefore subsequent consumer prices. When Barclays reached an agreement to pay a minimum of \$450 million to both U.S. and **British banking regulators to resolve the charges, the chairman of the Barclays' board** and former Lazard banker, Marcus Agius, resigned. He just happened to be the husband of Katherine, daughter of Edmund de Rothschild.

Besides the control of the world of high finance, oligarchs love to control sources of energy and the media. Monopoly men who control the natural gas industry have incredibly deep pockets when it comes to their hard-hitting, very expensive television ad campaigns. Such ads promote American sources of natural gas and employment opportunities via bright green backgrounds and **words like “clean”** to exploit the psychological suggestion of a corporate industry, also a champion of the environment. All the while, bold exaggerations and outright lies **capture the hearts and minds of “consumers”**. It is simply business-as-usual.



Remarkably, truth is stranger than fiction when an independent video documents fire pouring from a **homeowner's faucet instead of water in** a neighborhood where there **has been hydraulic fracturing**. **“Fracking”** activists, **fight to inform the public of** multiple, real and present dangers to the extraction of natural gas from the earth in this manner. They completely understand how everyday people are deceived by the natural gas industry but unfortunately lack the advertising budget to compete with a corporate mega-buck, well-oiled, marketing machine.

As regards the ruling class' control of media, the story of investigative journalist, Amber Lyons reveals what corporate media never will. How she got fired from CNN illustrates the control mainstream media has over what the public is allowed to know. Ms. Lyons had refused to stop reporting on her first-hand experience of the systematic torture and murder of peaceful protesters by the government of Bahrain. She found out

In a September 28, 2012 interview, she told her story:

“At the same time I was being detained and risking my life to expose the Bahrain regime, CNN International is taking money from them in exchange for producing content that it airs on CNN International. Content disguised as news . . . a program called iList, and that program made Bahrain seem progressive..and that the Crown Prince was a reformer. And as an employee at CNN, I was never told that this was going on. Also viewers are not being told that CNN is being paid by state regimes, some with horrific human rights records, to air content disguised as news, which they're often not even telling the viewers that this content was paid for by government.”

that CNN had been taking money from a Bahrain government news source in exchange for airing their paid content, a version of the same protest but without any footage of the violent crackdowns against protesters.

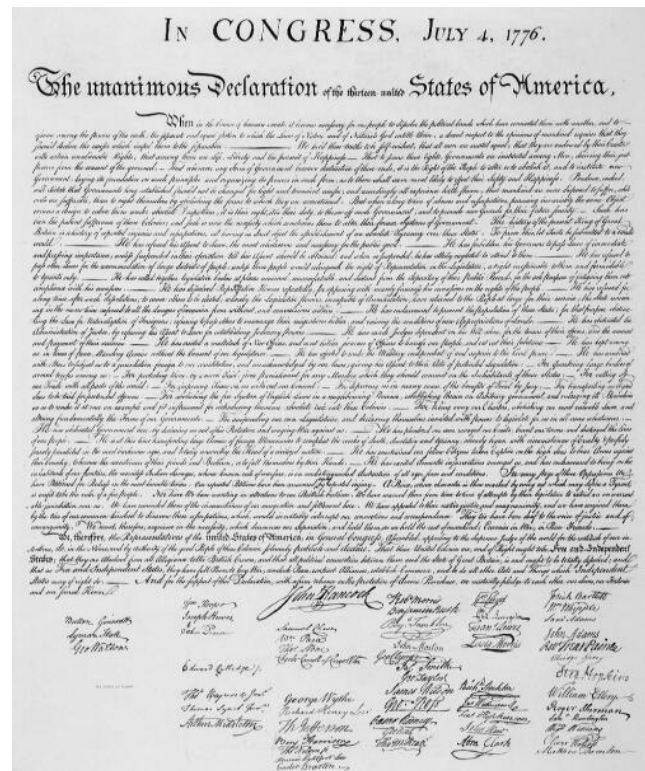
A Government That Has Become Destructive

Americans find themselves no less challenged today than did the British colonists prior to declaring freedom from the British Empire in 1776. Given the personal implications of the Patriot Act, the trespass law, the merger of international oligarchs, government-sponsored news, over-taxation, and debilitating national and personal debt, time is of the essence.

Why and how America has evolved from its brilliant beginning of personal freedoms and liberties to that of a near police state of paramilitary tactics requires explanations more honest than politically correct. The problem, however, is that popular American history contains important omissions **and** overstatements. How so? Those who signed the paychecks of the authors they employed have typically been members of the ruling class. The carefully crafted version they paid for was written to help preserve ruling-class dominion over the American people. Transparency had rarely been important in the assignment.

Make no mistake, current issues *have not, cannot and will not* be solved by this same elite group who created the conditions allowing them to occur in the first place. In the hope of expediting solutions other than Band-Aid measures of a false right/left paradigm, *Beyond the National Myth: waking up in the land of the free* addresses the age-old conundrum of freedom vs. tyranny. On one side are God, the people and their unalienable rights, and on the other, the oligarchy and a government that has become “*destructive to these ends.*”

Fortunately, the authors of the Declaration of Independence left Americans an awesome blueprint for precisely these kinds of predicaments.



“That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.” —The Declaration of Independence.

Scope and Purpose of Book

This book invites readers to consider the rest of the story of American history by shining a light on under-reported historical events and overlooked historical actors. It highlights important “dots” to the untold parts of the story so you, the reader, can connect them. A refreshed view reveals the multiple myths Americans have been led to believe about their country. The most egregious of them surpasses the rest: The myth of an America created of, by, and for the people.

Beyond the National Myth: waking up in the land of the free digs deep into the psyche of the American past. It identifies financial, political, and societal trends made obvious

by the passage of time. A summary-level examination of the history of both the British Empire and early America exposes an entrenched continuum of oligarchy still with us. The reader will note the absence of other equally important American history of this same time period, i.e. the massacre of Native Americans and issues of African-American slavery.

The purpose of *Beyond the National Myth: waking up in the land of the free* is to

1. strip away patriotic illusions and misconceptions
2. offer the rest of the story about the great experiment of America so as
3. to mount a wake-up call and reintroduce *where* freedom lives.

Direct quotes and original documents are often cited to allow historical actors to speak directly to the premise of this book and also to empower the reader with first-hand knowledge of perhaps the most stunning thread of American history, far more than the *opinion* of this author. The good news is a platform for viable solutions already exists.

Declaration 2.0

The theme of this book explores the reclamation of freedoms and liberties once guaranteed to Americans. Below are the definitions of freedom and liberty referenced:

freedom: 1.A) the power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants: *we do have some freedom of choice [count noun]: he talked of revoking some of the freedoms* 1.B) absence of subjection to foreign domination or despotic government: *he was a champion of Irish freedom.* —*The Compact Oxford English Dictionary*

liberty: (Lat. *liber*, free; *libertas*, freedom, liberty). Freedom from restraint. The faculty of willing, and the power of doing what has been willed, without influence from without. —*Bouvier's Law Dictionary* (1856)

"Rightful liberty is unobstructed action according to our will within limits drawn around us by the equal rights of others. I do not add 'within the limits of the law' because law is often but the tyrant's will, and always so when it violates the rights of the individual." —Thomas Jefferson

The word *unalienable* is one of *the* most important words in the entire book. Unalienable was the word Thomas Jefferson used in his final draft of the Declaration of Independence but which, over the years, has come to be known as, *inalienable*.

Certainly similar in meaning as rights that are not transferable, **unalienable** rights express unequivocally the fact that these rights are **never** politically or commercially negotiable because they are from the Creator.

unalienable: Incapable of being transferred. Things which are not in commerce, as, public roads, are in their nature unalienable. Some things are unalienable in consequence of particular provisions of the law forbidding their sale or transfer; as, pensions granted by the government. The natural rights of life and liberty are unalienable. —*Bouvier's Law Dictionary*, 1856

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." —The Declaration of Independence

Ironically, by unraveling a tangled web cleverly spun to deceive and exploit the people, like diamonds found in the dirt, a genuine solution appears. To this end, a chapter-by-chapter reference has been provided to encourage the reader to dig deeper. The hope is that your efforts, via any and all practical strategies and tactics, would surpass and build upon the platform of freedom and liberty presented in this book.

In a twenty-four-hour news cycle world, what people fight against often fails to make a lasting impression. The time has come for Americans to seriously consider a Declaration of Independence 2.0, to rise up again, not against the machine but rather as beneficiaries reclaiming what is **rightfully already ours**. Your personal curiosity and participation in this matter could impact generations to come. ***"The truth will make you free"*** and whenever it has been hidden, an informed populous becomes the final frontier.

"What we see depends mainly on what we look for." — John Lubbock, British banker, politician, naturalist and archaeologist

Fair warning: This book is likely to elicit strong emotions because its assertions fly in the face of what we have been taught to believe under a modern system of education. The author suggests that you temporarily suspend disbelief while reading it and encourages you to do your own fact-checks.

Chapter 1

Whoa . . . Whatever Happened to America?

“Politics have no relation to morals.” —Niccolo Machiavelli, Italian writer 1460-1527

An assessment of the American landscape post 2008 speaks volumes about how the “New Normal” has changed things. Middle-class families, personally and financially exhausted, try to keep up while struggling with inflation-**adjusted “flat” wages and** higher taxes while paying higher prices for basic commodities. Almost no one prior to the 2008 economic meltdown would have imagined the challenges ahead.

Back in the “good old days” of the early 2000’s after the dot.coms went bust, the real-estate sky was thought to be without limit as everyone and their brother jumped aboard. The mantra of “real estate will only go up” fell convincingly from the lips of buyers and sellers. The “good life” was there for the taking and naysayers were considered to be seriously out of touch.

The explosion of easy credit for first and second mortgages ignited an American Dream feeding-frenzy of home ownership. Mortgage banks gladly took advantage of the public mood. After all, it was *their* best-case scenario. Lenders approved sub-prime and adjustable-rate mortgages for just about anyone with a pulse and thereafter bundled **them as “safe”** financial instruments that were sold worldwide to eager investors.



Though a spectacular real estate market soared beyond anything previously known, it was, in fact, a bubble about to burst. And burst it did. Troubles in the marketplace began to brew prior to 2008 as those who had taken the

“American Dream” bait of adjustable-rate and sub-prime-loans led the demoralizing spiral downward. Foreclosures and homelessness now surpass all previous records and it is not over yet.

The Supremacy of Banks

Homeowners quickly found out (surprise, surprise) who *really owned* their homes. The banks reared their ugly heads and the American Dream turned into the American Nightmare. Initially, big banks appeared also to tumble, but in short order most walked away unscathed. Government bail-outs funded by the Federal Reserve deployed billions of taxpayer dollars to make sure the biggest banks would get back on their feet. Within no time, banking was business-as-usual and executive bonuses soared into the multiple millions.

Whistle-blowers called foul, yet banking practices considered highly unscrupulous were summarily overlooked. William Black, a former senior government regulator **during the Savings and Loan crisis of the 1980's, was one such whistle-blower.** He identified several instances of bank fraud and executive culpability leading up to the 2008 economic meltdown. As of this writing, unlike bank executives charged and **punished in the 1980's, not one bank executive has been criminally prosecuted for precipitating the home ownership debacle.**

In February 2012, to add insult to injury, the too-big-to-jail crowd, Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase, Citibank, Wells

“Despite the billions earmarked in the accord, the aid will help a relatively small portion of the millions of borrowers who are delinquent and facing foreclosure. . . . earlier efforts by Washington aimed at troubled borrowers helped far fewer than had been expected.”
— *The New York Times*, April 2, 2012

Fargo, and Ally Financial received a slap on the proverbial wrist as President Obama signed a twenty-six billion-dollar-**settlement bill for fraudulent “robo-signed” loans** and other unsavory bank practices. No one was charged with a felony. No one was to go to jail and . . . it gets worse. **Not only was the bank “punishment” made meaningless by a miniscule fine,** (relative to the industry), but government funds would also subsidize banks to “write down” previous mortgage values that, in turn, would end up covering the cost of the fines. Banking-sector favoritism could not have been made clearer.

Nothing Like a Good Kick in the Pants

Too bad, so sad; the score: bankers – ten, the people – zero. The “little” guy, once again, took the fall, blamed for poor money management which, in reality only played a

minor part in the economic-breakdown drama. More importantly, a government dependent on central banking to fund its programs and debt knew upon which side its bread was buttered. It knew better than to disrupt the most important business partners it had, the Federal Reserve and other large banks. Shaken awake by economic realities, Americans are learning first-hand the economic playing field is far from level.



A good kick in the pants is sometimes the best medicine to wake up from a trance. Many have had their eyes opened as they watched the gap widen between the haves

“The Federal Reserve said the median net worth of families plunged by thirty-nine percent in just three years, from \$126,400 in 2007 to \$77,300 in 2010. That puts Americans roughly on par with where they were in 1992.”

*—The Washington Post,
June 2012*

and have nots from a front-row seat. Due to lost incomes and foreclosures, those who have had to forfeit their homes and personal wealth or suffer the ruination of their credit, have also begun to smell the deception. Though the saying, *“Those who own the gold make the rules,”* took on new meaning, most feel

powerless over the prevailing winds of commerce.

Today’s Reality of a “Brave New World”

The “America” taught and studied in schools died a long, long time ago. Especially, since September 11, 2001, the movement towards a “Brave New World” culture has accelerated as the government and media tell that we live in a dangerous world of enemy terrorists. In the name of “peace and safety,” one security solution has been the

proliferation of surveillance technology. In cities like New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, surveillance cameras are common now on street corners, and at every airport, the TSA regularly searches passengers.

Soon after September 11, 2001, the Patriot Act was quickly put in place as a new order of law to protect the “homeland.” A series of additional laws expanded further what the Patriot Act had begun. The net effect of **Homeland Security’s** anti-terrorism laws has forever changed the face of America.



"Of all tyrannies, a tyranny sincerely exercised for the good of its victims may be the most oppressive. It would be better to live under robber barons than under omnipotent moral busybodies. The robber baron's cruelty may sometimes sleep, his cupidity may at some point be satiated; but those who torment us for our own good will torment us without end for they do so with the approval of their own conscience."— C. S. Lewis, English author, 1898 - 1963

Summarized below are executive orders signed into law by Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama that vastly expanded the powers of the federal government while undermining the rights of the American people.

1. Assassination of U.S. citizens

Two U.S. Citizens, Anwar al-Awlaqi and Samir Khan were murdered by an American strike in Yemen, September 2011. Neither had not been charged with a crime. On February 4, 2013, NBC News published a leaked Justice Department white paper vaguely defining the protocol for sending drones after Americans; a lethal drone attack would be justified if the American targets are a) “**senior operational leaders**” of al-Qaeda or b) “**an associated force.**”

2. Indefinite detention

The 2011 Homeland Battlefield Bill aka National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) authorized the president to detain American citizens indefinitely as terrorism suspects.

As of September 12, 2012, a federal judge issued a ruling to permanently block a provision of NDAA. In less than twenty-four hours, the U.S. Justice Department filed **an appeal to the federal judge's ruling and as of October 3, 2012, “We conclude that the public interest weighs in favor of granting the government's motion for a stay.”** — Appeals Court Judges Denny Chin, Raymond Lohier, and Christopher Droney.

On November 29th 2012, Senator Dianne Feinstein sponsored an amendment to the 2013 version of the NDAA hailed as having ended the prospect of indefinite detention of U.S. citizens but which was subsequently stripped from the final 2013 NDAA.

3. National Defense Resources Preparedness of March 2012

This executive order is essentially a blueprint for Peacetime Martial Law giving the president the power to take from the people almost anything deemed necessary for “National Defense,” and the government decides what that is.

4. Arbitrary justice

Since Bush in 2001, a president can determine what kind of trial someone can have, either federal or military tribunal, often said to lack actual due process.

5. Warrant-less searches

More presidential powers: The power of the president to order surveillance without a warrant. First made possible under the Patriot Act of 2001 and extended in scope under President Obama 2011 which, in many cases, removes the former requisite of probable cause.

6. Secret evidence

The government can claim “secret” evidence to detain people. As evidence that stands up in both federal and military courts, the government's claim allows them to dismiss cases that are said to potentially make the government vulnerable by exposing the alleged perpetrators.

7. War crimes

Since 2009 President Obama dashed any hopes of bringing war criminals to trial, like those who water-boarded detainees, by saying he would not allow any investigation of CIA or their prosecution. This rendered impotent the Nuremberg principles of international law.

8. Secret court

In 2011 President Obama chose to renew the powers of, and thereby increased use of, the secret Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. As such, secret warrants have been expanded to include individuals deemed aiding or abetting hostile foreign governments or organizations. The increase of secret courts in America echoes what was known in the seventeenth century as the Star Chamber, an infamous and secret historical English court of law that became a poster child for **a government's** abuse of power.

9. Immunity from judicial review

Both President G.W. Bush and President Obama succeeded at creating immunity for companies that provide data via warrant-less surveillance of citizens. As a result, citizens cannot challenge in court that their privacy has been violated.

10. Extraordinary renditions

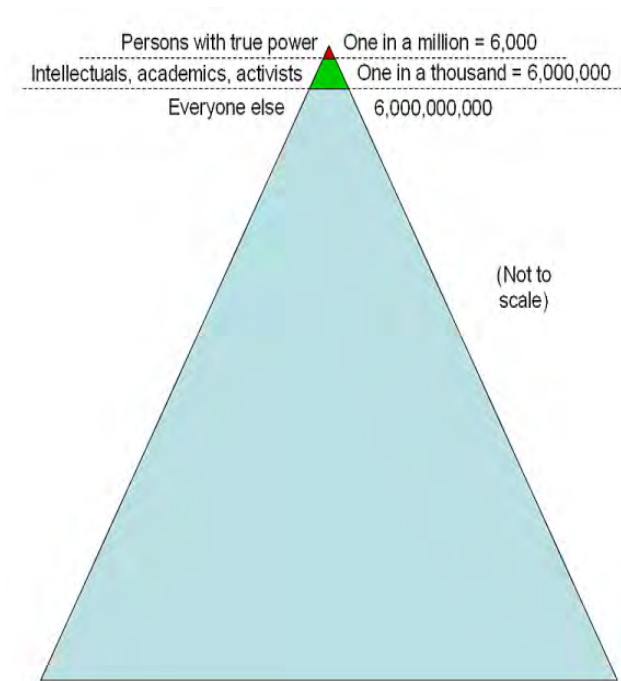
The government under President Obama continues to claim the right to transfer citizens and non-citizens to another country for secret detention and torture without transparency or political consequence.

“They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.” —Benjamin Franklin, author, printer, politician, postmaster, scientist, musician, inventor, civic activist, statesman, and diplomat, signer of the Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution

Chapter 2

The British Empire: A Model Monarchy

“The love of domination and an uncontrolled lust of arbitrary power have prevailed among all nations and perhaps in proportion to the degrees of civilization.” — Mercy Otis Warren, author, American playwright, 1728-1814



Throughout history, hierarchies of power have provided a stable framework to ensure order in society. Generally understood like a top-down pyramid in terms of the flow of power, such hierarchies linked every level of society to those at the very top. Abuse of power, due to human nature, has often been attributed to a hierarchical model, though as a structure, it is inherently neutral. Those at **the top** (CEO's, national leaders, religious leaders, etc.) have been known to subvert service to their people to the service of their own self-interests.

By passing down every aspect of their privileged culture through family lineage, monarchs gained generational rule over the masses and entrusted **their monarchy's** financial, political, and intellectual power to a select group of advisors. Loyalty to despots did offer the commoner subjects many personal protections but a parallel thread of history reveals the downside of such loyalty according to subjects who rebelled and broke away.

Opportunity Knocks

For over a century, the British Empire had been the largest, most powerful monarchy in the world. **The “Crown” ruled over dominions, colonies, protectorates, mandates,** and other territories covering approximately **twenty-five percent of the earth's land** mass. No other empire or country could rival its worldwide dominance.

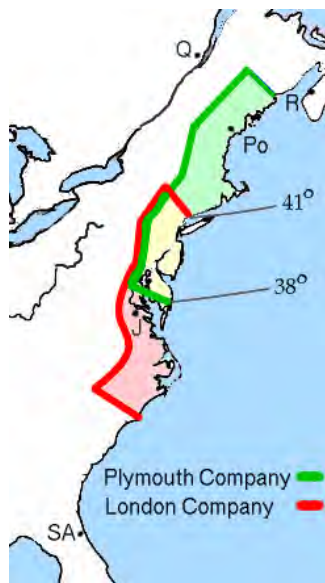
In the late sixteenth century, the British Empire looked **towards the “New World,”** as a potential commercial treasure trove of economic expansion. At that time, a great deal had been written about the New World’s **many** untapped opportunities. Even Queen Elizabeth I had a keen curiosity about the potential resources and financial rewards likely to be found in North America.



She became enthusiastic after reading a document called *Discourse of Western Planting (1584)* written by her Secretary of State, Richard Hakluyt. Hakluyt was the best known promoter of the commercial exploitation of the New World via his concept of **“plantations,” a preferred system** for the control of a population; it was a book that turned out to be all important to **the North American “colonizing project.”** The idea was to send groups of colonists abroad to foster and expand British trade.

Queen Elizabeth decided to undertake direct evaluations of the promising new territorial resources she had been studying. To implement her expansionist plans, on December 31, 1600 by Royal Charter, the East India Company was incorporated and rose swiftly to prominence as one of several companies the British Crown hired to ensure their monopoly of international trade. British colonial plantations would **become another feather in the Empire’s cap** in the years ahead.

In 1604, after the coronation of King James I, leading British politicians, businessmen, and bankers gathered to incorporate what they called the Virginia Company in anticipation of sending their first group of countrymen to colonize North America. The preliminary contractual paperwork appointed King James I to be its primary shareholder as they prepared for the first influx of British-Europeans. At that time, the Virginia Company owned and was comprised of the entire eastern portion of North America which was named, Virginia.



According to plan, in 1606 King James I divided Virginia into two distinct territories. Two additional British companies were **thereby incorporated to run each of Virginia's two territories.** The two territories were called 1) The London Company and 2) The Plymouth Company. Shareholders of each of these two companies and those who colonized the New World were respectively from London and Plymouth, England.

Spawned by the parent Virginia Company, the London and Plymouth Companies established the necessary corporate frameworks to accommodate future local governments. The

smaller local governing bodies would have the right to coin and raise money and to make their own laws.

Populating the Colonial Plantations

In 1606, over 100 colonist men from London (of the London Company) arrived at Chesapeake Bay and in 1607, settled in Jamestown, the first of the thirteen English colonies. The London Company, aka Charter of the Virginia Company of London, came to be known also as the Virginia Company but is not to be confused with its parent company of the same name. Colonists from Plymouth (of the Plymouth Company) arrived at Cape **Cod in 1620. Often referred to as America's "Pilgrim Fathers,"** the colonists from Plymouth came to be known as the New England Company.

Colonists lived as land tenants on lands granted them by British companies and owned by British shareholders. Despite the control colonists *did* have over their daily lives, King James I retained overriding financial control. Having risked financial loss due to extensive expenditures developing the colonies, he declared complete sovereignty over all colonial subjects to protect his interests. In paragraph nine of the 1606 Charter of the Virginia Company of London (the London Company), he itemizes the amount of gold, silver, and copper he expected as return on his investment should any be found in the New World per *jure Coronae*, ("In right of the crown.") He was their king with the authority of the divine rights of kings.

Monopolistic Control

Representative government in America had its beginning in 1619 with the House of Burgesses in Jamestown and consisted of a general assembly with a governor and council. Nevertheless, King James I maintained control because he considered these newly inspired attempts at representative government to be poorly managed. Actually, and for obvious reasons, King James I disdained the idea of a representative form of government according to historian Henry William Elson, author of *History of the United States of America* written in 1904.

To this end, King James I dissolved the charter for the Virginia (London) Company in 1624 and returned it to the status of a royal colony ruled *directly* by him. The London Company remained a royal colony until after the American Revolution of 1775. Representational government did emerge once again in the colonies because the next king, King Charles I, was too busy with his obligations in England to pay much attention to the day-to-day affairs of those living in his colonies.

Representational government aside, colonists continued to lack direct fiscal control over their destiny. The British Crown persisted in its domination of colonial purse strings in its determination to achieve a monopoly on international trade. Further defining the financial guidelines governing colonists, the Navigation Acts of the seventeenth century set limitation on the import and export of goods. Only English ships could export goods from colonies and imports could only originate from England. **The concept and practice of “mercantilism”** gave complete commercial control over **Britain’s** thirteen colonies.

Little did the monarchy know that in the not-too-distant future of the eighteenth century, it would lose ownership of all its colonial lands. **Yet the British Crown’s** commercial motivation in its exploration of North America set the **“commercial”** tone for America going forward. The fruit, the United States, did not fall far from the tree.

“As one digs deeper into the national character of the Americans, one sees that they have sought the value of everything in this world only in the answer to this single question: how much money will it bring in?” —Alexis de Tocqueville, nineteenth century political thinker

Chapter 3

Seriously Seeking Sovereignty

“When a Nation led to Greatness by the Hand of liberty, and possessed of all the Glory, the Heroism, Munificence, and Humanity can bestow, descends to the ungrateful Talk of bringing Chains to her Friends and Children, and, instead of Giving Support to Freedom, turns Advocate for Slavery and Oppression, there is reason to suspect she has either ceased to be virtuous, or been extremely negligent in the appointments of her rulers . . .” —Address to the People of Great Britain from the delegates appointed by the several English colonies passed by the First Continental Congress, 1774

Regardless of the many protections enjoyed by British subjects of the thirteen colonies, approximately a third of the population suspected and rejected what they perceived as a tightening grip over their lives. The British Empire’s relentless hold on colonial money and finance topped the list of their grievances. A shift was in the wind, the awakening began, and revolt was in the air.

Beginning with the 1606 Charter granted by King James I to the London Company, new-world colonial liberties had never included and *were never meant* to include, local representation regarding taxation. When a group of colonists mounted a plea for such representation, it fell on deaf ears. King George III refused and instead mandated colonist to honor their original agreement of making tax payments directly to the Bank of England. Adding insult to injury, the Currency Act of 1764 banned colonists from using colonial script, a paper (fiat) currency they had created and prospered by in exchange among themselves. Now they were forced to use only English currency.



With this blow, a flourishing financial autonomy of the colonies had failed. That was it, the last straw of the many issues colonists faced. They could no longer abide by taxation as an original condition for the right to live on the lands granted to them. James Otis, a Massachusetts lawyer, public official, and popular activist, stood by the colonists’ decision to resist claiming, *“Taxation without representation is tyranny.”*

In his autobiography, Benjamin Franklin commented on the loss of colonial script.

“In one year, the conditions were so reversed that the era of prosperity ended, and a depression set in, to such an extent that the streets of the Colonies were filled with unemployed.”—The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin 1771-1790

The First Great Awakening 1720-1760

Another group of colonists of the “First Great Awakening” also nipped at the heels of the British Empire, the “Supreme Judge of the World.” They banded together in a religious movement to rebuke the Crown’s spiritual authority over them. Monarchs had been considered a vital link between God and the common people. *Power was believed to flow from God to the monarch and only then, to his subjects.* In an era of waning divine rights of kings, colonists of the First Great Awakening took exception.

One of the First Great Awakening’s **best**-known leaders was preacher George Whitfield of Boston, Massachusetts. Together, with other like-minded colonists, he squared-off against the monarchial spiritual chain-of-command. They argued that the monarch did not belong between God and the people and proposed a radical shift previously unheard of. The people of the First Great Awakening insisted that the correct sequence for the flow of power was *God to people and only then to the monarch (government).*



“A free people claim their rights as derived from the laws of nature, and not as a gift from their chief magistrate.” —Thomas Jefferson

The American Revolution and the First Principles

The American Revolution began in Yorktown, Pennsylvania in 1775 and also ended there in 1781. Though the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781 did not entirely end the fighting, the American Revolution demonstrated colonist resistance to a monopolistic British Crown from start to finish. Rights defined as those solely granted by kings and

nobility, correctly transitioned to rights defined as unalienable, God-given and devoid of a middle-man monarch by the new, great experiment of America.

“That personal freedom is the natural right of every man; and that property, or an exclusive right to dispose of what he has honestly acquired by his own labour, necessarily arises therefrom, are truths which common sense has placed beyond the reach of contradiction. And no man, or body of men, can without being guilty of flagrant injustice, claim a right to dispose of the persons or acquisitions of any other man, or body of men, unless it can be proved that such a right has arisen from some compact between the parties in which it has been explicitly and freely granted.” —Dr. Joseph Warren

It was a war of blood shed for a nation that was founded on the “first principles” of self-evident truths, laws that subjected all people to a higher-than-human law. Dr. Joseph Warren, an American doctor of that era,

revolutionary leader, orator, and planner of the Boston Tea Party expounded on the first principles in his speech “Orations Commemorating the Boston Massacre,” on two occasions, in 1772 and 1775.

Also known as *lex aeterna* (the eternal law), the first principles relied upon the “*laws of nature and of nature's God*” and are summarized by the Golden Rule, “*Do as you would be done by.*” They are described below in more detail.

1. **The rule of law.** The law governs everyone.

2. **Unalienable rights. Rights come from God, not Government.** Things which are not in commerce, as public roads, are in their nature unalienable. Some things are unalienable, in consequence of particular provisions in the law forbidding their sale or transfer, as pensions granted by the government. The natural rights of life and liberty are unalienable. —*Bouviers Law Dictionary*, 1856 edition

“[T]he Due Process Clause protects [the unalienable liberty recognized in the Declaration of Independence] rather than the particular rights or privileges conferred by specific laws or regulations.” Sandin v. Conner, U.S., 1995

3. **Equity.** In a state of nature, each human being arises with the same opportunity to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. People have hampered the principle of equality throughout history according to societal prejudices.

4. **Social compact of self-determination.** Legitimate government is established by people banding together to secure their natural rights. The state only exists to serve the will of the people and therefore derives its power from the consent of the governed.

5. **Limited government.** Legitimate government is *primarily* purposed to the protection of unalienable rights and personal liberties of its inhabitants.

6. **The right to declare revolution.** The people have a right to declare revolution when government fails to provide such protections of the first principles. In other words, a civil government may not redesign itself according to its own will not also that of the peoples.’

"There can be no prescription old enough to supersede the Law of Nature and the grant of God Almighty, who has given to all men a natural right to be free, and they have it ordinarily in their power to make themselves so, if they please." —James Otis, Massachusetts lawyer and public official. 1702–1778

The Declaration of Independence

"We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness." —The Declaration of Independence

While the country still fought the American Revolution, a small committee of men gathered in Philadelphia early in June, 1776, to draft a declaration of freedom. The philosophical basis for the Declaration of Independence reflected the popular religious sentiment of early Americans, the first principles. Thomas Jefferson understood that by referencing these principles already accepted and acclaimed by the people and not

some new-found philosophy, the Declaration of Independence might also more readily be accepted.

Once written and signed, Thomas Jefferson presented the Declaration to King George III. It was a declaration that spoke to a kind of governance capable of preventing any one group from the possibility of theft of its peoples' rights. The first spelling of the United States of America was as *“united States of America”* with a small “u” because of the autonomy each of the new states would have under the Declaration.



“He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.” —The Declaration of Independence in reference to King George III

The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union

The Declaration of Independence rid the people of the colonies from subjugation to the British Crown. However, early Americans had yet to fully claim the necessary powers of a functional union of states. In the very same month the Declaration was signed, July 1776, delegates from each of the thirteen colonies convened to create such a governing document. John Dickinson of Pennsylvania penned the final input for the country's *first federal constitution*, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union (hereafter called the Articles or the first constitution). The Articles were adopted about a year and a half later, November 1777, and ratified in 1781 by all thirteen fledgling confederate states. This first constitution elevated the common man to the same status as that of a sovereign king, i.e. a self-governing *“free inhabitant.”*

free inhabitant: One who enjoys all the privileges and immunities of citizenship without the hardships. —Eduardo M. Rivera, PhD

Each of the several states functioned autonomously within a purely voluntary and decentralized federal system. English Common Law, based on God-given **“natural” law**, was inherited from England as the law of the land. Thomas Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, discerned the existence of a new American jurisdiction

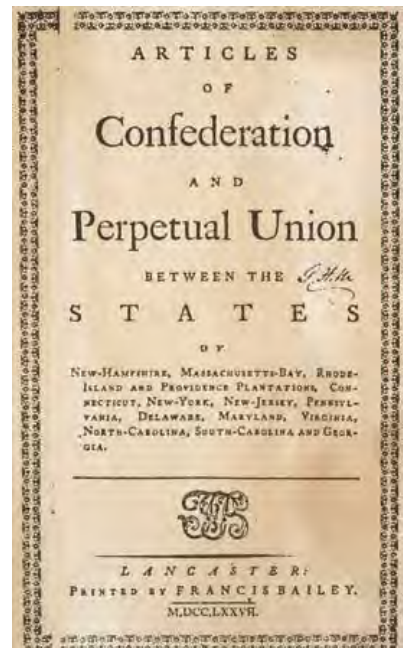
and the lack of authority British King George III had over it while referring to the first American constitution:

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:"

The stated purpose of the new, loosely-formed Union was to fend together against foreign invasion. United under the Articles, free inhabitants of the several states were able to protect themselves in ways not otherwise possible separately. The period of 1777 to 1789 was a time of general prosperity in America as the earliest Americans enjoyed benefits of the confederation without obligation of federal citizenship.

"The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever." — "The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union," 1781

Not long after the 1781 ratification of the Articles, federal leaders agreed on what they saw as the many weaknesses inherent to the Articles since provisions for a supreme court, a commerce clause, the regulation of foreign trade, a standing army and the enforcement of taxation, had not been included. Over the years historians would agree that the Articles were a failure, an erroneous opinion few would ever challenge.



Leaders of the Federalist movement, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and James Madison wanted a government of greater consolidation and powers than those given them under the Articles. They struggled with a federal legislation that required them to defer to state legislatures on

matters of commerce, citizenship, and taxation, since they lacked authority to compel performance from the states.

Federalists, who deemed the Articles deficient, planned to create an entirely new constitution. They understood that a new constitution might conflict with the peoples' expectations of personal freedoms and liberties, but as often is the case, ideals take a back seat to the plans of those who own the gold and intend to profit from it. That is exactly how the Articles got shoved aside. George Washington said the Articles were, *"little more than the shadow without the substance."*

The First National Debt

General George Washington's 1781 defeat of Lord Cornwallis' army in Yorktown caused the British to surrender, but at a great price. The death toll of Americans was approximately 25,000 and the amount of war debt ran in the millions. National debt was the **additional downside to the "victory" of the American Revolutionary War that saddled early Americans with the country's first real financial dilemma.** Federalist, John Jay would have preferred it had not been publicly said that *"America had no sooner become independent than she became insolvent."*

In 1778, the King of France had loaned British colonists a huge sum of money to fight and ultimately win the American Revolution. In Versailles, France, the King of France signed the *Contract between the King and the Thirteen United States of North America* to mark the July 16, 1782 official end of the war. This contract also served as a promise for the payment of eighteen million dollars owed to France, with interest. The debate remains as to whether America has ever fully repaid this debt.

The best weapon of victors has been said not to be the one deployed on the battlefield but rather the one of bank financing. A national debt would play a pivotal role in shaping both the course of an American nation, and her people. The knowledge that the best way to control the people was to control their money supply was a strategy not lost on oligarchs of the eighteenth century.

The Bank of North America and Indebtedness to Foreign Powers

Could it have been a coincidence that the same year as the surrender at Yorktown and the ratification of the Articles, 1781, America's first central bank also came into existence? Robert Morris, superintendent of finance for the Continental Congress and his aide, Alexander Hamilton, saw to it that the Bank of North America, a private central-banking enterprise, replaced the Bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Many suspected Hamilton had been an American business agent working at the time for France's House of Rothschild. According to John Jay Knox in *A History of Banking in the United States*, circa 1900, page 29, France had contributed \$470,000 towards the opening of this first American central bank.

The Bank of North America laid the groundwork for centuries to come for a hand-and-glove working relationship between central banks and a federal government. Patterned after the Bank of England, this first bank ensured the payment of foreign-creditor debt while, at the same time, enriched the top tier of society via interest distributions.

Despite the British Crown's enormous loss by ceding all of its North American land to the United States of America, in the end, King George III ultimately did not cede his "top of the pile" status. Negotiated by Benjamin Franklin, the Paris Peace Treaty of September 30, 1783, Article Four, agreed *"that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted."* Free of financial liability for the newly formed states, the British Empire remained a not so obvious (financial) **victor** of the American Revolution.

"Americans are culturally conditioned to believe that their country is the foundation of freedom and truth and they have neither knowledge nor interest to fact-check what their leaders and media tell them." ~Lawrence Davidson, professor of history, West Chester University in Pennsylvania, 2014

Chapter 4

A Bloodless Coup d'Etat

“The surface of American society is covered with a layer of democratic paint, but from time to time one can see the old aristocratic colors breaking through.” —Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America, Volume One*, 1835

Disgruntled politicians and businessmen of the late eighteenth century sought after commercial growth opportunities, especially as regarded the expansion of shipping routes. As a landholder of 63,000 acres of prime land, a slave owner, *and* President of the Potomac Company, George Washington had a serious vested interest in such expansion. He went before the Congress of the Confederation to make an impassioned plea extolling the many benefits to opening up waterways between states:

“Extend the inland navigation as far as it can be done with convenience and show them by this means how easy it is to bring the produce of their lands to our markets, and see how astonishingly our exports will be increased and these states ‘benefited in a commercial point of view.’



For further consideration of Washington's proposal, the Congress of the Confederation authorized a conference in 1785 at **George Washington's home in** Mt. Vernon, Virginia. Representatives from Virginia and Maryland met there to discuss the waterways issues and ended up with a grant for a new federal power of navigation between **Virginia's** Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay of Maryland, the Mt. Vernon Compact.

Having accomplished their mission to expand waterways, federal leaders soon thereafter proposed and scheduled a convention in Annapolis, Maryland to address the “defects” of the Articles. But since only five of the thirteen states sent their delegates to the three-day convention of September 11-14, 1786, those attending instead produced and delivered to the Congress of the Confederation and the states, a report requesting to reschedule the convention for May, 1787 in Philadelphia.

This time, James Madison went before the Congress of the Confederation and made a persuasive request for the convention citing the Articles needed revisions to ensure the

country's payment of foreign debt. On February 21, 1787, the Congress of the Confederation delivered a resolution that authorized a Philadelphia constitutional convention but with limitations: *“for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures.”*

There were many dissenting voices regarding the constitutional convention to be held in Philadelphia. Free inhabitants of the several states questioned the legality of such a convention because it was suspected that those attending might create an entirely new constitution, not simply revise the Articles of Confederation. And if a new constitution was created, would the Framers abide by the required unanimous consent of all thirteen states per article thirteen of the Articles?

These concerns seemed not to matter. George Washington was aware of the issue of illegality but believed the Philadelphia convention was worth the risk. He said,

“The legality of this Convention I do not mean to discuss, nor how problematical the issue of it may be. That powers are wanting, none can deny. Though what medium they are to be derived, will, like other matters, engage public attention. That which takes the shortest course to obtain them, will, in my opinion, under present circumstances, be found best. Otherwise, like a house on fire, whilst the most regular mode of extinguishing it is contended for, the building is reduced to ashes.” —George Washington, in a letter to Secretary of War Henry Knox on February 3, 1787 (reprinted in *The Founders' Constitution*) (emphasis added)

Shay's Rebellion



Just prior to the failed Annapolis Convention of September 11, 1786, an uprising called **Shay's Rebellion** began in Massachusetts, August 29, 1786. Returning farmers from the American Revolution went home broke only to discover they were expected to pay war-debt taxes. Infuriated and led by Daniel Shay, they rebelled instead.

Moneyed leaders of the day like Robert Morris, head of the Bank of North America, Federalists John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton, and military leader, George Washington, among others, interpreted **Shay's Rebellion** as additional evidence of the inadequacy of the Articles; their hands were tied. Not only had they wanted the free-

flow of commerce but also the authorization to quell disruptive situations within any-given state. Under the Articles given the autonomy of the states legislatures, federal leaders lacked the authority to intervene.

The Constitutional Convention in the Framers' Own Words

The Philadelphia Constitutional Convention took place over five demanding months from May to September 1787. Framer Alexander Hamilton, (soldier, economist, attorney), James Madison, (politician and statesman), and John Jay, (politician, statesman, revolutionary, and diplomat) were among them. Having nothing to lose and everything to gain, in heated debates they pursued their shared mission of increased federal powers.

In the book, *Notes of Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787*, written in 1987, author Adrienne Koch describes the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention as being held in strictest secrecy and behind closed doors. She writes that the secrecy extended far beyond the convention itself. Up to the time of his death, Madison had been urged to publish his personal convention notes but remained constant in his reply; no notes would be released until after the death of **all** the Framers. More than fifty years later, around 1840, a handful of people began to find out what had actually taken place.

Fortunately, Chief Justice Honorable Robert Yates of New York took good notes while attending the convention. His notes of conversations that took place provide a window into the minds of those charged with making only “**revisions**” to the **Articles** and give first-hand knowledge of the Framers’ intent to overturn the original American jurisdiction. A new constitution would allow them to form a government of consolidated powers similar to that of the British monarchy. Here are a few of Chief Justice Honorable Robert Yates’ **notes**.

Mr. MADISON: “*The States at present are only great corporations, having the power of making by-laws, and these are effectual only if they are not contradictory to the general confederation. The States ought to be placed under the control of the general government – at least as much also they formerly were under the king and British parliament.*”

Mr. HAMILTON: “*I believe the British government forms the best model the world ever produced, and such has been its progress in the minds of the many, that this*

truth gradually gains ground . . . All communities divide themselves into the few and the many. The first are the rich and the well born, the other the mass of the people. The voice of the people has been said to be the voice of God; and however generally this maxim has been quoted and believed, it is not true in fact. The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or determine right. Give therefore to the first class a distinct, permanent share in the government.”

Mr. HAMILTON: “I agree to Mr. Wilson's remark. -Establish a weak government and you must at times overleap the bounds. Rome was obliged to create dictators. Cannot you make propositions to the people because we before confederated on other principles? The people can yield to them, if they will. The three great objects of government, agriculture, commerce, and revenue, can only be secured by a general government.”

Mr. WILSON: “I am (to borrow a sea-phrase) for taking a new departure, and I wish to consider in what direction we sail, and what may be the end of our voyage. I am for a national government, though the idea of federal is, in my view, the same. With me it is not a desirable object to annihilate the state governments, and here I differ from the honorable gentleman from New York. In all extensive empires a subdivision of power is necessary. Persia, Turkey, and Rome, under its emperors, are examples in point. These, although despots, found it necessary. A general government, over a great extent of territory, must, in a few years, make subordinate jurisdictions. -Alfred the great, that wise legislator, made this gradation, and the last division on his plan amounted only to ten territories. With this explanation, I shall be for the first resolve.”

Mr. MARTIN: “When the States threw off their allegiance on Great Britain, they became independent of her, and each other. They united and confederated for mutual defense, and this was done on principles of perfect reciprocity-They will now again meet on the same ground. But when a dissolution takes place, our original rights and sovereignties are resumed. -Our accession to the union has been by States. If any other principle is adopted by this convention, they will give it every opposition.”—*Notes of the Secret Debates of the Federal Convention of 1787*, Late Honorable Robert Yates, Chief Justice of the State of New York, and One of the Delegates from That State to the Said Convention. (emphasis added)

During the months the convention was being held, Benjamin Franklin was fulfilling diplomatic duties in Paris. He was, however, able to submit his opinions of the proceedings. He wrote that those attending were an “assembly of demigods,” but his remarks fell on deaf ears.

Over the course of the convention as the prospect for a new constitution became more certain, arguments ensued over its ratification. At one point, Gouverneur Morris denied the Framers had had any association with the Congress of the Confederation; a statement in utter defiance of the resolution granted them by the Congress of the Confederation to hold the Philadelphia convention in the first place. Saying that *their*

constitutional convention was “*unknown to the Confederation*” became the justification for ratifying the second constitution by only nine states.

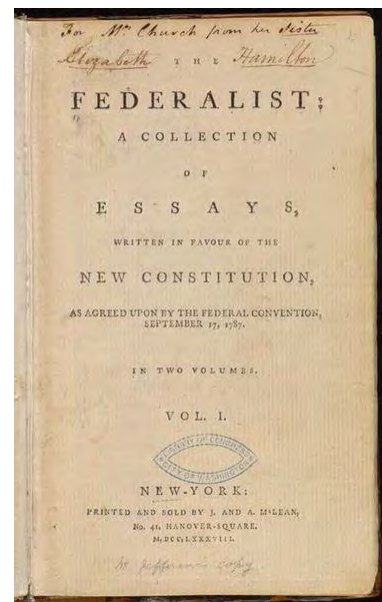
“Whereas, in case of an appeal to the people of the United States, the supreme authority, the Federal compact may be altered by a majority of them, in like manner as the Constitution of a particular State may be altered by a majority of the people of the State. The amendment moved by Mr. ELLSWORTH erroneously supposes that we are proceeding on the basis of the Confederation. This Convention is unknown to the Confederation.” —Gouverneur Morris, The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787, Volume II

Federalist Schemes and the Constitution of the United States, 1787

Even though the new constitution had been signed at the convention on September 17, 1787, the Framers realized they had an uphill battle in convincing the public to ratify it. A little more than a month later, October 27, 1787, they released the first of their 85 “**Federalist Papers**” which flooded the states in praise of this new constitution as *the* remedy to post-American Revolution economic woes.

The hope was that the Federalist Papers would quickly hasten ratification so that a new federal system supreme *over* the several states could be put in place. Each Paper was signed with the pseudonym “Publius,” meaning “friend of the people” (or public) and waxed elegant enumerating the reasons why the new constitution was critically needed.

Why did the authors of the Federalist Papers decline to use their real names when writing and distributing them? Perhaps political and business self-interest had driven their **decision to do so**. Obviously, the “friend of the people” pseudonym advanced the public perception that they (the Federalists) were one of them, i.e. commoners. Not until many years later was it discovered that Alexander Hamilton had written the majority of the Papers with James Madison and John Jay, the rest.



The Federalist Papers cunningly referenced *the* most significant virtue won by the American Revolution: *that all power of government was*

in the people. The people were assured that this virtue would also be central to the new constitution. Such platitudes were promoted in an attempt to reverse the negative public perception and **to gain the public's confidence.**

However, free inhabitants feared a centralized system reminiscent of a form of governance like that of the British Monarchy they had so recently escaped. They understood that the fulfillment of Federalist goals would unravel gains won by the American Revolution. Patrick Henry, attorney, politician, and orator suspected that a new constitution was a stealth strategy to reinstate imperial governance. He led the public outcry of Anti-Federalists against the consolidation of federal powers and for the retention of liberty and rights of the people of the several states because the Federalist Papers had made it clear that some of their God-given rights would have to be “ceded” for “government” to be instituted.

“Nothing is more certain than the indispensable necessity of government, and it is equally undeniable, that whenever and however it is instituted, the people must cede to it some of their natural rights in order to vest it with requisite powers.” Federalist 2

When the first constitution of the Articles had been ratified, the power of the people was represented by each individual state legislature. Yet instead of going to the state legislatures to appeal for ratification of the second constitution as was required, the Framers cleverly went over the heads of state authorities and appealed directly to the people for ratification.

In “Madison’s Notes: Federal Convention of 1787: Aug. 31,” James Madison said, *“The people were in fact, the fountain of all power, and by resorting to them, all difficulties were got over. They could alter constitutions as they pleased.”* However, per the Articles, this new constitution had not been created by *“mutual consent.”*

“The continental convention in direct violation of the 13th article of confederation, have declared ‘that the ratification of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution, between the states so ratifying the same.’---Thus has the plighted faith of the states been sported with! They had solemnly engaged that the confederation now subsisting should be inviolably preserved by each of them, and the union thereby formed. Should be perpetual, unless the same should be altered by mutual consent.” —“The Address and Reasons of Dissent of the Minority of the Convention of Pennsylvania to their Constituents,” December 12, 1787 (emphasis added)

Nonetheless, the persistence of the Framers in the writing and distribution of their Federalist Papers paid off for them. As hoped for, the defenses of the public had been lowered and so they quickly accepted and ratified the new constitution. The Constitution of the United States (hereafter called the Constitution or second constitution) was deemed ratified June 21, 1788 by only nine states with the ninth state, New Hampshire, ratifying within a year of the Philadelphia convention.

Also in June of 1788 at the Virginia Convention, Patrick Henry again blasted the political tactics the Federalists had used to win over public approval for the Constitution. He knew that the Framers had pandered to the people to get their way. They convinced the people that, under a new constitution, governance would mean the government belonged to them. Henry also exposed the Framers when they said, “*We, the people*” in the preamble to the Constitution.



“Who authorized them to speak the language, ‘We, the people’, instead of ‘We, the states?’ . . . That they exceed their powers is perfectly clear . . . The Federal Convention ought to have amended the old system; for this purpose they were solely delegated; the object of their mission extended to no other consideration.”
—Patrick Henry, Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788

To date, the Articles of Confederation have never been lawfully repealed in writing.

The Northwest Ordinance – Just Prior to the Constitution of 1787

Concurrent with the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention and two months prior to the signing of the Constitution of 1787, on July 13, 1787 the Northwest Ordinance was drafted and considered to be the most significant event of the Confederacy period. The British had not only lost their claim to the thirteen colonies but also to the vast American wilderness to its west. The ownership, development and administration of this mostly unpopulated (by white Europeans) mass of raw land of the Northwest Territory would eventually be transferred to that the United States.

As the forerunner to the Constitution, the Northwest Ordinance established a temporary government for the new territorial states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The Northwest Ordinance took a next step towards **compelled** taxation of states (on property). As each territorial state increased in population, it was added as an official state capable of being taxed in order to strengthen the national tax base needed to pay down American Revolution war debt.

The United States Government, 1789



The United States Government began on April 30, 1789 when George Washington swore to **“preserve, protect and defend”** the Constitution of the United States. The lands that had been owned by the temporary government of the Northwest Ordinance officially became the lands of the permanent government of the United States.

The new federal system also made permanent the House of Representatives and boasted a government of separate powers of executive, legislative, and judicial **branches for the purpose of “checks and balances.”** New powers of law enforcement were acquired especially for taxation of the states. The Congress had the power to declare war and all presidents of the United States would hold two offices, head of government **and** head of state. The Supreme Court (judicial branch) came into existence, the Commerce Clause was strengthened and an electoral college would indirectly elect the president and vice president.

Still reeling from the autocratic rule of King George III, the earliest Americans feared the consolidated powers of a separate executive branch. Under the Articles, legislative and executive powers had deliberately been kept together to guard against a repeat of monarchical powers by a president.

The creation of this second constitution and its government slipped in under the radar of most free inhabitants because they did not have the higher education necessary (as did the Framers) to figure out what had just happened. Many believed what the

Federalist Papers told them; they would be recipients of a “more perfect union” because “all power of government was with the people.”

Yet for Patrick Henry and his cohorts, the incremental erosion of freedoms and liberties that came with the new U.S. Government did not go unnoticed. Essentially, these were the structural shifts from English Common Law to manmade statutory law, and from decentralized self-governance of “do no harm” to a centralized government of compelled performance (force). Autocratic government representation reverted back to serving the interests of an elite tyranny of the minority, the wealthy landowners.

“In short, consolidation pervades the whole constitution.” —“The Address and Reasons of Dissent of the Minority of the Convention of Pennsylvania to their Constituents.”
December 12, 1787

A Legislative Dream Come True

The Constitution and the U.S. Government it created were a legislative-dream come true. Politicians and lawyers of advanced degrees were the exclusive interpreters of constitutional language and creators of new laws. Several constitutional clauses are now infamous for their broad interpretation and ongoing legislative revisions.

The Supremacy Clause combined with the Necessary and Proper Clause of Article I, Section 8, and Clause 18 of the Constitution comprise a giant loophole widely cited as justification to expand U.S. Government jurisdiction and supremacy.

Article VI. Clause 2. The Supremacy Clause

“This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.”

Article I. Section 8. Clause 18

“And 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.”

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 provided the government of the United States powers *not exceeding* the ten mile area of the District of Colombia, but now the District of Colombia is sixty-three square miles.

Article I. Section 8. Clause 17

“The Congress shall have power:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten square miles) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of 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.”

The Commerce Clause of the Constitution provided another loophole helpful in justifying the expansion of federal powers. Under the Articles, its purpose was to remove previously perceived obstacles in the regulation of trade. Then George Washington used it to gain greater access to waterways. Ever since, the Commerce Clause has been used to extend the federal government’s **reach** ever-deeper into the pockets of *all* Americans.

Article I. Section 8. Clause 3 The Commerce Clause

“The Congress shall have power:

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

Perhaps the best news ever for the oligarchy was their new power to tax the people by compelled performance (i.e. force), whereas, under the Articles, taxation was a state by state voluntary proposition. The Constitution provides two Articles regarding such powers of which many argue government has used *to exceed* powers explicitly given.

Article I. Section 2. Clause 3

“Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which their respective numbers . . .”

Article I. Section 8. Clause 1

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

Note: Duties, imposts, and excises are INDIRECT taxes imposed on events, rights, privileges, and activities, and not DIRECT taxation on an individual as is an income or property tax. (See Chapter Eight.)

A Bloodless Coup d’Etat

Early Americans of the post-American Revolution era succeeded in removing the British Crown as the intermediary between God and themselves. They restored the flow of power to its rightful sequence of God-people-state. With the installation of the Constitution and its U.S. Government federal system, the flow of power began a journey back to God-state-people. Not only did the State replace the monarchy as the intermediary between God and the people but also asserted itself as the *ultimate* authority.

coup d’etat: the sudden overthrow of a government by a usually small group of persons in or previously in positions of authority. —*American Heritage Dictionary*

Something had gone terribly wrong for the people of

America. As Patrick Henry pointed out, the Framers’ revisions to the Articles “*exceeded their powers*.” According to researcher and law professor, Dr. Eduardo M. Rivera, the Constitution, as the law of the land and touted as the salvation for the people, was, in truth, a *bloodless coup d’etat* of the original American jurisdiction. As sure as the day is long, the U. S. Government propaganda machine shifted into overdrive to assure Americans of the “sacredness” of the new constitution so no one would surmise the act of high treason it truly was.

treason: This word imports a betraying, treachery, or breach of allegiance. *Bouvier’s Law Dictionary*, 1856

Chapter 5

The Organic Laws: The Biggest Secret

“Government truth is qualified as to people, place and purpose.” “Law is about relationship.” —Dr. Eduardo M. Rivera

The Organic Laws of the United States of America (hereafter called The Organic Laws) are comprised of four essential American documents that remain as the foundation for all law to this day. When read in chronological sequence, they tell the story of the erosion of original God-given freedoms and liberties. Perhaps more importantly, they identify *where and to whom* its laws apply. They are:

1. The Declaration of Independence 1776
2. The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union 1777
3. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787
4. The Constitution of the United States 1787

organic law: the fundamental law or constitution of a state or nation, written or unwritten. That law or system of laws or principles which defines and establishes the organization of its government. —*Black’s Law Dictionary*, Rev. 4th ed

The U.S. Congress Code of Laws (aka U.S. Code, U.S.C., and United States Code) documents the evergreen authority of these four documents listed chronologically at the beginning of volume one of the several volumes of U.S. Code, the compilation and codification of all general and permanent laws of the U.S. federal government.

codification: the process of collecting and arranging systematically, usually by subject, the laws of a state or country, or the rules and regulations covering a particular area or subject of law or practice. —*Black’s Law Dictionary*

Law and Territorial Jurisdiction

Eduardo M. Rivera, PhD professor of law and former career attorney since the late 1970’s, is a voice from the wilderness. Due to his extensive law background and years researching and studying The Organic Laws, Dr. Rivera works to help everyday Americans understand the personal implications of these four founding documents.

Territorial jurisdiction starts off the conversation. Written law must identify the territorial jurisdiction (physical borders) within which live the people for whom (and only to whom) the written law applies. While the Supremacy Clause of the second constitution declares it to be “the supreme law of the land,” Dr. Rivera says, not so fast. He asserts that the claim of supremacy is limited to the lands *within* the United States territorial jurisdiction. Therefore, statutory law of the U.S. Government applies exclusively to Americans living on federally-owned lands.

territorial jurisdiction: The geographical area over which a government or governmental subdivision has power. —*Webster’s New World Law Dictionary*, 2010

territory: A part of a country separated from the rest, and subject to a particular jurisdiction. In American law, a portion of the United States, not within the limits of any state, which has not yet been admitted as a state of the Union; but is organized, with a separate legislature, and executive, and judicial officers appointed by the president. —See *Ex parte* Morgan (D. C.) 20 Fed. 304; *People v. Daniels*, 6 Utah, 2S8, 22 Pac. 159, 5 L. R. A. 444; *Snow v. U. S.*, 18 Wall. 317, 21 L. Ed. 784. —*Blacks Law Dictionary*, 2nd ed

jurisdiction: The power and authority constitutionally conferred upon (or constitutionally recognized as existing in) a court or judge to pronounce the sentence of the law, or to award the remedies provided by law, upon a state of facts, proved or admitted, referred to the tribunal for decision, and authorized by law to be the subject of investigation or action by that tribunal, and in favor of or against persons who present themselves, or who are brought, before the court in some manner sanctioned by law as proper and sufficient. Black, Judge. —*Blacks Law Dictionary*, 2nd ed

What most would consider far-fetched, Dr. Rivera understands as the law. Due to the fact of territorial jurisdiction, two separate unions exist in America. They are:

1) The United States of America, established via the Articles of Confederation and

2) The United States/U.S. Government, established by the Constitution of the United States.

“There exist and are today two unions: the perpetual, sovereign union of confederate States who agreed to unite as ‘the United states in Congress assembled,’ and the ‘more perfect union’ of non-sovereign, territorial States of the United States wherein ‘All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.” —Dr Eduardo M. Rivera

It has historically been well-established that King George III ceded his thirteen colonies to the new United States of America. Less well-known is that with the second constitution, lands that had been owned by the temporary government of the Northwest Ordinance were transferred in ownership to the newly formed United States/U.S. Government in 1789. Americans living within the borders of the Northwest Territory were, therefore, the (only) Americans subject to the statutory law of the new U.S. Government. Otherwise, the free inhabitants of the thirteen *original* states remained under the territorial jurisdiction of the first constitution and English Common Law by which they had been created.

The U.S. Code defines the United States:

“28 U.S.C. 1603 'United States':

(c) The “United States” includes all territory and waters, continental or insular, *subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.*” (emphasis added)

Four Supreme Court cases:

“It is clear that Congress, as a legislative body, exercise two species of legislative power: the one, limited as to its objects, but extending all over the Union: the other, an absolute, exclusive legislative power over the District of Columbia. The preliminary inquiry in the case now before the Court, is, by virtue of which of these authorities was the law in question passed?” — [Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. 264, 6 Wheat. 265; 5 L.Ed. 257 (1821)]

“We have in our political system a Government of the United States and a government of each of the several states. Each is distinct from the other and each has citizens of its own...” — [U.S. v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542, 23 L.Ed. 588 (1876)]

“The governments of the United States and of each state of the several states are distinct from one another. The rights of a citizen under one may be quite different from those which he has under the other”. — [Colgate v. Harvey, 296 U.S. 404; 56 S.Ct. 252 (1935)]

Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, April 9, 1945 defined the United States three ways:

1. *“It may be merely the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in the family of nations.*
2. *It may designate the territory over which the sovereignty of the United States extends, or*
3. *It may be the collective name of the states which are united by and under the Constitution.”*

The Federal Zone

Where does the United States territorial jurisdiction begin and end? Federal land ownership has changed and expanded beyond the time when it was only the land inside **the Northwest Territory that was federally owned. Now “the Federal Zone” is a force to be reckoned with. The government document, “Congressional Research Service: Federal Land Ownership: Overview and Data 2012” reports, “The federal government owns roughly 635-640 million acres, 28% of the 2.27 billion acres of land in the United States.”** Including:

1. The District of Columbia
2. Federal Zones within States and Counties
3. Territories of the United States
4. U.S. and Overseas Military Bases
5. Foreign Embassies, **Veteran’s** Hospitals and U.S. Post Offices
6. U.S. Coastal Waters
7. National Parks
8. Most Airport Property
9. Americans Self-Identified as U.S. Citizens

1. The District of Colombia

As previously mentioned, at the time of the second constitution, the United States of America sold some of its land to the new governmental and political entity, the U.S. Government which founded its seat on land also owned by the U.S. Government and identified as the ten-mile square area, the District of Colombia which is not a state.

2. Federal Zones within States and Counties

A varying percentage of land in each of the states has been designated as federally-owned land, **thereby inserting “Federal Zones” of U.S. Government territorial jurisdiction.** However, the federal government gained ownership of **“unappropriated public land”** mostly within western states as a condition of statehood and now managed by the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Title 4 USC chap. 4. The States Sec. 110

“(D) Restates and clarifies what lies within those exterior borders:

The term Federal Area means any lands or premises held or acquired by or for the use of the United States or any department, establishment or agency of the United States and any federal area or any part thereof which is located within the external boundaries of any state shall be deemed to be (a) **federal area within such state.**”

California Government Code Sec 8557

“(B) and (C) in compliance to Title I USC Sec. 2 administers all places within their borders *claimed to be owned* by the United States of America and having authority only over the departments and commissioned officers thereof.” (emphasis added)

3. Territories of the United States

U.S. Federal territorial jurisdiction of overseas territories known as Territories, Commonwealths, and Possessions began in 1856. Territorial jurisdiction of foreign **territories sometimes refers to a territory as a state with a capital “S.” They are Guam, Puerto Rico, Wake Island, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Island, United States Virgin Islands, Howland, Baker, and Jarvis Islands, Navassa Island, Johnston Island, Midway Atolls, Palmyra Atoll, Guantanamo Bay and Kingman Reef.**

territory: A geographical region over which a nation exercises sovereignty, but whose inhabitants do not enjoy political, social, or legal parity with the inhabitants of other regions which are constitutional components of the nation. With respect for the United States, for example, Guam or the Virgin Islands as opposed to New York, California, or Texas. —*Ballantine's Law Dictionary*

From the 2001 Patriot Act

“(3) the term ‘State’ means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”

Nebraska Revised Statute 60-666

“**State” defined (DMV):** State shall mean a state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a province of Canada.”

26 CFR §31.3121(e)-1 State, United States, and citizen

“(b)...The term ‘citizen of the United States’ includes a citizen of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, and effective January 1, 1961, a citizen of Guam or American Samoa.”

4. U. S and Overseas Military Bases (over 900 worldwide)

5. Foreign Embassies (over 130 countries), **Veteran’s Hospitals** (over 1700 hospitals and clinics as of 2013), **and U.S. Post Offices** (4, 380 as of 2012)

6. U.S. Coastal Waters (from the shore up to 12 nautical miles offshore)

7. National Parks (60 National Parks)

8. Most Airport Property

“Pursuant to a lease signed by the U.S. Secretary of Transportation and the Authority, the U.S. Department of Transportation transferred control of the Airports to the Authority on June 7, 1987, for a 50-year period; in 2003, the lease was extended an additional 30 years.” —Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority

9. Americans Self-Identified as U.S. Citizens

The U.S. Government *extends* its jurisdiction beyond the land it owns to the American people. Those who self-identify as U.S. Citizens are considered to have opted-in to the federal laws of the U.S. Government. This particular criterion (of being identified as a **U.S. Citizen**) is most egregious to today’s free inhabitants as it aims to erroneously capture *all* Americans under the United States territorial jurisdiction and includes, but is not limited to, those who receive financial government benefits, who are registered to vote and/or who are on the Federal, State or County government payroll.

“Freedom’ now comes with all sorts of strings attached, special stipulations. These days, we’re told: ‘You’re free.’ Now follow all of these regulations that are interpreted at the exclusive discretion of hundreds of executive agencies under the penalty of imprisonment and/or financial penalties so egregious that you’ll be paying for the rest of your natural life.”—Friedrich August von Hayek, economist & philosopher, 1899-1992

What Does All This Mean to You?

The U.S. Government owns less than 30% of **America's** 2.27 billion acres; the rest is privately owned. Yet *virtually all* Americans believe they are subject to U.S. Government laws no matter where they live. According to Dr. Rivera, this belief is part of the American myth covering the good news of The Organic Laws that the Declaration of Independence and the Articles still stand. The Constitution did not replace the Articles; they were never repealed (in writing).

The Elephant in the Board Room

Free inhabitants of the United States of America are in no way part of the United States; they *live outside of* the United States territorial jurisdiction, the Federal Zone, and therefore are not subject to its laws. An America of two unions cannot be easily dismissed. It is the elephant in the board room.



Text-book pride in the “Founding Fathers” and the inviolate “**sacredness**” of the Constitution has become an impenetrable firewall behind which many are blinded. History taught in schools reinforces a politically-correct view that serves the establishment, not the people. Few can deny that the great experiment of America has been usurped as an unbridled, independent federal agency. Americans no longer suffer as indentured-servant subjects of the British Crown but rather as indentured-servant subjects of an obscured corporate banking cartel that runs the U.S. Government.

This chapter unleashes the biggest secret feared exposure by the ruling class. A debt of gratitude is owed to Dr. Rivera for bringing to light the powerful information regarding The Organic Laws of the United States of America. For a more complete and in-depth study, visit edrivera.com

"The Matrix is everywhere; it's all around us, here even in this room. You can see it out of your window, or on your television. You feel it when you go to work, or go to church, or pay your taxes. It is the world that has been pulled over your eyes to blind you from the truth." —The Matrix movie, 1999

Chapter 6

Two Unions: Things that are Different are not the Same

“[O]ur . . . Founding Fathers, knew the ideas, language, and reality of empire . . . It became . . . synonymous with the realization of their Dream . . . Under the leadership of Madison, the . . . convention of 1787 . . . produced (behind locked doors) the Constitution. Both in the mind of Madison and in its nature, the Constitution was an instrument of imperial government at home and abroad.” — Empire as A Way of Life, William Appleman Williams, 1980

An understanding of territorial jurisdiction raises more questions than answers. If two distinct and different unions exist simultaneously, how can they be different from each other? Are the differences more than philosophical? The fact is that something different from something else is not the same thing. That would be like saying an apple is the same as an orange because they are both fruit.

Legal and Lawful

In the same way the United States of America and the United States/U.S. Government have been deliberately confused as one and the same, so have the terms *legal* and *lawful*. Up until the 1860's, the distinction between the two words was commonly made. After 1789, the U.S. court system applied common law less and less and the word “lawful,” inferring English Common Law and unalienable rights, was gradually blended into the word, “legal.”

British and American definitions before 1900 highlighted the differences between the words lawful and legal. *A Dictionary and Compendium of American and English Jurisprudence Compiled*, written by William C. Anderson and published, 1893, cites: “*Lawful*’ contemplates the substance of law, whereas ‘*legal*’ the form sometimes referred to as “color of law.”

lawful: In accordance with the law of the land; according to the law; permitted, sanctioned, or justified by law. “Lawful” properly implies a thing conformable to or enjoined by law; “Legal,” a thing in the form or after the manner of law or binding by law. A writ or warrant issuing from any court, under color of law, is a “legal” process however defective. —2 *Abbott’s Law Dict.* 24

legal: Latin *legalis*. Pertaining to the understanding, the exposition, the administration, the science, and the practice of law: as, the legal profession, legal advice; legal blanks, newspaper. Implied or imputed in law. Opposed to actual.

“Legal” looks more to the letter, and “lawful” to the spirit, of the law. “Legal” is more appropriate for conformity to positive rules of law; “lawful” for accord with ethical principle. “Legal” imports rather that the forms of law are observed, that the proceeding is correct in method, that rules prescribed have been obeyed; “lawful” that the right is actful in substance, that moral quality is secured. “Legal” is the antithesis of “equitable,” and the equivalent of “constructive.” —*Abbott’s Law Dict.* 24

color of law: The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right. Misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because wrongdoer is clothed with authority of state, is action taken under “color of law.” —*Black’s Law Dictionary*, 5th ed, page 241

English Common Law in America

Early America assimilated English Common Law as their form of law used before the Constitution. Dating back to the thirteenth century, English Common Law was made by judges and based on precedent and custom, thereby assumed, not legislated, and not codified or “*written*.” Sir William Blackstone, a professor English Common Law at Oxford University in the eighteenth century, describes the premises of natural law, the basis of common law:

“Man, considered as a creature, must necessarily be subject to the laws of his Creator . . . These are the eternal, immutable laws of good and evil, to which the Creator Himself in all His dispensations conforms; and which He has enabled human reason to discover, so far as they are necessary for the conduct of human actions. Such, among others, are these principles: that we should live honestly, should hurt nobody, and should render to everyone his due . . . This law of nature . . . is binding over all the globe, in all countries and at all times; no human laws are of any validity if contrary to this.” —Commentaries on the Laws of England, vol.1, 67, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1765-1769

common law: Common law is the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law; sometimes from the civil or canon law; and occasionally from the *lex mercatoria*, or commercial and maritime jurisprudence. It consists of that body of rules, principles, and customs which have been received from former times, and by which courts have been guided in their judicial decisions. —*Probert Encyclopaedia*

“All rights are property rights.” —*The Ethics of Liberty*, Murray N. Rothbard, 1982

Common law’s core premises sought to stop infringement upon the rights of another:

- All rights are derived from property.
- Every right implies a responsibility.
- The only limitation on your rights is the equal rights of others.

Common law reflected the political philosophy of American and European thinkers of that day, Blackstone, Smith, Locke, Hume and Montesquieu. These philosophers did not agree on every topic but they did agree that the purpose of government was for the protection of private rights, especially rights related to property (land). The concept of property rights originated with kings and their ownership of feudal lands and, as such, was equated with law and power. Sir Edward Coke, in his *Second Institute of the Laws of England 1641*, coined the phrase “law of the land” to define due process of law, a concept harkening back to the British Magna Carta of 1225: *“We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right.”*

Prior to the American Revolution, British colonists in America owned land under the feudal system, a form called *land tenure*. Per English Common Law, land tenure meant colonists had to either give services or pay taxes to the monarchy in order to retain possession of the land where they lived. However, in the Post-Revolution American republic, the divine right of kings was directly transferred to each and every early American, and included a form of land ownership called *allodial title*.

In the same way all English royalty owned land, so did early Americans under allodial title. Allodial-land ownership was without obligation to any superior rights-holder; unencumbered land was known as a *freehold*. Though allodial title has all but disappeared in America, the fact of its existence at one time in American history is

verified by the Maryland Supreme Court case, *Matthews v. Ward*, 10 Gill & J. (Md.) 443, 1839: “*after the American Revolution, lands in this state (Maryland) became allodial, subject to no tenure, nor to any services incident there to.*”

allodial: Free; not holden of any lord or superior; owned without obligation of vassalage or fealty; the opposite of feudal. —*Black’s Law Dictionary*, 2nd ed

allodium: Land held absolutely in one’s own right, and not of any lord or superior; land not subject to feudal duties or burdens. An estate held by absolute ownership, without recognizing any superior to whom any duty is due on account thereof. —*Black’s Law Dictionary*, 2nd ed

sovereign: A person, body, or state in which independent and supreme authority is vested; a chief ruler with supreme power; a king or other ruler in a monarchy. —*Black’s Law Dictionary*, 6th ed

republican government: One in which the powers of sovereignty are vested in the people and are exercised by the people, either directly, or through representatives chosen by the people, to whom those powers are specially delegated. —*Black’s Law Dictionary*, 6th ed

From Common Law to Statutory Law

With a U.S. Government the result of the Constitution, statutory law gradually supplanted common law within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Two separate territorial jurisdictions, the United States of America and the United States are also of two separate bodies of law, common law and statutory law. This makes their laws *foreign* to one another.

St. George Tucker, an early nineteenth century attorney and professor of English Common Law, is historically important to the discussion of two American jurisdictions because as a professional from the era just after the installation of the Constitution, he knew that a government created by the second constitution was of a *limited jurisdiction*. When he says it extended *only* to what has been “*expressly given by the constitution*” more than one was implied. If jurisdiction extended only to that which was expressly given, and not expressly given, would be of another.

“We may fairly infer from all that has been said that the common law of England stands precisely upon the same footing in the federal government, and courts of the

*United States. As such, the civil and ecclesiastical laws stand in England: “That is to say, its maxims and rules of proceeding are to be adhered to, whenever the written law is silent, in cases of a similar, or analogous nature, the cognizance whereof is by the constitution vested in the federal courts; it may govern and direct the course of proceeding, in such cases, but cannot give jurisdiction in any case, where jurisdiction is not expressly given by the constitution.” —“Of the Unwritten, or Common Law of England; And Its Introduction into, and Authority Within the United American States,” *View of the Constitution of the United States with Selected Writings*, St. George Tucker, 1803 (emphasis added)*

In the same essay, he goes on to say that the new jurisdiction (United States) could become problematic for future Americans. St. George Tucker knew the difference between unalienable rights under the Articles and what might lie ahead for the people under the second constitution. He suspected that a constitutional amendment (The Bill of Rights) to protect personal and state rights might never be upheld. A federal government was not meant to become a “*general consolidated government*” with expansive powers. It was meant to be limited.

“It will be remembered, that the object of the several states in the adoption of that instrument, was not the establishment of a general consolidated government, which should swallow up the state sovereignties, and annihilate their several jurisdictions, and powers, as states; but a federal government, with powers limited to certain determinate objects; viz. their intercourse and concerns with foreign nations; and with each other, as separate and independent states; and, as members of the same confederacy: leaving the administration of their internal, and domestic concerns, to the absolute and uncontrollable jurisdiction of the states, respectively; except in one or two particular instances, specified, and enumerated in the constitution. And because this principle was supposed not to have been expressed with sufficient precision, and certainty, an amendatory article was proposed, adopted, and ratified; whereby it is expressly declared, that, “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.” This article is, indeed, nothing more than an express recognition of the law of nations; for Vattel informs us, “that several sovereign, and independent states may unite themselves together by a perpetual confederacy, without each in particular ceasing to be a perfect state. They will form together a federal republic: the deliberations in common will offer no violence to the sovereignty of each member, though they may in certain respects put some constraint on the exercise of it, in virtue of voluntary engagements. And with respect to the construction and interpretation of that article, the great Bacon gives us the following rule: “As exception strengthens the force of a law in cases not excepted; so enumeration weakens it, in cases not enumerated.” Now, the powers prohibited by the constitution to the states, respectively, are all exceptions to powers, which they before enjoyed; the powers granted to congress, are all enumerations of new powers thereby created: the prohibition on the states, operating, therefore, as an exception, strengthens their claim to all powers not excepted: on the other hand, the grant of

powers to the federal government operating only by way of enumeration, weakens its claim in all cases not enumerated.” (emphasis added)

Tucker continues by expounding on how a new body of law would be “*inconsistent with the nature and principles of democratic governments.*”

“And here we may premise, that by the rejection of the sovereignty of the crown of England, not only all the laws of that country by which the dependence of the colonies was secured, but the whole lax prerogativa (or jura coronae before mentioned) so far as respected the person of the sovereign and his prerogatives as an individual, was utterly abolished: and, that so far as respected the kingly office and government, it was either modified, abridged, or annulled, according to the several constitutions and laws of the states, respectively. Consequently, that every rule of the common law, and every statute of England, founded on the nature of regal government, in derogation of the natural and unalienable rights of mankind; or, inconsistent with the nature and principles of democratic governments, were absolutely abrogated, repealed, and annulled, by the establishment of such a form of government in the states, respectively. This is a natural and necessary consequence of the revolution, and the correspondent changes in the nature of the governments, unless we could suppose that the laws of England, like those of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, carry with them an intrinsic moral obligation upon all mankind. A supposition too gross and absurd to require refutation.”

“Another regular consequence of the revolution was this: when the American states declared themselves independent of the crown of Great-Britain, each state from that moment became sovereign and independent, not only of Great-Britain, but of all other powers, whatsoever. Each had its own separate constitution and laws, which could not, in any manner, be affected or controlled by the laws, or constitutions of any other. From that moment there was no common law amongst them but the general law of nations, to which all civilized nations conform.” (emphasis added)

The transition from English Common Law to statutory law after the Constitution was gradual. An early decision of the Supreme Court continued to uphold the common-law philosophy. In 1790/91 Justice Wilson agreed the philosophical basis for property rights was indeed: “*Every crime includes an injury: every injury includes a violation of a right.*” He decided that the concept of “*right*” was government’s protection of property. “*In his unrelated state, man has a natural right to his property, to his character, to liberty, and to safety.*”

However, in 1807, Supreme Court Justice John Marshall delivered the death blow to the authority of English Common Law in the U.S. court system. In the decision, *Ex parte Bollman and Swartwout* 4 Cranch 75, he stated that *written* law (i.e. statutory law) was the *exclusive* law of the United States courts. His decision confirmed that a

jurisdiction is defined by written law and “cannot transcend that jurisdiction.” A common law and statutory law system could exist simultaneously as different territorial jurisdictions.

“Courts which originate in the common law possess a jurisdiction which must be regulated by their common law, until some statute shall change their established principles; but courts which are created by written law, and whose jurisdiction is defined by written law, cannot transcend that jurisdiction. The reasoning from the bar, in relation to it, may be answered by the single observation, that for the meaning of the term habeas corpus, resort may unquestionably be had to the common law; but the power to award the writ by any of the courts of the United States, must be given by written law.” —Ex parte Bollman and Swartwout 4 Cranch 75 (emphasis added)

The Growth of Corporate Power

Early on after the Constitution, most people assumed the judicial branch of the U.S. Government, U.S. Government, the Supreme Court, was just another tool of the Federalists. While national and state rulings consistently fell to the defense of big money, i.e. corporations; new laws increasingly expressed the will of the legislatures, the courts, and the corporations that had a hand in writing them.

In, 1819, the landmark Supreme Court case, *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, was an important case deciding in favor of the corporation. The issue in the Dartmouth College Case was if the college could remain private due to a corporate charter created under colonial rule of the British Crown, or should it become a state school? In the end, the Constitution’s “contract clause” **Article I**, Section 10, protected corporate contracts against a state’s ability to weaken it. **Going forward**, this decision limited the power of a state to interfere with private and corporate charters within its borders.

A *super*-landmark Supreme Court decision, *Santa Clara v. Southern Pacific Railroad* 1886, elevated the corporation like never before. It gave the corporation the equal rights of flesh and blood human beings. No one imagined a typical tax case would result in becoming **the “ground-zero”** for the birth of corporate personhood. **The court’s** decision gave the same equal protections as enjoyed by American citizens under the Fourteenth Amendment to Southern Pacific Railroad and other corporations.

From the earliest of historical times, the corporation became the primary building block of commerce. Corporate personhood forever tipped the possibility of a level playing field towards the corporation and away from the people. The Articles of Incorporation for a corporation are purposed to create and grow company profits in order to distribute profits to its shareholders. Like the Tin Man in the Wizard of Oz, with no heart, the corporation is an artificial entity that runs the world without soul or conscience.

“In most parts of our country men work, not for themselves, not as partners in the old way in which they used to work, but generally as employees,—in a higher or lower grade,—of great corporations. There was a time when corporations played a very minor part in our business affairs, but now they play the chief part, and most men are the servants of corporations.

“You know what happens when you are the servant of a corporation. You have in no instance access to the men who are really determining the policy of the corporation. If the corporation is doing the things that it ought not to do, you really have no voice in the matter and must obey the orders, and you have oftentimes with deep mortification to co-operate in the doing of things which you know are against the public interest. Your individuality is swallowed up in the individuality and purpose of a great organization.

“It is true that, while most men are thus submerged in the corporation, a few, a very few, are exalted to a power which as individuals they could never have wielded. Through the great organizations of which they are the heads, a few are enabled to play a part unprecedented by anything in history in the control of the business operations of the country and in the determination of the happiness of great numbers of people.” —The New Freedom, Woodrow Wilson, 1961, pg. 20, 28th President of the United States 1913-1921

United States, Inc.?

The United States of America, resulting from the first constitution of the Articles, was formed as a loose confederation of states where common law was the law of the land and that was never referred to as a federal government. But, as mentioned, all that changed. Supreme Court Justice John Marshall said in his 1807 decision, *“courts which are created by written law, and whose jurisdiction is defined by written law, cannot transcend that jurisdiction.”* This statement is the evidence that common law gradually lost its jurisdiction in the U.S. court system because the jurisdiction of the United States had been determined by the written law of the Constitution of 1787.

The original American jurisdiction and system of common law faded while the United States thereafter was “defined” by its body of written, statutory law. This leads to an inquiry regarding the legal formation of the United States concurrent with the Constitution. Was it formed as a corporate entity as were the British colonies before it? The colonial parent entity of the Virginia Company, and the subsidiary London and Plymouth Companies had each been established as British corporations.

Did the United States simply follow the British model? Was it formed as an artificial construct and therefore to be governed via corporate law? The online Georgetown Law Library explains that the U.S. Code contains statutes pertinent to corporate law. As the source of all codified laws for the United States, the U.S. Code statute 28 USC § 3002 (15)(A) identifies the United States as a “**Federal corporation.**”

28 USC § 3002 (15)(A):

(15) "United States" means -

(A) a Federal corporation

(B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States or

(C) an instrumentality of the United States

Evidence reveals the footsteps of the Framers of the Constitution departed pitifully little from those of the British Empire despots they presumed to flee. Yet from the beginning, the Constitution had been sold to the American people as what would provide a long-term government of, by, and for the people; in reality, the message telling them so was delivered by the government public-relations department.

Corporate States, Counties, Townships

In 1819, the Supreme Court case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 316 (1819) made the *supremacy clause* a legal cornerstone of future government expansions despite the reality and limitations of territorial jurisdiction. It declared the supremacy of federal government as the law of the land over *all* the states:

“The ‘supremacy clause’ is the most important guarantor of national union. It assures that the Constitution and federal laws and treaties take precedence over state law and binds all judges to adhere to that principle in their courts.” —U.S. Senate: Reference Home>Constitution of the United States>Explanation

With the supremacy clause supposedly giving federal laws and treaties “*precedence over state law*” the names of the states were changed to identify the authority of the federal government over them. After 1789 as the Congress of the United States began to approve state constitutions, each state took on a uniform municipal identification as “**State of XXX**” (State of Michigan, instead of simply, Michigan, and with a capital S for state). In turn, the laws of a **State’s lesser jurisdictions such as a county, city, or township, etc.**, had to mirror the laws of their State.

The expectation for this uniformity of laws from the federal to state to county to township to local community appeared as a corporate municipal law called ***Dillon’s Ruling of 1911***. It states that a **community’s relationship to its State** (capital S) is analogous to a child’s relationship with his or her parents. The laws of the lesser entity (for example, a town) must reflect the laws of the greater entity, (its State). A town that took actions ***not*** explicitly or implicitly a rule on the record of its State, would then have acted ***outside*** its legal authority. **Dillon’s Ruling:**

“That a municipal corporation in the exercise of all its duties, including those most strictly local or internal, is but a department of the State. The legislature may give it all the powers such a being is capable of receiving, making it a miniature State within its locality; or it may strip it of every power, leaving it a corporation in name only; and it may create and recreate these changes as often as it chooses, or it may exercise directly within the locality any or all the powers usually committed to a municipality. So viewed, its acts cannot be regarded as sometimes those of an agency of the State and at others those of a municipality; but its character and nature remaining at all times the same, it is great or small according as the legislature shall extend or contract the sphere of its action.”

The Statutory Meanings of Ordinary Words

In the corporate statutory-law world of the U.S. Government, ordinary words also have statutory-law legal meanings, as previously mentioned regarding the term, U.S. Citizen, and the Federal Zone. By their voluntary use, the doublespeak of statutory legal language—legalese—tricks otherwise free inhabitants to give their tacit consent as someone subject to the laws of the U.S. Government or corporate State.

Fee simple, a real estate term for a form of property ownership in America, provides an example of how legalese works. Fee-simple property owners have legal “**privileges**” of the land they live on. They can sell it or choose who would inherit it, ***but***, owners ***must***

pay property taxes to their State. When a buyer signs real estate documents written by the State, (State of XXX) not simply their **state**, they tacitly agree to the laws and terms of the State of XXX. Anyone who stops paying property taxes quickly discovers that their State of XXX is the superior entity that must be paid **to remain on “their”** property which makes fee-simple ownership more like land tenure.

fee simple: The greatest possible estate in land, wherein the owner has the right to use it, exclusively possess it, commit waste upon it, dispose of it by deed or will, and take its fruits. A fee simple represents absolute ownership of land, and therefore the owner may do whatever he or she chooses with the land. If an owner of a fee simple dies intestate, the land will descend to the heirs. —*The Free Dictionary*

Corporate government, from federal to local, automatically assumes any user or signer of legalese as someone consenting and subject to their statutory laws no matter where they actually live. A **not-exhaustive** list of such words is listed below. A **not-exhaustive** list of such words is listed below. The sources for their ordinary and legal definitions are *Black’s Law Dictionary* and official State and U.S. Government documents. **Note:** Statutory words are often capitalized or start with a capital letter.

1. PERSON

Legal maxim: “*Man is a term of nature; person of the civil law.*”

1. A human being. —Also termed natural person. 2. The living body of a human being. 3. An entity (such as a corporation) that is recognized by law as having most of the rights and duties of a human being. —*Black’s Law Dictionary*, 8th ed

“Man” (*homo*) is a term of nature; “person” (*persona*), a term of civil law.” (*Homo vocabulum est naturae; persona juris civilis.*) —*Black’s Law Dictionary*, 7th ed

The term “person” may be construed to include the United States, this state, or any state or territory, or any public or private corporation, as well as an individual. —*The Revised Code of Washington* (State), RCW 1.16.080 (emphasis added)

ens legis: A creature of the law; an artificial being, as contrasted with a natural person. Applied to corporations, considered as deriving their existence entirely from the law. —*Black’s Law Dictionary* 5th ed, Page 476 (emphasis added)

2. UNITED STATES PERSON/U.S. PERSON

26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30):

TITLE 26 > Subtitle F > CHAPTER 79 > Sec. 7701.

Sec. 7701. - Definitions

(a)(30) United States person

The term "United States person" means:

(A) a citizen or resident of the United States,

(B) a domestic partnership,

(C) a domestic corporation,

(D) any estate (other than a foreign estate, within the meaning of paragraph (31)

(E) any trust if -

(i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust, and

(ii) one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

3. CITIZEN

Citizen and subject are related in meaning:

[C]itizen: n. (14c) 1. A person who, by either birth or naturalization, is a member of a political community, owing allegiance to the community and being entitled to enjoy all its civil rights and protections; a member of the civil state, entitled to all its privileges. —*Black's Law Dictionary*, 9th ed (emphasis added)

In monarchical governments, by subject is meant one who owes permanent allegiance to the monarch. —*Bouvier's Law Dictionary*, 1914 (emphasis added)

4. INDIVIDUAL

individual: As a noun, this term denotes a single person as distinguished from a group or class; and also, very commonly, a private or natural person as distinguished from a partnership, corporation, or association; but it is said that this restrictive signification is not necessarily inherent in the word, and that it may, in proper cases, include artificial persons. —*Black's Law Dictionary*, 6th ed (emphasis added)

5. RESIDENT

resident: Any person who occupies a dwelling within the State, has a present intent to remain within the State for a period of time, and manifests the genuineness of that intent by establishing an ongoing physical presence within the State together with indicia that his presence within the State is something other than merely transitory in nature. The word “resident” when used as a noun means a dweller, habitant or occupant; one who resides or dwells in a place for a period of more, or less, duration; it signifies one having a residence, or one who resides or abides. *Hanson v. P.A. Peterson Home Ass’n*, 35 Ill.App2d 134, 182 N.E.2d 237, 240 —*Blacks Law Dictionary*, 6th ed (emphasis added)

Note: A residence is NOT a domicile. A “legal residence” is not a legal home but rather statutory legalese. *“The word ‘resident’ has many meanings in law, largely determined by statutory context in which it is used.” Kelm v. Carlson, C.A.Ohio*, 473, F2d 1267, 1271

A corporation as a “citizen, resident, or inhabitant:

corporation: A corporation is a citizen, resident, or inhabitant of the state or country by or under the laws of which it was created, and of that state or country only.”—19 *Corpus Juris Secundum*, Corporations, §886

6. DOMICILE

“A person's legal home. That place where a man has his true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment, and to which whenever he is absent he has the intention of returning.” Smith v. Smith, 206 Pa. Super. 310m 213 A.2d 94.

domicile: Generally, physical presence within a state and the intention to make it one's home are the requisites of establishing a “domicile” therein. *The* permanent residence of a person or the place to which he intends *to* return even though he may actually reside elsewhere. A person may have more than one residence but only one domicile. The legal domicile of a person is important since it, rather than the actual residence, often controls the jurisdiction of the taxing authorities and determines where a person may exercise the privilege of voting and other legal rights and privileges. —*Black's Law Dictionary*, 6th ed (emphasis added)

7. STATE

42 USC § 3791

“(a) Definitions

(2) “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.”

26 USC § 6301

”(5) **State**

(A) **In general**

The term “State” means:

(i) any of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.”

28 USC § 1332

“1332(e) The word ‘**States,**’ as used in this section, includes the Territories, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.”

8. NATIONAL

8 USC 1101 §1101

“(21) The term "national" means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.

(22) The term "national of the United States" means (A) a citizen of the United States, or

(B) a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the **United States.**”

The Encroachment of an Alien Source

Early **Americans fell into the money powers’** deceitful web of domination, control and wealth extraction. An autocratic U.S. Government of statutory law, regulations, ordinances, rules, policies and legalese overtook the original American jurisdiction.

Yet ***two totally different*** territorial jurisdictions exist simultaneously in America today. Since the Articles were never legally repealed (in writing), they not only remain valid per the Organic Laws above mentioned, but also as the governing document for current-day free inhabitants NOT living on federally-owned land. **“Things that are different are not the same.” Apples are not oranges, right?**

Apples: first constitution/decentralized several states/voluntary federal participation/English Common Law/conscience/God-given rights

Oranges: second constitution/centralized federal government/compelled performance (force)/statutory law/commerce/manmade legislated rights (privileges)

What Jefferson said in the Declaration of Independence about King George III being unable to subject the new Americans to a foreign jurisdiction reverberates into the 21st century with a U.S. Government and its **“Acts of pretended Legislation,”** meaning those of a foreign jurisdiction that, so far and in this case, ***have succeeded*** in subjecting free inhabitants to laws that ***do not*** apply to them.

“He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

Two Unions at a Glance

NAME	The United States of America	United States aka United States Government
TYPE of ENTITY	Geographical - decentralized	Governmental and political - centralized
DOCUMENT AUTHORITY	The Declaration of Independence The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union	The Constitution of the United States
TYPE of LAW	Common law – Lawful, voluntary, based on the principle of the Golden Rule	Statutory law – Legal, compelled performance (i.e. force) based on legal authority
WRITTEN or UNWRITTEN	Unwritten	Written
FLOW of POWER	God to people to state	God to State to people
RIGHTS	Unalienable rights from God	Legislated (in-alienable rights of humans (i.e. privileges)
GOVERNING PRINCIPLE	Conscience	Commerce
LAND OWNERSHIP	Allodial	Fee simple
TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION	Private lands. For free inhabitants of the several states of the Perpetual Union living on land other than that ceded to and owned by the U.S. Govt. NOT U.S. Citizens as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) and 8 U.S.C. §1452	Public lands. The “Federal Zone” District of Columbia & including a certain percentage of each state’s land designated as federal. Also includes land owned by the US Government such as military bases world wide, most airport property, sea ports, national parks, etc. & nautical waterways. Additionally, Americans who identify themselves as statutory U.S. Citizens or “citizens and nationals of the United States” as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1401.

Chapter 7

Beneath the Pyramid's Pinnacle of Power

“I cannot accept your canon that we are to judge Pope and King unlike other men, with a favorable presumption that they did no wrong. If there is any presumption it is the other way against holders of power, increasing as the power increases. Historic responsibility has to make up for the want of legal responsibility. Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Great men are almost always bad men, even when they exercise influence and not authority: still more when you superadd the tendency or the certainty of corruption by authority. There is no worse heresy than that the office sanctifies the holder of it”. — “Historical Essays and Studies”, John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton, 1907: “Letter to Bishop Mandell Creighton,” Lord Acton, April 5, 1887

Over the years and like any other business entity, the U.S. Government has developed strategies to expand its reach and increase its effectiveness. Yet *unlike* other entities, the federal government appears to have unlimited access to resources, e.g. funding from the Federal Reserve Bank even during these times of a geometrically-growing national deficit. According to *The New York Times*, April 15, 2011, *“The Obama Administration's budget request contained \$2.627 trillion in revenues and \$3.729 trillion in outlays for 2012, for a deficit of \$1.101 trillion.”*

With over a one-trillion-dollar deficit built in to the 2012 budget, the message is that deficits are simply business-as-usual. Should any American family try to pull off the same sort of shenanigans, they could expect a visit from their local fraud unit. In fact, since the 2008 economic crisis, financial advisors have shouted from the rooftops the importance of paying down and getting out of debt and **to live within one's means**.

The Government's Magic Wand

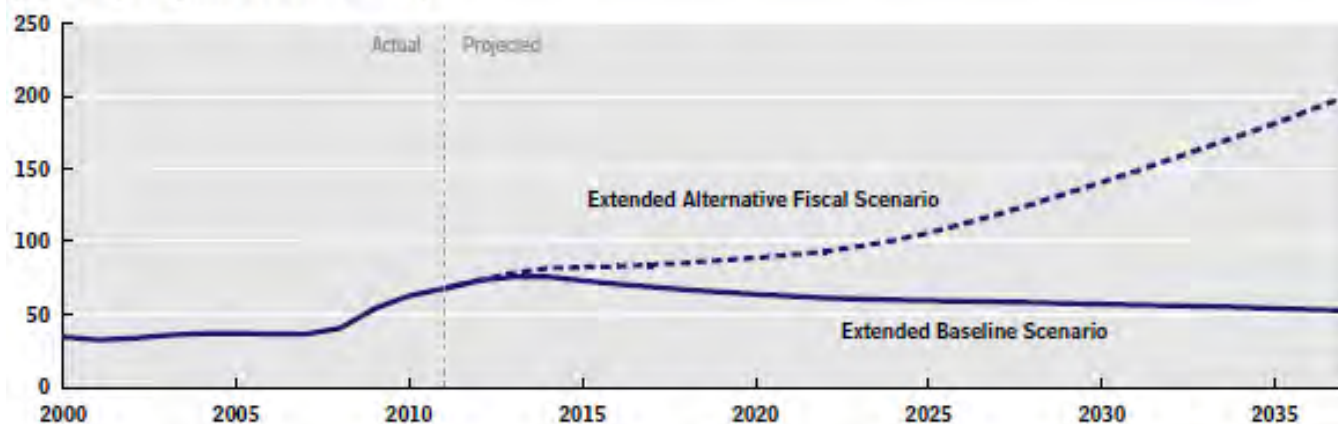
Incredibly, the U.S. Government stays obscenely financially fluid while the average family, no matter how good they look or hard they work, finds themselves challenged to stay afloat without drowning in debt. With each passing day, growing numbers of Americans recognize the truth of an economic-playing field that is in no way level. They know the game is rigged.

Summary Figure 1.

Return to Reference

Federal Debt Held by the Public Under CBO's Long-Term Budget Scenarios

(Percentage of gross domestic product)



Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: The extended baseline scenario generally adheres closely to current law, following CBO's 10-year baseline budget projections through 2022 and then extending the baseline concept for the rest of the long-term projection period. The extended alternative fiscal scenario incorporates the assumptions that certain policies that have been in place for a number of years will be continued and that some provisions of law that might be difficult to sustain for a long period will be modified.

Debt does not reflect economic effects of the policies underlying the two scenarios.

In 2011, treasurydirect.gov reports the government paid out \$454,393,280,417.03 in interest alone, an amount larger than the Gross Domestic Product (revenue) of Saudi Arabia that same year. According to the Office of Senator Jeff Sessions, the per capita breakdown of the U.S. national deficit is \$44,215, an amount greater than the \$38,037 for each of the people in Greece. Add to this the Congressional **Budget Office's June 5, 2012** above graph predicting the doubling of the national deficit by 2037, and voila; the writing is on the wall.

Beyond a ceremonial debate over whether the government should increase the debt ceiling, yet again, the debt ceiling **must** continue to rise to fund government salaries, raises, department budgets and programs, the payment of debt, etc. The government will roll up its sleeve for the next injection of a bigger-than-ever infusion of borrowed funds to ease its pain of mounting debt. Ahhhhhh . . . life is good. Until the government **"debt addict" utterly collapses from an unsustainable, massive** credit overdose, there will be no end to it. The difference between the U.S. Government, their associates, employees, and everyone else? The government has the Federal Reserve central bank in its back pocket, for as long as it lasts.

A Goldsmith Design for Central Banks

The origin of central banking dates back to the story of sixteenth-century goldsmiths. Goldsmiths stored gold for their customers and in return gave them a paper receipt for the redemption of their gold on deposit at some future date. Eventually, these deposit receipts were used for purchases of every kind (think paper money representing stored gold). When the goldsmith figured out that maybe one out of ten of his customers ever came to withdraw their gold, the light bulb went on. He realized he could issue paper receipts (promises to pay) at any time, not only when in exchange for the gold held on deposit. It could be said **goldsmiths ran an early version of the “confidence game.”**

In good times, he could safely issue and loan paper receipts to the tune of ten or more times the amount of gold he had stored. Business smarts brought him more profit as well as the opportunity to leverage the stored gold for his own purposes. From the strategy used by goldsmiths a central banking monetary system was born.

In the Beginning . . .

The **world’s first central bank was the Bank of England**, established in 1694. As the banking ally to the British Empire, the Bank of England became the working model of the type of banking system centralized governments could depend on for perpetual funding. Like the opportunistic Queen Elizabeth in the seventeenth century before them, European banking oligarchs of the eighteenth century scoped out the New World for the expansion of their commercial banking operations. They had John Law to thank for test driving the system in America.



John Law, an eighteenth century adventurer, convicted criminal, escaped convict, gambler, and the son of a Scottish goldsmith is credited for greatly advancing the use of paper money in America. In 1716, he went from criminal to trusted economist of the highest official in France. The Duke of Orleans entrusted him to help save France’s **ailing economy as well as to establish the economy of France’s Mississippi Territory in America** in the early eighteenth century.

As the son of a goldsmith, he tapped into his knowledge of how to issue more paper currency than the gold backing it. By his Ponzi-type scheme, Law was able to turn many investors of his Mississippi Company into millionaires while issuing worthless paper notes. He pumped huge amounts of this money into a desperate French economy and employed lots of people in the process. To his credit, he was the first in the New World to create a successful business conglomerate.

However, by fall, 1719, just two short years after the boom of his economic program of prosperity, the wealth of the Mississippi Company became a bubble ready to burst. It would be the first North American financial bust. Gold and silver that backed his **“Mississippi Bubble” paper money** quickly disappeared from the banks and investors started to sell off their stock notes. Values plummeted. John Law took the blame while the French government suffered enormous losses. Some believe that international bankers had watched what one man had single-handedly accomplished and found a **way to refine John Law’s system and make it their own.**

The Establishment of Central Banking in America

Central banking in America was a European import modeled after the Bank of England. As previously mentioned, the first American central bank, the Bank of North America, was established in 1781 as a private enterprise lasting ten years. Robert Morris and Alexander Hamilton had been the driving force behind it.

The Bank of North America initiated the relationship between central banks and federal government, lasting centuries. When the charter for the Bank of North America ended in 1791, the First Bank of the United States was chartered from 1791-1811. Then from 1816-1836, the Second Bank of the United States became the last central bank chartered until the founding of the Federal Reserve Bank in 1913.

The establishment of the First Bank of the United States, 1791-1811, had again been finessed by Alexander Hamilton, who, by this time, was the Secretary of the Treasury under President George Washington. To ensure the passage of the charter for this second central bank, Hamilton set out to sell Congress on the importance of passing **“the Bank Bill.” With an impassioned plea, he** referenced the Constitution as evidence supporting the absolute necessity for another bank. He contended that by use of Article

1, Section 8, Clause 18, a power, though explicitly **not** given by the Constitution, was still legitimate and applicable as long as it was not *explicitly forbidden*.

Article I. Section 8. Clause 18

“And 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.”

Hamilton argued: *"Every power vested in a Government is in its nature sovereign, and includes by force of the term, a right to employ all means requisite and fairly applicable to the attainment of the ends of such power."*(underline emphasis his)

(Note: Hamilton’s argument was: *the end justifies the means*.)

The Congress accepted his broad interpretation of the Constitution, the Bank Bill passed, and Hamilton waxed philosophical in defense of the value of central banking for America. He had been able to plant a second central bank in America to further assure foreign creditors of the American Revolution they would be repaid with interest.

"There is scarcely any point in the economy of national affairs of greater moment than the uniform preservation of the intrinsic value of the money unit. On this, the security and steady value of property essentially depend."—Alexander Hamilton, 1791

In 1816, the Second Bank of the United States was established, and again located in Philadelphia. This time, payment of debt to foreign creditors was for the War of 1812. The connection between U.S. Government revenue, central banks and war weaves itself throughout the history of America.

Private Money and Private Profits

From the first American central bank, in 1781, to the founding of the Federal Reserve Bank, in 1913, central banks exist as private-enterprise franchises. Contrary to popular belief, money is **not** a public commodity but rather the product of a private banking industry. The myth that the Federal Reserve is part of the federal government has provided convenient cover for the constitutional mandate citing **Congress**, not a central bank, as the issuer of currency.

Article I. Section 8. Clause 4

The Congress was mandated “to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standards of Weights and Measures.”

The Federal Reserve Bank’s stated mission is “*to provide the nation with a safer, more flexible, and more stable monetary and financial system.*” Given the reality of millions of Americans either out of work, struggling to make ends meet on low wages, or on food stamps, their mission statement fails to ring true. It leaves one to wonder for *whom* this “safer, more flexible, and more stable” system was established. Certainly not for everyday Americans. Third-party documentation identifies the Federal Reserve Bank as private in nature.



“A Federal Reserve bank is a privately owned corporation established pursuant to the Federal Reserve Act to serve the public interest.” —The Encyclopedia Britannica

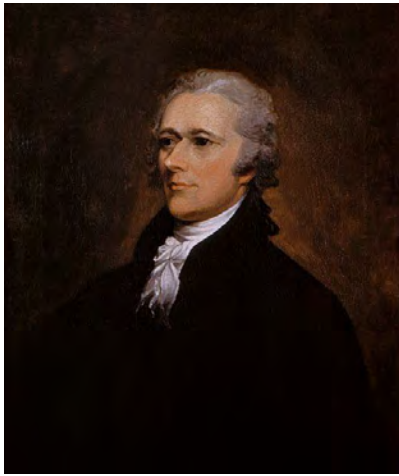
“The Federal Reserve is not an agency of government. It is a private banking monopoly,” —Rep. John Rarick, 1971 when introducing H.R. 351 and was later defeated for re-election.

“Federal Reserve banks are not federal instrumentalities for purposes of a Federal Tort Claims Act, but are independent, privately owned, and locally controlled corporations, in light of fact that direct supervision and control of each bank is exercised by a board of directors. Federal Reserve banks, though heavily regulated, are locally controlled by their member banks; banks are listed neither as “wholly owned” government corporations nor as “mixed ownership” corporations; Federal Reserve banks receive no appropriated funds from Congress and the banks are empowered to sue and be sued in their own names.” —Lewis v. United States, 680 F.2d 1239 (1982) United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit

Central Banking vs. the American People

From the vantage point of over two centuries, Alexander Hamilton’s bold statement, that the “uniform preservation of the intrinsic value of the money unit” depended on the central banking system, can be understood for what it really was: pure bluster. The passage of the Bank Bill to establish the First Bank of the United States benefited Hamilton and foreign creditors. Perhaps equally important at that time was Hamilton’s

clever interpretation of the Constitution. He set the precedent for a long, slippery slope of future laws justified by constitutional *implication* alone. As such, he will forever be remembered by the fact that nowhere in the Constitution does the word “**bank**” appear.



Did Hamilton just not get it when he extolled the virtues of central banks at the time of the Bank Bill? Or, was it just the bravado of a smart politician and perhaps foreign agent with no clue regarding the long-term, negative effect central banks would have on the general population? Or, was it that he and his likely foreign employer *absolutely* understood how a central banking system, exported throughout the world, would impoverish the many while, over time, fattening the few?

Questions about why central banking was exported from Europe to America may never be answered with any certainty. But given the 2008 meltdown and the American economic landscape thereafter, what can be known with some certainty is that those who control the money supply have control over what happens for banks (bailouts), politicians (special interests), and lastly, for the people.

"Let us control the money of a nation, and we care not who makes its laws."

—*Money Creators*, Gertrude M. Coogan, 1935 Believed a "maxim" of the House of Rothschild.

Millions of Americans have lost control of their financial destiny – no raises, real wages are stagnant. Quality of life, especially for the working-class, has spiraled down to new lows of the New Normal. For many who have been adversely affected, and who are paying attention, they realize central banking is a system that works against them. They understand it is a flawed system because the blueprint for central banking began as a business plan designed to enrich the men who created it at the expense of the *producers* of wealth. For those who believe the American economy is in recovery, the Federal Reserve **Bank's second quarter 2012 Z.1 "flow of funds" reports** otherwise:

"Consumer credit in the US grew by over six percent, the highest pace in nearly five years; US non-financial credit market debt grew by five percent, the highest pace in nearly four years; Total household debt increased over one percent, the highest pace

in over four years; U.S. Treasury debt has increased one hundred-ten percent in four years; After contracting by one and two-tenths percent in the first quarter, state and local borrowing is now up eight-tenths of one percent.”

Fractional Reserve Banking

Fractional reserve banking is a uniform system used by central banks worldwide to issue currency. It is a debt-based system **dependent** on debt and on the **growth** of debt.

“The bank hath benefit of interest on all moneys which it creates out of nothing.”—William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, 1694

Virtually all that we call money (which is actually credit) comes into existence at the time it is borrowed, thus serving to erode **money’s value** over time.

Money that comes into existence when it is borrowed is a loan, aka a promise to pay. How it works is that banks can create **as much money** as anyone or any institution has been approved of to borrow, without limit. Promises to pay/loans must be repaid with interest (i.e. principle of \$100 plus interest of five percent). The principle amount (\$100) is loaned but the principle plus interest amount (\$105) must be repaid. In time, simple interest becomes compound interest that accelerates the pace and amount of debt owed. (See Appendix A.) Paying interest on money confirms its private nature.

“Compound interest is the eighth wonder of the world. He who understands it, earns it . . . he who doesn't . . . pays it.”—Albert Einstein

While since 2008 the majority of Americans simply hope some banker might take pity on them, those at the pinnacle of the money pyramid receive the geometrically expanding benefit of compound interest. Doing nothing more than making money on their money, oligarchs, super-elite bank shareholders, and their business associates skim off the productive wealth of others to enrich themselves from interest payments.

The Hidden Tax of Inflation

When the Federal Reserve Bank began in 1913, one dollar was worth one dollar and purchased an item worth one dollar. Whereas, in 2012, that same item purchased in 1913 for one dollar cost more than twenty three dollars. The online inflation calculator for the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports this stunning loss of purchasing power as one



dollar equaling the value of only four cents. To make things worse, President Nixon, in 1971, ended anything of intrinsic value such as gold or silver, to back paper money.

It is difficult enough to imagine losing ninety-six percent of the **dollar's** purchasing power and that it is worth nothing but the

paper it is written on to back it up. But it gets worse. For the U.S. **Government's own** purposes, the formula for calculating the rate of inflation, (the Consumer Price Index – CPI), is adjusted to mask the *real* rate of inflation. What the CPI does not include in its inflation formula are the sky rocking costs of housing, energy and food.

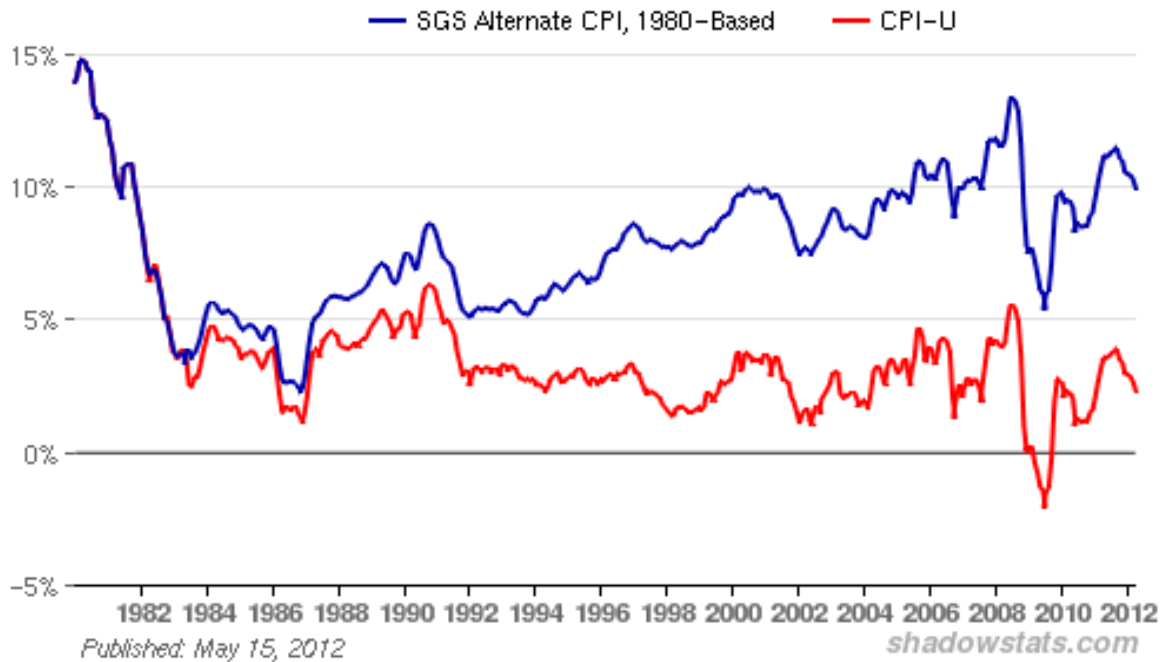
Since government entitlements from Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to Social

“Because of the ‘fractional’ reserve system, banks, as a whole, can expand our money supply several times, by making loans and investments.” — The Story of Banks, the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, 2009, Page 5

Security, Disability, etc. are based on the official CPI calculation, the lower the official CPI, the less government has to pay out. The chart below provided by John Williams, economist, at shadowstats.com, reveals a more accurate rate of inflation compared to the official CPI.

Annual Consumer Inflation - Official vs SGS (1980-Based) Alternate

Year to Year Change. Through Apr. 2012. (BLS, SGS)



The *real* rate of inflation is best understood by applying cost comparisons for the same “hard” product purchased over a span of many years. For example, forty years ago in 1972, the base price for a General Motors Corvette model car was \$5,246. In 2012, their lowest base price for a Corvette is \$49,525. Whereas the inflation calculator reports something costing \$5,346 in 1972 would cost \$28,876.22 in 2012, the actual price is

\$49,525, nearly twice that of the official calculation.

"By a continuous process of inflation, governments can confiscate, secretly and unobserved, an important part of the wealth of their citizens. By this method, they not only confiscate, but they confiscate arbitrarily; and while the process impoverishes many, it actually enriches some. The process engages all of the hidden forces of economic law on the side of destruction, and does it in a manner that not one man in a million can diagnose." —*Economic Consequences of the Peace*, John Maynard Keynes, economist, 1919

Einstein was Right

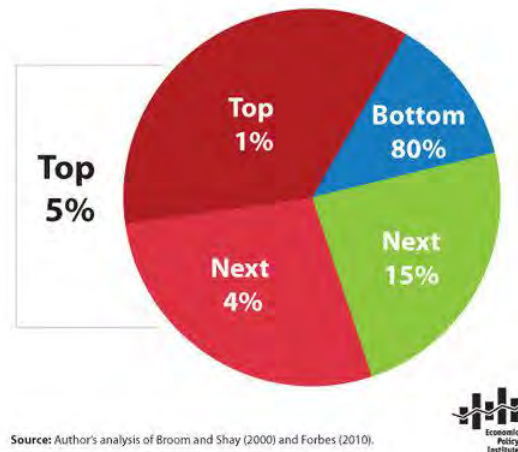
Real estate prices during that same forty year time period of 1972-2012 reflect

similar inflation deception. According to the U.S. Census, the median price of a home in 1972 was \$27,600 and in 2007, before the economic meltdown, \$262,600. Whereas, the government’s inflation calculator reports an item costing \$27,600 in 1972 would cost \$136,905.24 in 2007. Reality is nearly twice the “official” calculation.

Einstein once said, *“Problems cannot be solved with the same thinking that created them.”* The Federal Reserve that turned 100 years old in 2013 accounts for previously unimaginable and entirely unmanageable debt at every level of society. Like a snowball rolling down a hill, the mathematical blueprint of fractional reserve banking ensures debt will continue to grow geometrically.

As a result, the federal government grows ever-more dependent on the Federal Reserve Bank for ever-larger infusions of credit to pay down its mounting principle-plus-interest debt in an attempt to stay off its day of reckoning. The Fed’s latest stop-gap fix, quantitative easing, (new currency issued by nothing more than computer keystrokes), only slows the U.S. plummet towards a Greece-like default.

**Who holds the country’s wealth?
(2009)**



quantitative easing: A government monetary policy occasionally used to increase the money supply by buying government securities or other securities from the market. Quantitative easing increases the money supply by flooding financial institutions with capital, in an effort to promote increased lending and liquidity. —*Investopedia*

Departing Federal Reserve Chairman, Ben Bernanke, promised to flood financial institutions at home and abroad with up to eighty five billion dollars of capital (credit) every month until things get better? Far from a solution, these latest Band-Aid measures both delay and make sooner the inevitable. An economic trajectory exponentially burdened by debt cannot be sustained. (See Appendix A.)

Nonetheless, oligarchs fully intend to keep going this mother of all Ponzi schemes for as long as it lasts. The reason? The worse it gets for everyone else, the better it gets for those at the top of the pyramid; compound-interest revenue magically appears in their bank accounts. They reap the long-term outcome of **their ancestors’ planning**: central banking in America.

The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower is servant to the lender. Proverbs 22:7

Chapter 8

Taxation – The Power to Destroy

"One hundred percent of what is collected is absorbed solely by the interest on the Federal debt and by Federal Government contributions to transfer payments. In other words, all individual income tax revenues are gone before one nickel is spent on the services which taxpayers expect from their Government." —"The Grace Commission Report," 1984

Besides the hidden tax of inflation, a more obvious bite of blatant taxation is taken from the depreciating earnings of Americans in just about every way imaginable. No one living before the Constitution of 1787 could have believed the seven ways to Sunday Americans are taxed today since the power *to compel* taxation was non-existent.

Under the Declaration of Independence and the Articles, association among the states and **a state's** interaction with federal authorities was one-hundred percent voluntary, including as regarded taxation. The federal legislature of the Confederation, though never referred to as either a nation or a government, had legitimate operating expenses and depended on property taxes for funding.

State legislatures collected varying amounts of funds donated by the inhabitants of their state. It was precisely this fiscal inconsistency historians cite as one of the main **reasons for the first union's** "failure." The untold rest of the story is that the Framers had been clamoring for the authority to *compel* specific performance from the states, *especially* as regarded taxation.

A Second Constitution and New Powers of Taxation

Due to the rate of literacy and the small percentage of Americans holding advanced degrees at that time, it was a minority of the population who could write, or make sense of the Constitution. Far from being commoners, the Framers had been either landed gentry of prominent families or had risen to the strata of aristocratic American society due to intelligence, education and intent, as did Benjamin Franklin, the tenth son of a soap maker. Make no mistake; these men gleaned their knowledge about governance and taxation from the **British Crown and the Church of England's system of tithing.**

With the new U.S. Government, taxation became systematic yet most Americans had no concept of what it meant to have their personal property confiscated by government taxation. Under the Articles, they had grown accustomed to keeping **all** they owned and earned. *“**Might makes right**”* described the new governing ethic.

In 1791, Alexander Hamilton lobbied Congress once again. This time he wanted an excise tax to accelerate the payment of national debt incurred during the American Revolution. Also known as the Act of March 3, 1791, this tax law enhanced **government’s** ability to ***compel performance*** (force and the power of distraint giving authority to seize personal property for payment), also known as *“in personum”* and

in personum: A lawsuit seeking a judgment to be enforceable specifically against an individual person.
—*West’s Encyclopedia of American Law*, 2nd ed

translated from Latin to mean directed towards a particular person.

Life began to change drastically for early Americans accustomed to freedoms given under the Articles, and with **Hamilton’s excise tax** a rebellion ignited, the 1794 Whiskey Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania. The **“rebels”** knew full well that the excise tax laid on the manufacture of alcohol did not lawfully apply to them. Those living in Pennsylvania were free inhabitants of the thirteen states.

According to territorial jurisdiction, laws of the U.S. Government apply exclusively to the people living on land owned by the federal government. In 1791 federal lands were those of the Northwest Territory previously under the temporary government of the Northwest Ordinance, not any of the thirteen states established under the Articles. Nonetheless, President Washington sent in troops and used the power of distraint to silence the tax protestors.

In 1798, another rebellion, the Fries’ Rebellion led by John Fries of Pennsylvania, opposed the enforcement of a direct federal property tax. Even though the Whiskey and Fries’ Rebellions had not been waged on lands subject to U.S. Government territorial jurisdiction, the federal government captured and convicted rebel members for the supposed act of treason. John Fries was pardoned after first convicted by

President Adams and then became a “turn-coat” for the government militia *against* Americans of the Whiskey Rebellion.

Government Theft of Private Property

Taxation on labor (income tax) was a kind of tax unheard of until more than half-way

"[E]very Man has a Property in his own Person. This no Body has any Right to but himself. The Labour of his Body, and the Work of his Hands, we may say, are properly his. The great and chief end therefore, of Mens uniting into Commonwealths, and putting themselves under Government, is the Preservation of their Property." —John Locke, English philosopher and political theorist, 1632-1704

through the nineteenth century. Labor **was considered one's personal** property, the bread of life of natural and common law. To tax labor was direct theft, an outright assault against property rights of the individual.

The first income tax act Congress passed was the Tax Act of 1861. The Act identified the territorial jurisdiction where and to whom the tax would apply: *“every person residing in the U.S.”* However, this tax was never imposed on the people.

"There shall be levied, collected, and paid, upon annual income of every person residing in the U.S. whether derived from any kind of property, or from any professional trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any source whatever." (emphasis added)

Then Congress passed the Revenue Act of 1862 which led to the opening of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) to collect income tax. For the first time, the Revenue Act of 1862 mandated income tax be imposed on the people of the United States. Its stated purpose was to defray the many costs incurred by a Civil War already underway.

Again in 1864 Congress authorized an additional income tax to augment the payment of war debt. This 1864 additional tax required Americans pay five percent when earning between \$600 and \$5,000, seven and one-half percent if between \$5,001 and \$10,000 and ten percent on anything above \$10,000. After the Civil War, the rate modified to a flat rate of five percent and then to two and one-half percent.

Since the income tax had been for the purpose of paying war debt, the Revenue Act of 1862 was repealed in 1872 once the Civil War was over. For forty-one years thereafter,

until 1913, no substantial effort was ever made towards the reinstatement of the 1862 income tax law. Prosperity in America reigned supreme during that period; the only tax funding the government was a tariff tax on imported goods. However, the Supreme Court did hear several income tax-related cases during this 41-year period.

In an 1883 decision, *Butchers' Union Co. v. Crescent City Co.*, 111 U.S. 746, the Supreme Court stood by natural and common law of the past citing one's labor was, in fact, one's property. Soon thereafter in another case, *Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.*, 1895, the very same Supreme Court that supported the passage of the Tax Act of 1864, did an about-face and decided against a proposed Income Tax Act of 1894.

The *Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.* 1895 Supreme Court decision against the Tax Act of 1894 determined it was a direct-tax scheme and therefore unconstitutional. Given that taxation of real estate (personal property) was a direct tax, so also would be the taxation of *any and all* personal property, including money earned **from one's labor**. Therefore, a tax on labor was entirely counter to the explicit tax powers of Congress as provided in a portion of Article I, Sections 2 and 9 of the Constitution.

Article I. Sections 2 and 9

“Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the **several states**,” and “**no capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.**”

The Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution

Decisions of the United States Supreme Court were said to be

“The United States is entirely a creature of the Constitution Its power and authority has no other source. It can only act in accordance with all the limitations imposed by the Constitution.” —Reid v. Covert 354 US1, 1957

bound to the written law of the Constitution and the Constitution was professed as the law of the land. But the U.S. Government thought differently. In 1913, the government found a way to overturn the *Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.* 1895 decision.

What happened? The U.S. Government laid claim that a 1913 Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution gave them the authorization to levy an income tax on the people *without* the constitutional requirement of apportionment that had been confirmed by

the Supreme Court. The BIR geared up their staff and operating systems to address the coming big wave ahead of income taxation.

Yet an additional Supreme Court case came on the scene to challenge government plans to expand income taxation. This new case was the 1916 *Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co.* 240 US 103. It decided that the Constitution clearly states that direct taxation of the people *must be* apportioned to a State by a certain percentage of that State's representation. In other words, the decision was that the Sixteenth Amendment had not altered, added, or removed any words from the Constitution.

“...[the 16th Amendment] conferred no new power of taxation...[and]...prohibited the...power of income taxation possessed by Congress from the beginning from being taken out of the category of indirect taxation to which it inherently belonged....” — Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co. 240 US 103

Therefore and given that Supreme Court rulings are bound to the Constitution, one would rightly assume apportionment as regarded direct taxation would be reinstated. But this is not how it turned out. **“Justified” by the Sixteenth Amendment**, the U.S. Government entity accelerated its new-found powers of income taxation.

Most Americans in 1913 still paid zero income tax. The average annual earnings of a middle-class family were approximately \$800. Only people earning \$3,000 or more annually were requested to *voluntarily comply* by filing a 1040 form to pay a one percent in taxes. When the filing threshold of \$3000 in 1913 is calculated in 2012 inflation-adjusted dollars (of an artificially low “official” inflation rate), it translates to an amount of \$69,764.

A one percent income tax rate ninety-nine years ago has morphed to a graduated tax-rate of fifteen to thirty-five percent depending on **one’s** yearly earnings. The actual 2012 filing threshold requirement of \$8500 ends up to be a much, much lower (inflation-adjusted) dollar amount than the \$69,764 inflation-adjusted \$3000 of 1913. Unsuspecting Americans, not living on lands owned by the U.S. Government at that time (territorial jurisdiction of the United States) but who met the income tax filing threshold amount, believed they also had to file with BIR.

Probably not by coincidence, the Federal Reserve Bank also got its start in 1913.

More, More and Exponentially More

A dollar that was worth a dollar in 1913 now purchases less than four cents of value. Ever-increasing taxation reveals another moving part to a debt-based monetary system. Like people, the federal government entity is not immune to the erosion of **money's value and subsequent loss of purchasing power**. It must increase taxes and add new ones to make up for revenue that has become insufficient to accomplish what, in the past, it had easily been able to do with less.

In **the early 1980's the Reagan Administration commissioned a top-level** group of businessmen, the Grace Commission, to assess the efficiency of government departments and compile a status report for the public. When the Grace Report was finally released in 1984, Americans learned that one-hundred percent of income tax collected went directly to pay down interest on government debt.

A federal income tax that goes directly to pay down the national debt does nothing, however, for the public image of the U.S. Government. The American myth that tax revenue goes towards building the **country's** infrastructure has fooled millions of taxpayers, of which eighty-million **"Baby Boomers" has been the largest block. Their** generation not only filled government coffers like no other, but is also the generation most convinced it was their civic responsibility to do so.

Blame the Victim

Now as the Baby Boomers wane in their productive value to the economy, journalists have begun to blame them for current economic woes as did President Reagan blame the farmers for double-digit inflation in the early 1980's

"... the root of the problem is really quite simple: too many old people. Specifically, the nearly eighty million members of the baby boom generation are quickly aging, with most in their mid-fifties now. This simple dynamic is the undercurrent beneath many of our problems, from a stagnant stock market to a bleak jobs outlook and the debt/deficit problem... Boomers, fully committed to the postwar consumerist culture and suffering from the rise and fall of two epic asset price bubbles, haven't saved enough for retirement." — "Are the Baby Boomers to Blame?" MSN Money, 5/23/2012

Citing the Baby-Boomer generation's growing need for financial resources due to its size, the onus of blame is laid at their feet. If they had not spent so much, had saved more for retirement, blah, blah, blah, the economy would be in better shape today.



Blaming the victim obscures the fact that bankers and politicians have not only continued to rely on the very same tactics of borrowing and spending that got us into the 2008 debacle in the first place, but that they have also accelerated it via quantitative easing. A more accurate representation of the Baby Boom generation might instead tell how they find themselves nowadays with little or nothing left to lose.

The Baby Boomer Generation, who grew up on the heels of World War II in the 1950's and 1960's, bought into the media hype of their day. They were told with the War behind them, they now lived in a land of milk and honey, where real prosperity was possible for all; their parents' generation had paid the price. The "good life" was indeed true in many ways but only up to a point. Money could purchase more back then because every dollar contained more value than debt. Boomer had approximately eight times more purchasing power in 1960 than they do today.

Most Baby Boomers did not find out until it was too late that the debt-based monetary system they prospered under was rigged. They assumed their money would be waiting for them when they needed it down the road. But to their surprise, while they partied like there was no tomorrow, their money evaporated. A down economy forced many to take early retirement. With dwindling resources, they not only had abundantly filled government coffers, but many feared to bite the hand they now depended on to feed them.

The Amazing Cumulative, Effective Tax Rate

Early Americans would roll over in their graves if they realized **America's** topsy-turvy departure from the hard-won freedoms and liberties of the American Revolution. They would be unable to make sense of not only the government's theft of an American's labor, but just *how much* gets stolen on a routine basis. Paying one's "fair share," would be seen for the convoluted wealth extraction it actually is.

The U.S. Government, State and County municipal corporate governments *and* private corporations pass along their operating expenses as a tax to end users, *taxpayers and consumers*.

A partial list of the transparent as well as all the unseen hidden taxes include federal and state income tax, county taxes, federal and state sales tax, accounts receivable tax, alcohol tax, alternative minimum tax, building permit tax, cigarette tax, corporate tax, dog license tax, education tax, estate tax, excise tax on imports, food license tax, fuel permit tax, gift tax, hotel tax, inheritance tax, inventory tax, car rental tax,

IRS interest charges, IRS penalties and levies, license tax, labor tax (withholding), marriage license tax, Medicare tax, municipal state tax on insurance premiums, **worker's compensation and unemployment tax, property tax, recreational vehicle tax,** sales tax, self-employment tax, road usage tax for truckers, school tax, Social Security tax, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), telecommunications tax, travel tax, utility tax, vehicle licensing registration tax, vehicle sales tax, watercraft registration tax, well permit tax and last but not least, the hidden tax of inflation of a debt-based central banking system and all finance charges.



While on a TV talk show in 1981, President Reagan mentioned that forty-six different taxes contributed to the price of one loaf of bread. Imagine how many more there are today. How many taxes and fees are hidden in an airline ticket? Seldom considered is how the cost of doing business decreases purchasing power as more taxes are added.

Several different costs of doing business determine the retail price paid at the register. **Throughout a company's chain of events from production to marketing,** labor costs are one of the largest hidden factors; they are the wages, taxes and fees imposed on the labor of every employee from factory-floor worker to CEO. Materials, essential resources and interest amounts due on **a company's** business loans are also added in to a final retail price.

Americans take a beating as taxes eat through their earnings (personal property). “**Bracket creep**” automatically moves a taxpayer into new, higher tax brackets. For example, in 1970, private pensions and Social Security retirement were *not* considered income. But now, both such revenue streams are considered and accounted for as additional revenue streams, increasing the income bracket and subsequent amount due in both state and federal taxes.

*"You are among the millions of Americans who
comply with the tax law voluntarily."
—“Form 1040 Tax Instruction Booklet,” 1992*

Might a cumulative total of what the everyday American pays annually in taxes wake them up to the crime of the legalized extortion and theft of their property via taxation and retail prices that pass along corporate costs? The addition of all taxes, transparent and not so transparent, (hidden taxes mentioned above, upfront fees and regulation costs of federal and state regulatory compliance, federal fines like what British Petroleum passed down to consumers after the Gulf oil spill) lead this author to the educated guess that the average American pays somewhere in the range of *a cumulative* thirty to sixty percent of their annual gross earnings in taxes, depending on their individual tax bracket. (See Appendix B.)

Reminder: Tax laws of the United States apply to those of its territorial jurisdiction.

Chapter 9

Empire is a State of Mind

“A nation can survive its fools, and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive treason from within. An enemy at the gates is less formidable, for he is known and carries his banner openly. But the traitor moves amongst those within the gate freely, his sly whispers rustling through all the alleys, heard in the very halls of government itself. For the traitor appears not a traitor, he speaks in accents familiar to his victims, and he wears their face and their arguments, he appeals to the baseness that lies deep in the hearts of all men. He rots the soul of a nation, he works secretly and unknown in the night to undermine the pillars of the city, he infects the body politic so that it can no longer resist. A murderer is less fear.” —Marcus Tullius Cicero, 106 BC- 43 BC



Richard Hakluyt's concept of "plantation" advanced the British Empire's international trade monopoly. Colonization jump-started America but who knew the twenty-first century Americans would put Americans back down on the plantation? The great American experiment has gone full circle. We are free to do as they tell us.

The president and legislature write, pass, and enforce laws exceeding the explicit authority given to them by the supposed Constitution. A government entity created by the Framers' bloodless coup of this second constitution pretty much does whatever it wants with complete impunity. Decent people find it hard to believe that, after all, the "system" is not there for them

“Toto, I've a feeling we're not in Kansas any more,” said Dorothy in the Wizard of Oz. An America of draconian laws, a population and nation burdened with unsustainable debt and a near police state of paramilitary tactics, devastates a nation of people who have freedom and liberty branded into their DNA. The number of Americans receiving food stamps (December 2012) has exploded to over forty-seven million while millions of others receive unemployment, Disability and welfare checks.

Lust for Power

Empires don't die, they just reinvent themselves. Ancient cultural and political stories tell of the tyrant and slave who need each other. Like a two-sided coin, tyrants are obsessed with totalitarian-type powers, even if they never fully obtain them, and slaves submit even when not obligated to do so.

The United States has not escaped being called the tyrant of the world. At home, the 1776 great experiment of America set a course for self-governance without historical precedent. Yet almost no one saw coming how the road less traveled of free inhabitants would be usurped by the U.S. Government, making a long and winding U-turn back to virtual re-colonization.



The Latin term: *libido dominante*, meaning the lust for power, characterized Roman emperor Augustus Caesar over 2,000 years ago. Most would agree that it also characterizes other historical figures such as, Cleopatra, Catherine the Great, Queen Mary, Amvi Gama, Porfirio Diaz, Chairman Mao, Idi Amin, Vladmir Lenin, Pol Pot, Benito Mussolini and Adolph Hitler.

Humans are the last, most complex and greatest accomplishment of a Creator's plan for life on the big, blue planet and are hard-wired with many foibles. Throughout history, one of them has been the propensity to dominate, conquer and control the **"other" which includes their assets. Biologically, a mechanism of survival, the inclination to dominate and control others, in my opinion, has spun way out of control.**

Mistaken nowadays as essential for successful human endeavors, domination and control continues to provide the unspoken **justification for war, theft of another's property** and is commonplace in government, business, community, family, marriage, **and work relationships. The message? Personal ethics and a clear conscience don't matter, wielding power, controlling others and winning does.**

Today, libido dominante characterizes *all* who desire power over others for reasons beyond mutual benefit. Such supposed leaders reject basic guidelines for peaceful living because, for them, the end justifies the means as they pursue the endgame of self-preservation and amassing power.

Legislated Morality of a Nanny State

God-given, unalienable freedoms and liberties won with the Declaration of Independence and secured by the Articles, are rights no man can take away or negotiate in commerce. Free inhabitants lived by the ethic of “*do as you would be done by.*” Personal responsibility, measured by a clear conscience, rested with every man, woman and child. Natural and common law proceedings were to correct an injury to another by applying consequences of practical restitution to the perpetrator, thereby restoring all concerned back to the community.

Conscience, with its commensurate liberties *and* responsibilities has been replaced by man-made laws of a legislative democracy adopted by other countries around the world. Important to notice, another phrase not to be found in the Constitution is “**legislative democracy.**” Under the guise of a safer, democratic, more environmentally sane and prosperous United States with equality and due process for all, two wolves and a sheep decide what is for dinner. Statute by statute and regulation by regulation, administrative processes of government ignore the written law of the Constitution and Bill of Rights as that which guides them.

The U.S. Government entity has taken on a life of its own. It grants legal privileges and calls them rights. However, what legislatures can grant, they also can take away. Human-only standards deny a **Creator’s ultimate authority of right and wrong** in human transactions. Given the universality of human bias, law that has become devoid of a higher authority defaults to policies prejudiced one way or another.

The United States has become a “**Nanny State,**” a government that behaves like a parent micro-managing their children. It legislates choices of a population once considered their own and already includes what we can and cannot eat (illegal to drink raw milk, sixteen ounce sodas in NY, and denouncing salt as bad), what we can and

cannot say about others' lifestyle choices and religious beliefs (politically correct speech and Hate laws), what we can and cannot have regarding privacy (drone surveillance planes, CISP, etc.) and what we can and cannot do with our own private property (Agenda 21).

"The unity of a nation's spirit and will are worth far more than the freedom of the spirit and will of an individual, and that the higher interests involved in the life of the whole must here set the limits and lay down the duties of the interests of the individual." —Adolph Hitler

When the State as parent becomes the arbiter of right and wrong, its bias

reflects that which would most benefit the collective **not** individual people. Inserted into the private lives of citizens, Nanny-State prerogatives help advance uniformity, and uniformity provides increased ease of control over a population. Long gone is any semblance of limited government to protect individual rights, as was its original intent.

The Control of Commerce

One of empire's favorite strategies of monopoly has been the control of commerce. The British Empire instituted the Navigation Acts to tax their colonists on imports and exports and also by putting restrictions on the type of currency they were allowed to use among themselves. These, among other strategies, led England to become an unrivaled world economic power.

The act of King George III ceding all his land after the American Revolution to a fledgling America may have been one of the most monumental acts in all history. As mentioned, however, it did not end the future **monarchy's influence in his former** colonial lands. After ceding his North American land, Britain kept financial control as a creditor of American war debt (The Treaty of Paris 1783 Article 4). For generations to come, the House of Rothschild (central banks), the British Crown, their heirs, and administrative minions would be the ones to benefit.

The British Crown's commercial control of its colonial plantations, as a world economic power, was the model for success referenced by the Framers of the Constitution. America traded the original notion of progress the personal ethics, freedoms and liberties of the first constitution, **for another one. Generally defined as, "to advance"**

and “a going forward,” progress in America, thereafter, became synonymous with the fight to obtain, grow and retain status as a global, commercial superpower.

The Powers of a U.S. President

From his research of The Organic Laws, Dr. Rivera asserts that the Constitution of 1787 has never been officially adopted. On April 6, 1789, George Washington became President of the United States of America at the time the Electoral votes were counted by a joint session of Congress. Then on April 30, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated for the office of President of the United States by taking the Article II oral oath.



The Constitution identifies two distinct oaths, one for each office held by the president: the familiar Article II oath for the office of head of government and the Article VI oath for the office of head of state. George Washington took the Article II oath to “*preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States*” as President of the United States. This oath lawfully affirmed him as head of government, the chief executive.

“On April 30, 1789 Washington took the oral oath of Office of President of the United States and combined the power of two Offices in one man.” —Dr. Eduardo M. Rivera

Article II. Section 2. Clause 2 Head of Government

“He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.”

Article II. Section 2.Clause 1 *Head of State*

“The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.”

The Presidential Shell Game

For each of these two offices held by a president, the Constitution identifies two distinct oaths: the familiar Article II oath for the office of head of government and the Article VI oath for the office of head of state. George Washington took the Article II oath to “*preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States*” as President of the United States. This oath lawfully affirmed him as head of government, the chief executive.

Article II. Section 1 oath - *Head of Government*

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. **So help me God.**”

The oath George Washington *did not take*, however, was the Article VI oath to lawfully affirm him as head of state of the United States of America. Per Article VI of the Constitution, this second oath assures “*the Adoption of this Constitution.*”

Article VI

“All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, *before the Adoption of this Constitution*, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

“This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United

States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

“The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.” (emphasis added)

Article VI oath - *Head of State*

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God." (emphasis added)

Here's What Happened

When George Washington was inaugurated on Thursday, April 30, 1789, he took the Article II oath of office but not the Article VI oath of office. Why then did George Washington not also take the Article VI oath on that Thursday, April 30, 1789? Simple. He had not fulfilled one of the three constitutional qualifications for the presidency, the residency requirement of fourteen years. (See below.) Given the 1776 founding of America, no one could meet this qualification for the office of President of the United States of America until after July 4, 1790.

Article II. Section 2. Clause 5

- 1) **“No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the *Adoption* of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President;**
- 2) **neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years,**
- 3) **and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.”**

To have been lawfully affirmed and **“bound”** to **“support and defend the Constitution”** for the office of head of state, Washington would have had to additionally take the Article VI oath conferring the **“adoption”** of **“this Constitution”**. The Article VI oath reads, **“all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution hereafter.”** Given the importance of the meaning of words in matters of law, **all** executive officers means **all**; yet the Article VI oath has become the oath taken only by federal employees other than the president, the **top** executive officer of the country.

The Article II oath is still the only oath required of presidents. It affirms a president as the chief executive officer, an employee (in commerce) answerable to the Congress of the U.S. Government. All presidents since Washington, though they only take the Article II oath, continue to claim the role of head of state.

“George Washington was inaugurated in 1789. Per the Constitution, George Washington needed to be 14 years a resident of the United States in order to take the Article VI Oath. Run the math: 1776+14=1790. Whoops!!!

“So what did he do? Answer: (1) NOT subscribe the Article VI oath which would have made the Constitution binding upon him. Nope...(2) He took the Article II oath as President of the United States...which is an employee of Congress to protect and defend what amounts to federal territory.

“Congress quickly patterned ALL oaths after the Article II oath so as to in essence NOT make the written Constitution binding on anyone in office. And now you know why Obama ignores the document and why GW Bush referred to it as ‘just a g-damn piece of paper.’ —Dr. Eduardo M. Rivera

A De facto Government

Dr. Rivera brings to light that a second constitution, never officially adopted nor bound to by any president, had irreversible implications for the United States of America. It conveniently “replaced” the original American jurisdiction with a color-of-law U.S.

de facto government: A government wherein all the attributes of sovereignty have, by usurpation, been transferred from those who had been legally invested with them to others, who, sustained by a power above the forms of law, claim to act and do act in their stead. 30 Am Jur 181. —**Law Dictionary**, James A. Ballentine, 2nd ed, 1948, page 345

Government on that fateful day George Washington took the Article II oath of office. According to Dr. Rivera, *“The government became a commercial enterprise when George Washington took the oath of Office of President of the United States.”*

The President of the United States marches to the beat of a different drummer. None of America’s 44 Article-II-only presidents have been *“bound”* by the Article VI oath to *“uphold the laws,”* of *“the supreme law of the land.”* This was a scheme brought to us by the same actors (Framers of the Constitution) who pushed through a second constitution on their own terms. All presidents have been cut from the same cloth as *employees* tasked to support the commercial interests of a U.S. Government entity while pretending to do the business of the people.

“But, indeed, no private person has a right to complain, by suit in court, on the ground of a breach of the Constitution, the Constitution, it is true, is a compact but he is not a party to it.” —Padelford, Fay & Co. vs. The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, 14 Georgia 438, 520. (1854)

Dictator Rising

With the Constitution of 1787 America gained a centralized system of operation that separated government into three branches, judicial, legislative and executive. Up until **this time**, America’s first constitution, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union deliberately kept the legislative and executive branches joined as one body. This, along with the decentralization of the original 13 autonomous states, was done with all deliberation in order to safeguard early Americans against a repeat of the imperial powers of a king.

The long-term implications of the separation of legislative and executive powers of a centralized government had either been entirely misunderstood or completely *understood*. *“The Address and Reasons of Dissent of the Minority of the Convention of Pennsylvania to their Constituents,” December 12, 1787*, registered concerns of those who saw the potential problems ahead.

“The president is to have the control over the enacting of laws, so far as to make the concurrence of two-thirds of the representatives and senators present necessary, if he should object to the laws. Thus it appears that the liberties, happiness, interests, and great concerns, of the whole United States, may be dependent upon the integrity,

virtue, wisdom and knowledge of twenty-five or twenty-six men. How inadequate and unsafe a representation! Inadequate, because the sense and views of three or four million of people diffused over so extensive a territory, comprising such various climates, products, habits, interests, and opinions, can not be collected in so small a body.”

What’s more, the Constitution of 1787 augmented the powers given to the executive branch since a President of the United States has the responsibility of two offices, head of government and head of state. Saddam Hussein, Moammar Kaddafi, Adolph Hitler and Benito Mussolini also held both presidential offices. In 1939 as Chancellor of Germany, Adolph Hitler had skillfully pulled Germany out of the World War I economic crisis making true believers out of millions of Germans. Having the powers of both head of government **and** head of state, and given thousands of unquestioning supporters, Hitler wielded a free hand one baby-step after another towards the twentieth century’s most unthinkable atrocity.



Despite these horrendous crimes of the imprisonment and murder of millions of people, the endgame of current-day oligarchs pushing full-spectrum world dominance has not been derailed. Upon realizing **who** presidents actually work for, and it is not you, it all begins to make sense.

“People will believe a big lie sooner than a little one; and if you repeat it frequently enough people will sooner or later believe it.” — “A Psychological Analysis of Adolph Hitler, His Life and Legend,” Walter C. Langer, Office of Strategic Services (OSS), Washington, D.C., 1943

The Lie of Executive Orders

Executive orders add to presidential powers even though **nowhere** in the second constitution was any such power explicitly given to the executive branch. Articles I and II state that **all** legislative power is with Congress and the **executive power** is with the president.

Article I. Section 1

“All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.”

Article II. Section 1

“The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. “

According to the Congressional Research Service, executive orders arise from “implied” constitutional and statutory authority and are made legal when documented in the Federal Registrar. Alexander Hamilton may have been the first to earn the dubious distinction of using constitutional *implication*, but certainly not the last. Over time, the Congressional Research Service caveat regarding executive orders has led the executive branch to enjoy a status above reproach.

Over time, this caveat for executive orders has led the executive branch to enjoy a status above reproach. Like the impotent **legislators of Julius Caesar’s first-century** cabinet, so are modern-day Congressional legislators in the matter of executive orders. Only twice in American history have legislators vetoed an executive order, once under President Harry S. Truman and the other time under President Bill Clinton. President **Obama’s 2012 campaign slogan, “We can’t wait,”** helped further advance the acceptability of executive orders but, rest assured, he is only the most recent of the **presidents to exploit “implied” presidential powers.**

Two spin-off executive orders of the U.S. Patriot Act of 2001 are of particular note.

The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of 2013 aka the 2011 Homeland Battlefield Bill, filed in 2009 under the Bush Administration and renewed by Congress December 2012, did not take away due process (*habeas corpus*) rights but did codify a dangerous tactic of indefinite detention for Americans without charge or trial.

The National Defense Resources Preparedness Executive Order of March 2012 is the next generation of executive order rooted in the Defense Production Act of 1950, allowing the government to mobilize national resources in the event of national emergencies. This new law provides a blueprint for Peacetime Martial Law giving a president the power to take from the people almost anything deemed necessary for **“National Defense.”**

An American president of inordinate powers is the product of a system that provides him the advantages of centralization. All centralized systems move in the direction of increased consolidation of power and control to help accomplish its top priority of self-preservation. In this regard, the United States behaves more like a corporation than a government said to be of by and for the people. Its survival depends on strategies capable of strengthening the perpetuity of the U.S. government entity; the government prioritizes, protects and supports its funding sources and commercial partners to this end.

Once viewing facts from outside the matrix it is easy to see that hidden in plain view, tyranny rises as the ever-increasing unilateral powers of the office of the President of the United States. Perhaps the degradation of the lives of everyday Americans is but a **preview of coming attractions. In the country of the world's largest prison population but promoted as the world's greatest democracy, is anyone paying attention?**

“Democracy passes into despotism.” ~Plato 427 BC-347 BC

Chapter 10

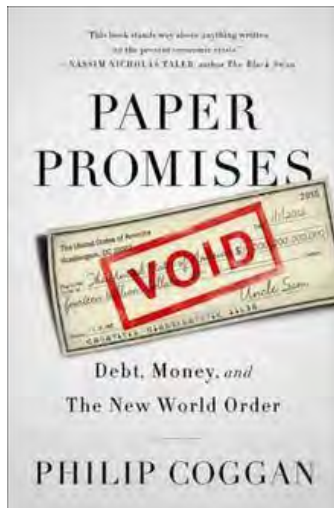
Next Stop: Global Governance

“The Fascist conception of liberty merits passing notice. The Duce of Fascism (Mussolini) once chose to discuss the theme of ‘Force or Consent?;’ and he concluded that the two terms are inseparable, that the one implies the other and cannot exist apart from the other that, in other words, the authority of the State and the freedom of the citizens constitutes a continuous circle wherein authority presupposes liberty and liberty the State, and the State means authority.” —“The Philosophic Basis of Fascism,” Giovanni Gentile, January 1928

They amass, consolidate and monopolize. From the bank defaults of businesses and homes to the bankruptcies of countries, the ruling class strategy is to buy-up assets for pennies on the dollar. One nation’s challenged but still functioning system of law and finance becomes another’s investment opportunity. But perhaps more important to oligarchs than amassing money is how financial domination paves the way to a greater cause, global governance.

Far from “conspiracy theory,” global governance is an open secret.

*“Globalisation is the new Totalitarianism,”—NEF
Peoples' Summit, Vandana Shiva, Birmingham, 1998*



Nations shuffle towards global reorganization like spokes finding their place around the hub of a new wheel. A 2012 book, *Paper Promises, Debt, Money and The New World Order*, written by *The Economist* columnist, Phillip Coggan, provides a bird’s eye view of how, over the centuries, debt has been used as the leverage for major shifts in the social landscape. He cites how the era of the Industrial Revolution completely changed the American lifestyle. Then in 1971 when the gold standard ended to remove the limit on indebtedness, debt unleashed another societal transformation, one still very

much underway. He writes that a reorganization of the world emerges when nations such as Romania and Greece default on their debt and creditor nations, like Germany, then make the rules for the debtor nation(s). He identifies this trend as the advancement of the New World Order.

Meet Some of the Big Players

An assortment of world leaders and organizations comprise the movement towards global governance, aka trans-nationalism. Since the inception of the United Nations organization in 1945, it

“...now is the time to press for the subordination of national sovereignty to democratic trans-nationalism.” —“Our Global Neighborhood,” “UN Report of the Commission on Global Governance,” Oxford University Press, 1995

has consistently been one of the biggest proponents of trans-nationalism. The 1995 UN document, “Our Global Neighborhood,” illuminates its unabashed goal of subordinating national sovereignties to a global authority.

trans-national: extending beyond the boundaries, interests, etc., of a single nation. —*Collins English Dictionary*

More recently in 2012, Bob Brown, an Australian senator, called for a new global parliament under the UN:

“The world should be ruled by a new global parliament under the auspices of the United Nations.” —Senator Bob Brown, Australian Greens Party Leader and unofficial leader of the Australian Labor Party, 2012

Earlier, in June of 2010, the President of the European Central Bank, Jean-Claude Trichet, addressed the advent of global governance in a keynote speech given to the Institute of International Finance in Vienna, titled, *“The changing world of global governance.”* He identified *“central banking as the lead actor in the race to globalization,”* which comes as no surprise. In a September 25, 2009 CNBC interview at the time of the Pittsburgh G20 Summit, Jim Rickards, Director of Market Intelligence for Omni, said, *“The IMF is being anointed as the global central bank.”*

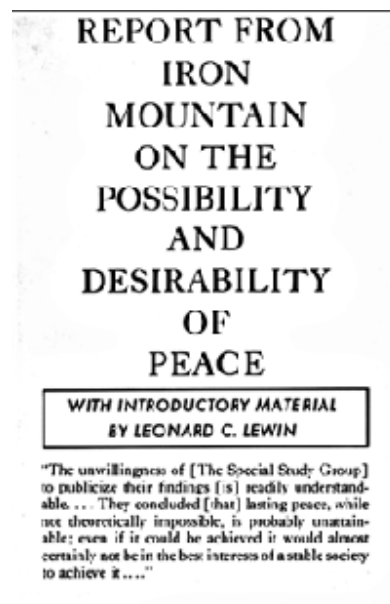
Yet a “central bank of central banks” already exists that most have never heard of: the Bank of International Settlements (BIS) in Basel, Switzerland, founded in 1930. It controls the money supply worldwide of 58 member banks but BIS is an unelected and unaccountable central bank immune to all national laws, including tax laws. Purposed to direct and guide the global financial system, it is said to have greater decision-making influence affecting national economies than any politician of any nation.

Another really-big player is a corporate consortium that is promoting something called the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP). Potentially a giant step forward for the cause of trans-nationalism, **TPP's** intent is to establish an international corporate charter declaring the rights of foreign corporations. It would give said corporations a massive new level of powers as well as the ability to hide behind the verbiage of a “**free trade**” agreement. **Still under negotiations in 2013 between New Zealand and 8 other countries including the U.S, Mexico and Canada,** If adopted TPP would establish a super-treaty across nine or more countries and set binding rules on everything from service-sector regulation, investment, patents, copyrights, government procurement, financial regulation, and labor and environmental standards, to the trade in industrial goods and agriculture. Authorized and superseded by the TPP agreement, member countries would be immune to their national policies and laws for the next one hundred years.

The Role of Perpetual War

The indebtedness of nations obligates them to practice ongoing and effective income strategies. **Wars** have served to ensure the payment of foreign debt by the U.S. Government, but have also been equally useful for other less obvious reasons.

The Report from Iron Mountain on the Possibility and Desirability of Peace was a *New York Times* best seller in 1967. It shook and shocked the country with tales of a small group of men making decisions for America, including a thirty-year plan. In the introduction, Leonard Lewin wrote that a man calling himself “**John Doe**” leaked the Iron Mountain report to him and claimed it was a top-secret document of a special 1963 fifteen-man study group near Hudson, New York. Doe gave a copy of the “**secret**” report to Lewin because he thought the public had a right to know.



In the original introduction to the book, Lewin wrote that the only part of the book he had penned was the introduction and that he took the rest of the book directly from

what John Doe had given him. The subject matter addressed potential future problems for the United States and recommended ways to preempt them. The central question asked and answered was, is lasting peace desirable? The answer was an emphatic NO!

“Without [war], no government has ever been able to obtain acquiescence in its 'legitimacy,' or right to rule its society. Obviously, if the war system were to be discarded, new political machinery would be needed at once to serve this vital subfunction. Until it is developed, the continuance of the war system must be assured, if for no other reason, than to preserve whatever quality and degree of poverty a society requires as an incentive, as well as to maintain the stability of its internal organization of power.” — The Report from Iron Mountain, Leonard Lewin, 1967

Widely discussed and translated into fifteen languages, the **Report** caused an uproar within a short five-year period. Some readers believed the story and others thought it had to be a hoax. Then, in

1972, Leonard Lewin “confessed” to writing the *entire* book as a political spoof and not just the introduction. Publications of the book thereafter credited him as the exclusive author. The book’s true source remains a mystery.

According to *The Report from Iron Mountain*, lasting peace would be neither desirable nor sustainable nor could it create the legitimate right for government to rule society. Among its nine specific recommendations, war and militarism topped the list as a **government’s** best overall solutions *until and if* there might arrive an effective substitute for war, equal in stature and impact and capable of creating a similar national rallying point for the masses. The highest recommendation other than war and militarism was...environmentalism.

“It may be, for instance, that gross pollution of the environment can eventually replace the possibility of mass destruction by nuclear weapons as the principal apparent threat to the survival of the species. Poisoning of the air, and of the principal sources of food and water supply, is already well advanced, and at first glance would seem promising in this respect; it constitutes a threat that can be dealt with only through social organization and political power. But from present indications it will be a generation to a generation and a half before environmental pollution, however severe, will be sufficiently menacing on a global scale, to offer a possible basis for a solution.” — The Report from Iron Mountain, Leonard Lewin, 1967

An Effective Substitute for War: The United Nations Agenda 21

Environmentalism as a *“basis for a solution,”* and rallying point for the people has indeed arrived. As a champion of the environment, The U.S. Government takes pride, yet things are not as they appear. To the chagrin of those who stand for everything *“green,”* environmentalism is the sugar making it easier for the masses to swallow the advancement of global governance.

The story begins in 1968 with the founding of the Club of Rome at David Rockefeller's estate in Bellagio, Italy. As an international non-governmental organization (NGO) think tank and consultant to the United Nations, the Club of Rome claims on its website to be *“a group of world citizens, sharing a common concern for the future of humanity.”* In keeping with their concerns, the organization recommended that the United Nations host the June 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (aka Earth Summit) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

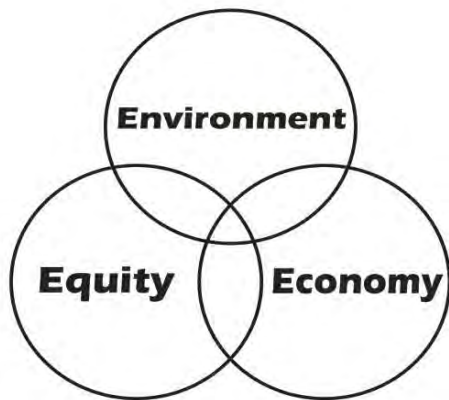
“The common enemy of humanity is man. In searching for a new enemy to unite us, we came up with the idea that pollution, the threat of global warming, water shortages, famine and the like would fit the bill. All these dangers are caused by human intervention, and it is only through changed attitudes and behavior that they can be overcome. The real enemy then, is humanity itself.” —The First Global Revolution, Alexander King, Co-Founder of the Club of Rome, 1991

More than 100 world leaders, including President George H.W. Bush, gathered in Rio for fourteen days of discussion on climate change and biodiversity. While attending, President Bush Sr., along with 178 other national heads, signed the Rio Declaration, a non-binding, non-partisan statement of broad principles for environmental policy called United Nations Agenda 21. Its global mission is to elevate the status of nature in order to preserve the natural world for future generations.

“Governments . . . should adopt a national strategy for sustainable development.” —“Agenda 21,” Section 8.7

By executive order in 1993, President Bill Clinton created and **set up the President’s Council on Sustainable Development** to translate UN Agenda 21 into public policy administered by the federal government. The **Council’s sixteen-point** document, **“Sustainable America,”** affirmed the commitment to develop and implement the

Agenda's environmental policies in the United States. Its three strategies, environment, economy, and social equity are represented by three interconnecting circles.



ICLEI, also known as Local Governments for Sustainability, is the UN accredited Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) headquartered in Bonn, Germany and charged with the *local implementation of Agenda 21's action plan* in over 1,220 communities worldwide.

"Our campaigns, programs, and projects promote Local Agenda 21 as a participatory, long-term, strategic planning process that addresses local sustainability while protecting global common good." —ICLEI

Sounds good on the surface, but upon closer scrutiny, Agenda 21 is the implementation plan of global governance from the local level on up. Since that day in Rio in 1992, the **Agenda's more sinister implications have come to light.** "Soft" law of the original non-binding document had no legal teeth. However, as ICLEI infiltrates local communities, Agenda 21's true colors shine through as "hard" regulations with associated penalties.

"UN Agenda 21/Sustainable Development is the action plan to inventory and control all land, all water, all minerals, all plants, all animals, all construction, all means of production, all information, all energy, and all human beings in the world." —*Behind the Green Mask*, Rosa Koire, 2011

The phrase "sustainable development" gave Agenda 21 a positive public image but in the end, it only panders to and soothes the

people with a marketing sound bite while nefarious new infrastructures are seamlessly put in place. Federalists in 1787 used the same sort of strategy when they distributed Federalist Papers to assure the public that all power of government was in the people; meaning a new constitution would in no way change the hard-won liberties gained by the American Revolution.

An adviser to President Clinton on his Council on Sustainable Development, Gary Lawrence, realized what the Council was up against with the American people. He discredited those who would disagree with their Agenda 21 plan of implementation and invented new language to fool the *"segment of our society who fear 'one-world*

government' and a UN invasion of the United States through which our individual freedom would be stripped away...So we will call our process something else, such as comprehensive planning, growth management or smart growth."

No matter what you call it, sustainable development, comprehensive planning, growth management or smart growth; it all boils down to the ideology of "communitarianism."

communitarianism: Political and social philosophy that emphasizes the importance of community in the functioning of political life, in the analysis and evaluation of political institutions, and in understanding human identity and well-being. It was developed in the 1980s and 1990s in explicit opposition to the theoretical liberalism of thinkers such as John Rawls. According to communitarians, liberalism relies on a conception of the individual that is unrealistically atomistic and abstract; it also places too much importance on individual values such as freedom and autonomy. Its chief representatives include Amitai Etzioni, Michael Sandel, and Charles Taylor. ***See also* collectivism. —Britannica Concise Encyclopedia.** © 1995-2008 Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. (emphasis added)

Communitarianism promotes the exact opposite philosophy upon which America was founded. Private property was originally equated with wealth and the lawful rights of the individual protected by government. Though property ownership is still equated with wealth, Agenda 21 now turns the founding concept of private property on its head. As early as 1976, the American Planning Association referred to property-owner groups against government taking property without compensation (the legal theft of eminent domain) as *"radical property rights organizations."* Farmers, especially, find troublesome the growing number of restrictions on the use of their own farmlands.

"Private land ownership is a principal instrument of accumulating wealth and therefore contributes to social injustice. Public control of land use is therefore indispensable." —"Report of the U. N. Conference on Human Settlements", Vancouver, Canada, May 31-June 11 1976

The story told in *The Report from Iron Mountain* finds validation in Agenda 21. Around the world, a neo-feudalistic communitarian system is gaining strength in both ideological acceptance and practical application. Techno-aristocratic authority of those who would play God to protect nature from unthinking, naughty humans is growing, **not diminishing.** The Agenda 21 goal of "property fairness" extends a cookie-cutter concept to communities worldwide, consolidating populations into "green-belted"

“sustainable” urban developments, uniform grids offering greater ease in the management of people.

Agenda 21 is poised to wipe out whatever might be left of the private property rights of individuals. Do not be deceived by the rhetoric. Sustainable development is underway where you live. An agenda of domination and control bleeds through the seemingly benign cover story in the land of the New Normal of nature's rights.

"It is the duty of the patriot to protect his country from its government." —*Common Sense, Rights of man, and other Essential Writings of Thomas Paine*, Thomas Paine, Anti-Federalist, author, 1791

Chapter 11

Stop Feeding the Beast: Call to Action

“On some positions, Cowardice asks the question, “Is it safe?” Expediency asks the question, “Is it politic?” And Vanity comes along and asks the question, “Is it popular?” But Conscience asks the question, “Is it right?” And there comes a time when one must take a position that is neither safe, nor politic, nor popular, but he must do it because Conscience tells him it is right.” —“Remaining Awake Through a Great Revolution” —Martin Luther King, Jr., Sermon delivered on Passion Sunday, Mar. 31, 1968, in: The Essential Writings and Speeches of Martin Luther King, Jr.



In conclusion, the nations of the world both have been and continue to be ruled by a small segment of the population: power-hungry oligarchs. **It's an** historical fact that is hard to accept. Behind the scenes they manipulate the game board called life we live on. Think: the movie, *The Truman Show*.

The great experiment of America broke the mold of monarchy with an unheard of system of self-governance, founded of, by, and for the people by the first two of The Organic Laws of the United States of America. The Declaration of Independence of 1776 set colonial Americans free and the first constitution, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, secured freedoms and liberties from 1777 to 1789. The day George Washington took the Article II oath of office as President of the United States in 1789; American freedoms and liberties began a spiral downward.

Contrary to popular belief, it was these first two of The Organic Laws that set America apart and **not** the 1787 Constitution of the United States. Via the Constitution the Framers delivered on their own terms, the United States, a commercial enterprise of, by, and for a color-of-law U.S. Government. The Framers of the Constitution and their associates were the ones who benefited the most from their bloodless overthrow of the original American jurisdiction. They cared little then for the concerns of the people, as federal leaders do today. A *de facto* government was **never** meant to protect the rights of the people.

Foreign banking oligarchs sank their hooks into the land of the free with the establishment of the first central bank in 1781, the Bank of North America. They gained momentum as the behind the scenes puppet-masters when the Constitution and then second central bank of 1791, the First Bank of North America came along. With the integration of their private financial product (money) into the American economy, the invisible shackles of soft slavery, i.e. debt, eroded original American virtues.

A federal government, complicit with a parasitic banking system, produces nothing and consumes everything. It sucks the lifeblood of the productive segment of a population via **“interest earned”** while those who borrow do so to keep running in-place. As the blueprint of fractional-reserve banking ensures that the many will remain the financial food for the few, the result is the development of a worldwide, third-world economic landscape. The people have become personal ATM machines for the ruling class.

Truth obscured by deceit means that most Americans now tacitly accept theft (compelled performance/force) of their personal property, the loss of purchasing **power, blatant taxation and the encroachment of the UN’s Agenda 21** global, neo-feudalistic communitarian system. Everyday Americans not only consider it perfectly normal, but honorable, to **“pay their fair share.”** Yet those who **“do the right thing”** will not be exempt down the road from the hardships of a New-Normal economy.

Modern-day thinkers are stunned by the string of presidents who both approve legislation and issue executive orders without explicit authorization by the Constitution, and do so with the impunity of royalty. Yet the biggest secret of this federal government is that of the Constitution. Since no president, starting with George Washington, has **ever taken the Article VI oath to adopt “this constitution,”** no president has therefore **been “bound”** to its supposed laws. Instead, the best interests of the people have been subordinated to that which can ensure, protect and preserve the commercial interests of a U.S. Government. The system cannot be fixed. Attempts to do so, while sometimes offering short-term gains, often end up as lessons in futility.

Things that are different are not the same. A Constitution never lawfully adopted by any president lawfully defaults to the Articles as **the only** governmental authority (for

free inhabitants of the United States of America). Beyond the national myth that *all* Americans are subject to the laws of the U.S. Government, a light shines for those with eyes to see and ears to hear: the recognition of oneself as exempt from the U.S. territorial jurisdiction.

“Once someone is satisfied that the meaning and extent of all written laws in America are controlled by the four documents of The Organic Laws of the United States of America, the question becomes why would anyone bother to look elsewhere if not founded on this truth?” —Dr. Eduardo M. Rivera

Americans at the Crossroads

Back down on the plantation, Americans distract and console themselves with toys and technology while, increasingly, decisions determining the quality of their lives are made for them. A world culture shaped by the heartless artificial person of the corporation destroys any and all possibility of a level-playing field for people of flesh and blood people. Conscience, personal responsibility and public civility suffer under the mentality of the winner takes all. Morality is instead legislated with politically-correct laws and regulations **for the “collective.”**

In an imperfect world of imperfect people, the struggle between freedom and tyranny may always be with us one way or another. Today, the predicament of working-class Americans mirrors that of British colonists in America prior to the 1775 American Revolution; they stand at a crossroads. The time has come to choose sides; but for many, the way forward is clouded by complicity, fear and denial.

Will anyone step up to exercise the authority given them by the Declaration of **Independence to “alter or abolish it (destructive government), and to institute new government”** when they can play a video game, go shopping or watch a football game instead? Free inhabitants can choose to take refuge in the entirely separate, original American jurisdiction. Thanks to intact, God-given unalienable rights, lawfully recognized under the first two of The Organic Laws, a platform of freedoms and liberties already exists.

Nonetheless, the practical implications of free inhabitant living in a statutory-law world remain a work-in-progress. A critical mass of participating Americans is needed,

those who recognize that the price of unquestioning consent given to a *de facto* government is far greater than the personal cost of stepping up to reclaim their unalienable rights.

Free Yourself from the Matrix

It is never too late to expose the man behind the curtain. However, those who fear the **potential repercussions of rocking the boat prefer to “go along to get along.”** Some who read this book may ignore its positive message of a way to step out of the matrix and reestablish oneself to once again enjoy life as a free inhabitant. Below, in no particular order are situations, beliefs and fears that keep people in defense of a *system* that cares little about them, their children, or their quality of life.

1. Millions of people are so slammed by economic conditions that it is all they can do just to keep their job, meet their obligations, and spend time with their family.
2. More Americans than ever are dependent on federal and state governments for their survival through welfare, Social Security benefits, as government employees, disability, unemployment, food stamps, etc. The more people are dependent on government money, the less likely they are to **consider “biting the hand that feeds them.”**
3. Peer pressure, a powerful inhibitor to thinking for oneself, instills conformity and cultivates the herd mentality. According to the law of statistics, if a majority believes something to be true, then it is considered to be true. Those with a *different* view (per statistical law) risk being labeled social deviants, out of touch, or just plain crazy.
4. Since most retirement portfolios are invested in large corporations, the concern of investors to earn the highest dividends possible overshadows all others.
5. Others will defend the ruling class like someone who is suffering from Stockholm Syndrome. In 1973, captives of a Swedish bank hostage incident refused rescue attempts having eventually sympathized with their captors. Afterwards, they refused to testify against them, most likely due to a survival instinct and fear of violence.
6. The threat of protracted legal battles, indefinite detention, deportation, torture, and now even death, inhibits people from expressing their dissent in any way whatsoever.

“The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion.”-Edmund Burke, 1784

Step Up. Opt Out. Free Inhabitants on the Move

Attempts to reform a de facto U.S. Government system have failed to create any contextual transformation of the system itself. The promise of political reform keeps people distracted from *legitimately opting out* of a system that would enslave them and that will not change at the deeper levels necessary. While most may ignore the code-red warning signs at every turn; a growing number of Americans do thirst for trustworthy information about how their country departed from its original mission, and what they can do. They have figured out the power of the U.S. Government is in no way *with the people* (as how Federalists persuaded the people to accept the Constitution); the people and the government are *not* one and the same.

The hope is you, the reader, will take seriously all that has been written in this book, and will want to help spread the word. If so, please consider getting together with others to study, engage in respectful discussion, and do additional research. Mutual encouragement and any number of practical answers are likely to arise when informed and determined free inhabitants focus on fruitful (non-violent) ways to reclaim (however so quietly) their unalienable rights. Who knows, a social tipping point could occur and grow into something useful for the newly initiated and future generations.

Should you accept this mission, it is important to be able to acknowledge the extent to which you, personally, have been duped by a U.S. Government propaganda machine and education system. YOU (like most of us) have unwittingly bought into the lies, allowed autocrats to take your wealth by force while limiting your freedoms and liberties. For anyone interested and willing the next step is absolutely essential: **stop feeding the beast!** Seek and explore practical ways to free yourself from laws of an alien territorial jurisdiction that do not apply to you. Stop volunteering your consent. Withhold and withdraw it from otherwise “official” expectations, as you see fit. Real change is from the bottom up.

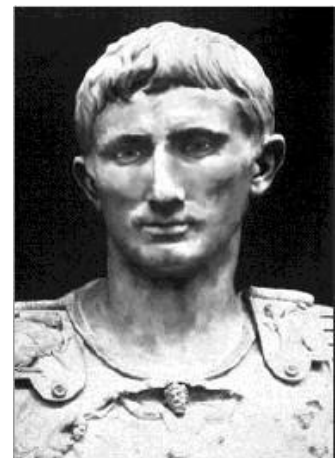
Dr. Rivera believes that success with the three tactics listed below represents a *“giant step towards freedom”* as one-person-at-a-time calls into question status-quo assumptions of a de facto authority. Anyone who undertakes this challenge does so voluntarily. Perfecting strategies about how free inhabitants of the original American

jurisdiction can organize and successfully and safely navigate laws never meant for them (while at the same time retaining access to necessary services), will take research, discussion, review and the trial and error of a willing populous. (See Appendix F.)

1. *“Decline Fourteenth Amendment citizenship of the United States in favor of United States of America national status as free inhabitant under Article IV of the Articles of Confederation of November 15, 1777.”*
2. *“Personal disqualification of and removal from the State and federal juror rolls.”*
3. *“Removal of all real and personal property from any and all tax rolls.”*

Disclaimer - Libido Dominante

Libido dominante, the lust for power, characterized Roman emperor Augustus Caesar over 2,000 years ago, but proves equally relevant today characterizing all who lust for power. An America and world devoid of God’s laws but claiming “progress” can only turn out as giving us *more* of what we already have. The power of the State defaults to the inherently **limited human version of “peace and safety”** while discrediting and curtailing dissident voices. All leaders, no matter right, left or center when left to their own devices will forever be vulnerable to the hard-wired human foible of *libido dominante*.



The “revolution” will take place one informed and committed person at a time. Strength is in our numbers. Those who choose to see this big picture can literally wake up in the land of the free, and will not be alone. May those with eyes to see and ears to hear be blessed by the musings of this book. The Bob Dylan song, *“Gotta Serve Somebody,”* points out that human beings will always serve somebody or something. The question is, will it be *“the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God”* or . . . ? Thank you for your kind attention. For more information, please visit www.NationalMyth.org

“We all want progress, but if you're on the wrong road, progress means doing an about-turn and walking back to the right road; in that case, the man who turns back soonest is the most progressive.” —C. S. Lewis, British author, 1898-1963

Appendix A

COMPOUND INTEREST

Interest earned on both the initial principal plus the interest reinvested from prior periods. If \$100 is deposited in a bank account at ten percent, the depositor will be credited with \$110 at the end of the first year and \$121 at the end of the second year. That extra \$1, which was earned on the \$10 interest from the first year, is the compound interest. This example involves interest compounded annually; interest can also be compounded on a daily, quarterly, semi-annually, or other basis.

The example of ‘Mary’s Cent’ is often used to illustrate the injustices of interest, particularly compound interest. If the Virgin Mary had invested one cent for baby Jesus at 6% compounded annually, here’s how her investment would have grown. After:

10 years	\$.018 or 1.8 cents
100 years	\$3.39
200 years	\$1,151
300 years	\$390,625
600 years	\$15,258,757,071,928
1000 years	\$202,239,165,600,000,000,000,000
2000 years	Assuming the price of gold at \$278 oz, this figure would be equal to a mass of gold 209 trillion times the size of the sun.

If the interest were not compounded, interest earned would be \$1.21

Appendix B

Maryland Woman Has Kept Track of Every Tax on Her In 2012 - and You're Not Going to Believe How Much She's Paid So Far

The Blaze. November 1, 2012. Does Maryland resident Alice Scanlon pay more taxes than you? Maybe not. But Scanlon certainly keeps track of her taxes better than you. Much better. Down to the penny better.

"I was listening to our president about a year ago and I kept hearing him say 'pay your fair share,'" Scanlon told *The Blaze* recently. "It got me thinking, what is our fair share?" So she turned to her records, and an Excel spreadsheet.

I just started looking through all of our receipts and tax filings from the past year and **made columns for each," she explained.** The middle class Dundalk, MD, resident notes that she had to expand her list a number of times due to the hidden taxes she kept discovering. The average entry features a relatively small amount, sometimes only pennies, but it is all there. Gas taxes, state and federal taxes, special Maryland alcohol tax, cell phone taxes and "Bay Restoration Fees," road tolls, mandatory union dues, and on and on. A typical entry from the list will look like this:

TAXES AND FEES PAID IN 2012															
Date	Maryland Sales Tax (6%)				PAYROLL				Phone/TV/Internet (2)				MD Property Tax	TN Property Tax	Highway tolls
	Md. Alcohol tax	Dining out	General Purchases	Grocery	Federal tax	FICA/Med	State tax	Union fees/due	Gas tax (11.4 cpg Fed) (23.5 cpg)	P/T/I	Wireless phone	Utility taxes (4)	Misc.		
6/29/2012															
6/30/2012			1.58 (7)												
	6.43	11.02	29.55	5.00	1,001.94	481.29	548.84	89.54	37.07	13.57	10.29	3.80	0.00	0.00	43.13
															June total
															2,181.47
7/1/2012									8.58 (8)						7.50
7/2/2012	1.32	1.98													
7/3/2012					330.43	131.47	149.85	13.24							1.50
7/4/2012															
7/5/2012	4.01	5.16			258.92	152.94	167.73	39.45	6.51			6.61			1.50
7/6/2012		0.23	2.67												1.50
7/7/2012			30.83							14.27	10.33				
7/8/2012									9.55						
7/9/2012	1.08	2.90													6.90
7/10/2012		0.23	1.06												1.50
7/11/2012		0.40													1.50
7/12/2012	1.25	2.13	3.84												
7/13/2012															1.50
7/14/2012				2.23											
7/15/2012	1.08	1.40													
7/16/2012															
7/17/2012	5.40	3.09													1.50
7/18/2012			0.87		318.13	128.69	146.12	13.39	9.02						1.50
7/19/2012					2.88	-3.05	21.76	0.00							1.50
7/20/2012		0.79	3.60						6.16				946.74 (10)		13.20
7/21/2012	0.96 (7)														
7/22/2012									6.46 (8)						2.70
7/23/2012		1.13													1.50
7/24/2012		0.32													1.50
7/25/2012	2.48	0.54													0.75
7/26/2012			5.61	0.59					2.63						1.50
7/27/2012															1.50
7/28/2012		0.74	5.32												0.75
7/29/2012	2.85	3.27	5.64												
7/30/2012															1.50
7/31/2012			0.36												1.50
	19.93	24.31	39.80	2.82	909.86	412.05	485.46	66.08	49.31	14.27	10.33	6.61	0.00	946.74	54.10
															July total
															3,041.87

Scanlon's list grew and grew — and it is growing and growing. It is now 18 columns wide.

"There is a much bigger picture than most taxpayers know," she insisted. "Once you add them up it is sickening how much you are really paying and the levels of bureaucracy is borderline dysfunctional." When asked which tax she found the most egregious there was no hesitation: "Oh, the phone bill, hands down." Her spreadsheet includes a footnote highlighting the litany of taxes and fees associated with it:

"Telephone fees include: MD 911 fee, Federal Excise Tax, MD local tax, Federal Universal Service fee, MD Gross Receipts Tax surcharge, Telecommunications Access of MD fee, Federal Subscriber line charge, Md State sales tax, PEG Grant fee, Regulatory Recovery Fee – Federal, Video Franchise Fee"

These fees are all the more infuriating to Scanlon when contrasted with the federal grant for free cell phones that received recent attention. The Heritage Foundation's Foundry reports:

Welfare recipients in approximately twenty states—with more to follow— are currently eligible to receive a free cell phone with a limited number of monthly minutes. All individuals who qualify for state or federal welfare—food stamps, Medicaid, etc.—and have an income at or below 135% of the poverty level, are eligible. According to a Fox News report, the cell phone service is currently the fastest growing welfare program in the country.

Scanlon called that program "infuriating" in relation to the heavy taxes and fees she pays for her phone. "It is just not fair that there are so many people befitting from the system without working," she says.

Scanlon and her husband appear to be model, middle-class Americans. They have a mortgage and have recently finished their car payments. They are also very proud that they have no outstanding credit card debt after making major financial cutbacks. But the economic downturn has been difficult for them. **Scanlon's husband, Michael**, was laid off this year when the steel plant where he worked shut its doors permanently. He was out of work for three and a half months, but now found a new job as an electrician with a crane company. So how much has this working class family paid to the government to date? A whopping \$26,000. Well, actually the total looks more like this:

TOTAL 2012 TAXES & FEES PAID	26,106.93
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"This is twenty-seven percent of mine and my husbands combined income," Scanlon said with minor irritation, "and the total taxes paid in 2012 will easily tip over \$30,000 by the end of the fiscal year." In contrast, Scanlon said, she is only required to give 10% to her church. "The government takes almost three times more than the church," the devoted Presbyterian notes, "but the government dose not do even a fraction of the good that the church does."

When asked about our national debt and spending Scanlon drew another breathless contrast. “We balance out budget as a family,” she sighed, “Is there really any difference? If we don’t have the money we cut back. The entire thing is immensely hypocritical.” Scanlon concludes by emphasizing that her list is not political in any way, but that it is simply meant to inform middle-class taxpayers like herself.

“It is not about giving the government more, it’s about them working with less,” she explained. “Just like us.” So does Scanlon think she pays her fair share? After almost 1,500 entries onto her taxes and fees spreadsheet she laughed and said, “Oh, I think we do.”

Appendix C

Additional Quotations

(in chronological order)

"None so blind as those that will not see." —Matthew Henry, 1662-1714

"Man is more disposed to domination than freedom; and a structure of dominion not only gladdens the eye of the master who rears and protects it, but even its servants are uplifted by the thought that they are members of a whole, which rises high above the life and strength of single generations." —Karl Wilhelm von Humboldt, German Philosopher 1767-1835

"The world is governed by very different personages from what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes." —Benjamin Disraeli, first Prime Minister of England, *Coningsby*, 1844

"Liberty is the prevention of control by others. This requires self-control and, therefore, religious and spiritual influences; education, knowledge, well-being."—Lord Acton, English thinker and professor of modern history at Cambridge University, 1834-1902

"The few who understand the system, will either be so interested in its profits, or so dependent on its favors that there will be no opposition from that class, while on the other hand, the great body of people, mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantages...will bear its burden without complaint, and perhaps without suspecting that the system is inimical to their best interests." —Rothschild Brothers of London communiqué to associates, New York, June 25, 1863

"The financial system has been turned over to the Federal Reserve Board. That board administers a finance system by authority of a purely profiteering group. That system is private, conducted for the sole purpose of obtaining the greatest possible profits from the use of other people's money. This (Federal Reserve) Act establishes the most gigantic trust on Earth. When the president signs this bill, the invisible governments by the monetary power will be legalized. The people may not know it immediately but the day of reckoning is only a few years removed, the worst legislative crime of the ages perpetrated by this banking bill." — Charles A. Lindbergh, Representative, MN, *Banking and Currency and the Money Trust*, 1913

"War is the health of the state." —Randolph Bourne, *The State*, 1918

"By a continuous process of inflation, governments can confiscate, secretly and unobserved, an important part of the wealth of their citizens. By this method, they not only confiscate, but they confiscate arbitrarily; and while the process impoverishes many, it actually enriches some....The process engages all of the hidden forces of economic law on the side of destruction, and does it in a manner that not one man in a million can diagnose." -John Maynard Keynes, *Economic Consequences of the Peace*, 1919

"[T]he more complicated the forms assumed by civilization, the more restricted the freedom of the individual must become." —Benito Mussolini, "Grand Fascist Council Report", 1929

"Fascism should more properly be called corporatism because it is the merger of state and corporate power." —Benito Mussolini, leader of the Italian National Fascist Party

"It is the system of nationalist individualism that has to go....We are living in the end of the sovereign states....In the great struggle to evoke a Westernized World Socialism, contemporary governments may vanish....Countless people...will hate the new world order....and will die protesting against it." —H.G. Wells, *The New World Order*, 1940

"We shall have world government, whether or not we like it. The question is only whether world government will be achieved by consent or by conquest." —Senate Report (Senate Foreign Relations Committee). Revision of the United Nations Charter: Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Eighty-First Congress. United States Government Printing Office, 1950, p.494

"When a bank makes a loan, it simply adds to the borrower's deposit account in the bank by the amount of the loan. The money is not taken from anyone else's deposit; it was not previously paid in to the bank by anyone. It's new money, created by the bank for the use of the borrower." —Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury under President Dwight D. Eisenhower, *U.S. News and World Report*, August 31, 1959

"Since I entered politics, I have chiefly had men's views confided to me privately. Some of the biggest men in the United States, in the field of commerce and manufacture, are afraid of something. They know that there is a power somewhere so organised, so subtle, so watchful, so interlocked, so complete, so pervasive, that they better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it." —Woodrow Wilson, 28th President of the United States, 1913-1921, *The New Freedom*, 1961, pg. 24

"The Trilateral Commission is intended to be the vehicle for multinational consolidation of the commercial and banking interests by seizing control of the political government of the United States. The Trilateral Commission represents a skillful, coordinated effort to seize control and consolidate the four centers of power--Political, Monetary, Intellectual, and Ecclesiastical."—U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater, *No Apologies*, 1964

"The technetronic era involves the gradual appearance of a more controlled society. Such a society would be dominated by an elite, unrestrained by traditional values. Soon it will be possible to assert almost continuous surveillance over every citizen and maintain up-to-date complete files containing even the most personal information about the citizen. These files will be subject to instantaneous retrieval by the authorities." —Zbigniew Brezinski, *Between Two Ages, America's Role in the Technotronic Era*, 1970

"Th[e National Security Agency's] capability at any time could be turned around on the American people, and no American would have any privacy left, such is the capability to monitor everything: telephone conversations, telegrams, it doesn't matter. There would be no place to hide. [If a dictator ever took over, the N.S.A.] could enable it to impose total tyranny, and there would be no way to fight back." —Senator Frank Church, 1975

"At the old Inter-American Office in the Commerce Building here in Roosevelt's time, as Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs under President Truman, as chief whip with Adlai Stevenson and Tom Finletter at the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco, Nelson Rockefeller was in the forefront of the struggle to establish not only an American system of political and economic security but a new world order." —*New York Times*, November 1975

“What is at stake is more than one small country, it is a big idea—a new world order . . . to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind . . . based on shared principles and the rule of law . . . The illumination of a thousand points of light . . . The winds of change are with us now.”—George H. W. Bush, 41st President of the United States, “State of the Union Address”, January 29, 1991

"In searching for a new enemy to unite us, we came up with the idea that pollution, the threat of global warming, water shortages, famine and the like would fit the bill. In their totality and in their interactions these phenomena do constitute a common threat with demands the solidarity of all peoples. But in designating them as the enemy, we fall into the trap about which we have already warned namely mistaking systems for causes. All these dangers are caused by human intervention and it is only through changed attitudes and behavior that they can be overcome. The real enemy, then, is humanity itself." — Alexander King and Bertrand Schneider "The First Global Revolution," a report by the Council of the Club of Rome, 1991

". . . nationhood as we know it will be obsolete; all states will recognize a single, global authority. A phrase briefly fashionable in the mid-20th century--'citizen of the world'--will have assumed real **meaning by the end of the 21st century.**" —Strobe Talbot, President Clinton's Deputy Secretary of State, *Time Magazine*, July 20th, 1992 p 70

“A total world population of 250-300 million people, a 95% decline from present levels, would be ideal.”—Ted Turner, Audubon magazine interview, 1996

"The dirty little secret is that both houses of Congress are irrelevant. America's domestic policy is now being run by Alan Greenspan and the Federal Reserve and America's foreign policy is now being run by the International Monetary Fund [IMF]. And, . . . when the president decides to go to war, he no longer needs a declaration of war from Congress." — Robert Reich, former Secretary of Labor under President Bill Clinton, *USA Today*, January 7, 1999

“Some even believe we are part of a secret cabal working against the best interests of the United States, characterizing my family and me as ‘internationalists’ and of conspiring with others around the world to build a more integrated global political and economic structure—one world, if you will. If that's the charge, I stand guilty, and I am proud of it.” —David Rockefeller, *Memoirs*, 2002, page 405

“Nationalism is a disease.” —Nicholas Negroponte, Founder MIT Media Lab, September 2011
“The Vatican released a document which is calling for a "global public authority" and a "central world bank.” —Scott Rubin, staff writer, *Benzinga*, October 24, 2011

The Allegory of the Cave, by Plato (427-347 B.C.)

The Allegory of the Cave video is very instructive but the idea put forth that we, the common man are being kept in the cave by the ruling class, is incorrect. Anyone who thinks they have something of value gained from the control of others is also incorrect.

The shadows-on-the-cave-wall allegory is about how all people from every walk of life mistake appearance (the shadows) for reality (substance); suffering delusions; the true root of problems in the world today.

If to overthrow the oligarchy and rule ourselves we just create a new corruption, then we have not *really* left the cave. We have only changed the people who officiate over the naming of the shadows. We will not have actually turned around and looked outside the cave.

Time and time again history has shown how an old system falls and is replaced by a new one. Sooner or later corruption reigns supreme again in a new and different form. Hitler had good intentions in wanting to change how we deciphered the shadows on the wall. Liberals and Conservatives of good intention with their suggestions amount only to a reclassification of the shadows. Those delegated to rename the shadows mandate their version of the latest shadow theories.

World issues can turn around as we each turn around when we stop staring at the shadows, stop staring at the screen, and shift our attention toward the projector of the images. It is our very human nature that projects the illusion creating *delusion*.

No one forces us to stay in the cave. Shining the light of truth on ourselves is the beginning to conquering that which is corrupt. It takes 100% honesty. When face-to-face with undeniable truth, we are compelled to do the right thing. “Knowledge” or enforceable laws alone of what is right will always fall short.

One who leaves the cave and then returns for others runs the risk of being labeled, misrepresented, mistreated or worse. The only one true freedom is one that is not conditional; not conditioned upon those in power, righteous or corrupt.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h-DRdTsnbrO&feature=player_embedded

Note: The original Declaration of Independence was used as the template and changed as little as possible, including original capitalization, in order to make it relevant to today.

The Declaration of Independence 2.0

July 4, 2013

The unanimous Declaration of the free inhabitants of the united States of America,

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to expose the Political Bands which have erroneously connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of men and women requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to this Separation.

WE hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all People are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles and organizing its Powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that People are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Free Inhabitants; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present United States is a history of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these Free Inhabitants of the several states. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

The United States has refused to admit that the President of the United States is NOT bound to the Constitution of 1787 because no president has ever taken the **Constitution's Article VI oath and thereby has made the U.S. Government entity an illegal, de facto government.**

The United States has never acknowledged that it came into **existence by a coup d'état** of the original American jurisdiction under the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union which has never been lawfully repealed in writing.

The United States has refused to acknowledge the limits of its lawful territorial jurisdiction and the still-intact laws under the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union.

The United States exists first and foremost as a commercial enterprise, and as such does not act in the best interest of the people.

The United States Government, not bound to the Constitution, has subverted its laws to forward self-serving political agendas and commercial interests.

The United States effectively dissolved unalienable rights of the people under the Creator by replacing them with legislated privileges called rights created by men and women who can also revoke them at any time. The government has been playing God.

The United States Government has endeavored to prevent the American population from understanding its alliance with a private central banking system that extracts the **people's wealth.**

The United States has refused to protect the people from the merging of government and corporations aka corporatism. Especially disturbing is government domestic oversight (by the Department of Homeland Security) and the integration of military practices and functions with local law enforcement.

The United States has refused to protect individual property rights and has instead succumbed to a collectivist takeover of private land ownership rights and private land under a UN **Agenda 21 "rights of nature" mandate.**

The United States Government, due to having separate powers of the legislative *and* executive branches and, by giving the president both the power of head of government and head of state, has encouraged dictatorial powers thereof.

The United States has allowed presidents the unilateral law of executive orders beyond any explicit law allowing him or her to do so.

The United States has erected a "multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance." The IRS, Justice Department, many police, State and local revenue and other government agencies, engage in an escalating rampage of legalized theft and subsequent terror of not only those of their territorial jurisdiction but of all Americans.

The United States since the Korean War has gone to war without consent from the Congress.

The United States, dependent on deficit funding by the Federal Reserve, has rendered war to be an economic necessity beyond reasonable concerns for the well being of the people.

The United States has conspired with others to subject most Americans to a jurisdiction foreign to the original constitution of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving authorization and force to their acts of pretended legislation:

For creating a Prison Industrial Complex as an economic engine and, employing torture when justified for supposed terrorists:

For protecting the banking industry and executives directly causing loss of retirement and other financial damage to everyday Americans:

For authorizing warrantless searches and arrests and the murder of Americans:

For imposing multiple taxes on us without our direct consent:

For depriving us in many cases, due process as with the IRS, DHS, FBI, NSA and under the Patriot Act and subsequent more draconian laws:

For authorizing indefinite detention and deportation of any and all Americans:

For abolishing the free system of English Common Laws on lands not owned by the U.S. Government and unlawfully extending the Federal Zone to all Americans establishing therein an arbitrary U.S. Government enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these non-federal lands:

For overriding our most valuable laws under the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governance:

For suspending our own legislatures declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever:

The United States has abdicated lawful government and therefore acts above any restriction by law. It plunders our private and personal property (including labor), denies us due process and, as such is engaged in domestic war against us, destroying the lives of our people.

The United States is at this time managing large numbers of military to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy as hidden justification for economic stability.

The United States Government has curtailed dissent and punished whistleblowers; constraining our fellow citizens taken captive making it difficult to impossible thereafter for them to receive due process.

The United States has cultivated divide and conquer strategies amongst us to distract the people from recourse against an illegitimate, de facto government of vast weaponry.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A government, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of humanity, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

WE, therefore, the People of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these several states, solemnly Publish and Declare, that these Free Inhabitants are, and of Right, Free and Independent People of the several states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the de facto United States Government, and that all political connection between them and the United States, is totally dissolved; and that as FREE PEOPLE under the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, they have full Power to Build a New Form of Governance and to do all other acts and things which the free inhabitants may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Signed:

**Sample Letter
(Dr. Eduardo M. Rivera)**

To Whom It May Concern:

I have examined The Organic Laws of the United States of America, the general and permanent laws of the United States and the written laws of the State of (your State) and it appears from the aforementioned laws and my record of domiciles since I reached full age, that I have never been a Citizen or resident of the United States.

All the laws and documentary evidence I have examined establishes that I am a "free inhabitant," according to Article IV of the Articles of Confederation of November 15, 1777, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, which includes United States of America nationality.

The claims being asserted against me are based on my alleged United States citizenship and/or residence in the United States.

I am currently making corrections to records that may be misinterpreted to make me appear to be a Citizen or resident of the United States. If your records show me to be a Citizen or resident of the United States, please identify them so I may correct them.

I am not renouncing United States citizenship, as I don't believe I was ever such a citizen.

Your Name

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