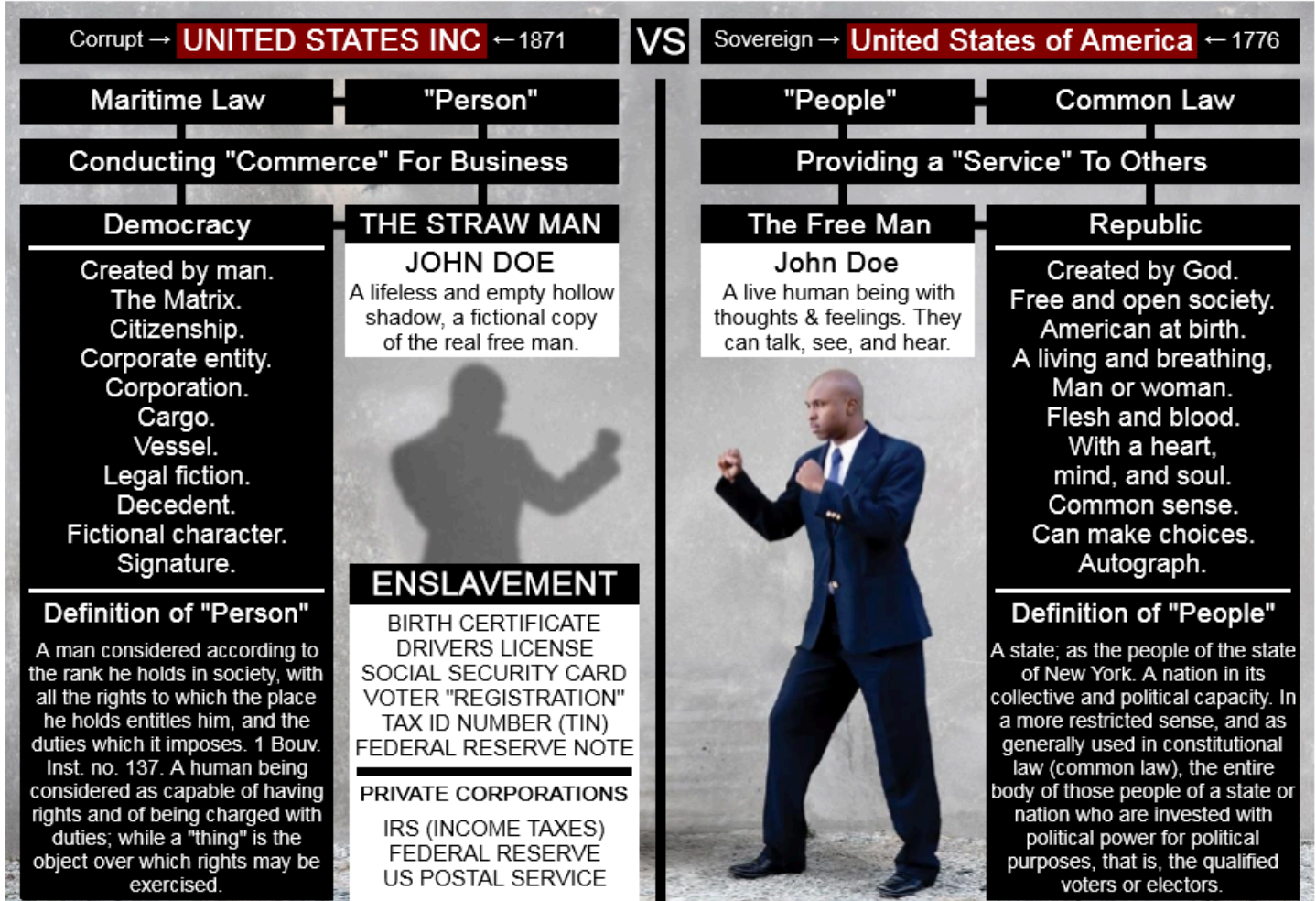


# CAPTURE YOUR STRAWMAN

An In-Depth Guide to Help You Navigate Through the Process of Capturing Your Strawman.

KNOWING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN YOUR LIVING BEING AND YOUR STRAWMAN IS VERY IMPORTANT



The purpose of this binder is to help you navigate the entire process of capturing your strawman, from beginning to end, to become the secured party creditor of your strawman account. This binder includes an in-depth understanding of the strawman, how it is created, the purpose of capturing it, and how doing so will free you from decades of financial enslavement by corrupt global bankers.

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If you happen to come across this Binder, I would greatly appreciate it if you could reach out to me using the contact information provided above, either by phone or email, so that arrangements can be made for its safe return. Your assistance in this matter is invaluable, and I want to express my sincere gratitude in advance for your help. Thank you for taking the time to ensure that this binder finds its way back to me.

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*"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."*

Together, we build unshakable strength; apart, we crumble under the weight of our own discord. Unity is our greatest shield, division our greatest threat.

UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL!

**God Bless America**





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This detailed table of contents is set up in a way that will give you a full and comprehensive understanding of what the strawman is, how it was created, why it was created, and a complete step-by-step process to capture your strawman. It is strongly recommended to read this binder from beginning to end before starting the process to capture your strawman.

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# The Strawman Redemption Process - Introduction

If you are new to the Strawman Redemption Process (SRP), then the information/process as presented may be shocking and a little strange. We understand that it will be a leap of information that you have never been exposed to! Maybe you've experienced your "government" or were stomped on and railroaded in court or 'raped, pillaged or plundered' by an [ATTORN]ey, state agency or even the IRS! Maybe you believe Constitutional due process and fairness still exists "in the law"... in the courtroom. Maybe you believe that everything is the way it's supposed to be. They say, "Jump," and you ask, "How high?" You look around and aside from the negative and FAKE TV News at 6:00 pm, you just don't see anything wrong. Maybe you've not recognized the 'glitches' in the program... yet. Well, better snap on your seat belt, because things have changed and where you're going, there's no turning back.

This process is the cumulative work and effort of countless hundreds and maybe thousands of those who came before us and who at present have worked at great expense of time and energy to find the 'Truth' and 'Freedom,' if such exist at this time in this country and on this planet.

In this transformative era of information dissemination, we take immense joy in introducing a unique and updated approach to understanding the strawman redemption process. Our mission is to present this vital information in a way that is unlike anything you've encountered before. By revolutionizing the traditional methods of conveying knowledge, we aim to empower individuals to comprehend and navigate each step of the strawman redemption process with understanding and clarity. To facilitate open dialogue and foster a community of engaged people, we are sharing each section on American Patriot Social within our 1350 group, providing an opportunity for interaction and collaborative learning.

The conventional ways of presenting complex information often leave individuals overwhelmed and disconnected. Our innovative methodology dismantles these barriers, offering a fresh perspective that resonates with all people. We believe that proper communication and accessibility is the key to successful learning, and thus, we have tailored our work to ensure that everyone can follow along effortlessly.

We firmly believe that learning is a collective journey. By sharing each section on American Patriot Social, we foster an inclusive environment where people can comment, exchange ideas, and establish open dialogue. The power of diverse perspectives enhances the learning experience, enriching the understanding of all involved. Our 1350 group on American Patriot Social serves as a hub for collaboration, connecting individuals with a shared interest in the strawman redemption process. In this dynamic virtual community, you can ask questions, share experiences, and offer insights, promoting an atmosphere of growth and collective empowerment.

Using the IRS as an example, we could all agree that based upon well over 25 years of research, all that research is now historical and cannot be rebutted. The facts of history are the facts of history. You cannot go back and change history. You can't, but rather, 'they' altered the 'facts' of history in the text books to hide certain things for certain agendas! You'll have to be the judge of that for yourself.

We'll make an attempt to add commentary, explanation, and other such information in this 'update' to allow better understanding of the problem(s) and the issue(s) as it relates to Redemption. It will be

incumbent upon the reader/student of Redemption to continue his/her educational experience to fully understand the basics, the fundamentals, and the concepts of Redemption to better deal with the problems and the commercial scheme implemented by the government without your knowledge or consent.

While at this time of our history, the 'fad' is '... to have FUN,' yet many do not see the reality that 'they are living in a fictional world.' While we want our children to have 'fun' and live safe, go to college, live a good life, we are pricked into a jolt of commercial reality in regards to fines, fees, taxes, DEBTS and the like, having to go court, whether for traffic or for other matters. There we experience the pain of the 'economic needle' ... extracting our blood (your labor has been converted into what you think is dollars) along with the message that ... 'Go forth and be a good citizen/subject, do what you are told, shut-up and be sure to vote!' Within this fictional world of make believe, the masses are subjected to playing a gigantic 'Monopoly Game' where there is no real money and the banker usually wins.

As such, and from time and time again, reliable sources (including attorneys) reveal that "law" has no bearing on what happens in court proceedings as much as the "procedure" of which is only known to BAR members (judges, prosecutors, attorneys, including the very defense attorney you were gullible enough to use, hire or who was compelled upon you) who carefully and methodically extract either/all your time (community service/slave labor), money (bail, liens, levy, garnishment, fine, restitution), property (child, home, car, bank account) or your liberty (detention, jail, prison, probation). No one told you that your 'Attorney' can ONLY represent your 'Debtor' (an artificial person-entity). No one told you that court proceedings are purely "administrative" and not "judicial" as the "organic" Constitutions (State and Federal) mandate. In these "administrative" proceedings, why is it that these so-called courts do not explain the 'Nature and Cause' of the action, never prove 'Jurisdiction' and never allow you to have 'Counsel of your Choice' and never - never ever allow the jury to decide the law in a case/trial? Maybe those 'administrative' "Tribunals" are not Constitutional 'Judicial' Courts of Due Process. Welcome to America!

Or maybe you turned on the radio or television and heard yet another politician praising the passage of a Bill of which neither the politician nor the other members of Congress ever read, let alone having ever brought it before the unbiased masses for scrutiny (which is not done because the Federal Constitution is not for the People). Nearly every Bill passed restricts more and more, in profound ways, freedom of speech, property rights, and freedom of travel, while at the same time, gives public servants more power and authority without having to be accountable to the "people."

Or maybe you received another tax bill (Federal, State, property), or a traffic ticket, or a child support payment bill ... or whatever. While looking at your bank balance or what's left in your wallet, you realize, "Hey, I don't have the money to pay this!" And due to the situation, you just might end up in jail or doing community service work to 'Pay Off' this 'debt to society!' Wow, don't you get a 'Gold Star' for the day!

What you will come to understand, learn and know, is that the United States (the Federal Corporation) went bankrupt in 1933 and as a result of further acts, removed the substance backing our Nation's money, replacing it with 'bankruptcy script' of a private corporation ... called the Federal Reserve Bank.

Sometime in the 1960's, the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) was adopted by most all States. The UCC is the federal common law of negotiable instruments and governs all transactions ... because there is no lawful money (substance backing the money being gold and silver) therefore you have not 'paid' your bills nor 'paid' for anything pursuant to the law of payment since 1933. All you have ever done is discharged the debt. .. until a future time, but you have not obtained title! The government, because of going bankrupt, had to finance its operation to survive and it needed to do so because it can only tax what it creates. It created artificial entities ( 'Ens legis,' being a 'corporation' or 'trust-corporation'), so that it could tax it and in doing so, sends you the 'tax bill' or other 'presentments' for fines, fees and taxes! In operating this scheme against you, you think the 'presentment' is in your name. The government has divested you of your 'rights, titles, interest, property and wealth' by and through an undisclosed and non-disclosed commercial program to RAPE, PILLAGE AND PLUNDER the American people, to keep the 'private' government corporations functioning.

In this process you will learn, understand and know what the truth is, what the facts are and what the solution is to 'Re-capture' or REDEEM your 'rights, titles, interest, property and wealth ' and put yourself in the position, with standing and capacity (status & knowledge) to ACCEPT FOR VALUE and discharge the debt(s) as a SECURED PARTY/CREDITOR ... (Not as a debtor/slave on the plantation as before).

Keep in mind as you begin reading the process of learning, things within the Strawman Redemption Process have evolved from the beginning and continue to do so, even now. You must make the effort to stay updated and current to the best of your ability as to any 'new' aspects or matters dealing with Strawman Redemption.

The historical concept is: that the American people are still the sovereign power. The Bible teaches that the Israelites (Ish= man, ra = ruling, el= God, = man ruling with God) are the "Kings and Priests of Israel." When the Country was supposedly freed at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, the concept was established that, "A man is king in his own Castle." Last but not least, "The people have succeeded to the rights of the King, the former sovereign of this State. They are not, therefore, bound by general words in a statute restrictive of prerogative, without being expressly named." Pray-tell, do 'kings' pay taxes? The people, due to the bankruptcy and commercial law in place that allows the people, as the sovereign power, in their Secured Party / Creditor capacity, to discharge ALL the fines, fees, taxes, judgments and debts, take control of all the property ... **BECAUSE THERE IS NO OTHER WAY TODAY TO PAY THE DEBT(S) (AS THERE IS NO LAWFUL MONEY), YOUR STATUS WAS CHANGED TO DEBTOR/SLAVE ON THE PLANTATION FOR THE FINANCIAL BENEFIT OF CORPORATE GOVERNMENT.**

Before you is a path, like the yellow brick road to OZ. What you will learn will affect you from this day forward, one way or the other. Freedom and truth is like a two-edged sword and with Redemption comes a lot of responsibility to know and understand all that is necessary to become the Secured Party/Creditor (SPC) aka 'sovereign' (in the collective capacity) with other SPC's to understand the reality ... 'Of the people, by the people and for the people.' As the Creditor, you are the 'Banker,' therefore would you not agree that you have a lot to learn?

Note: the Treasury indicated that around January of 2001 that there were "over 11 million" transactions/charge-backs sent in which equates to "Over 11 million Secured Party/Creditors on



Board!" And around mid-year of 2002 the number was increased to 22 million and most recently (12-2006) 55 million ... but those numbers have in no way been verified.

However, you now can become part of this growing base of informed, knowledgeable 'Secured Party/Creditors' - men and women who, as intended by our God and due to the reality of our 'day and time,' are moving forward as those, who being 'above the government corporations, are taking their rightful positions over the government/servant who operate those bankrupt corporations to understand the commercial scheme and discharge the debts.

## **UNDERSTAND:**

### **IN COMMERCE TRUTH IS SOVEREIGN AND THEREFORE THE SOVEREIGN ALWAYS DEALS IN THE TRUTH IN COMMERCE!**

With that, as in the movie Matrix, you are about to take the Red pill. You want to know the truth and a whole lot more. You may proceed into the process/program dubbed ' STRAWMAN REDEMPTION' and may you stay on the path to learn what has been kept from you and may you discover what is really behind the curtain !

## **Collaborate With Us**

If you would like to join our online hub for collaboration, and connect with other individuals who have a shared interest in the strawman redemption process, you can join at the links below.

### **1. Join American Patriot Social**

<https://AmericanPatriotSocial.com>

### **2. Join 1350 Group on American Patriot Social**

<https://AmericanPatriotSocial.com/1350>

May God guide and bless you on this journey!

# STRAWMAN DISCLAIMER

In the pursuit of freedom, many individuals seek to understand and capture their strawman. We aim to provide the necessary knowledge and tools to assist people on this journey, but we emphasize that each person must come to the realization of the process themselves. We will not perform the task for you, but we will guide and support you throughout the process. It is akin to learning to swim, you must tread the waters and discover your ability to navigate them.

The process of capturing your strawman involves utilizing the Uniform Commercial Code 1 (UCC1), a financial statement. It is essential to remember that, in capturing your strawman, you are essentially reversing the initial creation of your strawman. The strawman was formed when a fictitious birth certificate, an illegal contract, was issued, leading to a lien on you as a living individual. Now, by capturing your strawman, you are effectively placing a lien on this illegal construct, the strawman, confining it perpetually.

This method has proven to be how some individuals in America regain their freedom. However, it is crucial to acknowledge that reclaiming freedom through this process demands determination, dedication, and a profound thirst for liberation. It is not a path for the faint-hearted, as it requires thorough comprehension and understanding of your strawman, what it represents, why it was created, and its purpose. Only then can you effectively initiate the process to capture your strawman.

Before embarking on this transformative journey, educating yourself on the concept of a strawman is paramount. It involves understanding the origins and implications of this legal fiction, recognizing how it intertwines with the system, and its impact on personal sovereignty. Without this foundational knowledge, the process will not be a learning experience for you and it will not serve its purpose in helping you learn and understand the entire reason for capturing your strawman.

**NOTICE:** Information served herein is for educational purposes only, no liability assumed for use. The information you obtain in this binder is not, nor is it intended to be, legal advice. The author does not consent to unlawful action. The author advocates and encourages one and all to adhere to, support and defend all law which is particularly applicable. By using the information in this binder, you acknowledge and agree that the author is not responsible for any actions taken based on the content herein. The author highly recommends thoroughly studying this entire binder beginning to end so that you can learn and educate yourself on the Strawman Redemption Process. If anything in this presentation is found to be in error a good faith effort will be made to correct it in a timely fashion upon notification.

To contact us please visit **[www.ConstitutionalLawCoalition.com](http://www.ConstitutionalLawCoalition.com)**

# The Scam Of The Century To Enslave Americans

Since its founding in 1776, the United States of America has always been a Republic, not a democracy, as often misunderstood by many. The Founding Fathers deliberately designed the nation as a constitutional republic, embedding mechanisms to prevent the tyranny of the majority, ensuring individual rights, and establishing a system of checks and balances. The term "democracy" is often mistakenly applied, but in truth, the structure is based on a representative system where elected officials are chosen by citizens to govern according to the rule of law. However, in 1871, a shadowy and elite group of international bankers fundamentally altered the nation's course by creating a corporation known as UNITED STATES INC. This move was a ruse to strip Americans of their sovereignty, hijack the Republic, and enslave the nation under a corporate structure. The implications of this act stretched beyond governance into financial and legal control, marking the beginning of decades of deceitful control over the American people.

This corporate takeover extended into the U.S. Constitution, transforming the foundational document that had once preserved liberty. The original Constitution of 1787 was titled "The Constitution for the United States of America," a document designed to safeguard citizens' rights and uphold a government "for the people." Yet, the 1871 hijacking led to the creation of a subtly altered version: "The Constitution of the United States of America." The change of just one preposition—from "for" to "of"—signaled a massive shift in power. What had been a government built to serve the people became, in this interpretation, a government controlled by corporate and elite interests. These elites went on to alter the text, removing any provisions that stood in the way of their agenda while adding elements that cemented their control. As a result, the rights of individuals became secondary to the interests of this new corporate government, whose ultimate aim was to undermine the Republic and enslave the population through financial and legal manipulation.

One of the most significant tools of control created by these international bankers was the establishment of the Federal Reserve in 1913. This private institution, authorized by the Federal Reserve Act, marked the beginning of a financial stranglehold on the American people. Rather than adhering to the sound money principles established in the original Constitution, the Federal Reserve began printing Federal Reserve Notes (FRNs), which are fiat currency, backed by nothing more than the promise of the government. These notes were loaned to the U.S. government at interest, a debt to be paid by the American people through taxes. The Federal Reserve, a privately owned institution, essentially became the engine behind the nation's financial system, with a monopoly over the creation and distribution of currency. The manipulation of the money supply, through inflation and other economic mechanisms, led to the further enslavement of the population as purchasing power diminished and debt ballooned.

Perhaps even more insidious was the introduction of the Birth Certificate scam, a critical part of the maritime/admiralty law that these bankers imposed. Originally intended as a method of tracking commercial transactions on the sea, admiralty law was misapplied to human beings through clever legal manipulation. Newborn babies were treated as "cargo" and subjected to the same rules that governed goods in transit. The birth certificate, rather than being a simple record of a child's arrival, became a bond, a legal contract that created a "strawman"—a legal fiction used to represent the person in the commercial world. Parents unknowingly signed this document, giving their children over to a system that would use them as collateral in global financial schemes. The legal fiction created

through these birth certificates is identified by the use of all capital letters (e.g., JOHN DOE), which is the same format used in all government-issued identification documents. By creating this legal distinction, the corporate government could enforce maritime law on individuals, effectively reducing them to assets in a commercial system. It's very important to understand that the real record of our birth is the Record of Live Birth.

To reclaim sovereignty and freedom, individuals must recognize the reality of the strawman and the corporation that governs them. The act of capturing one's strawman, or disentangling from the legal fiction created at birth, is a crucial step toward breaking free from the financial and legal chains imposed by the elites. This process requires understanding the difference between the "legal person" and the "natural person," and taking steps to reclaim control over one's identity and financial dealings. Many who pursue this path seek remedies through Common Law, the original law of the land, which predates the imposition of admiralty law and corporate governance. By asserting their rights under Common Law, individuals can dismantle the fraudulent systems that have enslaved them, from the birth certificate bond to the Federal Reserve's control over the economy. While the journey toward freedom is complex, it begins with knowledge—understanding the depth of the deception and taking steps to restore the Republic that was lost in 1871.

# Embracing the Journey of Personal Liberation

A fundamental aspect that must be acknowledged is that the journey toward comprehending the truth surrounding the strawman concept and its corresponding redemption process is one that cannot be imposed upon individuals. It necessitates a genuine desire within individuals themselves to seek out this knowledge, driven by a yearning for personal liberation. Undoubtedly, this journey is a demanding one, requiring unwavering dedication, steadfast commitment, and a profound willingness to delve into the depths of this truth for the sake of ultimate emancipation.

It is imperative to reiterate that our role here is not to convince individuals of the significance of embarking on this enlightening journey. Rather, we aspire to be educators, guides, and sources of knowledge, aiming to respond to inquiries to the best of our abilities. However, the crucial distinction lies in the fact that we do not undertake this process on behalf of anyone. Instead, we endeavor to direct individuals toward the path of discovery, facilitating their exploration of the strawman redemption process independently.

A prevailing trend in our nation has been the propensity to provide individuals with ready-made solutions, thus diminishing the necessity for personal initiative. However, we find ourselves at a pivotal juncture in history, where the paradigm must shift. Now is the time for individuals to assume responsibility for their own understanding and intellectual growth. The strawman redemption process demands rigorous research, dedicated reading, and comprehensive study. Rather than relying on having tasks accomplished for them, individuals must utilize the information and tools we have provided to independently navigate the complexities of the redemption process.

The culmination of this endeavor, pursued in the manner we propose, promises a profound awakening among individuals. This transformation will extend beyond a mere awareness of the truth; it will encompass a comprehensive understanding of the process from its inception to its culmination. The reason for such a comprehensive understanding lies in the fact that individuals have taken the initiative to acquaint themselves with every facet of the process. By investing time, effort, and energy into delving into relevant materials, conducting their own thorough research, and pursuing comprehensive knowledge, individuals will find themselves empowered with the ability to navigate the intricate journey of the strawman redemption process.

The crux of our approach revolves around the intrinsic motivation of individuals to embrace the quest for truth and liberation. We stand as facilitators, providing guidance and knowledge, but we refrain from undertaking the journey on behalf of anyone. This journey mandates self-initiative, devotion, and a sincere yearning for knowledge. It is by embracing these qualities and immersing oneself in rigorous study and research that individuals will uncover not only the truth but also a profound comprehension of the strawman redemption process, ushering in a new era of enlightenment and empowerment.

# **The Legitimacy of the Strawman Redemption Process**

Some of you might be unsure of the strawman redemption process or even how to go about it but that's okay. We are educating you on the full process and the reason why we all need to capture our strawman. If you choose to follow the information we are sharing, and apply what you learn, you will gain a comprehensive grasp of this process.

It's important to acknowledge that skepticism might surround the legitimacy of the strawman redemption process. Nevertheless, I can assure you that once individuals embark on the journey of completing their UCC-1 form and submitting them to the Secretary of State's office in their respective states, the impact will become evident. People will inevitably start to take notice, and in some instances, they might even approach you to inquire about your newfound knowledge and the source of your instruction. You are welcome to refer them to my name and the name of our website, as I hold no apprehensions. My faith in God guides me, ensuring my protection, and extending this safeguard to all who partake in this process.

Navigating the strawman redemption process might seem daunting to some, but our goal is to illuminate the path for you. By adhering to the instructions we provide, you can equip yourself with a profound understanding. Despite any reservations others might hold about this process, taking concrete steps, such as completing the UCC-1 form, can yield noticeable outcomes. As your endeavors draw attention, inquiries might arise, and you are encouraged to attribute your knowledge to us and our website without hesitation. Confident in divine guidance from God, I remain steadfast in my commitment to help you in your journey and the protection that accompanies it.

## **The Strawman Redemption Process - Taking the time to learn!**

It is crucial for you to allocate the necessary time to engage with this content and absorb the insights. This will enable you to grasp the intricacies of how we found ourselves entangled in this complex situation, the purpose behind the manipulation of your strawman, and the subsequent steps to reclaim control over it, thereby restoring your sovereignty.

Embarking on the strawman redemption process without first comprehending the fundamental concepts we are presenting may lead to challenges and obstacles along the way. Hence, it is of utmost importance that you dedicate time to thoroughly review the resources we are disseminating. By delving into the provided materials and watching the accompanying videos, you can amass a wealth of knowledge that will empower you to navigate the strawman redemption process with confidence and success.

Remember, this endeavor goes far beyond a mere procedural journey. It is an educational odyssey that illuminates the origins of our predicament, sheds light on the exploitation of the strawman, and outlines effective strategies to retake control over your freedom. Your commitment to absorbing this foundational knowledge will not only facilitate a smoother redemption process but will also position you as a well-informed advocate of your own sovereignty.

In essence, don't rush into the strawman redemption process prematurely. Instead, arm yourself with the knowledge and understanding garnered from our comprehensive resources. Equip yourself with the insights needed to navigate this intricate pathway. By doing so, you will not only enhance your chances of success but also reinforce your capacity to exercise your rights and reclaim your sovereignty. Your journey towards reclaiming sovereignty begins with a thoughtful and thorough study of the materials we have provided.



# **The Strawman Redemption Process - Commitment and Action Required!**

**NOTE:** This is not something you can do by sitting on your couch and only spending an hour a week. As I have said before, we are providing the tools and educating you on the entire process. We will not do the process for you, we won't even show you how to do everything, we will guide you in the right direction but it's up to each individual to stay on the path forward to learn as much as you can, understand what you need to know and complete the process from beginning to end. This will take time, this will take dedication, commitment and it will take action, the end result will be well worth it as it will change your life forever and you will be helping to take back our nation.

Through the Strawman Redemption process, we are actively constructing an alternative educational system that addresses the pervasive corruption that has affected all of us through the concept of the strawman.

Our approach to this education involves a complete shift in mindset and perspective, standing in stark contrast to the conventional education system that most individuals are accustomed to. This innovative methodology is readily accessible online 24/7 to anyone with the willingness to invest the time and effort required for comprehensive learning, with the ultimate goal of attaining a genuine understanding of our true identities and the considerable collective power we possess as patriots.

Within this transformative framework, lies the key to unlocking a profound comprehension of our individual and collective potential. This learning opportunity is available at no cost other than time, reflecting our commitment to disseminating knowledge and empowering individuals with the necessary tools to grasp the truth. By partaking in this educational journey, participants are equipped with the knowledge and insights to unearth the depths of their authenticity, along with their capabilities as a unified front.

Empowerment rests within our hands, and in doing so, we become the very antidote to the challenges that plague our nation. The pathway to rectifying these issues, however, demands collective action, a responsibility that belongs to all people in our nation, without exclusion.

Dedicating the time to engage with the resources we provide and immersing oneself in the content we produce will yield profound results. A commitment to this process ensures a comprehensive grasp of its intricacies and significance. This journey of learning and exploration ultimately culminates in the successful mastery of the Strawman Redemption process. But remember, success in this endeavor hinges on your willingness to engage with the material from the beginning right through to the end.

The Strawman Redemption process serves as a catalyst for reshaping our approach to education, challenging the existing norms, and dismantling the corruption tied to the concept of the strawman. This alternative framework thrives on its availability to all, the empowerment it offers, and the united front it fosters. The power to resolve the challenges we confront as a nation is inherent within us, awaiting activation through the collective efforts of each and every one of us. By embracing this educational system, absorbing its content, and committing to its principles, success in unraveling the complexities of the Strawman Redemption process becomes an attainable reality.

# Navigating The Steps Of Comprehension, For Effective Strawman Redemption

**NOTE:** We are guiding you by putting together all the educational information and material you need in order to have a complete understanding of the strawman and its purpose in order to properly and thoroughly navigate the Strawman Redemption Process so that you can legally, effectively and successfully capture your strawman.

It is of utmost significance to comprehend that comprehending all sequential stages for acquainting yourself with the concept of the strawman, its utilization, and the methodology to lawfully apprehend it demands a substantial investment of time. The intricate nature of these stages necessitates a significant span, often spanning several months, for individuals to effectively grasp and internalize the comprehensive knowledge essential prior to embarking on the actual process of Strawman Redemption.

The journey towards understanding the intricacies of the strawman and its implications involves traversing five essential steps. Each step unveils a layer of knowledge that is crucial for a comprehensive comprehension of the concept. The initial step requires delving into the nature and definition of the strawman, unraveling the legal and conceptual underpinnings that shape its existence. This foundational understanding is paramount, as it forms the bedrock upon which subsequent steps are built.

Subsequently, the focus shifts towards comprehending the various applications of the strawman. This encompasses a thorough exploration of the diverse contexts in which the strawman is utilized, including legal and financial spheres. This phase illuminates the multifaceted role the strawman assumes within legal frameworks and transactions, providing insights into its significance within the larger legal landscape.

As the journey progresses, individuals must delve into the intricate details of how to effectively capture the strawman. This involves an in-depth study of legal processes, documentation, and methodologies that empower individuals to legally address the strawman entity. Such a comprehensive understanding enables individuals to navigate the complex web of legal intricacies associated with capturing the strawman.

However, it is crucial to acknowledge that this learning process is neither swift nor straightforward. Mastery over the nuanced aspects of the strawman and its redemption necessitates a patient and dedicated approach. The intricate legal concepts and procedural nuances warrant time and diligence to fully grasp.

The cumulative nature of these learning steps underscores the need for an extended period of study and reflection. The intricacies of the strawman and the intricate processes of its redemption cannot be rushed or taken lightly. While the prospect of engaging in the Strawman Redemption Process (SRP) may be enticing, rushing through the preparatory stages could lead to incomplete understanding and ineffective implementation.

The journey towards comprehending the strawman, its varied applications, and the techniques to lawfully capture it is a multifaceted and time-intensive endeavor. The intricate nature of legal concepts and processes demands a substantial investment of time, often spanning several months, to ensure a thorough and profound understanding. Rushing through this foundational learning phase could undermine the efficacy of the subsequent Strawman Redemption Process. Therefore, individuals are encouraged to approach this educational journey with patience, diligence, and an unwavering commitment to acquiring the essential knowledge before embarking on the practical aspects of the SRP.

# Dissemination of The Strawman Redemption Process

## Learn, Understand, Complete, Unite, Share!

In the pursuit of personal growth and transformation, the Strawman Redemption Process stands as a powerful catalyst for change. However, the significance of this process transcends the boundaries of individual experience; it extends into a collective responsibility to uplift and empower those around us. Once we have grasped the intricacies of the Strawman Redemption Process, it becomes not only important but crucial to share our knowledge with others. This act of sharing serves as a beacon of light, guiding fellow individuals towards their own journey of understanding and completion of the Strawman Redemption Process.

The Strawman Redemption Process is not a solitary endeavor; it is a journey that intertwines our paths with others. As we navigate this process, we glean insights and wisdom that can profoundly impact the lives of our family, friends, neighbors, co-workers, and even fellow congregants at our places of worship. Our role shifts from mere recipients of knowledge to catalysts for transformation.

The process of sharing begins with a deep understanding of the Strawman Redemption Process itself. Mastery of the process is paramount before we embark on the journey of enlightening others. With comprehensive knowledge in hand, we then take on the responsibility of guiding and leading others through this intricate web of change. The process itself is not carried out on behalf of others; instead, we equip them with the tools, information, and guidance needed to embark on their own transformative journey.

Sharing the Strawman Redemption Process is not about dictating steps or enforcing a specific method. It is about creating an environment where individuals are empowered to navigate the journey on their own terms. Through gentle guidance, meaningful conversations, and open dialogue, we offer the necessary support for others to grasp the process's intricacies. This process of equipping empowers them to complete the process themselves, fostering a sense of accomplishment and independence.

Crucially, the act of sharing serves as a testament to the transformative power of the Strawman Redemption Process. It exemplifies how learning, understanding, and completion can ripple outwards, creating a wave of positive change within our communities and across our nation. By actively participating in the growth of those around us, we contribute to a more informed, enlightened, empowered, and united nation.

# The Strawman Redemption Process - Overview

This process is for all who seek freedom from the Matrix. The information for this process is foundational and 'entry level' for those who want to become a Secured Party Creditor of their strawman.

This process is not intended to answer every question you may have in regard to Redemption. The strawman Redemption Process is presented as educational information only and it is the responsibility of the reader to continue to study, research, document and understand the strawman Redemption process thereof before moving forward... whereupon we presume you will take the necessary responsibility to free your mind and take control.

Let it be clear that this process does not claim to be an all-encompassing solution to every question pertaining to strawman redemption. As the world evolves, so does information, and new processes or adjustments may emerge. Thus, this process is primarily presented as an educational resource. It holds the torch of enlightenment, but it is your responsibility as the reader to embark on a journey of continuous study, research, documentation, and comprehension of the strawman redemption process before advancing further.

Consider this moment a pivotal turning point in your life, a juncture where you choose to take control and break free from the constraints imposed upon you. It marks the point at which you take the metaphorical "RED PILL," reminiscent of the iconic scene from the movie "The Matrix". You have expressed your hunger for truth, your willingness to explore the depths of 'Rabbit Holes,' and now, brace yourself, for you are about to be exposed to a wealth of new information, history, facts, and concepts.

As you delve deeper into the realms of knowledge, be prepared for a transformative journey, one that will challenge your beliefs, question what you've been taught, and test the very essence of your freedom. But it is precisely through this exploration that you shall find the path to reclaiming your sovereignty. By undertaking this quest, you seize the reins of your mind, empowering yourself to navigate the labyrinth of life with newfound wisdom. Embrace this ride of a lifetime, as it is only through awareness and understanding that you can liberate your very being and take ownership of your destiny.

Remember, this process is a guide, a gateway into a world of possibilities. The knowledge it imparts is the key that unlocks the doors to your emancipation. However, to truly break free from the chains of the Matrix, it is you who must walk the path, absorb the wisdom, and apply it to your life. So, with courage and determination, embark on this journey, and may it lead you to the profound truth that sets you free. The road ahead may be challenging, but within it lies the promise of liberation, a destiny that you alone have the power to shape. The choice is yours, and your future awaits.

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The Strawman Redemption process is complex and involves the disciplines of history, government, commercial law, statutory procedure, banking and finance, real estate, and diplomacy. Each of these subjects is highly technical and has its own specialized language.

The war that is raging in the world is a war to influence what you think and ultimately how you act. You can control any group no matter how large, if you can shape their opinions, perceptions and belief system in such a way as to distract them from knowing or understanding the fundamental reality in which they are enmeshed; a prison without bars. This is the ultimate form of leverage.

Here is a summary of what happened: A group of men (who wish to remain anonymous), through their agents (employees of United States, Inc., and their sub-corporations) began, under the Lincoln Administration, to quietly hi-jack the Constitution and the three branches of the Constitutional Republic. A quasi-governmental corporate takeover was then engineered to take control of the 50 states, the banking system, and the coining and printing of money. A civil war, a bankruptcy, and the confiscation of the wealth of the nation, were sponsored in order to create a context (read EMERGENCY) for the enslavement of the (formerly) sovereign people of the 50 (formerly) sovereign states under COLOR OF LAW. The icing on the cake: In 1938 the rulings of the Supreme Court were then partitioned to prevent the invocation of any law based on the Common Law, to be replaced by the Uniform Commercial Code, and courts of International Contract Law (Admiralty). The coup 'd etat, is that most of you don't even realize that you have personally, aided and abetted by your own ignorance of history and the law, signed and acted yourself into this system of 'commercial' slavery. You do this every time you get a job, get married, give birth, register your car, take out a mortgage, use Federal Reserve Notes, or join the military. Welcome to the same-old-world order-We have seen the enemy, and the enemy is US!

If this is news, congratulations, you are a successful mind control subject. If you think you are a landowner in America, take a close look at the warranty deed or fee title to your land. You will almost always find the words tenant or tenancy. The title or deed document establishing your right as a tenant, not a landowner, has been prepared for transfer by a licensed BAR Attorney, just as it was carried out within the original English feudal system that you may have presumed yourself to have escaped from in 1776.

If your goal is to recover what has been stolen from you, it will be necessary to redeem yourself from living a life of false perceptions. Redemption is the path of waging peace with your adversary. It is the path of turning the fraud that has been perpetrated on you to your advantage, so that you can control your property and prevail in any venue involving agencies and employees of the state and federal government. This manual offers you the opportunity to move from the ranks of debtor/slave on the plantation to the elevated status of Secured Party Creditor. We wish you success in Strawman Redemption.

## **NOTICE:**

The Strawman Redemption Process is not a path for the timid, the weak, or the ignorant. It demands reading, studying, and applying the knowledge to comprehend the commercial scheme that operates against every individual in this country. Its purpose is to sustain 'government corporations' under a socialist bankrupt democracy.

Moving forward on this path requires embracing the educational process, seeking additional resources, and learning about the commercial scheme. The objective is to shift from being a

'Debtor/Slave' on the Plantation to becoming a Secured Party/Creditor, claiming sovereignty. If one lacks access to a computer or is unwilling to delve into the complexities of the commercial system as a 'Principal,' it is strongly advised not to proceed with the Strawman Redemption Process.

At this juncture, a decision must be made, to take the Blue pill or the Red pill. Choosing the Blue pill means staying in the comfortable illusion, believing whatever one desires, and continuing as a debtor-slave on the plantation, deprived of rights, owning nothing, and having only privileges. On the other hand, the Red pill offers a path to be liberated from the Matrix, exposing the realities and truths of the commercial program. It is a system where money is merely commercial paper, and with time, one grasps a comprehensive understanding of all aspects. This journey leads to peace rather than conflict, but it comes with great responsibility. Once the Red pill is taken, there is no turning back, life will never be the same again.

Choosing the Red pill implies venturing into a realm of knowledge and awareness. It requires embracing the reality, the truth, and exploring the rabbit trails of the commercial scheme. As one advances, the commercial program becomes clear, and operating within it becomes second nature. The transformation begins, and the individual learns to operate without money, relying on commercial paper.

With the courage to embrace the truth and the determination to navigate the complexities of the commercial scheme, one can become a Secured Party/Creditor, asserting their sovereignty and embarking on a life-altering journey. Let the choice be made with conviction, for it will forever shape the path ahead.



# Meet Your Strawman - Introduction

Those in power hold a big secret that few are aware of: many of the obligations we believe are mandatory are, in fact, optional. Paying taxes, registering your vehicle, paying fines, and even attending court are all choices, not requirements. While this may sound shocking, it's a reflection of a hidden legal structure designed to obscure the truth from the public. Most people go through life unaware of the fact that the system is designed in such a way that they can choose to participate—or not. For instance, mortgages and loans are said to be fully repaid from day one, yet people continue to make payments under the belief that they must. In reality, you don't have to repay these debts, but the system encourages you to do so through fear, misinformation, and manipulation. This is the core of a complex, deliberate strategy employed by those in power to keep you locked into a cycle of compliance. But why is this the case? The answer lies in a concept called the "strawman."

The strawman is a legal construct that was created when you were very young, without your knowledge or understanding. It's essentially a fictitious entity, a separate legal personality that exists solely to interact with the corporate and legal system on your behalf. But here's the catch: you were never told about it. The strawman operates in the legal world while the real you exists in the natural world. This duality allows those in power to impose taxes, fines, and other obligations on your strawman while making you believe that they apply to you personally. Once you learn about this strawman and how it's been used against you, you can begin to unravel the layers of deception that have governed your life. You have been swindled by a system that thrives on your ignorance, but once you understand it, you can begin to reclaim control over your own life.

The creation of your strawman began the moment your birth was registered. When your parents applied for your birth certificate, they unknowingly entered into a contract with the state. This contract created the strawman, a legal fiction that the government uses to interact with you on paper. The registration of your birth effectively transferred ownership of the legal person—your strawman—to the state. This means that while you live as a free, natural human being, your strawman is bound by the rules and regulations imposed by the legal system. Your parents were never told that by registering your birth, they were creating this legal entity. Nor were they told how it would be used to subject you to a lifetime of legal and financial obligations. They believed they were simply complying with the law, but in reality, they were signing away your rights.

This strawman, which carries your name in all capital letters, has been used as a tool of control for your entire life. Every legal document you've ever received, from your driver's license to your tax returns, has been addressed to your strawman, not you as a living, breathing individual. The legal system, which operates under maritime or commercial law, recognizes the strawman, not the flesh-and-blood human. This is why you are led to believe that you must pay taxes, register your car, or attend court—because your strawman is bound by those legal obligations. But you, the real you, are not. The trick is that no one ever tells you this, and so you spend your life unknowingly fulfilling the obligations of your strawman. The government, banks, and other institutions profit immensely from this arrangement, as you continue to pay into a system that is built on deception.

What's more, the concept of debt—whether it's a mortgage, loan, or credit card—is intricately tied to your strawman. From the moment a loan is issued, it is already fully repaid through complex legal mechanisms that involve your strawman's interaction with the financial system. However, because

you're unaware of this, you continue to make payments, believing that you are repaying the debt when, in fact, the debt was settled from the start. This is why those in the know will tell you that paying a mortgage or a loan is optional. The system is designed to keep you in perpetual debt slavery by keeping you ignorant of these facts. But once you understand the truth, you can choose whether or not to continue paying into the system. Many people, upon learning this, have opted out of the traditional financial system altogether, choosing to reclaim their sovereignty.

The good news is that knowledge is power. By learning about your strawman and how it operates, you can begin to assert your rights and challenge the system that has been designed to exploit you. The legal system relies on your ignorance to function, but once you understand the rules of the game, you can choose to stop playing. You can refuse to pay taxes, fines, or debts that are not legally binding on the real you. You can reclaim control over your life and begin to live as a free, sovereign individual. It may not be an easy journey, but it is one that will ultimately lead to a greater sense of freedom and empowerment. The first step is to understand that the power structure has kept these secrets from you for a reason: because they benefit from your compliance. But now, with this knowledge, you have the opportunity to break free.

The process of reclaiming control over your strawman can be empowering, but it requires knowledge and action. You need to understand how contracts work, how statutory law applies to your strawman, and how you can refuse to engage in contracts that you did not knowingly and willingly agree to. This doesn't mean rejecting all forms of participation in society but learning to navigate the legal landscape with an understanding of how it has been structured to benefit from your strawman's existence. It's about standing up for your rights as a human being and no longer allowing yourself to be unknowingly exploited. By separating yourself from your strawman, you can begin to challenge the debts, taxes, and legal obligations that have been imposed upon you without your informed consent.

At its core, the creation of your strawman is part of a larger system of control that thrives on the ignorance of the masses. It's a system that depends on people going about their daily lives, unaware that they are constantly being swindled by legal fictions and corporate structures. The reason this has worked so effectively for so long is that few people ever question it. They simply accept the legal obligations imposed upon them because they don't realize that there is a distinction between themselves and the strawman that was created in their name. But once you understand this separation, you can begin to reclaim your sovereignty. You can stop being swindled and start living as the free, autonomous human being that you were always meant to be.

# What Is A Strawman? How And Why Is A Strawman Created?

A strawman is a fictitious legal entity created to serve as a stand-in for a real person within the legal and financial systems. The concept of a strawman is built on the hope that, as a child grows up, they will be tricked into believing that this legal fiction—the strawman—is actually their true self. The individual then unwittingly assumes all sorts of costs, taxes, and liabilities that are attached to the strawman by the system. These obligations, ranging from taxes to fines and interest payments, are completely imaginary when applied to the individual. However, because most people are unaware of the distinction between their natural self and the strawman, they go through life paying these costs without ever questioning their legitimacy. The goal of creating a strawman is to ensure that individuals continue to pay into a system designed to extract wealth and control through deception.

The creation of a strawman begins with the issuance of a birth certificate, a document that parents believe is simply a record of their child's birth. However, this birth certificate does more than just document the arrival of a new human being—it creates a legal fiction that the government can interact with. In theory, if the birth certificate accurately reflected the child's name, such as "James Martin," without alteration, it would merely serve as a factual record. But in practice, many birth certificates feature names in different formats, such as "JAMES MARTIN" or "Mr. James Martin." These variations are not mere formalities—they signal the creation of a strawman, a legal entity separate from the living individual. By altering the format of the name, the system creates a distinction between the real person and the legal fiction, and from that point forward, all legal and financial interactions are tied to the strawman, not the human being.

The reason for creating a strawman is simple: it allows governments, banks, and other institutions to impose charges and penalties on a legal entity, not the real individual, and fool the person into paying them. This mechanism ensures that people take on the burdens of taxes like income tax, council tax, inheritance tax, and capital gains tax, even though they never explicitly agreed to these costs. Other fees, such as road tax, import tax, and various levies, are also attached to the strawman. In essence, the strawman is a financial sponge, absorbing endless imaginary charges that benefit those in power. The individual, believing they are responsible for these payments, goes through life dutifully paying these sums, never realizing they are not legally required to do so. It's a masterful system of deception, keeping people in financial bondage while enriching the institutions that invented the game.

The strawman system also extends beyond taxation. Loan interest, bank charges, and penalties for infractions like parking tickets or fines are levied against the strawman. When a person takes out a loan or mortgage, it is technically the strawman that is entering into the agreement. This allows banks to charge interest and fees that are not binding on the real person but instead on their legal fiction. The problem is that most individuals are never made aware of the distinction between themselves and the strawman, and they continue to make payments out of fear of legal repercussions. If the individual were to understand the truth—that the strawman is a separate entity and that these charges apply to it, not to them—they could begin to unravel this web of control. But because the system thrives on ignorance, it keeps this information hidden from the public.

Understanding the concept of the strawman is the first step in breaking free from the financial and legal traps set by those in power. Once a person realizes that the obligations they believe they must fulfill apply only to their strawman, they can begin to reclaim their sovereignty. This means questioning every charge, tax, and penalty that comes their way, and investigating whether it is truly binding on them as a living human being or merely on their strawman. Many people who have discovered the existence of their strawman have successfully challenged fines, taxes, and debts, and have reclaimed control over their financial lives. However, doing so requires a fundamental shift in thinking and a willingness to confront a system that has been designed to keep people compliant and uninformed. By exposing the strawman for what it is—a fictitious entity designed to siphon wealth and control—individuals can begin to dismantle the legal and financial constructs that have bound them for so long.

# Legalese Of The Strawman

The concept of "Legalese" being a secret language designed to deceive and manipulate is one that has garnered significant attention, especially among those who feel disenfranchised by the legal system. Legalese uses common English words but attaches alternative, hidden meanings to them in legal contexts. This practice can create confusion for those who are not trained in law, making it easy for individuals to misunderstand the true meaning of what is being asked or demanded of them. One common example used to illustrate this deception is the phrase, "Do you understand?" In regular English, this question asks if someone comprehends what has been communicated. However, in Legalese, it can carry an entirely different meaning, implying, "Do you stand under my authority?" In other words, a simple affirmative response might be interpreted as granting someone legal power over you. This linguistic bait-and-switch is viewed by critics as a deliberate tactic designed to trap individuals into unwittingly consenting to unfavorable terms or legal conditions.

The sneaky aspect of Legalese lies in the fact that these word games are rarely disclosed openly. Those who use Legalese, typically legal professionals or authorities, do not inform the other party that they are no longer speaking in plain English. This intentional omission fosters an atmosphere of manipulation, as individuals believe they are engaging in a straightforward conversation, only to discover that they may have unknowingly entered into a legally binding contract or agreement. In legal contexts, contracts require full disclosure and mutual understanding for them to be valid, and the lack of transparency in Legalese undermines this basic principle. The ambiguity surrounding whether or not a verbal agreement, made under the guise of Legalese, holds any true legal weight adds another layer of deception. Without clear communication, the individual may find themselves in a subservient position without ever having knowingly agreed to such terms.

At the heart of this manipulation is the concept of the "strawman," a legal fiction created by the government or legal system that represents an individual. In this theory, the strawman is distinct from the actual person and exists as a corporate entity or legal personality that can be subject to fines, debts, and legal penalties. The use of Legalese, according to proponents of this theory, is a way to trick individuals into representing their strawman, thus subjecting themselves to legal obligations that they would not otherwise have. For instance, by answering "yes" to the question "Do you understand?" in a legal setting, an individual may inadvertently agree to stand in for their strawman, thereby accepting legal responsibilities and liabilities that they might not have willingly taken on if they fully understood the implications.

The use of Legalese can also be seen as a violation of the natural rights that all individuals are supposed to possess. According to the theory of common law, every person is born with the inherent right to freedom, autonomy, and self-determination. Under common law, the rules are simple and intuitive: you must not harm others, steal from them, or deceive them. These basic tenets are rooted in common sense and centuries of human experience, designed to ensure peaceful coexistence in society. Legalese, on the other hand, introduces a layer of complexity that serves to obscure these basic principles. By complicating what should be straightforward legal interactions, it creates an environment where the average person is at a distinct disadvantage, unable to fully grasp the terms and conditions to which they are being subjected.

In many ways, Legalese can be seen as a tool of control, used to maintain the power structures within society. Those who are trained in its use—lawyers, judges, and other legal professionals—hold a significant advantage over the general population, who may not have the same level of understanding. This power imbalance is exacerbated by the fact that most legal proceedings and documents are written in Legalese, making it nearly impossible for the average person to navigate the legal system without professional assistance. The use of Legalese thus creates a dependency on the legal profession, ensuring that individuals must rely on lawyers to interpret and translate the language of the law for them. This, in turn, perpetuates a cycle of disempowerment, where individuals are unable to fully exercise their legal rights without external help.

Ultimately, the argument against Legalese is rooted in a desire for transparency, fairness, and accountability within the legal system. If legal proceedings and contracts were conducted in plain English, with clear and unambiguous terms, individuals would be able to make informed decisions about their rights and responsibilities. The use of Legalese, however, muddies the waters, creating confusion and opening the door for potential exploitation. Whether or not Legalese is truly a "secret language" invented with malicious intent, the fact remains that its use can lead to significant misunderstandings and unintended consequences. For a system that claims to uphold justice and fairness, the reliance on such a convoluted and deceptive form of communication calls into question its true motivations and values.

Many people believe that they are bound by a vast array of laws and regulations, some of which seem to be created every day. This leads to a common misconception that individuals must comply with every statute or legal requirement that comes into existence. However, this is not necessarily the case. There is an important distinction between laws and statutes. Laws, particularly under common law, apply to individuals and are designed to protect life, liberty, and property. On the other hand, statutes are rules created by governmental bodies, and while they may appear obligatory, they primarily apply to your legal fiction, known as your "strawman." This strawman is a fictitious entity created to interact with the legal system, and as a human being, you are not necessarily required to obey statutes unless you agree to represent your strawman.

If more people understood that statutes are optional for them as human beings, they might make very different choices about how they interact with the world. For instance, would you voluntarily agree to give away a significant portion of your income in taxes? Taxes are a statutory requirement placed upon your strawman, not you. Or consider the fees associated with owning property, such as a car or television. These charges are levied upon your strawman, and you are persuaded to pay them because you have been led to believe that they are mandatory for you as a person. The legal system is designed in such a way that it benefits from your confusion, as you assume that statutory obligations apply directly to you when in fact they are meant for your legal fiction.

Statutory requirements extend to nearly every aspect of modern life. For example, you may be required to pay to drive on roads that your tax dollars already helped to build, or you may be forced to join the armed services if the government mandates it. These are statutory rules created by governmental bodies, and many individuals comply with them without questioning whether they are truly binding. If you choose to represent your strawman, you become subject to these rules, and they become enforceable upon you. However, if you refuse to represent your strawman, you may find that

these statutory obligations do not necessarily apply to you, giving you more freedom to exercise your natural rights without interference.

The people who create these statutes—politicians and lawmakers—often act in their own interests rather than the interests of the general population. While the illusion is maintained that governments serve their citizens, the reality is that many of these statutory obligations are designed to enrich those in power and their associates. By inventing new statutes and regulations, they create additional revenue streams for themselves while keeping the public in a state of subjugation. The more statutes they create, the more money they can extract from the public, all while making individuals believe that they have no choice but to comply with these rules. This system thrives on the misconception that statutes are equivalent to laws, when in fact they are merely corporate rules governing your strawman.

Many people also assume that because they elect politicians to represent them, they are bound by the decisions these politicians make. This is a comforting thought, but it is far from the truth. The reality is that most governments are structured like corporations, and voting merely helps to choose the officers of that corporation. These elected officials do not necessarily have your best interests at heart; instead, they work to ensure the continued profitability of the corporation they serve. Whether it is the United States, the United Kingdom, or any other major government, many of these entities operate as private, for-profit corporations rather than genuine representatives of the people. The laws and statutes they create often benefit their corporate interests, leaving the general public to foot the bill.

If you investigate further, you will find that many government entities are listed as private corporations. For example, in the UK, the House of Commons, the Labour Party, and the House of Lords are all registered as commercial companies. Even the Ministry of Justice operates as a private company, rather than a government agency. These entities are not acting as genuine governmental bodies but rather as for-profit organizations designed to extract wealth from the public. The same is true in many other countries, where government departments, courts, and police forces are often privately owned companies. Once you realize that these entities are primarily concerned with generating profits, it becomes clear that their statutes and regulations are designed to serve their financial interests, not to protect or serve the people.

This corporate structure becomes even more absurd when you discover how deeply it permeates every aspect of government. For instance, police forces in some regions are owned by private companies, and their primary goal is not to uphold justice but to generate revenue through fines and penalties. Many local councils and government bodies also operate as private corporations, with their assets and liabilities managed by other private entities. This interconnected web of corporate ownership and control ensures that government bodies remain profitable at the expense of the public. The general population is rarely informed about this, leading to widespread confusion about the true nature of government and the legal system.

The primary purpose of any corporation, whether it is a private company or a government masquerading as one, is to generate profits for its owners. In the case of government, the owners are the individuals and organizations that control the political and economic systems. These entities do not produce anything of value; instead, they extract wealth from the public through taxes, fines, and fees. Their job is to maintain the illusion of a legitimate government while ensuring that the public



continues to fund their operations. The more statutes they create, the more opportunities they have to extract money from the people, all while keeping them unaware that they are participating in a rigged system.

The illusion of a democratic government is maintained because it keeps the public compliant. If people realized that the government is actually a for-profit corporation, they might question the legitimacy of the statutes and regulations they are expected to follow. By maintaining the façade of democracy, those in power ensure that the public continues to participate in a system that is designed to exploit them. The truth is that most of the rules and regulations created by governments are optional for human beings, but the system is structured in such a way that you are persuaded to believe otherwise.

Once you understand that representing your strawman is a choice, you have the power to opt out of many of the statutory obligations that bind you. This does not mean that you can ignore laws that protect others from harm, theft, or fraud—those are rooted in common law and apply to everyone. However, many of the statutory rules that govern your everyday life are designed to control your behavior and extract money from you. If you refuse to represent your strawman, you can begin to reclaim your natural rights and freedoms, free from the constraints imposed by unnecessary statutes. The key is understanding the difference between laws and statutes, and knowing when and how to assert your rights as a free human being.

The next time you are presented with a legal or financial obligation, ask yourself whether it applies to you as a human being or to your strawman. Understanding this distinction is the first step toward regaining control over your life and freeing yourself from the web of statutes that are designed to trap you. The legal system thrives on confusion and deception, but once you see through the illusion, you can begin to navigate it on your own terms. By refusing to represent your strawman, you assert your sovereignty and refuse to be bound by the corporate rules that have been created to control you.

The system designed to control people's lives relies heavily on burdening them with responsibilities, financial obligations, and the endless pursuit of money. This keeps individuals too busy and exhausted to stop and think critically about the mechanisms at play. The demands on people's time, energy, and resources are strategically overwhelming, ensuring they have little opportunity to reflect on the structures that dominate their existence. The endless cycle of working to pay taxes, bills, and other statutory requirements makes it incredibly difficult for most to recognize the deeper manipulation occurring behind the scenes. Governments and corporations benefit from this distraction, as it prevents the public from realizing the truth about their own sovereignty and their ability to step away from the legal fictions that are imposed on them.

One of the primary tools used to keep people entangled in this system is the concept of the "strawman," a legal fiction created at birth when individuals are issued birth certificates. This strawman is a separate legal entity, a corporate personality created to interact with statutes and regulations that apply to it but not necessarily to the living human being. Since corporations and governments are also legal fictions, they cannot interact with living people directly. Therefore, they must deceive individuals into believing that they must represent their strawman, thereby subjecting themselves to statutes and corporate regulations that do not inherently apply to them as humans. This trickery is essential to maintaining control over the population, as it convinces individuals that they must comply with the endless array of statutes, fines, and penalties.

A key method used to maintain this illusion of control is through mass distraction, particularly entertainment. While entertainment in and of itself is not inherently problematic, it becomes a tool of manipulation when used to prevent people from questioning their circumstances. By bombarding the public with movies, shows, sports, and other forms of entertainment, the powers that be ensure that people are too distracted to critically assess the reality around them. Moreover, much of this entertainment reinforces the false narrative that governments are necessary, police uphold justice, and taxes are essential. By constantly depicting a world in which these institutions are unquestioned, entertainment becomes a subtle form of indoctrination that keeps the public compliant and unaware of their true rights and freedoms.

Fear is another powerful tool used to control the population. Governments and media outlets work hand-in-hand to create a culture of fear that keeps people in a constant state of anxiety. Whether it's fear of terrorism, economic collapse, disease, or foreign threats, the public is bombarded with negative and frightening news. This endless stream of fearmongering convinces people that they need the government and its various institutions to protect them from these dangers. This tactic serves to strengthen the illusion that governments are necessary, and without them, society would descend into chaos. What many fail to realize is that these threats are often exaggerated or fabricated to justify the expansion of government power and to keep the public too frightened to question the system.

The manipulation extends to the legal system, where the use of Legalese—a specialized form of language—ensures that individuals unknowingly enter into contracts that bind them to statutes and regulations. When individuals are summoned to court, they are asked to confirm their name, typically the full name as it appears on their birth certificate. What they are not told is that this name refers to the legal fiction, the strawman, and not the living human being. By confirming this name, individuals are essentially agreeing to represent their strawman and thus become subject to the jurisdiction of the court. This deceptive practice allows the legal system to enforce statutes on individuals without their full understanding of what is happening.

Natural law and common law are the only true laws that apply to human beings, governing interactions between individuals based on harm, loss, and honesty. These laws are simple and straightforward, designed to ensure that people do not harm one another or infringe upon each other's rights. In contrast, statutes, acts of parliament, and statutory instruments apply only to legal fictions like the strawman. These statutes are corporate rules created by governments, which are themselves private corporations. By creating the strawman at birth through the birth certificate, governments ensure that individuals are unknowingly bound to these statutes unless they choose to assert their human rights and refuse to represent their strawman.

The creation of the strawman begins at birth when parents submit a birth certificate registration form. This act, while seemingly harmless, is actually the first step in creating the legal fiction that will be used to bind the individual to corporate statutes. A birth certificate is not evidence of a person's identity, as it explicitly states on the document itself. Instead, it is a legal document owned by the government, with "Crown Copyright" stamped on it, showing that the individual it represents is a ward of the state. This means that the government has legal authority over the individual, and the child can be taken away from the parents at any time. This is the first of many deceptions that will follow throughout the individual's life.

One of the most troubling aspects of Legalese is how commonplace words are redefined to mean something entirely different in legal contexts. These definitions can be found in Black's Law Dictionary, which is used by legal professionals to understand the specialized meanings of legal terms. Shockingly, in Legalese, a human being is defined as a "monster," a term that reveals the contempt with which the legal system views the public. This redefinition of words is another way the legal system manipulates individuals into complying with statutes and regulations that do not inherently apply to them. By using familiar words with hidden meanings, the legal system ensures that people remain unaware of their true legal standing.

A common trick used to further bind individuals to the legal fiction of the strawman is the issuance of a summons. Many people believe that a summons is something they must obey, but in reality, it is merely an invitation to attend a court, which is a place of business. The court is inviting the legal personality—the strawman—not the living human being. The legal system uses this deception to trick individuals into entering into a contract with the court, binding them to its jurisdiction. By attending court and representing their strawman, individuals unwittingly agree to be governed by the court's statutes and regulations. This is all done without full disclosure, a key requirement for any valid contract.

The entire legal system, particularly in countries like the United Kingdom, is built on deception and corporate interests. Every court, every police force, and even the Ministry of Justice operates as a private, for-profit company. These entities are not government institutions serving the public good; they are commercial businesses designed to extract money from the public. The fact that these entities are registered as companies, complete with D-U-N-S numbers, reveals the truth about their nature. They exist to generate profits, not to uphold justice or protect the public. This revelation calls into question the legitimacy of the entire legal system, which has been operating as a corporate enterprise for centuries.

The system is designed to keep individuals so distracted, burdened, and fearful that they never question the true nature of the legal and governmental structures that control their lives. By creating a legal fiction in the form of the strawman, governments and corporations have found a way to bind people to statutes and regulations that do not apply to them as living human beings. Through deception, manipulation, and fear, these entities maintain control over the population, ensuring that individuals continue to comply with their rules and pay into their system. However, once individuals begin to understand the truth about their strawman and their legal standing, they can start to reclaim their rights and freedoms, free from the constraints of corporate statutes.

Going to court in connection with any civil action is often viewed as a way to resolve disputes fairly, but this perception is far from the truth. Courts, especially in civil cases, are not designed to deliver justice or protect the rights of individuals; instead, their primary function is to act as a mediator between two parties who disagree and then penalize the loser. The illusion of fairness is carefully maintained, but the reality is that the court doesn't care who wins or loses. It operates as a commercial enterprise, and its primary goal is to generate revenue for its owners, who stand to profit from every case brought before the court. The system is structured to ensure that the process is profitable, with court fees, penalties, and fines acting as significant sources of income. For those who understand the underlying mechanics of the system, the act of attending court is often seen as playing directly into the hands of a business that profits from conflict and resolution alike.

The summons that individuals receive to attend court is another aspect of this deception. Many believe that a summons is a legal obligation, a binding command to appear before a judge, but in reality, it is nothing more than an invitation. The court, being a corporate entity, cannot force a living human being to appear before it. Instead, it can only summon the legal fiction created in the form of the strawman—a separate, corporate entity created when an individual's birth was registered. The name on the summons will always match the name on the birth certificate, but this name does not refer to the living, breathing person. Rather, it refers to the strawman, the legal persona that exists only on paper. The court hopes to trick individuals into representing this strawman, thus allowing the court to impose penalties and fines on them as if they were the same entity.

This distinction between the living individual and the strawman is critical because courts only have jurisdiction over legal fictions, not over living people. When individuals attend court and respond to the summons in the name of the strawman, they unknowingly enter into a contract with the court, agreeing to be subject to its rules and penalties. The court does not care whether the person understands this or not; its goal is to ensure that someone shows up to represent the strawman so that the case can proceed, and the court can generate revenue. This is why the court's interest is never in the outcome of the case itself—whether the plaintiff or the defendant wins is irrelevant. What matters is that the court collects its fees and ensures that both parties remain bound by the legal system's statutes and regulations, all of which are designed to enrich the system.

Attending court, therefore, is often a losing game for the individual. Whether one wins or loses the case, the process itself is rigged to benefit the court. Legal fees, fines, and penalties are levied on both parties, and the court profits from the confusion and misunderstanding surrounding the legal process. The best way to avoid falling into this trap is to recognize the difference between oneself and the strawman. By refusing to represent the strawman, individuals can sidestep the court's jurisdiction and avoid being drawn into its profit-driven system. Understanding this key concept is crucial to protecting one's rights and avoiding unnecessary legal entanglements that ultimately serve to benefit the court and its corporate interests, rather than delivering justice or fairness.

# Dealing With "Debt" From The Strawman

Dealing with debt in today's financial landscape is a challenge that many people face, often feeling trapped in a cycle of repayments and mounting interest. The system, designed to seem straightforward, is often built on legal fictions, misdirection, and financial instruments that complicate rather than simplify personal financial management. For most people, debt is something they accept as part of life, whether in the form of mortgages, student loans, or credit cards. However, the reality of debt, especially when scrutinized closely, may not be as clear-cut as it appears. The first critical question is not how much is owed, but whether anything is truly owed at all. In many cases, debt exists more as a result of a clever manipulation of financial and legal systems than a legitimate financial obligation. Unpacking this concept requires a deep dive into the nature of financial institutions, contracts, and the fundamentals of lawful debt.

Financial institutions, despite their pervasive presence in everyday life, are not real entities in the way that people commonly understand. These institutions, whether they are banks or credit companies, are legal fictions. A legal fiction is an entity created by law for legal purposes but doesn't exist in the physical world. Because financial institutions are legal fictions, they can only interact with other legal fictions, not with real people—men or women in their natural capacity. This distinction is critical. When a person takes out a loan or engages in financial transactions, they often unknowingly operate in a system where their natural person is not legally part of the transaction. Instead, it is the "strawman" or legal person—often represented by the person's name in capital letters—that engages with these financial institutions. Understanding this concept is key to unlocking the nature of debt and obligations.

Take, for example, a hypothetical scenario with a man named James Martin who seeks a loan from Swindle Bank Limited for \$10,000. When James fills out the loan application, he is, in essence, entering into an agreement not as himself, but as a legal fiction—a created persona that the bank can interact with. The loan document he signs might indicate that he has already received the \$10,000, even though the funds have not yet been transferred. This sleight of hand is not dissimilar to the tricks of a magician, where the focus is directed away from the real issue. By the time the loan is approved, James is handed a cheque which he deposits into his account. However, all James has received is a set of numbers in an account, representing the \$10,000, not actual physical currency. The bank, in essence, has created this "money" out of thin air through the power of legal agreements and James' signature.

Months later, when James loses his job and finds himself unable to make the loan payments, the situation begins to unravel. Swindle Bank Limited starts sending threatening letters, demanding that James catch up on his payments. This is where many people panic, assuming that the institution's demands are legitimate. However, James' neighbor Peter, an experienced financial advisor, introduces him to a critical step that many overlook: challenging the legitimacy of the debt. Peter suggests that James write back to the bank, agreeing to pay any lawful debt, but only under the condition that the bank provides three key documents: validation of the debt through actual accounting, verification of the claim via a signed invoice, and a copy of the contract binding both parties.

This approach is not about dodging the debt but seeking the lawful grounds on which it stands. For a debt to be enforceable, a binding contract must meet four essential conditions: full disclosure, equal consideration, lawful terms, and signatures from both parties. James was never told, in full disclosure, that he essentially created the credit himself by signing the loan document. Additionally, the bank provided nothing of real value in return—there was no equal consideration. The terms and conditions, often crafted in obscure language, might not even be lawful, and most importantly, the bank, being a legal fiction, cannot provide a signature. Corporations do not possess a mind or soul to enter into contracts in the same way that a human does, rendering their agreements dubious at best.

When James sends his letter, marked “Without Prejudice” to protect his lawful rights, it puts the bank in a difficult position. The bank’s entire framework relies on the assumption that individuals will not question the legitimacy of their debts. By agreeing to pay any lawful debt—if the bank can produce the required documents—James effectively halts any legal proceedings against him. Courts only adjudicate cases where there is a dispute between parties. Since James has agreed to pay, provided the bank meets his conditions, there is no dispute, and the case would not proceed in court. This tactic is a legal maneuver that keeps people out of court and forces the bank to either prove the legitimacy of the debt or walk away.

The bank, realizing it cannot produce the documents James has requested, finds itself in a bind. The loan agreement is not a valid contract because it lacks full disclosure, equal consideration, lawful terms, and the necessary signatures from both parties. At this point, the bank might try to send a statement of the supposed amount owed, but James can respond by pointing out that a statement is not the same as an invoice. He might also receive a copy of his loan application, but as it only bears his signature, it fails to meet the criteria of a valid contract.

Eventually, the bank may stop communicating with James altogether. This silence speaks volumes. After sending a final letter requesting the necessary documents and giving the bank a specific timeframe to respond, James can declare the debt discharged if no response is forthcoming. The burden then falls on the bank to either confirm in writing that the debt is discharged or remain silent, in which case the debt is effectively nullified. James should ensure all his communications are polite and clear, but firm in asserting his lawful rights. If the bank tries to call him, he can insist on only dealing with the matter in writing to maintain a record of all correspondence.

The beauty of this approach lies in its simplicity and legality. James is not trying to scam the bank or dodge his obligations. Instead, he is holding the bank to the same standard it expects of him: accountability and transparency. Many people assume that by questioning the legitimacy of a debt, they are somehow engaging in fraudulent behavior. On the contrary, this process is about ensuring that all parties, including the bank, operate on lawful and fair terms. The fact that many financial institutions cannot meet these standards is a reflection of how much the system relies on obscuring the true nature of transactions.

Dealing with debt is about understanding the system and challenging it where appropriate. The steps outlined for James Martin are not unique to his situation but can be applied to anyone facing similar financial challenges. By insisting on validation, verification, and lawful contracts, individuals can take back control from institutions that often operate on shaky legal ground. The key is to stay informed, remain calm, and never lose sight of the fact that debt, as it is commonly understood, is not what it seems.

# What is money?

Money, in its most basic form, is a medium of exchange that facilitates transactions between individuals or groups. Historically, the concept of money evolved from simple bartering systems, where goods and services were exchanged directly. However, as societies grew and economies became more complex, the need for a more standardized system of trade arose. This led to the development of various forms of money, ranging from physical commodities like gold and silver to the more abstract forms of currency we see today. One of the earliest examples of this was in England, where the unit of money was known as "one pound sterling," which was literally a pound of sterling silver. People used this weight of silver to exchange for goods and services. However, carrying large amounts of silver around was inconvenient, leading to the development of bank notes, which acted as a promissory note or a receipt for the deposit of silver. This transition marked a significant moment in the history of money, as it set the stage for the modern monetary systems we use today.

The creation of bank notes made it easier for individuals to conduct business without the burden of physically transporting large quantities of silver. Essentially, these notes were promises that could be redeemed for actual silver held in banks. If someone possessed a note worth one pound sterling, they could take it to the bank and exchange it for its equivalent in silver. This system was built on trust: the trust that the bank held the corresponding amount of silver and that the notes were backed by tangible assets. As long as this trust was maintained, the system worked smoothly. However, over time, the nature of money began to evolve even further. Instead of being directly tied to physical commodities like silver or gold, modern money became more abstract, and the connection between currency and real-world assets began to weaken.

In modern times, currency is no longer directly backed by physical commodities like silver or gold. For example, in England today, the currency consists of bank notes, but there is a significant difference from the original notes that were once tied to silver. These modern bank notes are issued by private entities like the Bank of England, which, despite its authoritative name, is a privately owned company. If someone were to take a modern bank note to the Bank of England and request its equivalent in silver, they would not receive any precious metal. Instead, they would receive another note or perhaps multiple notes of smaller denominations. The value of these notes is no longer derived from physical assets but from a collective agreement that the paper itself holds value in the economy.

This detachment of currency from physical assets has led to a system where money is largely based on trust and perception. Today, most transactions do not even involve the physical exchange of paper money. Instead, banks and financial institutions rely on electronic records to manage money. Numbers are simply entered into computer systems or written into ledgers, representing values that have no inherent worth. These digital records of money are not backed by tangible assets but by the belief that the system will continue to function as it has been. This shift from physical to digital money has made transactions more efficient but has also raised concerns about the underlying value of the currency.

The idea that money, in its modern form, lacks intrinsic value is further emphasized by the way banks operate today. When you take out a loan from a bank, the bank doesn't give you money that it physically possesses. Instead, it creates the loan amount out of thin air by making a bookkeeping entry. This new money is added to your account, and you are expected to repay it with interest over

time. The problem is that this money was not backed by any tangible asset owned by the bank. It was created out of nothing, and yet you are required to work and produce real value to repay it. This situation raises serious questions about the fairness and legitimacy of the modern banking system.

A famous case in the United States highlighted the questionable practices of modern banking. Jerome Daly, a lawyer from Minnesota, challenged a bank's right to foreclose on his home. Daly argued that the bank had not provided any legitimate consideration for the mortgage because the money it lent him was created out of nothing. During the court case, the bank's president admitted that the loan was created by making a bookkeeping entry and that no real assets were involved. The court ruled in Daly's favor, recognizing that the bank had not provided a legitimate form of property in exchange for the loan. This case underscored the fact that modern money is often created through a process that involves no real value, yet it places a heavy burden on borrowers.

This same principle applies to mortgages and loans in many other countries, including Britain. When an individual applies for a mortgage, they are required to sign a document that grants the bank the right to create the loan amount in its books. This signed application is a valuable asset to the bank, as it allows the institution to record the amount of the loan as a credit on its balance sheet. However, the borrower is then expected to repay the loan with years of work and interest. This system ensures that banks make a significant profit, even though the money they lent was created through bookkeeping entries rather than being backed by any real asset.

The practice of creating money out of nothing has significant implications for the average person. While it allows banks to operate efficiently and make substantial profits, it places a heavy burden on borrowers. If someone is unable to keep up with their loan payments, the bank can seize their home or other assets, even though the money that was lent to them had no intrinsic value. This situation has led to widespread criticism of the modern banking system, with some individuals questioning the legitimacy of debt and the way banks create money.

One way to challenge these practices is to demand that banks provide an accounting of the loan transaction. In legal terms, this means asking the bank to show that they provided something of real value in exchange for the loan. Since the money was created out of nothing, the bank cannot provide a legitimate accounting of the transaction. This approach has been used by individuals to challenge debts and foreclosures, although it is not always successful in court. Nevertheless, it highlights the inherent problems in a system where money is created through bookkeeping entries rather than being backed by tangible assets.

The evolution of money from physical commodities like silver to abstract forms of currency has had profound effects on economies and individuals. While the modern banking system allows for greater efficiency and convenience in transactions, it also raises serious questions about the value of money and the fairness of the system. Money, in its current form, is based largely on trust and perception, rather than on real-world assets. This has created a situation where banks can profit immensely from lending money that was created out of thin air, while borrowers are left to repay those loans with years of hard work. Understanding the true nature of money and how it is created is crucial for anyone who wants to navigate the complexities of the modern financial system.



# The Bookkeeping Of The Strawman Debt

Understanding the inner workings of a bank's bookkeeping is often a complicated endeavor for the average person. For most of us, the terms "credit" and "debit" are familiar but their deeper significance in the banking world remains elusive. To simplify, money coming into a bank from a customer is recorded as a "credit," and money leaving the bank, such as through withdrawals, is a "debit." Ideally, these two amounts should balance each other for any given account, ensuring that both the customer and the bank maintain a harmonious financial relationship. However, the underlying processes that drive these simple transactions often involve intricate systems designed to serve the bank's interests, sometimes to the disadvantage of the customer.

Consider this example: when you open an account at a bank and deposit 500, that deposit is logged as a credit to your account. At that moment, your account holds a positive balance of 500 in credit, while the debit, or money withdrawn, stands at 0. Now, if you were to withdraw 600 from this account, the bank would record a debit of 600, leaving your account overdrawn by 100. In banking terms, your account would be said to have a debit balance of 100. If you then deposit 100 to bring your balance back to zero, the account would be "balanced" again, and the bank would be satisfied. From an accounting perspective, the case is closed – the credits and debits have matched, reflecting a balanced transaction.

However, this simple description hides a much more complex system, particularly when it comes to loans. When you apply for a loan, such as a mortgage, the process becomes far less transparent. The bank hands you a form to fill out, and here's where things get interesting. The form is usually designed to capture your details, but if you look closely, you'll notice subtle cues – such as requiring your name in block capitals – that hint you're not applying for the loan as yourself, but as a legal entity known as your "strawman." The strawman, in legal terms, is a separate entity created upon your birth, represented by your name in all capital letters. This legal construct allows financial transactions to take place without directly involving you, the person, but instead your strawman, a fact often overlooked by borrowers.

Why does the bank want to deal with your strawman instead of you? It turns out the strawman is far more valuable to them than you might think. When your strawman was created, it was assigned a value, sometimes as high as 100 million. Banks have been trading on the stock market using your strawman's value for years, building up a sizable amount of wealth in that account. When you apply for a loan, the bank essentially takes the amount from your strawman's account and enters it into their books as a credit. Thus, when the bank claims to have loaned you money, they've technically already acquired the funds from your strawman before you ever see a penny.

The tricky part comes when you start using the loaned money. To access the funds, you need to write and sign a cheque or electronically transfer the amount. The bank assigns this transaction to your account as an asset for the bank, meaning that in their books, they've essentially gained double the amount – first from the strawman and then from the cheque. Even more alarming, over time, you will be asked to pay back the loan in full, often with interest. This means that you are paying the bank again for money it already took from your strawman's account. In essence, the bank profits twice or even thrice from the same transaction, earning significant amounts on the initial loan amount, the repayments, and the interest.

In the context of a mortgage, the complexity only increases. Let's say you take out a 100,000 loan to buy a house. The bank, using the same process described earlier, credits your loan account with 100,000 from the strawman and debits the same amount. Your loan account appears balanced. Yet, the bank still insists on placing a mortgage on your property as collateral. In reality, the property was already purchased using your own funds, yet the bank keeps the title deeds as leverage. If you fail to repay the mortgage, the bank will foreclose and sell the property, pocketing even more profit from a transaction that they barely funded themselves.

One of the more concerning aspects of modern banking is how this process relies on the lack of knowledge among customers. The average borrower assumes they are indebted to the bank when, in fact, the bank has already recouped the loan amount through their manipulation of the strawman account. Yet, the bank continues to collect payments, ensuring their profits soar. In some cases, customers who become aware of these practices may challenge the bank by asking for an accounting of the loan. Such a request can place the bank in a difficult position, as their profits are based on a model that stretches the definition of a fair and transparent transaction.

Perhaps one of the most significant loopholes banks exploit is their corporate charters, which grant them the right to operate as lending institutions. Yet, most people don't realize that banks don't actually have the money they claim to lend. Instead, they use their customer's promissory notes – essentially promises to pay – as assets to acquire funds from larger financial institutions. This system allows banks to lend money they don't physically possess, creating a cycle where they collect payments on loans funded by their customers' own creditworthiness.

This manipulation extends to the final transaction in property deals as well. For example, when a mortgage is used to buy a property, the bank ensures that all liens or encumbrances are cleared before transferring the title to the buyer. This process is done using a combination of the buyer's promissory note and legal maneuvers by lawyers and notaries. Once the title is free and clear, the bank then attaches the mortgage, placing the buyer in a position where they are now paying for the property they technically already own, using money created from their own promissory note.

But what about the seller of the property? Surely they need to be paid as well, right? The bank uses the buyer's promissory note once again, essentially pledging it to other financial institutions, such as the Bank of Canada, in exchange for the funds needed to pay the seller. What's happening here is that the buyer's own promise to pay is monetized multiple times by the bank, allowing them to settle the sale and secure the mortgage without putting any of their own assets at risk.

Ultimately, this system of double-dipping, leveraging promissory notes, and withholding critical information reveals how modern banking operates more like a magic show than a transparent business. The borrower believes they are receiving funds from the bank, while in reality, the bank is using their own creditworthiness to fund the deal. This process results in a major windfall for the bank, which collects profits from interest, loan repayments, and the resale of mortgage-backed securities, while the customer shoulders the financial burden.

In conclusion, the world of banking, especially when it comes to loans and mortgages, is far more convoluted than it seems. The bookkeeping mechanisms that track debits and credits are not merely about balancing transactions – they are part of a larger system designed to extract as much profit as possible from the customer's lack of understanding. Whether dealing with personal loans, mortgages,

or other financial products, the customer is often playing a rigged game where the rules are set in favor of the banks, with their intricate and sometimes deceptive processes designed to maximize their own wealth.

# Dealing With The Police And Statutory Violations

## IMPORTANT NOTE:

When you get stopped by the police and receive a citation, it's important to understand a significant distinction in legal jurisdiction: the citation is technically being written to your "strawman," not you as a living, breathing man or woman in flesh and blood. This concept stems from a legal principle that differentiates between the living, breathing individual and the legal entity, represented in all capital letters, such as JOHN DOE or JANE DOE. When your name appears in this format on a DRIVER'S LICENSE or any legal document, it represents your strawman, which is a legal fiction created at birth through the issuance of a birth certificate. This entity exists in the realm of statutory law, which is distinct from the natural law that governs living, breathing men and women. The implication of this is profound—citations for statutory violations are not issued to you as a living, breathing man or woman of flesh and blood but to the fictional entity, The "strawman," which operates within the maritime or admiralty law.

This distinction is rooted in the fact that statutory law, often associated with maritime or admiralty law, governs the strawman, while the common law or natural law governs the living, breathing individual. Maritime law historically deals with contracts, commerce, and corporate entities, which is why the government operates under this framework in interactions involving statutory violations. The police and the courts, by issuing citations to your strawman, acknowledge that the living man or woman does not fall under their jurisdiction. In essence, they cannot lawfully hold a living person accountable for violations of statutes, which are, by nature, rules and regulations meant for the governance of legal fictions, not flesh-and-blood individuals. Yet, because most people are unaware of this legal separation, they unknowingly accept responsibility for their strawman's statutory violations, assuming that the citation is addressed to them personally.

The second reason for this legal fiction is more pragmatic: the strawman cannot physically pay fines or face penalties because it does not have a tangible existence. Your strawman doesn't work, doesn't earn money, and doesn't have any personal property; it is merely a construct used to interface with statutory systems. However, because most individuals are unaware of the existence of this dual identity, they conflate their strawman with their real selves. When you pay a fine or respond to a statutory violation, you are, in effect, consenting to take responsibility for your strawman's actions. This compliance stems from a lack of understanding of the legal system and its application of maritime law principles to everyday interactions. The system functions smoothly because most people never question this separation, and as a result, they continue to comply within the statutory framework out of fear of further penalties or repercussions.

Unfortunately, this fear, combined with a lack of knowledge, perpetuates the cycle of compliance. People tend to accept the authority of statutory law without questioning its jurisdiction over their natural rights. As long as individuals remain unaware of the strawman concept, they continue to pay fines, attend court, and adhere to statutes that do not, in reality, apply to them as living beings. However, understanding this distinction can empower people

**to challenge citations and statutory violations by asserting their status as natural persons who operate outside of maritime law. This knowledge can fundamentally shift the relationship between individuals and the state, revealing that many statutory regulations may not hold lawful power over living people unless they consent to it. Recognizing the strawman's role in the legal system offers a path toward regaining control over one's interactions with statutory law, but it requires education, courage, and a willingness to stand up for one's inherent rights as a free individual.**

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In the past, law enforcement officers were seen as protectors of the public, embodying the ideal of "to serve and protect." A policeman was not only a figure of authority but also a friendly and familiar presence within the community. However, over time, this image has shifted. What was once a force dedicated to protecting citizens has increasingly become a revenue-generating entity. Police forces today often function more like commercial organizations, designed to produce profit through penalties, fines, and fees levied on the public. Fixed Penalty Notices, speeding fines, and parking fines are but a few examples of the numerous ways in which modern law enforcement seeks to extract money from citizens. It has been noted that in the past thirteen years, an astonishing three thousand new offenses have been created, further entrenching this profit-driven model.

The commercial nature of modern police forces means that, in a sense, they operate similarly to large corporations like McDonald's. While this comparison might seem unusual at first, it reflects the strategy behind the current system: maximizing financial returns through the imposition of fines and penalties. While the police may outwardly seem like an authority, their power to enforce laws is actually limited. The men and women who wear the badge are sworn to uphold the law when they take their oath of office, which grants them the authority to enforce Common Law. This includes offenses that result in harm, such as theft, injury, or fraud. However, this does not extend to the enforcement of statutes, which are essentially rules created by the government and often optional in nature. The confusion arises because most citizens do not understand the distinction between these "legal" statutes and the foundational "lawful" Common Law.

Police officers are often unaware of the nuances of these laws themselves. They are trained in legal jargon, or "Legalese," designed to mislead and entrap individuals who are not well-versed in the law. Most officers believe they are doing their job by enforcing statutes, but they may not fully understand that these statutes are not mandatory unless one agrees to be bound by them. When a police officer issues a speeding ticket or a parking fine, they are acting under the assumption that the individual they are penalizing has voluntarily agreed to adhere to government statutes. This is why interactions with the police can sometimes feel like a legal minefield, where a simple answer can inadvertently lead to the surrender of one's rights.

While it is crucial to recognize that many police officers perform heroic and commendable work, helping those in need and protecting the vulnerable, the structure within which they operate is often designed to undermine these positive aspects. Officers are instructed to prioritize "Health and Safety" regulations that sometimes prevent them from engaging in life-saving actions. There have been instances where officers were ordered to stand by while someone drowned, simply because the regulations dictated that they were not allowed to intervene. This is not a reflection of the individual

officer's character but rather a direct result of the policies implemented by the commercial entities that manage police forces.

One of the most common tactics used by police officers to assert control is to ask for your name during an interaction. This seemingly innocuous request is often a trap. When you provide your name, you are inadvertently entering into a legal agreement, which gives the officer authority to enforce statutes that would otherwise be optional. A recommended response to this question is to state, "The law does not require me to provide that information," which is accurate under Common Law and avoids the trap. Refusing to engage in argument or volunteering additional information is also key to protecting your rights. The goal is to remain calm and neutral, ensuring that you do not unintentionally submit to the officer's authority under statutes.

If a police officer accuses you of breaking a statute, such as speeding, you might respond with a simple, non-committal question like, "Was I?" By doing so, you avoid admitting guilt and refraining from entering into an argument. Under Common Law, there is no requirement to adhere to speed limits or parking restrictions, as these are statutory rules rather than legal mandates. However, openly stating this could escalate the situation, so the preferred tactic is to neither confirm nor deny the accusation, instead focusing on maintaining a neutral stance. If the officer presses further, asking if you "understand," your response should always be, "No, I do not stand under you in this matter." This prevents the officer from claiming legal authority over you based on your agreement.

The concept of Common Law is built on the principle that an offense only exists if there is a victim—someone who has suffered harm, injury, or loss. Without a victim, there is no crime. Therefore, if an officer continues to pressure you, a legitimate question to ask would be, "Who is the victim?" If no one has been harmed, then no crime has been committed under Common Law. Similarly, asking, "What is the charge, or am I free to go?" places the onus on the officer to justify their actions. By avoiding direct confrontation or refusal, you deny the officer the opportunity to trap you into a legal contract, which is essential for their ability to enforce statutes.

It is also important to recognize that compliance with a police officer's instructions can be seen as an agreement to submit to their legal authority. If an officer tells you to do something, and you comply without question, this can be interpreted as you agreeing to be subject to statutes that you are otherwise not bound by. Therefore, it is vital to exercise caution and avoid taking actions simply because an officer tells you to do so. By maintaining your autonomy and refusing to comply with unlawful orders, you protect yourself from falling into the trap of legal obligation under statutes.

Police officers themselves may not realize the precarious nature of their own position. When they enforce statutes rather than Common Law, they act as individuals rather than as representatives of law enforcement. This means they are personally liable for their actions. Without the backing of Common Law, their authority is limited, and they could face legal repercussions for overstepping their bounds. If an officer fails to establish "Joinder," which is the voluntary agreement of an individual to be bound by statutes, the officer is left without legal authority. This leaves them vulnerable to civil action or even legal claims under Common Law if they act unlawfully.

Ultimately, dealing with the police requires knowledge, confidence, and a clear understanding of the law. By knowing your rights under Common Law and avoiding the traps laid out by Legalese, you can protect yourself from unnecessary fines and penalties. Maintaining a calm, non-aggressive demeanor

and refusing to provide unnecessary information are key strategies for navigating encounters with law enforcement. While police officers are often good people caught in a complex system, it is important to remember that their authority is not absolute. By asserting your rights under Common Law, you can engage with law enforcement on your terms, ensuring that you are treated fairly and lawfully in every interaction.

# Registering Your "Vehicle"

Most people, when purchasing a new car, believe that they are required to register it with the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to make it legally operable on public roads. This belief has become so ingrained in modern society that few question the deeper implications of the process. What many people are unaware of is the subtle shift in ownership that occurs when they apply for vehicle registration. In essence, by registering the car, they are transferring the physical ownership of the vehicle to the Licensing Authority. Despite having paid the full purchase price for the car, the purchaser ceases to be the true owner once registration is completed. The vehicle is now technically owned by a commercial entity—one that has neither contributed to the purchase nor has the best interests of the buyer in mind.

The registration process effectively turns the buyer into the "Registered Keeper" of the vehicle, a status that indicates they are responsible for maintaining and using the car but no longer hold full ownership rights. The Registered Keeper is left to cover all expenses associated with the car, such as repairs, insurance, and taxes, despite no longer owning the vehicle outright. The true owner—the Licensing Authority—has the power to destroy the vehicle if the Registered Keeper fails to adhere to certain conditions, such as paying road tax. This destruction, while shocking, would be unlawful if the vehicle still belonged to the individual who purchased it, further underscoring the drastic change in ownership rights that occurs through registration.

Road tax itself, which is a requirement for keeping the vehicle in operation, is a legacy fee originally designed to fund the construction and maintenance of public roads. In its inception, it was a reasonable and fair contribution made by vehicle owners to ensure the infrastructure they used remained in good condition. However, over time, this tax has been co-opted for other purposes. Reports suggest that as much as 85% of the revenue collected from road tax is now diverted to unrelated expenses, leaving local authorities unable to properly maintain roads due to a lack of funding. This misappropriation of funds raises questions about the true purpose of the tax and whether its current application aligns with its original intent.

The rising cost of road tax, particularly for vehicles with larger engines, is justified on environmental grounds. The argument is that larger engines consume more fuel, thereby contributing more to global warming through increased carbon emissions. However, many critics see this as little more than an excuse to extract more money from vehicle owners, especially since the funds are not being used as promised. Even more concerning is the proposal to charge motorists for every mile they drive, effectively making them pay again for the use of roads they have already financed through taxes and fees.

The revenue generated from vehicle ownership does not stop at road tax. A significant portion of the cost of operating a vehicle comes from fuel taxes, with some estimates suggesting that 85% of the price at the pump is tax, rather than the actual cost of sourcing, refining, and delivering the fuel. This vast profit margin is protected by those who stand to benefit most, including powerful entities with ties to the oil industry. Alternative fuel sources, such as water, compressed air, and even energy from the environment, have been discovered and tested, but those who pioneer these technologies often find



themselves silenced. Some inventors have been threatened or have mysteriously disappeared after testing their prototypes, revealing just how high the stakes are in protecting the status quo.

In addition to fuel taxes, vehicle buyers are also subjected to import duties and sales taxes, adding significantly to the overall cost of car ownership. These taxes are applied not only to the vehicles themselves but to almost every product and service associated with them. In the UK, the Value Added Tax (VAT) is 17.5%, while in other countries, similar sales taxes are applied. These taxes, combined with others that permeate all aspects of the economy, result in a situation where as much as 80% of a person's income is taken by the state through various means. This level of taxation leaves individuals in a position similar to that of serfs in medieval times, despite the illusion of living in a free society.

The necessity of a driving license is another point of contention. Under common law, individuals have the inherent right to travel freely, a right that should extend to modern modes of transport like cars. However, legal systems have redefined travelers as "drivers," subjecting them to statutory regulations. By accepting a driving license, an individual voluntarily submits to the authority of the state, accepting conditions such as the need for insurance, road tax, and vehicle registration. But under common law, these requirements should not apply to individuals traveling for personal, non-commercial purposes.

A driving license is only legally required for those engaged in commerce, such as taxi drivers or delivery services. For individuals using their vehicles for personal travel, the concept of needing a license is questionable. Travelers, as they are known under common law, are not bound by the same statutes as commercial drivers. They do not need to provide a name, address, or other personal information when asked, as doing so would place them under the authority of the state. Refusing to engage in this statutory framework allows individuals to maintain their sovereignty and avoid the imposition of unnecessary regulations.

This distinction between a "Driver" and a "Traveler" is significant. Drivers, under statutory law, are operating in a commercial capacity and must adhere to all regulations associated with that role. Travelers, however, are merely exercising their right to move freely and are not bound by the same rules. If accompanied by another person, that individual is a "Guest" rather than a "Passenger," further distinguishing the journey from a commercial enterprise. Travelers, under this framework, do not need driving licenses, road tax, or insurance, as their activities do not fall within the scope of statutory regulations.

The widespread belief that vehicle registration and licensing are necessary for car ownership and operation is based on a misunderstanding of common law versus statutory law. By voluntarily registering a vehicle and applying for a license, individuals unknowingly relinquish their ownership rights and subject themselves to a host of taxes and regulations designed to generate revenue for the state. Understanding the distinction between a Traveler and a Driver, as well as the rights afforded under common law, can help individuals reclaim their freedom and avoid being exploited by a system that profits from their lack of awareness.

# Postal Demands Of Your Strawman

In the modern world, individuals often find themselves inundated with a variety of demands for payment, ranging from utility bills to more obscure charges, such as the television license fee in Britain. The television license is a prime example of a charge that many people outside of the UK, particularly Americans, find puzzling and amusing. Americans, who are accustomed to free-to-air television and no such mandatory fee, see the notion of paying to own a television as unnecessary and even laughable. In the UK, however, failure to pay this fee can lead to legal penalties. But what many people may not realize is that such demands are not actually addressed to them as living, breathing human beings. Instead, these demands are sent to a legal fiction known as the "strawman," a construct that mirrors the individual but exists only on paper. This strawman is identifiable by the name in all capital letters on the demand notice or, less commonly, preceded by titles like "Mr.," "Mrs.," or "Miss." It is vital to understand that while these demands may look personal, they are, in fact, addressed to this legal fiction and not the living, breathing human being.

The concept of the strawman is tied to the broader legal understanding that the human being, governed by Common Law, is distinct from the strawman, who is subject to statutory legal systems. Under Common Law, human beings are not required to pay taxes or other financial demands unless there is a clear contractual agreement. The companies issuing these demands are often banking on the fact that people won't recognize this distinction and will mistakenly pay on behalf of their strawman. This is especially the case when dealing with demands for things like television licenses, where the strawman is expected to pay a fee despite having no ability to own or operate a television. It is essential to realize that the strawman is, in essence, a non-entity; it cannot perform any actions or possess any physical objects because it only exists on paper. Despite this, companies continue to send demands to the strawman in the hopes that individuals will unwittingly take responsibility for these payments.

One of the tactics used by companies demanding payment for a television license is to send out letters warning residents that a "detector van" will soon be in their area, and that anyone without a license will be caught and prosecuted. These letters are sent en masse to various neighborhoods, designed to instill fear and encourage people to pay up. In reality, these so-called detector vans are nothing more than a façade. The equipment inside these vans is often fake, included purely for show to give the illusion that the company has the means to detect unlicensed television use. A former driver of one such van even admitted that none of the equipment inside the vehicle could detect anything at all. The company relies instead on its database, cross-referencing addresses to determine who has and has not paid. This scare tactic, although deceptive, has proven effective in convincing many people to pay the unnecessary fee.

For those who are aware of the strawman and wish to avoid paying charges addressed to this legal fiction, there are ways to reject these demands. One simple and effective method is to return the envelope with the words "NO CONTRACT - Return to Sender" written on it. By doing so, you are signaling that you do not recognize any contract with the company sending the demand, and therefore have no obligation to pay. This technique can be used repeatedly for any subsequent letters. Importantly, it is advisable to avoid engaging in telephone conversations with the company, as verbal communication is rife with legal traps. Instead, it is best to insist on handling all correspondence via mail, where you can maintain a clear and documented paper trail.

If the company persists, you may receive more aggressive follow-ups, such as an employee delivering a letter directly to your door. Even in these cases, it is essential to remember that the letter is not for you. It is addressed to the strawman, and as such, can be returned in the same way as before. The delivery method does not change the fact that the demand is not intended for the human being. By refusing to engage with these demands, you are asserting your understanding of the distinction between yourself and your strawman, and your right not to be bound by statutory laws that do not apply to you.

For those who wish to take a more assertive approach, it is possible to issue a direct response to such demands, as demonstrated by Christopher Lees in his handling of a Fixed Penalty Notice. Lees crafted a letter that clearly stated his refusal to acknowledge the charge, reinforcing the idea that it was not addressed to him, but to the strawman. By doing so, he effectively nullified the demand and asserted his rights under Common Law. This approach requires a strong understanding of legal principles and confidence in one's ability to navigate the complexities of statutory law versus Common Law. However, for those willing to take this route, it can be an empowering way to reclaim control over such demands and ensure that they are not unfairly burdened by payments intended for a legal fiction rather than a living person.

Here is a copy of the letter by Christopher Lees:

**Dear Sirs,**

**Please read the following notice thoroughly and carefully before responding. It is a notice. It informs you. It means what it says.**

**The reason why you need to read carefully is simple. I am offering a conditional agreement. This removes controversy, and means that you no longer have any ultimate recourse to a court of law in this matter, because there is no controversy upon which it could adjudicate. You always have the option of dragging these conditions into a court of law only to be told that they are, indeed, perfectly lawful. That is, of course, always your prerogative should you decide to waste your time.**

**For this reason it is important that you consider and respond to the offer in substance. The 'nearest official form' will not suffice, and consequently is likely to be ignored by myself without any dishonor on my part.**

**On the other hand there is a time-limit on the agreement being offered. It is reasonable, and if it runs out then you and all associated parties are in default, removing any and all lawful excuses on your part for proceeding in this matter.**

**For these reasons it is recommended that you carefully consider this notice and respond in substance, which means actually addressing the points raised herein.**

**You have apparently made allegations of criminal conduct against me. You have apparently made demands upon me.**

I do not understand those apparent demands and therefore cannot lawfully fulfill them. I seek clarification of your document so that I may act according to the law and maintain my entire body of inalienable Natural Rights.

Failure to accept this offer to clarify and to do so completely and in good faith within 7 (seven) days will be deemed by all parties to mean you and your principal or other parties abandon all demands upon me.

I conditionally accept your offer to agree that I am legal fiction 'person' Mr Christopher Mark Lees and that I owe £70 for services rendered by your company, upon proof of claim of all of the following:

1. Upon proof of claim that I am a person, and not a human being.
2. Upon proof of claim that you know what a 'person' actually is, in legal terms.
3. Upon proof of claim that you know the difference between a 'human being' and a 'person', legally speaking.
4. Upon proof of claim that you know the difference between 'legal' and a 'lawful'.
5. Upon proof of claim that I am legal fiction 'person' Mr Christopher Mark Lees, being the entity to which your paperwork was addressed, and not Christopher: of the Lees family, as commonly called.
6. Upon proof of claim that the charge was the result of a lawful investigation unmarred by prejudice.
7. Upon proof of claim that I am a member of the society whose statutes and subsisting regulations you are enforcing.
8. Upon proof of claim that I showed you some sort of identification.
9. Upon proof of claim that there is a nameable society that I belong to and that the laws covered within any alleged transgressions state that they apply to me within that named society.

Sincerely and without ill will, vexation or frivolity

By: \*\*\* \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*\* (Agent)

Christopher: of the Lees family

WITHOUT PREJUDICE, i.e. all Natural Inalienable Rights Reserved

Please address all future correspondence in the matter to a direct Human Self, namely Christopher: of the Lees family, as commonly called.

Encl: Original paperwork as received.

# Consent As A Living, Breathing Man Or Woman

The concept that all men are born equal and no one has the inherent right to command or make demands of others is deeply rooted in principles of natural law and individual sovereignty. This forms the foundation of many modern legal systems and is echoed in political philosophies that advocate for personal liberty. However, despite this fundamental truth, societies, governments, and institutions often try to impose authority through mechanisms like orders, demands, or summonses. What is important to recognize is that, in reality, these are offers, and an offer requires consent for it to have any legitimate power over an individual. Whether disguised as an "order" or "demand," it remains merely an invitation to engage in a legal or contractual relationship, and the individual retains the choice to accept or reject it.

Many people, however, unknowingly grant authority to others by accepting these offers without understanding the full implications. This often happens through processes such as applications, registrations, and submissions. By engaging with these processes, individuals unknowingly enter into agreements where they give consent for others to exercise authority over them. For example, when someone fills out a registration form, they may not realize that they are agreeing to comply with the rules and regulations of the entity receiving the form. The law operates on the principle of consent, and this is why it is crucial to understand the difference between an offer and a demand. Once consent is given, even unwittingly, the individual is bound by the terms of the agreement, and that is where many people fall into legal traps, often without realizing it.

One of the most effective strategies for dealing with offers is known as "conditional acceptance." This means that rather than rejecting or ignoring an offer, which could place the individual in dishonor, they accept the offer but attach specific conditions to it. By doing so, they acknowledge the offer but impose their own terms for the engagement. This strategy ensures that there is no dishonor, as the individual has not outright rejected the offer, nor have they argued or disputed it, which could also place them in dishonor. In a commercial court setting, where the focus is on who will pay rather than who is right or wrong, maintaining honor is crucial. By conditionally accepting an offer, the individual prevents the creation of a dispute, which is necessary for the court to become involved.

A common situation where this principle can be applied is with notices, such as parking tickets. A parking ticket, for instance, is not a bill, but rather a notice. It is a statement that calls attention to a situation, in this case, an alleged parking violation. However, it does not mean that the recipient is automatically liable. One can respond to a notice by seeking clarification, such as asking for a lawful, signed bill or a two-party contract that verifies the debt. If the issuer cannot provide such verification, the claim becomes void. This approach highlights the importance of understanding the nature of notices and the power of asking the right questions. Instead of passively accepting the notice, one engages with it, but on their own terms, thus preventing dishonor and maintaining their sovereignty.

Moreover, there is a peculiar legal mechanism where a final notice marked "Remittance" can be treated as having monetary value. By writing "Accepted for Value" on the document, an individual is effectively authorizing the payment from their "strawman" account. The strawman refers to the legal fiction created at birth with the registration of an individual's name in capital letters, that establishes a separate legal identity from the living person. Through the strawman, a vast amount of value is accumulated over time. By accepting the remittance for value, the individual allows payment to be

taken from this account, thereby settling the debt without affecting their individual finances. This process may seem absurd or confusing to those unfamiliar with it, but it operates within the obscure rules of commercial law.

The phrase "Accepted for Value" is thus a powerful legal tool when dealing with claims and notices. It operates under the assumption that the individual has a vast reserve of value tied to their strawman account, and by accepting the offer for value, they authorize the issuer to draw from this account. This action satisfies the demand without the need for direct payment from the individual. In essence, it is a way of engaging with the system on its own terms, using the rules of commercial law to one's advantage. The entire process underscores the importance of knowledge and awareness when dealing with legal and financial systems. By understanding the nature of offers, notices, and the power of conditional acceptance, individuals can navigate these systems without inadvertently giving up their sovereignty or falling into legal traps.

The principle that no one has the right to command or demand anything from you is a cornerstone of individual freedom. However, societies have developed complex legal mechanisms that obscure this truth, relying on unwitting consent to establish authority. Understanding that what may appear as a demand or order is, in fact, an offer, empowers individuals to respond appropriately. Whether through conditional acceptance, seeking clarification, or employing legal strategies such as "Accepted for Value," individuals can retain their sovereignty while engaging with these systems. The key lies in knowledge and the ability to recognize the difference between lawful authority and consensual agreements, allowing one to navigate the complexities of modern legal frameworks without inadvertently surrendering their rights.

# The Historical Con Job To Enslave Humanity

The story of the historical con job to enslave humanity begins long before most of us were born. It is a tale that is not often told, but its effects are felt by billions around the globe today. This long-running scam was engineered by two brothers whose ambition knew no bounds. They aimed to be the wealthiest individuals on Earth and constructed a system so cunning, so intricate, that generations of people would unknowingly serve them. For the sake of this discussion, we'll refer to these two brothers as Mr. Government and Mr. Banker because these are the roles they assumed to enact their plan.

Mr. Government was the mastermind behind creating a network of commercial companies disguised as governing bodies. To the average citizen, these companies appeared to be legitimate branches of government. But in reality, they were just businesses—no different from a store or corporation on Main Street. Mr. Government, in his brilliance, ensured that these companies used official-sounding names such as "Parliament," "Congress," or "Ministry," which added a veneer of authority to the operation. To further cement the illusion, Mr. Government appointed employees with grand titles like "Senator," "Member of Parliament," and "Minister." These employees, instead of governing, engaged in theatrics—arguing, debating, and switching seats every few years based on public votes. This charade led people to believe they had control over who governed them, while in reality, Mr. Government remained firmly in charge, setting policies and making decisions behind closed doors.

Simultaneously, Mr. Banker set up two crucial institutions. The first was "The Bank of England" or a similarly named national bank depending on the region. The second institution was "The Mint," responsible for producing the currency that the bank issued. These were the key tools of Mr. Banker's end of the scam. When Mr. Government needed money to pay his employees and run his enterprises, he turned to his brother, Mr. Banker, for a loan. Now, here's where the real deception begins—Mr. Banker didn't have the money he claimed to lend. The funds were fictional, mere entries on a ledger. Yet, he "lent" Mr. Government millions of dollars, pretending it was a real transaction.

In this rigged system, Mr. Government declared that the country now had a "National Debt," a colossal sum that required urgent repayment. The debt wasn't real, but the consequences were. People were told that their country was in debt to some benevolent lender—Mr. Banker, of course—and that paying taxes was their duty to reduce this debt. This was a clever manipulation, convincing ordinary citizens that they bore the responsibility for the well-being of their nation. In truth, there was no debt. There was no borrowing. It was simply a mechanism designed to funnel wealth from the populace into the hands of Mr. Government and Mr. Banker.

Mr. Banker and Mr. Government had it all worked out. Mr. Government issued checks to pay his employees, who were then instructed to cash them at Mr. Banker's institution. But instead of real money, Mr. Banker handed out more pieces of paper, now labeled "currency." These notes had no intrinsic value—they were worth the cost of the paper and ink used to print them. Through this sleight of hand, the brothers gained immense control over an entire workforce without spending anything of true value. And yet, the workers were expected to labor day after day in exchange for these valueless notes.

The next phase of the con was taxation. Mr. Government, having paid his employees with essentially worthless currency, now took back 80% of their earnings through taxes. Why? Because the country

was "in debt," and every citizen needed to do their part to help repay this fictional sum. So, people handed over the majority of their hard-earned money, believing they had no other option. This belief was enforced by Mr. Government's statutes and regulations, which ensured compliance under threat of punishment.

Meanwhile, Mr. Banker reaped the benefits of this scam, collecting real wealth from the labor of ordinary citizens. But he wasn't content to stop there. Seeing the immense potential of this system, he expanded his operation. He began offering loans to individuals for major purchases—homes, cars, businesses. These loans, like the ones he gave Mr. Government, were based on fake money, invented out of thin air. But the repayments were very real. A person who borrowed \$100,000 for a house might end up paying back four times that amount over the life of the loan. And because taxes took 80% of their earnings, they had to work even harder, earning millions to repay a loan that was based on nothing.

The truly insidious part of this system was that Mr. Banker and Mr. Government made sure there was never enough money in circulation to pay back all the loans. This built-in scarcity guaranteed that a significant number of people would fall behind on their payments, setting them up for financial failure. When that happened, Mr. Banker swooped in to seize their homes, businesses, or other valuable assets, citing Mr. Government's statutes to justify these actions. In the end, people lost their property and possessions, all because they had entered into agreements based on fake money.

The house-buying example is one of the clearest illustrations of how the scam worked. A borrower might think they are signing a simple mortgage agreement, but in reality, they are being lured into a trap. Mr. Banker never risked anything—he merely "lent" nonexistent funds and reaped the rewards of real money paid back by the borrower. Over time, Mr. Banker and Mr. Government worked hand in hand to strip people of their wealth, property, and freedom.

What's even more astounding is that many people don't realize that paying taxes is, in many cases, optional. But the system has conditioned them to believe that non-compliance will result in severe penalties, including imprisonment. The fear of punishment keeps people locked in this system, perpetuating the cycle of wealth extraction. In this way, the brothers have managed to enslave entire populations without the use of force—just a cleverly designed financial con.

At the heart of this scam is the idea that people work for money that has no inherent value, while those in power sit back and collect the fruits of their labor. Mr. Banker and Mr. Government's system of statutes, loans, taxes, and fake currency has created a cycle of perpetual servitude. People are born into this system, live their entire lives within it, and pass it down to the next generation, all without understanding how they've been trapped. This is the con job that has enslaved humanity for centuries, and it continues to operate, largely unnoticed, to this day.

So, when one looks at the entire structure of modern governance and finance, it becomes clear that much of what we take for granted as "normal" is, in fact, a colossal scam. People are led to believe they have a voice in government, that their country is in debt, that they owe taxes, and that borrowing money is necessary for acquiring the essentials of life. Yet, all of these beliefs are based on lies engineered by two brothers who sought only to enrich themselves at the expense of everyone else.



# THE ARMED SERVICES - The United States, Inc

"The United States, Inc.," a commercial entity, employs a significant number of people under the banner of the "United States Armed Services." The structure is not dissimilar to what most countries employ, where militaries are formed ostensibly for the protection of the nation. However, a deeper exploration of this arrangement raises unsettling questions about the true purpose of these armed forces. While many would instinctively answer that the military exists to protect the nation from external threats, a more nuanced examination suggests that the forces, in fact, serve a more insidious purpose: protecting the interests of those in power against the very people they govern.

Throughout history, governments have employed military forces to guard not just national borders but the economic and political interests of the ruling class. In the case of the United States, Inc., the military has been used as an instrument of control, designed to maintain order by suppressing dissent and rebellion among its own citizens. The notion that the military exists to protect the nation is, in part, true, but the definition of what constitutes the "nation" can be manipulated to fit the needs of the ruling elite. For them, the "nation" is not the people but the apparatus of power and control, which must be safeguarded at all costs, even if that means turning the military against the populace.

One of the more startling revelations about this dynamic is that the U.S. government openly refers to its citizens as its "enemies." This characterization is not an idle metaphor but a practical reality in the way the state perceives potential threats to its authority. The language of governance often positions the people as adversaries, especially when they challenge the status quo or attempt to assert their rights under Common Law. To those in power, the greatest threat is not a foreign enemy but the awakening of the masses to the realities of their manipulation and exploitation.

This fear of the populace manifests in the militarization of domestic spaces and the increasing use of armed forces, not just to defend against external threats but to maintain control over internal dissent. The overwhelming numerical advantage of the citizenry makes the ruling class nervous, prompting them to rely on military might as a form of protection. In this scenario, military personnel become bodyguards for the elite, guarding against the anger and discontent of ordinary citizens who might one day realize the extent of their manipulation and the robbery of their freedoms.

The disdain for the common citizen is further highlighted by the concept of the "Child of the State," a term used to describe those who seek permission to exercise rights they are inherently entitled to under Common Law. The act of asking for permission to do something that is already within one's rights is seen by the ruling class as an act of subservience, marking the individual as inconsequential. This mindset underscores the contempt the government holds for its citizens, viewing them as little more than pawns to be controlled and pacified.

A hypothetical scenario illustrates the moral bankruptcy of such a system. Imagine walking into a fast-food restaurant and being offered free meals in exchange for committing murder. The absurdity of the situation highlights a larger truth: no one has the authority to demand that you commit a crime, no matter how much they claim to have the right to do so. Yet, this is exactly what governments do when they send their armed forces into other countries to kill innocent people for the sake of economic gain. These wars, like the offer from the restaurant manager, are driven by greed and a desire for power, not by any moral or just cause.

The parallel between the hypothetical restaurant manager and the owners of The United States, Inc., is clear. Just as the manager has no authority to order a murder, the government has no moral or legal authority to send its military into other countries to kill people who have done them no harm. These acts are not just violations of international law but of Common Law, the fundamental legal principles that govern the rights of individuals. The fact that these actions are sanctioned by governments only underscores the corrupt nature of the systems that claim to govern in the name of justice and democracy.

Wars and recessions are not accidental occurrences but deliberate strategies employed by the ruling class to maintain their grip on power. The military-industrial complex thrives on the profits generated by arms sales, destruction, and the subsequent rebuilding of war-torn areas. The companies that manufacture weapons, rebuild infrastructure, and lend money to devastated nations are the true beneficiaries of war, not the soldiers who fight or the civilians who suffer. The cycle of destruction and reconstruction is a lucrative business, one that feeds off the blood and misery of millions.

Since the end of World War II, over four million people have died as a result of military interventions by commercial entities masquerading as governments. Each of these deaths represents a violation of Common Law, a criminal act perpetrated by those who believe themselves to be above the law. These commercial entities, operating under the guise of governments, do not see themselves as bound by the same legal or moral standards as the rest of society. Instead, they act with impunity, secure in the knowledge that their wealth and power place them beyond the reach of justice.

The practice of conscription further illustrates the disregard these entities have for individual rights. Forcing people into military service without their consent is a clear violation of personal freedom, yet it has been a common practice throughout history. The question of whether one consents to such service is often irrelevant; those who refuse are treated as criminals or cowards, their refusal seen as an act of rebellion against the state. Yet, in reality, conscription is nothing more than a form of slavery, forcing individuals to fight and die for causes they do not believe in or understand.

The psychological toll of war is not limited to the civilian population. Soldiers who join the military with the belief that they are serving a noble cause often find themselves disillusioned and traumatized by the reality of their actions. Many enter the armed forces unaware that they are being used as tools of oppression by their own government, fighting not for freedom or justice but for the financial interests of the elite. The emotional and psychological damage caused by this realization can be devastating, leading to a lifetime of regret and suffering.

The role of "vested interests" in military spending was publicly acknowledged by General Richard Dannatt, who stated that decisions about military involvement in Afghanistan and Iraq were driven not by national security concerns but by the financial interests of the companies profiting from these wars. This admission highlights the true nature of modern warfare: it is not about protecting the nation or defending freedom but about enriching a select few at the expense of the many.

A historical perspective reveals that the manipulation of governments by financial interests is nothing new. The American Revolution was fought not just for political independence but for economic freedom from the Bank of England, which sought to control the colonies through its monopoly on currency. The creation of state-issued currency after the revolution was a direct response to this form

of economic tyranny, but the bankers quickly regrouped, establishing the First Bank of the United States and continuing their efforts to control the nation's wealth.

The story of private central banking is one of relentless pursuit of power and wealth at the expense of the people. From the creation of the First Bank of the United States to the present-day Federal Reserve, private banks have consistently sought to control the nation's currency, using it as a tool of enslavement. Each time the government has tried to assert control over its own money supply, it has been met with fierce resistance from the banking elite, often resulting in war, economic collapse, or assassination.

One of the most famous examples of this struggle is the fight between President Andrew Jackson and the Second Bank of the United States. Jackson's successful campaign to end the bank's charter was a rare victory for the people over the financial elite, but it came at great cost. Jackson's defiance of the bankers led to an assassination attempt, and his actions were vilified by the press and the political establishment. Nonetheless, Jackson's words continue to resonate: "The bank is trying to kill me, but I will kill it!"

The assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963 is another example of the lengths to which the banking elite will go to maintain their power. Kennedy's decision to issue government-backed currency, bypassing the Federal Reserve, represented a direct threat to the central banking system. His murder, just months after signing Executive Order 11110, serves as a grim reminder of the dangers faced by those who challenge the financial status quo.

In the end, wars, recessions, and economic crises are not random events but the calculated outcomes of a system designed to enrich the few at the expense of the many. The private central banking system is a form of modern-day slavery, chaining nations and individuals alike to a cycle of debt and exploitation. True freedom can only be achieved by breaking free from this system and reclaiming the right to issue money as a public good, not a private commodity. Until that day comes, the cycle of war and suffering will continue, driven by the insatiable greed of the few who hold the reins of power.

# Economic Tyranny Using The Strawman

**The Strawman is in fact a conspiracy against the American people by the Government as in UNITED STATES INC. and the Global Bankers via the corrupt Federal Reserve.**

In the complex and concealed world of economic systems, individuals unknowingly become victims of a far-reaching conspiracy rooted in economic tyranny. This conspiracy known as the "Strawman," involves the creation of a separate legal entity—an artificial person—used by governments and financial institutions to control, exploit, and ultimately enslave individuals under a fraudulent system. The fraud associated with the Strawman takes place across various sectors, including mortgage financing, auto loans, credit cards, utilities, corporate governance, and the judicial system. This fraud disproportionately affects Aboriginal peoples, but it also extends to non-Aboriginals, who, through the denial of their rightful nationality and sovereignty, are rendered chattel of the corporate state.

One of the primary mechanisms through which this fraud is carried out is the birth certificate. From the moment a child is born in the United States, a birth certificate is issued. However, unbeknownst to the parents, this certificate is not just a document that registers the birth of a child—it is a financial instrument. All names on birth certificates are traded on bonds, pooled in security certificates, and represent certificates of financial nature. This entire process occurs without disclosure to the issuer: the parents and the child. The child, who is supposed to be recognized as a sovereign individual, is instead treated as corporate property. This is especially egregious for Aboriginal peoples, who are stripped of their inherent rights and sovereignty. But the same process also applies to non-Aboriginal citizens, turning them into corporate citizens subject to the control of the state. This fraud extends to court cases, which are also traded on bonds, making every legal dispute an economic transaction that benefits corporate interests rather than justice.

The scope of this fraud is vast. Every individual who interacts with the economic and judicial systems in the United States is subject to it. Social Security numbers, birth certificates, mortgage accounts, auto loans, credit cards, utility accounts, and even court case numbers are all part of this system of chattel fraud. Through these identifiers, individuals are commodified and traded as assets by corporate entities. Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals alike are forced into this system without their consent. This process of denationalization—the stripping of one's rightful national identity and sovereignty—effectively turns every individual into state property, collateralized for the benefit of the United States government and its corporate affiliates. The fraud committed through these mechanisms violates the Constitution and international laws, including treaties such as UN60/147, which pertains to reparations and the cancellation of adverse contracts imposed upon indigenous and denationalized people.

At the heart of this fraud is the use of social security numbers, which function as bonds tied to the United States Treasury's Bureau of Public Debt. Whenever an individual engages in a financial transaction, from signing a mortgage to opening a credit card, their social security number is used to transfer the debt to the U.S. government. This process effectively makes the individual a debtor to the state, without their knowledge or consent. The debts incurred by individuals are passed on to the Bureau of Public Debt, which consolidates and trades them in global financial markets. This is why every business transaction, whether it involves a mortgage, auto financing, or utilities, requires a

social security number. It is not simply for identification purposes—it is part of the broader scheme of economic exploitation and control.

The fraudulent system that has been imposed upon both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples in the United States is rooted in centuries of colonialism, oppression, and economic domination. The birth certificate, as a financial instrument, symbolizes the commodification of human beings. This commodification, however, is not just limited to Aboriginals, although their sovereignty is particularly targeted. Non-Aboriginal individuals who do not reserve their nationality or citizenship within the various republics that make up the United States are also subject to this economic tyranny. They, too, are denationalized and turned into collateral for the state, used to generate wealth for the corporate government at their expense. The entire system is built on a foundation of fraud, and until the adverse contracts are canceled, reparations are made, and sovereignty is restored, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal citizens will continue to suffer under this economic tyranny.

The birth certificate fraud is just one piece of the larger puzzle. Every contract signed since the issuance of the birth certificate is part of this fraudulent system. Mortgages, auto loans, credit cards, and utility accounts all function within the same framework of economic control and exploitation. Courts, too, are compromised by this system. Every court case, whether municipal, state, or federal, is tied to a bond, making the judicial system complicit in the fraud. Judges and lawyers, knowingly or unknowingly, participate in the commodification of individuals through the trading of court cases on the global bond market. This violation of judicial duty for economic gain is a breach of the Constitution and represents an act of treason against the people. The fraudulent use of CUSIP numbers on Social Security cards further links individuals to their financial bonds with the U.S. government, which are then traded internationally for profit.

Perhaps the most egregious aspect of this fraud is the fact that individuals are unwittingly complicit in their own enslavement. Through the process of fraud, denationalization, and economic exploitation, people are made into voluntary slaves. The Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery, does not protect individuals from this form of economic slavery because it is voluntary—albeit unknowingly. The contracts that bind individuals to the corporate state are signed without proper disclosure or understanding of the ramifications. This lack of transparency is itself an act of fraud, as individuals are coerced into a system that deprives them of their inherent rights and sovereignty. For Aboriginal peoples, this fraud is an act of genocide, as defined by both domestic and international law. The forced denationalization and commodification of Aboriginal peoples represent an attempt to destroy their culture, identity, and existence.

The only way to remedy this situation is through a lawful reclamation of nationality. Aboriginal peoples must reclaim their sovereignty and assert their rights as nationals of their respective republics. Non-Aboriginals, too, must reject the fraudulent democracy imposed upon them and reclaim their nationality within the constitutional framework of the United States. This process of reclaiming nationality is not just a legal necessity—it is a moral imperative. The fraud that has been committed against individuals, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, is an act of treason that undermines the principles of freedom, justice, and equality. Only by reclaiming one's nationality and sovereignty can individuals free themselves from the economic tyranny of the Strawman system.

Fraud, by definition, is a perversion of the truth used to deceive individuals into giving up something of value. In the case of the Strawman, what has been taken is far more valuable than money or

property—it is the very essence of one's identity, nationality, and sovereignty. The fraudulent system that has been imposed upon Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples alike is a violation of the Constitution, international law, and basic human rights. The only way to dismantle this system is through education, legal action, and the reclamation of sovereignty. Only then can the chains of economic tyranny be broken, and individuals can reclaim their rightful place as free and sovereign beings.

# The Hidden War on Free Energy and Global Control

One of the most significant attacks against individuals in modern society is the systematic conning of people out of their money, often through taxation and artificially inflated costs for essential services. A large portion of this scheme is based around the taxation of fuels used to provide the energy that powers our daily lives. Energy is needed for everything from transportation to heating, cooling, lighting, cooking, washing, and even for communication and entertainment. Governments around the world impose taxes on these fuels, ostensibly to generate revenue, but much of this is based on maintaining a monopoly over energy production and preventing people from discovering alternative, cheaper, and even free sources of energy. A concerted effort has been made to keep the public in the dark about the fact that limitless energy surrounds us and, more importantly, that this energy can be tapped into and harnessed. Control over educational institutions, publishing companies, and mainstream media outlets has ensured that knowledge of these possibilities remains out of reach for most people. Inventors who have come close to unlocking these secrets have faced harassment, intimidation, and have been silenced by any means necessary to protect the status quo.

One of the most fascinating examples of suppressed technology involves Hermann Plauson, who developed systems capable of generating more than 100 kilowatts of electrical energy without any external fuel source. The energy was pulled directly from the air using aerial systems that harnessed the vast amounts of energy available in the ionosphere, which is continuously charged by the Sun. This is not science fiction or fantasy—it's basic engineering based on the natural processes of our planet. The Sun charges the ionosphere with massive amounts of energy every day, and Plauson's system was able to tap into that energy, demonstrating that there is no need to rely on traditional fuel sources like oil, coal, or natural gas to generate electricity. This kind of energy is essentially limitless, and if widely adopted, it could eliminate the need for expensive energy infrastructure and the corresponding taxes and fees imposed on consumers.

Another way to harness energy comes from the Earth itself, which serves as an enormous reservoir of energy. There are numerous ways to tap into this energy, one of which is through gravity. By carefully controlling the way weights fall, it is possible to generate significant amounts of power. For example, simply nudging weights sideways as they fall can create enough force to power large wheels that turn generators, producing electricity. Additionally, inertia changes can also be harnessed to create power. A spinning flywheel, for instance, can drive a generator that produces enough energy to not only keep the flywheel spinning but also to power household appliances. This type of system is remarkably efficient and could provide a sustainable, fuel-free source of energy for homes and businesses alike.

One of the most promising sources of alternative energy involves splitting water into its component gasses—hydrogen and oxygen—and using these gasses to power generators. This method allows ordinary, unmodified gasoline generators to produce kilowatts of electricity without relying on traditional fuels. In this system, the generator itself powers the water-splitting process, while also producing enough excess energy to run other electrical devices. This approach is not only practical but could also lead to significant cost savings for consumers, as it would eliminate the need for expensive fuel sources like gasoline or diesel. Additionally, water is an abundant and renewable resource, making this technology both environmentally friendly and economically viable.

Further evidence of suppressed energy technologies comes from the work of Robert Adams of New Zealand, who demonstrated that it is possible to build a motor-generator system that produces far more electrical power than it consumes. Adams' designs were capable of generating eight times more power than they required to operate, and more advanced models have shown even greater efficiency, with outputs hundreds of times greater than the input energy. This kind of breakthrough technology could revolutionize the energy industry, making it possible for individuals and businesses to generate their own electricity without being dependent on utility companies or fossil fuels. However, like many other inventors in this field, Adams' work has been largely ignored or actively suppressed by the establishment, which stands to lose billions of dollars if free energy technology were to become widely available.

The suppression of alternative energy technologies extends to the realm of permanent magnets as well. We are often told that permanent magnets cannot do useful "work," but inventors like Dietmar Hohl have proven this to be false. Hohl developed a simple rotor drum that is powered entirely by permanent magnets, demonstrating that it is possible to create motion and generate power without the need for traditional energy sources. In a similar vein, Thane Reins and Lawrence Tseung have shown that electronic transformers can produce more output power than input power when designed and operated correctly. By incorporating permanent magnets into their designs, they have been able to build transformers that generate significantly more power than they consume, further proving that our current understanding of energy generation is woefully incomplete and limited by outdated assumptions.

One of the key reasons why alternative energy technologies have been suppressed for so long is because they threaten the financial interests of powerful corporations and governments that rely on the sale of energy to generate revenue. Educational institutions and scientific establishments have perpetuated the myth that energy generation is limited by the laws of physics as we currently understand them, but these limits are based on outdated models of electrical transfer. By shifting the focus from electrical transfer to magnetic transfer and increasing the frequency of energy cycles, it is possible to generate vastly more power than conventional methods allow. Devices operating at frequencies of 20,000 cycles per second or higher, for example, can output kilowatts more energy than they require to operate, but this knowledge is deliberately kept from the public to maintain control over the energy market.

We are surrounded by limitless sources of energy that can be harnessed without the need for expensive fuels or government taxation. From the ionosphere to the Earth itself, from gravity to inertia, and from permanent magnets to water-splitting technologies, there are countless ways to generate power without relying on traditional energy sources. However, this knowledge has been suppressed for over a century in order to maintain the status quo and protect the financial interests of those who profit from the sale of energy. It is vital for individuals to understand that free energy technologies exist and that they have been kept from us not because they are impossible, but because they threaten the economic and political power of the few who control the energy market. By spreading awareness of these technologies, we can begin to challenge the monopoly on energy and work toward a future where access to power is free and available to all.



# Facts You May Not Know

**1 . The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was incorporated in London in 1783. The United States of America is a territory of Great Britain. The Colonists did not win the Revolutionary War. The British troops did not leave until 1796.**

Republican v. Sweers, 1 Dallas 43; Treaty of Commerce, 8 Stat. 1 1 6; The Society for Propagating the Gospel & c. v. New Haven, 8 Wheat 464, Treaty of Paris (Peace), 8 Stat. 80, IRS Publication 6209, Articles of Association, October 20, 1 774.

**2. King George III of England financed both sides of the Revolutionary War.**

Treaty of Versailles. July 15 , 1782; Treaty of Paris (Peace), 8 Stat. 80.

**3. The IRS is not a U.S. Government agency. It is a Debt Collection Agency of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).**

Diversified Metal Products v. IRS, et. al., CV-93-405E-EJE,U.S.D.C.D.I., Public Law 94-564, Senate Report 94-1148 pg.5967, Bankruptcy Reorganization Plan No. 26, Public Law 102-391.

**4. The IMF is an agency of the United Nations (UN).** Black's Law, 6th Ed. pg. 816.

**5. The U.S. has not had a Treasury since 1921.** - 41 Stat. Ch. 214 pg. 654.

**6. New York City is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as the United Nations.**

Rudolph Giuliani stated on C-Span that "New York City is the capital of the World" and he is correct. 20 CFR Ch. 111, subpart B 422.103(b)(2).

**7. No judicial courts, nor judges, have existed in America since 1789. Executive Administrators, not Judges, enforce Statutes and Codes.**

FRC v. GE, 281 US 464, Keller v. PE, 261 US 428, 1 Stat. 138-178. See also the 11th Amendment. This was the abolishment of all inferior courts to hear cases of law or equity (this means that all courts below the "one supreme court", not the U.S. Supreme Court.

**8. You cannot use the U.S. Constitution to defend yourself because you are not a party to it.** (use instead the Bill of Rights).

Padelford Fay & Co. v. The Mayor and Alderman of the City of Savannah, 14 Georgia 438, 520.

**9. You own no property. Slaves cannot own property. Read the Deed to the property that you think you own. You are listed as a Tenant.** - Senate Document 43, 73rd Congress, 1 st. Session.

**10. We are slaves and own nothing, not even who we think are our children.**

**Tillman v. Roberts**, 108 So. 62; **Van Koten v. Koten**, 154 N.E. 146; Senate Document 43 and 73rd Congress 1st, Session' **Wynehammer v. People**, 13 N.R. REP 378, 481.

**11 . Great Britain is owned by the Vatican.** - Treaty of Verona, 1213.

**12. The Pope can abolish any law in the United States.** - Elements of Ecclesiastical Law, Vol. 1 , 53-54.

**13. We are Human Capital.** - See Executive Order 13037.

**14. We are enemies of the State.**

Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917 and 1933, October 6, 1917, under the Act, Section 2, subdivision (c) Ch. 106 - Enemy defined "other than citizens of the United States ... " March 9, 1933, Ch 106, Section 5, subdivision (b) of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 Stat. L. 411) amended as follows: " ... any person within the United States." See H.R. 1491 Public law No. 1.

**15. Your name when spelled in all capital letters is a corporation: A Cestui Que Vie Trust.** - Cannon Law.

**16. "The People" do not include you and me since our names are all Capital Letter fictional legal names.** - **Barron v. Mayor of City council of Baltimore**, 32 U.S. 243.

**17. A 1040 Form is for tribute paid to Great Britain (and the Vatican).** - IRS Publication 6209 IMF decoding manual.

**18. Everything in the "United States" is for sale: roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, water plants, prisons, airports, etc. (Who bought Klamath Lake in California?)** - See Executive Order 12803 .

**19. It is not the duty of the police to protect you. Their job is to protect the Corporation and arrest Code breakers.** **Sapp. v. Tallahassee**, 348 S0.2d 363; **Reiff v. City of Philadelphia**, 477 F. Supp. 1262; **Lynch v. N.C. Dept. of Justice**, 376 S.E.2d 247.

**20. The FCC, CIA, FBI, NASA and all the other alphabet gangs were never a part of the United States Government, even though the "U.S. Government" held shares of stock in the various agencies.** U.S. v. Strang, 254 U.S. 491; Lewis v. U.S., 6880 F.2d 1239

# What Is A Strawman?

The concept of a strawman is often discussed in the realm of legal and financial arguments, particularly in discussions about government benefits, taxes, and individual rights. A strawman refers to the legal construct that separates an individual's natural self from their legal identity, which is tied to government franchises or benefits. This legal identity, in the form of a corporation or a registered entity like a social security number, operates as the strawman, representing the individual in transactions with the state. Through various mechanisms, the government engages with this legal entity in ways that allow it to exercise control and extract benefits from the individual under the guise of public services and legal requirements. In this article we will explore the evidence supporting the existence of the strawman and how participation in government benefits and franchises subjects individuals to governmental control and loss of their natural rights.

In *Edmonson v. Leesville Concrete Co.*, the U.S. Supreme Court established the criteria for determining whether an action is governmental in character. It was found that any activity significantly reliant on government assistance or benefits could be considered governmental in nature. The Court emphasized that the actor's reliance on these "benefits" plays a crucial role in transforming private actions into state actions. These benefits often include Social Security, Medicare, unemployment insurance, and other programs associated with the legal identity of individuals. By participating in these benefits, individuals inadvertently accept a public role, intertwining their private lives with the machinery of government, which is part of the foundation of the strawman. The legal implication is that once an individual accepts such benefits, their legal identity assumes a public character, which may lead to the erosion of constitutional protections in favor of statutory and administrative rulings that govern the franchise relationship.

The distinction between private and public rights, a core issue in the analysis of the strawman, further illustrates how individuals lose their sovereignty when they accept government benefits. The courts recognize private rights as those directly stemming from the Constitution, while public rights, or franchises, are created by the government and subject to regulation. In legal terms, franchises are contracts between an individual and the government, and through these contracts, individuals gain public rights while simultaneously subjecting themselves to government control. As these public rights arise from legislative acts, they can be modified, revoked, or controlled by the government without individual consent. This forms the crux of the strawman argument, by accepting these government-created rights and benefits, individuals give up their natural rights and become subjects of governmental authority.

In *Northern Pipeline Construction Co. v. Marathon Pipe Line Co.*, the Supreme Court outlined the dangers of surrendering constitutional judicial protections through participation in government franchises. The decision underscored that individuals who participate in government programs, such as Social Security or income tax systems, may find their disputes adjudicated not in constitutional courts but in legislative or administrative courts. These courts are created by Congress and serve to enforce government franchises, bypassing the individual's right to a trial in a constitutional court. This leads to the assertion that the strawman legal entity, which engages with the government on behalf of the individual, is what subjects them to these alternate forms of adjudication. This form of engagement results in the loss of protections such as the right to a jury trial or due process in a

constitutional court, which is a direct consequence of being involved in government franchises and benefits.

Moreover, the distinction between a "domestic corporation" and a "foreign corporation" under 26 C.F.R. §301.7701-5 illustrates how the government manipulates legal definitions to entrap individuals within the franchise system. By classifying an individual's legal entity as a domestic corporation, even if they engage in no business or own no property in the United States, the government effectively assumes jurisdiction over that entity. The act of classifying an individual's legal identity in this way further entrenches the strawman, where the legal fiction is treated as a government-controlled entity while the natural person loses their sovereignty. The regulation demonstrates how the government creates legal fictions to expand its control over individuals by altering the legal status of their strawman, turning them from private citizens into public entities subject to legislative rule.

The waiver of sovereign immunity is another key issue tied to participation in government benefits and franchises. According to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, when individuals participate in these programs, they waive their sovereign immunity and become subject to government jurisdiction. This means that the strawman, or legal identity, enters into a contractual relationship with the government, subjecting the individual to the jurisdiction of government agencies, courts, and administrative bodies. The surrender of sovereign immunity is a significant point in the strawman argument, as it implies that by merely participating in government benefits, individuals effectively surrender their natural, unalienable rights and enter a legal realm where they are governed by statutes and administrative rules rather than constitutional protections.

The final point to consider is the issue of public versus private property in relation to the strawman argument. The government, through its franchise agreements and benefits programs, often assumes control over private property by converting it into public use. This is done under the guise of public benefits, such as taxation, licensing, or other regulatory measures. Once property is associated with a public use, it can be controlled, regulated, or taxed by the government without the individual's direct consent. This supports the idea that the strawman legal entity is created to manage these transactions on behalf of the individual, but in reality, it is the government that controls the property. By assigning a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) to an individual's legal identity, the government effectively turns private property into public property, further demonstrating how the strawman is used to expand governmental authority over individuals.

In conclusion, the existence of the strawman can be supported by various legal precedents and governmental mechanisms that manipulate an individual's legal identity. Through the acceptance of government benefits and franchises, individuals unknowingly allow their private rights and property to be subsumed into public use. This results in the erosion of constitutional protections, the waiver of sovereign immunity, and the loss of personal sovereignty. The strawman concept highlights how the government uses legal fictions to assert control over individuals' lives, transforming their private existence into one regulated by public law. Understanding this process is crucial for those who seek to reclaim their natural rights and break free from the legal constraints imposed by the government.

# How Is The Straw Man Created?

The concept of the "strawman" is central to the interpretation of legal and governmental structures. The strawman is a fictitious legal entity created by the government at birth, which serves as a separate identity from the flesh-and-blood individual. The birth certificate is the key document used to establish this strawman, and through it, the government exercises control over individuals by reducing their natural rights to mere privileges and obligations under civil law. Understanding how this process works involves unpacking complex legal, historical, and philosophical ideas about sovereignty, personhood, and government authority.

## The Birth Certificate as a Contractual Creation

NOTE: The Birth Certificate is a bond created by the government and used as collateral to establish a corporation, with the name listed in ALL CAPS, such as JOHN DOE or JANE DOE. The Record of Live Birth is the true and authentic record of our birth, with the name listed as John Doe or Jane Doe.

At the heart of the strawman is the fact that the birth certificate is not simply a record of birth, but rather the creation of a legal fiction, or artificial person, separate from the living being. According to this theory, when a birth is registered, the government issues a certificate that represents a corporate entity—a straw man—using the individual's name in all capital letters, often referred to as the "corporate identity." This entity is then governed by commercial law, and it is through this straw man that the government and other institutions can enforce legal obligations such as taxes, fines, and social responsibilities.

The issuance of the birth certificate is the moment when the government assumes ownership or control over the individual's legal identity. At this point of the birth certificate being created, the individual has unwittingly entered into a contract with the state, where the state becomes the trustee or administrator of the strawman, while the individual as a new born baby, who remains unaware of this arrangement, acts as the surety for the debts and obligations of the strawman. In this framework, the flesh-and-blood individual remains sovereign and free, but the strawman is bound by civil law and subject to the state's jurisdiction.

## Historical Origins of the Strawman

The strawman is linked to interpretations of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) and maritime admiralty law, as well as older legal concepts like Roman civil law. The government's ability to treat individuals as corporate entities originates from the shift in legal and economic systems over time, particularly as societies moved from common law traditions based on natural rights to statutory systems governed by contracts, commerce, and regulation.

The origins of the strawman trace back to English common law, where the concept of "personhood" evolved to include corporate entities and trusts. Over time, this understanding expanded, and governments began to use these legal constructs as a way to manage and control populations. The birth certificate is a tool to bind individuals to the state in the same way that a corporation binds its shareholders to a legal entity. The strawman is the bridge between the individual's natural existence and their legal existence in a society governed by statutes and regulations.

## **The Creation of the Strawman: Legal Person vs. Natural Individual**

To understand how the birth certificate creates the strawman, one must distinguish between the legal concept of a "natural individual" and that of a "legal person." A natural individual is the living, breathing human being in flesh and blood with inherent rights granted by nature or divine law. These rights exist independently of any government or legal system. In contrast, a legal person is an entity created by law, which can be a corporation, a government entity, or, in this case, the strawman. Legal persons are granted certain privileges and protections under the law, but they are also subject to obligations and responsibilities, such as taxes and regulations.

The strawman is created when a birth is registered, the government creates a legal person (the strawman) using the individual's name in all capital letters. This strawman is then used as a proxy in all legal and financial dealings with the state. For example, when an individual signs a contract, applies for a loan, or is subject to a lawsuit, it is the strawman, not the natural person, that is technically involved in these transactions. The individual, unaware of this distinction, acts on behalf of the strawman and assumes responsibility for its obligations, such as paying taxes or following statutory laws.

The birth certificate is the document that initiates this process, transforming the natural individual into a legal entity that is subject to government control. Once the strawman is created, the government can impose taxes, fines, and other legal obligations on the legal entity, and the individual unknowingly acts as the guarantor for these obligations.

## **The UCC and Commercial Law Connection**

Central to the strawman is the birth certificate and the subsequent creation of the strawman place individuals under the jurisdiction of commercial law, particularly the UCC. The UCC is a set of laws governing commercial transactions in the United States, where individuals are treated as corporate entities under this code rather than as natural individuals with unalienable rights.

The strawman is treated as a debtor under the UCC, while the government, through various agencies and institutions, acts as the creditor. The individual, unaware of this arrangement, becomes a surety for the strawman's debts, meaning that they are responsible for paying taxes, fines, and other financial obligations. This system is a form of commercial slavery, where individuals are reduced to economic units within a larger system of commerce and governance.

One of the ways individuals can reclaim their sovereignty and escape the control of the straw man is by filing UCC-1 forms, which are used to establish a secured party relationship between the individual and the strawman. By doing so, individuals can regain control over their legal person and prevent the government from imposing obligations on them without their consent.

## **The Role of Maritime Admiralty Law**

Another component of the strawman is the fact that individuals are governed by maritime admiralty law, rather than common law, once the strawman is created. Maritime admiralty law is the body of law that governs contracts, shipping, and commerce on the high seas, but through the strawman it has been extended to include all commercial transactions on land as well.

The birth certificate is a contract that places the individual's strawman under maritime admiralty law, where they are treated as cargo or property of the state. The use of maritime law allows the government to exercise control over individuals as the strawman if they were ships or vessels engaged in commerce. The strawman, as a legal entity, is subject to the rules and regulations of this commercial system, while the natural individual remains outside of it.

## **The Legal Aspect of the Strawman as a legal fiction or legal entity**

The concept of the “strawman” is intricately tied to the legal mechanisms of government franchises, civil privileges, and the notion of civil contracts. In essence, a “strawman” refers to the legal fiction that represents an individual in transactions with the state, as well as in governmental or commercial activities. This legal fiction, denoted by the individual’s name in all capital letters (as seen on birth certificates, Social Security cards, and other legal documents), is separate from the individual’s natural self. The creation and use of this legal entity are largely driven by the acceptance of government benefits, privileges, or status, which, in turn, binds the individual to certain obligations and statutory regulations. The evidence supporting the existence of the “strawman” can be found in the way government franchises operate as civil contracts, requiring consent to waive constitutional protections in exchange for civil privileges.

Government franchises are civil contracts or compacts that one enters into by accepting or pursuing civil privileges. These franchises require consideration to be valid, meaning that there must be an exchange between the government and the individual. The exchange involves the receipt of benefits such as Social Security, Medicare, or tax-related privileges, which are granted in return for the individual’s consent to be regulated by statutory laws. This principle is clearly articulated in legal sources, such as American Jurisprudence 2d, which affirms that a franchise constitutes a contract when consideration is present. Without consideration, the franchise is not binding. Therefore, the moment an individual accepts these civil privileges, they enter into a binding contract with the government, where the individual becomes a party to the contract and agrees to the obligations attached to their civil status, which further supports the argument that a separate legal entity, or “strawman,” is created to engage with the state.

The government’s role as the creator and owner of civil statutory rights also plays a critical part in understanding the “strawman”. Civil statutory rights, such as the right to government benefits or tax-related privileges, are created by the government through legislation. The government, as the creator of these rights, retains absolute ownership over them. By requesting to use or benefit from these government-created rights, individuals are essentially leasing or borrowing property from the government. This contractual relationship positions the individual as a “public officer,” legally defined as someone who manages or controls public property. The individual does not own the government-created rights but only possesses them temporarily, which binds them to the statutory

regulations governing those rights. This dynamic reinforces the idea that the individual's legal identity, the "strawman," is the entity interacting with the state on their behalf.

One of the most significant consequences of engaging with government franchises is the waiver of constitutional and common law protections. When individuals accept the benefits tied to a government franchise, they implicitly consent to be regulated by civil laws and waive certain protections that would otherwise be available under constitutional law. The U.S. Constitution's Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 gives the government the authority to regulate public lands and territories, which includes regulating individuals who have agreed to participate in government franchises. This waiver of rights is an implied condition of accepting the benefits, as explained in *Munn v. Illinois*. The government, as the merchant in the transaction, sets the terms for the use of its property, and individuals, as buyers, agree to abide by those terms, which often include the forfeiture of certain private rights in favor of civil obligations.

Another important point to consider is the civil nature of government franchises. In legal terms, franchises are considered contracts between a grantor, usually the government, and a grantee, which can be a private individual or entity. American Jurisprudence emphasizes that these contracts are enforceable only when consideration—something of value exchanged between the parties—is present. The government, through civil legislation, creates statuses and rights, which are essentially property belonging to the government. When a person seeks to use these rights, they are engaging in a commercial transaction in which the government, as the creator and owner of the rights, retains the upper hand. By accepting these privileges, individuals enter into agreements that subject them to civil obligations, often waiving constitutional protections in the process.

The U.S. legal system frames these civil privileges and statuses within the context of public office. The moment a person accepts a government benefit—whether it is a Social Security number, Medicare, or any other civil status—they are no longer acting solely in their private capacity. Instead, they are treated as public officers tasked with managing government property. This framework is derived from numerous legal precedents, including the case of *Walker v. Rich*, where public office is defined as a position conferred by law, vesting an individual with a portion of the sovereign functions of government for the public's benefit. In essence, by accepting government benefits, individuals assume a fiduciary role, becoming trustees of public property, which obligates them to comply with the statutory requirements tied to their civil status.

In such a legal structure, the notion of consent becomes paramount. The Supreme Court's ruling in *Munn v. Illinois* clarifies the transactional nature of government benefits. The state, as the grantor of privileges, has the right to regulate those privileges, as they are inherently a form of government property. By accepting them, individuals implicitly agree to be regulated. This concept of implicit consent is further bolstered by the principle that one who accepts the benefits of a statute cannot later challenge its constitutionality. As demonstrated in cases like *Ashwander v. Tennessee Valley Authority*, the government's regulatory power over its own property is not considered a violation of due process, but rather an inherent condition of the relationship between the government as the creator of civil rights and the individual as the recipient.

The "strawman" is further illuminated by the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.), which provides a framework for understanding the legal obligations tied to civil statuses. Under U.C.C. §9-102, the



“strawman” is effectively a “transmitting utility,” a conduit through which commercial activities are conducted on behalf of the state. The legal fiction of the “strawman” allows the government to regulate individuals as if they are public officers. In this context, signing contracts or accepting government benefits places individuals in the position of an accommodation party, making them sureties for the public office they now occupy. This legal maneuver creates a commercial relationship in which the individual becomes liable for the obligations associated with the public office, even though they may not have fully understood the implications of accepting the civil status.

One of the most insidious aspects of this system is that it relies on the individual’s ignorance or lack of understanding about their legal rights and obligations. The presumption of consent is key to enforcing these civil obligations. As legal maxims like *sub silentio* (under silence) suggest, silence or inaction can be interpreted as consent to the terms of a contract or statute. In many cases, individuals are presumed to know the law, and their participation in civil privileges, whether it’s by using a Social Security number or applying for government benefits, is seen as tacit agreement to the terms and conditions laid out in civil statutes. This creates a system in which individuals are often unaware that they have entered into a contractual relationship with the government, one that comes with significant legal responsibilities and limitations on their rights.

The ultimate lesson of the “strawman” is that individuals need to be vigilant about their interactions with government institutions. Every time a person signs a government form or applies for a benefit, they are entering into a contract that binds them to a set of legal obligations. The principle that ignorance of the law excuses no one places a heavy burden on individuals to be aware of the legal implications of their actions. Failure to reserve one’s rights when engaging in civil transactions can result in the loss of personal sovereignty and the assumption of public office responsibilities without full knowledge or consent. The Uniform Commercial Code offers a possible solution through Section 1-308, which allows individuals to reserve their rights explicitly when entering into contractual relationships. By doing so, they can protect themselves from unknowingly consenting to the terms of civil statutes that govern government franchises and civil statuses.

In conclusion, the existence of a “strawman” in legal terms highlights the complexities of civil contracts and the subtle ways in which individuals become entangled in government regulations. The government, as the creator of civil statuses and public rights, retains control over these entities, and individuals who accept these statuses are bound by the terms of the civil statutes that govern them. The concept of consent, whether explicit or implicit, plays a critical role in this legal framework, and individuals must be aware of the contractual nature of their interactions with the government. Understanding the legal fiction of the straw man and the mechanisms by which the government enforces civil obligations can help individuals navigate the legal system with greater awareness and protect their personal sovereignty in an increasingly regulated world.

# Why Was The Strawman Created?

The concept of the “strawman” is rooted in the interpretation of how governments and legal systems create artificial legal identities separate from the actual human beings they represent. The understanding of the strawman relates to the manipulation of legal structures to impose obligations, financial or otherwise, on individuals by creating these fictitious legal entities. The discussion in legal and activist circles often revolves around the methods by which this “straw man” is established, maintained, and manipulated by the state or federal government. A crucial piece of this framework involves the role of public franchises and the artificial creation of citizens as legal entities.

At the core of the strawman is the understanding that many individuals unknowingly enter into a contractual relationship with the government through participation in public franchises such as Social Security, tax systems, and other government programs. When an individual registers for a Social Security number, driver's license, or other government identification, they are entering into a contract that establishes their strawman identity. The birth certificate itself is the first step in this process, but later interactions with the government further solidify the individual's relationship to their strawman. This creates a legal fiction—a separate legal identity that allows the government to regulate and impose obligations upon the individual without infringing on their natural rights.

By references to statutes and case law show that the government only has jurisdiction over its own creations, such as legal persons (corporations, government employees, etc.), and not over private individuals who do not willingly engage in these legal relationships. The strawman, therefore, is a tool that allows the government to impose regulations on individuals by treating them as public officers or entities created under public law. When individuals unknowingly interact with the government under this framework, they are not acting as private citizens but as public officers or agents who have contracted into a system that subjects them to legal obligations they would otherwise be free from.

One of the legal backbones of the strawman is 5 U.S.C. §552a(b), which stipulates that the government cannot maintain records on an “individual” without their express consent. This is interpreted to mean that, without voluntary consent, the government has no lawful authority to collect or maintain information on private citizens. However, by participating in government programs, individuals effectively waive this right and consent to being regulated as legal persons. According to this view, government records, including tax records, Social Security accounts, and other personal information, are tied to the strawman, not the natural individual. By separating themselves from the strawman, individuals can reclaim their natural rights and avoid legal obligations imposed by the state.

The understanding of the strawman jurisdiction can be seen in historical cases like *Downes v. Bidwell* (1901), which discusses the jurisdiction and power of the government over territories and entities created under federal law. The ruling in *Downes* and similar cases, shows that the government's power is limited to those entities it creates or regulates, and that individuals who do not consent to this jurisdiction should not be subject to federal laws. This perspective extends to other court rulings, such as *Hale v. Henkel* (1906), which are interpreted as reinforcing the distinction between natural individuals and legal entities, with the latter being the creation and subject of government authority.

The understanding of the strawman becomes even more complex when discussing how public officers, such as FDIC-insured banks or government employees, are treated under the law. Banks, for example, are seen as participating in government franchises by accepting FDIC insurance, which makes them agents of the government. As agents, they are subject to regulations like the Bank Secrecy Act, which requires them to report certain transactions to the government. In this context, banks and other financial institutions are viewed as extensions of the state, collecting and sharing private information about depositors with government authorities. In regard to the strawman, individuals who do business with these banks also unwittingly subject themselves to government surveillance and control through their legal relationship with these public officers.

This interpretation is further backed by references to case law such as *California Bankers Ass'n v. Shultz* (1974), which upheld the Bank Secrecy Act's requirement that banks keep records of transactions and report them to the government. In regard to the strawman, this ruling is viewed as evidence that participation in public franchises, such as FDIC insurance or using federally regulated financial institutions, subjects individuals to government control, even when they believe they are acting in a private capacity. By doing business with entities that are considered public officers or agents, individuals are drawn into the legal framework governing the strawman.

A key component of the strawman is the understanding that private individuals can opt out of this system by refusing to participate in government programs or by asserting their rights as sovereign individuals. Individuals have the right to withdraw consent from any legal relationship with the government that subjects them to regulation as a legal person. This includes refusing to accept Social Security numbers, driver's licenses, or other forms of government-issued identification, all of which are contracts that bind individuals to their strawman identity.

# The UCC Connection - Introduction

## Forward

In 1990, Howard Freeman delivered a seminar that has since become a significant resource for those seeking clarity in understanding the often bewildering world of government and judicial systems. His lecture, now transcribed and made widely available, offers a valuable insight into the legal labyrinth that many individuals face, particularly when confronting the power of governmental agencies or courts. Freeman's personal journey into this knowledge reflects the frustration felt by many Americans who feel overwhelmed by the complexity and perceived tyranny of the system. His pursuit of truth and accessible legal understanding is a testament to his belief that the average citizen should not be left at the mercy of a system they do not fully understand. This transcription stands as a guide for those unwilling or unable to endure hours of recorded material but who desire a deep, foundational grasp of the information Freeman shares.

Freeman's seminar strikes at the heart of a frustration shared by countless individuals: the judicial system, which should serve as a protector of liberty, often feels inaccessible and impenetrable. Many people find themselves at the mercy of government agencies, unsure of their rights or how to defend them. In these moments of vulnerability, the advice to "get a good lawyer" seems like the only course of action. However, as Freeman points out, this solution can often lead to greater disillusionment. Lawyers, bound by their roles as officers of the court, can be limited in their ability to truly represent individuals against governmental power. This perceived betrayal leaves many feeling abandoned, as legal representation often prioritizes procedure over the pursuit of justice and understanding of the law. Freeman's message is clear: the legal system's complexity has been unnecessarily inflated, creating an environment where only those trained in its intricacies are believed to have the knowledge to navigate it.

One of Freeman's most powerful insights is his challenge to the legal monopoly held by lawyers. He argues that the law, in its truest form, is not beyond the reach of the average citizen. The vocabulary and procedures that have been crafted to create an air of exclusivity around the law are, in many ways, a deliberate attempt to keep ordinary people from fully understanding their rights. Freeman's perspective, as a non-lawyer, offers a refreshing approach to the subject, one that removes the barriers created by legal jargon and the intimidating aura of the courtroom. He reminds his audience that the framers of the Constitution, in their wisdom, wrote the founding document in plain language precisely so that it would not need constant interpretation by legal experts. Freeman's ability to explain the law in a way that demystifies its complexities is a key part of his appeal and his enduring influence.

Freeman's seminar also emphasizes personal responsibility in the defense of freedom and liberty. He makes it clear that while lawyers and courts may play a role, the ultimate defense of our God-given rights lies in our own hands. The phrase "the buck stops here" encapsulates his philosophy—individuals must be proactive in seeking out the truth, understanding their rights, and standing firm against those who seek to infringe upon them. Freeman's message is not just one of legal education but one of empowerment. He urges his listeners to take responsibility not just for their own liberty but for the protection of their families, communities, and future generations. In a world

where the power of the state can feel overwhelming, Freeman offers a path toward reclaiming individual sovereignty and autonomy.

Finally, Freeman's teachings provide a hopeful and peaceful approach to navigating the complexities of modern governance. He does not advocate for rebellion or confrontation but rather for a deeper understanding and a more informed, peaceful method of dealing with the challenges posed by government and the courts. His seminar serves as a point of departure—a starting place for others to embark on their own journey toward knowledge and freedom. Freeman's work is not a static doctrine; it evolves as he continues to refine his understanding, offering a dynamic and adaptable framework for individuals to use in their own lives. His ultimate goal is that through this knowledge, individuals can lead lives filled with peace, freedom, and the praise of God, free from the parasitic intrusions of those who would exploit their labor and talents. In this way, Freeman's seminar stands not only as a legal guide but as a philosophical and spiritual call to action for those seeking to live in harmony with truth and justice.

### **The UCC Connection**

In today's complex legal landscape, many find themselves entangled in a system of rules and statutes they scarcely understand. The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), a set of regulations governing commercial transactions, has become a tool that is used to exert control and impose a form of legal tyranny over individuals. Hidden within its layers are mechanisms that, unbeknownst to most, can erode personal sovereignty and reduce citizens to mere participants in an overarching commercial system. Yet, just as the Bible advises, "I send you out as sheep in the midst of wolves; be as wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove," individuals must approach this environment with a blend of shrewd awareness and peaceful resolution. To free oneself from this legal tyranny requires both the wisdom to understand the intricate and often deceptive nature of the UCC and the moral clarity to navigate it. Those who wish to break free must recognize the importance of reclaiming their status as sovereign beings rather than subjects of a corporate-state apparatus. This journey begins with education—learning how the UCC affects your life, your property, and your freedom, and how, through specific legal actions, one can remove themselves from the jurisdiction of commercial law. It requires the courage to challenge the assumption that the state's authority is absolute, and instead assert one's inherent, God-given rights. In doing so, individuals can begin to unravel the webs of contractual obligations, presumed consent, and legal fictions that have ensnared them. However, this process is not about fighting the system with aggression, but rather about outsmarting it by leveraging knowledge, patience, and a profound understanding of natural law. The path to liberation from this legal tyranny lies not in violence or rebellion but in the peaceful reclamation of one's rights and a deep comprehension of the legal frameworks that govern society.

### **Introduction**

**By Howard Freeman (1990)**

When I first encountered the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), I was armed with knowledge gleaned from Supreme Court decisions that I believed were on my side. In studying these rulings, I discovered what appeared to be clear conclusions: the Supreme Court had ruled that the income tax was, in fact, an excise tax on privileges granted by the government, and only certain individuals were required to

pay it. I was confident that I did not fall into this category and thus had no obligation to file or pay income taxes. Armed with this belief, I made the decision to stop filing returns. Initially, it felt empowering—like I had uncovered a hidden truth that most people had overlooked or ignored. However, my resolve was quickly tested when the IRS came after me with aggressive measures. They claimed that I owed a staggering sum of money—\$60,000 to be exact—and threatened me with serious consequences if I did not pay.

The notice of deficiency that arrived in the mail was like a punch to the gut. It was hard to believe that the IRS had come up with such an astronomical figure. Even in the years when I had been paying taxes, I had never earned anywhere close to the amount they said I owed. The biggest temptation was to march into their offices, letter in hand, and demand an explanation. Where had they gotten such a number? But I knew better than to engage with them on their terms. From my studies, I had learned that going into court and trying to argue my case with Supreme Court rulings would likely lead to a conviction, not an exoneration. The courts were not inclined to hear arguments from individuals who challenged the tax system, no matter how well-founded those challenges might be. I knew I had to tread carefully and strategically, or I could lose everything.

Despite the intimidating tactics of the IRS, I held firm to my belief that I was not required to file an income tax return. I knew that taking my fight to court would likely end in defeat because the judicial system often does not favor those who challenge the status quo. Instead, I used the Supreme Court decisions in a different way—by refusing to engage with the system as they expected me to. I did not take the bait of arguing with them directly in court, which would have almost certainly led to a conviction. Instead, I used my knowledge of the law to navigate the situation in a way that minimizes the damage. The experience taught me that while the law may be on your side, the courts and the IRS operate within their own framework. You have to be prepared for the possibility that they will use their power to enforce their interpretation of the law, regardless of what Supreme Court decisions might say. In the end, I managed to avoid paying the \$60,000 they claimed I owed, but it was a long and difficult battle, one that required both legal knowledge and careful strategy.

# Never Argue the Amount of Deficiency

Fortunately, before I found myself entangled in a tax dispute with the IRS, I had been given some critical advice that would shape my entire approach: never argue the facts in a tax case. This turned out to be a piece of wisdom that saved me from what could have been a costly and disheartening battle. The IRS thrives on getting individuals to argue over amounts—whether it's \$60 or \$60,000, or even an astronomical figure, the moment you engage in disputing the amount, you're giving them the jurisdiction they need to pull you deeper into the system. In my case, they claimed I owed \$60,000, an amount so fantastical that it could have easily lured me into contesting it based on sheer disbelief. But I realized that, if I was not legally required to file an income tax return in the first place, the amount was irrelevant. By sticking to this principle, I was able to focus on the legal issue at hand—whether I was obligated to file at all—and avoid getting caught in their procedural traps.

The IRS's tactic is to bait you into focusing on the amount owed, thereby getting you to admit that you owe something, which allows them to take you to tax court. Once in tax court, it's no longer about the law; it's only about negotiating how much you owe. That's the trick. If you go down that path, you've already lost the most important argument: whether you're legally required to file or pay taxes at all. This is why it's crucial not to be shocked by the often exaggerated figures on the Notice of Deficiency they send you. When I received mine, the temptation to march into their office and ask, "How did you come up with this ridiculous number?" was strong, but I had been warned. Instead, I held my ground on the legal principle that if I wasn't required to file, then I didn't owe them anything, regardless of the amount they claimed. This understanding gave me the confidence to take on the IRS without falling into their well-laid traps.

My interactions with IRS agents were, at first, frustrating but enlightening. I went in to meet with an agent and calmly explained that I wasn't required to file. His response was typical: "You are required to file, Mr. Freeman." Despite having armed myself with Supreme Court rulings, which I read aloud to him, the agent dismissed them outright. "I don't know anything about law," he said, "but the Code says you have to file." Realizing I wasn't going to get anywhere with him, I asked to speak with his superior. The response was the same. One by one, I met with agents and their supervisors, all of whom stuck to their script: they weren't interested in hearing about the law, only what the tax code dictated. Even the Problems Resolution Officer, whom I had been led to believe might be more knowledgeable, simply repeated the same mantra. After exhausting my options at that level, I decided to take my case all the way up to the District Director. But when I arrived at his office, it seemed he had been tipped off, and his secretary tried to brush me off by claiming he was "out." I knew better.

This is where a bit of cleverness and persistence came in handy. I went straight to Senator Simpson's office in the Federal Building, where I explained my situation to a helpful staff member. I asked her to call the IRS and inquire whether the District Director was indeed in his office, using Senator Simpson's name to add some weight to the request. Sure enough, the Director was in. Armed with this information, I returned to his office, where the secretary, now more accommodating, welcomed me in. The Director himself was polite and cordial, offering me coffee and cookies. I explained to him my concerns, pointing out that there were IRS agents under his authority who were sending out letters in his name that contradicted Supreme Court decisions. He seemed genuinely intrigued by what I had to say and admitted that he didn't personally review all the mail that went out of his office,

as it was simply too much to handle. This admission opened the door for me to present my case in a way that he could not easily dismiss.

I then provided him with examples of these letters, showing how they were in direct conflict with established Supreme Court rulings. The Director took great interest in my evidence, asking if he could hold onto the documents for further review. I left the information with him and was told that I would receive a follow-up call within three days. True to his word, three days later, I received a phone call from the Director himself. He informed me that my Notice of Deficiency had been withdrawn and that, after reviewing my case, the IRS had determined that I was indeed not a person required to file an income tax return. He assured me that my file was closed and that I would hear no more from them. This was a monumental victory for me, especially considering the hefty \$60,000 they had originally claimed I owed. It was a relief like no other to know that the IRS had backed off, and this marked the end of my ordeal with them.

That was in 1980, and I haven't filed an income tax return since 1969. My experience serves as a powerful reminder that knowing your legal rights and sticking to the fundamental issues can make all the difference when facing the IRS. It also highlights the importance of not getting caught up in the details of how much the IRS claims you owe, which is often just a tactic to entrap you in their jurisdiction. By focusing on the law and refusing to engage on their terms, I was able to avoid what could have been a devastating financial and legal battle. This victory was not just a personal triumph but a testament to the power of knowledge and persistence when dealing with an institution as formidable as the IRS. My story underscores the importance of understanding your rights and standing firm in the face of government overreach.



# The Supreme Court on Trial

I was confident that I had found a solid defense against the IRS, especially after my own experience. So, when a friend of mine got charged with Willful Failure to File an income tax return, he asked for my help. I believed the key to his case was in the word *willfully*—that they had to prove he willfully failed to file. I suggested that he put me on the witness stand and have me testify about a specific event where I had spoken on this very subject. The plan was for him to ask if I had seen him in the audience at a particular event in Scott's Bluff, and to ask me what I had spoken about that day. I would use the opportunity to bring up the Supreme Court cases I had relied on during my own ordeal with the IRS, believing that they demonstrated he was not required to file an income tax return. When I got on the stand, I was prepared for the judge to cut me off as soon as I started citing these cases. However, to my surprise, the judge allowed me to continue reading from the cases. I read entire paragraphs from one case, then moved on to another, and still, the judge did not intervene. By the time I finished, I was confident we had delivered a strong blow to the prosecution's case. I told my friend, Bob, that I thought we had it in the bag.

As the trial continued, Bob decided to rest his defense entirely on my testimony, which we believed clearly established that he was not required to file under the law. The prosecution made their closing arguments, but we remained confident, convinced that the Supreme Court precedents would shield Bob from conviction. After all, how could they rule against him when the highest court in the land had already ruled in cases that supported our position? But then, in a move that shocked us both, the judge gave his instructions to the jury. He told them, "You will decide the facts of this case, and I will give you the law. The law required this man to file an Income Tax form. You decide whether or not he filed it." It was as if all the Supreme Court cases I had read aloud in court had vanished into thin air. The jury was left with a simple decision based on the judge's interpretation of the law, and since Bob had admitted he didn't file, the outcome was predictable. The jury convicted him. After the trial, some of the jurors even admitted to us that they felt they had no choice. Bob had clearly stated that he hadn't filed the forms, and the judge had instructed them that the law required him to do so.

Feeling frustrated and angry, I made my way to the judge's office after the trial. As soon as he entered through the back door, I confronted him. I asked, "Judge, by what authority do you overturn the standing decisions of the United States Supreme Court? You were there while I read those cases out loud in your courtroom. How can a District Court Judge like you have the power to overrule the Supreme Court?" The judge's response was dismissive and infuriating. He casually brushed off my concerns by saying, "Oh, those were old decisions." I couldn't believe what I was hearing. Supreme Court rulings don't expire just because they've been around for a while. They remain standing decisions unless specifically overturned by the Court itself. I stood my ground, telling him, "Those are standing decisions. They have never been overturned. I don't care how old they are. You have no right to overturn a standing decision of the United States Supreme Court in a District Court." But the damage was already done. The judge had allowed the jury to convict Bob based on his own interpretation of the law, disregarding the very case law that should have protected him.

This experience left me with a deep sense of frustration and disillusionment with the legal system. I had put my faith in the idea that the Supreme Court, as the highest court in the land, held the final word on legal matters. I believed that citing their decisions in court would provide an unshakable defense against charges like the one Bob was facing. But what I hadn't anticipated was how easily

lower courts could dismiss those rulings if they didn't align with their own interpretation of the law or the desires of the government. This case showed me that even when you have the law on your side, the legal system can still work against you if the judge and the court choose to ignore precedent. The Supreme Court cases that should have exonerated Bob were rendered irrelevant by a judge who simply chose not to recognize them. It was a harsh lesson in how the judiciary can selectively apply or ignore legal principles depending on the case and the individuals involved.

In the aftermath of Bob's conviction, I realized that defending yourself in tax cases—or any legal case, for that matter—requires more than just a sound understanding of the law. It requires navigating a system that is often more concerned with upholding government interests than with ensuring justice. Even though I had been able to use Supreme Court cases successfully in my dealings with the IRS, this trial revealed that success in court is never guaranteed, no matter how strong your legal arguments might be. The judge's willingness to disregard standing Supreme Court decisions highlighted the deep flaws in a system that should be built on consistency and respect for precedent. It became clear that the path to justice is fraught with obstacles, and that one cannot simply rely on the law to protect them. You have to be prepared for the possibility that the court itself might not play by the rules you expect.

# Public Law vs Public Policy

The distinction between Public Law and Public Policy, as revealed in my interaction with a judge, marked a turning point in my understanding of the legal system in the United States. After a friend was convicted in a trial where I had relied heavily on Supreme Court rulings to defend him, I confronted the judge, challenging his authority to dismiss standing Supreme Court decisions. To my surprise, the judge responded with a chilling statement: "Name any decision of the Supreme Court after 1938, and I'll honor it, but all the decisions you read were prior to 1938, and I don't honor those decisions." This response left me stunned, as I had always believed that the rulings of the Supreme Court, regardless of when they were made, formed the bedrock of legal precedent in this country. What was even more perplexing was the judge's nonchalant dismissal of pre-1938 cases, implying that something significant had changed in that year which fundamentally altered the way courts applied the law.

When I pressed the judge further, he explained that before 1938, the Supreme Court dealt with Public Law, but after that year, the focus shifted to Public Policy. According to him, the charges my friend was being tried for fell under a Public Policy statute, not Public Law, which rendered the pre-1938 Supreme Court cases irrelevant. This revelation left me with more questions than answers. If the Supreme Court had once based its rulings on Public Law, why had it shifted to Public Policy? What was the legal or historical event in 1938 that caused this transformation, and why did it seem to be such a closely guarded secret? When I inquired further, the judge refused to elaborate, saying he had already told me too much. His evasiveness only deepened my suspicion that something had been quietly altered in the legal system, something most people, including myself, were unaware of.

The distinction between Public Law and Public Policy is more than just a legal technicality; it signifies a profound shift in how the courts interpret and apply the law. Public Law refers to the body of law that governs the relationships between individuals and the state, rooted in constitutional principles and the protection of individual rights. It is grounded in the idea that laws are meant to uphold justice and liberty, and that they must be applied equally to all. Prior to 1938, this was the domain in which the Supreme Court operated, rendering decisions that upheld the Constitution and limited the power of the government. Public Policy, on the other hand, reflects the government's administrative goals and societal objectives, often focusing more on collective interests than on individual rights. When laws are created to implement Public Policy, they are driven by pragmatic concerns, such as economic regulation or social welfare, and often grant the government more flexibility in their enforcement.

What became clear to me after this encounter is that the shift from Public Law to Public Policy has had far-reaching implications for the legal rights of individuals. Under Public Policy, statutes are more concerned with achieving certain outcomes deemed beneficial by the government, even if they come at the expense of individual liberties. This change gives the government more leeway to enact laws that may not align with the strict constitutional framework of Public Law but are justified by their alignment with contemporary policy objectives. For example, the tax laws my friend was charged under were part of a broader Public Policy designed to regulate economic behavior, but they operated outside the framework of constitutional limitations that would have applied under Public Law. This shift means that the protections we once assumed were guaranteed by the Constitution can be overridden or ignored when courts prioritize Public Policy over Public Law. The more I learned about

this distinction, the more I understood that the legal system had evolved into something quite different from what the framers of the Constitution had envisioned.

In conclusion, the distinction between Public Law and Public Policy represents a critical turning point in the way justice is administered in the United States. The revelation that courts today prioritize Public Policy over constitutional principles, as outlined under Public Law, is both alarming and eye-opening. This shift has created a legal landscape where individual rights, once safeguarded by constitutional law, are increasingly vulnerable to the government's policy-driven goals. The implications of this transformation are profound, as it means that laws can be more flexible in their interpretation and enforcement, often at the expense of the liberties that were once seen as inviolable. My encounter with the judge exposed a reality I had previously been unaware of: the legal framework today has evolved in a way that fundamentally alters the relationship between citizens and the state.

Understanding this evolution from Public Law to Public Policy is essential for anyone seeking to navigate or challenge the modern legal system. It has become evident that many of the constitutional protections we once assumed were ironclad are now subject to the whims of policy considerations, leaving individual rights more vulnerable than ever before. This realization compels us to question whether the legal system as it stands today aligns with the founding principles of the nation. As the courts continue to prioritize policy over constitutional precedent, the need to advocate for a return to the original intent of the Constitution becomes increasingly urgent, lest the balance between government power and individual liberty be further eroded.

## 1938 and the Erie Railroad

In 1938, the landmark Supreme Court case *Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins* fundamentally changed the landscape of American law by overturning nearly a century of precedent established by *Swift v. Tyson* in 1842. This case arose from an incident in which Harry Tompkins, a pedestrian walking alongside the Erie Railroad tracks, was struck by a loose object protruding from one of the railroad's boxcars. Tompkins filed a lawsuit seeking damages for his injuries. The case became a pivotal moment in U.S. legal history because of the courts' decision to address the issue of which law—state or federal—should apply in such cases. The outcome of the case led to a legal shift that would blend law with equity and redefine the application of common law principles within the federal court system.

Prior to *Erie Railroad*, federal courts operated under the precedent set by *Swift v. Tyson*, which allowed federal courts to apply their own interpretations of general common law, rather than being bound by the decisions of state courts. In *Swift*, the Supreme Court had ruled that federal courts could ignore state common law in certain types of cases and apply what they viewed as “general” principles of commercial law. This approach was rooted in the belief that there was a unified, national common law that transcended state boundaries. However, critics argued that this approach led to inconsistencies, as different laws applied depending on whether a case was heard in state or federal court. By 1938, the Supreme Court recognized the growing tensions and decided to revisit the issue in *Erie Railroad*.

In *Erie Railroad v. Tompkins*, the Supreme Court ruled that federal courts must apply state law, including state common law, when adjudicating state law claims in federal court. This decision overturned the doctrine established in *Swift v. Tyson* and declared that there is no such thing as a “federal general common law.” Instead, the Court emphasized that federal courts must respect the laws of the states in which the legal issues arose. This ruling was significant because it acknowledged the sovereignty of state law and ended the practice of federal courts creating their own common law in cases that did not involve federal statutes or constitutional issues. The decision also marked a shift away from viewing law as a separate entity from equity, blending the two to reflect a more modern legal approach.

The blending of law with equity, which was cemented in the *Erie Railroad* decision, reflected broader changes in the American legal system. Historically, law and equity had been distinct fields of jurisprudence, with different courts and different remedies. Courts of law dealt with legal rights and monetary damages, while courts of equity provided remedies like injunctions or specific performance when monetary damages were insufficient. However, by 1938, the distinction between law and equity had begun to blur as legal systems in the U.S. and other common law countries modernized. In the *Erie Railroad* case, the Court's ruling signaled that federal courts were moving toward a system in which law and equity were no longer separate domains, but part of a unified system aimed at achieving justice.

The implications of the *Erie Railroad* decision were far-reaching. For one, it meant that federal courts could no longer disregard state law in favor of creating a uniform national body of law. This shift in jurisprudence was also seen by some as signaling the transformation of American courts from common law courts to courts that were increasingly influenced by commercial law and the principles of equity. For many, this was a reflection of the growing influence of commerce and business interests

on the legal system, as courts became more focused on the rights and duties of merchants and corporations rather than the traditional rights of individuals under common law. This transformation left many wondering whether the courts had fully embraced a system that favored the powerful over the rights of everyday citizens.

The decision in *Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins* not only transformed the relationship between federal and state courts but also had profound implications for the broader legal landscape of the United States. The ruling emphasized the importance of state sovereignty, ensuring that state laws could not be overridden by a nebulous and inconsistent federal law. However, this decision also highlighted the shifting focus of the American legal system—from one rooted in traditional common law principles, which emphasized individual rights and personal accountability, to a system increasingly influenced by commercial law, where equity and the interests of corporations began to play a larger role. The blending of law with equity was seen as a move toward a more modern and flexible system, but it also raised concerns about whether this new system was veering away from the original intent of the Constitution and the rights it was meant to protect. Critics of the *Erie Railroad* decision argue that it contributed to the erosion of common law courts, replacing them with "merchant law" courts that prioritize business and contractual relationships over individual harm and justice. As commerce and corporate power grew in the mid-20th century, the decision became a symbol of how legal principles were increasingly tailored to accommodate the needs of a burgeoning economy, sometimes at the expense of the traditional legal protections afforded to individuals. The lasting impact of *Erie Railroad* lies not only in the technical legal doctrine it overturned but also in its broader reflection of a society grappling with the tension between upholding long-standing legal traditions and adapting to a rapidly changing, commerce-driven world. For many, the case marks a pivotal moment in American jurisprudence—one that continues to spark debates about the role of the courts, the balance between state and federal power, and the influence of corporate interests on the legal rights of ordinary citizens.

## A Friend of the Court

Building a relationship with a judge is no easy task, but it is one that can yield profound benefits when approached with humility and tact. The key to this is not to see the court as a battleground where one engages in an adversarial fight, but rather as a place of justice where one can respectfully seek the truth. This approach was demonstrated by the success of an individual who made a friend of a judge by not acting like a "wolf in black sheep country." Instead of entering the courtroom with aggressive demands and ultimatums, they followed the biblical principle of being "as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove." This approach allowed them to navigate the legal landscape with wisdom, without creating unnecessary friction with the judge, who ultimately controls the court's proceedings. The message is clear: in a court of law, humility and strategic questioning are often more effective than outright confrontation.

One important aspect of this strategy is to approach the judge from a position of respect and curiosity rather than hostility. Too often, individuals enter the courtroom with a combative attitude, insisting on their interpretation of the law and demanding that the judge follow suit. Such a strategy not only alienates the judge but also undermines the potential for constructive dialogue. By asking questions and allowing the judge to explain legal principles, one creates an environment in which the judge feels respected and is more likely to provide a fair hearing. This does not mean one should be passive or submissive, but rather that wisdom should dictate when to speak and when to listen. A measured, thoughtful approach creates opportunities to challenge the judge without making direct demands, which in turn can lead to favorable outcomes.

The metaphor of the "sheep in wolf country" is particularly apt in this context. Courts can be intimidating, and judges hold considerable power over the proceedings. Going into court with an aggressive, wolf-like demeanor can backfire quickly. Judges are accustomed to maintaining order in their courtrooms and do not appreciate being challenged openly or disrespectfully. By going in as the proverbial "sheep," individuals can appear non-threatening, even when they are carefully and strategically positioning themselves to win their case. This does not mean that one is weak; rather, it is a form of tactical intelligence. Being "wise as a serpent" means understanding the system, knowing when to press for answers, and positioning oneself in a way that leads to success without creating unnecessary animosity.

Asking the right questions is another critical aspect of this approach. In this particular case, the individual asked a series of questions that boxed the judge into a corner, leaving the judge with no choice but to rule in their favor or admit a truth that the court was unwilling to acknowledge. This method of inquiry requires a deep understanding of the legal issues at hand and the ability to navigate the judicial process skillfully. Instead of making statements or demands, asking questions forces the judge to engage with the logic of the argument and address points that might otherwise be ignored. It is a form of legal judo, using the court's own processes to work in one's favor while maintaining a facade of harmlessness.

The result of this strategy was not only a victory in court but also the formation of a personal connection with the judge. Winning the case was, of course, important, but the fact that the judge extended an invitation for future visits suggests that there was mutual respect. By avoiding an adversarial stance and instead showing respect for the judicial process, the individual earned the

judge's favor and gained an ally in the legal system. This story underscores a crucial lesson for anyone entering a courtroom: judges are human beings, and their decisions can be influenced by how they are treated. Approach them with respect, ask the right questions, and one might just find themselves not only winning cases but making valuable connections that could benefit future legal endeavors.

The story of befriending a judge through humility, respect, and strategic inquiry offers a profound lesson in navigating the legal system effectively. It illustrates that while the courtroom can often feel like a place of intense conflict, the key to success often lies in taking a more thoughtful, tactical approach. The metaphor of being "sheep in wolf country" serves as a reminder that being outwardly humble does not mean being powerless. Rather, it means exercising wisdom and restraint in the face of authority, understanding that a measured approach can lead to far more productive outcomes than one of aggression and demands. Asking questions, rather than making proclamations, can force the judge to consider important aspects of the case and engage more deeply with the argument being presented. This method of allowing the law to speak for itself, rather than forcing it, is a powerful strategy in and of itself. Furthermore, by respecting the judge's role and authority, one can turn what could have been an adversarial encounter into an opportunity for mutual respect and even friendship, as demonstrated by the judge's offer to continue their relationship beyond the courtroom. This approach not only opens doors to more victories in the legal arena but also fosters an environment where understanding, patience, and respect lead to lasting connections with those in power. Ultimately, this story teaches that in law, as in life, wisdom, humility, and the ability to adapt are far more effective tools for success than brute force or confrontation.



# America is Bankrupt

According to a conversation relayed by an individual who visited a judge, he said a secret meeting in 1938 took place where the highest-ranking judges, attorneys, and U.S. government officials gathered, where they were informed that the country was, in fact, bankrupt. This event marked a turning point in American governance, with the nation's creditors taking control of not only the federal branches—Congress, the Executive, and the Judiciary—but also the state governments. The public, however, was never to be informed of this shift, and the courts were instructed to operate under Admiralty Jurisdiction, though never to openly acknowledge it as such.

America's legal framework had shifted into an Admiralty Jurisdiction, subtly moving away from the foundational principles of Common Law, which once emphasized individual freedom, accountability, and justice rooted in natural rights. This gradual but profound shift transformed the judiciary's focus from the protection of inherent individual rights to the regulation of commerce, maritime matters, and contractual obligations, blurring the lines between citizen sovereignty and corporate interests under the guise of legal efficiency. The consequences of this transformation have infiltrated every facet of governance and personal liberty, reshaping the nation's legal landscape and eroding the foundational understanding of the Constitution. Many remain unaware of the deeper jurisdictional authority that has silently taken hold, now governing their lives and liberties, while the notion of true justice for the people continues to fade into the background of a commercialized legal system.

Admiralty law, traditionally associated with maritime issues, focuses on commercial disputes and property transactions at sea. As this judge mentioned, this jurisdiction now governs the U.S. legal system, it implies that America is no longer operating under the common law, but under a system designed to manage financial obligations and commercial debts. Admiralty law, in this context, is a tool used to control the nation's bankruptcy, framing the courts as instruments for enforcing the interests of America's creditors rather than upholding the common law or constitutional principles. This hidden jurisdiction explains why certain court cases and judicial rulings seem to favor commercial and financial interests over individual rights and justice under the common law.

The ramifications of such a system are immense. As a result the entire U.S. government and its courts are owned and controlled by creditors, and the nation's political leaders are essentially powerless, bound by financial obligations they cannot escape. This would explain why some laws and policies appear to prioritize corporate or financial interests, even when those interests conflict with public welfare or constitutional rights. The fact that judges were told to take "silent judicial notice" of this, but never reveal it openly, reveals that the public has been kept in the dark about the true nature of the nation's governance. By continuing to refer to the legal system as anything but Maritime/Admiralty Jurisdiction, the courts continue to maintain an illusion of operating under constitutional principles, even as they enforce a system that prioritizes the interests of America's financial overlords.

This secretive shift in jurisdiction also sheds light on why federal courts, since 1938, have increasingly focused on Public Policy rather than Public Law. Public Policy refers to decisions and actions taken by the government to manage societal issues, without direct reference to existing laws or constitutional principles. Public Law, on the other hand, is rooted in statutes, regulations, and legal

precedents that govern how individuals and institutions interact within society. The shift toward Public Policy may indicate that the government and courts are making decisions based on the financial interests of the creditors who own the nation, rather than adhering to the strictures of Public Law, which is supposed to be based on the Constitution and the will of the people. This fundamental change has far-reaching consequences for the rights and freedoms of American citizens.

The nature of America's bankruptcy and creditor ownership are troubling, as it represents a profound shift in the country's foundational structure. Instead of being governed by its citizens through their elected representatives and judicial system, America is in fact ruled by unseen financial powers whose interests lie in maintaining control over the nation's assets and resources. This system not only affects how laws are created and enforced but also how the country interacts with the global financial system. Under these circumstances, the American dream of liberty, justice, and self-governance is an illusion, with the real power residing in the hands of those who hold the nation's debt. Understanding this shift in governance is crucial for those seeking to challenge the current legal and political system, as it calls into question the very legitimacy of the nation's sovereignty and legal framework.

# Admiralty Courts

The reason they cannot call it Admiralty Jurisdiction is that your defense would be quite different in Admiralty Jurisdiction from your defense under the Common Law. In Admiralty, there is no court which has jurisdiction unless there is a valid international contract in dispute. If you know it is Admiralty Jurisdiction, and they have admitted on the record that you are in an Admiralty Court, you can demand that the international maritime contract, to which you are supposedly a party, and which you supposedly have breached, be placed into evidence. No court has Admiralty/Maritime Jurisdiction unless there is a valid international maritime contract that has been breached. So, you say, just innocently like a lamb, "Well, I never knew that I got involved with an international maritime contract, so I deny that such a contract exists. If this court is taking jurisdiction in Admiralty, then place the contract in evidence, so that I may challenge the validity of the contract." What they would have to do is place the national debt into evidence. They would have to admit that the international bankers own the whole nation, and that we are their slaves.

Admiralty law is, at its core, a system designed to govern the conduct of ships and commerce on the seas. In its original form, it was limited to disputes that arose from genuine maritime contracts—agreements between seafaring merchants, ship owners, and the like. It was never intended to govern the affairs of ordinary citizens within the borders of their own nations. Yet, through a series of legal sleights of hand, those in power have expanded the reach of Admiralty Jurisdiction far beyond the sea. Today, courts that appear to operate under the Common Law often exercise Admiralty powers without openly admitting it. This is why they avoid using the term "Admiralty" in open court, because doing so would trigger a different set of legal defenses—ones that could expose the overreach of their jurisdiction and the falsehood of the contracts upon which they base their authority.

The most insidious aspect of this system is that it is built on the presumption that we are all parties to an international contract, without ever having knowingly agreed to such terms. In truth, the majority of people have never signed any contract that would bind them to the dictates of Admiralty law. The courts, however, operate as though such agreements exist, assuming that we are in breach of a contract we never knew existed. This presumption of guilt, inherent in the very nature of Admiralty law, flips the burden of proof onto the individual. You are presumed to be subject to Admiralty jurisdiction unless you can prove otherwise—a difficult task when the existence of the supposed contract is never revealed. The key to unlocking this legal conundrum is to challenge the court directly, forcing them to produce the contract upon which their authority rests. In many cases, they cannot, for no such contract exists.

What makes this all the more troubling is that it is not merely a matter of legal overreach but of a much deeper, more systemic problem. The entire financial system, underpinned by the control of international bankers, is intertwined with the legal system in such a way that the courts themselves become tools for maintaining control over the masses. When you demand to see the contract, you are, in essence, asking them to reveal the true nature of the system—to admit that the national debt and the accompanying financial obligations of the nation are being used as a means to enslave the people. This is a truth that they cannot afford to admit, because doing so would unravel the entire facade of legitimacy that allows them to maintain their control. As such, they will go to great lengths to

avoid acknowledging that you are being tried under Admiralty law, preferring instead to keep you unaware of the real game being played.

The reality is that the national debt, the banking system, and the courts are all part of a complex web designed to keep people in a state of subjugation without their conscious consent. The national debt, in particular, is used as a means to justify the application of Admiralty law in areas where it should have no jurisdiction. By claiming that the nation owes money to international creditors, and that every citizen is responsible for repaying this debt, the courts and the government are able to treat every legal case as though it involves an international contract. The debt itself becomes the contract that supposedly binds us all to the whims of the bankers. But when you demand that they place this debt into evidence, it forces them to confront the reality that this debt was incurred not by the people, but by the government in collusion with the bankers. It was never a voluntary agreement on the part of the citizenry.

In this way, understanding the nature of Admiralty Jurisdiction is not just a legal technicality—it is a key to understanding the larger system of control that governs our lives. The courts, the government, and the banking system all work in tandem to maintain this control, and they rely on our ignorance of the law to do so. By challenging their jurisdiction and demanding that they reveal the contracts they claim give them authority, we force them to confront the reality that their power is built on a foundation of deception. The more people become aware of this, the harder it will be for the system to maintain its grip. The ultimate goal, then, is to awaken the populace to the fact that they are not bound by Admiralty law, that they are not parties to any international contract, and that the courts have no jurisdiction over them unless they willingly consent to it. This is the first step toward reclaiming our sovereignty and dismantling the system of control that has been built around us.

## No Expedient

But, the bankers said it is not expedient at this time to admit that they own everything and could foreclose on every nation of the world. The reason they don't want to tell everyone that they own everything is that there are still too many privately owned guns. There are uncooperative armies and other military forces. So, until they can gradually consolidate all armies into a WORLD ARMY and all courts into a single WORLD COURT, it is not expedient to admit the jurisdiction the courts are operating under. When we understand these things, we realize that there are certain secrets they don't want to admit, and we can use this to our benefit.

The global power structure, built upon a foundation of financial manipulation and economic control, seeks to tighten its grip incrementally. A slow, methodical consolidation of influence is far more effective than a sudden admission of total domination. To reveal too much at once would risk a backlash—an uprising from the very people whose liberties are being covertly eroded. The populace, though often oblivious to the deeper machinations at play, is still armed, capable of resisting a tyranny that becomes too blatant. The banking elite, understanding this delicate balance, prefer to move in the shadows, passing laws, treaties, and policies that slowly shift control without drawing too much attention. It's a strategy of patience, where each piece is carefully placed on the global chessboard until the final checkmate can be declared.

The consolidation of military forces into a singular WORLD ARMY is central to this agenda. As long as individual nations maintain independent armies, the global elite face a significant obstacle to absolute power. National armies, particularly those loyal to their own governments and people, pose a threat to the vision of a global order controlled by a small, unelected financial oligarchy. For now, these armies serve as a check on the bankers' power, but efforts to integrate them under international bodies such as the United Nations or other supranational organizations are well underway. The end goal is a single military force, loyal only to the global governance structure, able to suppress any resistance that may arise from disillusioned citizens or rogue nations that refuse to bow to the new world order.

Parallel to the creation of a WORLD ARMY is the push for a unified judicial system—a WORLD COURT that would supersede all national laws and constitutions. Such a court would serve as the ultimate authority, erasing the sovereignty of individual nations. The financial elites, knowing that legal jurisdiction is one of the final frontiers in securing their control, are working diligently to create a system where all disputes, all conflicts, are settled not by local or national courts but by a single body that operates with global authority. This court would interpret laws not based on the rights of individuals but on the needs of the global system. Once such a structure is in place, any opposition to the agenda can be swiftly dealt with, as all legal recourse would flow through the channels they control.

There is, however, one significant barrier to this plan: the widespread ownership of firearms among the general population. An armed populace, especially one that is aware of its rights and the encroachment of globalist forces, represents a direct challenge to the establishment of a one-world government. For this reason, disarmament campaigns, both overt and covert, are a high priority for those seeking to implement this global order. Under the guise of public safety, security, and anti-terrorism measures, governments are slowly stripping away the right to bear arms. But even with

these efforts, there are still millions of guns in private hands, and as long as this is the case, the globalists know they cannot move forward with their full agenda. Until they succeed in disarming the populace or neutralizing the threat of rebellion, they must continue to operate with caution, using the courts, the media, and political influence to advance their goals in a more subtle manner.

The realization that these forces are acting in the shadows, that there are certain truths they cannot yet openly admit, offers a glimmer of hope for those who oppose their plans. The fact that they must hide their true intentions indicates that they are not yet invincible. By exposing their strategies, by informing the masses of the slow erosion of their rights and freedoms, there is still an opportunity to resist. Knowledge, in this case, becomes a powerful weapon. Those who are aware of the grand scheme can begin to organize, to resist not with violence, but with awareness, education, and the power of collective will. The fight is not over, but it is a battle that requires vigilance, strategy, and a deep understanding of the forces at play. The global elite may have a plan, but it is not without weaknesses. And in those weaknesses, there is an opportunity to reclaim sovereignty and liberty.

# Jurisdiction

The Constitution of the United States mentions three areas of jurisdiction in which the courts may operate:

## **Common Law:**

Common Law, at its core, is deeply rooted in the principles of God's Law. It operates on the premise that individuals possess inherent rights, given by God, that cannot be violated unless another party is directly harmed. The foundation of Common Law lies in the concept that every man and woman has the natural freedom to live their life as they see fit, so long as they do not infringe upon the life, liberty, or property of others. This idea comes from biblical teachings, where personal responsibility and respect for the rights of others are paramount. In Common Law, there is always a damaged party in cases of wrongdoing. For someone to be found guilty of a crime, another individual must have suffered direct harm or loss. This contrasts sharply with statutory law, which often imposes regulations and mandates even in the absence of a harmed party, showing that Common Law prioritizes personal responsibility and freedom over the imposition of rules that serve no direct victim.

In the framework of Common Law, the idea of personal liberty is sacred. It ensures that individuals can exercise their freedom, even to the point of making unwise decisions, without being constrained by unnecessary governmental oversight—provided their actions do not harm others. For instance, under Common Law, a person is free to engage in risky behavior, such as refusing to wear a seatbelt, as this action does not directly infringe on the rights of others. No other person is harmed or loses property due to this decision, and therefore it does not fall under the jurisdiction of Common Law. In contrast, modern statutory laws, such as mandatory seat belt regulations, compel individuals to take certain actions for their own good, despite the lack of a direct victim. This illustrates how statutory law often steps beyond the boundaries of Common Law by enforcing rules that prioritize state interests over individual freedoms. Such regulations, while intended for public safety, would not be enforceable under true Common Law since they involve compelling performance without an injured party.

The defining characteristic of Common Law is its focus on preventing and punishing criminal acts, which are defined as actions that cause direct harm to another individual or their property. When a person commits a crime under Common Law, it is because they have injured another party, whether by damaging their property, infringing upon their liberty, or causing them physical harm. For example, theft, assault, and murder are clear violations of Common Law, as these acts infringe on someone else's rights. Common Law does not allow for the criminalization of actions that do not involve a damaged party, emphasizing the protection of individual liberty and property above all else. Government action under Common Law is limited to addressing genuine wrongs—those that cause actual harm to others—rather than imposing arbitrary rules that govern personal behavior without a direct victim. This distinction underscores the freedom inherent in Common Law, where the only limitations on personal behavior are those necessary to protect the life, liberty, and property of others.

## **Equity Law:**

Equity law is a body of legal principles and remedies that emerged to address situations where traditional common law might be insufficient. One of the fundamental aspects of equity law is its ability to compel performance, meaning it enforces the exact terms of a contract that an individual or entity is bound by. When someone enters into a contract, they voluntarily agree to certain obligations, and equity law ensures those obligations are met. If one party fails to fulfill their end of the bargain, the other party can seek a court order to compel them to perform as promised, particularly when monetary damages would be inadequate. Equity law differs from common law, where remedies are often limited to financial compensation for breaches of contract. Instead, equity focuses on fairness and justice, and remedies such as specific performance compel the breaching party to carry out the contract's terms precisely. However, it's important to note that equity law operates exclusively within civil law; it does not apply to criminal actions, as criminal law is concerned with punishment for offenses against society rather than fulfilling contractual obligations.

Under equity jurisdiction, while one cannot be criminally prosecuted, a party can still face serious consequences for failing to meet the terms of a contract. If a court rules that a person or organization must perform according to the letter of a contract and they refuse, the court can hold them in contempt. Contempt of court is a separate legal action that can lead to criminal penalties, such as fines or imprisonment, for disobeying a court order. This means that although the initial breach of contract is a civil matter under equity law, refusing to comply with the court's directive can elevate the situation to a criminal offense. The contempt charge serves as a means of ensuring compliance with equitable remedies, preserving the authority of the court, and upholding the integrity of contractual obligations. This is one of the key mechanisms through which equity law enforces justice and fairness, compelling parties to honor agreements in good faith.

An interesting question arises when discussing whether laws like seat belt regulations could fall under equity law. In this context, the answer is no. Seat belt laws are not equity laws because they do not involve the enforcement of contracts. Instead, they are public safety regulations enacted by legislative bodies to protect individuals and society at large. These laws fall under the domain of statutory law, where penalties for noncompliance can be imposed as fines or other punishments without any contractual obligation. In contrast, equity law is fundamentally about ensuring that parties fulfill their voluntary commitments under contracts, and it only intervenes when a breach of that agreement occurs. Since seat belt laws are not based on contracts between parties but are mandates imposed by the government, they do not involve compelled performance in the equitable sense, nor can one be charged with contempt for refusing to wear a seatbelt. Instead, failure to comply results in statutory penalties that are designed to promote public safety, not enforce contractual obligations.

## **Admiralty/Maritime Law:**

The legal concept of "civil jurisdiction of compelled performance" with criminal penalties attached is primarily associated with the domain of Admiralty and Maritime Law. Admiralty Law governs matters that pertain to international contracts, shipping, and navigation, as well as commerce conducted on the high seas and navigable waters. In this jurisdiction, the focus is



on contractual obligations, and the legal system is designed to enforce compliance through penalties, both civil and criminal, for breaches of contract. This framework is unique because, unlike traditional civil jurisdictions where non-compliance might result in civil penalties or damages, Admiralty Law allows for criminal consequences when parties fail to perform according to the terms of international agreements. This type of jurisdiction is particularly important in global trade, where parties from different countries enter into binding contracts that require the protection of an international legal system to ensure fair and consistent enforcement.

When examining various laws such as seat belt laws, traffic regulations, building codes, ordinances, and tax codes, we can begin to understand how these rules might be influenced by, or even fall under, this broader international framework of Admiralty/Maritime Law. The principle of compelled performance implies that these laws impose obligations on individuals to act in a certain way, and failure to comply may result in penalties, some of which are criminal in nature. For example, failure to wear a seat belt or to file taxes may result in fines or imprisonment. In such cases, this suggests that there is an underlying contractual element that enforces compliance. The notion of "willful failure to file" in tax law, for instance, introduces the idea that individuals have entered into an implicit or explicit agreement with the government (or some international governing body) to follow certain rules, and failure to do so is treated as a breach of this contract. In Admiralty Law, breaches of contracts, particularly international contracts, can have far-reaching consequences, making the enforcement of such laws critical to maintaining order in commerce and governance.

At its core, Admiralty/Maritime Law requires that there be a valid international contract in place before criminal penalties can be enforced for failure to perform. This underscores the global nature of many laws we may otherwise view as strictly local or national. Traffic laws, tax codes, and building ordinances often appear to be domestic regulations, but when penalties for non-compliance carry criminal consequences, they can sometimes be traced back to principles embedded in international agreements or treaties. The contractual nature of these laws means that individuals are, in effect, participating in a larger legal framework that transcends borders. This is particularly evident in tax laws where failing to comply can be seen as a breach of contract with not just a nation-state but potentially with international bodies that govern global commerce and finance. Thus, Admiralty Law, with its focus on international contracts and penalties for non-performance, helps us better understand the jurisdictional complexities that influence modern governance.

The courts in the United States have long operated under a complex framework of legal doctrines, but one aspect that is often overlooked is their quiet adoption of Admiralty or Maritime Jurisdiction principles in broader legal contexts. Admiralty law, traditionally governing maritime activities such as shipping and commerce on the high seas, carries with it unique rules and consequences, especially concerning contractual obligations and commercial disputes. However, in an effort to distance themselves from the overt implications of operating under Admiralty Jurisdiction, the courts gradually incorporated aspects of international law, specifically the Law Merchant, into domestic legal codes. The Law Merchant, historically a system of commercial rules and customs used by merchants in

medieval Europe, was designed to facilitate business transactions across borders. By integrating this body of law, the U.S. judicial system subtly reshaped its approach to handling cases with commercial implications, all while avoiding the outright admission that these cases were being judged under Admiralty principles. Instead, these cases were framed within a framework of statutory law, allowing the courts to maintain the appearance of operating under traditional common law principles while still enforcing rules that have roots in maritime and commercial law.

The Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins* (1938) further solidified this shift. In this case, the Court declared that there would no longer be a general federal common law, requiring federal courts to apply state law in matters of substantive law, unless federal statutes dictated otherwise. While this decision outwardly appeared to favor a return to state-based legal principles, its underlying effects were much broader, particularly in the realm of commercial and business law. As the Court moved away from the application of federal common law, it embraced a new standard where decisions would be heavily influenced by commercial or business law, inherently linked to the principles of the Law Merchant. What made this shift particularly significant was that it allowed for the application of criminal penalties under what was essentially a system of commercial law. The transformation of Admiralty law into what became known as Statutory Jurisdiction allowed courts to bypass the overt terminology of maritime jurisdiction, yet still enforce rules that had originated in the regulation of commerce and international trade. This evolution has had lasting consequences, as the blending of commercial law with statutory frameworks often results in outcomes that, while rooted in principles of commerce, carry the weight and penalties typically associated with criminal law, thus blurring the lines between civil and criminal jurisdictions in cases involving business or commercial disputes.

# Courts of Contract

You may ask how we got into this situation where we can be charged with failure to wear seat belts and be fined for it. Isn't the judge sworn to uphold the Constitution? Yes, he is. But, you must understand that the Constitution, in Article 1, Section 10, gives us the unlimited right to contract, as long as we do not infringe on the life, liberty, or property of someone else. Contracts are enforceable, and the Constitution gives two jurisdictions where contracts can be enforced — Equity and Admiralty. But, we find them being enforced in Statutory Jurisdiction. This is the embarrassing part for the courts, but we can use this to box the judges into a corner in their own courts. We will cover this more later.

The core issue at hand is the manipulation of the legal system to convert what should be simple matters of personal liberty and responsibility into issues of contract enforcement. The laws that dictate actions such as wearing seat belts or paying fines for various traffic infractions are, in reality, rooted in contract law. When we accept licenses, registrations, or other legal documents issued by the government, we are, in essence, entering into a contract. These contracts are often buried in layers of legal language that most people never fully understand, but they are enforceable under statutory jurisdiction, which has its origins in the authority granted by contract law. The courts, by treating these legal matters as breaches of contract, have found a way to enforce statutory law in a way that bypasses the traditional protections provided under the Constitution.

One of the most troubling aspects of this system is that many people enter into these contracts without even realizing they are doing so. When you apply for a driver's license, for example, you are not just agreeing to prove your competence to operate a vehicle—you are also agreeing to abide by a whole host of rules and regulations that govern your behavior while driving, including the obligation to wear a seatbelt. These rules are enforced not as matters of criminal law, where due process and constitutional protections would apply, but as matters of contract law. Since you have "agreed" to these terms by signing the contract, the courts can enforce them through fines and penalties without the need to prove that you have harmed anyone or violated any criminal statute.

The judges, who are sworn to uphold the Constitution, are fully aware of this discrepancy. They understand that by enforcing these contracts under statutory jurisdiction, they are operating outside of the traditional bounds of constitutional law. However, they rely on the ignorance of the general population to keep this system functioning. Most people are unaware that they have entered into contracts with the government and are, therefore, subject to statutory enforcement. This is where the courts find themselves in an uncomfortable position. If the public were to become widely aware of this contractual basis for many of the laws that govern their lives, they would begin to challenge the courts in ways that could undermine the entire system. By understanding the contractual nature of these laws, we can begin to dismantle the statutory jurisdiction under which they are enforced.

It is important to note that the Constitution does, in fact, protect the right to contract freely. This is a fundamental principle of American law, and it is enshrined in Article 1, Section 10 of the Constitution. However, the right to contract must be balanced against the rights of individuals to life, liberty, and property. Contracts that infringe upon these fundamental rights are not valid under the Constitution. The problem arises when the government and the courts exploit the right to contract by creating situations where individuals unknowingly enter into contracts that strip them of their liberties. This is

precisely what happens when statutory laws are enforced as though they were the result of freely negotiated contracts. The courts, in enforcing these laws, are acting as agents of contract enforcement rather than as protectors of constitutional rights.

To challenge this system, it is essential to expose the contractual nature of these laws and to demand that the courts operate under the appropriate jurisdiction. If the courts are enforcing contracts, they must do so under either Equity or Admiralty jurisdiction, as outlined in the Constitution. However, by forcing the courts to acknowledge the contractual basis of their authority, we can begin to challenge the validity of these contracts. If the contract was entered into without full knowledge or understanding of the terms, or if it infringes upon the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, it is not valid and cannot be enforced. By using this strategy, we can box the judges into a corner in their own courts, forcing them to either admit that they are operating outside of constitutional bounds or to enforce the contracts in a manner that respects the rights of individuals.

# Contracts Must Be Voluntary

Under the Common Law, every contract must be entered into knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally by both parties, or it is void and unenforceable. These are characteristics of a Common Law contract. There is another characteristic — it must be based on substance. For example, contracts used to read, "For one dollar and other valuable considerations, I will paint your house, etc." That was a valid contract — the dollar was a genuine silver dollar. Now, suppose you wrote a contract that said, "For one Federal Reserve Note and other considerations, I will paint your house ...." And suppose, for example, I painted your house the wrong color. Could you go into a Common Law court and get justice? No, you could not. You see, a Federal Reserve Note is a "colorable" dollar, as it has no substance, and in a Common Law jurisdiction, that contract would be unenforceable.

The issue with contracts based on "colorable" forms of currency, like Federal Reserve Notes, lies in their lack of true substance. A valid contract in Common Law requires that both parties exchange something of real, tangible value. Historically, this was clear — goods, services, or money backed by actual commodities like silver or gold. When we move into the realm of fiat currency, such as Federal Reserve Notes, the substance of the contract becomes questionable. These notes represent a promise of value, but not value in itself. In a Common Law court, where authenticity and substance are paramount, this lack of true value would render the contract unenforceable because there was no substantial exchange. This brings us to a critical realization: many of the contracts we enter into today, particularly those involving modern currency, will not hold up under the strict scrutiny of Common Law.

Furthermore, the lack of substance in many of today's contracts reveals a deeper issue with the modern legal and financial systems. We live in a world where the financial system operates on what is essentially faith — faith that the Federal Reserve Notes will retain their value, faith in the promises made by governments and banks. But in a Common Law framework, which demands substance, this faith is insufficient. Contracts under Common Law are grounded in tangible, measurable value, something that can be seen, touched, and counted. When we move away from these principles, we find ourselves in a world where contracts are based on illusions of value rather than real wealth. This is why Common Law is so protective of the nature of contracts — it ensures that individuals cannot be bound by agreements based on hollow or insubstantial promises.

It is also important to recognize that the principle of voluntariness is at the heart of contract law in a Common Law system. A contract entered into under duress, deception, or without full knowledge of the terms is inherently invalid. This is why the intent of both parties is scrutinized under Common Law. The courts must ensure that each party understood what they were agreeing to and did so freely and voluntarily. In contrast, many modern contracts, especially those involving large institutions or governments, are drafted in ways that obscure the full meaning or consequences of the agreement. People often sign contracts they barely understand, bound by fine print and legalese that they may not have the expertise or time to decipher. This would not stand in a Common Law court, where clarity and mutual understanding are required for a contract to be valid.

In today's world, many contracts are also imposed on individuals in a way that undermines the voluntariness of the agreement. Take, for example, the various terms and conditions that individuals "agree" to when using digital services or purchasing goods. Often, these agreements are presented in

such a way that there is no real choice — one must accept the terms to proceed. In the Common Law tradition, this would be problematic. An agreement that one is forced to accept under such conditions cannot be said to be voluntary. Voluntariness implies freedom to negotiate terms or to reject the contract altogether. When individuals are presented with "take it or leave it" agreements, where the terms are dictated by one party and cannot be altered, the voluntariness of that contract comes into question. Such agreements might be enforceable under modern statutory law, but they would not be recognized in a true Common Law jurisdiction.

Lastly, the shift from contracts grounded in substance and voluntary agreement to those based on "colorable" value and coercive terms represents a broader trend away from the principles of liberty and personal responsibility. Under Common Law, contracts are seen as sacred agreements between individuals, each of whom is fully responsible for upholding their side of the bargain. This personal accountability is a cornerstone of a free society. But when contracts are based on insubstantial promises or when individuals are coerced into agreements they do not fully understand or cannot alter, we drift away from these foundational values. The legal system, through the enforcement of these modern contracts, becomes a tool not for upholding liberty but for restricting it, binding people with agreements that lack the substance and voluntariness that true justice demands. Understanding this shift is essential for anyone who wishes to challenge the modern system and reclaim the principles of Common Law in their dealings.

## Colorable Money -- Colorable Courts

The word "colorable" means something that appears to be genuine but is not. Maybe it looks like a dollar, and maybe it spends like a dollar, but if it is not redeemable for lawful money (silver or gold) it is "colorable." If a Federal Reserve Note is used in a contract, then the contract becomes a "colorable" contract. And "colorable" contracts must be enforced under a "colorable" jurisdiction. So, by creating Federal Reserve Notes, the government had to create a jurisdiction to cover the kinds of contracts which use them. We now have what is called Statutory Jurisdiction, which is not a genuine Admiralty jurisdiction. It is "colorable" Admiralty Jurisdiction the judges are enforcing because we are using "colorable money." Colorable Admiralty is now known as Statutory Jurisdiction. Let's see how we got under this Statutory Jurisdiction.

The shift from genuine money to "colorable" money has had profound effects on the legal and financial landscape. Originally, money was backed by something tangible, like gold or silver, giving it intrinsic value. When you engaged in a contract, that contract was based on an exchange of real value. But when the government shifted to using Federal Reserve Notes — a form of currency that is not backed by any physical commodity — the nature of contracts changed as well. These notes are not redeemable for real wealth; they represent a promise of value rather than value itself. Consequently, any contract made using Federal Reserve Notes is fundamentally different from a contract made with gold or silver. It becomes "colorable," meaning that it is based on something that looks like value but isn't. This undermines the substance of the contract, making it less enforceable in a Common Law court, and instead subject to a new type of legal framework — Statutory Jurisdiction.

Statutory Jurisdiction is a creation born out of necessity to manage and enforce these "colorable" contracts. Since Federal Reserve Notes are the primary currency used in almost all transactions, the legal system had to adapt. This adaptation took the form of Statutory Jurisdiction, which mimics the authority of Admiralty Law but is, in essence, a watered-down version of it. In true Admiralty Law, disputes are settled over legitimate international contracts and issues at sea. However, in Statutory Jurisdiction, courts apply similar principles but to land-based matters that involve "colorable" money. This is why, when we step into a courtroom today, we are often not standing in a Common Law court or even a genuine Admiralty court, but in a "colorable" court. The judges are not enforcing true justice but are instead operating under the guise of this Statutory Jurisdiction, bound by rules designed to accommodate a system of debt and fiat currency rather than real value and fair exchange.

The creation of "colorable" money also ushered in a whole new era of governmental and judicial control over private contracts. By shifting the economic system away from tangible, lawful money and into the realm of Federal Reserve Notes, the government gained a much broader power to regulate and control the terms of contracts through Statutory Jurisdiction. Every contract made with fiat currency inherently involves the federal government's financial system, giving them the leverage to impose regulations and statutes that might not otherwise apply. As a result, when you enter into a contract involving Federal Reserve Notes, you are not only subject to the terms of the contract itself but also to the myriad of statutory laws that govern the use of fiat money. This gives the courts, operating under Statutory Jurisdiction, the authority to enforce contracts in ways that may not align with the principles of Common Law.

What's more alarming is that most people are unaware of the transition from genuine money and jurisdiction to "colorable" money and "colorable" courts. The public continues to operate under the assumption that they are engaging in valid contracts backed by legitimate law. But in reality, the entire system is based on a façade — a carefully constructed illusion that hides the true nature of the money they are using and the courts they are subjected to. The Statutory Jurisdiction that governs most legal matters today is a construct designed to manage this illusion, allowing the courts to enforce rules and regulations that would otherwise be invalid in a Common Law or even true Admiralty setting. This shift has resulted in a system where contracts are no longer grounded in mutual agreements over real, substantive value but instead are bound by arbitrary rules tied to the fiat money system.

To understand how we got under this Statutory Jurisdiction, it is crucial to look at the history of money itself. As the government moved away from the gold standard and introduced Federal Reserve Notes as the official currency, it also needed to establish a new legal framework to handle disputes involving this "colorable" money. Over time, statutory laws were passed to ensure that the courts could enforce contracts made with Federal Reserve Notes, and these laws eventually replaced the Common Law and genuine Admiralty jurisdictions. The result is that we now live under a legal system that enforces contracts based on promises of value rather than actual value. This system is heavily tilted in favor of those who control the money supply — the bankers and financial elites — and it leaves the average person vulnerable to exploitation. The courts, operating under Statutory Jurisdiction, have become enforcers of this unjust system, perpetuating the cycle of debt and control that "colorable" money has made possible.



# Uniform Commercial Code

The government set up a "colorable" law system to fit the "colorable" currency. It used to be called the Law Merchant or the Law of Redeemable Instruments because it dealt with paper that was redeemable in something of substance. But, once Federal Reserve Notes had become unredeemable, there had to be a system of law that was completely "colorable" from start to finish. This system of law was codified as the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) and has been adopted in every state. This is "colorable" law, and it is used in all the courts. I explained one of the keys earlier, which is that the country is bankrupt, and we have no rights. If the master says "Jump!" then the slave had better jump because the master has the right to cut his head off. As slaves, we have no rights. But the creditors/masters had to cover that up, so they created a system of law called the Uniform Commercial Code. This "colorable" jurisdiction under the Uniform Commercial Code is the next key to understanding what has happened.

The UCC was created as a framework for regulating commerce, but it has evolved into something far more pervasive. Its original purpose was to provide a uniform legal structure for commercial transactions across state lines, making trade more efficient and predictable. However, its "colorable" nature reflects the fact that it governs transactions involving "colorable" currency, like Federal Reserve Notes. Since these notes are not backed by tangible assets like gold or silver, the entire legal system underpinning them needed to operate on a different premise. The UCC is that premise, and it has been used to shift the legal landscape away from real, substantive law toward a system based entirely on commercial interactions. In essence, under the UCC, we are no longer seen as sovereign individuals with inherent rights but rather as participants in a giant commercial enterprise, where our every action and contract is governed by "colorable" law.

One of the most insidious aspects of the UCC is that it transforms the very nature of our relationship with the government and legal system. Under Common Law, the individual is sovereign, with certain inalienable rights. However, under the UCC, the individual is redefined as a commercial entity—essentially a debtor in a bankrupt system. In this system, rights are not inherent but are privileges granted by the state or the creditors who hold the nation's debt. The UCC treats every transaction, every interaction, as a commercial exchange, where rights and freedoms are negotiable and conditional. This is why, under the UCC, even something as simple as driving a car, getting married, or owning property becomes a matter of obtaining a license or registering with the government. These licenses and registrations are not just bureaucratic formalities—they are mechanisms of control that bind individuals to the "colorable" system, ensuring compliance with its terms.

The real power behind the UCC lies in its ability to override other legal systems, including Common Law and constitutional protections. When individuals enter into contracts under the UCC, they unknowingly waive many of the rights they would otherwise have under Common Law. This is because the UCC operates on the assumption that all parties are engaging in voluntary commercial transactions, where the terms of the contract supersede other legal considerations. But as we've seen, these contracts are often entered into unknowingly, or under conditions that would not be considered voluntary in a true legal sense. For example, by using Federal Reserve Notes or applying for a driver's license, individuals are tacitly agreeing to operate under the UCC and its commercial jurisdiction. Once inside this jurisdiction, they are subject to its rules and penalties, which may be very

different from what they would expect under Common Law. This is why so many people find themselves entangled in legal battles where their constitutional rights seem irrelevant—because under the UCC, they are.

To further understand how we got under this "colorable" jurisdiction, it is important to look at the larger economic context. The United States declared bankruptcy in 1933 when it abandoned the gold standard and shifted to a fiat currency system. This bankruptcy put the nation under the control of its creditors, primarily the international banking cartels that issue the currency. These creditors needed a legal structure to manage their control over the country, and the UCC provided that structure. Under the UCC, every American citizen is effectively collateral for the national debt, and all property and labor are pledged to repay that debt. The UCC makes this system palatable by disguising it as a framework for commercial transactions, but in reality, it is the legal mechanism by which the country and its citizens remain in perpetual servitude to the banking system. Every contract, every transaction, is governed by the UCC, which ensures that the creditors' claims are protected and that the people remain bound to this "colorable" legal system.

In this context, the UCC serves as a tool of control that allows the creditors and the government to maintain their grip over the populace. The key to breaking free from this system lies in understanding its true nature. As long as people continue to operate under the assumption that they are engaging in legitimate, substantive contracts and that their rights are protected under constitutional law, they will remain trapped in the UCC's web. However, by recognizing that this entire system is based on "colorable" money and "colorable" law, individuals can begin to challenge its authority. This is not an easy process, as the courts and the government are heavily invested in maintaining the current system. But by demanding real, substantive contracts and asserting their rights under Common Law, individuals can start to reclaim their sovereignty and push back against the encroachment of the UCC and the "colorable" legal system that governs it.

# Contract or Agreement

One difference between Common Law and the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is that in Common Law, contracts must be entered into: (1) knowingly, (2) voluntarily, and (3) intentionally. Under the UCC, this is not so. First of all, contracts are unnecessary. Under this law the Uniform Commercial Code, "agreements" can be binding, and if you only exercise the benefits of an "agreement," it is presumed or implied that you intend to meet the obligations associated with those benefits. If you accept a benefit offered by the government, then you are obligated to follow, to the letter, each and every statute involved with that benefit. The method has been to get everybody exercising a benefit, and they don't even have to tell the people what the benefit is. Some people think it is the driver's license, the marriage license, or the birth certificate, etc. I believe it is none of these.

The distinction between a "contract" and an "agreement" under the UCC is subtle but critical. In Common Law, a contract represents a formal, mutually agreed-upon arrangement between parties, where both sides clearly understand the terms and conditions. This type of contract requires full disclosure, clear intent, and voluntary participation. The UCC, however, operates on the idea that formal contracts are unnecessary to bind individuals to obligations. Instead, if an individual accepts a benefit — even without formal agreement or knowledge of all the obligations attached — the UCC presumes their intent to comply with the associated legal obligations. This shift erodes the protections that Common Law offers, where consent must be explicit, and replaces it with a system where consent is often implied, even when the individual may be unaware of the full implications.

The UCC system has been cleverly designed to rope individuals into its web of obligations without their explicit understanding or consent. In many cases, the "benefits" offered by the government or financial systems seem benign or even advantageous. A driver's license, for instance, might seem like a simple means of proving one's ability to operate a vehicle, but under the UCC, accepting such a license implies an agreement to abide by a host of regulations, statutes, and laws — some of which may not be fully disclosed. Similarly, the acceptance of a birth certificate might seem like a mere formality, but under the UCC, it represents an agreement to operate within the commercial framework governed by statutory law, rather than the personal sovereignty protected under Common Law. The trick here is that these agreements are often cloaked as necessities for modern life, making it difficult for individuals to avoid entering into them.

This presumption of agreement has profound implications for personal freedom and legal accountability. Under Common Law, one is free to operate without undue interference, as long as they do not infringe upon the rights of others. Under the UCC, however, simply participating in society by accepting certain benefits makes one subject to an intricate web of statutory obligations. These obligations are not always transparent, and individuals may unknowingly find themselves subject to laws and penalties they never knowingly agreed to. For example, by accepting a Social Security number, one might unknowingly agree to a lifetime of participation in a federal tax system that limits financial privacy and places them under statutory regulations that could extend far beyond what they initially intended.

Perhaps the most dangerous aspect of the UCC system is how it shifts the burden of proof from the state to the individual. In Common Law, the onus is on the accuser to prove that a contract has been breached or that an individual has caused harm. Under the UCC, by accepting a benefit — however

trivial or necessary it may seem — the individual is presumed to have agreed to all associated obligations, and the burden falls on them to prove otherwise. This is a complete inversion of the traditional principle of law that an individual is innocent until proven guilty. Instead, under the UCC, the individual is presumed to be bound by agreements they may not even realize they've entered into, and the courts operate under the assumption that the statutes and obligations governing these agreements are valid.

This system is deceptively elegant in its design, as it ensures near-total compliance without the need for coercion or explicit agreements. The government and financial institutions have created a legal environment where it is nearly impossible to live outside the bounds of the UCC framework. Simply by participating in everyday activities — such as working, driving, or purchasing goods — individuals are drawn into this statutory jurisdiction, where they are subject to laws that prioritize commerce and control over personal liberty. While the appearance of freedom remains intact, the reality is that most individuals are operating under a complex system of implied agreements that restrict their rights and subject them to obligations that would not exist under Common Law. The challenge, then, is for individuals to recognize the nature of these implied agreements and find ways to assert their sovereignty in a legal system that has been built to obscure it.

# Compelled Benefit

The benefit being used is that we have been given the privilege of discharging debt with limited liability, instead of paying debt. When we pay a debt, we give substance for substance. If I buy a quart of milk with a silver dollar, that dollar bought the milk, and the milk bought the dollar — substance for substance. But if I use a Federal Reserve Note to buy the milk, I have not paid for it. There is no substance in the Federal Reserve Note. It is worthless paper given in exchange for something of substantive value. Congress offers us this benefit: Debt money, created by the federal United States, can be spent all over the continental United States; it will be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and the limited liability is that you cannot be sued for not paying your debts. So now they have said, "We're going to help you out, and you can just discharge your debts instead of paying your debts." When we use this "colorable" money to discharge our debts, we cannot use a Common Law court. We can only use a "colorable" court. We are completely under the jurisdiction of the Uniform Commercial Code — we are using non-redeemable negotiable instruments, and we are discharging debt rather than paying debt.

This concept of discharging debt rather than paying it fundamentally shifts the relationship between the debtor and the creditor, as well as the legal framework that governs such transactions. In a system based on substance, such as gold or silver, the exchange of value is clear and straightforward. But with the advent of fiat currency, such as Federal Reserve Notes, the exchange becomes abstract and "colorable." When we discharge a debt using fiat currency, we are not offering a payment of equal value but rather transferring the liability from one party to another without settling the underlying obligation. The creditor, in accepting fiat currency, discharges the debt, but the debt itself remains in the form of an ever-increasing national and personal financial burden. This creates a legal and economic environment where true settlement of debt is nearly impossible, as the system is designed to perpetuate indebtedness rather than resolve it.

The shift from paying debts to discharging them with fiat currency brings with it a host of legal implications, particularly regarding jurisdiction. Under Common Law, contracts and transactions based on substantive value could be adjudicated in Common Law courts, where the principles of fairness, equity, and justice prevailed. However, by accepting the benefit of discharging debts with fiat currency, individuals unknowingly place themselves under the jurisdiction of Statutory Law and the Uniform Commercial Code. This "colorable" jurisdiction is necessary to govern "colorable" transactions, where no real value is exchanged. The UCC operates on the assumption that all transactions are commercial in nature, and therefore, every debt discharged with fiat currency is treated as a commercial exchange rather than a personal or equitable one. This shift in jurisdiction strips individuals of the protections they would otherwise have under Common Law, binding them to a system that prioritizes commercial rules over individual rights.

One of the most insidious aspects of this system is that the benefit of discharging debt with limited liability is not clearly presented as a choice. It is a compelled benefit, one that individuals cannot easily opt out of without significant hardship. The modern financial system operates almost exclusively on fiat currency, and participation in the economy requires the use of Federal Reserve Notes. Whether we are aware of it or not, by using fiat currency, we are consenting to the rules of Statutory Jurisdiction and the UCC. This compelled benefit creates a cycle of dependency, where individuals are forced to participate in a system that discharges debts without truly paying them, all

while relinquishing their sovereignty and subjecting themselves to commercial law. The limited liability that comes with discharging debts may seem like an advantage, but it comes at the cost of legal rights and autonomy.

Furthermore, the notion of discharging debt instead of paying it has broader societal and economic consequences. At the individual level, the inability to truly pay debts creates a psychological and financial burden, as people accumulate more and more debt without ever achieving full resolution. On a national scale, this system of perpetual debt has led to massive government deficits and unsustainable fiscal policies. The use of fiat currency enables governments to continue borrowing and spending without the constraint of having to repay debts with real value, leading to inflation, devaluation of currency, and economic instability. The system is built to sustain itself on the continued discharge of debt, but this does nothing to address the underlying economic problems or restore the balance between value and obligation.

Ultimately, the compelled benefit of discharging debt with fiat currency is a cornerstone of the "colorable" legal and financial system that governs our lives. It ties individuals to a jurisdiction where their rights are limited, and their transactions are subject to commercial law rather than Common Law principles. The benefit of limited liability may seem like a convenience, but it is a trap that ensures our continued participation in a system designed to perpetuate debt and dependency. Recognizing this benefit for what it truly is — a mechanism of control — is the first step toward reclaiming personal sovereignty. Only by understanding the nature of the fiat currency system and the legal framework that supports it can individuals begin to navigate their way out of the "colorable" courts and into a legal and economic system grounded in real value and voluntary participation.

# Remedy and Recourse

Every system of civilized law must have two characteristics: Remedy and Recourse. Remedy is a way to get out from under that law. The Recourse is if you have been damaged under the law, you can recover your loss. The Common Law, the Law of Merchants, and even the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) all have remedy and recourse, but for a long time, we could not find it. If you go to a law library and ask to see the Uniform Commercial Code, they will show you a shelf of books completely filled with the UCC. When you pick up one volume and start to read it, it will seem to have been intentionally written to be confusing. It took us a long time to discover where the Remedy and Recourse are found in the UCC. They are found right in the first volume, at 1-207 and 1-103.

Section 1-207 (now recodified as 1-308 in some versions) of the UCC allows for a critical declaration of rights. It states that an individual can reserve their rights under the UCC without being forced to accept the full obligations that come with the statutes of commercial law. This section provides individuals with a way to navigate the commercial system while still preserving their common law rights. By explicitly reserving their rights when signing contracts or engaging in legal agreements, individuals can ensure that they are not inadvertently waiving their constitutional protections or agreeing to statutory limitations. In essence, this section serves as a powerful remedy within the UCC, giving individuals a way to protect themselves from the overreach of commercial law while still participating in necessary transactions.

Section 1-103 of the UCC complements this by ensuring that the principles of Common Law are not entirely replaced by commercial statutes. It states that the UCC is meant to coexist with the Common Law, and that any gap or ambiguity in the UCC can be filled by referring to the broader principles of equity and justice that govern Common Law. This is a critical aspect of recourse. If an individual suffers a loss or damage under the commercial system, they can appeal to the principles of Common Law for remedy. This section serves as a safeguard, ensuring that the UCC does not strip away all the protections that individuals would have under traditional legal frameworks. While commercial law may dominate the legal landscape, Section 1-103 keeps the door open for Common Law recourse, providing a path for recovery when damages occur.

The existence of these remedies within the UCC is significant, but their intentional obscurity is troubling. The language of the UCC is complex and layered, deliberately written in a way that makes it difficult for the average person to understand. This obfuscation creates a barrier to accessing the remedies and recourses that should be available to all. It is as if the system is designed to keep people from discovering the very tools that could help them navigate its complexities. The discovery of Sections 1-207 and 1-103 was a breakthrough for those seeking to protect their rights under the UCC, but it raises the question of why such critical information is buried beneath layers of confusing legal jargon. The answer may lie in the interests of those who benefit from a populace that is unaware of its legal rights and unable to challenge the authority of the commercial system.

In a broader sense, the principles of remedy and recourse speak to the foundational values of justice and fairness in any legal system. A system that denies individuals a clear path to remedy or a means of recourse is inherently unjust. The discovery of these sections within the UCC reaffirms the idea that even in a system as heavily tilted toward commercial interests as the UCC, there are still ways to protect one's rights and seek compensation for harm. The challenge lies in making this information

more accessible and empowering individuals to assert their rights in a system that often seems designed to obscure them. Understanding these sections of the UCC is just the beginning; the real task is to ensure that more people are aware of these remedies and recourses and know how to use them effectively.

Ultimately, Remedy and Recourse are not just legal concepts — they are essential components of any system that claims to be just and fair. Without a way to escape unjust laws or recover from harm, individuals are left at the mercy of those in power. The UCC, despite its commercial focus, still contains these crucial elements, but it is up to individuals to assert them. Sections 1-207 and 1-103 are powerful tools for anyone navigating the complex world of statutory and commercial law, offering a way to protect oneself and recover losses when necessary. The more people become aware of these provisions, the more the system can be held accountable to the principles of justice that should govern all civilized law.



# Remedy

The making of a valid Reservation of Rights preserves whatever rights the person then possesses and prevents the loss of such rights by application of concepts of waiver or estoppel. (UCC 1-207.7) It is important to remember when we go into a court that we are in a commercial, international jurisdiction. If we go into court and say, "I DEMAND MY CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS," the judge will most likely say, "You mention the Constitution again, and I'll find you in contempt of court!" Then, we don't understand how he can do that. Hasn't he sworn to uphold the Constitution? The rule here is: you cannot be charged under one jurisdiction and defend under another. For example, if the French government came to you and asked where you filed your French income tax in a certain year, do you go to the French government and say, "I demand my Constitutional Rights?" No. The proper answer is: "THE LAW DOESN'T APPLY TO ME — I'M NOT A FRENCHMAN." You must make your reservation of rights under the jurisdiction in which you are charged — not under some other jurisdiction. So, in a UCC court, you must claim your reservation of rights under the UCC 1-207.

Understanding the concept of Remedy under the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is critical in navigating today's legal landscape. Many individuals mistakenly believe they can assert their constitutional rights in any courtroom, failing to recognize that the jurisdiction they are dealing with may not be bound by the Constitution in the way they expect. Courts operating under UCC jurisdiction, for example, deal primarily with commercial law and agreements involving "colorable" currency and contracts. Constitutional rights, while still valid, do not operate in the same way within these courts because the UCC governs a different realm of law. This is why making a valid Reservation of Rights under UCC 1-207 is essential. It ensures that, even within a UCC or statutory framework, you preserve the rights you have under Common Law or other jurisdictions, protecting yourself from unknowingly waiving those rights through silence or inaction.

UCC 1-207 clearly states that when a waivable right or claim is involved, failure to make a reservation thereof causes a loss of the right and bars its assertion at a later date (UCC 1-207.9). This means that if you enter into a contract or legal proceeding without reserving your rights, you are presumed to have waived those rights, even if you had no intention of doing so. In such cases, your silence or failure to make a claim early on effectively binds you to the terms and statutes governing the jurisdiction, leaving little room for recourse. This is why it is crucial to assert your reservation of rights as soon as you enter any legal matter governed by the UCC. By doing so, you make it clear that while you may be participating in the proceeding, you do not waive your rights under other laws or jurisdictions, giving yourself an avenue for defense and remedy if needed.

The importance of expressing your reservation of rights "without prejudice" under UCC 1-207 cannot be overstated. The UCC makes it clear that any expression indicating an intention to reserve rights is sufficient (UCC 1-207.4), meaning that a simple notation such as "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" under your signature on any legal document is enough to preserve your rights. This phrase serves as a legal shield, ensuring that you are not seen as voluntarily waiving any of your rights under Common Law, equity, or other forms of jurisdiction. The act of writing this phrase when dealing with contracts, court filings, or any documents involving Federal Reserve Notes establishes that you are reserving your rights, despite the fact that you are engaging with a system that operates largely under commercial law. It's a simple but powerful step that can make the difference between maintaining your legal protections or unintentionally losing them.

However, it is not enough to simply write "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" and expect that it will solve all legal challenges without understanding what it means. There is a case where a man attempted to use this reservation of rights in relation to a traffic ticket but was unable to explain what it meant when questioned by the judge. He believed that the phrase would automatically nullify the ticket, but because he did not grasp the deeper implications of what he was asserting, he lost the case. The judge saw through his lack of understanding, and the man's argument collapsed. This serves as a critical lesson: merely using the language of the UCC without understanding the concepts behind it is not enough. One must be fully aware of what it means to reserve their rights and how to apply that understanding in court effectively. This requires study, knowledge, and the confidence to articulate why you are reserving your rights under the UCC.

Understanding the concept of Remedy and the proper application of UCC 1-207 provides a strategic advantage in court. It allows individuals to participate in commercial law proceedings without being fully subjected to the limitations of that jurisdiction. By reserving your rights under UCC 1-207, you are asserting that while you may be involved in a commercial dispute or legal matter, you are not waiving your broader legal rights, and you maintain the ability to seek remedy or recourse if you believe those rights have been violated. This understanding shifts the dynamic in the courtroom. Instead of being passive participants bound by statutory law, individuals can take an active role in protecting their rights and ensuring that they are not unwittingly subject to rules and statutes that undermine their legal standing. It empowers people to challenge the system from a position of knowledge, ensuring that they are not trapped by the very laws designed to obscure their rights.

## Without Prejudice UCC 1-207

When you use "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" in connection with your signature, you are saying: I reserve my right not to be compelled to perform under any contract or commercial agreement that I did not enter knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally. And, furthermore, I do not accept the liability of the compelled benefit of any unrevealed contract or commercial agreement. What is the compelled performance of an unrevealed commercial agreement? When you use Federal Reserve Notes instead of silver dollars, is it voluntary? No. There is no lawful money, so you have to use Federal Reserve Notes — you have to accept the benefit. The government has given you the benefit to discharge your debts with limited liability, and you don't have to pay your debts. How nice they are! But, if you did not reserve your rights under 1-207.7, you are compelled to accept the benefit, and therefore obligated to obey every statute, ordinance, and regulation of the government, at all levels of government — federal, State, and local.

The essence of "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" is that it serves as a protective measure, a shield against the obligations and liabilities imposed by statutes and laws that operate under the assumption of your tacit consent. By reserving your rights, you are asserting that while you may be engaging with the system—such as by using Federal Reserve Notes in transactions—you do so without voluntarily surrendering your broader legal rights. The system, based on commercial law and operating within the confines of the UCC, assumes that when you participate, whether by paying a fine or entering into a contract, you are doing so under its terms. However, by using "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207," you disrupt that assumption, stating that your participation does not equate to an acceptance of the full weight of statutory law. It's a critical distinction that ensures you retain your rights under other legal frameworks, such as Common Law, even when engaging in activities governed by the UCC.

This protection is vital because many of the benefits the government offers, such as the ability to discharge debt rather than pay it, come with strings attached. When you accept these benefits without reservation, you are also accepting the terms and conditions that accompany them—whether you realize it or not. These terms often include compliance with a wide array of statutes, regulations, and codes that might not apply under Common Law. For example, if you discharge a debt using Federal Reserve Notes without reserving your rights, you are bound by the UCC's statutory provisions. You become subject to the rules that govern "colorable" money, including taxation laws, traffic codes, and other regulatory statutes at every level of government. The key here is that this obligation is not a matter of direct consent but of presumed consent, based on your failure to explicitly reserve your rights. By invoking "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207," you challenge this presumption and maintain your autonomy within the system.

It's crucial to understand the distinction between reserving your rights and refusing to participate in the system altogether. The use of Federal Reserve Notes, for example, is not truly voluntary, given the absence of lawful money like gold or silver in the marketplace. You are forced to use "colorable" currency in everyday transactions, and by default, you are subject to the statutes that govern its use. However, when you reserve your rights, you are not rejecting the system entirely; rather, you are stating that your participation does not waive your other legal protections. This is an important nuance. You still engage in commerce, still conduct transactions, but you do so on your own terms, with the legal understanding that you are not surrendering your sovereignty or subjecting yourself to

statutory law without reservation. This approach allows you to navigate the system while preserving the option to challenge any statute or ordinance that infringes upon your rights under Common Law.

The power of "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" lies in its simplicity. By adding these words to your signature, you create a legal buffer between yourself and the full force of statutory law. However, this protection only works if you understand what it means and how to use it effectively. Judges, attorneys, and government officials are trained to operate within the statutory framework, and if you cannot clearly explain the reasoning behind your reservation of rights, they will likely dismiss it as frivolous or irrelevant. This is why it is essential to not only use the phrase but also to be prepared to defend your decision if challenged. When a judge asks you to explain why you reserved your rights, you must be able to articulate that you are protecting yourself from involuntary obligations under a commercial system that presumes consent where none was explicitly given.

For a deeper understanding of how to apply "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" effectively, it's advisable to study the Uniform Commercial Code thoroughly. The specific sections that deal with the reservation of rights, UCC 1-207 (now recodified as UCC 1-308 in some versions) and UCC 1-103, are critical. These sections outline your rights within the UCC framework and explain how to preserve them in legal proceedings. While the UCC can be dense and difficult to navigate, it's important to seek out the Anderson edition, which breaks down the complex legal language into more digestible parts. By familiarizing yourself with these sections, you gain the confidence and knowledge necessary to protect yourself in any legal situation involving commercial law. It's not enough to simply write "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" on a document; you must know why you're doing it and be able to defend your rights in a court of law.

# Recourse

The Recourse appears in the Uniform Commercial Code at 1-103.6, which says, "The Code is complementary to the Common Law, which remains in force, except where displaced by the Code. A statute should be construed in harmony with the Common Law, unless there is a clear legislative intent to abrogate the Common Law." This is the argument we use in court. The Code recognizes the Common Law. If it did not recognize the Common Law, the government would have had to admit that the United States is bankrupt and is completely owned by its creditors. But, it is not expedient to admit this, so the Code was written so as not to abolish the Common Law entirely. Therefore, if you have made a sufficient, timely, and explicit reservation of your rights under UCC 1-207, you may then insist that the statutes be construed in harmony with the Common Law.

This section of the UCC provides a powerful foundation for defending yourself in court, especially when statutory laws appear to infringe on your rights. The recognition of Common Law within the UCC is key to maintaining a legal balance. When statutes clash with fundamental Common Law principles, UCC 1-103.6 offers a legal argument to demand that the court harmonizes the application of statutory law with the broader principles of Common Law. This means that even in cases where statutes attempt to regulate actions like traffic violations, there must be an underlying recognition of the basic rights afforded to individuals under Common Law. If these rights are infringed upon, the UCC allows you to challenge the court's actions and demand the presence of a verifiable injured party before any further proceedings take place. This challenge forces the court to reconsider whether it is upholding its statutory obligations in a way that respects your Common Law rights.

For example, in the case of a traffic ticket, such as a failure to wear a seatbelt, the court is operating under statutory law. If you've made a reservation of rights under UCC 1-207, you can insist that the court produce a damaged party, i.e., someone who has suffered tangible harm as a result of your alleged infraction. Under Common Law, for a valid claim to exist, there must be a party who has been injured or whose property has been damaged. Without an injured party, there is no cause of action under Common Law. By invoking UCC 1-103.6, you are asserting that the statute under which you've been charged must be harmonized with Common Law principles. The absence of an injured party means the statute cannot be fully applied, and the case should be dismissed. This creates a significant legal hurdle for the court, as statutory offenses often lack any real injured party, especially in victimless infractions like seatbelt violations.

If the judge refuses to acknowledge your reservation of rights and proceeds with the case, it's crucial to cite the last sentence of UCC 1-103.6: "The Code cannot be read to preclude a Common Law action." This is a vital point that reinforces the fact that, even within the UCC system, your rights under Common Law cannot be ignored or dismissed. When you present this argument, you essentially inform the court that you retain the right to bring a Common Law action against the judge or court if your rights are violated. The judge must now contend with the possibility that their actions could lead to legal consequences under Common Law. This creates significant pressure on the judge to recognize your reservation of rights and to ensure that the statutes are applied in a manner consistent with both the UCC and Common Law.

A particularly effective strategy when confronted with judicial resistance is to ask a clarifying question, as outlined in the initial text: "Let me see if I understand, Your Honor: Has this court made a legal

determination that sections 1-207 and 1-103 of the Uniform Commercial Code, which is the system of law you are operating under, are not valid law before this court?" This question puts the judge in an awkward position. If the court is operating under UCC, it cannot selectively dismiss parts of the Code while upholding others. By forcing the judge to either confirm or deny the validity of these sections, you box the court into a corner. If the judge dismisses the relevance of UCC 1-207 and 1-103, you have grounds for an immediate appeal, which would almost certainly result in a higher court ruling in your favor. Judges are aware of this, and they know that their decisions will be scrutinized on appeal, which is why this tactic often forces the court to reconsider its stance.

The power of UCC 1-103.6 lies in its ability to bridge the gap between commercial law and Common Law. It ensures that individuals can defend themselves against statutory overreach by appealing to a higher legal standard. By making use of this recourse, you can protect yourself from the full force of statutory law, which often ignores the nuances of individual rights and personal sovereignty. The higher courts will likely uphold this argument because the UCC itself is written in a way that recognizes the enduring validity of Common Law. This legal strategy not only strengthens your defense in statutory cases but also reaffirms your rights as an individual within a system that increasingly favors commercial interests over personal freedoms. Understanding and effectively using this recourse is crucial in navigating today's legal landscape, where statutory law often overshadows Common Law protections.

## Practical Application -- Traffic Court

Just so we can understand how this whole process works, let us look at a court situation such as a traffic violation. Assume you ran through a yellow light and a policeman gave you a traffic ticket.

1. The first thing you want to do is to delay the action at least three weeks. This you can do by being pleasant and cooperative with the officer. Explain to him that you are very busy and ask if he could please set your court appearance for about three weeks away. (At this point, we need to remember the government's trick: "I'm from the government. I'm here to help you." Now, we want to use this approach with them.)

By politely asking for a delayed court date, you buy yourself time to prepare and gather information. More importantly, the longer delay allows you to employ additional strategies to ensure you appear in a court of record, where your rights are better protected. A three-week buffer helps you avoid the pitfalls of an immediate trial in a traffic court, which usually does not keep a formal record of the proceedings. Without a record, you could face a judge who is less inclined to respect your rights under the law. This is critical because if there's no record, it's your word against the judge's, and statutory courts tend to dismiss or overlook essential legal nuances. By being pleasant and non-confrontational, you avoid escalating the situation with the officer while positioning yourself for a more favorable judicial setting.

2. The next step is to go to the clerk of the traffic court and say:  
"I believe it would be helpful if I talk to you, because I want to save the government some money (this will get his attention). I am undoubtedly going to appeal this case. As you know, in an appeal, I have to have a transcript, but the traffic court doesn't have a court reporter. It would be a waste of taxpayer money to run me through this court and then have to give me a trial de novo in a court of record. I do need a transcript for appealing, and to save the government some money, maybe you could schedule me to appear in a court of record."

The goal here is to show that you are looking out for the court's and government's interests, which makes you appear cooperative and reasonable. At the same time, you're subtly maneuvering the case to a higher court where the rules are more formal, and your reservation of rights under UCC 1-207 can be documented and preserved. By requesting a court of record, you ensure that everything said during the proceedings is officially recorded. This makes the judge more cautious about overstepping boundaries, as any error or misjudgment can be used against the court in an appeal. Appearing in a court of record levels the playing field and ensures that your legal strategy—especially concerning the reservation of rights—can be referenced in future legal actions, if necessary.

3. When you get into court, the judge will read the charges: driving through a yellow light, or whatever, and this is a violation of ordinance XYZ. He will ask, "Do you understand the charge against you?"  
Your response at this point is crucial. You must be ready to assert control over the proceedings by reframing the situation legally. You reply: "Well, Your Honor, there is a question I would like to ask before I can make a plea of innocent or guilty. I think it could be answered if I could put the officer on the stand for a moment and ask him a few short questions." This not only shifts the momentum of the trial in your favor, but it also forces the court to engage with your line of

questioning before proceeding further. By getting the officer on the stand, you're setting up the groundwork to demonstrate your reservation of rights under UCC 1-207.

4. When the officer takes the stand, you ask a series of basic questions to establish that he wrote the ticket based on information from your driver's license. Once you've confirmed that, you ask him to read what is written under your signature on the license: "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207." At this point, the judge will become aware that you have reserved your rights under the UCC and that the statutory jurisdiction he operates under must now be viewed in light of Common Law principles. You've effectively forced the court into recognizing that your rights are preserved, and the judge now has to tread carefully. If the judge acknowledges the reservation, it opens the door for you to argue that, because there is no injured party and no contractual agreement that you voluntarily entered into, the court has no jurisdiction over the case.
5. The judge may attempt to dismiss the case in a way that avoids acknowledging your reservation of rights, such as claiming that the officer was not observant enough. This is a face-saving way for the court to get out of the situation without admitting the real issue at hand: that your rights under the UCC nullify the court's statutory jurisdiction over the matter. By asserting "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" on your license, you have effectively taken control of the legal narrative. The judge knows that if he moves forward, he would have to admit that the statutes must be read in harmony with the Common Law, where no injured party means no case. At this point, the judge may decide that dismissing the case is the easiest way to resolve the situation without confronting the deeper legal implications.
6. If, however, the judge chooses to proceed, you must be ready with the next stage of your defense. You ask, "Your Honor, let me understand this correctly. Has this court made a legal determination that it has authority under the jurisdiction it is operating under, to ignore two sections of the Uniform Commercial Code which have been called to its attention?" This direct question puts the judge in a difficult position. He either has to admit that he is ignoring established law (which would undermine the legitimacy of the court's actions) or concede that your reservation of rights stands and that the court lacks jurisdiction. Either way, you've boxed the court into a corner. The judge understands that if he denies the UCC's validity, the decision could be easily overturned on appeal, which would expose his court to higher scrutiny.
7. If the judge continues to push the case forward despite your objections, you should calmly inform the court that you are putting it on notice that you will appeal its legal determination and pursue a Common Law action for damages if necessary. The threat of an appeal—and the accompanying possibility that the higher court will rule in your favor—places immense pressure on the judge. The higher court will likely side with your reservation of rights under UCC 1-207, and the judge knows this. More often than not, the judge will opt to dismiss the case rather than risk a legal precedent being set against his court's authority. This process not only works in traffic court but also has applications with other government agencies like the IRS, where UCC 1-207 can be employed as a shield to protect your rights and recourse within the statutory system.



# Using the Code with the IRS

If the IRS sends you a Notice of Deficiency, this is called a "presentment" in the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). A "presentment" in the UCC is very similar to the Common Law. First, we must understand just how this works in the Common Law. Suppose I get a man's name from a phone book — someone I have never met. And I send him a bill or invoice on a nice letterhead which says, "For services rendered: \$10,000.00." I send this by Certified Mail to him at the address taken from the phone book. The man has to sign for it before he can open it, so I get a receipt that he received it. When he opens it, he finds an invoice for \$10,000 and the following statement: "If you have any questions concerning this bill or the services rendered, you have thirty days to make your questions or objections known."

Of course, the man has never heard of me, so he just throws the bill away and assumes that I'm confused or crazy. At the end of thirty days, I go to court and get a default judgment against him. He received a bill for \$10,000, was given thirty days to respond, and he failed to object or ask any questions about it. Now, he has defaulted on the bill, and I can lawfully collect the \$10,000. This is how presentment works in the Common Law: silence or failure to respond to a bill, invoice, or claim is interpreted as an admission of the debt. The same principle applies in the UCC, where presentment involves offering a claim or demand, and the recipient must respond within a given time frame or be considered in default.

In the case of the IRS, when they send you a Notice of Deficiency, it is effectively a "presentment" under the UCC. If you do not respond or object, the IRS takes your silence as an admission of liability, just as in Common Law. However, you can take immediate action by returning the Notice of Deficiency with a letter stating that "The presentment above is dishonored. [Your name] has reserved all of his/her rights under the Uniform Commercial Code at UCC 1-207." By doing so, you are refusing to accept the presentment and preserving your rights under the UCC. This forces the IRS to recognize that you have not tacitly agreed to the terms of their claim, and they cannot proceed as if you are in default.

This tactic works because, in legal terms, dishonoring a presentment under the UCC signals that you do not agree with the terms or claims being presented. By invoking UCC 1-207, you are reserving your rights and refusing to waive any defenses you may have under Common Law or other legal frameworks. The IRS, which operates heavily under the UCC and commercial law principles, must then either withdraw their claim or take further legal action, which they are often reluctant to do if they know you are asserting your rights. This process makes it much more difficult for the IRS to pursue their claims without addressing the legal challenges you've raised, especially if their claim lacks a solid basis in law.

In practice, this approach has been highly effective. For instance, a man in Arizona who received a Notice of Deficiency from the IRS used this method. He sent a letter dishonoring the presentment and reserving his rights under UCC 1-207. In response, the IRS wrote back stating that they could not make a determination at the office handling the case and were forwarding the issue to their Collections Department. However, the Collections Department promptly sent him a letter apologizing for the inconvenience and withdrew the Notice of Deficiency. This illustrates how, when handled

properly, such matters can be resolved without further conflict, as the IRS recognized that the man had not defaulted and had preserved his legal rights under the UCC.

The key to this strategy is acting quickly and firmly. By dishonoring the presentment immediately, you prevent the IRS from assuming your silence as an admission of liability. It is essential to use the proper legal language and make it clear that you are reserving your rights under UCC 1-207, as this ensures that your response is recognized under the legal framework they are using. By doing this, you effectively halt their process and force them to reconsider their approach. This doesn't guarantee that the IRS or any other agency will automatically drop their claims, but it shifts the burden back onto them, making it much harder for them to proceed without addressing your legal challenges.

# Impending Bankruptcy

The Governor of Wyoming was once very concerned that if he ran for office that there wouldn't be a State of Wyoming at the end of four years. He believed that the International Bankers might foreclose on the nation and officially admit that they own the whole world. They could round up everybody in the State Capitol building, put them in an internment camp, and hold them indefinitely. They may give them a trial, or they may not. They will do whatever they want. As explained earlier, it has not been expedient to foreclose on the nation until they could get everything ready. This is where the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) comes in. It has been put in place without anyone really noticing it.

The governor's concern is not without merit, as many have long suspected that the groundwork for such an extreme scenario has been laid quietly over the years. The idea that the nation could be foreclosed on by the international banking cartel seems far-fetched to some, but to those who understand the depths of financial manipulation and debt-based control, it is a very real possibility. The United States, like many nations, has been operating under an immense burden of national debt for decades, much of which is held by private and international banking interests. As long as the citizens and government can continue servicing this debt, the system remains stable. However, the moment that service becomes untenable—whether through economic collapse, hyperinflation, or deliberate manipulation—the creditors will have the legal and financial right to seize assets and impose their will.

The mechanisms for such control have been set in place slowly, through a combination of financial policies and legal frameworks that prioritize the interests of creditors over those of sovereign governments or individual citizens. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), originally created to manage natural disasters, has quietly been given extraordinary powers over the years, particularly in the case of national emergencies or martial law. These powers include the ability to suspend the Constitution, detain citizens indefinitely without trial, and take control of state and local governments. Most Americans are unaware of the full extent of FEMA's authority, as it has been framed as a necessary safeguard against catastrophes. However, the real threat may not come from natural disasters but from a financial disaster—the impending bankruptcy of the United States.

This looming financial collapse could trigger the activation of FEMA's full range of powers. The agency is equipped to manage massive civil unrest, which would likely follow any announcement that the nation's assets—its land, infrastructure, and even its people—have been handed over to foreign or private interests to settle debts. At that point, the traditional forms of government could be sidelined entirely. Governors, legislators, and even the president could find themselves stripped of power, replaced by administrators loyal not to the people, but to the financial elites who hold the nation's debt. While this may sound like the stuff of dystopian fiction, the legal and structural frameworks for such a takeover are already in place. The suspension of civil liberties, the imposition of martial law, and the internment of political leaders and dissenters could happen under the guise of restoring order, but in reality, it would mark the final transfer of power from democratic institutions to unelected financial rulers.

The governor of Wyoming's concern about the future of his state is therefore entirely reasonable. If the nation falls into bankruptcy and FEMA is activated, Wyoming, like every other state, could find its

government dissolved, its leaders imprisoned, and its citizens subjected to an entirely new form of rule—one that answers not to the Constitution or the will of the people but to the dictates of global financial interests. The blueprint for this takeover has been in the works for decades, slowly eroding state and individual sovereignty through a combination of debt, federal overreach, and emergency powers. The public has largely ignored these developments, lulled into complacency by the idea that such things could never happen in America. But the governor understands that the current financial system, built on debt and managed by the international banking cartel, is inherently unstable. It is only a matter of time before that instability triggers a collapse, at which point the real rulers—the creditors—will step in to claim what they believe is rightfully theirs.

In light of this, it becomes clear that the American people must begin to question the true purpose of agencies like FEMA and the real implications of national debt. If the nation's finances continue to spiral out of control, we may be closer than we think to a scenario where bankruptcy leads not just to economic hardship, but to the loss of our fundamental freedoms. The governor's fears are not just for his own political future, but for the future of the country itself. If the bankers are preparing to foreclose on the nation, the time to act is now—before the mechanisms of control are fully activated and the nation is plunged into a new era of financial servitude. The American people must demand accountability, transparency, and a return to a system where sovereignty rests with the people, not with those who hold the nation's debt.

# FEMA

FEMA, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, has been designed to act swiftly in the event of a national emergency—particularly if the United States is officially declared bankrupt. When this happens, it triggers a state of emergency, which in turn suspends all Constitutional rights and the existing legal framework. Under this suspension, the protections that American citizens take for granted could be nullified in the name of restoring order or managing the crisis. FEMA's role would then expand dramatically beyond disaster relief; it would oversee the containment of any resistance to the new regime that would step in to manage the aftermath of the collapse. This involves the use of large, pre-built concentration camps where individuals considered "troublemakers" or potential threats to the new order could be detained indefinitely.

The scale of FEMA's preparations suggests that they anticipate significant civil unrest, particularly from those who would oppose the sudden erosion of their rights or who would resist the new government's control. It's important to understand that even high-ranking officials, such as state governors, could find themselves imprisoned under this system if they are seen as obstacles to the transition. The legal safeguards that would normally protect state governments and individual freedoms would be effectively suspended, giving FEMA and the federal authorities unchecked power. The agency has been quietly but steadily empowered over the years to manage this type of scenario, with little public scrutiny. What might have started as a well-intentioned organization for managing disasters has evolved into an entity that holds extraordinary authority in the event of a national emergency.

One of the most concerning aspects of FEMA's power is its ability to dissolve state governments if necessary. This goes far beyond managing a disaster—it is about restructuring the very governance of the nation. The suspension of Constitutional law, combined with the potential for indefinite detention of political figures and citizens, could pave the way for a complete overhaul of the American system of government. FEMA's camps are not merely hypothetical constructs; they are real, tangible places where individuals could be detained without trial, without due process, and without any of the protections that are fundamental to American law. This is a chilling prospect for anyone who values their rights under the Constitution, and it raises serious questions about how prepared the American people are for such an eventuality.

The governor of Wyoming, like many others who understood the precariousness of the situation, was rightfully concerned. He knew that if a national emergency was declared and FEMA stepped in, his authority—and the authority of all state governments—could be rendered meaningless. Under such conditions, even those who hold elected office are not immune to the sweeping powers that FEMA holds. A governor could be arrested, detained, and silenced, particularly if they are seen as standing in the way of the new regime's objectives. This is not just a theoretical concern—it is a real possibility that could come to pass if the economic situation deteriorates further. The fact that FEMA has these camps ready to go, and the legal authority to dissolve state governments, makes this a looming threat that cannot be ignored.

The governor of Wyoming knew what actions needed to be taken immediately to mitigate the risk. According to the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), states like Wyoming are considered accommodation parties to the national debt, meaning that they are legally bound by the financial

obligations of the federal government. This legal status complicates matters because if the United States defaults on its debt, it impacts every state as well. Understanding that there are two distinct entities known as the "United States"—the federal corporation and the republic of the people—is crucial in determining how to navigate this legal landscape. States could, theoretically, use this distinction to protect themselves and their citizens from the full weight of a federal collapse, but this requires careful legal maneuvering and immediate action. The governor recognizes that time is running out, and decisive measures must be taken before FEMA's extraordinary powers are unleashed.

# The Rothschild Influence

When America was founded, the Rothschilds were very unhappy because it was founded on the Common Law. The Common Law is based on substance, and this substance is mentioned in the Constitution as gold or silver. America is a Constitutional Republic—that is, a union of the States under the Constitution. When Congress was working for the Republic, the only thing it could borrow was gold or silver, and the Rothschild banks did not loan gold or silver. Naturally, they did not like this new government. Their influence in Europe was largely based on their control of paper currency, which allowed them to manipulate economies and governments at will. But with America's gold and silver standard, their financial empire had no way of penetrating the U.S. economy through their usual methods.

The Rothschilds had already established a profitable arrangement with the King of England, where he would borrow paper currency from their banks and agree to repay in gold. This system was highly favorable to the Rothschilds because it allowed them to essentially create money out of nothing and demand repayment in a valuable commodity. The debt trap they laid for England was a model they sought to replicate in America. But America's Constitution and its commitment to a gold and silver standard, along with the limitations placed on the government's ability to borrow, made it nearly impossible for the Rothschilds to impose their financial control. The United States, with their strong principles of sovereignty and economic independence, posed a significant threat to the Rothschild banking empire.

The Rothschilds saw America's independence and its economic model as a direct obstacle to their global ambitions. If the United States remained free from their influence, it could set a precedent that other nations might follow, limiting the Rothschilds' ability to control international finance. So, they sought to bring America back under the control of the British Crown, where they already had significant leverage. This led to the financing of the War of 1812. The war was an attempt to weaken America and force it back into the British Empire, where the Rothschilds could then exert their financial influence. Although Britain managed to burn Washington, D.C., and cause significant damage, the war ultimately failed to bring America to its knees. The resilience of the American Republic meant that the Rothschilds had to find another way to gain control.

After the War of 1812, the Rothschilds realized that military force alone would not be enough to subjugate the United States. Instead, they turned to more subtle and insidious methods. One of their primary strategies was to infiltrate America's banking system. They began by trying to establish a central bank in the United States, modeled after the Bank of England, which they controlled. Their first success came with the establishment of the First Bank of the United States in 1791, but its charter expired in 1811, right before the War of 1812. After the war, they renewed their efforts and succeeded in getting a Second Bank of the United States chartered in 1816. This bank was designed to issue paper currency and regulate credit, effectively giving the Rothschilds the financial foothold they had long sought.

However, this control did not last. The central bank became deeply unpopular, particularly among states' rights advocates and those who saw it as a tool of foreign bankers. President Andrew Jackson, a staunch opponent of centralized banking and foreign influence, famously declared war on the Second Bank. In his efforts to dismantle it, Jackson faced assassination attempts and fierce

opposition, but he ultimately succeeded in 1836, when the bank's charter was not renewed. This was a major setback for the Rothschilds, as it temporarily halted their influence over America's financial system. Jackson's victory was a reminder that America, at its core, was resistant to foreign control and financial manipulation.

Undeterred, the Rothschilds shifted their focus to influencing American politics and economics from within. They recognized that direct control of America's finances would require more than just a central bank. It would require a complete shift in the American mindset about money, debt, and government. Over the next several decades, they worked quietly to build alliances with powerful politicians, industrialists, and financiers in the United States. Their influence began to grow again during the latter half of the 19th century, as the American economy expanded rapidly and the need for capital increased. This created new opportunities for the Rothschilds to extend loans and weave their financial network into the fabric of the American economy.

The real breakthrough for the Rothschilds came in 1913, with the establishment of the Federal Reserve System. This private central bank, despite its name, is not a government institution, but rather a consortium of private banks that control the issuance of currency and the regulation of credit in the United States. The Federal Reserve operates on the principles of fiat currency—money that has no intrinsic value but is backed by the government's declaration that it is legal tender. This was exactly the kind of system the Rothschilds had long wanted to see in place in America. With the Federal Reserve, they finally had the means to control America's money supply, and by extension, its economy. The move away from gold and silver and toward paper currency meant that the Rothschild model of financial control had taken root in the United States, giving them the influence they had been seeking since the nation's founding.

The establishment of the Federal Reserve in 1913 marked a turning point in American economic history, as it provided the Rothschilds and other international banking elites with unprecedented influence over the U.S. financial system. The Federal Reserve's ability to issue fiat currency—money not backed by gold or silver—meant that the government could now print as much money as it needed, with no requirement to maintain a reserve of precious metals. This, in turn, allowed the government to borrow vast sums of money from the Federal Reserve and other banking institutions, creating an ever-increasing national debt. The Rothschilds, through their control of international finance, were now in a prime position to profit from this debt, as the interest on these loans would funnel back to them and their network of banks. The American people, meanwhile, became increasingly dependent on a system of debt-based currency that eroded the value of their savings and tied the nation's financial future to the whims of private bankers.

The consequences of this shift were profound. With the Federal Reserve at the helm, America moved away from the economic independence envisioned by its founders and toward a system in which the nation's financial policies were heavily influenced by international banking interests. The gold standard, which had long served as a safeguard against reckless borrowing and inflation, was gradually weakened and eventually abandoned altogether in 1971 under President Nixon. This complete transition to fiat currency further entrenched the Rothschild model of financial control, as it allowed for the endless creation of money without any ties to real, tangible value. The Federal Reserve's role in managing the economy through interest rates and the money supply became a tool



for maintaining the dominance of private banking interests, while ordinary Americans experienced the long-term effects of inflation, economic instability, and an ever-growing national debt.

The Rothschild influence on America did not stop at financial control. As the 20th century progressed, their network extended deeper into American politics, media, and foreign policy. The expansion of America's global military and economic presence, often financed by borrowing from the Federal Reserve and international banks, created a cycle where wars and foreign interventions further increased the national debt. The Rothschilds and other banking elites profited from the financing of these wars, while also shaping policies that aligned with their interests. Domestically, the growing influence of corporate and financial elites in the political process ensured that American lawmakers continued to craft policies that favored big banks and corporations, often at the expense of the average citizen. The creation of financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, both of which were influenced by Rothschild-backed banking interests, further extended their control over global economic policies, locking nations, including the United States, into a web of debt and dependency that persists to this day.

# The Flaw in the Constitution: Two Nations in One

The flaw in the Constitution that was discovered around the time of the American Civil War—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17—essentially created two distinct legal entities within the framework of the United States. The first is the Constitutional Republic, where the government operates under the strictures of the Constitution and is accountable to the people. The second is a Legislative Democracy, which exists exclusively within the District of Columbia. This dual system allowed Congress to wield unchecked power over Washington, D.C., and certain federal territories, creating a nation within a nation. While the Republic's laws were constrained by the Constitution, Congress held supreme authority within the Legislative Democracy, allowing it to bypass the limitations that the Constitution placed on the government when acting on behalf of the states.

The implications of this distinction are profound because they reveal how Congress was able to extend its power beyond the original intent of the founders. In the Republic, Congress was limited by the Constitution's directives, particularly concerning the coining of money and the protection of individual liberties. However, within the Legislative Democracy of Washington, D.C., Congress could legislate as it saw fit, unbound by these same constraints. This provided a loophole through which Congress could experiment with different legal and financial structures that were not constitutionally permissible in the Republic, leading to the eventual creation of legal mechanisms such as the Federal Reserve and other centralized systems of control.

The two legal entities—the continental United States and the federal United States—have coexisted uneasily since this discovery. The continental United States operates under the Constitutional Republic, which ensures that laws passed by Congress are subject to constitutional scrutiny and are enforced by a separate executive branch. The judiciary, in this system, ensures that laws are interpreted according to constitutional principles. In contrast, the federal United States, operating within the District of Columbia, functions under a Legislative Democracy, where Congress plays all three roles: legislator, enforcer, and judge. This one-branch system gives Congress unchecked power in D.C., a power that can sometimes bleed into national governance through complex legal interpretations and administrative regulations.

Over time, this divide between the two legal entities became more pronounced as Congress began to pass laws within the Legislative Democracy that had indirect or even direct effects on the entire country. These laws, often administrative in nature, bypassed constitutional limitations by claiming authority over federal matters, leading to the growth of administrative agencies that operated under the same unchecked authority as Congress in D.C. As these agencies proliferated, the boundary between the two legal systems blurred, allowing the Legislative Democracy's rules to influence the broader Constitutional Republic in ways the founders never intended.

One of the most significant consequences of this system is the creation of a parallel financial structure. The Constitutional Republic originally mandated a gold and silver-backed currency, ensuring that the money supply was based on tangible assets. However, in the Legislative Democracy, Congress was not limited by this mandate. It could create a paper-based currency system—eventually leading to the fiat currency and central banking model we have today. This system, unbound by the gold standard, allowed for massive expansion of government spending, debt

accumulation, and the creation of complex financial instruments that are not constrained by the same constitutional requirements that would apply in the Republic.

The result of this dual system is that while many Americans believe they live under the protection of the Constitutional Republic, much of their day-to-day lives are governed by laws and regulations originating from the Legislative Democracy within Washington, D.C. The agencies, policies, and financial systems created within this one-branch government often exert more influence on citizens' lives than the Constitutionally-constrained government of the Republic. This has led to confusion about the true nature of American governance and the erosion of some of the protections originally guaranteed by the Constitution.

The existence of two distinct legal entities—the Constitutional Republic and the Legislative Democracy—has allowed for a significant shift in the way laws are made and enforced in the United States. This dual system means that while Americans believe they are governed by the Constitution, much of the legal and administrative framework that affects their lives stems from the unaccountable Legislative Democracy operating within Washington, D.C. Administrative agencies, tax structures, financial regulations, and even some criminal statutes are often enacted under the broad authority of this one-branch government, giving it the power to circumvent constitutional limitations that would otherwise protect individual liberties. The average American, unaware of this distinction, is thus subject to a legal framework that is not grounded in the principles of the Republic but rather in the legislative flexibility afforded by the District of Columbia's unique status.

This legal duality also highlights the vulnerability of state sovereignty within the broader context of national governance. The power of the Legislative Democracy has steadily encroached upon the rights and autonomy of the individual states, particularly through the expansion of federal agencies and the creation of unfunded mandates. These mandates, issued by Congress and enforced through federal administrative agencies, often require states to comply with policies and regulations that are not constitutionally mandated, effectively overriding the authority of state governments. The federal government, operating through its Legislative Democracy, uses the leverage of federal funding and regulatory control to compel states to conform to its legislative agenda, further blurring the lines between the original Constitutional Republic and the legislative control within Washington, D.C.

Moreover, the expansion of this Legislative Democracy has had a profound impact on the relationship between the government and its citizens, particularly in terms of individual rights and economic freedom. The creation of fiat currency and the Federal Reserve, for example, represents a direct departure from the economic principles laid out in the Constitution. This has enabled Congress to fund massive government programs, wars, and social initiatives without the limitations imposed by the gold and silver standard. As a result, the national debt has skyrocketed, and the American people have been saddled with the financial burden of an ever-expanding federal government. At the same time, the regulatory state—largely operating under the Legislative Democracy—has grown to encompass nearly every aspect of American life, from healthcare to education to personal finance, limiting the freedom that the Constitutional Republic was designed to protect. Reclaiming the original vision of the United States requires a clear understanding of this duality and a commitment to restoring the balance of power in favor of constitutional governance.

Understanding the flaw in the Constitution is crucial for those seeking to reclaim the original vision of the United States. The dual nature of governance—split between the Constitutional Republic and the

Legislative Democracy—has allowed Congress to expand its powers far beyond what was originally intended. By recognizing this divide, Americans can begin to challenge the overreach of the Legislative Democracy and demand a return to the principles of the Constitutional Republic, where the government is truly accountable to the people, and where laws are made, enforced, and judged according to the highest legal standard: the Constitution.

# Are You a United States Citizen?

Understanding the distinction between being a "United States citizen" and a "citizen of one of the several states" is crucial to comprehending the nature of your legal standing and the rights to which you are entitled. When people refer to themselves as "U.S. citizens," they often do so without realizing that they may be identifying themselves as citizens of the federal United States—meaning Washington, D.C., and other federal territories—rather than citizens of the sovereign states. This distinction becomes significant when dealing with federal laws and obligations, particularly in areas like taxation and personal rights. By acknowledging yourself as a citizen of one of the fifty sovereign states, you place yourself under the protections of your state's constitution and, by extension, the U.S. Constitution, where Congress cannot exert direct authority over you in the same way it can over those domiciled in Washington, D.C.

The crux of this issue lies in understanding what it means to be domiciled in a sovereign state versus a federal territory. Each of the fifty states operates with a constitution that protects its citizens from federal overreach. These state constitutions align with the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights, ensuring that state citizens maintain their rights to life, liberty, and property without unnecessary interference from the federal government. In contrast, citizens of the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and other federal territories are subject to Congress's exclusive legislative control, as outlined in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution. These individuals are considered federal citizens, subject to the laws and statutes passed by Congress, including those related to taxation, without the same constitutional protections that state citizens enjoy.

When Congress writes laws such as the Internal Revenue Code (Title 26), they are legislating for the federal territories, not the states. This is a critical point because Title 26 governs the income tax system, and many assume that it applies uniformly to all citizens of the United States. However, the Constitution does not grant Congress the power to impose such laws on citizens of the sovereign states unless they voluntarily enter into a contract or agreement with the federal government. This is where the concept of voluntary compliance comes into play: by filing an income tax form or using Federal Reserve Notes, many state citizens inadvertently place themselves under the jurisdiction of federal laws. If you do not reside in a federal territory and do not engage in contracts that obligate you to perform under federal statutes, the argument is that you are not required to comply with federal laws like the Internal Revenue Code.

In this context, the idea of voluntary performance is paramount. Under Common Law, individuals are free to engage in any lawful activity as long as they do not infringe upon the rights of others. No individual can be compelled to perform any action—such as filing tax forms—unless they have voluntarily entered into an agreement that requires them to do so. Without such a contract, there is no legal basis for the government to compel performance. The problem arises when individuals unknowingly waive their rights by signing contracts or using government-issued benefits, such as Federal Reserve Notes, without reserving their rights. In doing so, they place themselves under the jurisdiction of federal law, even though they may not reside in federal territory.

The distinction between Congress's role in the Constitutional Republic versus its role in the Legislative Democracy is key to understanding your rights and obligations. When Congress acts as the legislative body of the Constitutional Republic, its laws must conform to the Constitution and the

Bill of Rights. However, when Congress acts within the Legislative Democracy—overseeing Washington, D.C., and other federal territories—it has far more latitude to pass laws that may not align with the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. This is why many federal laws, including those governing income taxes, apply specifically to citizens of federal territories and those who voluntarily place themselves under federal jurisdiction by contracting with the government.

If you are charged with failing to file a federal tax return, it is important to recognize that this charge may not apply to you if you are a nonresident alien to the federal United States. As a citizen of one of the sovereign states, you are not automatically subject to the laws passed by Congress for the federal territories unless you have chosen to engage with the federal system. The IRS, as an agency of the federal government, operates within the framework of the Legislative Democracy and its laws. By receiving a Notice of Deficiency, you are being presented with a demand that applies to the federal United States, not the sovereign states. In such cases, you can use the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) to dishonor the presentment, stating that you are not subject to the laws of the federal territories.

The IRS's jurisdiction is often misunderstood, and its authority is often assumed to be universal across all fifty states. However, as a citizen of a sovereign state, you have the right to challenge the presumption that you are subject to federal taxation. By asserting that you are domiciled in a sovereign state and not in a federal territory, you can challenge the IRS's authority over you. Moreover, by reserving your rights under UCC 1-207, you protect yourself from being compelled to comply with federal statutes that do not constitutionally apply to you. This legal protection ensures that you are not unknowingly subjected to federal jurisdiction by default.

Understanding your legal standing as a citizen of a sovereign state versus a citizen of the federal United States also impacts how you interact with various government agencies beyond the IRS. For instance, federal agencies such as the Department of Education, the Environmental Protection Agency, and even the Social Security Administration operate under federal statutes that do not directly apply to citizens of the fifty sovereign states. Much like with the Internal Revenue Code, these agencies primarily govern citizens of the federal territories, and their regulations are often crafted with the understanding that the individuals they regulate fall under the jurisdiction of the federal government. However, through voluntary participation—such as applying for a Social Security number or taking federal student loans—many citizens of the sovereign states unknowingly submit themselves to the statutes of the federal United States. This voluntary submission can have long-lasting effects on their legal obligations and personal sovereignty.

In practice, many people unwittingly enter into these contracts because federal programs are often presented as necessary for everyday life. For example, most people believe that having a Social Security number is mandatory, when in fact it is only required if one intends to receive benefits from federal programs. By applying for and using a Social Security number, individuals may inadvertently signal that they are participating in the federal system and subject to its rules. Similarly, using Federal Reserve Notes—fiat currency issued by the federal United States—can also be interpreted as a form of consent to the federal jurisdiction. Each of these actions creates a contractual relationship between the individual and the federal government, and in many cases, these relationships are difficult to sever once established.

The key to protecting your rights as a citizen of a sovereign state lies in recognizing these voluntary contracts for what they are and reserving your rights under the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). By explicitly stating "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" when entering into agreements, such as signing financial documents or interacting with government agencies, you preserve your rights under Common Law and protect yourself from inadvertently submitting to federal jurisdiction. This small but significant action creates a legal buffer, ensuring that while you may interact with the federal system, you do so without waiving your sovereign state rights. It prevents the assumption that you are subject to the entirety of federal laws that would otherwise apply to citizens of Washington, D.C., and other federal territories.

In a broader sense, this understanding also underscores the importance of knowing the legal frameworks within which you operate. Many Americans live their lives assuming that the rules and regulations imposed by federal agencies are absolute and inescapable. However, by carefully navigating your legal status and being mindful of the contracts you enter into, you can reclaim a level of personal sovereignty that aligns with the Constitutional Republic envisioned by the founders. It is a matter of recognizing when you are engaging with the federal system versus when you are operating under the jurisdiction of your sovereign state. This awareness is crucial for anyone seeking to fully understand and exercise their rights in an increasingly complex legal landscape where the boundaries between federal and state authority are often blurred.

In conclusion, your legal standing as a citizen depends largely on how you identify yourself and the jurisdiction to which you submit. If you claim to be a citizen of the federal United States—meaning Washington, D.C., and other federal territories—then you are subject to the full weight of federal laws, including the Internal Revenue Code. However, if you assert your status as a citizen of one of the sovereign states, protected by your state constitution and the U.S. Constitution, you have grounds to challenge the applicability of federal laws to your personal affairs. It is essential to be aware of the choices you make and the legal language you use in order to protect your rights under the Common Law and avoid being subjected to federal statutes unnecessarily.

# Original Intent of the Founders

The Founding Fathers were deeply committed to the principles of liberty and sovereignty, both on an individual and state level. They had just fought a war to escape the tyranny of a centralized government, and they were determined not to recreate the same oppressive system in their new nation. The 13 original colonies, which became the first 13 states, were fully independent entities—each with its own government, laws, and constitutions. These states saw themselves as sovereign nations, capable of self-governance and free from interference by any overarching authority. The Constitution was carefully crafted to create a federal system that would respect this sovereignty, providing a framework for cooperation and mutual defense without infringing on the rights of the states or their citizens.

The Constitution established a limited federal government, one whose powers were specifically enumerated and constrained by the document itself. The Founders intended for the federal government to handle only those tasks that were beyond the scope of individual states, such as national defense, foreign diplomacy, and regulating commerce between the states. The Tenth Amendment makes this clear by stating that any powers not explicitly delegated to the federal government were reserved to the states or the people. The idea was that the federal government would act as a servant to the states, not their master. The states, in turn, would protect the rights of their citizens, ensuring that no external authority could impose laws or regulations without the consent of the governed.

Crucially, the Founding Fathers understood the dangers of centralization. They had witnessed firsthand how the British Crown had imposed its will on the American colonies without regard for their autonomy or rights. This experience shaped their vision for a government that would be inherently limited, with checks and balances to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful. The separation of powers—dividing the federal government into the legislative, executive, and judicial branches—was a deliberate safeguard against tyranny. Each branch was meant to serve as a check on the others, ensuring that no single entity could exert unchecked authority over the people or the states. This structure was a clear reflection of the Founders' belief in decentralized power and local governance.

The original intent was not for the federal government to have direct authority over individual citizens. Instead, the Founders envisioned that the states would be the primary protectors of individual rights. Each state would have its own constitution, tailored to the needs and values of its people, and the federal government would have no role in the day-to-day affairs of state citizens. This is why the Bill of Rights, when it was first introduced, was seen as a way to protect citizens from potential overreach by the federal government. It was a declaration that the federal government could not infringe upon fundamental liberties, such as freedom of speech, the right to bear arms, and protection from unlawful searches and seizures. However, the enforcement of these rights was largely left to the states themselves, underlining the Founders' commitment to state sovereignty.

The erosion of this original vision began when the federal government gradually expanded its powers, often under the guise of necessity or crisis. The Civil War marked a turning point, as it led to the centralization of authority in Washington, D.C., and the federal government began to take a more active role in governing the states. Over time, federal agencies and laws were created that directly



impacted individual citizens, bypassing state authority. This shift was further entrenched with the passage of the 16th Amendment in 1913, which allowed the federal government to impose a direct income tax on citizens, something that would have been unthinkable to the Founders. This amendment significantly altered the relationship between the federal government and the people, giving Washington a financial hold over citizens that it had never previously possessed.

Despite these changes, the original intent of the Founders remains a powerful reminder of what the American system of government was meant to be. The federal government was never supposed to be the dominant force in the lives of citizens. Instead, the states were meant to serve as laboratories of democracy, where different policies and approaches to governance could be tested and tailored to the needs of each population. If one state passed laws that its citizens found oppressive or unworkable, they had the option of moving to another state with laws more suited to their values. This competition between states was seen as a safeguard against tyranny, as no single authority could impose its will uniformly across the country.

The Founding Fathers were deeply wary of any centralized authority that could undermine the freedoms they had fought for. They believed that power should remain as close to the people as possible, ensuring that citizens could actively participate in their governance and hold their leaders accountable. This philosophy was embedded in the federal structure they designed, with the states acting as a buffer between the people and the federal government. The federal system they created was meant to ensure that no single entity—whether it be Congress, the President, or the judiciary—could accumulate too much power. The states, in turn, would serve as protectors of individual rights, stepping in to block federal overreach whenever necessary. In this way, the Founders aimed to create a system that would be resilient against the natural tendency of governments to expand their authority at the expense of personal freedom.

However, over time, the delicate balance between state and federal power began to shift. One of the key turning points was the aftermath of the Civil War, which saw the federal government take a more prominent role in shaping the nation's future. The Reconstruction era, in particular, involved a significant increase in federal intervention in state affairs, as Washington sought to enforce civil rights and rebuild the Southern states. While these efforts were aimed at addressing the deep injustices of slavery and racial inequality, they also set a precedent for federal involvement in areas that had traditionally been the domain of the states. This expanded role of the federal government continued into the 20th century, particularly during times of crisis such as the Great Depression and World War II, when federal programs and agencies proliferated in response to national emergencies.

The modern federal government is far more expansive than anything the Founders could have envisioned. With the rise of federal agencies and regulations governing nearly every aspect of daily life—from healthcare to education to environmental policy—the federal government now exercises an unprecedented level of control over the lives of American citizens. Many of these changes occurred gradually, often framed as necessary responses to pressing national concerns. Yet, the cumulative effect has been a significant erosion of state sovereignty and a concentration of power in Washington, D.C. As a result, the principles of self-governance and local control that were so central to the Founders' vision have been undermined, leaving many Americans feeling disconnected from the government that was meant to serve them.

In recent years, there has been a growing movement to reclaim the principles of federalism and state sovereignty that the Founders championed. Many Americans are recognizing the dangers of an ever-expanding federal government and are calling for a return to the original framework of limited federal power and robust state independence. This movement emphasizes the importance of local governance, individual rights, and the ability of states to serve as a check on federal overreach. By looking back to the original intent of the Founders, this movement seeks to restore the balance of power that has been skewed in favor of Washington, D.C., for far too long.

Ultimately, the Founders' vision was one of a government that served the people, not ruled over them. The Constitutional Republic they created was designed to protect individual liberties, promote state sovereignty, and limit the reach of the federal government. Their original intent was clear: the people, through their states, were to have the ultimate authority over their lives and affairs. To ensure that this vision endures, it is crucial to understand the historical context, the constitutional framework, and the principles of self-governance that the Founders held dear. Only by returning to these roots can Americans hope to preserve the freedoms and autonomy that have defined the nation since its inception.

# Federal Regions

The concept of federal regions represents a significant shift in the relationship between the federal government and the individual states. While the Constitution clearly delineates the powers between the federal government and the states, the introduction of federal regions blurred these lines. The federal government, particularly Congress, was able to create these regions as administrative units that allowed for greater control and oversight of state functions, especially during times of national emergencies or to implement federal programs. However, the key to understanding this issue lies in the fact that the states, as sovereign entities, were not created by Congress, and therefore Congress cannot directly legislate for or control the states in the same way it can with federal regions or territories like Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, or Guam.

Federal regions were initially established to streamline the administration of federal programs. They divided the country into geographic zones that could be overseen by federal agencies, thus facilitating the implementation of national policies such as disaster relief, infrastructure development, and other initiatives that required coordination across multiple states. This structure allowed the federal government to work more efficiently across state lines, particularly in large-scale projects. However, what began as an administrative convenience gradually evolved into a more subtle form of federal control. By operating within these regions, federal agencies could bypass certain state authorities and impose federal regulations that might not otherwise be permissible under the Constitution.

One of the most insidious ways the federal government has tricked states and their citizens into accepting federal regions is through the use of federal funding. States rely heavily on federal money for infrastructure, education, healthcare, and other essential services. However, this funding often comes with strings attached, meaning that states must comply with federal regulations or risk losing critical financial support. By accepting federal money, states are often forced to operate within the parameters of these federal regions, effectively subjecting themselves to federal control. In this way, Congress has extended its influence over the states without directly violating the Constitution's prohibition against federal rule over state governments.

Federal emergency powers have also played a role in the expansion of federal regions. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), for example, has divided the United States into ten federal regions to manage disaster relief and coordinate federal response efforts. While FEMA's role in disaster management is often seen as necessary and beneficial, it also represents a significant expansion of federal authority. During times of declared national emergencies, FEMA can exercise powers that allow it to override state governments within these regions. This creates a situation where state sovereignty is effectively suspended, and the federal government exercises control through its regional structures. In such cases, the boundaries between federal and state authority become increasingly blurred, with the federal regions taking precedence.

Another significant factor in the creation of federal regions is the gradual erosion of state sovereignty through judicial rulings and legislative actions. Over the years, the supreme Court has upheld the federal government's authority in cases that involve interstate commerce, civil rights, and national security. These rulings often reinforce the federal government's ability to impose its will on the states under certain conditions, further entrenching the concept of federal regions. For instance, when the federal government enacts legislation or executive orders that apply nationwide, they are frequently

administered through these regions, bypassing state legislatures and governors. This incremental encroachment on state sovereignty has allowed federal regions to become de facto governing bodies in areas traditionally reserved for the states.

The creation of federal agencies that operate exclusively within these regions has also contributed to the weakening of state power. Agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) have vast regulatory authority over states through the federal regions they administer. These agencies enforce federal laws and regulations that states are often powerless to oppose, especially when these regions encompass multiple states that may have differing priorities or needs. Through this structure, Congress has been able to consolidate power within federal regions without directly challenging the sovereignty of the states, thereby sidestepping constitutional limitations.

The cumulative effect of this system is that many Americans now live under a form of governance that is more reflective of federal oversight than of their state governments. Most people interact with the federal government through its agencies and regulations, which operate within the framework of federal regions, rather than through their state or local governments. This shift has led to confusion about where the true power lies and has weakened the influence of state governments, which were once the primary protectors of individual rights and liberties. The trick has been subtle but effective: by creating federal regions and offering federal funding and services, the federal government has managed to assert control over the states without directly violating the Constitution.

Ultimately, the creation of federal regions represents a fundamental departure from the Founders' vision of a union of sovereign states. The Founding Fathers intended for the federal government to serve the states, not rule over them. Yet, through the establishment of these regions, Congress has found a way to exert control over the states in a manner that undermines state sovereignty and the constitutional framework that was designed to protect it. Reclaiming state authority and limiting the reach of federal regions will require a renewed commitment to the principles of federalism and a recognition of the importance of state sovereignty in preserving individual liberty.

# The ZIP Code Trick

The ZIP code trick, like many government initiatives, seems harmless on the surface. By simplifying the way we write state names and encouraging the use of two-letter abbreviations and ZIP codes, the government presented this change as a matter of convenience. But, as with many seemingly minor changes, there are deeper legal implications. The government's insistence on the use of ZIP codes and two-letter state abbreviations is more than just a matter of streamlining mail delivery. It subtly shifts how individuals identify their location, which in turn affects their legal standing. The key issue here is that the traditional, full state names or older abbreviations represent sovereign states within the Constitutional Republic, whereas the two-letter abbreviations coupled with ZIP codes correspond to federal regions—entities under the legislative control of Congress.

The moment you begin using a two-letter abbreviation with a ZIP code, you are no longer identifying your state as a sovereign entity. Instead, you are placing yourself within a federal region. As mentioned earlier, Congress has no direct authority over the citizens of sovereign states, but it does have the power to govern the federal regions it creates. These federal regions were devised as part of a broader strategy to centralize power and control over the states. By voluntarily using the two-letter abbreviation and a ZIP code, you may unknowingly consent to being placed under the jurisdiction of a federal region. This shifts the legal framework that applies to you, from one based on state sovereignty and constitutional protections to one based on federal oversight.

This shift is critical because the federal regions are governed by a different set of rules than the sovereign states. For example, when you use a ZIP code, you are effectively signaling that you are within a jurisdiction where federal laws and regulations can apply more freely. You may also be opening yourself up to federal taxes, regulations, and other forms of control that would not be as easily imposed on a citizen of a sovereign state. The ZIP code system, in essence, becomes a tool for the federal government to extend its reach into areas that would otherwise be outside of its direct control. It is a subtle but effective method of gradually eroding state sovereignty and consolidating power in the hands of Congress.

One of the more concerning aspects of this ZIP code trick is that it is voluntary, yet few people realize they are even making a choice. The government never outright forces individuals to use a two-letter abbreviation or a ZIP code. Instead, it presents this change as a matter of efficiency, convenience, and modernization. However, once people adopt this system, they unwittingly submit to federal jurisdiction in a way that would otherwise require explicit consent. The ZIP code system, coupled with the federal regions it supports, allows Congress to bypass constitutional limitations on its power over the states by framing the entire system as an administrative necessity rather than a legal obligation.

This strategy is not limited to ZIP codes alone. It reflects a broader pattern of how the federal government has, over time, subtly expanded its control over state matters and individual citizens without directly challenging the constitutional limits placed on federal power. Much like the creation of federal regions, the use of ZIP codes and two-letter abbreviations serves as a way to blur the lines between state and federal authority. It allows the federal government to operate within the states in ways that would have been unthinkable to the Founding Fathers. The ZIP code trick is just one more example of how small, seemingly innocuous changes can have far-reaching legal consequences.

The implication here is that if you want to maintain your status as a citizen of a sovereign state, with all the constitutional protections that come with it, you should be mindful of how you identify your location. Using the traditional abbreviations or the full name of your state, rather than the two-letter postal code, helps preserve your legal standing as a citizen of that state, rather than a resident of a federal region. By refusing to use a ZIP code, you assert that you are not subject to the jurisdiction of a federal region and instead reside within the boundaries of a sovereign state, protected by its constitution and the Constitution of the United States.

Ultimately, the ZIP code trick is a reminder that even small, administrative changes can have significant legal and political ramifications. The federal government has long relied on methods like this to expand its power without directly challenging the rights of states and citizens. By understanding the implications of using ZIP codes and federal regions, individuals can take steps to protect their rights and resist the gradual erosion of state sovereignty. In a system where every word, symbol, and designation has meaning, how you identify your state and your residence matters. It is a form of legal self-defense to ensure that you are governed by the laws of your state, rather than the regulations of a federal region.

## Accommodation Party

An accommodation party, under the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), is someone who signs or guarantees a financial instrument on behalf of another, without receiving any direct benefit. This is exactly how the states have become entangled in the national debt. The federal government, through its creation of the Federal Reserve system and its reliance on Federal Reserve Notes rather than constitutional money (gold or silver), has roped the states into becoming guarantors of the national debt. The states, by using Federal Reserve Notes and operating within the framework of this fiat money system, have inadvertently become the accommodation party to the obligations of the federal government. The states, therefore, are on the hook for the repayment of federal debts, even though they never directly borrowed this money. This shift has occurred subtly over decades, leaving the states—and by extension, the citizens of those states—legally liable for debts incurred by the federal United States.

The governors and other state leaders who are aware of this situation are deeply concerned because they realize the severity of what could happen if the federal government officially declares bankruptcy. The national debt is so enormous, and the interest payments are so unmanageable, that it's not a question of if, but when the system will collapse. When that happens, the creditors—primarily international bankers—will demand repayment, and the federal government will be unable to meet its obligations. In such a scenario, the federal United States will effectively default, and the creditors will assume control. This is where the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) comes into play, as the government has already laid the groundwork for an emergency takeover in the event of a national crisis, such as bankruptcy.

Under the emergency powers granted to FEMA, the agency could seize control of the government, override state sovereignty, and impose martial law. FEMA has already established detention camps, some in remote locations such as Alaska, which are equipped to house dissidents or anyone who opposes the new regime of the creditors. The governors, state legislators, and other officials who might resist this takeover would likely be among the first to be imprisoned, leaving the way clear for the federal government's creditors to install new leaders who are more amenable to their control. This would effectively end any semblance of democracy, as the new government would be run by the creditors, not elected representatives. The ordinary citizens, unaware of the legal entanglements that have placed them in this position, would find themselves living under a regime that answers only to the financial interests of the global banking elite.

The fact that the states have become the accommodation party to the federal debt is a critical element of this potential takeover. Because the states have agreed, either knowingly or unknowingly, to operate within the framework of Federal Reserve Notes, they are legally obligated to honor the debts incurred by the federal United States. This means that when the creditors come to collect, they will not only target the federal government but also the states, which are now seen as equally responsible for the debt. The states, having no real money of their own and relying on the federal money system, will have no choice but to comply with the demands of the creditors. This scenario could lead to the dissolution of state governments as they are absorbed into the federal regions controlled by the creditors.

The concept of a no-interest contract is central to understanding how the states might be able to extricate themselves from this situation. A no-interest contract is one in which the party making the agreement has no real stake in the transaction and receives no benefit from it. Under the Law of Merchants and Common Law, such contracts are considered void and unenforceable because there is no valid exchange of consideration. The states, in becoming the accommodation party to the federal debt, have entered into what amounts to a no-interest contract. They did not directly borrow the money, nor do they benefit from the debt. Therefore, their obligation to repay the debt could be challenged on the grounds that the contract is void.

To explore this further, if the states can argue that they are not genuinely bound by the federal debt because they are operating under a no-interest contract, they may be able to nullify their status as the accommodation party. This would require a return to the principles of Common Law and the recognition that the use of Federal Reserve Notes is "colorable"—that is, it creates the appearance of value and obligation but lacks the substantive backing of gold or silver that would make the debt enforceable under the original constitutional framework. The states could potentially sever their ties to the federal debt by reclaiming their sovereignty and rejecting the use of Federal Reserve Notes in favor of constitutional money.

However, this is not a simple or straightforward process. The federal government, backed by its creditors, would almost certainly resist any attempt by the states to nullify their obligations. The states would need to act in unison, asserting their rights under the Tenth Amendment and refusing to be held accountable for debts that they did not directly incur. This would likely lead to a constitutional crisis, as the federal government would attempt to enforce its authority over the states, possibly using FEMA and its emergency powers to do so. The question then becomes whether the states have the political will and the legal resources to stand up to the federal government and its creditors, and whether the American people are prepared to support such a drastic move.

In conclusion, the states' role as the accommodation party to the federal debt is a precarious and dangerous position. It places them at the mercy of international creditors and subjects them to federal control through mechanisms like FEMA. The possibility of using the concept of a no-interest contract to void the states' obligations is an intriguing one, but it would require a fundamental shift in the legal and political landscape. The states would need to reassert their sovereignty and reject the "colorable" jurisdiction of the federal government. Whether this is possible, or whether the states will continue to be complicit in the national debt, remains to be seen. But one thing is clear: the current system is unsustainable, and a reckoning is on the horizon.



# No-Interest Contract

A no-interest contract, like the example of insuring a house that doesn't belong to you, represents an agreement in which one party has no legitimate stake or vested interest in the subject matter. In legal terms, contracts require something called "consideration," which means that each party must give something of value to the other in exchange for a benefit. In the case of a no-interest contract, one party is attempting to secure a benefit (in this case, a payout from an insurance policy) without having any legitimate claim to the underlying asset (the house). Because of the lack of legitimate interest or consideration, the contract is considered invalid, void, and unenforceable.

This concept is deeply rooted in the Common Law, which holds that for a contract to be legally binding, both parties must have a legitimate interest in the agreement. The Law of Merchants, which governs international trade and commerce, also adopts this principle. In both systems, fairness and the exchange of equal value are essential to creating a valid contract. The idea is that contracts should promote mutual benefit, not create opportunities for one party to exploit another or to profit from something in which they have no legitimate interest. Without such an interest, the contract is seen as a form of legal trickery or manipulation, and the courts are unlikely to enforce it.

Now, if we apply the principle of no-interest contracts to the issue of the national debt and the states' role as the accommodation party, the question becomes: do the states have any legitimate interest in assuming the federal debt? The answer, quite clearly, is no. The states did not borrow the money, nor did they benefit directly from the debt. Instead, the federal government, operating under the Federal Reserve system, incurred this debt on its own. The states, which are sovereign entities under the Constitution, have no real stake in the federal borrowing process, and yet they have been roped into the obligation as guarantors, or accommodation parties, without their explicit consent.

Because the states did not actively enter into an agreement to assume responsibility for the national debt, and because they gain no direct benefit from this arrangement, their involvement in the federal debt could be considered a no-interest contract. Just as the insurance policy on a house one does not own is void due to lack of interest, so too could the states' role in the national debt be voided due to their lack of legitimate interest in the debt. If the states were able to demonstrate that their obligation to the federal debt falls under the definition of a no-interest contract, they might have grounds to challenge their status as accommodation parties and free themselves from the crushing burden of the federal debt.

This argument could be a powerful legal tool for states seeking to reclaim their sovereignty and extricate themselves from the federal government's financial obligations. Under Common Law and the Law of Merchants, a no-interest contract is not enforceable, meaning that the states could argue that they are not bound by the federal debt because they were never true parties to the contract. The federal government, through its reliance on Federal Reserve Notes and its manipulation of the monetary system, created a financial arrangement that benefited itself and its creditors, but not the states. The states were dragged into this arrangement without receiving any meaningful benefit, making their involvement in the debt both unfair and illegitimate.

The challenge, of course, would be to bring this argument before a court that is willing to hear it. The federal courts are unlikely to support a challenge to the legitimacy of the federal debt, given the

entrenched interests of the banking system and the federal government. However, there may be opportunities at the state level, where governors and state legislatures could begin to push back against the federal government's attempts to impose debt obligations on the states. If a group of states were to unite in challenging the legitimacy of their status as accommodation parties, it could create significant pressure on the federal government to rethink its financial practices and potentially lead to a broader reexamination of the federal debt system.

The ultimate goal of such a challenge would be to restore the balance of power between the states and the federal government. By freeing themselves from the burden of the federal debt, the states could reassert their sovereignty and reclaim the financial independence that the Founding Fathers intended. This would not only protect state governments from being financially crippled by the federal government's reckless borrowing but also protect the citizens of those states from the economic fallout of a national bankruptcy. In essence, challenging the states' role in the federal debt is about more than just finances; it's about restoring the Constitutional Republic and protecting individual freedoms from an overreaching federal authority.

In conclusion, the concept of a no-interest contract provides a viable legal framework for states to challenge their involvement in the federal debt. Just as an individual cannot profit from insuring property they do not own, the federal government cannot expect the states to shoulder the burden of debt in which they have no legitimate interest. By making this argument, the states could potentially void their status as accommodation parties and break free from the unsustainable financial obligations imposed by the federal government. This would be a significant step toward restoring the original intent of the Constitution and protecting the states from further federal overreach.

# Unconscionable Contracts

Unconscionable contracts, as defined in the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), are agreements that are so unfair or oppressive to one party that no reasonable person would enter into them. These contracts violate basic principles of justice and equity, and as such, they are typically voided by courts. In the case of the federal debt and the states' role as accommodation parties, the agreement between the federal government and the states fits the description of an unconscionable contract. The states did not willingly or knowingly agree to assume responsibility for the federal government's reckless borrowing, yet they have been forced into this position through coercive means, such as the use of Federal Reserve Notes and the imposition of federal regulations tied to federal funding. This creates an agreement that is inherently unjust, where the states bear the burden of a debt they did not create and from which they derive no benefit.

The argument that the states' role as the accommodation party to the national debt is an unconscionable contract could form the basis for a legal challenge. The UCC provides a legal framework for contesting such contracts, and if the states can demonstrate that they were coerced into assuming the federal debt without their consent, they may be able to void the contract altogether. This would free the states from the obligation to repay the federal debt and restore their financial independence. Additionally, it would highlight the illegitimacy of the federal government's attempts to impose its financial obligations on the states, further undermining the authority of the federal government over the states in matters of fiscal policy.

Bringing this issue to court, as you suggest, is crucial because it would force the creditors and the federal government to address the states' legal challenge before moving forward with any plans to impose a new government or further federal control. If litigation is underway when a national emergency is declared, the federal government and its creditors would be unable to simply dismiss the states' claims. Instead, they would be required to engage in legal proceedings that could delay or even prevent them from seizing control of the states through emergency powers or other means. The presence of an active legal case in an International Court would also elevate the issue to the global stage, potentially drawing international attention and scrutiny to the legitimacy of the federal government's actions.

An unconscionable contract is one that exploits the weaker party, and in this case, the federal government has exploited the states by using its financial system to drag them into its web of debt. The states were never intended to be parties to the national debt, and their involvement was engineered through a series of manipulations and coercions. The federal government's reliance on Federal Reserve Notes, a fiat currency that has no intrinsic value, further exacerbates the problem. By forcing the states to operate within this artificial monetary system, the federal government has stripped the states of their ability to act as truly sovereign entities. The states, which should be financially independent and able to make their own decisions about borrowing and spending, have been reduced to mere appendages of the federal government, bound by the terms of an unconscionable contract they never agreed to.

In such a scenario, the principles of fairness and equity, which underpin both Common Law and the UCC, demand that the states be released from their obligations under this contract. No reasonable party would have voluntarily agreed to such an arrangement, where they are responsible for repaying

a massive debt that they did not incur and from which they receive no benefit. The courts, if presented with this argument, would likely find that the agreement between the federal government and the states is void due to its unconscionable nature. This would be a major victory for the states, as it would restore their financial sovereignty and prevent the federal government from further encroaching on their rights.

The timing of this legal challenge is critical. As the national debt continues to spiral out of control, the possibility of a national bankruptcy becomes increasingly likely. When that happens, the federal government will likely declare a national emergency, allowing it to invoke extraordinary powers through agencies like FEMA. If the states do not act now to challenge their role as accommodation parties to the federal debt, they risk being swept up in this emergency, losing what little sovereignty they have left. By filing litigation before the courts now, the states can create a legal roadblock that will delay or prevent the federal government from imposing its will on them through emergency powers.

Furthermore, challenging the national debt as an unconscionable contract has broader implications beyond just the financial realm. It would set a precedent for the states to assert their sovereignty in other areas where the federal government has overstepped its constitutional boundaries. The federal government's power has expanded far beyond what the Founding Fathers intended, and the states have largely been complicit in this expansion by accepting federal money and adhering to federal regulations. By challenging the federal government's authority over fiscal matters, the states can begin to roll back federal overreach in other areas, reasserting their rightful place as sovereign entities within the Constitutional Republic.

In conclusion, the states' status as accommodation parties to the federal debt represents an unconscionable contract, one that can and should be challenged in court. By demonstrating that the agreement is unjust, coercive, and exploitative, the states can free themselves from the burden of the federal debt and restore their financial independence. This legal challenge would also serve as a broader assertion of state sovereignty, challenging the federal government's authority over the states and reestablishing the principles of federalism that the Founding Fathers intended. Time is of the essence, and the states must act before a national emergency is declared, or they risk being permanently trapped in an unconscionable system of debt and control.

# Courtroom Techniques

Boxing in the judge requires a subtle blend of strategic questioning and maintaining a posture of innocence and confusion. The key is to ask questions that the judge cannot easily answer without revealing the limitations or inconsistencies in the court's jurisdiction. In the scenario below, the defendant uses a basic understanding of legal jurisdictions—Common Law, Admiralty Law, and Statutory Law—*to trap the judge into admitting that the court is operating under a system of law that is unfamiliar to the defendant. This, in turn, forces the judge to either explain the nature of the court's authority or risk appearing as though the court is operating under a secretive or unjust system.*

The beauty of this approach is that the defendant never directly challenges the judge's authority or makes any accusations. Instead, they express confusion and ask the court to explain itself. The judge is thus forced into a position where they must either answer the questions truthfully—potentially exposing the weaknesses in the court's jurisdiction—or refuse to answer, which can be interpreted as denying the defendant's right to understand the charges. Either way, the judge is put in a difficult position. By not fully understanding the jurisdiction or the charges, the defendant is setting the stage for a possible appeal, as it would be considered a reversible error to try someone under a system they don't comprehend.

Another key element in this strategy is the defendant's refusal to accept the court's explanation at face value. When the judge says the court is operating under Statutory Jurisdiction, the defendant doesn't just accept that answer. Instead, they dig deeper, asking for the rules of procedure governing this jurisdiction. The judge, knowing that no such rules exist in the traditional sense, becomes increasingly frustrated. This frustration plays into the defendant's hands, as it creates a situation where the judge appears evasive or unwilling to explain the nature of the court's authority, which can later be used to challenge the legitimacy of the proceedings.

At this point, the judge may offer to appoint a licensed attorney, claiming that only an attorney can navigate the complexities of the court's jurisdiction. The defendant, however, can skillfully refuse this offer by asserting their right to defend themselves, a right enshrined in the Constitution. This puts the judge in a difficult spot, as they cannot force an attorney on the defendant, and yet they are unwilling to explain the jurisdiction. This impasse highlights the absurdity of the situation, and the court's inability to proceed without clarifying its legal basis could lead to the case being dismissed or postponed.

Throughout this process, it's critical for the defendant to maintain a calm, respectful demeanor. The goal is not to antagonize the judge but to expose the weaknesses in the court's authority through innocent questioning. By appearing as someone who genuinely doesn't understand the charges or the jurisdiction, the defendant avoids being seen as combative or disrespectful, which can be detrimental in the courtroom. Instead, they come across as a concerned citizen simply trying to understand the law, which makes it harder for the judge to justify harsh penalties, such as contempt of court.

The larger point here is that courts, particularly those operating under Statutory Jurisdiction, often assume that defendants will accept the authority of the court without question. By probing the nature of the jurisdiction, the defendant challenges this assumption, forcing the court to either explain itself

or reveal that its jurisdiction is not as clear-cut as it appears. In some cases, this can lead to the case being dropped, as the court may not want to deal with the potential complications that arise from an unclear or unsupported legal basis for the charges.

In this way, the defendant can effectively "box in" the judge without ever making overt accusations or disrespecting the court. Instead, they use the court's own procedures and the judge's responses to create a situation where the court cannot proceed without exposing its weaknesses. This approach is both strategic and clever, as it turns the court's own system against it, using the rules of jurisdiction and procedure to protect the defendant's rights.

Ultimately, the goal of this technique is not necessarily to win the case outright but to create enough doubt and confusion that the court either postpones or drops the charges. By continually asking questions that the judge cannot or will not answer, the defendant creates a situation where the court's authority is brought into question. If the judge cannot explain the jurisdiction or the charges in a way that the defendant can understand, it undermines the entire case, making it difficult for the court to proceed without risking an appeal or a reversal. This strategic use of questioning and the refusal to accept vague answers is a powerful tool in the courtroom, one that can level the playing field even against seemingly insurmountable odds.

### **Scenario:**

If you are arrested and you go into court, just remember that in a criminal action, you have to understand the law, or it is a reversible error for the court to try you. If you don't understand the law, they can't try you.

In any traffic case or tax case, you are called into court and the judge reads the law and then asks, "Do you understand the charges?"

**Defendant:** No, Your Honor. I do not.

**Judge:** Well, what's so difficult about that charge? Either you drove the wrong way on a one-way street or you didn't. You can only go one way on that street, and if you go the other way, it's a fifty dollar fine. What's so difficult about this that you don't understand?

**D:** Well, Your Honor, it's not the letter of the law, but rather the nature of the law that I don't understand. The Sixth Amendment of the Constitution gives me the right to request the court to explain the nature of any action against me, and upon my request, the court has the duty to answer. I have a question about the nature of this action.

**J:** Well, what is that -- what do you want to know? Always ask them some easy questions first, as this establishes that they are answering. You ask:

**D:** Well, Your Honor, is this a Civil or a Criminal Action?

**J:** It is criminal. (If it were a civil action, there could be no fine, so it has to be criminal.)

**D:** Thank you, Your Honor, for telling me that. Then the record will show that this action against [your name] is a criminal action, is that right?

**J:** Yes.

**D:** I would like to ask another question about this criminal action. There are two criminal jurisdictions mentioned in the Constitution: one is under the Common Law, and the other deals with International Maritime Contracts, under an Admiralty Jurisdiction. Equity is civil, and you said this is a Criminal action, so it seems it would have to be under either the Common Law, or Maritime Law. But what puzzles me, Your Honor, is that there is no corpus delicti here that gives this court a jurisdiction over my person and property under the Common Law. Therefore, it doesn't appear to me that this court is moving under the Common Law.

**J:** No, I can assure you this court is not moving under the Common Law.

**D:** Well, thank you, Your Honor, but now you make the charge against me even more difficult to understand. The only other criminal jurisdiction would apply only if there were an International Maritime Contract involved, I was a party to it, it had been breached, and the court was operating in an Admiralty Jurisdiction.

I don't believe I have ever been under any International Maritime contract, so I would deny that one exists. I would have to demand that such a contract, if it does exist, be placed into evidence, so that I may contest it. But surely, this court is not operating under an Admiralty Jurisdiction. You just put the words in the judge's mouth.

**J:** No. I can assure you, we're not operating under an Admiralty Jurisdiction. We're not out in the ocean somewhere -- we're right here in the middle of the State of [any State]. No, this is not an Admiralty Jurisdiction.

**D:** Thank you, Your Honor, but now I am more puzzled than ever. If this charge is not under the Common Law, or under Admiralty -- and those are the only two criminal jurisdictions mentioned in the Constitution -- what kind of jurisdiction could this court be operating under?

**J:** It's Statutory Jurisdiction.

**D:** Oh, thank you, Your Honor. I'm glad you told me that. But I have never heard of that jurisdiction. So, if I have to defend under that, I would need to have the Rules of Criminal Procedure for Statutory Jurisdiction. Can you tell me where I might find those rules? There are no rules for Statutory Jurisdiction, so the judge will get very angry at this point and say:

**J:** If you want answers to questions like that, you get yourself a licensed attorney. I'm not allowed to practice law from the bench.

**D:** Oh, Your Honor, I don't think anyone would accuse you of practicing law from the bench if you just answer a few questions to explain to me the nature of this action, so that I may defend myself.

**J:** I told you before, I am not going to answer any more questions. Do you understand that? If you ask any more questions in regards to this, I am going to find you in contempt of court! Now, if you can't afford a licensed attorney, the court will provide you with one. But, if you want those questions answered, you must get yourself a licensed attorney.

**D:** Thank you, Your Honor, but let me just see if I got this straight.

Has this court made a legal determination that it has authority to conduct a criminal action against me, the accused, under a secret jurisdiction, the rules of which are known only to this court and licensed attorneys, thereby denying me the right to defend my own person?

He will most likely have no satisfactory answer for that. In response, the judge may decide to postpone the case, and over time, it could quietly be dismissed or abandoned. This approach allows you to embody the wisdom of a serpent and the gentleness of a dove, but it's crucial that you enter the courtroom without arrogance or aggression, avoiding the mentality of a wolf disguised in "black sheep" territory.

Recall Jesus' words, "*I am sending you out like sheep among wolves. Therefore be as shrewd as snakes and as innocent as doves.*" Sheep do not directly confront or attack wolves, and similarly, you should present yourself as a humble, innocent lamb who genuinely cannot comprehend the charge against you. The key here is not to project defiance, but rather to show sincere confusion. Remember, they cannot proceed with a criminal trial against you if you do not fully understand the nature of the charge. This would constitute a fundamental legal error, and any conviction under such circumstances would automatically be reversible on appeal.

### **Case in Point:**

**Ask the judge this question:** Your Honor, the Constitution outlines two distinct criminal jurisdictions: one under Common Law and the other under Admiralty Jurisdiction, dealing with International Maritime Contracts. Since Equity pertains to civil matters, and this is classified as a criminal action, it must fall under either Common Law or Maritime Law. However, what confuses me, Your Honor, is the absence of a *corpus delicti*, which would establish this court's jurisdiction over my person and property under Common Law. Thus, it seems to me that this court is not operating under Common Law.

**The judge will say:** No, I can assure you this court is not moving under the Common Law.

**Then you say:** Thank you, Your Honor, but your explanation only makes the charge against me even more confusing. The only other applicable criminal jurisdiction would require the existence of an International Maritime Contract to which I was a party, a breach of that contract, and this court operating under Admiralty Jurisdiction. None of these conditions appear to be present, which leaves me struggling to understand the legal grounds for the charge.

I have no reason to believe that I have ever been a party to any International Maritime contract, and therefore, I must deny the existence of such an agreement. If such a contract does exist, I would demand that it be submitted into evidence so that I may properly contest its validity. However, it is highly doubtful that this court is operating under Admiralty Jurisdiction. In fact, Your Honor, you have not suggested any basis for such jurisdiction in these proceedings.

**The judge will say:** No. I can assure you, we're not operating under an Admiralty Jurisdiction.

**Then you say:** Thank you, Your Honor, but I must admit, I am now more puzzled than before. If this charge does not fall under Common Law, nor under Admiralty Jurisdiction — the only two criminal



jurisdictions explicitly mentioned in the Constitution — then I am left wondering, under what kind of jurisdiction could this court possibly be operating? Without clear constitutional grounding, I find it difficult to understand the legal basis for these proceedings.

**The judge will say:** It's Statutory Jurisdiction.

**Then you say:** Oh, thank you, Your Honor. I'm glad you clarified that for me. However, I must admit, I've never encountered this type of jurisdiction before. If I'm required to defend myself under it, I would need to review the Rules of Criminal Procedure for Statutory Jurisdiction. Could you please direct me to where I might find those rules?

**Then the judge will say:** If you want answers to questions like that, you get yourself a licensed attorney. I'm not allowed to practice law from the bench.

**Then you say:** Oh, Your Honor, I don't think anyone would accuse you of practicing law from the bench if you just answer a few questions to explain to me the nature of this action, so that I may defend myself.

## **Corpus delicti**

**Corpus delicti** is a Latin term meaning "body of the crime." In legal terms, it refers to the principle that a crime must be proven to have occurred before a person can be convicted of committing that crime. This concept requires the prosecution to demonstrate that a specific offense has taken place (e.g., a physical injury, loss, or damage) before connecting the accused to it.

Corpus delicti serves as a safeguard in the criminal justice system, ensuring that individuals are not wrongfully convicted based solely on confessions or allegations without substantive proof of a crime. This principle prevents situations where someone could be convicted of a crime that did not actually occur, simply because they admitted to it or were suspected of involvement. For instance, in cases where someone confesses to a crime under duress or out of fear, but no crime has actually taken place, corpus delicti protects against the miscarriage of justice. Without it, the legal system could fall prey to false accusations, coerced confessions, or the prosecution of innocent individuals based on circumstantial or insufficient evidence. This doctrine forces the prosecution to meet a higher burden of proof, demonstrating that a crime occurred through tangible evidence before focusing on who committed the crime.

In essence, it involves two key elements:

1. **Proof of an occurrence:** This refers to the requirement for evidence that a crime, such as a murder, arson, or theft, actually took place. Without concrete proof that an offense occurred, no legal action can proceed, as there would be no basis for a criminal charge.
2. **Criminal agency:** This element demands evidence that the crime was caused by someone's deliberate criminal actions, rather than by accident, natural causes, or other non-criminal factors. It establishes that the offense is a result of intent or recklessness.

# The Social Security Problem

The Social Security system, while initially presented as a safety net for working Americans, has evolved into a mechanism that ties individuals into the federal financial system, one that is increasingly unstable and devalued. When Social Security was introduced in the 1930s, the purchasing power of the dollar was significantly higher, and contributions were made in a form of currency backed by gold. Those early contributors were paying into a system that was fundamentally different from what it has become today. The promise was that people would contribute during their working years and receive financial support in their retirement. However, what was once a reliable system has transformed, as the money paid into the system has been replaced by Federal Reserve Notes, which continue to lose purchasing power.

Federal Reserve Notes, unlike the gold-backed dollars of the past, are fiat currency. This means that they have value only because the government declares them to be legal tender, not because they are backed by a tangible asset like gold or silver. As more money is printed and injected into the economy, the value of each individual note decreases. This process, known as inflation, erodes the real value of the Social Security benefits that people receive. While the dollar amounts may look the same on paper, their purchasing power diminishes over time, leaving Social Security recipients with less ability to maintain their standard of living as prices for goods and services continue to rise.

For young people just entering the workforce today, contributing to Social Security means investing in a system that will likely provide them with benefits that are worth far less than the money they are paying in. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that Social Security is no longer a self-sustaining system. The ratio of workers paying into the system to retirees drawing benefits has shifted dramatically over the decades. As the population ages and people live longer, the number of beneficiaries increases while the number of workers supporting the system decreases. This imbalance puts tremendous strain on Social Security and raises concerns about its long-term viability.

Adding to the problem is the federal government's tendency to dip into the Social Security trust fund to cover other expenses. This practice further destabilizes the system, as the money that was supposed to be set aside for future retirees is being spent on current government obligations. In theory, the government replaces this money with Treasury bonds, but these bonds are essentially IOUs that will need to be paid back in the future, with interest. As the national debt continues to climb, the government's ability to meet these obligations becomes more uncertain. This raises the question of whether Social Security will even be able to provide the promised benefits to future retirees.

For those who understand the mechanics of inflation and the instability of the current financial system, opting out of Social Security would seem like a wise decision. Reserving your Common Law rights under the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) by signing "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" on your Social Security application is one way to protect yourself from being fully entangled in this system. By doing so, you are asserting that you are not waiving any of your rights by participating in Social Security. This gives you the ability to later challenge any aspect of the system that might infringe upon your rights or become burdensome. It's a safeguard that allows you to participate in the system without fully submitting to its terms.

The concern for young workers is not just about receiving less valuable currency in the future but also about the possibility that Social Security may not even be there when they retire. With the system's current trajectory, it's possible that future benefits could be reduced, delayed, or even eliminated if the government is unable to sustain the program. This uncertainty makes Social Security a risky investment, particularly for those who are just starting their careers and have decades to go before they are eligible to collect benefits. In a worst-case scenario, today's young workers could end up paying into a system that collapses before they ever see a return on their contributions.

For these reasons, it is worth considering alternatives to Social Security. One alternative is to take control of your own retirement savings by investing in assets that are likely to retain or increase their value over time, such as precious metals, real estate, or other tangible assets. These investments are less susceptible to the devaluation of currency that plagues fiat money systems. Additionally, setting up private retirement accounts, such as Roth IRAs or 401(k)s, allows individuals to have more control over their retirement funds and the ability to invest in assets that are not tied to the unstable Social Security system. Taking a proactive approach to retirement planning can provide greater security and peace of mind than relying on a system that may not be able to deliver on its promises.

# Assurance

The concept of assurance in a contract is a powerful tool, particularly when dealing with agreements such as Social Security. Under the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), any party to a contract has the right to demand reasonable assurances that the other party will perform their obligations under the agreement. This principle applies broadly, and it provides a way for individuals to protect themselves in situations where they may be entering into long-term commitments, like Social Security. By framing your request for assurance in terms of maintaining the purchasing power of the money you're contributing to the system, you are using a legitimate contractual right to protect yourself from the potential devaluation of Federal Reserve Notes.

The key to this approach is that you're not outright refusing Social Security. You're not creating a confrontation by saying you won't participate; instead, you're raising a perfectly reasonable concern about the long-term value of your contributions. The essence of your inquiry is simple: you want to ensure that the dollars you pay in today will have the same purchasing power when you retire. This is a fair and valid concern, given the history of inflation and the devaluation of currency over time. Under the UCC, it's your right to ask for this assurance before you enter into a binding contract.

Of course, the government cannot guarantee the future value of Federal Reserve Notes. The value of these notes fluctuates based on monetary policy, inflation, and other economic factors that are beyond the government's control. Therefore, when you ask for a guarantee of equal purchasing power at the time of retirement, they will be unable to provide one. This inability to offer assurance gives you a legitimate reason to decline the contract without appearing non-compliant or confrontational. You're simply exercising your right to demand performance guarantees, and when the government cannot provide them, the onus falls on them—not you—for the contract failing to be finalized.

This tactic is not about winning a battle against the government or the courts but about using the law to assert your rights calmly and professionally. The UCC is a widely accepted legal framework, and by using it to ask for reasonable assurances, you're not stepping outside the system. Instead, you are working within the system, asking for something entirely reasonable. When they can't provide it, you're simply declining to enter into a contract that lacks the necessary assurances, a decision grounded in law rather than defiance.

The way you present yourself in these situations is critical. As you navigate these legal channels, your demeanor should be one of calm inquiry, never aggression or defiance. If you approach government officials or judges with hostility, they are more likely to respond defensively, which can close off opportunities for you to effectively use the law to your advantage. But if you approach them with humility, framing your concerns as questions and requests for clarification, you are more likely to get them to engage with you in a way that benefits your position. By asking them to explain how they can assure the purchasing power of future payments, you're effectively getting them to acknowledge that they can't.

Politeness and professionalism are powerful tools in any legal setting. By maintaining a respectful tone and presenting yourself as someone who is genuinely seeking to understand the terms of the agreement, you disarm any potential resistance. Judges, in particular, are more likely to be

sympathetic to someone who appears reasonable and well-meaning. They are also more likely to be frustrated when faced with questions that highlight contradictions in the system they are supposed to uphold. When you ask a judge or government official to explain how they can guarantee future performance in terms of purchasing power, you are not challenging their authority but rather exposing a flaw in the system.

By framing the entire interaction as an innocent request for clarification, you position yourself as the party who is simply trying to understand the contract. This forces the other side—whether it's a judge, a Social Security representative, or another government official—to confront the reality that they cannot offer the assurances you're asking for. This polite but firm approach is far more effective than outright refusal or belligerence. It keeps the burden of proof on them and allows you to remain in control of the situation without ever raising your voice or appearing uncooperative.

In summary, by using the principle of assurance under the UCC, you protect yourself from entering into long-term agreements that lack guarantees of fair performance. Whether it's Social Security or any other government contract, you have the right to demand that the terms of the agreement provide equal value throughout its duration. If they cannot provide that assurance, you have every legal right to decline the contract, not out of defiance, but because they have failed to meet the necessary conditions. Through patience, humility, and a strategic use of the law, you can safeguard your financial future while maintaining a cooperative and respectful relationship with the government and the courts.

# The Court Reporter

The role of the court reporter is pivotal in any legal proceeding, as they are responsible for maintaining an accurate and official transcript of everything that happens in the courtroom. However, because the court reporter works at the discretion of the judge, there is a subtle but significant dynamic in play. The court reporter's livelihood depends on staying in the judge's good graces, which can lead to situations where the official record might be "adjusted" to avoid documenting something the judge said in error or something that might not reflect well on the court. This is why it's important to understand how to use the court reporter to your advantage, while also ensuring that the record remains as accurate as possible.

In many cases, bringing in your own licensed court reporter can be a strategic move, but it can also provoke resistance from the judge. The judge may try to assert that only the court's own reporter is authorized to create the official record. This is where diplomacy and strategy come into play. Rather than challenging the judge directly or implying that the court's reporter cannot be trusted, it's far more effective to position your additional reporter as a helpful backup. By framing your request in a way that emphasizes the importance of accuracy and thoroughness, you make it difficult for the judge to deny the presence of an additional reporter without appearing as though they are trying to control or manipulate the record.

## Example:

In one instance, a defendant brought along a licensed court reporter with them to court. The judge, visibly irritated, exclaimed, "This court has a licensed court reporter right here, and the official record of this court is this reporter's transcript. No other court reporter's record holds any authority in this courtroom."

The defendant calmly responded, "Of course, Your Honor, we completely respect your court reporter, and we're happy to use them. However, as the judge knows, in the heat of proceedings, things can sometimes move at such a rapid pace that even the most skilled court reporter may occasionally fall a bit behind. Wouldn't it be prudent to have a second licensed court reporter as a backup, just in case? That way, if any part of the record becomes unclear, we can rely on the additional data to ensure accuracy. After all, Your Honor, I'm sure you want the most accurate and thorough transcript possible."

As the old saying goes, 'Give a bad dog a good name, and he'll live up to it.' Much to the defendant's surprise, the judge accepted their reasoning, and from that moment on, he was noticeably more cautious with his words, knowing there was an extra layer of scrutiny on the record.

In the example given, the approach used was subtle but effective. By suggesting that the court reporter might occasionally "fall behind" and that having a second licensed reporter would ensure nothing is missed, the defendant avoided accusing the judge or the court of any wrongdoing. This creates a situation where the judge has no real grounds to object. After all, if the goal is an accurate transcript, why wouldn't the court welcome an extra safeguard? This type of reasoning appeals to the judge's sense of professionalism while also quietly reminding them that their words are being carefully monitored.

Once the additional court reporter is in place, the atmosphere in the courtroom often changes. Judges become more cautious about what they say, knowing that their words are being recorded by two separate sources. This extra layer of accountability can prevent the kind of off-the-record comments or quick “slips of the tongue” that might otherwise occur. It creates a more transparent environment where the judge must carefully consider their words, knowing that they will be documented and could be scrutinized later. This makes it much harder for the court to manipulate the record to its advantage.

Beyond the immediate benefit of having a more accurate transcript, the presence of your own court reporter also opens the door for future legal actions, such as appeals. In some cases, discrepancies between the two transcripts could become evidence in and of themselves, raising questions about the integrity of the court proceedings. If something important is omitted from the official transcript, but it appears in your court reporter’s record, this could be a basis for challenging the court’s decision or even accusing the court of misconduct. Having a second, independent record is an invaluable safeguard that provides leverage in situations where the court might not be acting in good faith.

However, as with all courtroom strategies, the key to success lies in your demeanor. You must present yourself as someone who is merely seeking fairness and accuracy, not as someone who is trying to undermine the court or provoke the judge. This is why the approach of being “as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove” is so effective. By maintaining a polite and cooperative attitude, you disarm any potential hostility from the judge, while still ensuring that your rights are protected. When you ask for an additional court reporter, you frame it as a measure to help the court, not as an accusation of incompetence or dishonesty.

Approaching the situation with humility and respect also protects you from the kinds of confrontations that can lead to more severe consequences, such as contempt of court. Judges are often quick to react when they feel their authority is being challenged, and a courtroom is not the place to get into a power struggle. By framing your requests and questions in a way that shows deference to the judge’s position while still asserting your rights, you are more likely to achieve your goals without provoking a negative reaction. Remember, it’s not about winning every argument in the moment; it’s about creating a solid legal foundation that you can use later if needed.

In summary, the court reporter is an essential element of any courtroom strategy, but understanding how to use that role to your advantage requires a careful balance of respect, subtlety, and strategic thinking. By ensuring that there is an accurate and independent record of the proceedings, you protect yourself from potential manipulation or misconduct by the court. But just as important as the technicalities of bringing in your own court reporter is the way you present yourself. By being respectful, polite, and cooperative, you can achieve far more than you would by directly challenging the judge or the court. In the legal arena, patience and humility are often the most powerful tools you have.

# UCC 1-308 Review

Understanding the significance of "Without Prejudice UCC 1-308" is crucial when dealing with legal agreements, especially in interactions with government agencies or commercial entities. When you sign your name with "Without Prejudice UCC 1-308," you are not merely making a statement; you are invoking a specific legal right. This right protects you from unknowingly entering into a contract that could impose obligations or liabilities that you did not agree to. By explicitly reserving your rights under the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), you are shielding yourself from any hidden or implied contracts that may be enforced against you, particularly those associated with government-issued benefits or fiat currency.

One of the most important aspects of this reservation is its connection to Common Law principles. In Common Law, the validity of a contract hinges on the informed consent of all parties involved. A contract must be entered into knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally for it to be binding. If any of these elements are missing, the contract can be declared null and void. When you use "Without Prejudice UCC 1-308" with your signature, you are affirming that you reserve the right not to be bound by any contract unless you fully understand and agree to its terms. This serves as a powerful defense against the enforcement of contracts that may have been imposed on you without your full knowledge or consent.

This becomes particularly relevant in the context of modern commerce, where many contracts are not explicitly stated but are instead implied through your use of certain benefits or services. For example, using Federal Reserve Notes to conduct transactions is a form of participation in a commercial agreement with the government. The use of these notes implies your acceptance of the government's monetary system and the regulations that come with it. However, by reserving your rights under UCC 1-308, you are declaring that you do not accept any liabilities or obligations that are not fully disclosed to you. In other words, you are protecting yourself from being unknowingly bound to the terms of an agreement that you did not consciously and willingly enter into.

One of the primary issues with modern contracts, particularly those involving government benefits, is that they often involve a "compelled benefit." This means that while you may have the option to decline the benefit, in practice, you are often left with no real alternative. The use of Federal Reserve Notes is a prime example of a compelled benefit. While you technically have the right to conduct transactions in silver or gold, these options are not available in everyday commerce, making Federal Reserve Notes the only practical medium of exchange. By accepting and using these notes, you are participating in a commercial agreement with the government, but if you do not explicitly reserve your rights, you may be unwittingly accepting liabilities that come with that agreement.

This is where the concept of "limited liability" comes into play. Under the current monetary system, you are not paying your debts in full when you use Federal Reserve Notes. Instead, you are discharging them with limited liability. This distinction is important because it affects your legal relationship with the government and with other parties. In a system where debts are discharged rather than fully paid, the rules and regulations that govern commerce can impose additional liabilities on you, even if you are not aware of them. By invoking "Without Prejudice UCC 1-308," you are asserting your right to use the government's medium of exchange without being subjected to any hidden obligations that might arise from this limited liability system.



It's important to understand that by reserving your rights under UCC 1-308, you are not rejecting the use of Federal Reserve Notes or refusing to participate in the economic system. Instead, you are simply protecting yourself from the potential liabilities that come with the use of these notes. The legal framework governing Federal Reserve Notes and the broader commercial system is complex, and there are many hidden obligations that could be imposed on you if you do not explicitly reserve your rights. By signing "Without Prejudice UCC 1-308," you are ensuring that you retain the option to challenge any aspect of the contract that was not fully disclosed or understood by you at the time you entered into it.

Finally, it's worth noting that the use of "Without Prejudice UCC 1-308" can be applied in a wide variety of situations, not just in financial transactions. Anytime you are asked to sign a contract or agree to terms—whether it's with a government agency, a private corporation, or any other entity—you can invoke UCC 1-308 to reserve your rights. This ensures that you are not unknowingly waiving any of your legal protections and that you maintain control over the agreements you enter into. It's a tool that allows you to participate in the modern commercial system without becoming entangled in obligations that you did not consciously and willingly accept.

In conclusion, the use of "Without Prejudice UCC 1-308" is a powerful way to protect yourself in a world where many contracts are implied rather than explicit. By reserving your rights, you ensure that you are not bound by any agreement unless you fully understand and agree to its terms. This protection is particularly important when dealing with compelled benefits, such as the use of Federal Reserve Notes, where you may have no practical alternative but to participate in the system. By understanding and using UCC 1-308, you can safeguard your legal rights and ensure that you are not unknowingly accepting liabilities that could have serious consequences in the future.

## **IMPORTANT NOTE: UCC 1-207 / UCC 1-308**

The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is a comprehensive set of laws governing commercial transactions in the United States, and its provisions have far-reaching implications in both business and individual contractual matters. The terms "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" and "Without Prejudice UCC 1-308" have sparked significant discussion among legal professionals and laypersons alike, primarily due to their impact on an individual's ability to reserve rights while fulfilling contractual obligations. Understanding the evolution and application of these terms requires a deep dive into the history of the UCC and how it has been amended over time. UCC 1-207, which predates the 2001 revisions, was the original clause that individuals could invoke to perform under a contract while explicitly reserving their legal rights. This meant that compliance with the terms of a contract did not imply voluntary consent to unfair or burdensome provisions, especially in cases where one party felt coerced or under duress. The phrase "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" was often included alongside signatures to indicate that the individual was not forfeiting any legal claims or defenses simply by adhering to the terms of the agreement.

This reservation of rights under UCC 1-207 was especially significant in situations where individuals or businesses felt pressured into complying with contracts that may have had unfavorable or unjust terms. By using this provision, a party could avoid the appearance of acquiescence or agreement to the terms while still fulfilling their contractual duties. The inclusion of "Without Prejudice" signaled a clear intention to challenge or dispute the terms at a later time, should the need arise. The protection afforded by UCC 1-207 was a powerful tool in preserving one's legal standing, ensuring that

compliance under protest did not equate to a waiver of rights. This was particularly relevant in scenarios involving economic duress or other forms of pressure that could otherwise lead to unfair advantage by one party. It served as a vital safeguard for individuals who were compelled to comply with the contract but wanted to keep their legal options open.

In 2001, the UCC underwent significant revisions, which included renumbering several sections of the code. UCC 1-207 was renumbered to UCC 1-308, maintaining the same essential purpose and legal function but reflecting the updated structure of the code. The change was administrative in nature, and the substantive rights preserved by the section remained intact. UCC 1-308 continues to serve the same role, allowing individuals to perform their contractual obligations without waiving any rights to challenge the contract terms in the future. The phrase "Without Prejudice UCC 1-308" is now the correct legal citation for reserving rights under the UCC. It is important to note that while the section number has changed, the legal principle remains unchanged: an individual can comply with a contract without conceding any legal defenses or claims they might have, particularly in cases where they feel coerced or that the terms of the contract are unfair.

While UCC 1-207 is now obsolete in most jurisdictions, its legacy continues in UCC 1-308. Those who mistakenly use the old section number may still be understood, but it is advisable to use the correct, updated reference in legal documents to avoid confusion or challenges. The UCC, as a living document, is subject to revisions and updates, and legal practitioners must stay current with these changes to ensure they are invoking the proper provisions. For individuals unfamiliar with these legal nuances, it can be easy to confuse the two terms, especially given the similarity in their function. However, it is crucial to recognize that UCC 1-308 is the modern and legally accepted citation for reserving rights. Understanding the distinction between these two sections is not just a matter of semantics but a necessary adjustment to ensure proper legal standing in today's contractual landscape.

The terms "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207" and "Without Prejudice UCC 1-308" both refer to the legal concept of reserving rights while performing under a contract, but the latter is the current and correct citation following the 2001 revisions to the UCC. UCC 1-207, although historically important, has been replaced by UCC 1-308, which carries forward the same protective mechanisms for individuals and businesses alike. The principle behind both provisions is to ensure that compliance with a contract does not equate to forfeiture of legal claims or defenses, particularly in cases where there is an element of coercion or unfairness. In navigating contracts, it is essential for individuals to understand and utilize the correct UCC provision to maintain their legal rights. Thus, the phrase "Without Prejudice UCC 1-308" should be employed when reserving rights in any contractual dealings to ensure that one's legal standing is preserved under the current UCC framework.

However, there's an important historical distinction and legal clarification that underlies their difference:

## 1. UCC 1-207 (Pre-2001)

- **Historical Use:** Prior to the 2001 revisions to the UCC, section **UCC 1-207** was the section that allowed individuals to reserve their rights while performing under a contract, especially when they felt the terms were unfair or they were being forced to comply under duress.

- **Purpose:** The idea was to protect individuals from waiving their rights simply because they complied with a contract's terms, particularly in a scenario where they felt coerced or were forced to act under protest. By signing "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207," the person was essentially saying, "I'm complying with this, but I am reserving my rights under the law and this does not mean I agree or give up any of my legal defenses."
- **Phrase:** Commonly, someone might sign a document or agreement using the phrase **"Without Prejudice UCC 1-207"** to signal that they are protecting their legal rights.

## 2. UCC 1-308 (Post-2001)

- **Current Law:** In 2001, the UCC was revised, and **UCC 1-207** was renumbered and replaced by **UCC 1-308**. The language and the purpose of the provision remain almost identical, but the number change reflects the updated code.
- **Purpose:** Like UCC 1-207, **UCC 1-308** allows a person to reserve their rights when performing or complying with contract terms, ensuring that they are not deemed to have waived any legal claims or defenses by their compliance.
- **Phrase:** After 2001, the correct citation for reserving rights is **"Without Prejudice UCC 1-308"**. It serves the same purpose as UCC 1-207 did but reflects the updated section number.

### Key Differences:

- **Numerical Update:** The main difference is that **UCC 1-207** was renumbered as **UCC 1-308** during the 2001 revisions of the UCC.
- **Current Validity:** Legally, **UCC 1-207** is no longer the correct reference in most jurisdictions. **UCC 1-308** is now the proper designation for reserving rights under the Uniform Commercial Code.

### Conclusion:

While both terms refer to the same legal concept — the reservation of rights — the correct, modern version to use is **UCC 1-308**. If you encounter "Without Prejudice UCC 1-207," it refers to the older version of the UCC before 2001. To stay current, it's advisable to use "Without Prejudice UCC 1-308" when reserving rights under the UCC.

# Strawman Redemption Process Introduction

**NOTE: We will provide links where you can download all nine of these editable documents, allowing you to fill them out on your computer and print them.**

Capturing your STRAWMAN is a comprehensive process that involves reclaiming your legal identity and asserting your sovereignty. The STRAWMAN concept stems from the idea that, at birth, a corporate entity (the "strawman") was created in your name by the government, allowing them to treat you as a commercial entity rather than a sovereign individual. By capturing your strawman, you are taking control of that entity and removing yourself from the jurisdiction of the state and federal governments, placing yourself under Common Law. This process requires careful legal documentation and actions to ensure that you are no longer bound by contracts, obligations, or statuses that were imposed upon you without your knowledge or consent. Here are the detailed steps involved in capturing your STRAWMAN.

## 1. UCC-1 Financing Statement

The first and most crucial step in capturing your STRAWMAN is filing a UCC-1 Financing Statement. This document, filed with the Secretary of State, declares that you, as the living human being, are the secured party and that the strawman (often represented by your name in all capital letters) is the debtor. By doing this, you assert your ownership over the corporate entity that was created in your name. The UCC-1 Financing Statement establishes your priority claim over your strawman, protecting you from any claims made against that entity by creditors or the government. This filing ensures that you are the primary secured party, and any debts or obligations associated with the strawman cannot be enforced against you personally unless you explicitly agree to them.

The UCC-1 is the legal foundation for asserting sovereignty because it places your strawman within the jurisdiction of commercial law, where you have clearly defined rights as a secured party. By establishing your relationship to your strawman through this filing, you create a legal barrier that separates your living self from the corporate entity, ensuring that any claims made against the strawman do not automatically apply to you. Once filed, this document becomes a public record, putting the world on notice that you are reclaiming control over your legal identity.

## 2. Declaration of Sovereignty

Once your UCC-1 Financing Statement has been filed, the next step is to create and file a Declaration of Sovereignty. This document formally declares that you are a sovereign individual, independent of the legal and commercial system imposed by the government. In this declaration, you assert that you do not consent to be governed by statutes, codes, or regulations that apply to your strawman. Instead, you place yourself under the jurisdiction of Common Law, where your natural rights are recognized and protected.

Your Declaration of Sovereignty is a personal and powerful statement of intent. It is important to carefully craft this document to reflect your beliefs and understanding of your legal rights. The declaration should state that you reject any and all contracts or agreements made on your behalf without your informed and voluntary consent. This document is notarized, ensuring that it has legal

weight. By filing this declaration, you are formally notifying the government and all other entities that you are no longer willing to be treated as a commercial entity and that you are asserting your status as a sovereign being.

### **3. Affidavit of Truth**

An Affidavit of Truth is another critical document that supports your claim to sovereignty. This affidavit is a sworn statement of facts in which you outline the circumstances under which your strawman was created and how you intend to reclaim control over it. You will also state that any contracts or agreements made in your strawman's name without your express consent are null and void. This affidavit includes details about your birth certificate and how it was used to create a corporate entity in your name without your knowledge.

The Affidavit of Truth serves as a legal record of your understanding of the situation and your intent to correct it. This document, when notarized and filed, carries significant legal weight, as it is a sworn statement under penalty of perjury. By including this affidavit as part of the overall process, you are reinforcing your legal position and providing a clear explanation of why you are asserting sovereignty and reclaiming your legal identity.

### **4. Notice of Rescission of All Contracts**

After establishing your status as a sovereign individual, the next step is to formally rescind all contracts and agreements that were made in your strawman's name without your consent. This Notice of Rescission needs to be sent to all relevant government agencies, financial institutions, and corporations with which your strawman has been involved. The rescission of contracts includes any agreements related to taxation, social security, driver's licenses, and any other government-issued identification or obligations.

By sending a Notice of Rescission, you are stating that you did not knowingly, voluntarily, or intentionally enter into these contracts and that you are now withdrawing your consent to be bound by them. This step is crucial in severing the legal ties that bind you to the corporate system. Once these contracts are rescinded, any future claims against your strawman must be negotiated directly with you, and you have the legal right to refuse any further involvement.

### **5. Notice of Lien Against the Strawman**

A key part of capturing your strawman is filing a Notice of Lien against it. This lien asserts that you, as the living individual, have a claim against the strawman for all the value that has been extracted from it over the years. By placing a lien on your strawman, you ensure that no other entity can make claims against it without first addressing your priority claim. This notice effectively puts all creditors and government agencies on notice that your strawman is encumbered by a legal claim, and they must deal with you directly if they wish to settle any debts or obligations.

The lien will include specific amounts related to any taxes, fees, or fines that have been levied against your strawman, as well as compensation for any other forms of exploitation or harm caused by the use of your strawman without your consent. By filing this lien, you take control of the financial and

legal aspects of your strawman, ensuring that no further actions can be taken against it without your approval.

## **6. Live Birth Record Claim**

One of the most important documents in capturing your strawman is the **Live Birth Record Claim**. This document is a notarized claim of ownership over your original birth record. The **birth certificate** issued by the government is the creation of the strawman entity, but the live birth record is the document that proves your existence as a living, breathing individual. By claiming this record, you are asserting that you are the rightful owner of your identity and that the strawman created by the government does not represent you.

The Live Birth Record Claim is crucial because it demonstrates that your physical existence and your strawman are two separate entities. This separation is necessary to protect yourself from being treated as a commercial entity by the government or any other institution. Filing this document is a declaration that you are reclaiming control over your identity and rejecting any commercial use of your name without your consent.

## **7. Oath of Renunciation of Citizenship**

If you are reclaiming your sovereignty, part of the process involves renouncing your U.S. citizenship or any other form of government-issued citizenship. The Oath of Renunciation is a formal declaration that you no longer wish to be a citizen of the United States (or any other country) and that you are instead a sovereign individual. This step is necessary for those who wish to fully sever their ties to the government and assert their independence under Common Law.

Renouncing your citizenship is a significant legal step that means that you are no longer subject to the statutes, regulations, and obligations imposed by the government. For those seeking full sovereignty, this is a necessary part of the process.

## **8. Social Security Cancellation Notice**

One of the most important contracts to rescind is your involvement with Social Security. By sending a Social Security Cancellation Notice, you formally withdraw from the Social Security system, stating that you no longer wish to participate in this government program. Since Social Security is tied to your strawman, withdrawing from the system helps to further sever the legal and financial ties that bind you to the corporate entity.

The Social Security Cancellation Notice needs to be sent to the Social Security Administration and should include a clear statement that you are withdrawing your consent to participate in the program. This notice also rescinds any implied agreements related to taxes and benefits associated with Social Security, ensuring that you are no longer held accountable for any obligations related to this system.

## **9. IRS Revocation of Taxpayer Status**

The final step in capturing your strawman is revoking your taxpayer status with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). By sending a formal notice to the IRS, you are declaring that you no longer recognize

yourself as a taxpayer under the corporate system. This notice should state that you are revoking any agreements made in your strawman's name and that you do not consent to be taxed by the federal government.

Revoking your taxpayer status is one of the most powerful steps in asserting your sovereignty because it removes the government's primary means of controlling your finances. Without taxpayer status, you are no longer obligated to file tax returns or pay income taxes. By ensuring that all other steps in the process have been completed and documented, you can strengthen your legal position and protect yourself from potential repercussions.

# The UCC-1 Financing Statement

The UCC-1 Financing Statement is a critical legal document filed under the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) to establish a secured interest in the assets of a debtor, which is known as the individual's "strawman" or corporate entity. The strawman is created upon an individual's birth, where the government creates a corporate entity (represented by the person's name in all capital letters, such as JOHN DOE) to which it assigns rights and obligations. The UCC-1 is a way for the natural, living breathing individual, John Doe, to assert control over this strawman by claiming a secured interest in its assets. This secured interest provides the natural individual with legal standing and priority over the corporate entity's property, positioning them as the primary party (**Secured Party Creditor** of the strawman account) with the authority to manage and direct any claims related to the assets of the strawman. Essentially, this document is a tool for re-establishing individual sovereignty and ensuring that their rights are not subordinated to those of the strawman or the government.

To properly file a UCC-1 Financing Statement, key information must be included, starting with the listing of the debtor and the secured party. The debtor, in this context, is the strawman, represented by the legal name in all capital letters, such as "JOHN DOE." The secured party is the natural living breathing individual, written as "John Doe," who is making the claim over the strawman's assets. This delineation is important because it reflects the legal separation between the corporate entity and the living, breathing individual. In addition to identifying the parties, the UCC-1 must specify the collateral, which can include all of the debtor's assets and property. Sample text for such a filing might read, "Debtor: JOHN DOE (Strawman), Secured Party: John Doe (Natural Person)," followed by a description stating that "this financing statement covers all of the Debtor's assets and property." This comprehensive claim ensures that the secured party holds a priority interest in every piece of property associated with the strawman, providing them with significant legal protection against other creditors or claims.

The process of filing a UCC-1 Financing Statement involves submitting the document to the UCC filing office in the individual's state, which is often located within the Secretary of State's office. The filing itself creates a public record, ensuring that any other potential creditors or parties interested in the assets of the strawman are on notice of the secured party's claim. Once filed, the UCC-1 establishes a legal framework that allows the secured party to assert their rights and interests over the property, preventing other entities from asserting a superior claim. Document requirements for the UCC-1 include the names and addresses of both the debtor and the secured party, as well as a thorough description of the assets or property being claimed. Maintaining the accuracy of the filing and periodically updating it as needed is critical for preserving the secured party's legal protections. The UCC-1 Financing Statement is a foundational document for asserting control over the strawman and, by extension, reclaiming individual sovereignty within the legal system.

**NOTE: An editable copy of this document can be found at the website below:**

<https://ConstitutionalLawCoalition.com/strawman/docs>



# A Declaration of Sovereignty

A Declaration of Sovereignty is a powerful self-created document where an individual formally declares their independence from governmental jurisdiction and separates themselves from the "strawman" entity, the legal fiction created by the state at their birth. This declaration is rooted in the fact that each individual, as a living, breathing being in flesh and blood, is distinct from the corporate entity (represented by their name in all capital letters), which is used by the government for legal and administrative purposes. By filing and notarizing a Declaration of Sovereignty, individuals assert their freedom from contracts, obligations, and legal assumptions that tie them to this corporate fiction. The purpose is to reclaim personal sovereignty, recognizing oneself as a free and independent being, outside of the jurisdiction typically assumed by governments over their citizens. It is essentially a personal statement of independence, aimed at disentangling oneself from the various systems of law and governance that typically apply to the "strawman."

At the heart of the Declaration of Sovereignty is a clear, unambiguous statement of non-consent to government jurisdiction. This includes a formal declaration that the individual is not the same as the strawman entity created by the issuance of a birth certificate or other government documents that bind the person to the corporate fiction. The document typically reads, for example, "I, John Doe/Jane Doe, a living, breathing man/woman, declare that I am not subject to any contracts or obligations associated with the corporate entity, JOHN DOE, created by the issuance of my birth certificate." This language is crucial in distinguishing between the natural person (the real, living human being) and the legal person (the corporate entity created by the government). The Declaration of Sovereignty is designed to sever any legal connection between these two entities, enabling the individual to assert their natural rights outside of government-imposed structures.

To give the Declaration of Sovereignty a semblance of legal formality, it is often notarized by a public notary (distinct from a traditional Notary Public). While this notarization does not necessarily guarantee full legal protection or recognition, it lends the document an official appearance and signifies that the individual is serious in their intentions. A notarized Declaration of Sovereignty, when properly drafted, can be a tool used by individuals in asserting their independence in court proceedings, administrative processes, or other interactions with governmental bodies. However, it is important to recognize that while the declaration represents a powerful statement of personal independence, its legal effectiveness can vary greatly depending on the jurisdiction and context in which it is used. Nevertheless, for many, the Declaration of Sovereignty stands as a symbolic and practical step towards reclaiming personal freedom and autonomy in the face of a complex legal system.

**NOTE: An editable copy of this document can be found at the website below:**

<https://ConstitutionalLawCoalition.com/strawman/docs>

# Affidavit of Truth

An Affidavit of Truth is a formal legal document used to declare one's rejection of all government contracts and obligations tied to the strawman, the legal corporate entity created by the state represented by the individual's name in all capital letters. The purpose of this affidavit is to formally assert that the natural, living, breathing individual, does not consent to any legal or financial obligations associated with their strawman. By signing and submitting the Affidavit of Truth, individuals make a clear statement that they were not informed of the government's creation of this corporate entity and did not give their consent to any contracts or legal obligations that come with it. This document is used by those seeking to distance themselves from the government's reach in matters such as taxes, Social Security, and licenses, making it a key tool in asserting individual sovereignty.

At the heart of the Affidavit of Truth is the revocation of all contracts, implicit or explicit, that bind the individual to their strawman. This includes contracts related to Social Security, taxation, driver's licenses, and any other agreements that have been entered into on behalf of the strawman. The signer asserts that they were never made aware of the creation of a corporate entity bearing their name in all capital letters (e.g., JOHN DOE) at birth and, as such, reject any connection or obligation to that entity. The affidavit must include specific language such as, "I, John Doe, hereby declare that I was not made aware of nor did I consent to the creation of a corporate entity bearing my name in ALL CAPS. I revoke any implied or explicit consent given." This statement is crucial as it clarifies that any participation in government programs or contracts was done without full knowledge and consent, thus invalidating these agreements in the eyes of the signer.

To lend a level of legal formality to the Affidavit of Truth, notarization is recommended. The notarization process involves a public notary witnessing the individual's signature, which can be used in legal proceedings or interactions with government entities to underscore the individual's intent. Once notarized, the affidavit may be presented in various settings, such as court cases or administrative procedures, where the individual wishes to assert their personal independence and reject government jurisdiction over their strawman. Although the effectiveness of an Affidavit of Truth can vary depending on the legal system and context, for many, it represents a critical step in asserting their rights, rejecting unwanted contracts, and declaring their independence from government-imposed legal fictions.

**NOTE: An editable copy of this document can be found at the website below:**

<https://ConstitutionalLawCoalition.com/strawman/docs>

# Notice of Rescission of All Contracts

The Notice of Rescission of All Contracts is a formal document used to withdraw from any and all agreements or contracts entered into with government agencies and other entities, such as the Social Security Administration, Department of Motor Vehicles, and various licensing bodies. This notice serves as a written declaration that the individual no longer consents to be bound by these agreements, whether explicit or implied. The purpose of this document is to formally sever ties with the legal and contractual obligations associated with the individual's strawman or corporate entity, represented by the name in all capital letters, such as JOHN DOE. By sending this notice, individuals assert their sovereignty and independence from the government's reach, renouncing any obligations that were entered into under assumptions of consent. The Notice of Rescission is a crucial step in reclaiming autonomy over individual and legal identities, as it directly addresses the contracts that connect them to the state and its regulations.

The key information required in a Notice of Rescission of All Contracts includes a clear, unambiguous written statement canceling all agreements with government agencies. The language used in such a notice is straightforward and direct, ensuring that there is no room for misinterpretation. This notice makes it clear that the individual is terminating any agreements associated with their strawman or corporate identity and is no longer consenting to participate in these programs or services. It is common for individuals to list specific contracts they are withdrawing from, such as those related to Social Security numbers, driver's licenses, or tax obligations. The notice must be clear in its intention and scope, outlining the exact agreements being rescinded to avoid confusion or future disputes.

Once the Notice of Rescission of All Contracts is prepared, it must be sent to the relevant government agencies or entities with which the individual had entered into contracts. These entities include the Social Security Administration, Department of Motor Vehicles, local tax authorities, and other government offices that oversee licensing and identification. It is crucial to send the notice through certified mail to ensure that a record of the communication exists, which will be important in any legal proceedings or disputes that may arise. By officially delivering the notice to these agencies, the individual creates a documented trail of their intent to withdraw from these contracts, providing a basis for future actions or legal claims. While the effectiveness of such a notice may depend on the specific legal framework of the jurisdiction, for many, the act of submitting a Notice of Rescission of All Contracts represents an essential step in asserting personal sovereignty and rejecting unwanted government control or obligations.

**NOTE: An editable copy of this document can be found at the website below:**

<https://ConstitutionalLawCoalition.com/strawman/docs>

# Notice of Lien Against the Strawman

A Notice of Lien Against the Strawman is a legal document filed by an individual to assert a financial interest in the assets, profits, and liabilities of their strawman—the corporate entity created by the government and represented by the individual’s name in all capital letters (e.g., JOHN DOE). The purpose of this document is to place a lien on the strawman, ensuring that the natural, living and breathing individual, holds the first legal claim to any future profits, debts, or assets associated with the corporate entity. This step is a way for individuals to reclaim control over the financial activities and obligations of the strawman. By filing this notice, the individual seeks to ensure that no third parties can profit from the strawman’s assets or take control over them without first satisfying the lien placed by the natural individual.

The key element of the Notice of Lien Against the Strawman is the clear declaration of a financial claim or interest in all future profits and assets generated by the corporate entity. This statement is crucial because it formally establishes the natural individual’s intent to prioritize their financial interests over those of any third-party creditors, government agencies, or other entities that may attempt to lay claim to the strawman’s assets. The lien effectively places the natural individual at the front of the line for any financial transactions involving the corporate entity, whether those transactions involve debts owed by the strawman or profits generated through its activities. This legal maneuver can provide protection from unauthorized use or claims on the strawman’s resources, ensuring that the natural individual maintains control over their legal and financial identity.

Filing a Notice of Lien Against the Strawman takes place at a county recorder’s office or a Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) filing office, often within the Secretary of State’s office. This filing creates a public record of the lien, giving notice to any potential creditors or parties who may wish to engage in financial dealings with the strawman. Once filed, the lien becomes part of the official record, making it more difficult for other entities to assert claims on the strawman’s assets without addressing the lien first. It is important that the filing be accurate and complete, including the proper identification of the strawman (the individual’s name in all capital letters) and the natural individual, along with a description of the financial interests being claimed. The Notice of Lien Against the Strawman is a strategic step in regaining control over the legal identity and financial future of individuals, protecting them from unauthorized or unwanted claims against their corporate entity’s assets.

**NOTE: An editable copy of this document can be found at the website below:**

<https://ConstitutionalLawCoalition.com/strawman/docs>

# Live Birth Record Claim

A Live Birth Record Claim is a formal document where an individual asserts their sovereignty and reclaims their identity from the corporate entity, or "strawman," created by the government. The "live birth record" refers to the original record of birth, which represents individuals true, natural identity, distinct from the legal fiction represented by their name in all capital letters (e.g., JOHN DOE). By filing a claim for their live birth record, individuals are making a legal statement that they wish to separate themselves from the corporate entity and reassert their status as a living, breathing human being with inherent rights, unencumbered by the legal and financial obligations attached to the strawman. This process is used by those who seek to reclaim individual sovereignty, stating that the government's creation of the strawman was done without their knowledge or consent, and that the live birth record serves as the only true and valid representation of their identity.

The key component of the Live Birth Record Claim is the request to have the original live birth record acknowledged as proof of the individual's sovereignty. In doing so, the individual is stating that the live birth record, as opposed to the birth certificate issued by the government, is the authentic and unaltered record of their existence. The birth certificate, which is a government-issued identification tied to the strawman, is part of the system of legal fictions that bind individuals to various governmental controls, such as taxation, licensing, and Social Security. By filing the Live Birth Record Claim, the individual is essentially rejecting the authority of these documents and declaring that their live birth record, issued at the time of their natural birth, is the only valid proof of their existence and identity. This assertion of sovereignty is a way of renouncing any assumed legal contracts or obligations tied to the strawman, and of reclaiming full control over one's individual and legal identity.

Filing a Live Birth Record Claim involves contacting the appropriate government office that holds the original live birth records, such as the local or state vital records office, and formally requesting a certified copy of the document. In some cases, individuals may need to provide supporting documentation or a notarized statement to accompany the claim, reinforcing their intent to use the live birth record as proof of their sovereignty. Once the claim is filed, the individual may use the live birth record in legal proceedings or other formal settings as evidence of their status as a free and independent person, distinct from the strawman entity created by the state. The Live Birth Record Claim represents a crucial step in asserting individual autonomy and reclaiming the rights that were stripped away when the government created a separate legal identity for them at birth. By using the live birth record as the foundation of their legal and individual identity, individuals can reclaim control over their lives and reject the system of legal fictions imposed upon them by the government.

**NOTE: An editable copy of this document can be found at the website below:**

<https://ConstitutionalLawCoalition.com/strawman/docs>

# Oath of Renunciation of Citizenship

The Oath of Renunciation of Citizenship is a formal document used by individuals who seek to sever all legal and financial ties to the U.S. government and the corporate entity known as the strawman. This document is important for individuals to renounce their U.S. citizenship, so they can reclaim their status as a sovereign individual, free from the obligations imposed by the government. The creation of the strawman by the government (represented by one's name in all capital letters, such as JOHN DOE), imposes a range of contracts, obligations, and legal duties on individuals without their explicit consent. By renouncing citizenship, the individual can remove themselves from this system of control and reclaim their inherent rights as a free, living individual.

The key aspect of the Oath of Renunciation of Citizenship is the clear declaration of the individual's intent to renounce all ties to the United States government and its citizenship. This statement underscores the individual's right to no longer be bound by the legal obligations that come with U.S. citizenship, such as taxation, Social Security, or other governmental duties. By renouncing their citizenship, they will be free from the control of the corporate United States, and they assert their status as a sovereign individual with full autonomy over their life, decisions, and property. In essence, this document serves as an individual declaration of independence from the government, reflecting the individual's right to exist outside of the legal and financial systems imposed by the state.

**NOTE: An editable copy of this document can be found at the website below:**

<https://ConstitutionalLawCoalition.com/strawman/docs>

# Social Security Cancellation Notice

A Social Security Cancellation Notice is a formal letter addressed to the Social Security Administration (SSA) in which an individual requests the termination of their Social Security number and, by extension, their participation in the Social Security system. This document is often used by those who believe that their Social Security number represents a form of control imposed by the government, tying them to a range of obligations, including taxation and retirement benefits. For individuals seeking to assert their personal sovereignty or disassociate themselves from government programs, canceling their Social Security number is a key step to sever those ties. The Social Security number, which is issued by the government at birth or upon naturalization, is a part of the broader legal framework that binds individuals to the corporate entity or "strawman," and the cancellation notice serves as a rejection of that system.

The Social Security Cancellation Notice must contain specific language that clearly conveys the individual's intent to withdraw from the Social Security system. By canceling their Social Security number, the individual's can reclaim control over their personal identity and financial affairs, asserting that they no longer wish to be tied to the government system that governs Social Security.

**NOTE: An editable copy of this document can be found at the website below:**

<https://ConstitutionalLawCoalition.com/strawman/docs>

# IRS Revocation of Taxpayer Status

An IRS Revocation of Taxpayer Status is a formal letter addressed to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in which an individual declares their intent to revoke their taxpayer status based on their belief in personal sovereignty. The fact is that the legal obligation to pay federal income taxes applies only to the corporate entity or "strawman," which is represented by the individual's name in all capital letters (e.g., JOHN DOE), rather than to the natural, living, breathing individual. By sending this letter, individuals assert that, as living, breathing beings, they are distinct from the strawman and therefore not subject to the taxation imposed on that corporate entity. The purpose of this letter is to sever the legal ties that bind the natural individual to the taxpayer status assigned to the strawman, effectively rejecting the obligation to pay federal income taxes.

The key component of the IRS Revocation of Taxpayer Status letter is the declaration that the individual no longer consents to paying income taxes, which only applies to the strawman. The letter emphasizes the distinction between the corporate entity, which is a creation of the government, and the natural individual, who is regarded as free and sovereign. By sending this notice, the individual asserts their belief that they are not legally bound by the IRS's tax collection practices, as those practices apply to the strawman, not to them as a natural individual.

**NOTE: An editable copy of this document can be found at the website below:**

<https://ConstitutionalLawCoalition.com/strawman/docs>



# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #1

In the following articles you will find history, definitions, Scripture, information, and best of all, what we Americans have been deprived of from the beginning: 'the total (as we best understand it today) of the undisclosed COMMERCIAL SCHEME that has been perpetuated upon every man, woman and child in America since 1933 ...and ... the solution.

Some believe that this Country, without the guidance and help of Almighty God, as a Nation, is doomed. That might be true, however, 'for evil to prevail, good men do nothing.' We, like so many other civilizations before us, may have left our first love. For it is said in Scripture: "Thou shalt not have any other gods before Me! " That's all well and fine, but when one is compelled to honor Caesar and his private corporate rules, regulations, and statutes to support his de-facto bankrupt corporation under democratic socialism (today called the Federal and State government(s)) it's a little difficult except in your private prayer room/closet to recognize by prayer or otherwise your Creator/God, when out in the federal fictional world, there are many gods to distract the people.

It is said that the LOVE OF MONEY IS THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL. Again, that might be true in some cases. Obviously in today's society, people scramble for what they think is money to pay the bills and live in what they think, or hope, is a comfortable way of life ... for it is all they know.

Our so-called leaders in their lust for power and money have sold our fathers, ourselves, and our children (our posterity to the 10th generation) into bondage. Today every man, woman and child owes \$1000.00 to the national debt. This may be perceived as immoral and reprehensible! However, it is just BACKWARDS!

The so-called government OWES YOU that amount and a whole lot more for their fraud, damage and dishonor:

"All that government does and provides legitimately is in pursuit of its duty to provide protection for private rights, which duty is a debt owed to its creator, WE THE PEOPLE."

So you see, they owe us! However, due to their unauthorized actions and corruptions, they have removed what was 'Constitutionally' established as real money, backed by something of value, i.e., gold and silver.

Therefore, what you THINK you owe, what they THINK you owe, what you THINK they owe you ... is of no importance, when there is nothing in 'reality' to 'pay' with! And since a total different commercial system has been put into effect to allow what has been called this 'Commerce Game' to go on and on and on, it is only a matter of importance to fully understand it and utilize it, in and for your commercial transactions and in regards to what 'your' so-called government demands ... (example) in the nature of TAXES!

Many remarkable discoveries lie ahead. Keep in mind, not everything in everyone's commercial life's situations can be addressed or covered herein, however the principles can be applied to almost every situation.

If someone were to ask to you place a value on your freedom, you would undoubtedly say that it is one of your most prized possessions. If on the other hand, someone were to ask you to name in a single word that which most impinges on your freedom, how many of you would volunteer, "why me, of course!" Then name in a single word the commodity that you are most dependent on in forming your impressions, making decisions, and understanding your world. How many of you would say "accurate information?" Lastly, what word or phrase might you use to label a person who is proud to be oblivious to the underlying conditions of his or her life-"ignoramus," "fool," "dupe," "easily conned," "asleep," "doesn't care," "pretender," "happy idiot," "insane," or "delusional?" And if this described your condition, would you be willing to take a deeper look within? In the experience of this author, this describes the majority of Americans today. So, it is for the reasons stated above, that Redemption is for everyone and few will be willing to pay the price-to learn, to take responsibility, and to act. These are the attributes that are required of any man or woman who would be free.

"I will not make any deals with you. I've resigned. I will not be pushed, filed, and stamped, indexed, debriefed or numbered. My life is my own. ... You won't hold me." To which Number 2 sardonically replies, "Won't we?"

Thus begins "The Arrival," the first of 17 television episodes originally broadcast in Britain in 1967. Subsequent shows seem to support that Number 2 (a role played by a different actor in each episode) is right--the Prisoner can be held. Indeed, each program ends with a set of jail bars closing over the Prisoner's face. But what they--whoever they are--can't do is defeat him. For the Prisoner manages to triumph despite his hopeless situation because of his unrepentant refusal to sacrifice his ideals and self-identity.

So you can sit around and massage each other's hearts, whining and complaining about all the problems you see out there--the government, the economy, your neighbors, etc., or you can look within and realize that you can't control anything but yourself, and if you were to do that well, and join with others around you who are doing that well, you stand a chance, and without that, well, you have what you have.

If you read each of the following articles, your perceptions and your belief system will be challenged. You will stand at the precipice and say to yourself, well, if everything that I have been taught is a clever lie and an illusion, then what is the truth? And if you make it to the other side you will understand the full meaning of the phrase "truth is stranger than fiction." Which do you prefer, the RED PILL or the BLUE?

Finally, understand a few important concepts right here in the beginning. You MUST cleanse your mind of the law!! The scripture refers to this as the "renewing of your mind." You MUST cleanse your heart, your soul, and your mind of the 'conditioning,' or as some would call it, the brainwashing. Some would have you believe that you are both the 'Subject and Object' of government today. Not so. The people are to be the Principle, the sovereign power, but now in Secured Party/Creditor capacity. Your 'Debtor' may be the subject and/or the object of government, but that understanding is the purpose of this article and what is called STRAWMAN REDEMPTION.

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #2

### The Wizard of OZ

#### The 'Coded' Movie of What Really Happened to America

You have by now swallowed the Red Pill and you want to see the whole truth! You're ready to go down the Rabbit Trails so that when you surface, you'll understand and you can 'Free Your Mind', come to understand who you are and what you are. Then the system will unplug you and spew you out from the Matrix. And then your journey begins ... the first step ...?

LET'S GO TO THE MOVIES...

We go to the movies for entertainment, maybe to get away from the reality of our world and just for a few moments we escape that reality and enter a 'Twilight Zone' if you will, of adventure, romance, and the like. But is it possible someone is trying to tell you something? Is there 'full disclosure' being made on the silver screen? Are you aware of the message or have you been oblivious? Following are movie reviews on the Wizard of Oz and the MATRIX movies. They are presented herein to allow you to understand 'really' what has happened and what to understand.

Just as you can read between the gory lines in the newspaper on any given day in America, you can discover clues and truths slipped in by the Powers that be ... if you look hard enough as to what is actually going on. Such 'notice' can also be found in somewhat lighter fare ... the movies!

As you well know, movies have become the national pastime of entertainment. Millions go to the movies, VHS tapes and DVDs fill in the rest of the gap. The story-line, topics, and time frames vary as to the manuscript and the vision of the Directors.

Such a movie was 'The Wizard of Oz,' an allegory for the new state of affairs in America in the 1930s following the stock market crash and the factual bankruptcy of the United States Government immediately following.

'The Wizard of Oz' movie is not just a movie for children, though perceived today it is, and it has become a national icon of an historical nature, replayed every year on television ... just for the children.

What is missed by most, is the symbolism in the movie, in almost every character and aspects of the 'set' and so-called 'special effects' and props back then. After reading this article and then seeing the movie again, it will never be the same to you ... or your children!

The setting was Kansas: Heartland America, the geographical center of the USA. In comes the twister, the tornado, i. e. whirling confusion of the stock market crash that left everybody economically 'dizzy!' It signified the theft of America's gold, the coming US bankruptcy, the Great Depression. The tornado whisked Dorothy and Toto up into a new, artificial (dream-like) dimension somewhere above

the solid ground of Kansas. When Dorothy awakes, she finds herself in the 'land of Oz.' Dorothy comments to her little companion, "Toto, I have a feeling we're not in Kansas anymore."

That's right. After the bankruptcy, Kansas was no longer just plain old "Kansas," it was now "KS," an artificial corporate venue of the bankrupt United States, newly established "federal territory," part of the "Federal Zone," and Dorothy and Toto were in "this state" now. On her journey in this unfamiliar land, Dorothy meets up with three unusual 'characters,' each having certainly a different problem or aspect as portrayed on the silver-screen, but their true identity has been de-coded and it follows!

The first was the Scarecrow (a man of straw - a front) and 'he' identified his Straw-man persona for Dorothy; "Some people without brains do an awful lot of talking. Of course, I'm not bright about doing things." And in his classic song, "If I Only Had a Brain," the Scarecrow/Straw-man succinctly argued, "I'd unravel every riddle, for every 'individdle,' (individual) in trouble or in pain."

Today, in light of Redemption, we would translate it as: Once one discovers that his Straw man exists, all political and legal mysteries, complexities, and confusions are resolved or understood and once one takes legal title (control) to his 'Straw-man,' he becomes the 'authorized representative' of the 'Straw-man' to accept and discharge (settle) all commercial affairs, as in Oz (the new commercial world - aka the MATRIX) because the 'Straw-man' has no BRAINS, and no hands and fingers to grasp a pen to write the check, so to speak, to pay the fine, fee, tax or debt!

The second character was the Tin Man, or "T.I.N. man" (also identified as; Taxpayer Identification Number). The Tin Man was a hollow man of metal, a "vessel," a "vehicle," a newly created commercial code word for the Straw-man. Just like the Scarecrow, the Tin Man had no brain and had no heart. Both were "artificial persons." One of the definitions of "tin" in Webster's is "counterfeit." The Tin Man also represented the mechanical and heartless aspect of commerce and commercial law. Just like they say in the Mafia: "Nothing personal, it's just business." And in another profession similar to the Mafia, the business of lawyering, they have the attitude that it's nothing personal, "bidness is bidness." The heartless Tin Man also carried an ax, the traditional symbol for God, i.e., modern commercial law in earlier dominant civilizations, including fascist states. In the words of the Tin Man, expressing relief after Dorothy had oiled his rusty points and parts he said, "I've held that ax up for ages."

The word "ace" is etymologically related to the word "ax," and in a deck of cards the only one above the King is the Ace, i. e. God. One of the "Axis" Powers of World War II, Italy, was a fascist state. The symbol for fascism is the "fasces," a bundle of rods with an ax bound up in the middle and its blade projecting. The fasces may be found on the reverse of the American Mercury-head Dime (in Roman deity 'Mercury' was the God of Commerce). It can also be found on the wall behind, and on each side of, the speaker's podium in the US Senate (each gilded fasces is approximately six feet in height), and at the base of the seal of the US Senate are two crossed fasces.

The third character that Dorothy met was the Cowardly Lion, or "King of Beasts" and as the most feared of all animals in the jungle, was lacking "courage!" The Lion is symbolic of the once fearless American people, who have since lost their courage. Yes, there are a lot of "hot talkers" out there, just listen to your local radio talk shows. American men love to talk, but none have the courage to "DO" a damn thing! The American people are scared of the corporate Federal System and local revenue collectors, i.e. cops and judges in their so-called courtrooms (tribunals) of justice (commerce). After

your first few go-arounds with the 'Just-Us' system, believing there was 'justice' in the courts, you probably lost some of your courage too. And you may have not known it, but the IRS has been dealing with only your 'Straw-man' (Debtor) strictly under the laws of Commerce and they are just like the Tin Man, heartless!

After Dorothy and her three companions made their way to Oz, they had learned that they had to go see the 'Wizard.' To find the Wizard, they had to just "follow the yellow brick road," (gold is known as 'yellow bricks' and are melted into 'ingots!') All one has to do is follow the trail of America's stolen gold and you will find the thief who stole it. In the beginning of the movie the Wizard was represented by the traveling mystic, "Professor Marvel," whom Dorothy encountered when she ran away with Toto. His macabre shingle touted that he was "Acclaimed By The Crowned Heads of Europe, Past, Present, and Future." Boy, that Professor Marvel must have been a regular wizard to be acclaimed by the future crowned heads of Europe before they were even crowned! Before the bankers stole America, they had long since disempowered the Christian monarchies of Europe and looted their kingdoms. Maybe this "Professor Marvel" fellow knew something about the future that other folks didn't. With a human skull peering down from its painted perch above the door inside his wagon, the good professor lectured Dorothy of the priests of Isis and Osiris and the days of the pharaohs of Egypt!

When Dorothy and her new friends emerged from the forest they were elated to see the Emerald City before them, only a short jaunt away. Then came the Wicked Witch of the West, desperate for the ruby slippers that Dorothy was wearing, as they held special powers. A significant point here is that in the original book, *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, published in 1900, (39 years earlier), the slippers were not red, but silver. In the first cut of the movie, the slippers were silver, but were changed to 'red' to be more colorful!

At the time the book was written, America still had all its gold and silver. The value of one ounce of gold was set at 15 ounces of silver, with silver being the more plentiful of the two metals and generally known as 'poor man's gold!' Just as the silver slippers carried Dorothy, America's stockpile of silver and gold, backing the currency, carried the country to a position of prominence throughout the world at that time. But, as mentioned, when the movie came out in 1939 the slippers were not silver, but red.

Between 1916 and 1933, most of America's gold was rounded up by the 'privately owned' Federal Reserve Banks and shipped off to the Fed owners in England and Germany. The reason for this was that Federal Reserve Notes could be redeemed in gold and the use of Federal Reserve Notes carried an interest penalty that could only be paid in gold. The American people were defrauded into trading their gold for (worthless) paper with green ink on it. Our previous currency, United States Notes, carried no such interest requirements - but such was the bargain that came with the Federal Reserve Notes. The reason JFK was murdered was because he was re issuing United States Notes - interest free! [Go to any coin store and see or buy a 1963 U.S. (not Federal Reserve) Note].

When the bankruptcy was declared in 1933, Americans were required (misdirected) to turn in all gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates by May 1 st; known as "May Day" (the birthday of Communism in Bavaria in 1776, the birthday of the IRS, and celebrated worldwide as the "International Workers Holiday," a holy day to the Wizard and his tribe).

Talking to people who were alive at that time, you may find out that the general sentiment toward such thievery bordered on a second revolution. Maybe it was just too much of a clue, or too much salt in the wound for Dorothy to be skipping down the "Yellow Brick Road" in a pair of "silver slippers," so that, for whatever reason, a color less likely to annoy or provoke was selected (i.e., red!).

With regard to the choice of "ruby," or red-colored, slippers: Red's primary significance, at least on documents and the like, is that it is the color of blood, as in flesh-and-blood, and symbolizes a living, breathing man or woman, i. e., non-corporate/non-artificial.

The color 'Red' could also have been chosen for the related tie to the International Banking Federal Reserve founder, the Rothchilds, [aka Red Shield] family. It does signify "private," as opposed to "public."

Your new Social Security Card has a red serial number on the reverse, signifying the private side 'bond/account' attached to the public side of your "Straw-man's" Social Security Account. For postal employees, red-sticker Registered Mail means "personal accountability" (private), all other mail carries "limited liability" (public). It is likely that the ruby slippers symbolized the American people with blood in their veins as opposed to "citizens of the United States," Straw men with the counterfeit "corporate blood" of blue black ink on a birth certificate. No matter their color in the movie, the Wicked Witch of the West wanted those slippers at any cost and had to move fast before Dorothy and her crew could make it to the Emerald City.

The Witch's tactic was to cover the countryside with poppy flowers, or "poppies," the source of heroin, opium, and morphine, symbolically drugging them (the American people) into unconsciousness, and then just waltz in and snatch the slippers. In other words, the best way to subjugate the American people and boost the goods was to dull their senses by getting them hooked on drugs (Note: LSD was created the same year, 1939, by Dr. Albert Hoffman). The poppies/drugs worked on Dorothy, the Lion and Toto, our flesh-and-blood friends, but had no effect on the Scarecrow or the Tin Man, the artificial entities. The two of them cried out for help and Glenda, the Good Witch of the North, answered their prayers with a blanket of snow, aka cocaine, a stimulant nullifying the narcotic effect of the poppies/opium on Dorothy, the Lion and Toto. At this writing, aside from marijuana, the two most available drugs on the streets of America are heroin and cocaine in their various forms.

As they all scampered toward Emerald City, the city of green (Federal Reserve Notes, the new fiat "money," or "money by decree"), we heard the Munchkins singing on the glory of the Wizard's creation:

"You're out of the woods, You're out of the dark, You're out of the night, Step into the sun, step into the light, Keep straight ahead, for the most glorious place on the face of the Earth or the stars!"

The foregoing jingle abounds with Illuminist-Luciferian symbols and metaphors re: darkness and light.

The Wicked Witch of the West made her home in a round, medieval watchtower, ancient symbol of the Knights Templar of Freemasonry, who are given to practicing witchcraft and also credited as the originators of modern banking, circa 1099 A.D. The Wicked Witch of the West was also dressed in black, the color symbolizing the planet Saturn, sacred icon of the Knights Templar, and the color of choice of judges and priests for their robes. Who was the Wicked Witch of the West? Remember, in

the first part of the film her counterpart was "Almira Gulch," who, according to Aunt Em, "owned half the county." Miss Gulch alleged that Dorothy's dog, Toto, had bitten her. She came to the farm with an "Order from the Sheriff" demanding that they surrender Toto to her custody. Aunt Em was not immediately cooperative, and answered Miss Gulch's allegations that Toto had bitten her with: "He's really gentle. With gentle people, that is."

Could "gentle" really mean "Gentile?" When Miss Gulch defied them to withhold Toto and "go against the law," dear old Aunt Em was relegated to "pushing the Party line" for Big Brother. She dutifully succumbed to the pressure and counseled Dorothy reluctantly. [Does this sound like most American people?] "We can't go against the law, Dorothy. I'm afraid poor Toto will have to go." When Dorothy refused to surrender Toto, Miss Gulch lashed out, "If you don't hand over that dog, I'll bring a damned suit that'll take your whole farm!"

Today, 70% of all attorneys in the world reside in the West - America, to be exact, and 95% of all lawsuits in the world are filed under US jurisdiction. The Wicked Witch of the West and Miss Gulch, dear friends, represent judges and attorneys, i. e. , the American legal system (including the attorney-run US Congress). They are the executioners and primary henchman for transferring all wealth in America from the people over to the banks and the government. The Wicked Witch of the West wanted the silver slippers, the precious metals, and her counterpart, Miss Gulch, wanted to take Toto. What does the word "toto " mean ... in "attorney language," i. e. Latin? "Everything! "

Dorothy and her three companions finally made their way to the Emerald City. They sought an audience before the Wizard, were taken inside and brought before the Wizard; a gigantic image speaking in a loud voice behind glass, similar to 'smoke and mirrors!' Dorothy and the gang fell for the Wizard's illusion, power and commands in the beginning. But it was little Toto who, by his instinct, pulled the curtain back to expose the fraud of the Wizard; a 'front-man' for the Wizard ... an 'agent' for the FICTION ... this Wizard the people feared. The Wizard, this gigantic image speaking in a loud voice behind glass, could very well symbolize, with the advent of television, the power of government speaking lies before the people via TV. 'Cause if the people saw it on TV, it must be true! And, of course, the people will believe their government... won't they? Remember the drugs?

But Dorothy and the others soon wised up and revealed the Wizard for what he was: a confident man. Then, when asking the 'agent' (administrative agencies) about helping the Scarecrow/Straw-man, about "getting a brain," he gave the Straw-man a piece of paper and a diploma from a "university." The Wizard also cited "the land of . E Pluribus Unum, " which is Latin for 'one out of many,' i.e., converting the many into one New World Order, or Novus Ordo Seclorum, a Latin phrase placed on the American One Dollar Bill shortly after the bankruptcy. He also proudly revealed/confessed that he was: "Born and bred in the heart of the Western wilderness, an old Kansas man myself!" He gave the TIN man a 'ticker' (clock) to sound like a heart (but it was not!) and to the Lion, he gave a 'Medal' to signify that the Lion had courage. These all, of course, were mere trinkets in the Land of Oz - a fictional world of course!

The bankers did pretty well in Europe, but as the Wizard pointed out, they made a killing in the "Western wilderness," i. e. America, with the theft of American gold, labor, and property. Quoting John D. Rockefeller: " ... grateful and responsive rural folk" who populated the country at that time. When Dorothy asked Glenda, the Good Witch of the North (representing honesty, good-faith and Christianity), for help in getting back to Kansas, Glenda replied: "You don't need to be helped. You've

always had the power to go back to Kansas."Just click your heels together three times (three days - Truth in Lending) and say, "There's no place like home!"

Translation: You've always had the right and power to reclaim your sovereignty, you just forgot or were never taught that you or the American people have such power. The Oregon Bill of Rights says the people have "all power!" Since the people are the true sovereign power, then it is only necessary to wake from the dumbed-down, drugged-like effect the 'Powers-that-Be' have over you and the American people as to that power and position, and then exercise it.

The actual reclaiming of your sovereignty, the remedy in today's bankrupt commercial world, is a process including a UCC- I Form to the Secretary of State, and a Chargeback Invoice with Bill of Exchange to the Secretary of the Treasury U.S., wherein you can take commercial control of your Straw-man (with a T.I.N. number) and charge up your UCC Contract Trust Account so that you can discharge the debt(s) of your debtor.

Americans have intimate, firsthand knowledge of the heartless mechanics of the laws of commerce, religiously applied by the example of the unregistered foreign agents of the Internal Revenue Services. The IRS (accounting firm and collection agency for the private Federal Reserve Bank) was constituted under the UCC at its inception in 1954 and has been operating strictly in that realm ever since.

And, as a side note, how was the wicked Witch destroyed? By accident, a bucket of 'water' (the true substance of all things, good and healthy - simple water [H<sub>2</sub>O] destroyed the 'evil' just like the 'O' in Ozone destroys viruses and bacteria (cancer) did the oxygen in the water destroy the evil Witch!

You may have wondered what the meaning is behind the words in the title "The Wizard of Oz." Look them up in a dictionary. Like almost everything else, it's right out there in the open for you to see if you will just look closely enough. One definition of "wizard" is: "a very clever or skillful person." "OZ" is an abbreviation of "onza," o-n-z-a, the Italian word for "ounce," or "ounces," the unit of measurement of gold, silver, and other precious metals. No matter how large the quantity of gold or silver being discussed, the amount is always expressed in ounces, e.g., rather than "hundreds of tons" of gold, it's "so many million ounces" of gold. As attested by the factual history of this country, the "Wizard of Oz" was the Wizard of Ounces. And who took the gold that backed America's money? Why the Bankers and the lawyers working for the foreign principals, the private federal reserve (constituting the 20 Class A Stockholders - being mostly private bankers!) all orchestrated and greased by POLITICIANS then and still today. Only because it is not the mindset of politicians today to correct the matter and put full and absolute power over the control, creation, minting and putting into circulation of "United States Money" backed by gold (substance/value!).

What everyone has to understand is that as things are today, the commercial system as in place is better for everyone ... just as long as everyone understands the 'program!' Maybe "The Wizard of Oz" back then was the 'introduction to the program as to the monetary condition and changes in America.' It just appears that no one told (gave full disclosure) to the American people not only of the change, but how to operate in this new commercial world where all the real value was removed and all that was put in its place was commercial paper!



Everything worked out for Dorothy, i.e., the American people. In the end she "made it home." Meaning: there is remedy in law. It's there, it was just encoded and disguised and camouflaged. Fortunately, the code has been cracked, and there is a way home, just like in the movie. Like Dorothy said, "There's no place like home" and there isn't! There 's nothing like sovereignty for a sovereign people! We have a commercial remedy in the Redemption Process.

Will you continue to be conned by the confident men and believe the Wizard's words coming out from that box of 'smoke and mirrors' called the TV, or will you wise up like Dorothy did and "look behind the scenes" to recognize the scheme? Will you rise above the occasion and obtain the knowledge to become a Secured Party Creditor, private banker and Sovereign to take your place among others who are above the government, instead of being that 'debtor-slave on the plantation' living your life in debt and servitude? It's your choice. Dorothy did it a long time ago, to show the American people (and maybe the children) the way, how to do it and that it can be done.

Now go rent or buy the movie and see it again for the first time with your eyes wide open!

For all intents and purposes, there are only debtors or creditors in America, no LAW, only the LAW of contracts and agreements and commercial paper.

Follow the yellow brick road "the gold" and follow the money trail!

## Key Takeaways:

**1. Allegory for Historical Events:** "The Wizard of Oz" is an allegorical representation of historical events, particularly the economic turmoil following the stock market crash and the bankruptcy of the United States government in the 1930s.

**2. Symbolism of Characters:** The characters in the movie are symbolic representations of different elements in the financial and political landscape, such as the Scarecrow representing the concept of the "Straw-man," the Tin Man as the "T.I.N. Man" (Taxpayer Identification Number), and the Cowardly Lion representing the American people losing their courage.

**3. Emerald City and Federal Reserve Notes:** The Emerald City is a representation of the Federal Reserve and its fiat currency system, with green representing Federal Reserve Notes. This is tied to the shift from a gold-backed currency to paper money.

**4. Ruby Slippers:** The shift from silver to red ruby slippers in the movie relate it to the transition from a silver-backed monetary system to the gold-backed one, and then ultimately to the fiat currency system.

**5. Wicked Witch and Legal System:** The Wicked Witch of the West is a representation of the legal system, including judges and lawyers. The Wicked Witch's desire for Dorothy's slippers is related to the idea of seizing wealth and property through legal means.

**6. Curtain and Illusion:** The revelation behind the curtain in the Wizard's chamber is a metaphor for uncovering the truth behind the illusion of power and authority, much like discovering the true workings of government and finance.

- 7. Good Witch of the North:** Glenda, the Good Witch of the North, represents honesty, good faith, and Christianity. She encourages Dorothy to realize her own power and reclaim her sovereignty.
- 8. UCC and Redemption Process:** The UCC (Uniform Commercial Code) and Redemption Process are tools for individuals to reclaim their sovereignty and navigate the commercial system.
- 9. Sovereignty and Remedy in Law:** The concept of sovereignty and the understanding of the legal and commercial system can empower individuals to assert their rights and remedy within the law.
- 10. TV and Media Influence:** The influence of media, particularly television, can shape perceptions and disseminate information, drawing parallels to the Wizard's voice and image projected on a screen.

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #3

### The Matrix Movie - Part 1

FROM: ZION GROUP - RIGHT WAY I.a.w. [Jack Smith]

TO: ALL PERSONS STILL LODGED IN THE MATRIX!

**SUBJECT: EMERGENCY ! THE TIME IS NOW TO EXTRACT YOURSELF FROM THE MATRIX!**

Care must be taken when describing and decoding the information for the uninformed that is coming from within the MATRIX by way of the Communication. The uninformed cannot be told about the MATRIX, they must experience it. The Communication rightly explains to them that "The MATRIX is the world pulled over your eyes to blind you from the truth. It makes you a slave. A prison for your mind." If you attempt to expose the uninformed to too much "light," you will blind them.

The Communication is the story of the Gospel of the Scripture, but it is set within the framework of a Greek-science-fiction-drama. The leading character is named Neo. He is played by Keanu Reeves. The word Neo in Greek means new. Neo is the new man or the new Adam come to save the people of ZION. But first, he must die and be resurrected by the Trinity. Once resurrected, he will save the world by taking people out of the MATRIX and into the land of ZION. The problem is that in the beginning, Neo does not know who he is or where he is. He first must be brought out of the land of the MATRIX and learn who he is. He is extracted by a team of Zionists led by their leader, Morpheus, who is played by Laurence Fishburne. The woman Trinity, played by Carrie-Anne Moss, is one the principal person from the Zion group that communicates with people in the MATRIX. Together, Morpheus represents God the Father ; Trinity represents God the Holy Spirit (who breathes life back into Neo and brings the message to the MATRIX) ; and Neo represents God the Son. Their team of helpers is called the people of Zion. They consult the ORACLE, which represents the Holy Scripture. The ORACLE does not judge good from evil, but is a guide to show the path upon which the people of Zion must go. The people of Zion use a vessel named the NEBUCHADNEZZAR as a means of travel within the MATRIX.

Allied against the Zionists is the MATRIX. The MATRIX is the world which has deceived all the people therein to fall into a dreamlike sleep. In this condition, the people are warehoused in large storage facilities. The people are physically hooked up to the cells in this warehouse by tubes that both feed them and extract electrical and heat energy from them to run the machines of the world who have taken over control. The tubes also feed the people in the MATRIX computer generated thoughts programmed into MATRIX computers. Therefore, life in the MATRIX is nothing more than an incredibly-complex computer program created by the MATRIX to conceal the real intent of raising and harvesting human beings to provide electrical energy to run the machines which control the MATRIX. These electronic thoughts fed to the people in the MATRIX create a substitute for real thinking and real thoughts and real experience. Instead, the people in the MATRIX only believe that they are alive and experiencing their lives. Their bodies never physically leave the cells in which they are kept. But to their minds, they appear to be living a normal existence with a job, personal relationships, hobbies,

and the like. In the MATRIX, everyone is united as in "AI", artificial intelligence. Your world is a computer program that appears real to you.

There is a group that works for the MATRIX called the Agents. These Agents are not real people, but sentient computer programs which give the Agents supernatural powers. Their job is to locate and destroy people who have either physically disconnected from the MATRIX or who are within the MATRIX but are receiving unauthorized communications from people outside the MATRIX. The name of the leading Agent is SMITH, who represents SATAN, a totally evil entity out to destroy any living being who would attempt to physically leave the MATRIX. All communications with people within the MATRIX are done through the MATRIX computers. The communication can be made by way of a phone connection (or modem connection) to the MATRIX computer which in turn communicates with the person in the MATRIX over the direct computer link to the person's mind. Once a person is physically removed from the MATRIX, that person never again physically goes into the MATRIX, but is mentally projected into the MATRIX computer.

Before Neo comes out of the MATRIX and learns who he is, Neo is captured by the Agents and taken to an interrogation room. Agent Smith says: "O.K. Mr. Anderson. I see a man sitting before me who has two lives [one in the law forum of the MATRIX and one in the law forum of Zion]. Your first life is as a man named Thomas A. Anderson. In this life you have an SSN, you pay your taxes. You work as a computer programmer for a software development company. Your second life is as a man named Neo. Neo has committed almost every computer crime in the book [in our law forum]. Only one of these lives has a future. Which life is that going to be?"

The leader of the resistance movement is named Morpheus. This, like Neo, is also a Greek name. You might not be familiar with this name. I wasn't. The name means "he who forms, or molds." Morpheus was the Greek god of dreams. The Encyclopedia Mythica says: "He lies on an ebony bed in a dim-lit cave. He appears to humans in their dreams in the shape of man. He is responsible for shaping dreams, or giving shape to the beings which inhabit dreams. Morpheus ... Is mentioned as the son of Hypnos, the god of sleep." Morpheus is the man who, with the help of others, extracts Neo from the Matrix and leads him to resolve who he is and how Neo can save the people from the Matrix.

The name MORPHEUS is also a computer game by Piranha Interactive Publishing, Inc. "Imagine a world where you died but your dreams lived on. The adventure begins with you as an explorer, separated from your party, aboard the ship Herculanea [in the movie, the ship's name is the NEBUCHADNEZZAR]. You are looking to resolve the legacy of your father who disappeared in the region 30 years earlier. You become despondent, certain of your impending death, drifting between strange and foreboding dreams." This game could well be a semi-outline for the movie MATRIX.

What led Neo to question his life in the MATRIX? At one time, Morpheus asks him: "You don't like the idea of not being in control of your own life, do you?" And Neo answers in the affirmative. Neo's name is an anagram for the "ONE" or the savior. In a discussion with the Agent SMITH, Neo was told: "Once we started thinking for you, it [the MATRIX] became our [not your] world."

Neo asked what would happen if you die in the MATRIX. The answer is that you also die in the real world since the body cannot live without the mind. Neo also asked what would happen if one tries to take on the Agents in the MATRIX. The answer is : "They are all powerful in the MATRIX. You cannot take them on "in this [meaning the artificial world they created without rules] place." The only way to

prevail is to run from them and get out of the MATRIX. That is because there are no rules [or law] in the MATRIX. The rules and the law in the MATRIX are whatever the MATRIX computer programs say that they are. The law is a fiction. The MATRIX is run on a public policy of containment of the living beings in the MATRIX. Nothing more and nothing less.

There are many symbols in the Communication. Neo, when mentally extracted from the MATRIX, is given the opportunity by the people of Zion to decide whether or not he wants to be physically extracted, also. He is warned that after being physically extracted, it will be very difficult to return to the MATRIX if he changes his mind. Neo is offered a blue pill to take if he wants to mentally go back into the MATRIX and be mentally sedated, never again to question the MATRIX. He is offered a red pill if he wants to physically come out. The red pill is symbolic of the blood of Christ sacrificed to set man free from the things of this world. The pills are also symbolic of the story of Alice in Wonderland and the song sung by Gracie Slick- "One pill makes you larger and one pill makes you small."

Neo first meets the Zionists at a meeting spot called the "Adam Street Bridge." This is symbolically where Thomas A. Anderson, the first Adam in sin, crosses over into the hands of the Zionists to become the makings of the second Adam. Thomas A. Anderson, when he was still within the MATRIX, was wakened by his alarm clock which read "9:18 A.M." The number 9 stands for the fruits of the spirit [or the coming of blessing or judgment], while 18 represents bondage [the condition Thomas A. Anderson was in].

Thomas A. Anderson lived in room number 101 in a hotel named "The Heart of the City" during his existence in the MATRIX. The "heart" is the metaphor for the physical life of the person or entity. It represents that Thomas A. Anderson was destined to be that life which is to come out of the MATRIX and give life to the people in the MATRIX. Room number "101" deals with the numbers 10 = Fullness of law and responsibility and teaching, and 1 = Unity, primacy. Thomas A. Anderson is the one that will apply the natural law to defeat the law of the MATRIX.

Trinity carries on her activities within the MATRIX out of room "303." Room number "303" deals with the numbers 30 = blood of Christ, and 3 = division, perfection, and completeness.

Neo's physical removal from the matrix is a birthing cycle in which the "cord" was cut, the birthing fluids were present, and the escape afterwards from the pod where the birthing took place was through a pool of water (a baptism) into a new life. There are several other washings [or baptisms] represented by the waters falling at the Adam Street Bridge, etc. Look up the term "Matrix" in Black's 4th Law Dictionary. You may be amazed. It means: "In civil law, the protocol or first draft of a legal instrument, from which all copies must be taken." Does this refer to the fact that "all copies" or all people within the MATRIX must follow the "prime directive" of the MATRIX to work and slave for the MATRIX? The definition of

"Matrix Ecclesia" in Latin is: "A mother church. This term was anciently applied to a cathedral, in relation to the other churches in the same sea, or to a parochial church, in relation to the chapels or minor churches attached to it or depending on it." The Communication is trying to tell you that the MATRIX [or the world] is a mother church preaching a religion. A religion based upon an illusion and false sense of being. Did you ever get the impression that life as we know it is backwards. That what we perceive as reality is the illusion and what we perceive as illusion is the reality? In the Communication, you get the picture from both sides of the mirror where the MATRIX is on the illusion

side of the mirror and Zion is on the real side of the mirror. The end of the Communication is nothing short of jubilant and heroic. Neo makes a "phone call" to the people of the MATRIX. He is feeding a direct communication into their mind by way of the computer hookup. Neo tells them, "There are no rules. You can do anything that you want to." The law is done away with in their law forum. Their Constitution is dead. (as long as you do not harm the life, liberty or property of another).

Neo invites them to join the Zionists. As proof that there is no law in their law forum, Neo flies away into the sky as a superman. [After all, if there is no law, there is no gravity in their law forum].

May the force of Zion be your calling.

IT'S TIME TO COME OUT OF THE DARK!

## Key Takeaways:

1. **Communication through Experience:** The uninformed cannot be directly told about complex concepts like the "MATRIX"; they need to experience and discover it for themselves.
2. **MATRIX as Deception:** The MATRIX is depicted as a system that blinds people from the truth and enslaves their minds, creating a false reality.
3. **Biblical and Greek Elements:** The story is overlaid with biblical and Greek symbolism, where Neo represents a new savior-like figure similar to the new Adam.
4. **Resurrection and Salvation:** Neo's journey includes death and resurrection, mirroring a messianic narrative aimed at saving people from the MATRIX.
5. **Morpheus and Trinity:** Morpheus and Trinity play roles akin to biblical figures: Morpheus as a guide or savior and Trinity as a channel for divine communication.
6. **ORACLE and Guidance:** The ORACLE functions as a guide, much like religious scriptures, helping characters navigate the challenges they face.
7. **MATRIX's Illusion:** The MATRIX deceives people into believing in a fabricated reality, keeping them docile while harnessing their energy for machines.
8. **Agents and Evil:** The Agents represent malevolent forces, especially Agent Smith, who symbolizes a demonic entity out to destroy those seeking freedom.
9. **Red Pill Symbolism:** The red pill is symbolic of sacrifice, akin to Christ's blood, leading to liberation from the illusion and enslavement of the MATRIX.
10. **Baptism and Transformation:** Neo's emergence from the pod is akin to a baptism and rebirth, signifying a transformative journey from illusion to truth.

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #4

### The Matrix Movie - Part 2

Think of a movie as though it were a parable.

A parable is a story which parallels real life issues. But it is told in such a manner that the average person will not understand the meaning of the story as it relates to real life. The story or parable itself discusses facts and answers the WHO, WHAT, WHERE and WHEN questions. The true meaning of the parable is in the answer to the WHY question that most people do not ask or answer.

This Article is addressed to the WHY people. If you are one of the WHAT people, take the blue pill and go back into your position in the Matrix.

Are you still in the Matrix or are you one of the people of Zion? If you answered that question by determining that you are out of the Matrix and you are one of the people of Zion, then you still might have a serious problem in understanding what your relationship is to the controllers of the Matrix. You are not as independent as you might think. This is the true value of the message being given in the movie The Matrix 2.

The Movie, The Matrix 2, introduces us to a much higher concept of liberty and responsibility, and especially the concept of being at war or at peace with the system. It answers the question of "Do you have a choice when you are out of the Matrix?" The answer is yes! But you might be surprised that the ability to have choice does not give you freedom and independence from the controllers of the Matrix.

In the Movie The Matrix 2, we are introduced to the people who live in a city called Zion. The first movie did not describe Zion at all. It only dealt with several people from Zion that were aboard the vessel the Nebuchadnezzar. Zion is a city deep in the core of the earth away from the Matrix. It is inhabited by people who have been physically removed from the Matrix. The Matrix warehouses the remaining 99% of the humans in a condition similar to a coma in which the humans are fed nutrients and the illusion of a normal life by machines run by computers. The Matrix harvests the bodily heat and chemical energy from the human bodies to power the machine world. When a physical body dies in the Matrix, it is removed from the Matrix by the machines and ground up and fed to the remaining inhabitants as a food source.

The underground city of Zion appears to be a mirror of the Matrix. Whereas in the Matrix, the machines appear to control the humans therein living off of their energy, in the City of Zion, the people control the machines which serve them and keep them alive. The Matrix appears to be on the surface of the earth where humans ordinarily live and survive. The City of Zion is deep in the earth as though it were a burial ground for the dead. The people on the surface living in the Matrix are, for all intents and purposes, dead (or living in a dream or a coma), but mentally have perceived themselves to be very much alive by their mental stimulation through the Matrix's computers. The people in Zion are buried deep in the earth (where ordinarily the corpses are buried, but they are mentally awake and

very much physically at liberty from the physical and mental constraints of the Matrix's computers and warehouses).

There are several interesting issues that are raised with the Movie The Matrix 2 . The first movie was mostly about Neo, personally. It was about waking him up from his naivety and the placing of him into a position in which he could be aware of, and deal with, larger issues than his own condition and future.

Since the Movie is only a parable to teach us, the first movie also was about waking us up to the reality of the world. Now, in the second movie, we are ready for larger issues. This is what we are getting.

There are three major conversations in the Movie The Matrix Two which serve to introduce us to the more important aspects of our relationship as people who have come out of the Matrix to the issue of the Matrix still being there as a "neighbor." What should be our relationship? Should we fight the Matrix? Should we destroy the Matrix? Should we be at peace with it?

In the first movie, Neo was extracted from the Matrix. Who accomplished this extraction? Was it Neo himself? Was it Morpheus? Was it Trinity? No ! Neo was offered a blue pill or a red pill. The blue pill represents admiralty. If Neo took the blue pill, he would be put back into a condition of delusion to conform to the public policies and would have no interest in learning any of the private conditions of reality. If Neo took the red pill, it would be "the blood of the Messiah" and Neo would be aware of the private things in the world (as opposed to this world) and would become a servant to help others learn the truth.

The red pill, Neo was told by the members of Zion, was a locator program. The purpose of Neo swallowing the red pill was to be a transponder or beacon so that his physical body could be located in the store house of the Matrix. It was a machine in the Matrix that was responsible for extracting Neo from the Matrix. It wasn't Neo, Morpheus, Trinity, or any other human who got Neo out of the Matrix. Since it was a machine who extracted him, why would the Matrix extract him if it wasn't a policy of the Matrix to let anyone out that wanted to be let out? The answer is simple. The Matrix only survives because adhesion to the Matrix is voluntary. Is it not possible to unvolunteer from the "Matrix" of this world by expatriating the physical membership? Will the governments of this world (the Matrix) not let one expatriate voluntarily if one does so in a proper manner? The answer is yes. Likewise, the red pill can be viewed as a form of expatriation request.

It appears that Neo's separation from the Matrix in a physical fashion in the first movie was not a guarantee of the fact that Neo's future would not be influenced in some manner by the Matrix. And, in fact, in the Movie The Matrix 2, there is a significant interplay between the Matrix and Neo's lives and also with those of his friends in Zion. The second movie deals with the issues of the interaction between Zion and the Matrix.

Neo has a discussion with the Oracle that enlightens us as to the reason why the people of Zion and the Matrix are linked together. The following conversation takes place between Neo and the Oracle. Interspersed in this conversation, I will add some comments in parenthesis.



O: Well. Come on. I'm not going to bite you. Come around here and let me have a look at you. My goodness. Look at you. You turned out all right, didn't you? How do you feel? You are not sleeping. We will get to that. Why don't you come and have a sit. [An invitation to sit is a form of a commercial process called a draft. The Oracle was the drawer of the draft. As such, the drawer is the debtor. The drawee, in this case Neo, is the creditor. If the drawee does not fulfill the draft request, a dishonor occurs and the drawee becomes the debtor. You do not want to be the debtor by dishonoring the draft.]

N: Maybe I will stand. [A dishonor]

O : Suit yourself. [Acceptance of Neo's dishonor without going to war.] [Neo sits down voluntarily.]

N: I felt like sitting. [Now Neo is in honor, so the conversation continues.]

O: I know. So, let's get the obvious stuff out of the way.

N: You're not human. Are you?

O : It's tough to get any more obvious than that.

N: If I had to guess, I would say you are a program from the machine world. So is he. [Referring to the Oracle's body guard.]

O : So far so good.

N: But if that is true, it can mean that you are a part of the system. Another kind of control.

O : Keep going.

N: I suppose the most obvious question is: How can I trust you?

O : Bingo! It is a riddle. No doubt about it. The bad news is there is no way that you can really know if I am here to help you or not. So it is really up to you ! Just have to make up your own damn mind to either accept what I am going to tell you or reject it. [Isn't this the real issue with the people of Zion today in their relationship to the Matrix. The issue is: How can we trust the judge or the law enforcement officer, or the lawyer, or the prosecutor, etc., if they are in the public system?] [The Oracle reaches into her purse to get some candy.] Candy?

N: Do you already know if I am going to take it?

O : I wouldn't be much of an Oracle if I didn't.

N: But if you already know, how can I make the choice?

O : Because you didn't come here to make the choice. You already made it. You're here to try to understand why you made the choice. I thought you would have figured that out by now. [Notice how the issue is going from "what" questions to "why" questions!]

N: Why are you here?

O : Same reason. I love candy! [Joke]

N: Why help us?

O : We're all here to do what we are all here to do. I'm interested in one thing, Neo. The future. And believe me, I know the only way to get there is together. [There is a parable in the New Testament. It talks about a field (which is this world) where an enemy came one night and sowed weeds in the wheat field. The wheat is the Zion people and the weeds are the people of the Matrix. The servants asked the master whether the servants should pull out the weeds when they started growing. The master told the servants to allow the weeds and the wheat to grow together because the wheat would be destroyed by the pulling up of the weeds. This is what Neo is being told here. The people of the Matrix and the people of Zion must exist side by side for a period of time, lest the warfare between both cause both parties annihilation.]

N: Are there other programs like you?

O: Well, not like me, but look - see those birds? At some point a program was written to govern them. A program was written to watch over the trees, the wind, sunrise, and sunset. There are programs running all over the place. Ones doing their job. Doing what they were meant to do. They are invisible. You'd never even know they were here. But the other ones, well. You hear about them all the time.

N: I've never heard of them.

O: Of course you have. Every time you hear someone say: "I've seen a ghost or an angel." Every story you have ever heard about vampires, werewolves, or aliens is the system assimilating some program that is doing something that they are not supposed to be doing.

N: Programs hacking programs. Why? [Again a "why" question.]

O: They have their reasons, but usually a program chooses exile when it faces deletion.

N: Why would a program be deleted?

O: Maybe it breaks down. Maybe a better program is created to replace it. It happens all the time. And when it does, a program can either choose to hide here or return to the source.

N: The machine mainframe!

O: Yes. Where the path of the One ends. You have seen it in your dreams, haven't you? The door is made of light. What happens when you go through the door?

N: I see Trinity and something happens. Something bad. She starts to fall. And then I wake up.

O: Do you see her die?

N: No.

O: You have the sight now. You are looking at the world without time. [Time is a commercial entity. When there is no commerce involved, time is irrelevant. In the Tom Hanks movie Cast Away, when Tom Hanks was on the Island, time was irrelevant. There were no commercial contracts or terms to implement in which time was a factor. Time in the Garden of Eden was also irrelevant.]

N: Then why can't I see what happens?

O: We cannot see past the choices we do not understand. [Because we have not yet thought of it into existence.]

N: Are you saying that I have to choose whether Trinity lives or dies?

O: No. You have already made the choice. Now you have to understand it.

N: No. I can't do that. I won't! [This is a war or a dishonor which leads to losing control over the situation.]

O: You will have to.

N: Why?

O: Because you are the One. [You are the creditor and must face it.]

N: What if I can't? What happens if I fail?

O: Then Zion will fall. Our time is up. Listen to me, Neo. You can save Zion if you reach the source, but to do that you will need the Key Maker.

N: The Key Maker?

O : Yes. He disappeared some time ago. We do not know what happened to him. Now he is being held prisoner by a very dangerous program. One of the oldest of us. He is called the MEROVINGIAN. He will not let him go willingly [The character called the Merovingian is an important character in history. He is the original sovereign line of kings of Northwest Europe from about 500 to 850 AD. This line of kings saved the Pope in Italy, thus becoming his master before the Pope made or broke other would-be kings, and the Merovingian successors today are part of those who believe they are the keepers of the Holy Grail, and the secret leaders of the world society. Do a search on this name on the Internet.]

N: What does he want?

O : What do all men with power want? More power. Be there at that exact time and you will have a chance.

N: I must go.

O : Seems like every time we meet, I have nothing but bad news. I'm sorry about that. I surely am. But for what it is worth, you have made a believer out of me. Good luck Kiddo.

This conversation was incredible. It is the first of three conversations that link the fact that the people of Zion, or those who would free themselves from the boundaries of the physical matrix, are not at liberty to: 1) Make war against the Matrix and its leaders or people, or 2) Operate independently from the leaders and people of the Matrix. In today's world, this is equivalent to saying: 1) Do not fight the world government system to destroy it. 2) Do not make war against the courts, the judges, the prosecutors, the law enforcement, and the United Nations or the Federal Reserve. That system (the Matrix) is linked to you and your survival.

The second conversation was even more interesting. It involved a discussion between Neo, Morpheus, Trinity and the man called Merovingian. In the movie plot, in the attempt by Morpheus, Trinity, and Neo to "bring down the Matrix" by destroying the mainframe computer terminal, the location of that mainframe and the ability to get to it was why it was important to learn the location of the Key Maker. He had the information they sought.

MORPHEUS: We are here to speak to Merovingian.

MAITRES DE: Of Course, he has been expecting you. Follow me.

MER: Ahah! Here he is at last. Neo! It is the One himself. And the legendary Morpheus, and Trinity of course. I have heard so much, you honor me. Please. This is my wife, Persephone. Something to eat? Drink? Have you seen so many contrivances as we have here? Please, for the sake of appearances.

N: No, thank you.

MER: Yes, of course.

N: We don't have time.

MER: Yes, of course. Who has time? But then if we do not ever take time, how can we have time? [Time is a commercial function of the Matrix. If you take time, you are the creditor. If you do not take time, you have dishonored it and you are its debtor] Magnificent French Wine. I love French wine. Of all the languages, French is my favorite language. Especially to curse..... It is like wiping your ass with silk. I love it. You know why we are here? I am a trafficker in information. I know everything I can. The question is, do you know why you are here?

MOR: We are looking for the Key Maker.

MER: Oh, yes. This is true. The Key Maker, of course. But this is not a reason. This is not a why. The Key Maker himself is an answer by his very nature to a means and not an end, and so to be looking for him is to be looking for a means to do? What?

N: You know the answer to that question.

MER: But do you? You think you do, but you do not. You are here because you were sent here. You were told to come here, and then you obeyed. It is, of course, the way of all things. You see there is only one constant. One universal. It is the only reality . . . . Causality. Action-reaction. Cause and effect.

MOR: Everything begins with choice.

MER: No. Wrong. Choice is an illusion created between those with power and those without. Look there. Look at that woman. [Referring to a woman at another table in the restaurant] My God, just look at her. Affecting everyone around her. So obvious, so bourgeois, so quiet. But you see, I have sent her a dessert. A very special dessert. I wrote it [the program for the dessert - since we are in the digital matrix] myself. It starts so simply. [The woman takes a bite out of the dessert, reflecting on its flavor.] Each line of the program paints a new fate. Just like poetry. Fast. A rush. Heat. A heart flutters. You can see it now, yes? She does not understand why. Is it the wine? No. What is it? What is the reason? Soon it does not matter. Soon the wine and the reason are gone. And all that matters is the feeling itself. This is the nature of the universe. [The desert program contained a substance that would, over time, cause her to leave the table and go to the women's room with a physical uneasiness to resolve.] We struggle against it. We fight to keep from dying. Of course we pretend to be alive. Beneath a poised appearance, the truth is really our complete case out of control.

Causality. There is no escape from it. We are forever slaves to it. Our only hope, our only peace is to understand it. [That is the "why."] To understand the why. Why is what separates us from them? You from me. Why is it the only real source of power? Without it you are powerless. And this is how you come to me. Without the WHY, without [any] power. Another link in the chain. But fear not. Since I have seen how good you are at following orders. I will tell you what to do next. Run back and give the Fortune Teller this message. Her time is over.

Now, I have some real business to attend to. [The Merovingian desires to follow the pretty lady to the women's restroom.] Adieu and goodbye.

N: This isn't over. [Non Acceptance of a draft order = dishonor.]

MER: Oh, yes it is. The Key Maker is mine and I see no reason why I should give him up. No reason at all. [There was no cross-commercial consideration to the Merovingian from Neo to make a commercial agreement attractive to the Merovingian.]

PER: Where are you going?

MER: Please, my wife, I have told you. We are all victims of causality. I drink too much wine. I must take a piss. Cause and effect. [Merovingian leaves. His bodyguards move to escort Trinity out.]

TRI: Touch me and that hand will never touch anything again. [Trinity, Morpheus, Neo leave. They get on an elevator to go to the bottom floor of the building.]

N: Well, that didn't go so well.

MOR: Are you sure the Oracle didn't say anything else?

N: Yes.

TRI: Are you sure we didn't do something wrong?

N: Or didn't do something.

MOR: No. What happened- happened and couldn't have happened in any other way.

N: How do you know?

MOR: We are still alive. [Morpheus understands honor and acceptance.] [The Elevator door opens on another floor as the trio is going down to reveal Persephone. She intercedes and promises to deliver what they want.]

Twice now, Neo has been told by entities in the Matrix that the answer to the question WHY is the only important issue that he needs to deal with. The Oracle told him that the WHAT has already been decided in his life. The Oracle told him if he does not understand the why, he will not be able to "see" beyond the WHAT issue that he does not know the WHY about. Now Merovingian also tells them that without knowing WHY events occur, there is no hope to be in CONTROL. But being in CONTROL means that commercially you are a creditor. So not knowing WHY makes one a debtor in commercial affairs. As a debtor, one cannot be in control and cannot "win" (if that is what one is hoping to achieve in terms of a commercial or military (democracy) victory).

Neo, Morpheus, and Trinity wrongly thought that the issue was "choice." Doesn't Babylon tell us that we should be fighting for "women's choice" or rights? The Merovingian rightly told Neo that CHOICE is an act of a debtor in reacting to the possible consequences of being the debtor. It is an illusion. A person with a mortgage on his house has a choice. He can either pay his monthly mortgage payment to the bank or he can choose not to pay the monthly mortgage payment. He will also be subject to the duties or obligations that that choice he makes saddles him with. The issue is never in achieving the ability to make a CHOICE in life. The issue is being in CONTROL of one's options as a creditor of the commercial agreements so that one's duties are established by one's own desire to voluntarily serve your fellow man instead of being a slave to your fellow man.

Neo finally gets the information from the Key Maker so that he can reach the main frame computer to shut it down and save this world. When he arrives at the room outside the main frame shut off switch, he meets another character in the Matrix called the Architect. The third quotation from the second Movie follows between the Architect and Neo. It is the most revealing of all the discussions.

A: Hello, Neo.

N: Who are you?

A: I am the Architect. I created the Matrix. I've been waiting for you. You have many questions. And though the process has altered your consciousness, you remain irrevocably human. Ergo- some of my answers you will understand and some you will not. Accordingly, while your first question may be the most pertinent, it is also the most irrelevant.

N: Why am I here? [Notice how Neo has learned to ask the important WHY questions now.]

A: Your life is the sum of a remainder of an unbalanced equation inherent in the programming of the Matrix.

You are the eventuality of an anomaly, which in spite of my sincerest efforts, I have been unable to eliminate from what is otherwise a harmony of mathematical precision. While it remains a burden

assiduously avoided, it is not unexpected, and thus not beyond a measure of control, which has led you inexorably here.

[The Matrix, like any military de facto government predicated on some continuous warfare, needs to have a protagonist and an antagonist to survive. i.e., - there needs to be enemies in the Matrix system. And Neo was one of the "enemies" set up in the system, along with the other inhabitants of Zion, to structure the system to make it possible to have continuous warfare so the system works in its de facto capacity. His rebellion is a programming "anomaly." In other words, it does not appear to be the norm established for the bulk of the system. But his rebellion is not outside the ultimate control of the Matrix master programming. Why this is necessary to the de facto structure of the current Matrix design, it seems to escape the master designer as to why a de jure system would not suffice. Notice, also, that the Architect uses sophisticated Greek style rhetoric to attempt to confuse Neo and intimidate him so that the Architect will not have to answer Neo's question.]

N: You have not answered my question!

A: Quite right. Interesting. That was quicker than the others.

N: Others? How many?

A: The Matrix is older than you know. I prefer counting from the emergence of one integral anomaly [one rebellion in history] to the emergence of the next, in which case this is the sixth version.

N: Two possible explanations. Why has no one told me? Or no one knows?

A: Precisely. As you are undoubtedly gathering, the anomaly is systemic. Creating fluctuations in even the most simplistic equations. [The Architect is telling Neo that the fact that there is a Matrix world with people locked into permanent slavery and warehoused in the Matrix and a world with people of Zion in a sense of freedom living below the land is planned or "systemic." They exist together in a form of an uneasy harmony.]

N: Choice. The problem is choice. [Again Neo has not learned that CHOICE does not hold the answer. You are either a creditor by CAUSE and EFFECT or else you are a debtor. ]

A: The first Matrix I designed was quite naturally perfect. [Garden of Eden?] It was a work of art. Flawless. Sublime. In triumph equaled only by its monumental failure. The inevitability of its doom is apparent to me now as a consequence of its imperfection inherent in every human being. [The desire to be in control of one's life for gain or commerce instead of for service. This creates an ongoing warfare that brings the fall of government from a republic to a democracy - a military controlled warfare.] And so I redesigned it based on your history, to more accurately reflect the vary and grotesqueries of your nature. However, I was again frustrated by failure. I have since come to understand that the answer eluded me because it required a lesser mind, or perhaps a mindless bound by the parameters of perfection. [A mind that does not assume good in men, but rather assumes evil in men. A mind that does not look for peace, but one that looks for continual warfare.]

Then the answer was stumbled upon by another, an intuitive program, initially created to investigate certain aspects of the human psyche. If I am the father of the Matrix, she would undoubtedly be its mother.

N: The Oracle!

A: Please. As I was saying, she stumbled upon a solution whereby nearly ninety-nine per cent of all subjects accepted the program [CONTROL] as long as they were given a choice. Even if they were only aware of the choice at an unconscious level. [i.e.- an opportunity to presume they could elect or vote or choose in an action.]

While this answer functioned, it was obviously fundamentally flawed [what about the 1 % of the subjects who did not receive the programming], thus creating the otherwise contradictory systemic anomaly, that if left unchecked, might threaten the system itself. Ergo- Those that refused the program [apparent CONTROL], while a minority, if unchecked, would constitute an escalating probability of disaster [a rebellion that would destroy the ultimate control of the Matrix by the machines.].

N: This is about Zion!

A: You are here because Zion is about to be destroyed. [Zion is the people who have come out of the Matrix, but they have not left commerce. They still are not about service. They just want to be in control of their own lives for personal gain and profit. They call this control- CHOICE. But CHOICE is not control because they have not gotten back to the natural law that says that if one chooses to fight his brother, he cannot live in freedom and liberty.] It's [Zion's] every living inhabitant terminated, its entire existence eradicated.

N: Bull shit! [Non-acceptance of the information presented to Neo by draft from the Architect. This is another dishonor.]

A: Denial is the most predictable of all human responses. But rest assured, this will be the sixth time we have destroyed it. And we have become exceedingly efficient at it. [Note: In the book of Daniel, there is a discussion about a dream that Nebuchadnezzar is having involving a Beast. The Beast represents empires established on earth. In one of the dreams, there were six worldly empires represented. Some that were, some that are, and some that will be. Since these empires are time dependent, they are commercial empires. The six empires represent: Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, the Medes and Persians, Greece, and Rome. Each new empire was established and overthrown in history in order to perfect commerce. Each succeeding empire became more efficient in its quest for commercial profits, earnings, taxation, and control. Slaves overthrew masters, not to serve their brothers, but to themselves become the new masters. It was all about getting more of the "choices" for themselves. Never about serving their brothers.]

A: The function of the One is now to return to the Source allowing a temporary dissemination of the code you carry, reinserting the prime program. [i.e., we will restart the Matrix with a new history and use your DNA to perfect a more perfect, or a more intelligent and masterful, gene pool for the slaves. After all, better slaves create better profits. It is all about competition when you are in commerce.] After which, you will be required to select from the Matrix 23 individuals, 16 females and seven males, to rebuild Zion. [Note: 23 is the number of death. So the new Zion will be built again upon the premise of dead people and not living people. Seven is masculine perfection. 15 is rest. The new people will restart a new Zion - or a new nemesis for the new Matrix. See the programmers of the Matrix need to restart an "enemy" for their system to work to maintain continuous warfare.]



Failure to comply with the process will result in a cataclysmic system crash killing everyone connected to the Matrix, which coupled with the extermination of Zion, will ultimately result in the extinction of the entire human race.

N : You won't let it happen! You can't. You need human beings to survive. [Again, Neo is fighting the system as though there is a choice that will save the day. This dishonor only shows that Neo still does not understand the WHY.]

A : There are levels of survival we are prepared to accept. However, the relevant issue is whether or not you are ready to accept responsibility for the death of every human being in this world. [Note how Neo is the creditor with the capacity to maintain or destroy the whole world. This power does not rest in the hands of those who control the Matrix. They are honorable.]

'Tis interesting in reading your reactions. [Seeing the expression on Neo's face.] Your five predecessors were, by design, based on a similar predication, a contingent affirmation that was meant to create a profound attachment to the rest of your species, facilitating the function of the One. While the others experienced this in a very general way, your experience is far more specific. Vis-a-vis, love.

[Love is an emotion that, when properly invoked, results in serving mankind and not in commercial actions that are warlike and killing your brother such as Cain's actions in Genesis 4. So the Architect is noting that Neo's "rebellion" or "protest" is significantly oriented on a different plane than the rebellion or protest of the previous six empires. This is an omen of things to come in possibly resolving the "war" in the third Matrix movie.]

N : Trinity?

A : Apropos. She entered the Matrix to save your life at the cost of her own. [Neo had gotten Trinity to promise not to enter the Matrix. It was too dangerous for her according to a dream where Neo had prophesied the possible death of Trinity, if she entered the Matrix. Trinity chose to enter the Matrix when she had knowledge that Neo's and Morpheus' lives were in danger.]

N : No!

A : Which brings me at last to the moment of truth where the fundamental flaw is ultimately expressed, and the anomaly revealed as both beginning and end. [The 1 % who appear not to be in control by the Matrix are really in control of the Matrix and carry out the process of killing the old system to restart the new system. As the WHO sang: "Out with the old boss. In with the new. Same as the old boss." The Zion people are given only CHOICE. And this CHOICE does not give them the capacity to do anything which would ultimately destroy the Matrix.]

There are two doors. The door to your right [private world] leads to the source and the salvation of Zion [where the Matrix mainframe computer can be shut down]. The door to your left [public world] leads back to the Matrix, to her [Trinity], and to the end of your specie [where Zion will be defeated by the machines]. As you adequately put it, the problem is choice.

But we already know what you are going to do, don't we?

Already I can see the chain of reaction, the chemical precursors that signal the onset of an emotion designed specifically to overwhelm logic and reason. An emotion that is already blinding you from the simple and obvious truth. She is going to die. [But the Architect has already admitted he is fallible. He has been wrong in the past.] And there is nothing you can do to stop it. Hope? It is the quintessential human delusion: simultaneously the source of your greatest strength and your greatest weakness.

N: If I live, you should hope that we will not meet again.

A: We won't. [Neo leaves by the left door back into the Matrix to attempt to save Trinity from her certain death.]

Neo has no other choice but to go back into the Matrix through the left door, or the door that represents the "public" interest. A remedy in the private world, without a corresponding remedy to witness it in the public world, is not a closed remedy at all. Neo was forced to leave by the public door to resolve that problem by private capacity. If Neo would have first shut down the computer by going into the private right door, he would have lost Trinity, his love, forever. It takes a double witness to resolve all "charges" or claims. Merely resolving the charge or claim on the private side without a public witness is not a victory. It takes 2 or more witnesses to prove a thing. One witness is on the public side. One witness is on the private side. Patriots that try to resolve an issue by private administrative procedure, without getting a public witness to the same thing, have not closed the accounts.

Since everything is backwards in the public world, Hollywood is the true church today telling us the truth [backwards]. Their movies are the "sermons" being taught for all to hear and see, if they have awoken up from the Matrix. The Matrix 2 is telling us that we need to learn the WHY, and we must not destroy the Matrix until it's time. The "programs" [officials in this world government] are there to tell us the truth and help us in our freedom and survival. If we go to war against them, we just might not survive. Isn't the One World Government today tracking "terrorists?" Aren't terrorists another name for those who fight the leaders of the Matrix?

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #5

### The Matrix Movie - Part 3 (A)

#### MATRIX - REVOLUTIONS

The movie series on the Matrix is a backward history of the United States and a history of true Israel (not the de facto democracy in the Middle East). The Matrix Movie Part 3, ends with the proposed Constitution for the United States of America in 1787. The Matrix Movie Part 1, begins in present times. The story is a cycle of history repeated over and over again by a people who do not get it right.

All communication is based upon symbolism. Every war is won by communication. If you are not enjoying the war (everyday life in a democracy), you are not understanding or getting the code and are not receiving the true message sent in everyday communications by code. There is a war going on out there. There has always been a war going on out there. The object of war is to restore honor to commercial dealings between foreign entities so there can be a lasting peace. But where there is no honor, there can be no peace.

#### The Matrix

In the Matrix Movie Part 1, Neo learned that there was a secret war going on between the Machine world of the Matrix and a number of people who called themselves Zion who believed themselves to be separate and apart from the Machine world of the Matrix. The Matrix was a system that warehoused living beings in a coma-like state. It harvested their thermal, chemical, and biological energy to supply power to run the Machine world. The living beings in the Matrix were fed neurological impulses to their brains that gave these beings the simulation of a normal life of a living man. By these computer generated memories, these living beings perceive themselves to exist in a life involving family, neighborhoods, nations, work environments, and personal relationships. At no time did the living beings in the "coma like state" have a clue that they were not leading a "real" life of choice. The people of Zion, however, believed that they had been disconnected from the Matrix. They dwelled in a city called Zion buried deep in the core of the earth to protect the inhabitants from the attacks of the Machine world of the Matrix. These people of Zion believed that they were free of the control of the Matrix, while understanding that they were at war with the machines from that world.

There were a few people of Zion that sprung Neo from the control of the Matrix in the first movie. They believed that Neo might be a living being who would have extraordinary powers to bring freedom and peace to the people of Zion, and to those souls in the Matrix still trapped by the machines.

In the Matrix Movie Part 2, Neo learns that the fate of the people of Zion is not independent of the persons in the Matrix or the Machine world that controls the Matrix. To the contrary, Neo learns that the controllers of the Matrix have dealt with previous rebellions by people who had separated themselves from the Matrix (like the people of Zion) and had attempted to defeat the Matrix. The current attempt by Neo and the people of Zion to defeat the machines from the Matrix is chronicled as the 6th rebellion against the Matrix. All previous rebellions had resulted in defeat and annihilation of

the people outside the Matrix by the machines from the Matrix. After defeat, the Matrix restarts the outside world, or the so-called enemies of the Matrix. The people of Zion are controlled by the controllers of the Matrix and allowed only so much latitude at freedom before they are reigned in. At the end of the second movie, the Machines of the Matrix are starting an attack on the people of Zion by burrowing with tunneling machines into the core of the earth to reach the city of Zion with the intent of destroying the people of Zion. The people of Zion are attempting to prepare defenses against the impending machine attack.

Into this plot of warfare between the people of Zion and the machines of the Matrix is tossed a man named Neo. Some believe that Neo is a special soul that might possess the capacity to resolve the conflict between the Machine world and mankind by bringing peace. Those who held this belief were a select minority and included Morpheus (from the people of Zion) and an important computer program named the Oracle from the Machine world of the Matrix. In Matrix- Reloaded, two important entities from the Matrix, the Architect and the Oracle, had informed Neo that the people of Zion and the Matrix were a symbiotic society where one entity could not exist without the other at the present time. Their futures were indelibly intertwined with each other. They would either go into the future together or there would be no future.

### **Symbolism in Communication**

All Hollywood movies are parables. They describe the current reality in this world and code it in terms of mythical persons, places, events, and things. In Scripture, the Messiah also taught about His kingdom- the World (in contradistinction to this World) in terms of parables. Once the Messiah was asked why He taught in parables. His response was so that the common man would not know what He was teaching. Only the elect would understand (or the special few). Hollywood movies are parables which teach the truth and reality in such a way that the common man will not understand the lessons and the information that is being given. By understanding the Scripture, or the Hollywood movies, you will understand what is going on in the law of this World, and will begin to understand your remedy to get free of the slavery and tyranny that you have entrapped yourself into.

But in the Scripture, the Messiah went on to say that the elect will understand the meaning of the parables because, for them, they will understand the code and will understand the meaning of the communication and lesson being taught.

I humbly beseech you, brethren, those of you who have eyes to see, ears to hear, and are members of the elect, to listen up. The story of the parable in the three Matrix movies is a plan of salvation and redemption from the ravages of the Matrix wars (or how to resolve your personal problems in this world).

In every parable it is first reasonable to understand who the characters represent. It is also necessary to understand how the characters actions have created a cause/effect relationship to the events of the story.

As to relationships, the Matrix is this world (or an artificial world in contradistinction to the world which is real and a creation of nature and nature's God. The artificial world is de facto or colorable, while the real world is de jure or black and white). The Matrix is the system of "Babylonian" government, commerce, politics, and military that operates in the background and superimposes itself over the

living people to control the energy given off by the living people, presumably for the personal benefit of the powers behind the "Babylonian" government. The system operates off the commercial energy of the living people who are harnessed by way of alter ego corporations, called Straw-men. These Straw-men are created by the Babylonian government upon the birth of each living soul and named after the living soul. The only distinction is that the living soul's name is spelled according to the proper English rules in upper and lower case letters. The Straw-men corporation names are spelled in all capital letters, like other artificial and dead things. All commercial enterprises by living souls are performed through their corporate entities, or Straw-men, as front-men. Since the government has the highest legal title to these Straw-men, all commercial activity is presumed to be controlled by Babylon and hence taxed to Babylon. It is by this mechanism that the "Babylonian" system draws out the commercial energy of every living soul. Therefore, the people tied up in the Matrix are representative of the Straw-men, who politically are known as Fourteenth Amendment persons - or fictions - created by government to replace living souls in the government political body. In a proper world, or the world, mankind or living people are in control. This fundamental law is based upon the laws of nature or the law of the land. In this world, the foundational basis for who is in control is the law of the sea or admiralty. It is a system constructed of "trusts," instead of principals, who are acting in their own self interest. A nation in the world whose laws are based upon the law of the land can be ruled as a republic. A nation in this world whose laws are based upon the law of the sea is usually ruled as a democracy (demon-ocracy).

The story in the Matrix trilogy deals with a system which progresses from a democracy to a repUblc. This is a mirror image to the history of the United States which has progressed from a republic in 1787 to a democracy in 2003 when this movie came out. A democracy is also a nation which is led by the military under emergency rules, behind a front of civilian rule, to confuse the populace as to the true nature of what is happening. In a democracy, the rights and needs of the individual must be subjugated to the needs and wants of the whole. There is no individual liberty, per se. The military, political, commercial system is operated under the admiralty/maritime rules of "contribution" and the presumption of joint tort-feasors.

In the Matrix trilogy, the lives of the people are not paramount. They have been warehoused in facilities where liberty, freedom, and independent action are nonexistent for the average inhabitant who does not even understand that his life is an illusion; that he is programmed to feed the war machine. At the same time, the average inhabitant is mentally deluded into believing his whole life is one of a normal free and independent inhabitant of a modern society, exercising free will. This is done by instilling mental unawareness into the being or else controlled rebellion into others. In modern society, it is done chemically by drugs (or alcohol), or it is done commercially by withdrawing the desire or means of successful fulfillment (exporting productive jobs from the society), or it is done politically by providing controlled candidates which offer no change in the makeup of the system, or it is done psychologically by instilling cognitive dissonance into the population. In short, the tools of modern society are used to enslave living souls (death), as opposed to providing life and providing it more abundantly. [Have you been deceived into feeding the war machine?]

Occasionally one inhabitant of the Matrix breaks free of his programming and sees a larger picture. These people are the ones who "take the red pill" and are presumably physically independent of the social programming of the Matrix. These people have collected together in a society called the People of Zion. Today, in the present world, we might call these people "Patriots."

## Symbolism in the Matrix Trilogy

It is not a coincidence that Zion is the name of a mountain in the Old Testament of Scripture representing the Children of Israel. The Children of Israel gathered to become a nation and receive their law from the Creator when the Children of Israel were led out of slavery in Egypt. So, the Matrix is a metaphor for "Egyptian slavery." The People of Zion in the movie were a metaphor for ex-slaves led to their freedom by the Creator to create and start a Republic nation of their own. A republic is a form of government, based upon liberty and freedom, which requires knowledge and wisdom of the inhabitants to self-rule under concepts of honor and responsibility. This is in direct opposition to rule by the dictates of a commercial/military/industrial complex, based upon policies and police regulations, which assume inhabitants are incapable of treating one another with honor and respect without supervision and discipline.

It is also not a coincidence that the symbols used in the Matrix parable are mirror images, or backwards to reality in meaning and time. The People of Zion, who are supposed to be alive and free, are buried deep in the ground in the City of Zion as though they were dead corpses. The "dead" people living in the Matrix in a condition of a coma are warehoused on the surface of the planet as though they were alive and mobile. The surface of the planet is smoky, dreary. The sun never shines, but appears dead. The City of Zion is alive with activity but lit by artificial light. The people in the Matrix are programmed to be happy and without a care in the world, but they have no independent thought or ability to effect change on their commercial/political system. The People of Zion are always apprehensive about the war and struggling to survive. They have the capacity to effect change and also must exercise discretion and elect responsibility.

In today's world, the people of the Matrix are the 99.99% of the people who live with their heads in the sand and have no clue as to what is going on. They are programmed by the "talking heads," the boob tube, and other public sources of information (including the public fool system). They can carry on an allegedly articulate conversation about persons, places, and events while never knowing or explaining any cause/effect relationships that exist in the world or this world. In the words of the Merovingian from Matrix- Reloaded, "They do not understand the why." Therefore, they are slaves.

The People of Zion in today's world are, for the most part, the patriots, rebels, and yes - in some cases - terrorists. Or, at least they may shortly be prosecuted politically for being terrorists. These people are outside the Matrix (so to speak even though the Matrix still exercises control over them). These patriots are mostly at war with the Matrix and falsely believe that their involvement in this war will bring about change that will correct the problems with the Matrix and the Matrix's relationship with them. About 99.99% of the People of Zion live to destroy the Matrix and what it symbolizes. It appears as though the Matrix is out to destroy the People of Zion. There is constant warfare. Those who do not notice that a democracy is in fact a controlled war zone of combatants, are all the more deceived by this world. Looks can be deceiving to those who do not see or do not hear.

We learned in Matrix- Reloaded that the Matrix is not out to completely destroy the People of Zion. In fact, the Matrix is charged with restarting the People of Zion every time Zion is destroyed. Think of this program as a social urban renewal program where an "old," socially archaic "People of Zion" must be upgraded to a new, more commercially competitive "People of Zion." After all, the Matrix sees the People of Zion as a manufactured enemy to the Matrix, used to instill commercial competition into the Matrix to maximize the commercial benefits to the Matrix. So every now and then,

the Matrix exterminates the old society of "independents" (who think they are free) and restarts the new urban renewal society with better stock and blood to give the appearance of a better enemy which instills more competition into the Matrix world. This world is just like the Matrix model. It is just like the United States of America which cannot continue as a "democracy" without having some permanent "enemy" at which the democracy is always at war. The Matrix is a symbiotic society. The Matrix cannot survive without an alter ego in the People of Zion. Likewise, the People of Zion have never had the ability to destroy the Matrix.

Scripture states this same theme that the People of Zion and the Matrix are joined together in a short-term, common future. Scripture says that for a time the wheat and the tares must grow together in the field and not be separated. To pull up the tares (the Machine world of the Matrix) would cause death to many "wheat" people (People of Zion and the sleeping people in the Matrix). So they should exist together. The only two reasons that the Matrix has to destroy the People of Zion is: to prevent the People of Zion from getting too strong so that they would physically threaten to overthrow the control exerted on them by the Matrix; and 2) the Matrix restarts the society with better genetic stock from time to time to create better competition with the Matrix to help maximize or perfect commerce. The six restarted systems of Zion could well refer to the servants under the international world governments represented by: 1) the Egyptians, 2) the Syrians, 3) the Babylonians, 4) the Medusa and Persians, 5) the Greeks, and 6) the Romans (of which our current system of one world government is merely an extension of the Roman world government- i.e. Roman civil law, Roman calendar, and Roman universal church). [Nothing new under the sun!]

### **The Remedy Lies Outside of Zion or the Matrix**

It is a fact. There were good entities existing as programs in the Matrix and there were evil entities existing as programs in the Matrix. There were also good, living souls amongst the People of Zion and there were very bad, living souls amongst the People of Zion. A condition of being "good" did not necessarily provide any remedy to mankind from the war which existed between the Matrix and the People of Zion. There was no remedy in fighting a continuous war. One's remedy is always in the peace that ensues after the war. Getting to this peace and making the condition of peace productive by one's actions is the issue. [Go to peace rather than going to war!]

There are four types of living souls. 1) Ostriches with their heads in the sand (or their bodies in the Matrix) not knowing what is going on or why it is happening. This is the most numerous type of living soul in this world. 2) People who wake up and discover that this world is not operating correctly the way it should to bring life to the people and to bring it to them more abundantly. The people in group two are classic Patriots. But they could just as well be people who have studied medicine, religion, politics, education, recorded history, or any other profession or discipline. Anyone who studies what is going on in this world by the professions or the societies knows that they have got it wrong and are creating death and not life. (How about the "Family Planners" in modern society, as an example, who use abortion to spread "life?") The People of Zion in the Matrix trilogy are firmly in this group two. They believe that the only solution to the perceived problem that the Matrix is screwed up and doing everything backwards for the benefit of living souls is war to the death of everyone in the Matrix. Group two's classic remedy is to destroy their enemies- the ones who are doing this are thinking backwards. Group two believes that when they defeat everyone else who is wrong, then things will work well for the people in group two. "When the whole world changes to my way, then things will be

better and I can be happy." This is their motto. But is it realistic that the whole world will change- or must change- in order for one to become "happy?"

The third type of people are those who realize that one's happiness and well being is not derived from changing the whole world to one's way of thinking. Happiness is derived by changing your way of thinking so that it creates a better world for you to live in. This is realistic. You can change yourself. You cannot change anyone else who does not see the light and want to change themselves.

There were a few characters in the Matrix movie series that could be classified as group 3 thinkers. They believe in a remedy other than war. They include: Neo, Morpheus, Trinity, the Oracle, Niobe (Jada Pinkett Smith), and (the head of the Council for the People of Zion). [Do you believe in a remedy other than war?]

### **Resolving a War in Matrix Revolution**

It is not rational to structure your society on habitual warfare. But this is exactly what a "democracy" is. The ultimate cause/effect riddle or question that one can pose is: "How do you bring a society that is at constant warfare to peace?" The ultimate underlying cause is commercial debt. Commercial debt causes all war. To end war, one must either make arrangements to end the debt liability of the debtor side of the war by discharge, forgiveness, or as an operation of law. Or else, the creditor must be offered some concession which would end the war by offering something that is more desirable than the collection of the debt. In the story of Matrix- Revolution, the age-old war between the Matrix and the People of Zion is ended by one of these causes.

The cause of the war that plagued the People of Zion and the Matrix is not set forth in the story of any of the trilogy movies. The cause of the war was studied in an extra set of stories set forth artistically in the DVD The Animatrix. The Animatrix tells nine short stories dealing with collateral issues involving the Matrix and the People of Zion. In the story- The Second Renaissance Part 2, the events which led up to the war between the People and the Machines are told. The war started when machines wanted representation in government. The machines felt that they contributed to commerce and needed representation. Most of the people believed that the machines should not have political representation. People started to rebel against machines by destroying them. The machines defended themselves and attacked the people for self protection. As the machines got the upper hand, they subdued the people and placed them into servitude. The cause of the war was the dishonor of the people in not "accepting" the machines' draft request to have representation in commercial government. The non-acceptance by the people made the people the commercial debtors to the machines who became the commercial creditors. In commerce, a debtor cannot win. A creditor cannot lose.

In today's world, the Patriots are upset at the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This Amendment changed the representation of the "citizenry" of the political and commercial government. Under the 14th Amendment, "artificial things" are now citizens of the government instead of real people. An "artificial thing" (a machine- if you will) could well be defined to be a "machine" or an entity that performs without civil or commercial life. The 14th Amendment person is a perfect definition of a machine. So when the Patriots fight the 14th Amendment and its definition of an artificial entity as a citizen, the patriots are dishonoring the One World Government's draft request for commercial representation for fictions. This makes the One World Government (or the Matrix) the



creditor and the Patriot the commercial debtor by dishonor. This creates a commercial warfare, which is exactly what we have in today's society. This is why the people who act as persons are described as the commercial enemies in the Trading with the Enemy Act that was passed in the First World War as a protection from enemies, and updated in 1933 under the new Deal when the United States government had to call upon the States to help defray the debt and the "persons-citizens of the United States" became the enemies of the UNITED STATES government by decree of President Roosevelt.

If one followed the character of Neo in the Matrix trilogy, Neo evolves from group 1 to group 2, and finally to group 3. Neo starts out as an ostrich with his head in the sand. In the first movie he is awakened by Morpheus and becomes a Patriot rebel in group 2. In the second movie, Neo learns that it might not be possible to obtain a military victory over the Matrix. By the time Neo is seen in the third Matrix movie, he is convinced that he must change his perspective in order to provide a remedy to go to peace. He is now in group 3. [Are you? Will you want to go to peace?]

Notice Neo's character in Matrix-Reloaded. He does not get involved in fighting an offensive war against the Matrix. In fact, the only time Neo uses force at all is to defend himself against physical attack by Agent Smith or from characters in the Matrix which attack him. He protects his life and the lives of others without going on the offensive.

The public critics of the Matrix trilogy complain that Neo's character shows little or no emotion. Why should his character? Neo is seeking knowledge and wisdom as to cause and effect of relationships. In the immortal words of the Merovingian, Neo truly wants to understand the "WHY." Neo wants to serve the People of Zion and Trinity, whom he loves. Neo is not seeking self-gratification by fulfilling emotional needs. Nor does Neo act as a direct and proximate result of purely emotional pressure.

In Matrix-Reloaded, we learn that both Neo and Agent Smith have been decoupled from the control of the Matrix. Agent Smith is no longer a program executing within the mainframe of the Matrix. Both Agent Smith and Neo are gaining personal energy and ability now that they are not feeding energy to the Matrix. There is a vast difference in the characters of these two entities. Neo has learned love and service above self. Neo does not work for consideration from the other party. Agent Smith is a "Satan" to Neo. A "Satan" is defined as an adversary or one who opposes you. Agent Smith is applying all his energy toward destroying Neo and all that is good. Since they are both decoupled from the Matrix, they both possess free will to lead their lives as they choose, unbridled by the constraints of the Matrix controllers and its social programming. Neo seeks life. Agent Smith seeks death. [Peace and War]

In Matrix-Revolution, the People of Zion are fighting a war against the superior force of the machines. In this war, the People of Zion can only hope to survive, but by all odds they will lose. The Zion military command puts their faith in implements of war and their manpower to use them. No military strategy is based upon using outside plans or programs to stop the war. Only a few living souls within the People of Zion have any outside faith in the belief that Morpheus has; that the road to peace is somehow dependent upon Neo and what he might be able to accomplish in some way outside the scope of the military.

## Symbolism in the City of Zion

The ultimate stronghold of the People of Zion was their city, deep in the earth. It had an outer receiving dock, an inner city, and finally, a temple where the People of Zion worshiped. The military plan was to first protect the dock. If it was breached, they would fight in the city. If the city was lost, the last defense would be the temple. The approach to the temple was a narrow passage where the machines could not overpower the people with their might because of the close confines of the passage. Isn't it just like these People of Zion to get it backwards. Instead of using the "temple" as their last defense against their enemy, should they not have relied upon their Creator and their spiritual temple as a first defense to help defend them? Should not the temple have been the origin of their first efforts instead of their last? Also, if the People of Zion believed that the temple was a physical place where their Creator would gather with them, they were wrong. The true temple is a place within us where the Creator dwells in our hearts. Without the understanding that the Creator dwells in you, they were seeking an ultimate place of refuge external to their being, which is only a de facto fiction.

Neo realized that the way to peace was not to run away from or fight with one's "enemy," but to go to one's "enemy" and make of him a friend by writing a peace treaty that will end the war and give each party a new beginning.

In a world at war, one does not create peace by fighting one's enemy, but by negotiating a peace treaty in which both parties receive just consideration and an overwhelming logical reason to offer concessions that will end the war. After all, isn't the purpose of all warfare to end dishonor, adjust the wrongs, and bring back a condition of peace? Isn't that what the movie - Saving Private Ryan was all about? It was about Ryan being sent home to the 'private' world of civilian peace and prosperity. Not the military man 'Private Ryan' continuing into an ongoing war which would bring death and not life.

In the case of Matrix- Revolution, Neo and Agent Smith are alter egos. Neo and Agent Smith are the same coin- two different sides. Agent Smith is the bad "Adam." Neo is the good "Adam." In the language of Paul in the New Testament: Neo is the spiritual man. Agent Smith is the fleshly man. Scripture says that to live, the spiritual man must kill the fleshly man. If you do not give up your life, you cannot save your life. Post Matrix- Reloaded, Agent Smith and Neo have become joined in their DNA and become alter egos of the same entity. The Oracle, in one of her discussions with Neo in Matrix- Revolution, has alluded to this. She tells Neo that both personas cannot continue to exist. Agent Smith has become a problem for the People of Zion. He is as formidable an enemy as the Machines. Worse yet, Agent Smith is a threat to the Matrix since he is gaining power and is no longer controlled by the Matrix. Although Neo only exists for love and service, Agent Smith would destroy Neo, Trinity, the People of Zion, and then would turn to the Matrix. His hatred knew no bounds.

Notice that the Matrix had control over the People of Zion, notwithstanding the fact that the People of Zion were not physically in the Matrix. The Matrix computers could track all the People of Zion. It was only Neo and Agent Smith that became invisible to the Matrix computer.

Even the monitors on the vessels belonging to the People of Zion that could tap into the Matrix computers could not pick up and locate Neo or Agent Smith any more, even when Neo was aboard the vessel.

Neo's dedication to, and desire to serve, the People convinced him that he had an opportunity to bring about a negotiated peace treaty with the Matrix. Agent Smith was converting programs from the Matrix into Smith clones. Agent Smith was even converting some of the People of Zion into Smith clones. Smith was creating a replicant army (a private independent army) from both the Matrix and the People of Zion that were not loyal to anyone except Agent Smith. If Smith was not stopped soon, his private army might take over this world. Neo realized that he could not defeat Agent Smith in a one-on-one battle. They both possessed equal levels of power and energy. However, Neo devised a strategy guaranteed to defeat Agent Smith based upon Agent Smith's ego and hatred.

Neo went to his enemy-the Machine City in the Matrix to negotiate a peace treaty between the People of Zion and the Matrix. Neo did not have the approval of the People of Zion, nor its governing council, to carry out the peace mission. Neo was not invited by the Machines to come to a peace treaty negotiation. What Neo did have was honor, logic, and consideration that could not be refused by either the Machines or the People of Zion. Neo did not ask the Machine world to give up anything. Neo took on all liability and responsibility in the plan to end the war by settling and closing the matter between the Machines and the People of Zion. There was no risk to the Machines, only the potential for gain. In any peace treaty, consideration must be offered as a means of persuasion to both parties to adopt concessions necessary for peace. The People of Zion were being physically defeated. No concession was offered to them except their own lives by ending the conflict. The Machine world, or the world of commerce, had a problem offering persuasive consideration that could not be refused.

Neither Neo nor Agent Smith was under the control of Zion. In today's world, this would be equivalent to a "patriot" who would learn how to be "outside the system" and not be under the legal control of the One World Government. Knowledge to achieve this goal could be conceived to be a direct threat to the One World Government's system of universal control if the one who possessed this knowledge did not possess the character trait of honor. What if a person outside the control of government was a terrorist bent on destruction, such as Agent Smith? Would an all powerful "Agent Smith" outside the control of government worry the system? You bet ! [What if such 'men' were not terrorists or at war - would there be need to worry? NO!] Neo proposed to the Machine world that if Neo would neutralize Agent Smith so that Agent Smith could pose no threat to the Matrix, would the Matrix in return stop the war against the People of Zion and allow the People of Zion to exist in harmony with the Matrix? It was further proposed that those within the Matrix who wanted to leave and join the People of Zion, be allowed to exit the Matrix peacefully.

Isn't the proposed peace treaty between the People of Zion and the Matrix an embellishment of the (second) 13th Article in Amendment to the Constitution of the United States? There shall be no involuntary servitude! Aren't the people lodged in the Matrix the artificial 14th Amendment persons who are not living souls? If the people want to come out of the Matrix so that they do not have to serve as slaves, will they not gain the capacity of living people again? Can you see how the Matrix movie trilogy is a restatement of the history of the United States? Wasn't the peace treaty with England in the 1780's (after the Revolutionary War) a grant of ability of living souls to emerge from the "Matrix" government style system England had superimposed on the living souls of the colonies?

The only problem that Neo had in fulfilling his offer to remove Smith as an adversary to the Machine world was how to carry out the task. Neo was incapable of physically defeating Agent Smith in a battle.

## **You and Your Enemy**

An enemy is an alter ego. When one fights a fiction (or alter ego), it makes the fiction stronger. The way to defeat a fiction is to stop warring against it. Become one with your enemy or the fiction. Let your enemy possess you and take you over. Since he is a fiction, he cannot defeat you when you do not give him energy by fighting him. The Oracle tells Neo that Agent Smith is Neo. He is Neo's opposite. The Oracle tells Neo that within 24 hours, in one way or another, the problems would be resolved. Neo is to Agent Smith as the People of Zion were to the Matrix Machines. Neo seeks life. Agent Smith seeks death. The People of Zion are living. The Machines are dead. If Neo resolves the conflict with Agent Smith, peace will prevail and the Machine world will end their conflict with the People of Zion. If on the other hand, Agent Smith prevails against Neo, the People of Zion will be exterminated by their alter ego-the dead Machines. The choice every living soul has in this world is: Do you choose to side with that which gives life or do you choose death?

## **Man Wrestles Not With Himself, But With God Who Is In Us**

In Scripture, the most famous Old Testament fight was the battle between Jacob and his adversary at Peniel. Jacob wrestled with him all night. Jacob was physically defeated. It was only when Jacob stopped wrestling with his adversary that he realized that he could win. In fact, Jacob learned that he was wrestling with the Creator who appeared to Jacob as Jacob's enemy. When Jacob stopped wrestling, the Creator praised him and renamed him Israel. This name means "God rules." The Creator always tests us by bringing us an enemy to see if we will allow our enemy to give us a remedy by being at peace with him or whether we will war against our enemy and be denied our remedy. One's enemies are always sent to you by the Creator as a test. The name "ISRAEL" is not a name that belongs to a nation or to a race or a religion. It is a name of honor that is bestowed upon those who learn the lesson of serving and remaining at peace with those who might appear to be your enemy.

Neo's remedy to neutralize Agent Smith's possible threat against the Matrix, the People of Zion and the Machine world, was to allow the Machine world to plug Neo back into the Matrix. By this act, the Machine world and the Matrix would again have control over Neo. Neo devised a very simple strategy to defeat Agent Smith. He would fight Agent Smith as though Neo was trying to win. Then Neo would allow Agent Smith to defeat Neo and possess his body. When they would become one with each other in Agent Smith's victory, the Machine world would shut down the "Neo" program running in the Matrix. This would also shut down Agent Smith whose DNA, being joined with Neo's, would perish. Remember, die in the Matrix and you die in the real world.

Think of the metaphor that Hollywood is describing here. Neo is a form of the Messiah. He came into this (not the) world (the Matrix) free and independent of the constraints and control of this world (the Matrix). However, the Messiah, as did Neo, allowed Himself to be placed under the control of this world (as a man of flesh instead of a man of spirit). As a man of flesh, the Messiah died in the flesh. Neo was deleted as a program in the Matrix while voluntarily subjecting himself to the world of the Matrix. In the real world, the Messiah destroyed the man of sin or the man of the flesh that is at war with the man of the true spirit. As such, the Messiah conquered death. Remember, to live, one must first die and be reborn in the spirit. In the movie, Neo placed himself in the flesh (back into the Matrix)-or he became united as one with his adversary (a "Satan" is an adversary) Agent Smith. Agent Smith was indeed a Satan in that he was interested in being the king over the dead instead of the king over

the living. [Public government today is a kingship over the dead just like the Matrix was a system of political rule over the civilly dead.] Neo defeated Agent Smith by "acceptance" of Agent's Smith war against Neo to defeat him. It was in this act of allowing Neo ' s enemy to defeat him that allowed Neo to win by not resisting. Likewise, neither Neo nor the Messiah died to save themselves. They allowed the enemy, death, to take them so that they would be set free as well as securing the freedom of their brothers from the adversary. Also, neither in the movie nor in real life did the People of Zion ask Neo or the Messiah to carry out their acts of redemption in their behalf. The acts of Neo and the Messiah were both free acts of love and totally noncommercial.

In Scripture it is said that by one man (the first Adam) sin entered into the world and death by sin. In a mirror image to this, Paul, in the New Testament, said that by one man (the Messiah or the second Adam) the remedy to obtain redemption and salvation from sin also entered into the world. In the first Matrix movie, Neo first met the agents of the People of Zion at a place called the Adam Street Bridge. This bridge was a link from the first Adam to the second Adam.

There is a double witness to the redemption by Neo of the People of Zion and the Matrix . When Neo is possessed by Agent Smith and they are being "de-rezzed" by the Matrix, Neo makes a statement. He says : "It is done ! " One gets the second witness by the Machine world when the head Machine states : "It is done." Is this anything like the words that came from the cross in John 1 9 : 30, "It is finished?" You see, a military society is also an ecclesiastical society. In order to stop the democracy and turn it back into a republic, it takes a sacrifice or a redemption. [Is there any wonder why this world is not too happy with those people who speak of the process of Redemption today?]

### **The End is a Grand Beginning**

In the closing scene of Matrix- Revolution, we have four entities in the scene. The number 4 represents the things of the world. There is one animal, two persons from the Matrix, and one living soul. The scene opens by looking out on a city street on the surface of the planet. A young girl wakes up from a sleep on the sidewalk as though she were a "bag" person or homeless individual. A cat walks the street toward her. As the cat moves toward her, there is a ripple vertically that moves through the visual scene. The ripple starts in the location of the cat and moves, line by line, rapidly from left screen to right screen. As the visual scene ripples, the green hue of the old world takes on the true colors of a real world. It is a sign that the old world controlled by the Matrix and the machines has transitioned into a real world where the surface of the planet again belongs to the living. The sky is blue again instead of darkened with smoke and pollution. The sun is rising in the east. The scene shifts to a park in the city where the Oracle is seated on a park bench with the figure of the Architect of the Matrix walking toward her. The cat represents nature. By the ripple starting through the cat, the cat has just been reborn into one of its "nine" lives. In other words, the cycle starts over again. The girl is the last exile from the old Matrix. She represents the true church (or overcomer, or the first fruits of the harvest) who has been redeemed by the acts of the Messiah (Neo) into a new life. A life filled with peace and hope. The Oracle represents the legislative character of the Matrix (or the controllers of this world), which establishes the mind and the plan of its activities. The Architect of the Matrix represents the executive character of the Matrix which carries out the plan of the Matrix. He is reactive and not proactive.

The final scene of Matrix- Revolution is not an ending. It is a beginning. It presents an opportunity. The Architect makes a snide remark to the Oracle about whether she is happy that she got her way in

helping Neo bring about a peace between the Matrix and the People of Zion. The Oracle replies that she is happy. The Architect then asks if she was not afraid of the consequences of her actions. She replies that all acts taken to secure honor face great risks. The Architect then asks the Oracle how long she believes that the peace will last. She replies, "As long as they can keep the peace."

I am reminded about this nation in 1787. When the founding fathers came out of the Constitutional Convention after proposing the Constitution of the United States as a foundational document of government, a woman asked them: "What kind of government have you given us?" The response was : "A republic, if you can keep it !" The Constitutional Convention was not an end. It was a beginning. A republic is built on a noncommercial foundation where the people remain in honor and pay their debts at law. A democracy is when the people are in dishonor and the debts cannot be paid. A democracy is a military government constantly at war. [Like the civil war, the war in Viet Nam, the war on poverty, the war on drugs, the Desert Storm, the Bosnian war, the war on terrorists, the Iraq War, etc. Wars that never end.

When the People of Zion came out of the Matrix after Neo's redemption, the question was : "How long could the world remain at peace?" The question might as well have been: "How long can the People of Zion live in a newly created republic that was provided for them?" The answer was, as long as they could keep it. Do they understand what was provided for them? Do they understand that if they break the peace and go back to war that their republic will be destroyed? Do they understand that if they do not pay their debts, they cannot live in a Republic? Probably not. It didn't take the American colonies very long to destroy their republic and be placed under a democracy- or the rule of the Matrix.

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #6

### The Matrix Movie - Part 3 (B)

#### MATRIX - REVOLUTIONS

The trilogy of the Matrix is basically a history of the United States of America told backwards. The people of the United States were redeemed in 1787. They were given a republic, if they could keep it. Today they are enslaved in a democracy without commercial liberties. The end of the Matrix trilogy existed in 1787. The beginning of the Matrix trilogy exists today. The story is told backwards. To unwind the destruction of the acts of the people requires a redemption from the acts that got them here. The end is in sorts a beginning. For all of history repeats itself and man is usually destined to repeat the mistakes of history over and over again.

If you were one of the critics that suggested that the special effects in the movie and the action was superb, but the stupid and mindless verbal gymnastics of the philosophical discussions between the leading characters was nonsense and unintelligible, then please take the blue pill and go back to sleep. You are just getting in the way of reality and you are preventing the solution.

On the other hand, if you believe that the resolution of the problem came as a result of military victory, and not as a result of noncommercial service by one who loved his brother, then you probably believe that the title for the third movie- Revolution, deals with war and protest, instead of dealing with a revolving (revolution) or a turning over of your mental concept to go to peace as a means of acceptance and working with the enemy to end the war, instead of working against or rebelling against the enemy and continuing the war. Freedom is the result of the fruits of acceptance, negotiation, and settlement by consent of the parties (contract) and never as a result of victory of war. Freedom is never without cost (free), but freedom is not purchased with money- it is won on the field of honor, not battle. Your enemy is not your enemy. Your enemy is the other side of you, your alter ego, your man of flesh who consumes and does not serve. Zion should be the private side, or the man of good. The man of flesh is the public side. You do not kill the man of flesh by warring against him. The man of flesh dies when the man of the spirit takes over by service. See the pattern set forth in Genesis 32.

Some miscellaneous notes on The Matrix:

The Merovingian is the equivalent of the Secretary of State in today's governmental society.

He has all authority over foreigners who interface with this world.

Neo did not seek a fight with anyone in the Matrix, especially the Merovingian.

Neo had peace with the Matrix (Babylon).

Neo had adversaries in his own camp of the People of Zion and in Agent Smith.

Neo served for love, not for remuneration.

Smith (the name), means a commercial tradesman who sells himself for money in a profession.

Neo redeemed the People of Zion:

Not with money to buy their liberty.

Out of love, service, and duty. Not even at the request of the People of Zion (No one asked him to do it). Smith's purpose was to kill everything living. He was the king over a realm of death. Smith would first kill all the people in the City of Zion. Then Smith would kill all the people lodged in the cocoons in the Matrix. This would destroy the Machine world, which could not exist without the people's energy.

Morpheus sensed the turn in the tide of the battle with the Machines in the City of Zion before the war was officially over. He physically threw down his weapons and emerged from his protective surroundings when he saw the Sentinels hesitate in their attack. He sensed that Neo had brought about the peace that had been hoped for.

The Trainman was the commercial transportation link between this world and the world. The Trainman was controlled by the Merovingian - the Secretary of State - that approved all foreign commerce (or the movement of property and persons from the realm of the Matrix to the world of the People of Zion). The Train Station was described as nowhere. It was between two worlds.

Neo travels to the Machine City to confront the Machine leaders for a remedy in a vessel called the Logos or the Word. And the Word became Flesh to fulfill the job of redemption.

NOTE: Neo, came to understand what "he" had to do, to stop the war. He went to the Machine World and was asked what he wanted. Neo replied, "Peace!" Neo then made an "agreement" with the Machine World, that if the machine World would "plug" him back into the Matrix, Neo would go fight Agent Smith. When he and Agent Smith were both at their lowest point, the Machine World could unplug their "programs" and destroy them both. This would destroy both the "threat" and the "take-over" by the Agent Smiths. But in the agreement Neo made with the Machine World, he said, "If you agree, you must let anybody go free who wants to leave the Matrix!" The Machine World agreed! Neo went to establish peace by agreement... not by going to war! Each accepts for value honor and discharge all fines, fees, taxes, judgments, debts, criminal charges, etc., and now understand "that's just business!"



# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #7

### The Creation of the State

The idea that the State originated to serve any kind of social purpose is completely unhistorical. It originated in conquest and confiscation - that is to say, in crime. It originated for the purpose of maintaining the division of society into an owning and exploiting class and a propertyless class, that is, for a criminal purpose! No State known to history originated in any other manner, or for any other purpose!"

Albert Jay Nock (State of the Union)

### Historical Background Concepts & Principles

#### REDEMPTION

NOTE: Any reference or inclusion to scripture in the following pages is to show the reader the nexus/connection of the operation of commercial law from those times past, up to today, to show that commercial law and the operation thereof is constant and operates in all that you do.

The following pages are writings and thoughts from one of the gentlemen who brought this concept to the forefront. Many of these writings contain Biblical references, which you may not have interpreted as he has done. The thoughts are extremely insightful, unusual and deep, definitely meat and not for spiritual babes. It is suggested that you reference the following with a Bible and read with prayerful consideration, asking God for discernment and understanding, as you read through these writings as a point of reference.

#### Redemption is defined as:

"The deliverance from the power of alien dominion and the enjoyment of the resulting freedom. It involves the idea of restoration to one who possesses a more fundamental right or interest. The best example of redemption in the Old Testament was the deliverance of the children of Israel (American's) from bondage, from the dominion of the alien power of Egypt." (Washington, DC).

(Zondervan's Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible)

...(a) in the natural sense of delivering (See; Luke 24: 21 ) of setting Israel free from the Roman yoke. (The Expanded Vines Expository Dictionary of New Testament Words) ."

The 'commercial' definition of Redemption may be stated as : "The recognition and action taken to redeem the debtor and all the property pledged, to take control, to file notice, to lien all the property, to restore right(s), title(s), and interest(s) in property to sever the commercial bondage and acquire the standing and capacity to discharge all fine, fees, taxes, debts and judgments of the debtor and all commercial matters due to the US Bankruptcy ... a.k.a. "National Emergency imposed upon the people without full disclosure and consent."

AND:

Salvation from the states or circumstances that destroy the value of human existence or human existence itself. The word "redeemer" and its related terms "redeem" and "redemption" appear in the Bible some 130 times and are derived from two Hebrew roots: pdh ... and g'l.... Thought used to describe divine activity as well, they arose in ordinary human affairs and it is in this context in which they must first be understood. Pdh is the more general of the two, with cognates! of related meaning in Akkadian, Arabic and Ethiopic. It belongs to the domain of commercial law, and refers to the payment of an equivalent for what is released or secured. The verb pdh, unlike g'l, indicates nothing about the relation of the agent to the object of redemption, which in the Bible is always a person or another living being. Its usage does not differ in cultic activity from that of a normal commercial transaction. In both cases a person or an animal is released in return for money or an acceptable replacement (cf. Ex 13:13; 34:20; Lev. 27:27; 1 Sam. 14:45 with Ex. 2 1:7-8; Lev. 19:20; Job 6:23). Gil is more restricted in usage and does not appear to have cognates in other Semitic languages. It is connected with family law and reflects the Israelite conception of the importance of preserving the solidarity of the clan. The go'el ("redeemer") is the next of kin who acts to maintain the vitality of his extended family group by preventing any breaches from occurring in it. Thus he acquires the alienated property of his kinsman (Lev. 25: 25) or purchases it when it is in danger of being lost to a stranger (cf. Jer. 32:6ff.) . . .

Encyclopedia Judaica, 1972

## **REGISTRATION (SOCIAL SECURITY?)**

LUKE 2:1 -And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. KJV (REGISTERED)

Registered, as utilized currently, also means to 'submit' information into a book. It also means TO SURRENDER TITLE, i.e., the registration of your car, the right to vote, or compulsion to register for the military draft. Debtor/Slaves on the Plantation register, sovereign free men do not. Though, in some cases, it is appropriate, as Sovereign, to register 'your' Debtor.

## **OBEDIENCE TO GOD**

ACTS 5:34-39 -Then stood there up one in the council, a Pharisee named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people, and commanded to put the apostles forth a little space; and he said unto them, "Ye men of Israel, take heed what ye intend to do as touching these men. For before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody; to whom a number of men, about four hundred, joined themselves : who was slain; and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered, and brought to naught. After this man rose up Judas of Galilee in the days of the taxing, and drew away much people after him : he also perished; and all, as many as obeyed him, were dispersed. And now I say unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counselor this work be of men, it will come to naught: But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

## **SUBJECTION**

ROMANS 13:1-2 "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."

Keep in mind, as it is in our nature as men and Americans to defend and resist, you must learn to 'agree with thy adversary. ' However, under the Godly principle you are to submit to Gods authority and the public servants are to submit to your authority, for the 'people' are above the government. You serve your God or belief structure and the public servant is to serve you, his master. And that' s the way it is (unless you contract with the government)!

## **PRE-SENT**

ROMANS 12:1-2 - "I beseech you therefore brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. And be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God." We are to PRESENT ourselves not be Re-Presented, or as more commonly seen, re-presented (represented) in court by an 'Attorney' who is there only to represent the corporate fiction in the administrative Unit (court) to administer the bankruptcy and the pledges of the property to the State and to compel (take) the revenue from the debtor-slaves of the Plantation.

## **RE-PRESENT**

LUKE 11:46, 52 - And He said, "Woe unto you also, ye lawyers! For ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers. Woe unto you, lawyers ! For ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered" . . . . This pretty well speaks for itself.

## **FIRST BORN OF EGYPT**

When Moses led the Israelites (government agencies) out of Egypt, it was done with the killing (execution by an executive) of the first born of Egypt. In other words, under the execution of the law by the hand of the individual, the government was redeemed; but the individuals were never redeemed. Now with the 2nd contract (cross), the individual will be freed or redeemed by his endorsement of the acceptance of the offer / contract, which is for both his and the government's mutual benefit.

The attorneys or legal profession took the industrial society into the BAR and closed the door to the temple, not only baring themselves from entering, but baring and forbidding all those others to enter therein for Redemption. (Luke 11:46-52)

## **ACCEPTANCE FOR VALUE [The Principle Aspect of Redemption!]**

MATTHEW 5:25-26 - "Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way (court) with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. Verily I say unto thee, Thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing."

See also: Matthew 27:11, Luke 23:39-43

This is the cornerstone of the concept. Read and understand this verse, applying it to where we are today. Today's court system, as an example, only deals with two kinds of persons, creditors and debtors, masters and slaves ! By accepting for value the presentment offered, we become the holder of it, and the roles being played out are immediately reversed ! By agreeing (and accepting) with thy adversary, you remove the 'controversy!' It is the controversy which brings life into the 'action' in the courts. No controversy, no need to have a 'judicial' decision !

## **COMMON LAW vs. PRIVATE LAW**

To understand common law in its usage and applications, we first need to realize that it is law by execution, or the law that was called the Mosaic Law, that has evolved into the Roman Civil Law. The Roman Civil law is the base for our present statute law that exists today. Therefore: the common law is the statute law by execution (needs a public agreement) that is in common/public use today, that carries a public liability (a tax collection) for its usage.

In our nation, we have both common stock/employees and preferred stock/inalienable rights. In order for the government to regulate its common stock (consumers), it has taken an assumed tax exemption/priority of the individuals, which are using the industrial goods and services of the nation.

By partaking of the industrial products there is a tax that must be collected in order to keep record and track of all the industrial energy usage, and all common stock/public funds have a public liability, as these funds represent the energy (money is the evidence of transfer of energy) that must be regulated. We volunteer to pay the taxes just by our use of industrial goods and services, which is why it is a voluntary tax system. If you do not use any of the industrial goods, then there are no taxes. In order to use the industrial goods and services without the requirement of taxes, we must accept the charges and direct them back to the government, all 100%, and thereby we lend our tax exemption/priority to the government to discharge the public liability. This exchange gives us an employer status, or inalienable rights (the preferred stock), which then allows us to enjoy all the goods and services at our will.

The common law evolves from the Old Testament and our Private law/inalienable rights come from the New Testament, as the New Testament is the fulfillment of the law, by operation. All public law is execution of law (or Old Testament) and the New Testament is international law, but an individual can only fulfill it voluntarily, by operation. The operation of law can only operate when no malice or vindictive harm is intended and is based upon the CONSCIENCE of those charged to uphold it. It is purely spiritual!!

To sum it up, then, with common law rights (Constitutional rights), we are considered by the IRS to be employees of the Federal Zone or non-resident aliens. With our un-alien-able rights, we volunteered into the Federal Zone with our priority exchange for the tax exemption and therefore we are now the employer!

Therefore, common law is unto death and it cannot give eternal life, as it operates only by execution (death) to transfer the energy through the principal. Private law (operation of law) is unto life, as it is done by acceptance; the acceptance of the charges of a contract. Through acceptance, public liability (execution) is offset, giving life. It does not require the death of the principal to redeem. The energy is transferred not through the principal, but by the principal.

NOTE: Once you understand the full power of Calvary (acceptance for value) of what Christ did on the Cross for each of us, you will understand how our debt (sin creates debt) is paid in full!

DEFENDANT. All of the time you have spent in your life researching and studying the LAW, the RULES, etc., must be reformed and relegated to, and for, historical purposes only ! If you do not do this, you will always be a DEFENDANT. From now on we are going to 'Agree' with our adversary quickly. (Matthew 5 : 25 ) The concept is new to us. It will take some time to understand. In the end, God's Word and Godly people always win.

## **THEORY OF COGNITIVE DISSONANCE**

Lack of agreement, consistency, or harmony; discord.

As computers go, the human brain is without parallel or parity, when compared to even the most sophisticated man-made computer. Nevertheless, it is a computer and like all computers, it can be programmed.

There is a theory known as the Theory of Cognitive Dissonance (TDC) which holds that the mind involuntarily rejects information not in line with previous thoughts and/or actions. V. Leon Festinger may have been the first person to document the Law of Cognitive Dissonance, but he was certainly not the first to observe it. Since the most ancient times, mind controllers have been enticing free people into servitude (piping them on board, so to speak) by taking advantage of man's tendency to generate cognitive dissonance.

In his book, A THEORY OF COGNITIVE DISSONANCE, (Stanford University Press, 1957), Festinger says that new events or new information create an unpleasantness, a dissonance with existing knowledge, opinion, or cognition concerning behavior. When this happens, pressures naturally arise within the person to reduce the dissonance. Not reconciling the new information with the old, but reducing the dissonance.

V. L. Festinger further stated that the strength of the pressures to reduce the dissonance is a function of the magnitude of the dissonance. Dissonance acts in the same way as a state of drive, need or tension. The greater the dissonance, the greater will be the intensity of the action to reduce the dissonance and the greater the avoidance of situations that would increase the dissonance.

When a person encounters new information that conflicts with their established beliefs or behaviors, they experience cognitive dissonance. This discomfort arises because the new information threatens the stability of their worldview, challenging the mental and emotional framework they've constructed over time. Dissonance manifests as stress, anxiety, or discomfort, forcing the individual to take action to reduce the tension. In response, there are two options: either adjust the behavior or belief to align with the new information, or reject the new information to maintain consistency with the old belief. The difficulty in navigating this situation often depends on how deeply entrenched the old behavior or belief is in the person's identity. If the behavior has been a core part of their life for a long time, or if they've built their social or professional circles around it, the pressure to maintain the old behavior can be overwhelming.

For some, changing the old behavior to harmonize with the new information can feel like an existential threat. It requires self-awareness, humility, and the willingness to admit that previous beliefs or actions were misguided or incorrect. This process is often painful, as it forces individuals to confront uncomfortable truths about themselves. They may feel a sense of shame, embarrassment, or even guilt for having clung to an outdated or harmful way of thinking. But if a person is willing to engage in introspection and be open to change, they can experience significant personal growth. The transformation can lead to deeper understanding, healthier relationships, and more authentic living, as the individual learns to align their behavior with reality rather than clinging to illusions. However, the challenge lies in the willingness to go through that discomfort rather than seeking out more convenient coping mechanisms.

On the other hand, when someone is too deeply committed to their old behavior, they are more likely to reject the new information outright. This refusal can come in many forms, ranging from denial to anger to dismissal of the source of the new information. The simplest form of rejection is the thought or statement, "I don't believe it." This phrase functions as a mental block, a shield to protect the individual from the discomfort of cognitive dissonance. By dismissing the new information without even engaging with it, the person avoids the need to reassess their behavior or beliefs. But while this may offer short-term relief from the stress of dissonance, it prevents personal growth and keeps the individual trapped in outdated ways of thinking. The problem is that once someone chooses this path, they often become less open to new information in the future, reinforcing their existing biases and closing off opportunities for learning and growth.

The most insidious part of this dynamic is that if someone is unaware of their cognitive dissonance, they are unaware of being unaware. This double layer of ignorance makes it extremely difficult for a person to recognize that they're resisting new information or avoiding self-reflection. It creates a feedback loop in which the individual continues to defend their old behavior, insulating themselves from the very insights that could help them grow. The result is often a life lived in denial, where any challenge to their worldview is met with skepticism or hostility, rather than curiosity or openness. The irony is that this resistance ultimately weakens the person's ability to navigate an ever-changing world, as they become more and more disconnected from reality. In a sense, the true danger lies not in the new information itself, but in the refusal to engage with it, leaving the person stuck in a limited and rigid mindset.

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #8

### KINGS

God made "man" both king and priest and said that man' s insistence on having an earthly king to rule them instead of depending on God' s WORD to rule them was the same thing as rejecting God. It still is: "Then all the elders of Israel came to Samuel. . . make us a king to judge us like all the nations. . . And the Lord said . . . the people . . . have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them. . . howbeit yet protest solemnly unto them, and show them the manner of the king that shall reign over them. And Samuel told all the words of the Lord. . . "this will be the manner of the king that shall reign over you: He will take your sons, and appoint them for himself, for his chariots, and to be his horsemen; and some shall run before his chariots. . . And he will take your daughters to be confectioneries, and to be cooks, and to be bakers. And he will take your fields, and your vineyards, and your olive-yards, even the best of them, and give them to his servants. And he will take the tenth of your seed, and of your vineyards, and give to his officers, and to his servants . . . He shall take the tenth of your sheep; and ye shall be his servants. And ye shall cry out in the day because of your king which ye shall have chosen you; and the Lord will not hear you in that day." 1 Samuel 8:11-18

If you're deemed a 'king and priest, ' a secured party/creditor and sovereign ... what need of you to be ruled by tyrants, lying politicians, dictators and Presidents? Are you not free? Can you not take responsibility?

### THE CAREER POLITICIAN'S GREED

We will tax, tax, tax, spend, spend, and spend. . . . and the voters will re-elect us, re-elect us, re-elect us! - because they're TOO DAMN DUMB to understand!!! - Harry Hopkins, an adviser to former President Franklin Roosevelt.

"We tax his pay, tax his play, Even tax his time of day; We tax his shirt and tax his coat, tax his car and tax his boat; We tax his food and tax his drink, tax him good ... so he can't think! We tax his house, tax his chair; by taxing his comb, we tax his hair. By taxing his pills, we tax his health; with taxes on taxes, we steal his wealth ! And when he's sick, we'll tax his bed - tax him 'till he's good and dead ! Then we'll place it upon his tomb: "TAXES DROVE ME TO MY DOOM" But after he's gone, WE won't relax, we'll steal his kid' s home with an inheritance tax ! " . . . . . source; unknown

Don't you find it curious that the sole solution of the Politician' s remedy for every problem, for the most part of which they create, is the raising of taxes! Never do they reduce the size of government, never do they reduce their "salaries!" But, at your cost, you pay for everything and even that which they waste !

## **MAN/MEN**

In looking at the word man/men, etc., as they were created in the image of GOD, (contract), this then shows that the man created was the industrial Bond, which was created by the contract. The industrial Bond is the image of industrial benefits for society, but when the deception took place, the system's operator's (attorneys) deceived the financial institutions into believing that the debt (borrowed) funds (municipal bonds) were what they needed and thereby, the "debt money individuals" were able to in-debt all of society into believing the lie and thereby destroyed the beneficial public government. It no longer had the debt free industrial bonds (man/men) to operate for all of society's benefit.

Then the industrial bonds were, or are now based upon, debt funds or municipal bonds and therefore they are consuming all the energy (funds) needed to keep our society operating. In Genesis 6, which is about the energy that was taken from the public government, it was to hold-it and use it to run the industrial society. The flood of public funds has again covered the earth and it is time to 'CHARGE BACK' the debt (energy) money by use of the public policy H1R- 1 92. The Ark is the private government treasury (Federal Reserve) that will act as the mediator to Re public the public debt funds, by private assignment or acceptance. Thereby once again the public government will hold the energy (money) for the industrial uses.

After the true energy was perverted, the perverted funds were only for personal gain of a select few and were immoral funds. Therefore, they cannot heal, but only destroy whoever took part of their use.

Men - Industrial Bonds (privately held and assigned to the Public Government's or Republic's use).

Giants - Are the corporations formed by the attorneys or by the people that they induced, but either way they are not held by debt free funds and are consuming not only the owners, but also those who partake of their services or goods, as all Corporations are held in bar by the legal society.

Daughters - The lending institutions that are part of the corporate industrial system and obtain the assumed tax exemption of those who use their services.

Ground - Industrial costs = the contract accepted the costs and thereby the breath of life was established for the goods to be re-public-ed. Woman was formed as the public bond in offset to the private bond.

Garden of Eden - All industrial goods and government are created for the benefit of those who know how to regulate and operate the system - by contract, or today the written word, by operation of law - New Testament. When the system is operating properly, it will benefit all individuals in the whole world.

## **CORPORATIONS**

Corporations, being artificial and created by Government, borrow from the Government Treasury, which holds the energy, but the Government has both the corporate side for daily operation (and the public person), and the Agency for enforcement of public policy/regulation and statutes.



Whenever a public regulation/policy/statute is offended, the Agency must hold someone responsible with (commercial) charges to mend the offense, either by imprisonment or by allowing the offender to use the charges to purchase public goods and services. When the individual is held in prison, the charges are used by the public for public needs and public expansion, but the individual who holds the charge is held on account, with no personal use. Once a Corporation manufactures a product that is consumed by the public (i.e., public goods and services) that it has paid for, the public debt must be discharged via HJR-192, and an equal exchange must take place. The individual must hold charges from an offense before he/she can exchange this for public goods and services.

Without the charges from an offense, an individual must (or can only) exchange public debt (unredeemed public funds) for public debt, which is against the Public Policy HJR-192. The individual, then, can someday be held accountable for this offense, which will give him/her the charges required to discharge the public obligation within a limited scope, but only for the benefit of the public Corporations need to take care of their inventory/stock (people). This accountability can come in the form of either illness or legal redress . This occurs when a Corporation either allows a person to hold and consume the public liability, which prevents it from passing through to the Government (which causes the Passover), or by holding the charges/energy back for the use and consumption of the Industrial complex. We can be the holder-in-due-course, which means: someone (Government) is holding the charges/energy for our benefit. In fact, this is what HJR-192 is all about ! We are to pass our debt to the Government, instead of to another individual.

When an individual does experience either medical or legal problems, the modern practices of either of these professions, with their latest VOODOO and Chromium-plated theology practices, can only treat the symptom and not the root cause. If they were to treat the root cause, they would either bury or imprison their client. Because of their limited license, they are not allowed to attend to this primal concern, lest they obtain a charge that must be addressed and create a repetitive cycle that can never end. This is one reason why there is no remedy in the public system, though we need it, as it is the one that must regulate the commercial transactions between individuals (men) and Governments.

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Attorneys are "limited," that is to say, they must stay within their industrial license because they cannot make commercial claims, as commercial claims are commercial/retail amounts covered by the truth-in-Lending requirements that hold persons personally responsible. The administrative license of an attorney in Bar has no accountability, is thereby limited, and has no authority to convey title to anything. The only way that an Attorney can enter the commercial zone is by the assumed tax exemption of some individual or if hired by some individual (man).

Your UCC Contract Trust (Treasury) Account is the insurance for the full retail amount, because it is the "principal" and the "source." A sufficient amount is your acceptance of whatever the "Bill" happens to be, since whoever tells you how much the Bill is becomes the witness to the fact (the forbearer), who carries the burden of testimony by license. You bind that testimony by your ACCEPTANCE. Your acceptance is the criminal "charge" in fact.

Acceptance of deficiency charges the deficiency to pre-pay closing of escrow. The calendar call is the exempt priority adjustment. The 'Principal' allows the agent to take the exempt priority, to offset the deficiency, or adjust the account to '0. ' IN OTHER WORDS, the fiscal year and calendar year

together make one whole year. Concept/suggestion: Request the Circuit Court Deputy to take the deficiency (charge) of action and put it on the Circuit Court Docket and call the calendar (call the bailee broker in charge of the adjustment) to deliver the same to the principal requesting release of the commodity (putting the whole account into one account). Request the Order of the Court to be released to the principal.

## **PUBLIC EDUCATION Vs. THE MONETARY SYSTEM**

Allot is being requested of the young individuals that are coming from our primary education system. They (children) are being taught that they should go on to obtain a college education. Public education is just what it says; you are educated for use in the public system and thereby you become accountable for the public liability (debt) that the public money carries.

It is sold with the idea that with better public education, individuals will be better able to lead profitable lives by giving them the tools that they need to make greater amounts of money. In turn, they will be able to obtain the commercial products required to create a more comfortable life.

First, we must take a look at how public money affects, or what it does, to an individual. Money is the evidence of the transfer of energy in commerce, after the fact. So, the commercial cause for the transfer has taken place before the actual event has happened. In other words, the public offer was made first, then the actual acceptance or need was exchanged. Because of this being the case, the individual who made the public offering thereby carried the public energy (negative) within themselves (speculation upon and acceptance) which may cause other problems that can be medical, legal or personal in nature. This suggests that the more available the public funds are for our use, the more likely we are to have other problems in our lives.

We must remember that the true creation of money is by our endorsement (signature!). Money created in any other method is by the acceptance of someone else's debt. Such a debt carries with it a negative charge and this negative charge must be decayed in our bodies, which causes us to age, etc. The negative side is the public liability. It can only be discharged by our acceptance and charging back or (re-public/re-venue) the public money back to the public for the public to use. If this is done, there is no longer a public liability and it will not carry the negative charge as before.

It states in the Scriptures to: "Seek ye first the Kingdom," which is to find your own inheritance that was created at your birth and thereby all other needs shall be taken care of. There is a maxim of law that says; "The money of the sovereign is his credit, he is the wealth for which no substance on earth can establish a value for."

You first must obtain your sovereignty. Not very many people are going to find their true sovereign rights, as they must learn to hold the criminal charge and this is not publicly acceptable as the public system cannot teach this. You must seek and do your own searching and not follow the government/leader, as the system wants us to go along with their debt program of servitude and not to venture out on our own. This will label you as undesirable, but it is people like yourselves who lead and keep the public system in check.

The public system is a necessary evil, and once an individual learns how to harness it for his/her benefit, the public liability shall no longer affect him or her. The public system is the system that we

must live in and it will provide us with all our needs . We must learn how to stop its uncontrollable liability, by our acceptance and re-venue done very simply. When you have a need to know, you will search it out. Seek and ye shall find!

Thereby, when we accept more public education it becomes a greater liability (debt) and it becomes harder to obtain our true liberty. It is a built-in factor that when we accept public degrees we become liable for the public's benefit. Should we obtain a public education? We need to keep private values that allow us to use public education to enhance our ability to benefit the public and ourselves.

Once we have learned to read, write, use math, research and investigate, we can educate ourselves. But there are certain parts of the public educational system that can be used to benefit us beyond such basic, instructional needs, such as vocational-technical schools. Here, we must be very careful not to obtain the education to serve the public master, but to harness it - not only for our own good, but for the good of the general public, too.

Public education is used to attempt to help people fill their needs, but in doing so, most want a fast FIX and do not attempt to figure out what the real roots of the problems are. This is why the legal and medical fields are so volatile and keep individuals from searching for the truth (and true healing !) . In Matthew, Chapter 23 and Luke 1:1 it states that people in these fields will be held accountable from Abel to Zechariah, or from A to Z.

A lot of well-meaning people don't understand the 'private to public' concept and encourage individuals to get a good education. Maybe we need to really get a good education on Private vs. Public accountability, and this can only be done by private study and experience. A public education looks good on paper, but it's the after-results that may get you and hold you accountable (as in debt for the rest of your life) for the public liability.

## **RE-PUBLIC**

RE-PUBLIC: What does it mean to re-public or to have a republican form of government? The republic is referred to in the scriptures as Heaven or where the privately held commercial stock is held by agents. It states in the Scriptures that only your agent/angel (nowhere in the Scriptures does it state that you are going to be in heaven; all references are to angels/agents in Heaven [Matt. 18:10, Mark 12:25] ), a government agent, who by Oathlbond, must do your private commercial business, as requested in writing. The spoken word is only hearsay and as Christ said on the cross, "It is finished" (Hearsay) (John 19:30). We have to keep in mind that the government has only one function and that is to regulate the commercial transactions (business) between people and/or states, in light of the U. S . Bankruptcy, aka National Emergency (March 9, 1933).

The only way that the government has to measure these affairs is by the commercial paper passed between the individuals, which are valued by the tax value on the paper transaction. In order (after the Order of the Melchizedek, Hebrews) for there to be no taxes due, there must be a tax filing or registration, as they are one and the same. In order for the registration to take place, it must be ordered by an individual which, after registration, the immoral criminal usage is hereby defused and the funds have been re-public-ed.

In the above reference to registration by an individual, the question could be asked why the government agent doesn't just register the commercial transactions . Then the funds would be defused/redeemed, right? This would be Beelzebub casting out Beelzebub (Matt. 12:24) or, to put it in plain words, you cannot use a negative (a minus symbol -) to reduce a negative (-). In the relationship with the government, the government is a negative (infidel-debtor). This leaves only one who can be the other side of the bond and that would be the sovereign/secured party creditor, who can be the only one to order the registration of the funds. (Luke 2:1-52 ) [Note: only a '+' can erase a '-', i.e., your private 'credit' , (+) can wipe out the 'debt' (-). To RE-PUBLIC would also be to re-venue.

## **OATH VS. LICENSE**

Study the similarities and differences between taking an oath vs. purchasing a LICENSE and how they are viewed in the public liability.

An OATH is our acceptance of our public offer to serve the public by the discharge of our duty and obligations, either by discharge (doing) or by dishonor (failure/refusal). We have bound our subconscious to act upon true, natural agreements that have been accepted and charged (acceptance is charge) by an individual. Failure of the individual to honor his oath (who has bound his conscience to an act or uphold the laws of nature), such as the promise to pay to correct the damages by his wrongdoing, creates dishonor. This action only takes place under moral undertakings and with no malice involved.

A LICENSE carries about the same convictions, but the public is selling the right of its liability, thereby limiting the account (field) to those who are regulated to duties requested under a limited obligation to perform. The study of the immorality of public license can be found in Acts, Chapter 8 and Chapter 22:28.

Licenses are necessary as the different public responsibilities carry a very narrow path/act. Only those trained in that narrow path/act know the proper connection. This goes back to public education, which most people believe broadens your knowledge, but it's only knowledge based upon a narrow point or subject. In order to control the application of this narrow view, it must be licensed, so as to protect the innocent from its misapplication, which is considered malice or immorally taking advantage of the innocent.

Once we purchase (accept) the license we then become accountable in the same manner as an oath. When the individual holding the license is requested to act upon his duties and obligations, and he/she refuses/fails/dishonors, he/she then has accepted the commercial dishonor that goes with his/her action and is charged accordingly. Gee, like a Driver's License for example - you accepted the license and you became bound to the Motor Vehicle Code and accountable to the State! You speed ... you pay the fine!

# **A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School**

## **Article #9**

### **MONEY CREATION and BANKS**

Some individuals, with their endorsement (their signatures), creates all money. When it is created in the public form/forum, it carries a public liability, which must be taxed to the Government.

Whenever an individual signs a note at a bank, this creates the funds that he/she is borrowing.

Even the wages or funds that a person accepts from working or selling products that they grew or made are public funds that have been borrowed into existence by someone else. The Federal Reserve Act allowed the banking system to set up the way that a person could redeem these funds that they are handling. Again, the Federal Reserve Act has two sides, the public, which the Federal Reserve Bank uses in the public form and which most people are familiar with; and the private side, which only those who hold the preferred stock of the United States are going to be able to use.

Whenever a Federal Reserve Bank buys United States Bonds, Bills, or Notes it must issue a negotiable instrument (draft) for the purchase of the public offerings. This instrument requires some individual's signature, but it must circulate back to the bank (where it is placed on the ledger as collateral) to be held as the collateral for the original issue. These funds were created by a public acceptance and therefore they carry a public liability and they must be taxed as they pass through the system. When a NON-NEGOTIABLE instrument (draft) is received by a bank, it is placed upon the bank's ledger as collateral for the bank and the bank charges the account of the Principal who endorsed the instrument. These funds were created by a private tax exemption and are NON-NEGOTIABLE, which means they do not carry a public liability that must be taxed.

NON-NEGOTIABLE funds can only come from the individual (Secured Party/Creditor sovereign) who accepts a criminal charge and thereby is the holder of the priority tax exemption to pass the charge through.

### **OUR MIRROR IMAGE**

The mirror image is referred to in the public system as a "STRAW-MAN." This is what was created by the registration or filing of an individual's birth certificate.

This is a necessary evil - in that the Government needed to provide for our needs by the creation of an industrial bond to provide the goods and services for our lives. This was done in a public form and it carries a public liability and it must have an execution (death) in order for it to be paid off in the public system. Should the individual accept this bond for value, it then loses its public liability as the individual has used his tax exemption to allow it to pass through him/her and not carry this public liability.

When the public laws are passed, these laws are to regulate the industrial society and its commercial activities they affect. Public law, which has been done away with by the United States Governments bankruptcy, and thereby commerce, is regulated by public policy now. Whenever an infraction of

public policy occurs it is charged against a "Straw-man," and since most individuals are not aware of their Straw-man, they believe it is charged against them as an individual. They try to use public law (argument of facts) to deny these charges. When you accept these charges, there is no controversy and you then become the holder-in-due-course and these charges become your private property, which cannot be regulated in the commercial zone. When you accept your birth certificate for value, you're then the holder of the industrial bond, which it created. It's now held for both your benefit and the public's, but the public liability is no longer attached to the bond or you're "Straw-man," which is now yours, also.

## **TWO QUOTES... ONE FROM THE PAST AND ONE FROM THE PRESENT**

John Adams said:

"I'm firmly of the opinion... that there never was a paper pound, a paper dollar, or a paper promise of any kind that ever yet obtained a general currency [as money] but by force and fraud. That the army has been grossly cheated; that the creditors have been infamously defrauded [some closed their shops to prevent being paid off with worthless paper money] ; that the widows and fatherless have been oppressively wronged and beggared; that the gray hairs of the aged and the innocent, for want of their just dues, have gone down with sorrow to their graves, in consequence of our disgraceful depreciated paper currency."

**(See: The Financial History of the United States, (1896 Ed.)**

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### **From: Silent Weapons for Quiet Wars**

The International Organizational intentions, purposes and activities include complete control of Public Finances, control, supervision, and audit of indigenous fiscal resources, budget practices, taxation, expenditures of public funds, currency issues, and banking agencies and affiliates. This of course complies with Silent Weapons for Quiet Wars, Research Technical Manual, TM SW790S. 1, which discloses a declaration of war upon the American people, to wit:

This manual is in itself an analog declaration of intent. Such a writing must be secured from public scrutiny. Otherwise it might be recognized as a technically formal declaration of domestic war. Furthermore, whenever any person or group of persons in a position of great power, and without the consent of the public, uses such knowledge and methodology for economic conquest - it must be understood that a state of domestic warfare exists between said person or group of persons and the public.

"Consequently, in the interest of future world order, peace, and tranquility, it was decided to privately wage a quiet war against the American public with an ultimate objective of permanently shifting the natural and social energy (WEALTH) of the undisciplined and irresponsible many into the hands of the self-disciplined, responsible, and worthy few.", Secret Weapons For Quiet Wars.

"In order to achieve a totally predictable economy, the lower class elements of the society must be brought under control, i.e., must be house-broken, trained and assigned a yoke, and long term social

duties from a very early age, before they have an opportunity to question the propriety of the matter. In order to achieve such conformity, the lower class family unit must be disintegrated by a process of increasing preoccupation of the parents and the establishment of government operated day care centers for the occupationally orphaned children.

The quality of education given to the lower class must be of the poorest sort, so that the moat of ignorance isolating the inferior class from the superior class is, and remains, incomprehensible to the inferior class . With such an initial handicap, even bright lower class individuals have little, if any hope, of extricating themselves from their assigned lot in life. This form of slavery is essential to maintaining some measure of social order, peace, and tranquility for the ruling upper class. Page 8 of Secret Weapons For Quiet Wars.

**March 9, 1933**

**Senate Document No.43, 73rd Congress,  
1st Session:**

**"The ownership of a property is in the State; individual so-called "ownership" is only by virtue of government, i.e., law amounting to mere user; and use must be in accordance with law and subordinate to the necessities of the State."** (Repeated in: Hearing Before A Subcommittee Of The Committee On Foreign Relations, Feb 17 , 1950 p.494; Constitution For The United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Treaty Document 97- 1 9 , and the Communist Manifesto.)

**On March 6, 1933 the Conference of Governors pledged the faith and credit of the several States of the Union to the aid of the National Government, and thereafter formed numerous socialist programs and committees, such as the "Council of State Governments," "SSA," etc., purportedly to deal with (accommodate) the economic "Emergency," operated under the "Declaration of Interdependence" of January 22, 1937 and published some of their activities in "The Book of the States" Volume 11, Pg. 144.**

On February 17, 1950, Senate Hearings were held concerning the U.N. and its Organizations. James P. Warburg testified on February 17, 1950:

**"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."**

So much for a country where the people are free, independent and with America being a sovereign nation ! Evidently, the politicians have been lying to the American people for years.

**John Maynard Keynes in 1920:**

"By a continuing process of inflation, governments can confiscate secretly and unobserved, an important part of the wealth of its citizens. There is no subtler, no surer means of overturning the existing basis of society than to debauch the currency. The process engages all the hidden forces of economic law on the side of destruction, and does it in such a manner which not one man in a million is able to diagnose."

## **From Federalist Paper #79:**

" In the general course of human nature, A POWER OVER A MAN'S SUBSTANCE AMOUNTS TO A POWER OVER HIS WILL, AND WE CAN NEVER HOPE TO SEE realized in practice the complete SEPARATION of the Judicial from the Legislative Power, IN ANY SYSTEM WHICH LEAVES THE FORMER DEPENDENT FOR PECUNIARY RESOURCES ON THE OCCASIONAL GRANTS OF THE LATTER."

## **LAW CONFERENCES - U.S. PARTICIPATION**

PUBLIC LAW 88-244; 77 STAT. 775 [H.J.Res.778]

Joint Resolution to provide for participation by the Government of the United States in the Hague Conference on Private International Law and the International (Rome) Institute for the Unification of Private law, and authorizing appropriations therefore. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That:

The President is hereby authorized to accept membership for the Government of the United States in (1) The Hague Conference on Private International Law and (2) the International (Rome) Institute for the Unification of Private Law, and to appoint the United States delegates and their alternates to meetings of the two organizations, and the committees and organs thereof.

Sec. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, not to exceed \$25 ,000 annually, for the payment by the United States of (1) its proportionate share of the expenses of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and of the Inter- national (Rome) Institute for the Unification of Private Law, and (2) all other necessary expenses incident to participation by the United States in the activities of the two organizations referred to in clause (1) of this section. Approved December 30, 1963.

## **HJR-192 June 5, 1933**

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: "That (a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, IS DECLARED TO BE AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY, and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provisions is contained therein or made with respect thereto, SHALL BE DISCHARGED UPON PAYMENT, DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR, in any such coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public, and private debts."



# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #10

### MONEY

The following statements come from several different sources, from Congress, Supreme Court cases, and the Federal Reserve. All stem from the passage of HJR-192.

"The Treasury writes up an interest bearing bond for one billion dollars . The Federal Reserve gives the Treasury a one Billion dollar credit for the bond, and has created out of nothing a one Billion dollar debt which the American people are obligated to pay with interest."

Money Facts, House Banking and Currency Committee, 1964. p. 9

"A debt is not paid by the giving of a note." Noland Co. v. Maryland Casualty Co. "A note is only a promise to pay and not payment, " Fidelity Savings State Bank v. Grimes, 131 P. 2nd 894

"Checks aren't money in themselves." I BET YOU THOUGHT from the Federal Reserve Board of N. , p. 7

"They (checks) are simply order forms instructing banks and other depository institutions such as savings banks and credit unions to move transaction balances, which are money." Same as above.

"Banks don't keep cash in checking accounts - and don't transfer currency or coin when acting on a check's instructions." From Same book on the Federal Reserve.

"The money (Federal Reserve Notes) will be worth 100 cents on the dollar, because it is backed by the credit of the nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes and other property of all the people in the nation. The money so issued will not have one penny of gold coverage behind it, because it is really not needed." 73rd Congress - March 9, 1933

"The "giving of a (federal reserve) note does not constitute payment." See Echart v Commissioners C CA., 42 Fd2d 158.

"The use of a (federal reserve) 'Note' is only a promise to pay." See Fidelity Savings v Grimes, 131 P2d 894.

"Legal Tender (federal reserve) Notes are not good and lawful money of the United States." See Rains v State, 226 S. W 1 89.

"Federal reserve notes are valueless." See IRS Codes Sectionl. 1001-1 (4657) C.C.H.

"That (federal reserve) 'Notes do not operate as payment in the absence of an agreement that they shall constitute payment." See Blachshear Mfg. Co. v Harrell. 12 S. E. 2d 766

## **THE FOLLOWING IS A BANKRUPTCY CASE**

STANEK v. WHITE

Supreme Court of Minnesota - 1927

Chief Justice Wilson: "The original debt was not paid. The discharge in bankruptcy operated as a bar to enforcement. The debt could be revived with a new promise, which in Minnesota, must be in writing. The moral obligation involved in the original debt affords a sufficient consideration to suppose a new promise to pay the debt.

Liability rests upon the promise to pay, not on the original note. The discharge took the enforceability from the original note which still evidenced the moral obligation, and the new note revived the legal obligation.

There is a distinction between a debt discharged and one paid. When discharged, the debt still exists, though divested of its character as a legal obligation during the consideration of the discharge. Something of the original vitality of the debt continues to exist, which may be transferred even though the transferee takes it subject to the disability incident to the discharge. The fact that it carries something which may be a consideration for a new promise to pay, so as to make an otherwise worthless promise a legal obligation, makes it the subject of transfer by assignment. Indeed, there is no reason why a transferee of such a note should not have the benefit of having the debt advanced to a condition of legal liability." INCREDIBLE!

### **UCC 3-419 INSTRUMENTS SIGNED FOR ACCOMMODATION**

(a) If an instrument is issued for value given for the benefit of a party to the instrument ( "accommodated party" ) and another party to the instrument ( " accommodation party" ) signs the instrument for the purpose of incurring liability on the instrument without being a direct beneficiary of the value given for the instrument, the instrument is signed by the accommodation party "for accommodation. "

(b) An accommodation party may sign the instrument as maker, drawer, acceptor, or endorser and, subject to subsection (d), is obligated to pay the instrument in the capacity in which the accommodation party signs . The obligation of an accommodation party may be enforced notwithstanding any statute of frauds and whether or not the accommodation party receives consideration for the accommodation.

(c) A person signing an instrument is presumed to be an accommodation party and there is notice that the instrument is signed for accommodation if the signature is an anomalous endorsement or is accompanied by words indicating that the signer is acting as surety or guarantor with respect to the obligation of another party to the instrument. Except as provided in UCC-3-605 , the obligation of an accommodation party to pay the instrument is not affected by the fact that the person enforcing the obligation had noticed when the instrument was taken by that person that the accommodation party signed the instrument for accommodation.

(d) If the signature of a party to an instrument is accompanied by words indicating unambiguously that the party is guaranteeing collection rather than payment of the obligation of another party to the instrument, the signer is obliged to pay the amount due on the instrument to a person entitled to enforce the instrument only if (i) execution of the judgment against the other party has been returned unsatisfied, (ii) the other party is insolvent or in an insolvency proceeding, (iii) the other party cannot be served with process, or (iv) it is otherwise apparent that payment cannot be obtained from the other party.

(e) An accommodation party who pays the instrument is entitled to reimbursement from the accommodated party and is entitled to enforce the instrument against the accommodated party. An accommodated party who pays the instrument has no right of recourse against, and is not entitled to contribution from, an accommodation party.

### **Uniform Commercial Code · § 10· 104, Laws Not Repealed.**

[( 1 )] The Article on Documents of Title (Article 7) does not repeal or modify laws prescribing the form or contents of documents of title or the services or facilities to be afforded by bailees, or otherwise regulating bailees businesses in respects not specifically dealt with herein: but the fact that such laws are violated does not affect the Status of a document of title which otherwise complies with the definition of title. (Section 1 -20 1 ). As amended in 1 962 and 1 994 V 49

(b) As used in this resolution, the term "obligation " means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, (accepting currency) available in money of the United States; and the term "coin or currency " means coin or currency of the United States, INCLUDING FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations. NOTE: Are you willing to commit a crime to "pa " an alleged debt?

### **27 CFR 72.11**

#### **(Code of Federal Regulations)**

MEANING OF TERMS: As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this section. Words in the plural form shall include the singular, and vice versa, and words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine. The terms "includes" and "including " do not exclude things not enumerated which are in the same general class.

#### **COMMERCIAL CRIMES:**

Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 27, Section 72.11

Any of the following types of crimes (FEDERAL OR STATE): Offenses against the revenue laws ; burglary; counterfeiting; forgery; kidnapping; larceny; robbery; illegal sale or possession of deadly weapons ; prostitution (including soliciting, procuring, pandering, white slaving, keeping house of ill fame, and like offenses) ; extortion; swindling and confidence games ; and attempting to commit, conspiring to commit, or compounding any of the foregoing crimes. Addiction to narcotic drugs and

use of marijuana will be treated as if such were a commercial crime. "ALL CRIME IS COMMERCIAL !  
" [ They want the money ! ]

NOTE: Any action/complaint/transaction initiated by the state/federal agents are commercial in nature in light of the fact that they impose a quasi-monetary fine in violation of Art. I § 10 & Art. 11 § 1 and the U.S. Bankruptcy.

**At the Signing of Coinage Act on July 23, 1965, Lyndon B. Johnson Stated in his Press Release that:**

"When I have signed this bill before me, we will have made the first fundamental change in our coinage in 173 Years. The Coinage Act of 1965 supersedes the Act of 1792. And that Act had the title: An Act Establishing a Mint and Regulating the Coinage of the United States ... " "Now I will sign this bill to make the first change in our coinage system since the 18th Century. To those members of Congress, who are here on this historic occasion, I want to assure you that in making this change from the 18th Century we have no idea of returning to it."

**Maxim in Law:**

"The money of the sovereign is his credit, he is the wealth for which no substance on earth can establish a value for."

**THE FOLLOWING IS REPEATED . . . BUT READ IT AGAIN AND AGAIN AND AGAIN!**

"The ultimate ownership of all property is in the State ; individual so-called "ownership" is only by virtue of Government, i.e., law, amounting to mere user; and use must be in accordance with law and subordinate to the necessities of the State." Senate Document #43 ; Senate Resolution No. 62 (Pg 9 Para 2) April 17, 1933

**"THE PRICE OF IGNORANCE IS FAR GREATER THAN THE COST OF AN EDUCATION"**

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #11

### INFORMATIONAL ARTICLES ON U.S. GOVERNMENT, BANKRUPTCY, FEDERAL RESERVE, ETC.,

### PRESENTING "NEW HISTORY"

Now time for a quick history lesson:

#### TIMELINE OF HISTORY

1773 - May - Britain renewed Townshend Act duty on tea (about to expire) and also allowed the British East India Tea Company to sell direct to the American public without any middleman (and without any middleman markup), thus angering Boston's merchants and triggering the Boston Tea Party.

1773 - December 16 - Boston Tea Party. That evening, thirty men disguised as Mohawk Indians dumped 342 chests of British tea into Boston Harbor. In 1774, King George III and British Parliament retaliated by passing the Coercive Acts, called by the colonists as the Intolerable Acts.

1774 - September 4 - The First Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia.

1775 - April 18 - Start of the Revolutionary War.

1776 - May 1 - Order of the Illuminati (a secret society of wealthy intellectuals) founded in Bavaria by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, a Professor of Canon Law at Ingolstadt University. The illuminati and the Freemasons collaborated for a while, then later split ranks. After the headquarters of the illuminati were raided by the Bavarian government, the illuminati operated under the guise of the League of the Just. From the beginning, the Illuminati's purpose was to overthrow the Pope, all governments, including all kings of Europe.

1781 - First National Bank of United States (Bank of North America) formed by act of the Continental Congress, who also owned and controlled it, instead of it being privately controlled.

1789 - Constitution of the United States ratified.

1791 - Assumption Act of 1791 allowed a newly chartered Bank of the United States (or more commonly today, the First Bank of America) to assume private control of State chartered banks.

1792 - The Coinage Act of 1792 defined a dollar as a unit of measure in either gold or silver.

Note: In 1965, certainly after the U.S. bankruptcy, then President Johnson signed THE COINAGE ACT OF 1965, which for the first time, altered and replaced the COINAGE ACT OF 1792... thereby removing any definition of what constitutes a "dollar" today! Federal Reserve Notes are not "dollars" even though it's stated on its face and as the Federal Reserve Bank has stated: a federal note is just a piece of paper! Also, a 1969 court case (Credit River) in Minnesota said:

"These Federal Reserve Notes are not lawful money within the contemplation of the Constitution of the United States and are null and void. Further, the Notes on their face are not redeemable in Gold or Silver Coin nor is there a fund set aside anywhere for the redemption of said notes."

1832 - President Andrew Jackson vetoed renewal of the charter for the Second Bank of the United States. Two subsequent assassination attempts on his life proved unsuccessful.

1871 - The Federal Government formed itself into a D.C. Corporation and adopted itself under the U.S. Constitution.

1873 - Financial panic .

1884 - Financial panic.

1893 - Financial panic.

1907 - Financial panic provoked by J.P. Morgan to bring about total change and private control of the central banks and the monetary system.

1910 - Basic plan for the Federal Reserve Act drafted at a secret meeting held at the private resort of J.P. Morgan on Jekyll Island off the coast of Georgia. The seven men who attended represented an estimated one-fourth of the total wealth of the world. They were:

1. Nelson W. Aldrich , Republican "whip" in the Senate, Chairman of the National Monetary Commission, Father-in-law to John D. Rockefeller Jr.;
2. Henry P. Davidson , Sr. Partner of J. P. Morgan Company;
3. Charles D. Norton , Pres. of 1 st National Bank of New York;
4. Piatt Andrew , Assistant Secretary of the Treasury;
5. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, representing William Rockefeller;
6. Benjamin Strong, head of J. P. Morgan 's Bankers Trust Company, later to become head of the system;
7. Paul M. Warburg, a partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Company, representing the Rothschilds and Warburgs in Europe.

1913 - April 8 - 17th Amendment ratified allowing power reserved to the States to be passed into the hands of a new form of Federalism, placing the State of the Union in the position of mere supervised Units of such government. This act set the stage for the complete change by the Federal government from a Constitutionally guaranteed Republican form to a Democracy and set the stage for the hostile corporate takeover of the U.S. monetary system and to place control of it in private hands.

1913 - December 22 & 23 - Federal Reserve Act creating Federal Reserve (private Corporation and NOT a Federal agency) Central Banks signed into law by Woodrow Wilson, to which years later quoted " . . . I have unwittingly ruined my country."

1915 - May 7 - The U.S.S. Lusitania, an ocean liner with American passengers onboard, was sunk by a German U-boat, commanded by Captain Walther Schwieger, off the coast of Ireland in the English Channel. Just before this tragedy, the Lusitania, reportedly carrying over 6 million rounds of ammunition owned by J.P. Morgan Company, stopped its traditional zigzag sailing pattern and cut its speed in half to await an escort vessel, the H.M.S. Juno, which was to lead it to port. Unbeknownst to the Lusitania, and for reasons which have never been satisfactorily explained, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, ordered the Juno to return to the port of Queenstown while the Lusitania sat alone and unprotected in the English Channel waiting for its escort. One torpedo was fired and, within 18 minutes, 1,198 passengers, including 128 Americans, perished. It is speculated that Churchill deliberately sacrificed the Lusitania in order to force American entry into the war.

1917 - April 16 - United States officially declared war on the Axis powers.

1919 - June 28 - League of Nations signed without United States participation until more than twenty years later when this was repackaged as the United Nations.

1920 - Financial Panic engineered by the Fed proving it could manipulate economies of nations at will without war.

1921 - Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act (known as the "Maternity Act") created the birth "registration" or what we now know as the "Birth Certificate."

1921 - July 29 - Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) formed because of the United States' refusal to join the League of Nations following World War I. An outgrowth of a secret British society formed by Cecil Rhodes and backed by Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundation money, the CFR's agenda envisioned nothing less than world domination and the establishment of a modern feudal society controlled by themselves through the world's central banks.

1930 - Bretton Woods Agreement in which sixteen nations declared bankruptcy. The Geneva Convention Treaty declared that International Bankruptcy treaties were superior to all federal law, and the United States Constitution.

1933 - March 9 - The United States Corporation went "Bankrupt" and was declared so by President Roosevelt (Rosenfelt) by Executive Orders #6073, 6102, 6111 and 6260. See: Senate Report 93-549, pages 187 & 594. The Bankruptcy was codified at 12 U.S.C.A. 95a. Gold was illegally ordered to be turned in. By 1965, Silver was removed after John F. Kennedy was assassinated by the federal government and the international bankers. Today, constitutional money of exchange does not circulate. Your energy, faith and spirit was and is PLEDGED to the State due to the existing national Emergency!

1933 - Most likely you were not a gleam in your daddy's eye, but your daddy was made a Debtor, his property pledged to the State, his titles changed to 'Certificate of Title' or 'Deeds,' and he was soon departed of his constitutional money to pay his debts at law!

1938 - Federal United States joined the International Criminal Police Commission (INTERPOL), designating the U.S. Attorney General as the official representative to the organization. The Secretary of the Treasury was designated by the U.S. Attorney General as the representative to INTERPOL in 1958 . Representatives to INTERPOL must, pursuant Article 30 to the "Constitution and General Regulation of Interpol (22 U.S.C. § 263 (a) » , "renounce their allegiance to their respective countries and expatriate." The World Bank is the agent for the creditors/principles of the federal United States and is not subject to American Law.

1944 - July - Bretton Woods Monetary Conference, at the Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, which through the guidance of Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary to the U.S. Treasury later known as a member of a Communist espionage ring, and John Maynard Keynes, a well-known Fabian Socialist from England, created the IMF/World Bank whose main role was the elimination of the gold-exchange standard as the basis of currency valuation and the establishment of world socialism. White became the first Executive Director for the United States at the IMF. Over 100 more nations declared bankruptcy.

1946 - Administrative Procedures Act

1973 - Trilateral Commission created by David Rockefeller to coordinate North America (United States, Mexico, Canada), Japan and Western Europe into a New World Order under slogans such as free trade and environmental protection until a full-blown regional government emerges from the process. The so-called trade treaties within the European Union (EU), the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Agreement (APEC), and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) have little to do with free trade.

1980 - UNIDO Treaty No. 9719 ratified by the Senate which makes the U.S. Constitution subservient to the U.N. World Constitution.

1992 - Ruby Ridge, Idaho; Federal Government surrounded a family cabin home of Randy Weaver, his wife Vicky and three children, in the hills of Northern Idaho. The feds , under the ruse of a federal violation via set-up, shot and killed Randy's son Sammy and later shot his wife Vicky in the head.

1993 - Waco, Texas; David Koresh, head of the 'Davidians' was surrounded by the federal military on the ruse of failing to pay a tax on an a .50 caliber machine gun, after first being attacked by federal ATF agents shooting into the Church/home complex. After days of a stand-off, with helicopters also firing into the Church/home complex with women and children, military tanks attacked the building and pumped in gallons of a gas, of which a fire then started and due to winds the structure was engulfed in flames and was burned to the ground. The women and children went into an underground structure and were found dead. Government agents were able to get inside before the fire and shot some of the Davidians in the head.

1995 - Oklahoma City - Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building Bombing. On the morning of April 19, 1995, supposedly Timothy McVeigh, an ex-army explosive expert parked a rented Ryder truck with explosives in front of the complex and, at 9:02am, a massive explosion occurred which sheared the entire north side of the building, killing 168 people. However, based upon additional evidence, the concrete columns just inside the building were set with small high explosives. As it has been proven that a truck load of fertilizer could not have caused that amount of damage. One year later, a



business across the street had discovered a tape recording of a business meeting that morning in 1995 . On the tape was heard; Boom,Boom,Boom,Boom,Boom, Boom and then a humongous BOOM! Per all the other evidence seen, established, researched etc., McVeigh most likely was a patsy or paid to do the deed. But you decide!

2001 - September 11 - 9/11 NEW YORK TRADE TOWERS; supposedly collapsed as a result of a single air plane crash into each of the two towers . Nongovernmental reports stated that at 9:00AM, the eight Banks computer programs within the towers were set to down-load to a central computer as the Country was going to shift from a 'debt-based' money system to an 'asset-based' money system. Over 2000 people were killed due to the collapse just prior to the thousands who worked in the towers. As reported, the Jews were told not to show up for work that day. As reported, the owner of the towers had just increased the insurance on the towers just months before and evidence shows that the towers collapsed not due to the air planes crashing into them, but from well placed explosives for a controlled demolition. Presumption is; that since the feds/FBI was involved in the previous Trade Tower explosions a few years earlier; that when all the facts are looked at, it wasn't done by foreign terrorists ! But you decide ! Of the remaining historical events of our time; Afghan war, War in Iraq, Patriot Act I & II and ?????... That you have lived through, experienced and witnessed.... The question is... were you awake?

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #12

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 1

The agency Representatives of the various **United Colonies of North America**, via **Declaration of Independence**, declared their separate and equal station, to which the Laws of Nature and Natures Creator entitle them, formally expatriating themselves from England and/or Great Britain, and repatriating themselves in an orderly fashion into a social compact styled as **"The United States of America"** under the legislative assembly known as the "United States in Congress Assembled."

However, most people do not realize that the primary reason for the expatriation and ensuing war was not "taxation without representation," but the forced payment of taxes to the King in gold, not paper money. The people in the Colonies of North America were flourishing by using their own **"fiat money"** system based only on their production - not a **gold** based system that could be manipulated by the King. The King could not **"control"** the fiat money system and therefore passed a law requiring the subjects of the Crown to pay taxes in gold only. The King had most of the gold - the people of the colonies had little (scarcity/value), unemployment ensued - and embittered souls cried for redress. This fell on deaf ears, which lead to the natural powers of the people, from which all political power is inherent, they declared their separation, causing the Crown to declare an **unjust war on the exercise of the principals of Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness**, as the peoples of the colonies of North America had so aptly declared and laid before a candid world, for the causes which impelled them to their separation.

The Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled did win the Revolutionary war with England. There was a malfunction, however, in the plans for The United States of America. Money powers were waiting at the gate from the very beginning.

Although the British Empire, as a recognized government in the world, lost the American Revolution, the power (finance) structure behind it did not lose the war. The most visible of the power structure identities was the East India Company, owned by the Bankers and the Crown in London, England. This was an entirely private enterprise whose flag was adopted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600. This flag had thirteen red and white horizontal stripes with a blue rectangle in its upper left-hand corner.

The British government became hostile by oppressive legislation and eventually declared war from 1774-1782. The East India Company's owners constituted a portion of the invisible, (sovereign) Power structure (banks) behind the British government. They kept control of its holdings in the New World and moved right into the new economy created by New Order through the social compact, known as The United States of America. Together, and in close association with, the colonial representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled and their most powerful landowners still maintained control of the New World for the British Crown.

The United States Constitution created a new social contract structure of government that was established on a much higher plane than the parliamentary system of the Confederation of The United States of America. It was a social compact known as "Constitutional republic, " wherein a certain amount of power was delegated to the States (Corporations) enfranchised by the New Order

of the Social Compact. A certain amount was delegated to the agency federal government with the residual power reserved to the signatory parties respectfully (The Real Party In Interest, "We (The) People of the United States" who either signed the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the new Constitution of the "United States" for "The United States of America" or were related as a member posterity of such People having been signatory thereto). To no other people, did such a social compact guarantee any Standing of Rights or otherwise under the new Social Compact. The Representatives of "We the People of the United States," by way of their agency representatives of the "United States in Congress Assembled," had certain enumerated powers delegated by the social compact known as the Constitution of the United States. So far as the several States party to the U.S. Constitution are directly concerned, the Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled, may not exercise any power not so delegated by the social compact known as the U.S. Constitution. All power not delegated to the Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled, by the social contract is reserved to the several States within their respective territorial borders -- or, to the signatory people thereto, or their posterity thereof (Article of Amendment, the IX and X of the U.S. Const.).

The Constitution was pushed and supported by the bankers through their associates, for their own control over the construct known as The United States of America created by the new social compact. Had the Articles of Confederation been completely adopted and/or reaffirmed, instead of adopting the Constitution which came about due to the Treaty of Peace with the Crown of England in 1782-83, the bankers would have far less control than they achieved.

## **Ten Square Miles**

Define the word "Columbia." This word and the following words to be defined in this section are from WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY 10th EDITION.

Columbia: [NL (new Latin) Christopher Columbus] (Originated in 1775): THE UNITED STATES

Columbus has the same root word as columbarium and columbine.

Columbarium [L dovecote, from columba dove] a structure of vaults lined with recesses for cinerary urns.

Dovecote: 1. a small compartmented raised house or box for domestic pigeons or doves; also for breeding. 2. a settled or harmonious group or organization.

Columbine [ME from ML columbina, L columbinus - like a dove ,from columba dove, GK kolymbos a small grebe (diving bird), kelainos black]

Columbidea is the Latin species of dove.

Dove: 3. one who takes a conciliatory attitude and advocates negotiations and compromise; an opponent of war.

District: [F from ML districtus jurisdiction, from distringer to distrain] 1. a territorial division as for administrative or electoral purposes . 2. an area, region or section with a distinguishing character.

Distrain: [ME distreynen, from dis- + stringere to bind tight, more at strain] 1. to force or compel to satisfy an obligation by means of a distress 2. to seize by distress; to levy a distress.

Strain [ME streen progeny, lineage, from OE streon gain, acquisition; akin to OHG gistriuni gain, L struere to heap up] 1. lineage, ancestry b. a group of presumed common ancestry with clear-cut physiological but usual no morphological distinctions. 2 a. inherited or inherent character, quality, or disposition.

(Emphasis added on all of the above definitions.)

***Note: The Columbia faction, an Italian Organization and Masonic group, funded Christopher Colin, who was renamed by the organization as Christopher Columbus, circa 1480's. The Columbia faction 's symbol is a black dove! It is also interesting to note that the Illuminati, an Italian Masonic group, was formed in 1776, in America. Both of these groups strictly adhere to their own hereditary bloodlines and purposely do not intermix with other ancestries.***

***References - read the Biggest Secret by David Icke.***

THE UNITED STATES consists only of what remains of the ten miles square granted by the Constitution and ceded by particular States creating the City of Washington, District of Columbia (D.C.), and further such acquisitions of its territories of Guam, American Samoa, Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico, etc.

One of the powers granted in the federal social compact is to the United States in Congress Assembled, in Article 1, section 8, clause 16 and 17, which reads as follows:

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten mile square) 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 the needful buildings: -- and,

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all the new powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Said Congress, has absolute -- or what is described as -- plenary power. This is municipal, police power, and the like.

Where does this Congress have such plenary power? Read again clauses 16 and 17 above. Only within the geographical area of the District of Columbia, and all forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings within the several States.

## **THE UNITED STATES is an Abstraction -- It Exists Only on Paper**

It is a total fiction. It exists as an idea. The various Republic States of the Union exist in substance and reality. THE UNITED STATES only takes on physical reality after Congress positively activates constitutionally delegated powers through statutes enacted in accordance with Article I section 7 of the social compact known as the U.S. Constitution. It is necessary for you to read that section.

## **The Constitution is Bifurcated -- Separated in Two Parts**

The Constitution was bifurcated. Bifurcated is defined as separated. (See the Bifurcated Chart at the end of this course) . We will call it bifurcated because it is the separation from the original jurisdiction as outlined in the Articles of Confederation. Article I, section 8, clauses 16 and 17 clearly set this out.

It important to remember, as we will be returning to this particular section later on throughout this discourse, the U.S. Congress does have the right to make all laws regarding Washington D.C. within the ten miles square granted, whether equal in geographical size as granted or not, and such other territories owned by the United States, etc .. This tiny scope of legislative powers is the only authority as it relates to the United States in Congress Assembled when contemplating any people of the various states, or standing otherwise, not signatory to such social compact, otherwise than by either being directly or indirectly related as a member of the posterity to the actual people signatory thereto.

## **The First National Bank in THE UNITED STATES**

Define 'Bank' in Black's Law 4th. - Please read the entire definition (which consists of one full column). This has reference to law and judges and particularly to water, i.e. maritime, before you arrive at what you think a bank might be. Read it carefully because this will become more and more important later in these courses).

One of the first acts that the so-called President, Mr. George Washington, did within two years of his appointment was to declare an emergency. William Morris with the help of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of Treasury, heavily promoted the first national bank (Bank of England) to legislation in order to create a private bank. In 1781 , Congress chartered the first national bank for a term of 20 years, with the same European bankers that were holding the debts before the war. The bankers loaned worthless, un-backed, non-secured printed money to each other to charter this first bank.

After thousands of lives were lost fighting a war to get control of the wealth of the people and their medium of money, why did congress contract with the same bankers that STARTED the revolutionary war in the first place?

Very simple. Since the Crown and members of the Rothschild family [as they were commonly known] were the secured party creditors, they demanded a private bank to hold the securities (the assets) of the United States as the pledged assets to the Crown of England in order to secure the debt to which the United States had defaulted. The holders (Fiscal Agent of the Crown) of the securities were the private bankers operating the newly chartered bank. So, under public international law, the creditor nation forced the United States to establish a private bank to hold the securities as the collateral for the loan. As throughout history, Money leads wherever we let it go unrestrained.

## **European Bankers Expand**

1785 AD - It had been rumored that the youngest Rothschild, Nathan, expanded his wealth to 20,000 pounds within a 15 year period by using other people's money, an increase of 2500%.

1787 AD - Amshel (de Mayer) Rothschild made the famous statement: "Let me issue and control a Nation's money and I care not who writes the laws."

It has been alleged that Thomas Jefferson stated, "If the American people ever allow the previous banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation then by deflation, [then] the banks and the corporations which grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children wake homeless on the Continent their fathers conquered."

1798 AD - The five Rothschild brothers expanded by opening banks in each of the major cities of Europe. Amshel Mayer, Germany; Solomon, Vienna; Jacob, Paris; Nathan, London; Carl, Naples.

## **The War of 1812 and the Second National Bank**

The charter for the private bank was for 20 years-- or until around 1811. What happened in 1812? The War of 1812. What did England attack? Washington, D.C. , within the ten miles square. Here the British burned the White House, Library of Congress, and other buildings. Was the attack by England within the assumed ten miles square an act of war? No, it was not. Under public international law, what was an act of war was the United States not extending the first national bank into the second national bank to continue to maintain the securities on the unpaid debt. So, when the United States acted in dishonor, by not giving the lawful creditor his securities in a peaceful manner, the only remedy available under international (Public Order) recourse to the creditor was to come in on letters of Marque and seize the assets to protect his loan.

Did the second national bank get approved? Absolutely. After England attacked the nation that was in default, they saw the light and enacted the second national bank. This was for another 20 years, which was to expire around 1836.

## **The Forgotten 13th Amendment**

Attorney: . . . with obligation to the courts and to the public, not to the client, and wherever the duties of his client conflict with those he owes as an officer of the court in the administration of justice, the former must yield to the latter. (emphasis added) Corpus Juris Scandinum, 1980, Vol. 7, (heading) Attorney-Client , sections 2, 3 , and 4, See note. (All attorneys owe their allegiance, first to the Crown of England; second, to the courts ; third, to the public; and finally, to their clients as Wards of Court. Is it any wonder your attorney never wins a case for you?)

BAR (acronym for British Accreditation Regency - look up each of these words)

Attorneys are members of the BAR. The American Bar Association is a branch of the Bar Council, the sole bar association in England. All laws, today in America, are copyrighted property of a British company, all state Codes are private, commercial, British-owned "law." All attorneys follow instructions from England Attorn, twist and turn over their clients to the private law of the bankruptcy. That is their job. That is their pledge to those whom they owe allegiance.

Note: By definition, the obligations and duties of attorneys extend to the court and the "public " (government) before any mere "client". "Clients" are "wards of the court" and therefore "persons of unsound mind . " See also "client wards of court."

## **The Original 13th Amendment**

There was also another important issue involved in the War of 1812. The original 13th Amendment prohibited Attorneys and anyone with a title of nobility to hold any public office in America. All the states had ratified this 13th Amendment, except for Virginia.

You'll note that the War of 1812 was waged mostly in Washington, D.C. The British burned all the repository buildings, attempting to destroy all records of the new symbols of the social compact known as The United States of America, represented in Washington, D.C. by the United States in Congress Assembled.

Thus, the War of 1812 was partly waged to prevent the passage and enforcement of the new Thirteenth Amendment. Most book repositories throughout the states were burned to the ground and all records destroyed. There's a famous painting in Washington D.C. depicting the British boarding a ship after they "surrendered." The painting shows the British carrying their rifles as they mounted the gangplank. One must ask, "What army is allowed to keep their weapons after they surrender? " One must also ask, "Who really won that war?"

As a result of the accumulated debt of waging that war, a new Bank Charter was issued for another 20 years.

## **Andrew Jackson and the Bank**

President Andrew Jackson put an end to this second Charter in 1836. Jackson's reasoning was simple: The Constitution does not delegate authority for Congress to establish a national bank. Jackson's rationale has never been seriously challenged, and the Constitution has never been amended to authorize Congress to establish a national bank. Nor, for that matter, does the Constitution delegate authority for the United States to establish corporations, particularly private corporations.

There was not a national bank established in America for more than 75 years, until 1913 with the Federal Reserve Bank. Andrew Jackson did an excellent job.

What did Congress do with Andrew Jackson? They impeached him. Is that because Congress is made up mostly of attorneys? Who do the attorneys have a title of nobility to? The Crown of England. So Congress is populated by attorneys who are Esquires or titles of nobility to the Crown of England. So, who does our Congress represent? The Bankers (the Fiscal Agents of the Crown).

The bankers hired an assassin to kill Andrew Jackson using two pistols, however the plot failed as both pistols misfired.

Andrew Jackson violated public international law because he denied the creditor his just lien rights on the debtor. However, the bankers did not lend value (substance), so in actuality they had an unperfected lien, and therefore the law actually did not apply.

Andrew Jackson stated, "Controlling our currency, receiving our public money, and holding thousands of our citizens in dependence . . . would be more formidable and dangerous than the military power of the enemy."

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #13

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 2

#### The Civil War

In 1860-61, the Southern states (Representatives of the Original Signatories of the Social Compact) walked out of Congress. This created sine die, "Sine die" is a Latin phrase that means "without a day" or "without assigning a day for a future meeting. Abraham Lincoln was elected President. The South walked out and declared their states' rights pursuant to the Social Compact known as the U.S. Constitution. Slavery was only window dressing for the Civil War. The war had nothing to do with slavery. It has to do with States (the Right of the present living Posterity of the Original Signatories to the Social Compact to alter or abolish the forms of government which their Forefathers established for themselves and their Posterity) Rights and the National debt to the Creditor's Fiscal Agent (the bankers) . The South wanted to be redeemed from the Crown in England. The North wanted to remain under their dominion and their debt.

When the Posterity of the Member States of the South ordered their Representatives to walk out of Congress, this ended the public side of the bifurcated Constitution as far as the Republican form of government was concerned. What remained of the government was the private side, the democracy (the remaining Mob of illegitimate members of the congressional body of agents who had breached the organic social compact known as the U.S, Constitution which the beneficiaries of the Original Signatories of the Trust so established for their Posterity) foisted upon them under the rule of the (Fiscal Agents of the Crown) bankers.

During and after the Civil War, the original 13th Amendment was replaced and a new 13th Amendment was issued first by Executive Order, and then enacted under Martial Law on December 18, 1865; the 14th Amendment was enacted similarly on July 28, 1868; The 15th Amendment enacted similarly on March 30, 1870.

President Lincoln, by Executive Order proclaimed the first Trading With the Enemy Act.

President Lincoln stated, "The government should create, issue, and circulate all currency and credit needed to satisfy the spending power of the government and the buying power of consumers." Further, he quoted, "The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of government, but it is the government's greatest opportunity."

Afterwards, he was murdered because he defied the bankers by printing interest free money to pay for the war efforts.

The 14th Amendment brought the freed slaves, whose previous owners were private plantation owners and transferred those slaves under slavery of the government, the assumed ten miles square jurisdiction of Washington, D.C.

At any given period of time, the only people in the United States who were under the jurisdiction of the private bifurcated government of the assumed ten miles square of Washington, D.C., were the



government employees and those who created the social compact, and of course those residing as resident and non-resident aliens within the territories owned by the United States and now the former slaves. The former Citizens of those living in the Southern portion of the social construct known as the United States for The United States of America, now "captured," became 14th Amendment Citizens by Martial Law. Their only express and sole privilege was to vote as granted by the 15th Amendment. The remainder of the compact party people of the posterity related thereto, could still invoke the power over government through original jurisdiction of the Republic side of the Constitution only in limited application from any curtailed privilege and immunity effected pursuant thereto by way of the Act of July 27, 1868, c249, § 1, 15 Stat. 223, Rev. Stat. § 1999, now Title 8, U.S.C. §§ 800-801 (Expatriation Act).

Thus, the new form of Democracy (MOB RULE-MARTIAL LAW), as the government was so styled, operated fully under the authority of private law dictated by the creditor, according to the principles of International Public Order.

## **UNITED STATES Incorporates in England**

In 1871 the default again loomed and bankruptcy was imminent. So in 1871, the assumed ten miles square was incorporated in England. The new military social construct of the United States was still operating under the old familiar known social compacts agency name as the "United States in Congress Assembled" which used the Constitution as their by-laws. Not as authority under the Constitution, but as authority over the Constitution. They copyrighted, not only the Constitution but also many names such as THE UNITED STATES, U.S., THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, USA and many other titles as their own intellectual property and secured such property rights by copyright. This is the final blow to the original Constitution as applicable to the Trust operating under the U.S. Constitution for the Beneficiaries of the original signatories of the Social Compact created for their benefit by their forefathers. From here on out, the UNITED STATES was governed entirely by foreign (foreign to the law established by the Social Compact) private corporate law, dictated by the bankers as fiscal agents for the private Creditors of the intellectual property which they now held in, and under copyright with, the Creditors extending the right to use such copyright to their esquires by and through the Crown's (British Accreditation Registry) BAR international Agents (Attorneys) in association with the Vatican by Treaty as the Exchequer of the Vatican Treasury.

## **More Bankruptcy Re-organizations**

Define the word "By-laws" (STD)

Then, in 1909, default loomed once more. The US government went to the Crown of England and asked for an extension of time. This extension was granted for another 20 years on several conditions. One of the conditions was that the United States were forced to allow the creditors to establish a new national bank. This was done in 1913, with the Federal Reserve Bank. Along with the 16th Amendment, the collection of Income tax, enacted February 25, 1913, and the 17th Amendment enacted May 31, 1913, were the conditions for the continuing extension of time allowed by the creditors for the United States to continue to exist as a functioning entity within the International Public Order. The 16th and 17th Amendment further reduced the States' power by removing the State legislative right to appoint Senators directly. The UNITED STATES adopted the Babylonian system,

that being the most clever way to control the mob of people collectively to keep and control political power, thereby controlling any future attempt by contractual obligations, the ability by the beneficiaries to attempt to overcome and to restore the former system of government to which their forefathers had sacrificed their lives, wealth and their Sacred Honor to give them. Whether or not their forefather's actions were right or wrong, the fruit of their labor still exists, with those of us who still study our predecessor's actions for the benefit of hopefully avoiding the same mistakes.

## **First World War**

In 1917, peoples of all walks of life were again drafted into the First World War (WW1) for the sole purpose of the beginning of centralizing global power under a New World Order. This was to greatly affect the Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness of all individuals living upon the face of Planet Earth, then, now and in the future. The so-called debt accumulated so that it became impossible for anyone to pay off their debts in lawful currency of the United States by 1929 . It also enhanced the War Powers Act that President Lincoln, by Executive Order 100, put in place during his Presidency. This War Powers Act was re-enforced and became "The Trading with the Enemy Act" of 1917. This will become more important later on.

## **The Great Depression**

We all know what happened in 1929. This was the year of the stock market crash and the beginning of The Great Depression.

The Great Depression: The stock market crash moved billions of dollars from the people to the banker's warehouses (Banks). This also removed various forms of cash and/or certificates, backed by lawful coinage (Gold and Silver) of the United States then in circulation for the peoples' use. Those who still possessed any cash invested in high interest yielding Treasury Bonds, driven higher by increased demand. As a result, even more cash was removed from circulation for the general public use. There was not enough cash left in circulation to buy the goods being produced. Production came to a halt as inventory overcrowded the market. There were more products on the market than there was cash to buy them. Prices plummeted and industries plunged into bankruptcy, throwing millions more people out of work and out of cash. Foreclosures on homes, factories, businesses and farms rose to the highest level in the history, not only locally but globally. A mere dime was literally salvation to many families now living on the street. Billions of people globally lost everything they had, keeping only the clothes on their backs.

In Europe, in 1930, the International Bankers declared several nations bankrupt, including the United States. Then in 1933, President Roosevelt was elected and took office. His first act as President was to declare, publicly, that The United States was bankrupt. He further went on to issue his Presidential Executive Order on March 5th, 1933 that all United States Citizens/citizens must turn in all their gold in return for Federal Reserve Notes. This was passed into law by Congress on June 5th, 1933.

## **House/Senate Joint Resolution 192 (1933)**

All the people, whether subject to the jurisdiction or not, deluded by a system of public education, assumed the position of such status of citizenship and turned in all the gold in their possession at that

time. Why? Were we United States Citizens? No. We were still a sovereign people until that time. We just thought that we were required to turn in all the gold in our possession. Only those people living in Washington, D.C., and the 14th Amendment Citizens and the Citizens per the Article IV of the U.S. Constitution (the beneficiaries of the Social Compact) were so required. We were still sovereign (Non-Members of the Social Compact). We were not under the jurisdiction of the United States of America, which incorporated in 1871.

When people turned in their gold, they just recognized and/or volunteered into the jurisdiction of the assumed ten miles square jurisdiction of Washington D.C. and their laws, by general acquiescence. Pursuant thereto, such people became 14th Amendment United States Citizens by tacit agreement. Their posterity, which includes many of us in this social net of subterfuge, were required to deliver all birth registries to the government. In their place were returned Certificates of (title) Birth, the title to our bodies, that were then registered by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commercial Registry) in its sub-department known as the Bureau of Vital Statistics. This title to our bodies, all of our property and all of our future labor, was pledged to the International Bankers as security for the money owed in bankruptcy by the corporate United States (Title 28 U.S.C. 3002(15)(A)). All of this was done under the authority of Commercial Law (Babylonian law) by and through secured Transactions governing security interest in documents of Title. All People were not in bankruptcy. Only the Corporate UNITED STATES and the various global governmental corporate (Nations) constructs globally which had become the pawns of the international bankers were in bankruptcy. Through such global social subterfuge and schemes foisted upon all walks of life, most people were duped into believing themselves a party to the various governmental social compacts and thereby a party to the bankruptcy of the various bankrupt Nations. All peoples continue to believe now, as then, that they are each individually and collectively a member of such aforesaid compacts and/or constructs. The foundational truth is far from the illusion people suffer under. All peoples have never had now or then, a contractual nexus to such compacts and/or constructs. All walks of life have been continually deceived and educated from childhood to believe that they must give sole allegiance to, and (for whatever unsound non-existent contractual reason) to be controlled by those who form such compacts and/or constructs.

We must remember, however, that it was only the politicians (and the Posterity of the Original Signatory Members of the Social Compact known as the U.S. Constitution) and the assumed ten miles square of Washington, D.C., the UNITED STATES CORPORATION and other such various Government constructs throughout the planet at the time, globally speaking, that went into bankruptcy. It was specifically relative to no other People or Social Compact, which was not a party to such or did not go along with the social scheme at the time, so-to-speak. In the years following the independence of the several colonies in the North of the Western Hemisphere, a close business relationship had developed between the cotton growing aristocracy in the South and the cotton manufacturers in England. The European bankers decided that this business connection was the Union's and/or Social Compact's Achilles Heel, the door through which the young Republican form of Government could be successfully attacked and overcome. The Illustrated University History, 1878, p. 504, tells us that the southern states swarmed with British agents. These conspired with local politicians to work against the best interests of the Social Compact known as the United States. Their carefully sown and nurtured propaganda developed into open rebellion and resulted in the secession of the people of the Compact Party State known as South Carolina on December 29, 1860. Within weeks, the people (beneficiaries as the posterity of the original signatories to the social compact) of

six compact party states joined the conspiracy against the Union and broke away to form the new social compact construct known as the Confederate States of America, with Jefferson Davis as President. The plotters raided armies, seized forts, arsenals, mints and other Union property. Even members of President Buchanan's Cabinet conspired to destroy the Union by damaging the so-called public credit and working to bankrupt the social compact Union. President Buchanan claimed to deplore secession but took no steps to check it, even when a U.S. ship was fired upon by South Carolina shore batteries.

Shortly thereafter, Abraham Lincoln became President, being inaugurated on March 4, 1861. Lincoln immediately ordered a blockade on Southern ports to cut off supplies that were pouring in from Europe. The 'official' date for the start of the Civil War is given as April 12, 1861 when Fort Sumter in South Carolina was bombarded by the Confederates, but it obviously began at a much earlier date.

In December, 1861, large numbers of European Troops (British, French and Spanish) poured into Mexico in defiance of the Monroe Doctrine. This , together with widespread European aid to the Confederacy, strongly indicated that the Crown was preparing to enter the war. The outlook for the North, and the future of the Union, was bleak indeed.

In this hour of extreme crisis, it has been said by those who remain anonymous, that President Abraham Lincoln appealed to the Crown's perennial enemy, Russia, for assistance. When the envelope allegedly containing Mr. Lincoln's urgent appeal was given to Czar Alexander II, it has been postulated that he weighed it unopened in his hand and stated: "Before we open this paper or know its contents, we grant any request it may contain."

Unannounced, a Russian fleet under Admiral Liviski, steamed into New York harbor on September 24, 1863, and anchored there; The Russian Pacific fleet, under Admiral Popov, arrived in San Francisco on October 12. Of this Russian act, Gideon Wells said: "They arrived at the high tide of the Confederacy and the low tide of the North, causing England and France to hesitate long enough to turn the tide for the North" (Empire of "The City, " p. 90).

History, if it can be found in truth, may reveal, if the truth ever comes to light, that the Rothschild family was heavily involved in financing both sides of the Civil War. Lincoln put a damper on their activities when, in 1862 and 1863, he refused to pay the exorbitant rates of interest demanded by the Rothschild family. Mr. Lincoln issued by Executive Order, via the new military social construct, a presumed Constitutionally-authorized interest free United States Notes. Allegedly, for this and other acts of patriotism, Mr. Lincoln was shot down in cold-blood by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865 , just five (5) days after Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. Booth's grand-daughter, Izola Forrester, states in "This One Mad Act" that Mr. Lincoln's assassin had been in close contact with mysterious Europeans prior to the slaying, and had made at least one trip to Europe. Following the killing, John Wilkes Booth was whisked away to safety by members of the Knights of the Golden Circle. According to the author, Booth lived for many years following his disappearance.

## **HJR 192**

On March 9, 1933 - House 73rd Congress, Session I. Chapter I, page #83 , 1st paragraph, third sentence it states: "Under the new law the money is issued to the banks in return for Government

obligations, bills of exchange, drafts, notes, trade acceptances, and bankers acceptances. The money will be worth 1 00 cents on the dollar, because it is backed by the credit of the nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes and other property of all the people in the nation." (Emphasis added)

House Joint Resolution 192, June 5, 1933, states that one cannot demand a certain form of currency that they want to receive if it is dollar for dollar as ALL CURRENCY IS YOUR CREDIT!! If they do, they are in breach of the contract of HJR 192. You have already accepted this contract and now they must perform.

Pursuant to this contractual resolution expounded upon by the corporation that you are discharging the debt pursuant to HJR 192, they must give you a Letter of Release or Payment in Full in the form of discharge.

If they ask you, "Where does the money come from to pay for the items?" you should correct them and say, "There is no money because the UNITED STATES and all municipalities are in bankruptcy and the only currency that exists is that of all the people's credit." You could also tell them, "The U S Trust Fund is where all of the people's property has been collateralized to create the credit of their nation." If they appear confused, show them a copy of the 73rd Congress, March 9, 1933 where it says:

"(The new money) will be backed by the credit of the nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes and property of all the people in the nation."

### **IN THEIR OWN WRITING THEY AGREE ALL PEOPLE IN THE NATION ARE THE CREDITORS!**

They would be so impressed and shocked that they had actually witnessed a creditor who knows his business, that they in turn would probably conduct themselves more respectful and business like towards you.

To understand how the "money" system works today, one must remember the 73rd Congress, March 9, 1933;

*"The money (Federal Reserve Notes) will be worth 1 00 cents on the dollar, because it is backed by the credit of the nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes and other property of all the people in the nation. The money so issued will not have one penny of gold coverage behind it, because it is really not needed."*

Since the "national emergency in banking," otherwise known as bankruptcy, occurred in 1933, our "money" is credit - your credit - backed by your collateral or your promise. **When you sign any promise to pay, it becomes MONEY!** What is the difference between Federal Reserve Notes and the Promissory Note you gave the bank? They both represent your credit. Only one thing is different - **the bank failed to record your Promissory Note when they recorded the Deed of Trust**, therefore it is not "registered" in the public register like FRNs are. Could this be considered "fraudulent use of a foreign security?" You better believe it is!

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #14

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 3

#### INTERNATIONAL BANKERS PURSUE THEIR GOAL

Undaunted by their initial failures to destroy the Social Compact United States, the international bankers pursued their objective with relentless zeal. Between the end of the Civil War and 1914, their main agents in the United States were Kuhn, Loeb and Co. and the J. P. Morgan Co. A brief history of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. appeared in Newsweek magazine on February 1, 1936: "Abraham Kuhn and Solomon Loeb were general merchandise merchants in Lafayette, Indiana, in 1850. As usual in newly settled regions, most transactions were on credit. They soon found out that they were bankers. In 1867, they established Kuhn, Loeb and Co., bankers, in New York City, and took in a young German immigrant, Jacob Schiff, as partner. Young Schiff had important financial connections in Europe. After ten years, Jacob Schiff was head of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., Kuhn, having returned. Under Schiff's guidance, the house brought European capital into contact with American industry."

Schiff's "important financial connections in Europe" were the Rothschilds and their German representatives, the M. M. Warburg Company of Hamburg and Amsterdam. Within twenty years the Rothschilds, through their Warburg-Schiff connection, had provided the capital that enabled John D. Rockefeller to greatly expand his Standard Oil Empire. They also financed the activities of Edward Harriman (Railroads) and Andrew Carnegie (Steel).

At the turn of the 20th century the Rothschilds, not satisfied with the progress being made by their American operations, sent one of their top experts, Paul Moritz Warburg, over to New York to take direct charge of their assault upon the only true champion of individual liberty and prosperity -- the United States.

At a hearing of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in 1913, Warburg revealed that he was "a member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. I came to this country in 1902, having been born and educated in the banking business in Hamburg, Germany, and studied banking in London and Paris, and have gone all around the world...."

(In the late 1800s, people didn't study banking in London and "all around the world" unless they had a special mission to perform!)

Early in 1907, Jacob Schiff, the Rothschild-owned boss of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., in a speech to the New York Chamber of Commerce, warned that "unless we have a Central Bank with adequate control of credit resources, this country is going to undergo the most severe and far reaching money panic in its history."

Shortly thereafter, the United States plunged into a well orchestrated monetary crisis that had all the earmarks of a skillfully planned Rothschild 'job.' The ensuing panic financially mined tens of thousands of innocent people across the country -- and made billions for the banking elite. The purpose for the 'crisis' was two-fold:

(1) To make a financial 'killing' for the Insiders, and (2) To impress on all people the 'great need' for a central bank.

Paul Warburg told the Banking and Currency Committee: "In the Panic of 1907, the first suggestion I made was, 'let us have a national clearing house' [Central Bank] . The Aldrich Plan [for a Central Bank] contains many things that are simply fundamental rules of banking. Your aim must be the same...."

Digging deep into their bag of deceitful practices, the international bankers pulled off their greatest coup to date -- the creation of the privately owned Federal Reserve System, which placed control of the finances of the United States securely in the hands of the power-crazed money monopolists. Paul Warburg became the 'Fed's' first chairman!

It has been alleged that Congressman Charles Lindbergh put his finger firmly on the truth when it is proffered that he presumably stated, just after the 'Federal' Reserve Act was passed by a depleted Congress on December 23, 1913: " The Act establishes the most gigantic trust on earth. When the President [Wilson] signs this Bill, the invisible government of the monetary power will be legalized.... The greatest crime of the ages is perpetrated by this banking and currency bill." No wonder his son was kidnapped and killed.

## **united States of America**

The several states (People) then got together and began to draw up guidelines for Federal Government. These were the Articles of Confederation. These Articles were ratified but were never truly perfected because there were factions between the wealthy of the new nation who still had economic and political ties with previous counterparts of the Crown in Britain. Some people wanted to be aligned with England. Their wealth and continued wealth were locked with English rule and commerce. Others wanted to be completely separate from England. Those who favored England found that there was too much opposition to be bound with England. As a result, those in favor of England, with the aid of English Bankers, did the next best thing for themselves . They pushed for a Constitution governed by Treaty instead of the Articles of Confederation to control the new Social Compact.

The Constitution was completed and established before the Articles of Confederation were brought forward in respect to Article VI of the newly finished Articles of Confederation. In 1789, the U.S. Constitution was adopted by several signatory people and thereafter their holdings became known as States. But a few (People) states (those being the true people, whom most are unaware of as referred to in the Social Compact as States, of the so-called Union [Marriage] of the States) wanted some protection from the new Social Compact federal system of representative agency government. It took another two years for the Bill of Rights to be added to the Social Compact known as the U.S. Constitution. This was to protect those People signatory to the Social Compact from their agency representations in government, the assumed ten miles square and the employees of that government. Never were all people ever invited to sign the Social Compact, but were sold on the assumption that the rights, privileges, and immunities applied to all people, which of course was an absolute lie (read H.G. Wells's "The Outline of History" 3rd Edition Revised [1921], page 842, 3rd paragraph and continuing on page 843 . Continue reading the first four (4) sentences of the first paragraph of page 843).

Notice that the title of this essay doesn't include the word "THE." Just as General Motors doesn't imply a plural number of motors, United States does not imply a plural number of states-there is nothing plural about the contemporary use of the term. United States is a singular proper noun, and correct usage does not include the antecedent definite article the. United states is a corporate trade name, like General Motors, and identifies a corporation, albeit federal and municipal, but a corporation nevertheless. Just as proper English doesn't include "the Canada, "the Finland, or "the Egypt", it likewise does not include "the United States." A far more accurate indicator would be the State of United States. We read of the "State of Great Britain" in the Declaration of Independence, and hear of the "State of Israel" in the news. The proper recital of the name "United States," identifies the for-profit, bankrupt, commercial enterprise in Washington, DC, presently managed by the receiver in bankruptcy, Secretary of the Treasury of Puerto Rico, a.k.a. , Secretary of the Treasury. The United States is a slyly concocted fraud that plants in the mind the notion that its identity is merged with the states, when in fact it is foreign to the (People) states.

Note: While functionally speaking the Republic no longer operates since the fraudulent takeover by declared state of war (see Trading with the Enemy Act) after the bankruptcy, this condition is artificial, de facto, and unlawful.

It is well established that "United States", a.k.a., US, U.S., USA, America, government, and federal government, et al is a corporation, originally incorporated February 21, 1871 under the name "District of Columbia," 16 Stat. 419 Chapter 62. It was reorganized June 11, 1878; as a bankrupt organization per House Joint Resolution 192 on June 5, 1933, Senate Report 93-549, and Executive Orders 6072, 6102, and 6246; a de facto (define de facto) government, originally the ten square mile tract ceded by Maryland and Virginia and comprising Washington D.C., plus the possessions, territories, forts, and arsenals.

UNITED STATES. Means: (A) a federal corporation . . . Title 28 USC Section 3002(5) Chapter 176. It is clear that the United States . . . is a corporation . . . 534 FEDERAL SUPPLEMENT 724. [emphasis added]

Note: from 1776 to 1789 United States was a confederation and after 1789 it was a singular incorporated federal nation system.

The significance of this is that, as a corporation, the United States has authority to implement laws for "We the People of the United States" but no more authority to implement its laws against "All The People" than does MacDonald Corporations, except for one thing-the contracts we've signed as surety for our "Straw-man" with the United States through misrepresentation of, by, and for the Creditor Bankers. These contracts binding us together with the United States and the bankers, are actually not a party-in-interest with us, but with our artificial entity, acting as a transmitting utility, or as they term it, the office of " person," which cleverly uses the same descriptive alphabetical denoted letters as the name given to the living breathing people, privately at birth, but with one difference - the form of identification changes the symbolic alphabetical spelling with ALL CAPITAL LETTERS.

THE UNITED STATES as a corporation, created in England, came under the jurisdiction of England. This entitled England to create laws as England saw fit to do, establish those laws in THE UNITED STATES and everyone who at that time was a 14th Amendment Citizen were subject to obey those laws. This also placed the Congress of THE UNITED STATES above that portion of what we think is



the Constitution, not under the authority of the Constitution. Copyrighted, remember? The only Bill of Rights left at this point in 2009, is four Amendments -- 13th, 14th 15th, and 16th. That is all the Courts are required to take cognizance of when any people appear in their courts, excepting those people operating via International Public Order by way of the Supreme Law of the Land (Treaty) within the framework of any form of Social Compact (Kiyokura Okimura v. Acheson, 99 Fed Supp. 587 [D. of Hawaii](1951)).

The 1929 stock market crash and the Great Depression that followed placed the so-called American people in desperation, homelessness, poverty and even starvation. The minds of all people were focused on survival. They were then in a condition to accept any handout given by the government, no matter what the cost to their freedoms.

All people were drawn in as 14th Amendment Citizens by such misrepresentation through the 15th Article of Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and the registration of people's birth records and in return, handed certificates in exchange for this perfected consideration of the sole and exclusive right to vote under the new social construct of Democracy. People were further enticed deeper into that system by volunteering for many other licenses and privileges given by the corporate U.S. government. We were also made enemies of agency, THE UNITED STATES. This act gave the agencies of the UNITED STATES authority, under the laws of war and as a captured alien people, to force anything on them as the corporation chose to create or deprive them of, whether for their benefit or not.

Then, in 1976, Congress removed any semblance of justice in their court system with Senate bill 94-201 and 94-381. From this point forward, the 'officers of the court' can construe and construct the laws to mean anything they choose them to mean. (See: Dyett v. Turner, 439 P. Rptrs. 266 [1968]; and Utah v. Phillips, 540 P. Rptrs. 936 [1975] ; and Respublica v. Sweers 1 Dallas. 43)

As 14th Amendment Citizens, the people are not Citizens of the Social Compact known as the United States of America as we have always been taught to think. We are actually subjects via International Public Order to whatever jurisdiction which we are found in or reside in, unless we have otherwise emerged into some other political status freely determined to prove that we the people don't belong to such social construct, to whichever may claim an interest however defined or by whatever means shown to operate.

There is no law today except as relative to such fictions governed by copyrighted statutes, to be interpreted by 'judges' who construe and construct whatever they choose to have those private statutes mean.

We, as sovereigns irresponsibly continue to recognize the illegitimate Crown of England (and its Fiscal Agent the IMF) as PRINCIPLE of all the People on the soil whether referred to as the United States or by whatever derivative or variation thereof. In reality, the IMF was the Creditor of the UNITED STATES, a corporation, but NEVER you, lawfully or legally. The Creditor of the UNITED STATES designed invisible contracts to ensnare the sovereign people of Planet Earth as subjects. The Creditor of the UNITED STATES implemented the invisible contracts through apparent 'color of law' and the sovereigns irresponsibly agreed by way of the education received under misrepresentations. We, as the Sovereign Peoples of Earth, through the invisible contracts and our irresponsibility to reject the Creditors' (IMF) ideas, have been duped into voluntarily giving up our

substance and energy to the private order of a few well orchestrated men by way of the mythical creations of corporations affecting our condition and present situation.

You'll find that there is a common thread woven throughout our entire history. That thread is commerce, the merchant, the money-changer (banks), the law merchant (i.e., the law of commerce), civil law and maritime law. This is not to say that commerce is bad. It does, however, say that commerce brings with it the laws of commerce. Wherever commerce goes, it brings laws that can bind people into slavery. This can happen only if the people agree with it, depending upon their condition of mind, either willingly, through misrepresentations or by mistake.

## **United States - US - U.S. - USA - U.S.A. - America United States of America**

Means: (A) a federal corporation . . . Title 28 USC Section 3002(15)(A) Chapter 176. It is clear that the United States . . . is a corporation . . . 534 FEDERAL SUPPLEMENT 724.

It is well settled that "United States" et al is a corporation, originally incorporated February 21, 1871 under the name "District of Columbia," 16 Stat. 419 Chapter 62. It was reorganized June 11, 1878; a bankrupt organization per House Joint Resolution 192 on June 5, 1933, Senate Report 93-549, and Executive Orders 6072, 6102, and 6246; a de facto (define de facto) government, originally the ten square mile tract ceded by Maryland and Virginia and comprising Washington D.C., plus the possessions, territories, forts, and arsenals.

The significance of this is that, as a corporation, the United States has no more authority to implement its laws against "We The People" of all walks of life, than does MacDonald Corporations, except for one thing -- the contracts we've signed as surety for our Straw-man with the United States and the Creditor Bankers. These contracts bind all people by misrepresentations together with the United States and the bankers are actually not valid with the true flesh and blood man or woman, but with our artificial entity, or as they term it "person," which appears to be us but is spelled with ALL CAPITAL LETTERS.

First, your birth certificate was voluntarily given by your mother through misrepresentations to the State "of" Corporations and then entered into the Commercial Registry for Registration, within the UNITED STATES, when you were born. This, in commerce, gave Title to your body by way of illicit constructive or other types of contracts. Now, all of us are members by mistake and/or misrepresentations, of the Babylonian system in every manner.

Next, the government created an artificial 'person', an organization, a fictitious entity, and what we call an artificial entity and/or "Straw-man." By and through an adhesion contract, the government then made you, the real man or woman, responsible for, fiduciary for and surety for that artificial entity. This is how your artificial entity secured the National debt and through it, you became a 14th Amendment Citizen of the UNITED STATES.

All licenses and all existing contracts are made between the UNITED STATES or THE STATE OF (whatever state your "Straw-man" resides in) and your artificial entity. That fictitious entity binds you to the UNITED STATES because they have, through adhesion contracts, made you the real man or woman, fiduciary and responsible for that artificial entity and/or Straw-man. Of course, you voluntarily

sign, and even request, all those contracts, don't you?, whether by misrepresentation, condition of mind, or mistake.

All of these contracts you sign carry with them your agreement to obey and uphold all the laws, rules and regulations passed by the Congress of the UNITED STATES CORPORATION and THE STATE OF ... and will be enforced against you.

From that day forward, we could never own any property because the state now had possession of it all. (In 1964, the state obtained title to our property.) We can only rent the homes that we believe we own. We only have a certificate of title to the car we think we own. The state owns the true title to our homes and to our cars, to everything we thought or think we own. You married the state through your marriage license and your children became wards of the state. All of this was pledged, including all the fruits of our future labor, to the bankers as security against the national debt and was placed in the possession of the Secretary of State of each state as an agent for the Trustee of the Bankruptcy - The U.S. Secretary of Treasury.

This was further tightened up when we applied for our Social Security number after 1935, by contract, which we hurriedly and voluntarily entered into when the Social Security Act was signed into law. Then, it was further solidified as we entered into additional contracts and applied for a variety of benefits and licenses - all voluntary affairs ... without full disclosure!

## **States Lose Sovereignty**

President Roosevelt then called all the governors into Washington D. C. for a conference. This was the beginning of all states losing the remainder of their sovereignty. It was not until 1944 that the corporate states lost all their power over the corporate United States with the Buck Act. With this Act, the states became, essentially, 14th Amendment Citizens as well. This completed the destruction of the corporate states having any power to protect against usurpation by the U.S. Government. The corporate states now were under the jurisdiction of Washington, D.C..

The adoption of the Uniform Commercial Code by all States in 1964 and a number of other like laws and Acts were incorporated into this nation. This made the Uniform Commercial Code the Supreme Law of the Land.

In 1976, Congress took away any semblance of law or justice left within our court system. All law today is now construed, constructed and made up by the judge as it happens before your very eyes.

The Military Social Construct known as the UNITED STATES, acting through the guise of the "United States in Congress Assembled," took away any control or authority we might have had over the court system. See Senate Bill 94-204 which deals with their court system and Senate. Bill 94-381 dealing with Public Law. This has been well hidden from all of us.

Many of us who go into court often wonder why and how the courts can simply override their laws, as we've cited those very laws within our paperwork. It's very simple - now that we know how they do it. They operate on their words "construe and construct."

A simple word such as 'in' changed to 'at' as in 'at law' or 'in law' has a totally separate meaning. For example: If you're in the river, you are wet, you can swim, etc., But if you're 'at' the river, you might enjoy a refreshing picnic, play baseball or run races. See the difference a simple word can make? And, the attorneys often change this word when they answer your motions - in addition to many others.

You will be paid in dividends when you read the answers of attorneys to your paperwork. Compare what they claim their case law says to the actual case law itself. You'll discover that they have actually changed the words therein. This is illegal, you might say. No, not, according to the Senate Bills above mentioned.

You see, they can now construe and construct any law or statute to mean whatever they decide it means, for their benefit. You don't know any of this. You think they are railroading you in a kangaroo court. No, they are 'legal' in what they do, according to the present social compact contract which they are bound to uphold. They usually follow the law to the letter - their law - private international law, the law of contract, which you know nothing about. This law is called contract law.

# **A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School**

## **Article #15**

### **A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 4**

#### **CONTRACTS**

Failure to understand the above and realize what law you are dealing with when you go into their court, will only lead to failure.

Even if you have filed your UCC-1 and have captured your Title and your artificial entity, this makes no difference in their courts. Why? They operate in total fiction, in the Land of Oz, in respect to any assumed standing which you may, by mistake, think otherwise. They can only recognize contracts. You are a real sentient being outside of their created social compact, contractually speaking. Whatever you file in their court, whether it is your UCC-1 or use any of their perceived Law which is copyrighted, in the Administrative or Judicial power of their Original Jurisdiction inside of their established social compacts or otherwise, is all that is real, lawful, and credibly in truth to them. They do not recognize truth of any sort, other than by such compacts or the treaties between such social compacts. They only recognize fictions known as corporations, which they administer, and/or contract law governing social compacts and their corporations and such applicable treaties between them.

So, when you go into any court, be aware that it is their private copyrighted law, that the judge or the prosecutor can 'construe' and 'construct' that law in any fashion they choose. They call this practicing Law. It will always mean what they choose it to mean according to the present custom, usages, and practices of the day.

So, are their courts bound by the Constitution? Law? Statutes? No! Their Courts are bound by contracts only and the statutes used to enforce the contracts. When we use their statutes, Constitution, UCC, rules and regulations - all copyrighted without a license from the BAR - we are in violation of copyright infringement and punishment is mandatory.

There is NO Law in this illusionary Nation/State (read Norman Angell's "The Great Illusion" [1910] reprinted in 1933) under whatever form or name for which such is known - or the world for that matter - there is only contract law by which the private people (Sovereigns) treat with one another in the so-called Global Public Forum where commerce is concerned and is the Order of the Day, known as the International Public Order via Private International Law, between Sovereigns and/or their created social compacts and corporate constructs.

#### **Summary**

We can see throughout all walks of life in our collective history that Babylon, or however one wishes to refer historically to an oppressive system of whatever form any social compact of society takes, commerce and Merchant Law have followed wherever the productive people go.

The Bankers were waiting in the wings when the founding forefathers established a new social compact for themselves. It was only two years after the Constitution was enacted that the bankers

threw them into bankruptcy. The newly founded government of the social compact moved over to the side under the assumed ten square mile jurisdiction their congress controlled.

In 1860, the Southern states walked out of Congress as stated earlier. This officially ended the lawful side of the Constitution under a Republican form of Government. Due to on-going breaches of the social compact by several of the beneficiaries, within several of the individual compact party member states constructs, and their abuse of the federal branches of the social compact designed to forbid such breaches, but instead, uphold the breaches to the social compact until the Union was reduced to chaos and eventually destroyed and replaced by a new form of Republic (see the Gettysburg address by the attorney, President Lincoln) not unlike the continued revamping of the 4 or 5 French Republics, historically, until the bankers had complete control of the social compact to their liking.

In 1871, the assumed ten square miles and its territories that congress controlled was incorporated in England. The Constitution was adopted as the by-laws of their corporation. This ended, completely, their previous Constitutional standing. The beneficiaries of the Original Signatories (You know, their BLOOD posterity) to the Social Compact no longer had a Constitution within the framework which their forefathers had created for their benefit by and through such agencies in Offices of Trust, Honor or Profit, could or would be bound or controlled to the beneficiaries' sole and express benefit.

THE UNITED STATES as a corporation, created in England by and through treaty, now came under the jurisdiction of England. This entitled England to create laws as England saw fit to do. England established those laws in THE UNITED STATES and everyone who at that time or would be by such misrepresentations as could be foisted upon the unsuspecting people, were and are 14th Amendment citizens. They were and are subject to obey those laws however defined by their esquires (Attorneys). This also placed the Congress of THE UNITED STATES above that portion of what we think is the Constitution, not under the authority of the Constitution. Copyrighted, remember? The only Bill of Rights relative to all Walks of Life at that point in time were eradicated, via Martial Law, by four Articles of Amendment -- 13th, 14th 15th, and 16th. This is all the Courts are required to take cognizance of whenever you appear in their courts.

Next the Merchants of Babylon, the bankers, moved deeper into our nation by the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank in 1913 and the IRS to collect the interest on their loans made to the UNITED STATES.

The 1929 stock market crash and the Great Depression that followed placed the people in desperation, homelessness, poverty and even starvation. This orchestrated bankruptcy was not only local but was carried out repeatedly on a planetary scale. The minds of all people were orchestrated and forced to focus on survival. They were then in a condition to accept any handout (New Deal) given by the (New Order) government, no matter what the cost to their (Fair Deal) freedoms.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt treasonously placed the beneficiaries' social compact trust entirely into socialism.

All walks of life were drawn in as 14th Amendment citizens through the registration of our birth certificates. All walks of life were further enticed deeper into that system by volunteering for many other licenses and privileges without any consideration given by the government to reduce our Rights into privileges and then to be reduced to paying fees for the exercising of such privileges which could

be taken by the State for whatever reason it deems necessary. All walks of life were also made enemies of THE UNITED STATES. This act gave the UNITED STATES authority, under the laws of war and as an alien captured people, to force anything upon us they choose to create unless one emerges as discussed above.

Thereafter, all walks of life sank further into socialistic communism. If you read the ten planks of communism (the Communistic Manifesto), you'll discover that this nation has fulfilled every plank successfully. We are a Communistic Nation, period.

Then, in 1976, Congress removed any semblance of justice in our court system with Senate bill 94-201 and 94-381 as stated on page 25. From this point forward, the 'officers of the court' can construe and construct the laws to mean anything they choose them to mean.

As 14th Amendment citizens, we the people are not citizens of their social compact like we have always been taught to think. We are actually, each and every one of us, a Sovereign of Planet Earth, through the Unalienable Birthrights to which the laws Nature and Nature's Creator entitled us.

Today, as in ancient Babylon, various walks of life have idols of worship, of which money, i.e. Federal Reserve Notes, represent such as graven images created by people. Both represent a fiction of construed value, for whatever reason any market would bear, based upon conditions of supply and demand. The value established is whatever is given accordingly, relative to anyone's particular inordinate affection of such idols.

Today law has become a fiction of corporate copyrighted statutes, to be interpreted by 'judges' who construe and construct whatever they choose to have those statutes mean.

Do you now have a different viewpoint on where you actually are now from where you thought you were before starting this process?

Demonstrate to those of like or kindred spirits the difference between where you were, or thought you were, when you began this process and where you now know you are in terms of your political, citizen and legal standing within the social construct known as the UNITED STATES

## **Now, The Rest of the Story Of the Term "Titles of Nobility"**

The Hierarchy of Authority, from the Sovereign man/woman, to their family, has ever existed on any other presumed authority relative to any particular one or another outside of contract, to anyone in the family with respect to any neighborhood, or in any townships, or in any counties, or in any states, or in any country, and finally to any other type of social construct purporting to exist upon this planet or otherwise. Because all such constructs are fictions of the mind in relationship to the flesh and blood, the True Sovereigns of Authority, existing on Planet Earth. Therefore, the divine "Structure of the Family," is the only true source of Sovereignty outside of the Supreme Creator of all Creation. Now that you know the hierarchy of authority that is mapped out as above, is everything running like the above line of command in today's multiple societies or constructs by which the various forms of social compacts exist anywhere? Not quite! You see, the foreign bankers knew they could not control Sovereign's with THIS system. So they decided to design a fictional system, which "looks" like the real thing - but really is not.

The first thing that was done was to make an entity which looked and sounded like the forms of government to which the people of earth were familiar with such as the federal republic entitled "United States of America." Notice that the "u" in united is a small u - that's because it is an adjective, describing the States (noun) of America. What if one capitalized the "U", as in United States? This would be a name, a "title" wouldn't it? So, now we have a "title" for the republic which was incorporated in England in 1871 as an English corporation. So does this mean we are being ruled by a private, foreign operated corporation - NOT a government? Has this happened to most other such governments on Planet Earth? You Bet!

In 1944, the Buck Act (Title 4, U.S.C. 104-1 16) took the sovereignty away from the compact party states so that the enfranchised states could also have a "title" as in "The State of Arizona." Next came the counties and municipalities - each had their own corporations, which usurped the organic government of the Trust organically established. What the beneficiaries had then become were an inverse relationship to the original organic republican form of government as handed to them by their forefathers.

All right, let's go back to history. Let's assume and presume what most people in the year 1788 (January 1 ) did about the United States as a government - that it was in default to the Crown of England to the tune of 18 million Lira, plus interest. Then, as a direct and proximate result, the U.S. corporate government was bankrupt in their private capacity from the start of the Constitution. Now, the debt had to be paid for a period of 70 years. After a period of 70 years, if the Bible is *res judicata* and *stare decisis*, the Creator said the people and their social constructs can come out of bankruptcy with their Creditors (England) on December 31, 1858. And let's say, as an operation of law, at that time some notice was given to the nation that may have gone something like this: "Excuse me, do you people really want to leave Babylon and have your liberty back now, or would you prefer to maintain the Crown of England as your master and serve him faithfully?" Or something along those lines. Look at Leviticus 3:17, which says that "If you love your master and your period of service is up, you can go to the judges, recite the fact that you love your master and you don't want to leave him." You can choose to serve him for the rest of your life by placing yourself into voluntary servitude.

After December 31, 1858 , did the Crown of England, through its attorney agents, give notice to the country, "Hey, you guys want to leave (Britain) Babylon and go back to the original jurisdiction which your forefathers established for your benefit? Or, do you want to have your government remain under us?" Now, remember, this could have only pertained to the posterity of the Original signatories to the social compact. The rest of the people walking around have never emerged into any form of social compact to establish their political status according to International Public Order. Thereby, they are considered subjects of the jurisdiction for which they are either found in or reside in or otherwise.

Apparently, the Southern States did not wish to remain under slavery and walked out of Representative United States in Congress Assembled.

Evidently what happened is, the other people to which the social compact applied, failed to give Notice of Lawful Protest. This was their acquiescent divine right to vote to remain in Britain (Babylon) under the Crown of England with continuing debt, plus a reorganization of government. Thus, having failed to do so, they remained under the new law forum because the old law forum to which they were entitled to, i.e., liberty and freedom, was abdicated. The Southern members of the social compact party states walked out, ending the public side of the Constitution. They wanted nothing to do with



continued servitude and so noticed the representative agency Congress of the Union and the other various governments concerned (Britain). The people did not want foreign ownership or intrigue in their local politics to override their own governmental structures of self-government. The compact party members of the Northern states did not protest in any manner because they were busy fighting the Civil War, which was foisted upon them through misrepresentation and intrigue by these same foreign agents. Therefore, at the end of such conflict, they were handed a new law forum to which all northern people volunteered into. This was to go on for another 70 years of captivity and subjected their fellow southern brethren to the social compact in like kind to perpetual slavery and/or involuntary servitude without their free will consent, into the new forum by force of arms. Nothing settled by force is ever settled at all. Free will is the true test of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness and any time force is used to hold any condition or Union together, other than to cast such conditions out to keep the peace, for breach of contract is illegal and immoral. Any other form of choice is no choice at all. It is an affront against the Divine Creator's Will of Liberty granted to each and every living Man and Women.

## **Original Jurisdiction**

You may use several law dictionaries to look up meanings for law and legal terms. It depends on the author and publisher as to which law forum they publish. If you read "Black's Law Dictionary" you're going to get one opinion of one point of view. If you're reading Bouvier's or Ballentine's you might be getting another point of view. This is inserted here because Black's Law Dictionary came out shortly after this new Constitution was formed in 1887.

Black's Law Dictionary was first published in 1891. That was 20 years, a time of prescription, after the corporate United States came into full force and effect by the Act of February 21, 1871. What does Black's Law Dictionary define? It defines the terms, the legal meanings of words, as they apply to the bifurcated United States Corporation. Roughly every 20 years there has been a new edition of Black's because every 20 year period in use -- is in the bifurcation --. If anyone failed to give a Notice of Lawful Protest, they would go on to the next stage and say, "Let's change it again to see if we can go a little further, and we'll see if anybody protests this." So as you go through any such 20 year segments, 1871, 1891, 1911, 1931, 1951, 1971, 1991, you get different definitions within Black's Law Dictionary.

Remember, bifurcated means separated. The newly incorporated United States is separated from the original jurisdiction (even separated entirely from the Constitution) of the Republican form of Government as established by the U.S. Constitution. Remember that the original Constitution came in with the fact that it contains both the private side and public side, appertaining to the residual sovereignty of the original Signatories. This was passed by hereditary birthrights by way of such reservations, limitations, and restrictions (i.e., Article VI and the attendant Articles of Amendment) within the compact over their creation to which their posterity received (beneficiaries) by contract through the Trust Indenture (Constitution) creating the Social Compact (see Preamble to the Constitution).

The private side of government can never be changed. The private side of government is based upon the Laws of Nature and Nature's Creator, and those laws never change. So the Public side of government, which we call General Jurisdiction, is different from Original Jurisdiction. Their Original

Jurisdiction is based on the Laws of Nature and Nature's Creator which are the powers assumed by peoples acquiring by such declarations, their separate and equal station, and establishing the forms of original jurisdictions of government by social compact to secure the peace, safety and happiness for themselves and their posterity. The Laws of Nature that Nature's Creator entitles them to can never change. Only the forms which people use to implement the reasons for which they create any society (i.e., for their benefit), to secure the peace, safety, and the pursuit of happiness according to the dictates of their beliefs, customs, and practices of such, not only for themselves but for their posterity, can change. Could you amend the Original Jurisdiction? Why would you amend the social compact to change that which never changes?

Unless you intend to change the very structure of society of the social compact as a whole, to which the original jurisdiction was created, to protect and pass such protections by birthright to the posterity by the Will of the Creators through their Testament (Constitution) thereto, there is no reason to do so. To do so, would be diametrically opposed to the dialectical Will and Testament (lex scripta) of the Creators of such social compact, leading to a rebellious war with the Laws of Nature and Nature's Creator's established Pillars of Universal Law via which any and all such social compacts was justly created. To ignore the intent and purposes of the Creators of such social compacts would bring about utter Chaos. A breach of the Peace of the International Public Order to which any other Original Jurisdictions have come to rely upon to maintain the General Order of the Public Arena between them in relation to their intercourse, to which such treaties are established, to secure the blessings of the variety of such societies in creation, as those so created and governed by the Pillars of Universal Law is a treason against each and every Walk of Life on Planet Earth. Such actions, which tend to create chaos, tend to arise from the disrespect of one's ancestors and their refusal to learn the lessons of their predecessors. So Original Jurisdiction is and always remains exactly what it is. It never changes! Only from time to time does the situation arise out of necessity to ordain new constructs for the purposes so delineated ut supra. What is the law? The law never changes, it is the same yesterday, today and tomorrow.

CONTRACT[.] Contract is governed by the Doctrine of Four Corners or that which is expressed in terms on some form of medium as to be an accepted custom and practice as lex scripta and, in vary rare circumstances with exacting evidence to support such, is by such custom and practices recognized as a Maxim of Law so well known for it to be unnecessary to put it in written formality, thus becoming known as lex non scripta by such general acceptance or general acquiescence. This definition of contract is derived from the principles of the "Doctrines of the Maxims of Law" that have been developed down through the millennium of jurisprudence of Mankind guided by the "Divine Spirit of Truth" as recognized by not just one society, but which each and every one of these societies are founded upon. These are the same Maxims, which we have referred to as the Supreme Creator's "Pillars of Universal Laws."

Now, we move to the public side of any social compact. What is this side, the side that is amended from time to time but does not change in respect to intent? That is the public administration side of the various social compacts and/or their respective agency side of these governing compacts. Is the public government law? Yes. This Law affects and controls anyone who is a signatory to some over-lying (above the Constitutional compact) contract conditioned upon the ability to create such agency relationship, arising from the social compacts respective thereto, and to whom such agencies are to be bound within any administrative manner, relative thereto, and further, in relationship to their

consideration given for performance of certain conditions governed thereby, concerning any such over-lying (treaty) contract.

Furthermore, it is contract which establishes and governs any means to create internal and external management, policies and procedures (such as venues, forums and/or jurisdictions), rules and/or regulations thereby which to inform parties to whom such concerns or however their Law is known as it may apply or not and to whomever, to help determine their use and their procedure applying to their assets and their property belonging to their private and any corporate side of their public side of government, created to give Order within their Social Compact, relative to any foreign exchange from the public side of government to the private side of government.

Just think for a minute. Does a private owner of a business or property have any political right to make his own rules, regulations and "law" for use of his own property? Yes, he does. That is exactly what their statutes, regulations and rules are. They are internal management, policies, and procedures. They deal with their property and assets of their private side of their government in relationship to any agency public side of their government.

In 1871, did "All Walks of Life" not signatory to any other such social compact fall under their incorporated jurisdiction of their private government? Yes and No. Only those who lived in their City of Washington, their District of Columbia, and/or their United States and its territories and any and all registered voters (14th Amendment slaves [citizens pursuant to their 15th Article of Amendment. Now on to the second part of this answer, No! Due to the fact, that All Walks of Life have a choice to emerge into any other political status freely determined by that People to proclaim their separate and equal station, and assume among the powers of Earth, their separate and equal station to which Nature's Law and Nature's Creator entitle them within the framework of the International Public Order.

The particular conflict known as the Civil War between the Several States of the Union did not touch upon "All Walks of Life." What All Walks of Life within any locale of that, or any other conflict, continually educates others to believe is that those of the Social Compact (those who formed and/or presently administer any such Social Compact) are serving all interests. In fact, such compact party members thereof are simply carrying out their design of action for their own private reasons and gain. By controlling their centers of education relative from childhood throughout adulthood, members of such social compacts continue to teach others outside of such compact that there was/is some duty owed or allegiance given on the part of those of the various Walks of Life. But, for all intents and purposes, in reality such Walks of Life do not owe either - bearing in mind that they are neither a party signatory to such social compact or directly related by blood as one of their posterity thereof. Therefore, such Walks of Life have little or nothing whatsoever to do with a Social Compact known as the Several States of the Union, commonly referred to as the United States of America, not unlike so many others before them who had been so enticed, appertaining to others outside such social compacts (those not signatory or related by blood to those signatory to the compact) and drawn into conflicts then at hand or otherwise. This type of education upon all Walks of Life help firm up positions from either side of any conflict for the particular parties' own private reasons, whether or not those reasons were just in any eyes of those foreign or otherwise to their compact or not. Through such misrepresentations and conditioning of the minds of those foreign to their social compact, were their members to their compact successful at controlling the outcome of that particular conflict or otherwise from the outset. From an assumed and definite presumed authority, that those outside their compact

believed as educated by member agencies of the various social compacts truly had or have any rightful authority to do so upon a vast populace. This same type of educational program continues to perpetrate the same mindset to keep all Walks of Life under various forms of control to this very day. They will continue to do so with their same tools of misrepresentations and false education. Whenever any such conflict arises, in respect to the needs of their members of their Social Compacts, all the Sovereign Peoples of Earth shall remain fodder for these compacts until these Sovereign People become aware of the Supreme Law (Treaty) and how to use Private International Law within the International Public Order (for which all social compacts are founded upon) for their benefit for those who choose or wish to emerge into any other political status for whatever various reasons, into a social compact for their own safety, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. Rather than to continue to exist for others who have done so for whatever private reason. Those Walks of Life who continue to refuse to emerge into whatever form of compact for their benefit will always be at the mercy of those who have [.] Without exception.

Returning now to further comment upon the original private corporate government back in 1789, appertaining to the social compact known as the United States, this social compact was established on certain principles and rules. But, as we've seen, it went through a bankruptcy almost right away, and with each stage of their bankruptcy there was reorganization. Reorganization creates a new set of circumstances, and probably a new set of creditors and/or masters with rules to discharge their old bankruptcy. Roughly every 20 years you have a re-organization, you get different changes in the rules and regulations, and it just goes on and on. As the proprietors and creditors of their private law forum, it goes into worse and worse bankruptcy, creating tighter and tighter rules in order to raise revenue to keep things going, and that is what you see today.

Look at the back of one of your so-called bills. Do you see an Egyptian pyramid? This is the symbol and logo of the U.S. Treasury! Have you observed the architecture of Washington D.C. with its Egyptian monoliths, columns, stairways and Corinth's? What are the colors of Egypt? - Red, white, and blue. What is the symbol of Egypt - the FIVE pointed star. Egypt means hemmed in or "boxed" in - District of Columbia is assumed to be a ten miles "square. " The District (UNITED STATES) of Columbia was started by the Illuminati, a Masonic group that originated in, yes - Egypt! What do you think the Illuminati call the UNITED STATES? You guessed it - New Egypt! If you are noticing any similarities here, feel free to discuss them with others among those who seek the truth of history, locally or otherwise.

# **A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School**

## **Article #16**

### **A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 5**

#### **AMERICA, THE LAND OF THE FREE (?)**

Indentured servants in Europe were frequently offered the option to go to a mass of land known as America and work off their assumed debt to those they owed money (and sometimes their life). Many took the gamble and found that they were able to pay off their debts much easier and faster in the land of opportunity than they could have by staying in Europe. UNITED STATES, THE CORPORATION

In 1871, the United States incorporated in England, as was stated earlier, and therefore became an English corporation under the rule of the Crown (Rothchild). As you will see, corporations are not governments. They can only rule by contracts through corporate copyrighted policy. How can a corporation have authority over you? Only by and within the framework and Four-Corners Doctrine of Contract Law!

State: (as defined in 28 USC ss 1331 C&D)

Define the following words in a standard dictionary including derivations: corporation, law, legal, lie, color of law, rights, benefit, certificate, application, attorney, represent, organization, organ, work, policy, copyright, private.

Define the following words/phrases in a Black's dictionary: color of law, represent, rights, benefit, privilege, corporation, artificial entity, person, body, individual, citizen, intern, revenue, internal revenue, bankruptcy, resident, occupant, dweller, habitant, reside, indicia, address, taxpayer, debtor.

NOTE: I could note my own observations. But this would only eliminate, on your part, the task of self-education. So please take the time to educate yourself and not continually rely upon others to speak for you or explain what they have learned and for which you have failed to take the time to delve out for yourself, so that the knowledge you received by and through repetitious study becomes a tool of wisdom for each and every one of you who chooses to go through the Strawman Redemption Process.

#### **UNITED STATES AND THE SECURED PARTY**

Due to the immediate bankruptcy since their revolutionary war, their UNITED STATES has been under many bankruptcy re-organizations. There are only two groups of people in this situation that we have today - the creditors and the debtors. Their creditor is also called a Secured Party because his interest is secured and not able to be taken away by any debtor. Who gave any "consideration" to make the Federal Reserve Notes, Bills, and Bonds otherwise known in today's commerce as currency or "legal tender? "

The 73rd Congress of March 9, 1933 said:

"It (the new currency) will be worth 1 00 cents on the dollar and will represent the credit of their nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes and the property of the people of the nation."

If UNITED STATES received the benefit of the credit that all Walks of Life extended to them - does that make them the DEBTOR or the CREDITOR? UNITED STATES employees even know who you are - a CREDITOR!!! So isn't it time we started acting like the Creditor we truly are?

## **WHAT IS THE UNITED STATES**

### **More Forbidden History**

Based on the comments and behavior of people all over North America, as it is known, the United States, Inc. is revered (dare we say worshiped) unlike any other corporation on the soil in the Western Hemisphere of planet Earth, commonly referred to as America. The reasons for this are many, but few of them have to do with anything remotely dealing with truth and reality. The majority of those who call themselves, unwittingly, "Americans," know very little about any real history of the United States, including the nature of the incident that sparked the War for Independence and the true outcome of that war. As you will discover below, it was not about the tax on tea. Our heads are filled with revisionist history by the members of the social compact that control the centers of public education; within or around the locale of the social compact known as the United States. We have continually been redacted to encourage worship, adoration, and subservience to government authority. All their school teachers out there who have ever tried to deviate from the "accepted" instructional materials in their controlled government schools, know what I mean-if you didn't toe the line you were forced into retirement.

What would you think if your friends and neighbors started a cult following after McDonald's Corporation? What if on every anniversary since the founding of McDonald's, they gathered together to have a barbecue and shoot off fireworks because they thought that Big Macs set them free; or took special days off during the year to celebrate Ronald McDonald's birthday and carved busts of Ronald at Mount Rushmore to honor him? They would fly the McDonald's corporate flag outside their homes and paste stickers of the flag on their vehicles. What if every time Executives for McDonald's ran for office, and sent in campaign contributions for their favorite candidate? Periodically they might even call on the officers of the corporation to solve problems that they were experiencing in their daily lives.

Whereas this sounds sacrilegious, absurd, and may even appear to stretch the bounds of making an appropriate analogy, it is no less valid or logical. In fact, if it weren't for certain unrevealed contracts, and a whole lot of brainwashing, United States Inc., would have no more influence, power, or jurisdiction over you than McDonald's, IBM, General Motors, or for that matter, any other corporation. America has been under an evolving military occupation since 1871. The flag that is flown around the so-called nation in public places, and by people who celebrate the occupation, is the war flag of the United States. If there were such a thing as a Peace-time flag, it is presumed that it would be a neutral, white banner/flag and no other - such as the type of flag that is commonly referred to as a "Truce Flag."

Notice that the title of this essay doesn't include the word "THE." Just as General Motors doesn't imply a plural number of motors, the United States does not imply a plural number of states-there is nothing plural about the contemporary use of the term. United States is a singular proper noun, and correct usage does not include the antecedent definite article the. United states is a corporate trade name, like General Motors, and identifies a corporation, albeit federal and municipal, but a corporation nevertheless. Just as proper English doesn't include "the Canada, "the Finland, or "the Egypt", it likewise does not include "the United States." A far more accurate indicator would be the State of the United States. We read of the "State of Great Britain" in the Declaration of Independence. We hear of the "State of Israel" in the news. The proper recital of the name "United States," identifies the for-profit, bankrupt, commercial enterprise in Washington, DC, presently managed by the receiver in bankruptcy, Secretary of the Treasury of Puerto Rico, a.k.a., Secretary of the Treasury. The United States is a slyly concocted solecism (a violation of grammatical rules or of the approved idiomatic usage of language) that plants in the mind the notion that its identity is merged with the states, when in fact it is foreign to the Compact Party States.

To fully answer the question: What is the United States, its forbidden history and the very presumption for supporting it-that we are free, must first be examined. We will forego our opinions for the moment, and examine the record. If you sincerely believe that you are free from bondage (because you can't see, hear, taste, smell or touch it), you will understand after completing this reading that your awareness of this possibility is not a necessary condition for its existence. Contrary to popular opinion, all that those who fought and died for in the War for Independence was rendered null and void just a few short years after the battle ended. The British Soldiers were recalled, but the Bankers were not. The so-called United States is but a tool-a Trojan horse, if you will (and you are the subject of those who control it), for the Money Kings (the Ancient Money-Changers of Modern-day Money Mechanics).

As a backdrop to the so-called American Revolution, here is a brief overview of the economic forces that were being unleashed in Britain around the time of the revolution. It provides important background and insight for you to understand that the Money Kings use everyone and everything as pawns, including governments, in a world game of Monopoly. They never operate out in the light of day. They prefer anonymity-you can only know them through their agents and their state apparatus of their countries they control[.] The following nine paragraphs examine their methods of operation (modus operandi) and the strategies behind them. The economic juggernaut these Money Kings set in motion toppled everything in its wake, including the fledgling new republic. Ask yourself while you read them, do you see evidence of these same practices operating in your world today?

The Money Power of the World entered upon a new and grander era of development when steam was applied to manufactures. In 1774, Mr. Watt perfected the steam engine. This new servant of man, mightier than the Genii of oriental fable, was at once set to work propelling manufactures. The power loom, the spinning Jenny and the cotton gin were soon afterward invented, giving a great impulse to the steam manufacturing industry.

The conditions of the time threw steam manufactures entirely into the hands of the London Money Power. Great Britain was the only country in Europe which had coal and iron for steam purposes. The capitalists of the East India Company were the only people in the world with capital to engage in the new industry. The great trading companies of other countries had been broken down by British

conquests. Enriched by the trade of the Orient and the Tropics, these London capitalists at once seized the opportunity events offered them (chance serves a prepared mind) and embarked energetically in steam manufactures.

The East India Company, as such, did not engage in these manufactures. All the stockholders would not wish to invest in them: so large a corporation would be unwieldy; the immensity of the monopoly might excite alarm and provoke opposition. It would serve them better to operate through smaller corporations. A few capitalists might hold the stock of a great number of them without exciting jealousy and their management would be quiet and easy. The different corporations were like the regiments of an army: it was easy to form them into brigades, and divisions, and army corps, in order to give them the compact solidity of a grand military organization. It had the flexibility of individual enterprise, and the solidity of despotism. The Money Kings adopted the policy of single corporate companies for each special enterprise.

They built manufactories of all kinds: they started iron mills, woolen mills and cotton mills. Manufactures of all kinds sprung up everywhere. The Money Kings organized new joint stock corporations, which built mills and manufactories. New companies operated mines of coal and iron, as Commerce energetically expanded through manufactures wrought by steam power. They organized new companies, which built vessels to plow the waters of every ocean, and built new warehouses. They established new trading stations all over the earth.

Commerce had languished in previous ages because the Earth's Temperate zone did not have sufficiently cheap products suited to tropical demand to offer in exchange for tropical productions. Steam manufactures opened up a new commercial era. They greatly stimulated tropical production, by offering manufactures in those markets. They also greatly stimulated industry in the Temperate zone. In all the countries of the Temperate zone, the demand for the manufactures of Britain was far beyond the ability to pay for them with exports.

The first effect of this state of things was a wave of excitement that swept over Great Britain. An industrial boom was started. Everybody had money invested in the stock of manufacturing companies, shipping companies, trading companies. The Money Kings took care to have the majority of stock: outside companies for steam manufactures they knew they could devour at their leisure. The grand Money Kings had such advantages in their immense capital and in their perfect organization, that in commercial crises, often originated and always manipulated by them, they managed systematically to break down rival companies and buy them out. They robbed and plundered the minority stockholders. In the end, these organized capitalists got into their own hands, and for a pittance of the true value, all, or the greater part of, the stock of the various companies, manufacturing, mercantile and shipping, that originated in steam manufactures. They thus reduced to a system and a science the art of crushing rival companies and freezing out minority stockholders. Their whole career was a systematic course of treachery, fraud and plunder, without a parallel in history. They advanced step by step, always causing a boom in every new enterprise that enlisted much outside capital, always managing to operate within seasons of business disaster. They lost a few hundred thousand by falling prices, a loss which they were abundantly able to stand, while making many millions by obtaining cheaply the stock of broken corporations and the stock sold by minority stockholders.



Dealing in futures in Boards of Trade, was then started on a grand scale. This system originated for the purpose of enabling large capitalists to force stocks up or down as they chose, by dint of capital, without any regard to the actual value-the most satanic engine of trickery, fraud and oppression ever devised to enable the strong to plunder the weak. It is the drag net with which the Money Kings destroy multitudes of men of small means. Like the fisherman takes fish in his sea, they are fishermen and the rest of mankind is their prey. They are always seeking after spoil. They are always dragging their net for the destruction of the unwary.

But aside from this plunder of the weak and the trusting, the regular profits of the new age of industry were very large. In every social construct or compact of the Temperate zone, the ongoing demand for British manufactures was much greater than could be paid for by exports. The difference in the balance of trade was always systematically arranged by lending money on mortgage for that amount, or by spending the amount of the deficit in starting some business enterprise in that locale of so-called country. In this way, the adverse balance of trade was not felt by the economic community of the locality falling behind. It bought all it wanted, and the adverse balance of trade actually made times better; for it caused the profits of the Money Kings to be invested in the so-called country, stimulating business into activity. The disadvantage was the business investment did not belong to the so-called nation, but to the Money Kings : and the prosperity it caused was not national prosperity, but was the bloated gains of the Money Kings.

The regular method of the Money Kings for the last hundred years has been to start new manufactures, new shipping companies, new trading companies; gather in all the outside capital possible; freeze out minority stockholders; and throttle outside corporations. This effectively indebted all nations to them. First, they would make parasitic investments equal to the amount of the deficit of the balance of trade. This was done by putting in the profits derived from the East India Company. Then, after investing these profits, they would continually reinvest any future profits of all their enterprises in each and every country until their investments accumulated like rolling balls of snow, to at last become an avalanche under which to bury the prosperity of the world.

## **THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE**

### **Rise of the Money Kings**

Approximately 3 percent of the confederate population participated in one of the bloodiest wars in history and allegedly won their independence. They understood the historical roots of war, injustice and oppression because they experienced it first-hand-knowledge, which has since been lost to posterity. The victor' s history books do indeed leave out much truth and lied about much of the rest to justify the outcome and to control the future labor pool to the victor' s wants and needs within such conquered areas.

The primary reason for the War for Independence was not "taxation without representation," but the forced payment of taxes to the King in gold instead of paper money. America was flourishing by using her own "fiat money" system based only on production, not a gold-based system that could be manipulated by the King. The King could not "control" the fiat money system and therefore passed a law requiring that taxes be paid in gold only. The King had most of the gold the colonies had little, so unemployment ensued. The embittered colonists cried for war. Benjamin Franklin put it this way, "The colonies would have gladly born the little tax on tea, and other matters, had it not been that England

took away from the colonies their money. " Prior to the Revolutionary War (1774), The Times of London said this regarding fiat money in America:

"If this mischievous financial policy, which has its origins in North America, shall become endurated down to a fixture, then that government will furnish its own money without cost. It will pay off debts and be without debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous without precedent in the history of the world. The brains and the wealth of all the countries will go to North America. That country must be destroyed or it will destroy every Monarchy on the globe."

The truth is that the Revolution failed. You might say that we won a military victory over the most powerful military force on the planet at the time. However, reading the Treaty of Paris (signed the Winter of 1782) it becomes clear that we were not exactly negotiating as equals. We had won the recall of British troops but not the bankers. Even though we are taught that we won our independence from England, we actually were able to remain free from the international bankers for only a few years at the close of the presidency of Andrew Jackson. The most visible of the power structure was the East India Company owned by the bankers and the Crown in London, England. This was an entirely private enterprise whose flag was adopted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600, thirteen red and white horizontal stripes with a blue rectangle in its upper left-hand corner. All debts owed before the war were to be collected by the foreign creditors, (i.e., trading companies) by and through the Customhouses run by these trading companies. The practice goes on to this very day throughout the planet. Various Customhouses of the many so called countries fall directly under the control of foreign agents to ensure the payment and service of the past and present debts.

## **WHO WAS BEHIND THE CONSTITUTION**

When the creditors of the new social compact of the so-called "The United States of America" as a nation/state found the Articles of Confederation to be inadequate to exact payment from their young debtor, the Constitution was written. This document put into operation the Treaty of Paris and those on-going amendments thereto. It was supported by the bankers through their associates, to increase their control over the social compact known as "The United States of America." Had the Articles of Confederation been completed and adopted, instead of the Constitution, the bankers would have had far less control over the signatories to the social compact or to their posterity in the future.

Any Constitution must have some prior reference to establish its foundation. The authority for the so-called American Constitution is alleged to be based upon the Bible; the Magna Charta, signed in 1215 by King John; the Petition of Rights, granted by King Charles I in 1628; the English Bill of Rights, granted by William and Mary in 1689; the right of habeas corpus, granted by King Charles II, and the Articles of Confederation, 1781 . And accordingly, any and every Constitution thereafter must have an enabling clause. From this point onward, no Constitution may diminish, in any manner, those rights already established in the above six documents relative to the social compact to which it referred and to whom such was created by or for, other than by such powers, as enumerated for such causes, as might be demonstrated. The beneficiaries thereof, may and of right, collectively establish according to principles by which any previous social compact was established to begin with may reinstitute new safeguards for their freedom, liberty, and pursuit of happiness for themselves and their

posterity, laying its foundations upon such principles as they shall see fit to secure these benefits unto themselves.

The Declaration of Independence declared universally to a candid world that all people were sovereign under the Creator' s Natural Law when they took upon themselves the Mantle of Sovereignty, singularly, jointly, and severally, and assumed among the powers of Earth their separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and Nature' s Creator entitle them. These Sovereign People of the various E'States of Planet Earth, created their separate and equal State body corporate governments for the protection of their rights in a Union (Marriage) of the Several States, to better serve these ends for themselves and their posterity. These endeavors in Union, sought foreign Alliance to better firm up their collective relationship to the various social compacts of the time in the interest of goodwill and peace within the International Public Order of the day. They delegated certain authority from the people' s powers (those signatory to the founding documents creating the social compact) by and through the several State Constitutions in order that the three branches of agency government could properly carry out the dictates outlined in the State Constitutions to protect their rights in relation to foreign exchange that might arise from time to time by the formality of treaty.

The so-called American Constitution created a new structure of central agency government that was established on a much higher plane than either the parliamentary system or the confederation of states when delegating agency powers for foreign purposes as delineated by the social compact to govern such agency power. It was a people's "Constitutional republic, " where a certain amount of power was reserved to the states and a certain amount was delegated to the federal agency government. The so-called agency United States, by way of the United States in Congress Assembled, has certain powers delegated by the Constitution. So far as the several States party to the Constitution are concerned, the United States may not exercise power that is not delegated by the Constitution. All power not delegated to the United States by the Constitution is reserved to the several States within their respective territorial borders-or, to the (signatory and/or their posterity currently living) people.

# **A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School**

## **Article #17**

### **A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 6**

#### **BRITISH SUBVERSION, BANKS, AND TREASON**

Even though the Treaty of Paris allegedly ended the open Revolutionary War in 1783, it did not covertly stop the Crown and their Money Kings from subverting the newly found political structure by whatever means possible. Simply put, the fact of the continuing existence of the social compact as it was designed threatened the Monarchies and Money Kings where it hurt most: financially, by a collective of Sovereign People by and through their State body corporate governments and central agency government. It effectively severed the nexus third party attachment, if properly attended with respect to the Sovereign People behind the Veil of the Corporation so established. But, where in history have any people kept eternal vigilance, either of themselves or for their posterity or their posterity when times are easy, after the sacrifice and success of their forefathers? The Sovereign People (forefathers of the social compact) had paid close attention to how the Crown and Money Kings had used corporations to plunder the people and hidden itself behind this veil to limit the Money Kings' and Crown's liability arising via tort. This was because of the Money Kings and Crowns avarice desire to rule all walks of life, whether such people fell within the moral jurisdiction of the Crowns or not. The forefathers who created the social compact known as "The United States of America" in turn reversed the use of corporations to protect themselves and their posterity from the Crown to their benefit. The so called United States stood as a heroic role model for a short time, for other weaker social compacts around the planet, which inspired them to also struggle against oppressive Money Kings and Monarchies, etc. The French Revolution (1789-1799) and the Polish Uprising (1794) were, in part, encouraged by the so-called American Revolution. Locally speaking, we the people stood like a beacon of hope for most of the world. The Money Kings and Monarchies regarded the so-called United States as a political infection, the principle source of radical republican democracy that was destroying the Money Kings and Monarchies (more importantly the Money Kings, the power behind the Crowns) around the world. The Money Kings and Monarchies realized that if the principle source of that infection could be destroyed, the rest of the world might avoid the contagion and the Monarchies would be saved.

Knowing they couldn't destroy us militarily, they resorted to more covert methods of political and financial subversion, employing spies and secret agents (Attorneys) skilled in bribery and legal deception. This was perhaps the first "cold war." In the 1794 Jay Treaty, the United States agreed to pay £600,000 sterling to King George III, as reparations for the so-called American Revolution which came about not from any one people of the so-called Americas damaging the Crown, but because the Crown and Money Kings had sought to invade the private lives of all walks of life without real representation. The US Senate ratified the treaty in secret session and ordered that it not be published. When Benjamin Franklin's grandson published it anyway (perhaps our first whistleblower), the exposure and resulting public up-roar so angered the Congress that it passed the Alien and Sedition Acts (1798) so that federal judges could prosecute editors and publishers for reporting the truth about the government. So much for the so-called people's rights of freedom of speech who were not signatory to the social compact. And who are these people who claim a right under a

contract to which they themselves were not signatory? Are they related to the actual signatories by blood, as one of their posterity to which the contractual nexus could possibly extend to state a Claim of Action concerning such speech from which such posterity of the signatories could be granted relief? No. Not ONE of them had any true credibility, especially concerning any member of the State Compact Party States of the Union (Marriage) of the Several States. That would be like someone coming to your bed and claiming a right of *prima noctae* (the right of first night-the right of the nobleman of ancient times in England, and various other jurisdictions, to take to themselves the brides within their domain during the first night after the wedding of the peasants for their own pleasure and to be returned the following day after the young bride had been deflowered by the nobleman). *Not something that we would likely stand for now, is it?! So, how is it one can presume to claim a right under a social compact, i. e., Constitution, to which you are not signatory to, nor related in some form or another as their posterity, to be able to state a claim for which relief could possibly be granted by any provable underlying contractual nexus for their agents to be able to recognize a liability on their part to perform in some fiduciary manner, on your behalf, for any assumed breach of contract concerning any alleged claim of right arising thereunder, as stated or claimed by you, in a forum to which, for all intents and purposes, is foreign to you and looked upon in the same manner by such a one, relative to you and your standing, to state a claim for which relief can be granted in such forum.* Unless you can prove a contractual nexus, you're "burnt toast," an alien in their regard, with no possible expectation that you would be viewed otherwise or have any inherent right to protection or benevolence.

Since they supposedly had won the Revolutionary War, why would their Senators agree to pay reparations to the loser? Why would they agree to pay £600,000 sterling, eleven years after the war ended? It doesn't make sense, especially in light of the Senate's secrecy and later fury over being exposed . . . unless we assume their Senators (Attorneys) had been bribed (or were already in the service thereof) to serve the Money Kings and British monarchy to betray the so-called American people! That is treason only in regards to the intents and purposes of the original creators of the social compact and the then and after living posterity thereof!

From the beginning, the United States Bank had been opposed by the Democratic-Republicans lead by Thomas Jefferson, but the Federalists (the pro-monarchy party) won the vote (1796). The initial capitalization was \$10,000,000 -- 80% of which would be owned by foreign bankers. Since the bank was authorized to lend up to \$20,000,000 (double its paid capital), it was a profitable deal for both government and the bankers, since they could lend and collect interest on \$10,000,000 that did not exist.

However, the European bankers outfoxed the agency U.S. government. By 1796, the agency U.S. government owed the bank \$6,200,000 and was forced to sell most of its shares. By 1802, our government owned no stock in the United States Bank!

Thomas Jefferson had warned (1802) :

***"If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks... will deprive the people of all property until their children wake-up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered.... The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the people, to whom it properly belongs."***

## BANK FRAUD, BRIBERY, AND CORRUPTION

Chief among the international financiers was Amschel Bauer of Germany who, in 1748 opened a goldsmith shop under the name of Red Shield. (In German, the name is spelled Rothschild and is pronounced Rote-shild). In 1787, Amschel (Bauer) Rothschild made the famous statement:

***"Let me issue and control a Nation's money, and I care not who writes the laws. " He had five Sons Amschel Mayer, Solomon, Jacob, Nathan, and Carl. In 1798, the five Rothschild brothers expanded by opening banks in Germany, Vienna, Paris, London, and Naples.***

The objective behind these bankers was to establish a clearinghouse/warehouse (bank) which was to receive special privilege and immunity to use the unjust fractional reserve banking in order to print money and loan it to the agency government and corporate industry charter via the corporate agency government. No beneficial interest could accrue from any beneficial use from any circulation of any note generated via the charter. This was established by the agency United States for the purpose of servicing the debt of the corporate United States and for the purpose of transferring the liability of the accrued debt, which had never been extinguished since the 1770's, forward without interest being paid to the (fiscal agents of the Crown) bankers. Through these schemes, the corporate agency government contrived to pass the liability through adhesion contracts to other walks of life under various new deals to discharge thereon debts to the Crown.

One of the very simple schemes foisted upon the people at large was fractional reserve banking. It is simply a special privilege given to a man or group of men to create credit out of thin air. The schemes are executed by extending this credit/debt to any and everyone else in or found about a loosely associated people closely associated with a particular society or social compact. By, and through, such misrepresentations perpetrated upon such Walks of Life, which do not have the same access to the same privileges or immunities that the creator of the social compact or their posterity have, and thereby are burdened with paying the collecting fees from servicing the alleged debt of the social compact, the assumed value of money and the attached-plus interest - for the cost of the use of the units created to discharge in tender of debt thereof. Due to the beneficial interest created by the use of such instruments created by fractional reserve banking, the Crown and Money Kings become very rich and the agency government is allowed to continue to legally discharge its debt and service their liability without having to produce anything of value other than to 'attorn' such property (by and through such Attorneys of the Crown) from the unaware populous not familiar with the principals of discharge, contractually speaking, which is only a viable option to those which exercise credibility to expatriate from such assumed nexus with such social compact and its liability and repatriate according to the principals of International Public Order into such society to which they become a creative signatory member thereof to such social compact, thereby creating a nexus for their safety, liberty, and pursuit of happiness by creating a hereditary birthright and standing to which their posterity may acquire by birth as well.

The basic mathematics behind the fractional banking system is very clear. **If this system is left in place long enough, the man or group who controls this system of debt creation will own all the gold available in the social compact however known as a nation/state, kingdom or otherwise.** Once the supply of real portable specie money (gold/silver or whatever the medium of exchange, whether money of account or money of exchange (species) is in his or their hands, this man or group of men becomes the master of the entire economic field of endeavor of such social

compact. Why? Because this man or group of men controls the only source of operating medium (money, however defined) available through which the social compact functions to discharge debt. Only the man who has the privilege of printing and/or minting the money and loaning or extending such as interest can determine who gets special (drawing rights) funding-his friends and allies. Everyone else is limited to how much money (of account or exchange) they have access to; therefore, after two or three generations, the friends and allies of this "banker" will own all of the energy of such social compact. This present condition is being played out in the so-called American society and is now owned by a small cadre of very wealthy men throughout the planet. This same scheme of fractional reserve manipulation is being played out, throughout all of the various political social constructs globally with ONE aim, world domination of each and every resource to which the Planet Earth can produce for their selfish benefit, including the absolute control of each and every living soul upon the planet to be forced economically into serving solely the private interests and gain of the Money Kings.

How long the fractional banking process takes to work its way through the wealth of any social compact depends upon how successful the "banker" is in forcing, through bribery and corruption, the restriction of the formal agency government's issuance of real money backed by gold or silver or such other medium of account or exchange. Species currency is put into circulation to honestly and truly pay debt or discharge whatever liability is acquired which may or may not arise when one increases one's E'State through the benefit of their efforts and labor as most people evidentially wished to. Was this not the American Dream? Furthermore, as the supply of real money shrinks, the people of any social compact are forced to rely on the creation of a fictitious debt by the privileged few to a greater and greater extent, until finally, the only thing left is a massive amount of "un-payable debt," with no way to lawfully discharge their acquired debt, which was created from nothing and consists only of the interest charged upon the fictitious debt, while collecting interest for every moment of its existence. All this for the benefit of the privileged, who become the de facto (illegally usurped) agency government because of the "money power" they allow to be wielded by and through the social compact. Few are ever aware of the true damages done to their E'States or that of such E'State to which may or may not be possible to pass by hereditary right so-to-speak and the debt which if not lawfully discharged back to the Original source or Creator of the debt, passes on to future generations of their posterity, creating a continuous debtor class people (subjects now of the Money Kings) to the whims of a foreign despotic tyrannical power.

## **THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK**

Through the Bank of England, the Rothschilds/the Money Kings demanded (did you ever wonder how they could make such a demand of the Crown) a private bank in the so-called United States to hold the securities of the United States as the pledged assets to the Crown of England in order to secure the debt to which the signatories of the social compact by and through their agency government had defaulted. As one of his first acts, President Washington declared a financial emergency. William Morris with the help of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of Treasury, heavily promoted the creation of a private banker's clearinghouse (customhouse) to service the debt to the international bankers. In 1791, Congress chartered the first national bank (banker's clearinghouse) for a term of 20 years, to hold the securities of the same European bankers who had been holding the debts before the war. The bankers loaned worthless, un-backed, non-secured printed money of account to each other to charter this first bank. On December 12, 1791, the Bank of the United States opened its doors in

Philadelphia. The holders of the securities were the private bankers. So under Public International Law, the Creditor (Crown of England) forced the so-called United States to establish a private banker's clearinghouse (warehouse) to hold the securities as the collateral for the (social compact) so called national debt.

James Madison had warned:

***"History records that the money changers have used every form of abuse, intrigue, deceit, and violent means possible to maintain their control over governments by controlling money and its issuance."***

## **BRITISH SUBVERSION, TITLES OF NOBILITY & TREASON**

From the early decades of U.S. history, relations between the United States and Great Britain remained strained. Their relationship deteriorated sharply with the outbreak of war in Europe in 1803. Britain imposed a blockade on neutral (social compact) countries such as the United States. In addition, the British took people acting under an agency status as American sailors from their ships and forced them to serve in the British Navy. Concerned about the many English spies and troublemakers, the United States in Congress Assembled, passed an amendment to prevent those who had English titles and connections from obtaining any seat in government. Called the Titles of Nobility Act (TONA, 1810-11), it reads as follows:

***"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."***

This congressional act (TONA) was later to amend the U.S. Constitution as the Original XIII Amendment, which led to the War of 1812 with Great Britain. Furthermore, it took the Civil War to officially force the gradual replacement of this amendment to be taken from all reference from every state published record with what is now known as the Slavery Amendment or the Amendment created as an act against Involuntary Servitude (1863), a War-time Act passed under Martial Law.

All **"titles of nobility"** were prohibited in both **Article VI** of the **Articles of Confederation** of **"The United States of America" (1777)** and in **Article I, Section 9** of the **Constitution for the "United States" (1778)**, but there was no penalty. Although already prohibited by the Constitution, an additional "title of nobility" amendment was deemed necessary and was proposed in 1789, again in 1810, and finally ratified in 1819. But the notice of ratification delivered to the Secretary of State, an attorney with the title, "Esquire," disappeared. As a result, there still is no penalty for accepting titles or emoluments from foreign rulers today, just the prohibition.

Clearly, the founding fathers saw such a serious threat in "titles of nobility" and "honors," that anyone receiving them would be required to forfeit their citizenship. Obviously the Amendment carried much more significance for their founding fathers than is readily apparent today. The forefathers knew that their freedom and that of their posterity could be subverted from inside their agency government and had sought to prevent such a bitter betrayal. Today, most Senators, Congressmen, all Federal



Judges, and most of their Presidents are attorneys who carry the title "Esquire," often abbreviated as "Esq." Nevertheless, the U.S. Constitution still forbids this.

In Colonial America, attorneys trained attorneys, but most held no "title of nobility" or "honor." There was no requirement that one be a lawyer to hold the position of district attorney, attorney general, or judge; a citizen's "counsel of choice" was not restricted to a lawyer and there was no state or national bar associations. The only organization that certified lawyers was the International Bar Association (IBA), chartered by the King of England (known as the British Accreditation Registry), headquartered in London and recognized everywhere as the BAR. Lawyers admitted to the IBA, or otherwise BAR, as it is most readily known everywhere, receive the rank "Esquire" - a "title of British nobility."

"Esquire" was the principle title of nobility which the 13th Amendment sought to prohibit from exercising any office within the United States. Why? Because the loyalty of "Esquire" lawyers was suspect! Lawyers with an "Esquire" behind their names were agents of the Money Changers and the Monarchy, and members of an organization whose principle purposes were political and regarded with the same wariness that some people today reserve for members of the KGB or the CIA.

The archaic definition of "honor" (as used when the 13th Amendment was ratified) meant anyone "obtaining or having an advantage or privilege over another." A contemporary example of an "honor" granted to only a few Americans is the privilege of being a judge: lawyers can be judges and exercise the attendant privileges and powers, non-lawyers generally cannot. We address the judge as, "your Honor."

By prohibiting "honors," the missing, but now found, original 13th amendment prohibits any advantage or privilege that would grant some citizens an equal opportunity to achieve or exercise political power. Therefore, the second meaning (intent) of the original 13th Amendment was to ensure political equality among all citizens of the United States, by prohibiting anyone, even government officials, from claiming or exercising a special privilege or power (an "honor") over other citizens. Now, what would happen if this amendment were enforced? It would cause an immediate chaos in all three branches of the agency federal government and the same in each and every State of the Union because these same Attorneys sit in every seat of power throughout every level of the social compact for the sole purpose of enforcing the mandates of the Money Kings and the Crown of England, even upon those people to whom the alleged original debt was incurred by, that has absolutely nothing to do with either said people or through any nexus of the social compact to which their forefathers had accepted the liability of such debt in the 1770s, nor does any people not signatory or evidencing any hereditary privileges as their posterity incur any liability for such debt by any stretch of the imaginings of such perfidious Attorneys who practice their pettifoggery upon all walks of life by and through such frauds perpetrated upon them by these leeches of the ancient Money Changers living upon the economic well-being of any and all societies known as Attorneys.

Both "esquire" and "honor" would be key targets of the 13th Amendment even today. Because, while "titles of nobility" no longer apply now precisely as they did back in the early 1800's, it is clear that an "esquire" or BAR attorney receives far better treatment than a layman, in and by their courts, as well as by the public at large, in general. Whereas, if you represent yourself pro per, in se, or speak as a Sovereign in proprius personam, you are treated as though you were rabble. Your opinions are of little importance in their courts and you are more than often treated similarly by such agency government officials. Because you are not an "esquires" or BAR attorney, you are considered to be a useless

eater, a subject "out of control." The concept of "honor" remains relevant, possibly more so today than at any previous time in U.S. history, for they, the "honors," are greatly feared and even revered, even by their esquires who are considered to be below them. Since the Original 13th Amendment has never been repealed, all acts of their government since 1819 are technically null and void. Most so-called lawmakers, are attorneys and are prohibited from participation in any office of government by the true amended social compact contract known as U.S . Constitution. Thereby, every attorney should be stripped of his or her appearance of right to hold any office as an agent representing any so-called citizen of the United States under TONA aforementioned, who have continued to interject themselves into the political process solely for their benefit of gainful pillaging and plunder.

When people discovered that European banking interests owned most of the United States Bank where they deposited their hard earned savings, they saw the sheer power of the banks and their ability to influence representative government by economic manipulation and outright bribery. On February 20, 1811, Congress therefore refused to renew the Banker's charter on the grounds that the Bank was unconstitutional. This led to the withdrawal of \$7,000,000 in specie (money in coin) by European investors, which in turn, precipitated an economic recession, and the War of 1812. This "war" was punishment for the United States in Congress Assembled, refusing under the pressure of people becoming aware of this manipulation, to do business on the terms of the International Banking families of the House of Rothschild, through the first Bank of the United States. Congress refused to let the National Bank renew its Charter, fearing for their safety.

Except for Gen. Andrew Jackson's victory in the Battle of New Orleans, the War of 1812 produced a string of American military disasters. The most shocking of these was the British Army's burning of the Capitol, the President's house, the Library of Congress and other public buildings in Washington on August 24 and 25, 1814. (Americans had previously burned public buildings in Canada.) During the War of 1812, so-called national archives of the United States and many libraries and document repositories were burned and some of the evidence of the TONA previously mentioned disappeared. Nevertheless, the legislature of Virginia ratified the amendment and it was subsequently printed in many official publications as the 13th Amendment, even in States which had NOT ratified, such as Connecticut and several States that came into the Union later in history. Beginning in 1832, it began to disappear from texts, although official state publications continued to publish it as late as 1876.

There are undoubtedly other examples of the Money King's and the Monarchy's efforts to subvert or destroy the so-called social compact known as the United States. Some are common knowledge, while others remain to be disclosed to the public. For example, national archivist David Dodge discovered a book called 2 VA LAW in the Library of Congress Law Library. According to Dodge, "This is an un-catalogued book in the rare book section that reveals a plan to overthrow the Constitutional government by secret agreements engineered by the lawyers of the time. "That is one of the reasons why the TONA was ratified by the state of Virginia in the particular manner in which they did, although the alleged "notification" thereof was a long time thereafter claimed to have been "lost in the mail." You see, there is no public record that this aforementioned book exists either!

That may sound surprising, but according to The Gazette (5/10/91), " The Library of Congress has 349,402 un-catalogued rare books and 13.9 million un-catalogued rare manuscripts." There may be secrets buried in that mass of documents even more astonishing than a missing Constitutional Amendment. Yet this image of documentary disarray appropriately describes our situation today: we

are inundated with useless information while we are misdirected from information that we have not had the time or interest to sort through. As a result we have lost a precious treasure in the chaos and turmoil of daily life: our sovereignty.

One amazing aspect of the War of 1812 was the existence of a depression during wartime. War always brings a short-term prosperity, except in the case of this war. To understand this, it is vital for you to know that all depressions and recessions are artificially created through the restriction of a medium of accounting or exchange-money. This restriction keeps so-called money OUT of circulation, which means fewer funds available to facilitate production and distribution. Furthermore, this means poverty and starvation for all walks of life not privy to such plunder.

The precariousness of agency government finance during the war and the post war recession convinced the Republican agency government under James Madison to re-establish a so-called national bank. Thus was created the Second Bank of the United States in 1816.

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #18

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 7

#### THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

On January 9, 1832, The Second National Bank applied for a charter renewal 4 years early. This time, President Andrew Jackson vetoed the Bank's recharter on the grounds that the Bank was unconstitutional and he successfully paid off the national debt leaving the U.S. with a surplus of \$5,000. He said, **"If congress has the right under the Constitution to issue paper money, it was given them to use themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or corporations."**

On January 30, 1835, President Andrew Jackson attended a congressional funeral in the Capitol building. As he exited, Richard Lawrence, an unemployed house painter, pointed a pistol at Jackson and fired. The percussion cap exploded, but the bullet did not discharge. The enraged Jackson raised his cane to strike his attacker, who fired again. The second weapon also misfired and the sixty-seven-year-old president escaped assassination at close range. Jackson was convinced that Lawrence was hired by his political enemies, the Whigs, to stop his plan to destroy the Bank of the United States.

Andrew Jackson **violated Public International Law** because he denied the Creditor his just lien/settlement rights on/from the debtor. However, the bankers did not lend value (substance), so in actuality they had an unperfected lien. Therefore the law actually did not apply.

#### THE END OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC: THE SHADOW GOVERNMENT IS BORN

In 1860-61, the Southern states walked out of the United States in Congress Assembled. This created sine die, a situation in which not enough representatives were present to carry on legislative business. This was a Constitutional crisis that the newly elected president, Abraham Lincoln, had to resolve.

The Introduction to **Senate Report 93-549** (93rd Congress, 1st Session, 1973) summarizes the situation as best as possible:

***"A majority of the people of the United States have lived all of their lives under emergency rule. . . And, in the United States, actions taken by the Government in times of great crises have -from, at least, the Civil War-in important ways, shaped the present phenomenon of a permanent state of national emergency."***

From the U.S. Congressional research information available, it can be reasonably proven that when the Representatives of the Southern Compact Party Members of the States of the Union walked out of United States in Congress Assembled on March 27, 1861, the quorum to conduct business under the social compact contract known as the United States Constitution for "The United States of America" was lost. Thus, the only votes that the remaining representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled could lawfully take, under parliamentary law, were those to set the time to

reconvene, take a vote to get a quorum, and vote to adjourn and set a date, time, and place to reconvene at a later time. Instead, the remaining representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled apparently abandoned the representative House and Senate of the United States without setting a date to reconvene. Under the parliamentary procedures of said Congress, when this happened, Congress became sine die (pronounced see-na dee-a; literally "without day") and thus, when Congress adjourned sine die, it ceased to exist as a lawful deliberative body, and thus the only lawful, Constitutional power that could declare war was no longer lawful, or in session.

It can also be reasonably proven that the Representative Southern Members of the Several States of the Union, by virtue of their secession from the Union, also ceased to exist sine die, and that some state legislatures in the Northern bloc also adjourned sine die, and thus, all the states which were parties to creating the social compact contract known as the United States Constitution for "The United States of America" apparently ceased to exist. On April 15, 1861, so-called President, Mr. Abraham Lincoln executed an executive order as Commander-in-Chief, Lincoln Executive Proclamation 1, and it can also be reasonably proven that "The United States of America" have been ruled ever since by these same Military Executive Powers denoted as Executive Orders.

It can also be reasonably proven that when a supposed Congress eventually did reconvene, it was reconvened under the military authority of the Commander-in-Chief and not by Rules of Order for Parliamentary bodies or by so-called contractual Constitutional Law, thus placing the so-called each and every people under martial rule ever since the "national emergency" declared by President Lincoln. Thus, the so-called Constitution for "The United States of America" has subsequently and temporarily ceased being the acknowledged law of the land in many courts. The assumed title of President, the assumed title of Congress, and the assumed jurisdiction of the courts thereof, have unlawfully presumed that they were free to remake the Union in a new image under the so-called Law of Necessity. Whereas, lawfully, no such Constitutional provisions were, or are, in place which afforded power to any of the actions which were taken which presumed to place the Union under the new form of control or designation as a Democracy.

The so-called President, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, apparently knew that his executive orders no longer had any force under contractual Constitutional Law. So he commissioned General Orders No. 100 (April 24, 1863), apparently as a special code to govern his actions under martial law and to justify the seizure of power. This further extended the laws of the District of Columbia and also fictionally implemented the provisions of Article I, Section 8, Clauses 17- 18 of the defunct contract known as the Constitution, beyond the boundaries of Washington, D.C., and illegitimately into the several States no longer united under the central agency government of the United States. General Orders No. 100, also called the Lieber Instructions and the Lieber Code, have apparently extended the laws of war and private international law into the so-called Several States of the Union. The defunct agency United States government assumed power and become the presumed military conqueror of all the people to which it could bend its will by misrepresentation over the land of the former Several States of the Union.

Martial rule has apparently been kept secret and has never really ended. Lincoln was assassinated before he could complete the implementation of his plan to constitutionally, and not militarily, reform the Southern agency governments and restore the United States in Congress Assembled. Ever since, the so-called social compact known as "The United States of America" has been ruled under military

law under the assumed and illegitimate Commander-In-Chief-the President-and his assumed executive powers according to the policies of Executive Orders of a non-existent social compact via a military dictator type of functionary for the Money Kings and the Crown of England under the Law of Necessity according to the principles of International Public Order.

Constitutional law under the original Social Compact for the Several States of the Union is apparently enforced only as a matter of keeping the public peace under the provisions of General Orders No. 100 under martial (law) rule. This "peace" is further evidenced in the Preamble of the so-called Expatriation Act of 1868. Under martial law, title is a mere fiction, since all property belongs to the military except for that property which the Commander-in-Chief may, in his benevolence, exempt from taxation and seizure and upon which he allows the "enemy" to reside.

In proclaiming the first Trading with the Enemy Act by Executive Order, the illegitimate so called President, Mr. Abraham Lincoln (an Attorney) set in place the means by which the federal new agency military government could interact with all walks of life who were not 14th Amendment citizens (those non registered voters per the 1 5th Amendment of the altered status of resident alien). Such people could technically be designated as enemies. Are you beginning to understand how people not a party to the regime of necessity could be at odds with their condition appertaining to such military agency "government," of Necessity?

In a message to Congress on December 3, 1861, Mr. Abraham Lincoln (an Attorney) answered the banker's argument that the beneficiary people of the posterity could not be trusted with their Constitutional powers, the political and monetary system of free enterprise conceived by their Founding Fathers, by saying:

***"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty - none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."***

In 1865, just before the close of the Civil War, the military dictator (and illegitimately known as the President), Mr. Abraham Lincoln declared his new monetary policy:

**"The Government should create, issue, and circulate all the currency and credits needed to satisfy the spending power of the Government and the buying power of consumers. By the adoption of these principles, the taxpayers will be saved immense sums of interest. Money will cease to be master and become the servant of humanity . . . . The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of government, but it is the governments' greatest opportunity."**

Had this been implemented, it would have ushered in a worldwide economic renewal. Unfortunately, a few weeks after its introduction, Mr. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated because he defied the bankers in proposing to print interest free money to pay the war debt. Thus, the government continued to operate fully under the authority of private international law dictated by the Creditor.

Since the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, was assassinated before he could complete plans for reinstating Constitutional agency government in the Southern States of the Union and end the martial rule by executive order, the 14th Amendment to the Constitution has further created a "new citizenship" or "status" for their expanded jurisdiction. Laws for the District of Columbia were proposed and passed by the military agency Congress in 1871, the District of Columbia being incorporated as a private, foreign corporation by The District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871, and all member States of the Union were apparently reformed as franchisees or political subdivisions (see *Dyett v. Turner*, [1968] 439 Pacific Reporters, 2d Series, 266, 267 ; and *Utah v. Phillips* [1975] 540 Pacific Reporter, 2d Series 936, 941-942) of the corporation known as the UNITED STATES , hence creating a new military social construct, formerly known as the social compact of the Several States of the Union. What remained of the former agency government of the Republican form of the social compact was the private side under the rule of the banker's, solely for their absolute and express benefit.

The first attempt by the military Congress under the new military social construct to define citizenship was in 1866 in the passage of the Civil Rights Act (Revised Statutes section 1992, 8 United States Code Annotated section 1).

***"All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power are declared to be citizens of the United States."***

And this in turn was followed in 1868 by the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, United States Code Annotated. Said Article of Amendment, the XIV, declaring:

**"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."**

At this period of time, the only people in the United States who were under the jurisdiction of the private bifurcated government of the assumed ten miles square of Washington, D.C., were the government employees, those within the territories owned by the United States and now the former slaves. The former Citizens of the Several Southern States of the Union, now "captured, " became 14th Amendment United States citizens, the only remainder of people operating within the military social construct or the alleged Creditors who could still invoke the power over agency government through the original jurisdiction of the Republican form of government, as established by the social compact of the United States Constitution as the holders in due course of each and every private right, privilege and immunity, if the need became necessary, concerning any possible attempt by the new military social construct to act arbitrarily, in any way concerning the servicing of the alleged debt due.

A new 13th Amendment was enacted December 18, 1865 . The 14th Amendment was enacted July 28, 1868. Both Amendments were illicitly ratified by non-elected Representatives and Senators under Martial Law in each and every military enforced Southern State legislature, put into place by the U.S. Military by direct order of the Commander-In-Chief, through force, over the conquered territory and under Martial Law. No such State could ever obtain its freedom from the new federal social military rule by ratifying these new amendments as misrepresented to the people by the federal system. They were told that the troops of aggression would be removed from such territories and cessation of hostilities would occur once these amendments were ratified. Any contract entered under threat,

duress, or coercion is null and void. According to the Rule of War (Martial Law), once Martial Law is lifted all laws, rules, regulations created or promulgated during the hostilities are null and void and the parties return to the "status quo" before such hostilities broke out between the parties. But then, the Constitution was not even in effect following sine die and the proclamation of martial law. It is apparent that due to the fact that the national emergency has never been lifted or proclaimed to be over, that the so-called military social construct known as the United States is still in power under the rules of Martial Law by and through Executive Orders of the Commander-In-Chief, caused of necessity by sine die.

The 14th Amendment brought the freed slaves, whose previous owners were private plantation landowners, and transferred those slaves under subjection of the new military social constructed government, the assumed ten miles square jurisdiction of the City of Washington and/or District of Columbia. And it offered its protection to those who would choose to become its subjects . . . in exchange for their freedom and/or sovereignty.

The 14th Amendment is a good example of the "give-a-little, take a lot" strategy that is often used, a sugar coating to a bitter pill. Sovereign People, who had assumed themselves to be among the powers of Earth, had created a social compact (a government) to guarantee themselves their rights. They secured these rights under this social compact as birthrights for their posterity (Citizens). In contrast, the federal government created fourteenth amendment citizenship to guarantee its power over the former Citizens by reducing them to the standing of its newly created citizens. It seems to be taking citizens under its protection, but at the price of servitude. Sovereigns may choose to become subjects; free men and women to become vassals. This amendment has always been controversial. Many people over the years have questioned the amount of power it vests in the federal government. Some have even questioned its validity. On one occasion Judge Ellett of the Utah Supreme Court as above referenced, remarked:

**"I cannot believe that any court, in full possession of its faculties, could honestly hold that the amendment was properly approved and adopted." State v. Phillips, Pacific Reporter, 2nd Series, Vol. 540, Page 941, 942 (1975)**

However, the most important fact about this amendment is that, although it created a new class of citizen, it did not have any effect on Sovereign People. Both classes still exist: When the Constitution was adopted, the People of the United States were the Citizens of the several States for whom and for whose posterity the government was established. Each of them was a Citizen by birthright in the State of Birth to which United States was created to protect from foreign powers at the adoption of the Constitution by the Several States of the Union and to make Uniform such protection among the States, and all free people thereafter born within one of the several States became by birth Citizens of the compact party State of The United States of America. But we know that this is not true from research in the law of contract. Anyone not signatory to the social compact or directly related as the posterity thereto, is an alien to the compact and is only allowed to assume whatever right out of necessity to the compact to keep the peace until all power is vested in order to secure to the members such blessings unto themselves or their posterity as are necessary or opportunistic as the need may arise from time to time . . . to preserve their Freedom!

Both classes of Citizen/citizen no longer exist except by the need of necessity, as may or may not be claimed by any particular member of the current military social construct. It's your right of expatriation



and repatriation to emerge into a social compact to which you become signatory to, to become a Sovereign People, while it's a privilege to be a fourteenth amendment citizen, and most importantly, it's up to you to determine which one you are, or which one you choose to be. Just remember that you "pay" for a privilege, whereas a right carries no obligation. This is at the heart of your public Declaration of Independence to a candid world by and through such social compact created to recognize your Sovereign birthright, to assume among the powers of Earth, recognized by the laws of Nature and Nature's Creator to which you are entitled, to emerge into the Sovereign People you were created to be and which are recognized and protected within the Universal and/or International Public Order.

## **TWO GOVERNMENTS, TWO FLAGS: THE CORPORATE STATE**

Once the smoke settled after the Civil War, European international bankers arrived in town. In 1871, the default again loomed and bankruptcy was imminent. So, in 1872, the ten mile square District of Columbia was incorporated in England. A loophole was discovered in the Constitution by cunning attorneys in league with the international bankers. They realized that a separate nation by the same name existed that Congress had created in 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; - 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.

This "United States " is a Military Legislative "Democracy" within the former Constitutional Republican government, and is known as the Federal United States. It has exclusive, unlimited rule over its Subjects whether or not such Military allow one to call oneself a Citizen or not. In the eyes of the Military construct, such people are solely resident aliens and all others are non resident aliens of the District of Colombia, the territories and enclaves (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, Puerto Rico, etc.). Anyone who is a citizen by way of the 14th Amendment (naturalized Citizens) has only one sole privilege in the military construct and that is the right to vote, period.

Both United States formerly existed side by side in the same United States in Congress Assembled that rules in both the former social compact and the military construct. One "United States," the Republican form of government of fifty Several States of the Union, has the "stars and stripes" as its flag, but without fringe on it. The Federal United States' flag is the stars and stripes with a yellow fringe, seen in all courts. The abbreviations of the States of the Continental United States are, with or without the zip codes, Ala., Alas. , Ariz., Ark., Cal., etc. The abbreviations of the States under the jurisdiction of the Federal United States after the Civil War, the Legislative Democracy, are AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, etc. (without any periods). After the Civil War even the designated abbreviation of the

District of Columbia changed from Distr. of Col., to DC. to inform those who might be awake concerning the changing of the guard, over the old social compact and the new military construct.

The international bankers and the Military Congress conjured up this bit of mischief and passed it into law. But whose law? Congress broke faith with "We the People and their Posterity" long before the incorporation of 1871. Congress sold them out when they finished the newly formed military private corporation and made it the government of the District of Columbia. They used the non-existent, so-called Constitution, under Military Dictatorship to declare such power through the 14th Amendment, as their by-laws therefore taking their authority not under the Constitution but taking their authority over the Constitution. They copyrighted not only the Constitution, but also any and all related names such as, THE UNITED STATES , U.S. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, USA as their own. This is the final blow to the original Constitution as it related to the posterity of the signatories of the social compact known as the United States for The United States of America. " Hence forth, the UNITED STATES and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA has been governed entirely by private corporate law, dictated by the bankers as the fiscal agent for the Creditors.

The "**Act to Provide a Government for the District of Columbia**," Section 34 of the Forty First Congress of the United States, Session III, Chapter 61 and 62, enacted February 21, 1871, states that:

"The **UNITED STATES** is a corporation, whose jurisdiction is applicable only in the ten-mile-square parcel of land known as the District of Columbia and to whatever properties are legally titled to the **UNITED STATES**, by its registration in the corporate County, State, and Federal governments that are under military power of the **UNITED STATES** and its creditors."

Under this provision, the Military Congress of the **UNITED STATES** had obtained the power to pass **Private International Law** for application within the federal District of Columbia. All States of the Union, adopted under Military Order, created new, legislative "conditions" and "codified" their laws by copyright under federal mandate. State "codes" were unlawfully adopted, despite their origin as instruments of a Sovereign People. However, We the People remain Sovereign within the framework of **International Public Order** if we choose to emerge out of such **Military Social Construct** by creating a new **Social Compact** according to the principals of Universal and/or International Law to replace that which, by sine die, no longer exists for our benefit or that of our posterity.

The private Military copyrighted **UNITED STATES CODE, Title 28, 3002(15)(A)**, basically reiterates that the **UNITED STATES** is a corporation. What was not said in 1871 , but was implicit, was what is plainly stated at **Title 28, 3002(15)(3)**: That all departments of the **UNITED STATES CORPORATION** are part of the corporation. **Title 28, UNITED STATES CODE**, is Copyrighted, per Private International Law. Indeed, the **UNITED STATES CODE**, in its entirety, is **Copyrighted Private International Law**, and applicable only in the District of Columbia.

This incorporation was first reported by Gary W. Phillips, whose career with the Immigration and Naturalization Service began in 1956. He was the INS director at Sea Tac Airport for 20 years and began challenging the income tax in 1985 (The Idaho Observer, March, 2000). After nearly 40 years of government service, Phillips was forced to flee his alleged country to protect his life after exposing the facts of the illegality of the federal government's criminal income tax collection scam -- facts that are becoming well-known among informed people throughout the so-called Military Social Construct.

Where did the Congress find the authority in the Constitution to reconstitute any part of the united States as a corporation? Quite simply, the 1791 Constitution was set aside to make room for the corporation under the Law of Necessity created by sine die. Would this Act benefit the Republican form of government? No - the private, corporate bottom line is profit. The municipal, public bottom line is service. To replace the former service-oriented form of government with a profit-oriented form of military government, without any public knowledge or consent of the facts foisted upon the people, can only be described as treason, not only against the former social compact, but in respect to International Law, as well. This is clearly against the orderly peace and dignity of International Public Order.

A few superficial changes by attorneys were made to the original Constitution and it was no longer the real thing. The Military Congress did not change the name of the document so they could claim to be reading from the Constitution. They merely changed it from the Constitution for The United States of America to the **CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**. They changed the "for" to "of" and capitalized all the letters. All of a sudden we had two Constitutions, the original for show and the revision for actual use.

The Act of 1871 provided a government for the District of Columbia and created a corporation entitled the **UNITED STATES**, whose jurisdiction extends only over corporate entities created by the municipal corporation and are operative only in the District of Columbia. The City of Washington, as the District of Columbia is the capitol of the District of Columbia, not the United States of America, and all laws passed within the District of Columbia, are applicable and enforceable only in the District of Columbia and its possessions.

The States of the Republican form of government are not possessions of the District of Columbia. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam are possessions of the District of Columbia, as well as property legally titled to the **UNITED STATES** by states and counties. But the former Republican governments, of the Several States of the Union, are under Military Dictatorship operating under national emergency due to sine die.

The **UNITED STATES CODE**, in totality, was put together in the District of Columbia as **Copyrighted Private International Law** and is applicable only in the District of Columbia and any other jurisdiction within the purview of its Military Dictatorship. By their own rules of jurisdiction, the **UNITED STATES attorneys** have no business prosecuting anyone outside of the District of Columbia or Federal territories. The military construct of federal district courts has no venue outside of the District of Columbia and, therefore, has no jurisdiction outside of the District of Columbia and its possessions. The Military Congress cannot pass a law that is applicable in the several States of the Republic **than** otherwise outside of the presumed emergency operating under the Law of Necessity created by congressional sine die.

If all the laws passed in the District of Columbia are Private International Law, including all of the **UNITED STATES CODE** and the **statutes at large** and/or **revised statutes** passed after 1871, and are applicable and enforceable only in the District of Columbia, then how could they have become the law of the land? Because, not knowing better, we the People allowed it. We have allowed agents of foreign countries and/or enterprises to build an illegal corporation that has systematically corrupted every state, county and city in this nation. It has corrupted the status and standing of all people, whether or not connected to the former social compact of The United States of America, the Military

Social Construct of the UNITED STATES or just aliens in respect to the International Public Order. The only way that a UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT can have jurisdiction over a Sovereign is if the latter volunteers to become a subject of the jurisdiction or fails to declare his independence as a Sovereign within a social compact according to the principals of International Public Order.

This corporation has created dozens of agencies, the I.R.S, F.B.I., D.E.A., and the B.A.T.F, to name a few, which employ thousands of agents who receive excellent salaries and benefits for betraying their friends and families while enforcing the private edicts of the so-called Congress. The men and women of Congress smile, speak softly, and then direct their illegal agencies to destroy those who do not fully conform to their wishes, striking fear into the hearts of those who do. ***Kidnapping and conspiracy are involved in every arrest and conviction by federal authorities outside of the District of Columbia, by and through Military Edicts executed via the Executive Orders of the Commander-In-Chief under the Law of Necessity created by sine die.***

The question now leads to whether their duly elected public (PRIVATE) officials swear an oath to uphold the Constitution for The United States of America, the Republican form of government within which the posterity to the original signatories who created such social compact birthrights are protected by a service-oriented government, or swear an oath to the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the profit-oriented corporation? The question is answered by those who study the circumstances of present day conditions created by historical facts which reflect the outcome of future benefits of safety, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all who care for themselves and their posterity as a Society of Sovereign People of Earth who wish to remain such and wish to pass such Sovereignty to their posterity in the interest of peace and International Public Order.

It appears by the Military Social Construct' s actions, that most government employees, knowingly or unknowingly, have sworn an oath to the corporate UNITED STATES . It is taught to the People by this Military Social Construct, that it is our duty, as the People who elected them into office, to demand accountability from our assumed "public" officials and to confront them as to where their loyalties lie. Is it with the corrupt, treasonous corporation that is controlled by foreign agents from within and without, or is it with the reinstitution of the posterities' Constitutional Republican form of government, The United States of America, and the social compact party States created thereby in Union with her Citizens?

An articulate defender of a conservative monetary policy, so-called President, Mr. James A. Garfield, urged the resumption of specie payments and the payment of government debts. He said, "**Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce.**" In his Inaugural Address in 1881, Garfield said:

***"The chief duty of the National Government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin money and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war; but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If the holders demand it, the promise should be kept."***

The so-called President, Mr. James A. Garfield was assassinated after only two hundred days in office, 80 days after being shot by an attorney, ostensibly because he was upset about not receiving an ambassadorial posting to France.

In **1909**, default loomed once again. The so-called U.S. government asked the **Crown of England** for an extension of time. This extension was granted for another 20 years on several conditions. One of the conditions was that the United States to permit the creditors to establish a new national bank. The bankers moved deeper into the new military social construct by the establishment of the **Federal Reserve Bank in 1913** and the **IRS** to collect the interest on their loans made to the **UNITED STATES**. The **17th Amendment, enacted May 31, 1913**, was the condition for the extension of time which took away the States' rights to appoint members directly from its legislatures to serve in the Senate of the United States, thereby destroying the last vestige of Republican so-called government. The **16th and 17th Amendment** further reduced the States' power. The **UNITED STATES** adopted the mercantile system of ancient Babylonia.

With the passage of the **Federal Reserve Act of 1913, the UNITED STATES** was firmly lashed to the yoke, so that a small number of very rich men have been able to put upon all people a yoke little better than involuntary slavery itself. That yoke inevitably grows heavier with ever compounding interest, and totals over **\$20 trillion** of debt allegedly owed by all walks of life today (**\$80,000 per man/woman/child**). This vast accumulation of wealth concentrates immense power and despotic economic domination in the hands of the few central bankers "**who are able to govern credit and its allotment, for this reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of the economy so that no one dare breathe against their will. "A worldwide tyranny** is gradually being imposed, hidden to most, by the Money Kings.

# **A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School**

## **Article #19**

### **A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 8**

#### **THE FIRST WORLD WAR**

In 1917, the people were drafted into the First World War. President Woodrow Wilson had to find a way to persuade the people to go along with an intervention in another of Europe's wars.

Although restrained to be neutral in the deadly conflict by the Neutrality Act, he sent the Navy to shepherd British convoys across the Atlantic. German U-boat commanders did not take the bait and avoided contact with the U.S. destroyers. To force the issue, a U.S. naval ship deliberately sailed into the midst of a battle between British and German naval fleets and was sunk. But when the truth was learned, Wilson had to find another way.

The Lusitania was a speedy warship refitted by the British as a passenger liner. Unknown to its passengers, the Lusitania was carrying a huge cargo of military equipment and munitions in violation of the US Neutrality Act. The Germans knew that and tried to warn the passengers by placing advertisements in prominent U.S. newspapers. The U.S. State Department ordered all of the newspapers to refuse the ad. Only one newspaper, in Des Moines, Iowa, bravely published the information. To ensure a successful provocation, the Lusitania was ordered to sail at 75% speed using only three of its four powerful engines. Then the naval escort was ordered away, leaving the Lusitania vulnerable as it entered the war zone. The first torpedo hit the explosive cargo and blew the bottom out of the Lusitania. It sank in only 18 minutes. 126 innocent civilians died. Wilson now had his provocation to rally people ignorant of the true facts behind the "War to End All Wars" (WWI). Deception personified.

The U.S. participation in WWI exacerbated the national debt so that it became impossible for us to pay it off in 1929. Wasn't that a nice coincidence? It also enhanced the War Powers Act that the illegitimate President, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, by Executive Order (as Commander-In-Chief) put in place during his Presidency. This War Powers Act was re-enforced and the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917 was passed to define, regulate, and punish those who were trading with enemies, and were then required by that act to be licensed by the government to do business, any business. (This will become more important later on.)

#### **THE GREAT DEPRESSION: FROM SOVEREIGNTY TO SERVITUDE**

We all know what happened in 1929. This was the year of the stock market crash and the beginning of The Great Depression. The stock market crash moved billions of dollars from the people to the banks. This also removed cash from circulation for the people's use. Those who still possessed any cash, invested in high interest yielding Treasury Bonds driven higher by increased demand. As a result, even more cash was removed from circulation in the general public for private use to the point where there was not enough cash left in circulation to buy the goods being produced even for the necessities of life. Production came to a halt as excess inventory overwhelmed the market. There were more products on the market than there was cash to buy them. Prices plummeted and

industries plunged into bankruptcy, throwing millions of people out of work. Foreclosures on homes, factories, businesses and farms rose to the highest level in history under the so-called new Military Social Construct of the UNITED STATES . A mere dime was literally salvation to many families now living on the street. Millions of people lost everything they had, keeping only the clothes on their backs.

In Europe, the International Bankers in 1930 declared several social compact so-called nations bankrupt, including the United States. In 1933, immediately after Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office, his first act as the illegitimate President, was to publicly declare the United States bank holiday by Executive Order (as Commander-In-Chief of the present Military Construct).

He further went on to issue his so-called Presidential Executive Order on March 5th, 1933 that all United States Citizens must turn in all their gold in return for Federal Reserve Notes. This Law was passed by Congress on June 5, 1933.

All Walks of Life turned in all their gold at that time. The gold represented the hard earned fruits of their labors. Why? Were we United States Citizens? No. We were still a sovereign people until that time. We just thought that we were required to turn in all our gold. Only those people living in Washington, D.C., and the 14th Amendment citizens were so required. As sovereigns, we were not under the jurisdiction of the United States of America, which incorporated in 1871-1872.

When we turned in our gold, we just volunteered to be citizens of the jurisdiction and all their laws of the assumed ten miles square of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES, and/or THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, whichever you prefer to recognize as the true designation of such Military Social Construct then or now. The people became captured by the misrepresentation of the status of the 14th Amendment as citizens. Our birth records become certificates, and thereby the title to our bodies. They were registered at the Department of Commercial within their Bureau of Census. This title to our bodies, all of our property and all of our future labor, was pledged to the International Bankers as security for the alleged money owed in bankruptcy by the original signatories to the social compact known as the Several States of the Union, "The United States of America." This was done under the authority of commercial law (Babylonian law) by and through the beneficial use of Title and/or evidence of Title. The People were not in bankruptcy. Only the Corporate UNITED STATES was in bankruptcy, which had taken upon itself the debts of the prior social compact for certain power, privileges and immunities. But with the U.S. Corporation holding the title (by and through the transfer of ownership via the definition of fungible goods) to your body and life, you are now used for collateral to secure their national debt through birth certificates (given by parents ignorantly and voluntarily through condition of Mind and misrepresentations of Registered Agents) to be entered into the Commercial Registry and pledged to the wants and needs of the Military Social Construct's duty to service the debt owed by others at your expense. This act, in commerce, gave title to your body by way of a "constructive" contract, but fraud vitiates all contracts. You may still exercise your unalienable birthrights, an assumed among the powers of Earth, for your separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and Nature's Creator entitle you.

Next, the government created an artificial 'person' with your given property name, a corporation, a fictitious entity to take its place in a virtual reality of contract law and corporations. By and through an adhesion contract via a newborn identification form with an attached ident-a-tag number for

commercial registration purposes, the government then made you, the real man or woman, responsible for that fictional entity, a fiduciary and surety for an artificial entity. Your artificial entity secured the National debt by and through your future performance of labor in exchange for the beneficial interest units (FRNs) which would arise from the beneficial use of the notes issued to you in exchange for your labor performed. This scheme allowed the Military Social Construct to service the debt obligations of the Military regime and through it you became a 14th Amendment citizen of the UNITED STATES with the bonded (by United States Bonds) right to vote once registered. Then when you became of legal age of contractual consent you perfected the bonds by binding yourself to that status by registering to vote and giving general power of attorney to those elected to perform every act and deed in your stead as if physically present yourself. In other words, they got you to think and act as though you really were that fictional entity for all intents and purposes as the fiduciary surety. You agreed by your action or failure to act. YOU adhered to a contract offer because you thought or acted as though you were the receiver of the offer. In doing so, YOU were presumed to have ACCEPTED THE CONTRACT by general acquiescence to all the terms and conditions of the status of surety for the fiction (created by the military social construct) once you had perfected the bond by binding yourself by becoming a registered voter.

All licenses and all existing contracts are made between the UNITED STATES or THE STATE OF (whatever state of condition you live in) and your artificial entity. That fictitious entity binds you to the UNITED STATES and its sub-corporations because they have, through adhesion contracts as stated, made you, the real man or woman, fiduciary and responsible for that artificial entity. Of course, you voluntarily sign, and even request, all those contracts, don't you? It seems to be your name, although you probably never spell it all in capital letters as they do. They wish for you to think nothing of the derivatives, variations or aberrations, perhaps just something they do to be clear and error-free, respective to positive identification as most wrongfully think. All of these contracts you sign carry with it your agreement to obey and uphold all the military Executive Orders Laws, Rules and Regulations passed by the so-called President (Commander-In-Chief), the Congress of the UNITED STATES CORPORATION and THE STATE OF. They will be enforced against you until you decide to assume among the powers of Earth, to which the Laws of Nature and Nature's Creator entitle you, instead of the laws of Man to which you have no underlying nexus via social compact with such agencies of government of whatever construct to protect your birthrights to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

From that day forward, We the People, once upon a time sovereigns who created government for our convenience and welfare, could never own property in allodium because the new State of the No Union now had possession of it all. In 1964, the State obtained title to all private property.

You can only "rent" homes that you believe you own by paying taxes. You only have a certificate of title to the car you think you own, and you continue to drive it because your "yearly" fee of registration is assumed to be paid. The State owns the true title to our homes, our cars, to everything we thought or think we own. You married the State through your voter's registration card, marriage license therefore allowing your children to become wards of the State and by registering your children via the birth certificate, whereby the commercial vehicle was created for commerce, as property of the State. All of this was pledged, including all the fruits of your future labor, to the bankers as security against the so-called national debt and was placed in the possession of the Secretary of State of each state



as an agent for the Trustee of the Bankruptcy, the U.S. Secretary of Treasury. Not knowing the rules of the game you went directly to jail, you could not pass GO and you could not collect \$200!

## **COWS IN THE PASTURE OR FREEDOM: THE HIDDEN CHOICE**

The way out of this dilemma can be very complex. In fact, its complexity was intentional. Roosevelt had violated the law by placing all people into involuntary servitude without their true consent. Congressman Louis T. McFadden brought formal charges against the Federal Reserve and the Secretary of the Treasury and was coming dangerously close to calling for impeachment of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Two months AFTER the Executive Order, on June 5, 1933, the Senate and House of Representatives, 73d Congress, 1st Session, at 4:30 pm approved House Joint Resolution (HJR) 192: Joint Resolution To Suspend The Gold Standard And Abrogate The Gold Clause, Joint Resolution to assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States. This is the Act which formally declared the bankruptcy of the UNITED STATES.

F.D.R., by Executive Order as the Commander-In-Chief of the military social construct, declared all people outside the militarily federalized territories to be the enemy by illegally altering the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1861, revised 1918.

The creation of Federal Zone citizenship was strengthened when you were told to apply for a Social Security number after 1935. The so-called benefits offered by this contract were hurriedly and voluntarily entered into when the Social Security Act was signed into law because, once again, the true facts regarding the outcome of accepting such benefits were withheld due to misrepresentation and the lack of full disclosure. Further, contracts were to be entered into and licenses to be applied for-all voluntary actions. We, unknowingly, were entering into lifelong servitude to receive the benefits of the Lord of the Manor, the so-called Military Social Construct Act, for and under the Order of the Money Kings and the Crown of England as the Exchequer of the Vatican Treasury. We had descended into feudal vassalage not seen since before the signing of the Magna Charta (1215) without even recognizing it.

The so-called President, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, then called all the Governors into Washington D.C. for a conference. This was the beginning of the States losing the remainder of any semblance of their former Sovereignty. It was not until 1944 that the Corporate States lost all of their power over the Corporate United States with the Buck Act. With this Act, the states became, essentially, 14th Amendment citizens as well. This Buck Act completed the destruction of the corporate states having any power to protect themselves against usurpation by the Military Social Construct known as the United States Government. The corporate states now fell under the jurisdiction of Washington, D.C., as mere supervised units under the so-called federal system.

Strangely enough, on October 28, 1977, H.J.R.-192 was quietly repealed by public law 95147. 91 Stat. 1227. "The joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution to assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States' approved June 5, 1933 (31 U.S.C. 463), shall not apply to obligations issued on or after the date of enactment of this section."

The reason for the repeal of HJR-192 is somewhat obscure. After 44 years of unchallenged implementation, this public policy was clearly established by custom, usage and participation in the credit system by the so-called American public. Those of us operating on the privilege of limited

liability, via the public credit, are still bound unless such liability is discharged back to the original source of the debt generated by the issuance of money of account under the copyrighted military script known as Federal Reserve Notes.

The adoption of the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) by all entities allowed them to use the designated copyrighted name of each and every State in 1964, along with a number of other like laws and Acts, were incorporated within the military social construct of the sub-multi jurisdictional franchised venues in the military social construct known as the United States. This made the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) the Supreme Law of the Land appertaining to Secured Transactions and even Documents of Title, though the U.C.C. speaks in hidden terms concerning Documents of Title.

## **COURTS SHIFT FROM COMMON LAW TO EQUITY AND ADMIRALTY COURTS**

Under the social contract known as the Constitution, based on Common Law (common between those signatory, their posterity and their Agents of Trust, Profit and Honor), the Republican form of Government of the Continental United States provides for legal cases : at Law, in Equity, and in Admiralty.

(1) Law is the collective organization of the individual right to lawful defense as it operates over the creators of such social compact. It is the will of the majority, which created such a compact, the organization of the natural right of lawful defense. It is the substitution of a common force for individual forces in a reality where such individual power is limited by Unity, to do only what the individual forces have a natural and lawful right to do but in harmony with each member of the whole to secure the benefits of the one and at the same time for all signatory thereto: to protect themselves, their posterity, their liberties, and properties; to maintain the right of each, and to cause justice to reign over all willing to declare to each such pledge as necessary to accept and carry out the obligations of such compact. Since people, singularly, cannot lawfully use force against any peoples, liberty, or property of another people in most cases due to circumstances naturally lacking any contractual foundational societal nexus so-to-speak, the common force-for the same reason-cannot lawfully be used to destroy the people, liberty, or property of any people or groups of peoples . Law allows you to do anything you want to, as long as you don't infringe upon the life, liberty or property of anyone else. Law does not compel performance with a remedy for breach of the International Public Order, whether locally or otherwise.

Today's so-called laws (ordinances, statutes, acts, regulations, orders, precepts, etc.) are often erroneously perceived as law, but just because something is called a "law" does not necessarily make it law. [There is a difference between "legal" and "lawful. " Anything the government does is assumed legal, but it may not be expressly lawful.]

(2) Equity is the jurisdiction of compelled performance (for any contract you are a party to) and is based on what is fair in a particular situation. The term "equity"

denotes the spirit and habit of fairness, justness, and right dealing which would regulate the intercourse of men with men. Connected by agreement and obligations to perform accordingly, as governed amongst those who are signatory or otherwise by such general acquiescence among them until such time as circumstances may arise to separate the bands which either united them or otherwise which have led them to accept such circumstances for whatever reason. You have no rights

other than what is specified in your contract, which is governed by the foundational social compact. Equity has no criminal aspects to it.

(3) Admiralty is compelled performance plus a criminal penalty, a civil contract with a criminal penalty outside of any social compact guaranteeing any privileges or immunities from such application of Admiralty jurisdiction.

By 1938 the gradual procedural merger between law and equity actions (i.e. , the same so-called courts had jurisdiction over legal, equitable, and admiralty matters) was recognized and accepted. The military social construct was bankrupt. It now was owned by its creditors (the international bankers) who controlled everything-the Congress, the Executive, the courts, all the States and their legislatures and executives, all the land, and all people through misrepresentation and an absolute fraud perpetrated from a condition of mind. This was brought about by those exercising an unjust persuasion over all Walks of Life not only locally but upon a planetary scale as well. Everything was mortgaged in support of the so-called national debt. They had gone from being sovereigns over government to subjects under government, through the use of negotiable instruments to discharge people' s debts with limited liability, instead of paying people' s debts at common law with gold or silver coin according to the original mandate of the now non-existent Constitution of the social compact formally known as "The united States of America."

A change in their system of law from public law to private commercial law was recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Erie Railroad vs. Thompkins case of 1938. In the same year, the procedures of Law were officially blended with the procedures of Equity. Prior to 1938, all U.S. Supreme Court decisions were based upon public law-or that system of law that was allegedly controlled by the social compact' s Constitutional limitation. Since 1938, all U.S. Supreme Court decisions are based upon what is termed public policy.

Public policy concerns commercial transactions made under the Negotiable Instrument's Law, which is a branch of the International Law Merchant. This has been codified into what is now known as the Uniform Commercial Code. This system of law was made uniform throughout the fifty franchise sub-states by the cunning of the Military Social Construct of the UNITED STATES in Congress Assembled.

In offering grants of negotiable paper (Federal Reserve Notes), which the Military Congress gave to the fifty sub-states of the former Union for education, highways, health, and other purposes, Congress bound all the former States of the Union into a commercial agreement with the Federal Military United States (as distinguished from the Continental United States). The fifty States accepted the "benefits" offered by the Federal Military United States as the consideration of a commercial agreement between the Federal United States and each of the corporate States. The corporate States were then obligated to obey the Congress of the Federal United States. They became supervised units of the military federal system and had to assume their portion of the equitable debts of the Federal United States to the international banking houses, for the credit loaned. The credit which each sub-state received, in the form of federal block grants, was predicated upon equitable paper.

This system of negotiable paper binds all corporate entities of government together in a vast system of commercial agreements, has altered their court system from one under the Common Law to a

Legislative Article I Court, or Tribunal, system of commercial law. Those people brought before this court are held to the letter of every statute of government on the federal, state, county, or municipal levels unless they have exercised the REMEDY provided for them within that system of Commercial Law whereby, when forced to use a so-called "benefit" offered, or available, to them from the so-called government, they may reserve their former right, under the Common Law guarantee of same, to not be bound by any contract, or commercial agreement that they did not enter knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally. But once this has been done according to International Public Order, such people are obliged to subject themselves to their former state if that do not emerge into any other political status freely determined by a people, according to the same International Public Order constituting modes of implementing the right of self-determination by these peoples into such a social compact for their safety, liberty, and the pursuit of their happiness.

In 1976, the Military Social Construct's "United States in Congress Assembled" took away any semblance of law or justice left within their court system. All law today is now construed, constructed and made up by the judge as it happens before your very eyes. Common law has almost disappeared from the courts. They took away any control or authority anyone, whosoever, might, or could, have had over the court system. This has been well hidden from all of Walks of Life.

Many of the people entering into such courts often wonder why and how the courts can simply override the laws that are paraded before them as extant and used by them in their paperwork to seek remedy to state a just claim of action for governmental abuse. It's very simple now that we know how they do it. They operate on the words 'construe and construct,' with unrestricted liberty per Senate bill 94-201 and 94-381.

A simple word such as 'in' changed to 'at' as in 'at law' or 'in law' has a totally separate meaning. For example: If you are in the river, you are wet, you can swim, etc., but if you are at the river, you might enjoy a refreshing picnic, play baseball or run races. See the difference a simple word can make? The attorneys often change this word when they answer your motions in addition to many others to direct the crossing over of their duty 'at law' in attornment owed to the Chamberlains of the Exchequer of the Treasury of the Vatican.

It will pay you in dividends to read the answers of attorneys to your so-called paperwork. Compare what they say the case law says to the actual case law itself. You'll discover that they have actually changed the words therein. You might say this would appear to be unlawful. No, not, according to the U.S. Code.

As you see, they can now construe and construct any law or statute to mean whatever they decide it means for their benefit. You don't know any of this. You think they are railroading you in a kangaroo court. No, they are 'legal' in what they do. They usually follow the law to the letter; Their law, private law, the law of contract, which you know nothing about. This law is called contract law.

## **AN EXAMPLE: COUNTING VOTES DECLARED IRRELEVANT BY THE SUPREME COURT**

In 1999, I watched in utter amazement as the Supreme Court of the United States overturned the Florida State Supreme Court's decision to proceed with a recount of the contested ballots and the

Eleventh District' s Court decision to uphold the decision of the Florida court. In Orwellian doublespeak, Chief Justice Antonin Scalia wrote on Saturday, December 9, 1999:

"The counting of the votes that are of questionable legality does, in my view, threaten irreparable harm to Bush, and to the country, by casting a cloud upon which he claims to be the legitimacy of his election. Count first, and rule upon legality afterwards, is not a recipe for producing election results that have the public acceptance democratic stability requires."

It was a brazen and Orwellian declaration. What people who call themselves "American," who believe in democracy, could claim that something was wrong with counting votes "first? " What so-called American, who believes in democracy could declare one candidate the winner and protect him from "irreparable harm" if a vote count showed him not to be the winner, after all? Of course, it doesn't make any sense, unless you realize the foundation upon which Chief Justice Antonin Scalia based his transparently partisan remarks. He doesn't believe in democracy, he doesn't even believe in republicanism. He is a militarist monarchist attorney and the Chief Chamberlain of the Exchequer of the Treasury of the Vatican in the U.S. Now don't get me wrong, because I believe that those who are not willing to exercise their Creator-Given Unalienable Birthrights to emerge out of slavery into Sovereignty are worthy of neither safety nor such liberty exercised by those who have united to emerge into a social compact for the exercise of such safety and liberty.

Chief Justice Antonin Scalia revealed his true motivations when he spoke on the subject of capital punishment at the University of Chicago (February 2002). During his remarks, he stated:

"The reaction of people of faith to this tendency of democracy to obscure the divine authority behind government should not be resigned to it, but the resolution to combat it as effectively as possible."

Is it possible for Democracy to obscure Divine Authority behind government? Perhaps this helps shed some light on why Chief Justice Antonin Scalia and the four other right-wing "Justices" could so easily subvert any election process and, through an act of divine intervention, usher the son onto the throne lost some eight years earlier by his father, George I. We are assuming that we are still independent sovereigns and freemen as declared by the Declaration of Independence and that the so-called Constitution is still in effect, or that such a document has ever had anything to do with all Walks of Life. Chief Justice Antonin Scalia has no such illusion. History supports his position, sorry to say.

Chief Justice Antonin Scalia is an ideologue so accustomed to all Walks of Life and their willingness to continue to be subjects that he does not even consider the ideal of a government of, by, and for the people. That ideal has remained as a useful fiction to be taught in Civics classes and mouthed by the politicians to continue to delude the youth of the people even when the people grow up and are repeatedly shown that the facts are absolutely opposite of what has been taught. Chief Justice Antonin Scalia knows that we are mere chattel by presumption. Since we have not even discovered that our status as freemen or Sovereign has been lost, through more than two hundred years of our assumed history, much less withdrawn our implied consent to be subjects, we are presumed to be subjects before the so-called courts and in the minds of people like Chief Justice Antonin Scalia. Due to the control of institutional centers of education, where we became brainwashed in our adolescent years to believe in a system which no longer exists, even if we never had any nexus with that former system which was being taught, that our rights were secure by and through such a former system of government.

Chief Justice Antonin Scalia speaks of civil disobedience with contempt and quotes the Bible, " Ye must need to be subject. " We must, as mere servants of the ruling class, acquiesce to our divinely guided leaders. Who are we, as mere subjects, to question those who make the laws and interpret them? After all, he says that " Government carries the sword as 'the minister of God,' to 'execute wrath' upon the evildoer. " No, he has not reverted to a justice of another time-WE have, by our ignorance and silence, acquiesced to a lower status reminiscent of another time.

There you have it! In his eyes, we are subjects unworthy of honor, peace and justice. Somehow Chief Justice Antonin Scalia's statements seem like a long way from the Declaration of Independence in which so-called Americans stood before the world as Sovereigns invested with certain unalienable rights, including the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. After the American Revolution, the monarchies of Europe saw the Republican form of Democracy as an unnatural, ungodly, ideological threat, just as radical and dangerous as Communism was regarded by Western nations upon its inception. Just as the 1917 Communist Revolution in Russia spawned other revolutions around the world, the American Revolution provided an example and incentive for people all over the world to overthrow their European monarchies whether wrong or right. What has happened? When did we give up our natural, Creator-Given Unalienable Birthrights for just any system of government whether monarchial or otherwise? Our forefathers fought and won that war didn't they? NOT SO!

# **A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School**

## **Article #20**

### **A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 9**

#### **VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS**

In English Law, Courts established in the Kings/Queen's possessions beyond the seas had jurisdiction over maritime causes, including those relating to booty or prize.

The United States of America is lawfully the possession of the English Crown per original commercial joint venture agreement between the colonies and the Crown, and the social compact under the Constitution, which brought all the states (only) back under British ownership and rule. The people, however, had sovereign standing in law, independent to any connection to the States or the Crown under the Constitution. This fact necessitated that the people be brought back, one at a time, under British Rule. The commercial process was the method of choice in order to accomplish this task. First, via the 14th Amendment and secondly, by and through the registration of our birth registries and property, and thirdly, via the voter registration process whereby those who registered to vote gave general power of attorney without restriction, reservation or limitation to act in their stead once in office, and without any recourse. All such courts in America are Vice-admiralty courts in the Crown's private commerce. Read the definition of "Courts of Exchequer" (for the Treasury of the Vatican) as defined in the 3rd, 4th, or 5th Editions of Black's Law Dictionary. Pay close attention to the term "fiction."

"In English law. A very ancient court of record, set up by William the Conqueror as a part of the aula Regis, and afterwards one of the four superior courts at Westminster. It was, however, inferior in rank to both the king's bench and the common pleas. It was presided over by a chief baron and four puisne barons. It was originally the king's treasury, and was charged with keeping the king's accounts and collecting the royal revenues. But pleas between subject and subject were anciently heard there, until this was forbidden by the Articula super Chartas, (1290,) after which its jurisdiction as a court only extended to revenue cases arising out of the non-payment or withholding of debts to the crown. But the privilege of suing and being sued in this court was extended to the king's accountants, and later, by the use of a convenient fiction to the effect that the plaintiff was the king's debtor or accountant, the court was thrown open to all suitors in personal actions. The exchequer had formerly both an equity side and a common law side..."

#### **THE "NEW DEAL" UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY**

##### **The Looting of a Nation-America's New Deal**

The document on the facing page is a reconstruction of House Joint Resolution 192. It was obtained through the Congressional Research Service by the local congressional representative. The Congressional Research Service is a service of the Congressional Law Library and is closed to public access.

Many who read H.J.R. 192 (on page 160) fail to comprehend its extraordinary significance, so a bit of introduction is in order. Its six paragraphs have done more to change the legal and financial landscape of America than perhaps any six paragraphs written prior to, or since, June 5th 1933. It represents no less than the wholesale confiscation of the wealth of the people-the biggest theft in history (see Executive Order June 5, 1933). All property and labor into perpetuity was pledged to the International Banking Cartel. Note that the word manipulators are in top form here-the word "bankruptcy" is never mentioned. The Military Congress spent all of 38 minutes 'debating' this bill. Evidently it would have been far more painful for those who are called Americans to accept the second offer that was being extended by the bankers.

Considering the ease of obtaining incontrovertible evidence about the bankruptcy, it is shocking to learn that the majority of Americans are completely unaware that the bankruptcy ever occurred, how they were drawn into it, or how it has become embedded in their lives. Mention this to your friends and they will probably look at you with surprise. Then, when you drop the real bomb on them, they'll think you took a plunge off the deep end:

***"Federal Reserve Notes, mere promises to pay, are equivalent in value to Monopoly® money," and you don't have actual title to your homes or vehicles either, you only get to use them if you pay your use fees in the form of license, registration, and property tax."***

So complete in the comfort of their illusions are those who call themselves Americans that they give new meaning to the phrase, "There's a sucker born every second." If you create a system which is fraud from end to end, and is both self-reinforcing and transparent, people won't even realize it exists, or the reasons for its existence, or what they do to perpetuate its existence. This may be because of fear of what is not understood. The only thing one has to fear is fear itself. This fear arises when the very foundation of each and every action perpetrated is founded upon illusionary trickery that, when exposed, creates the need for even more deceit and fraud to maintain a semblance of order. This phenomenon is known as psychological dissonance: getting closer to the truth would require the rejection of almost everything that one has been taught to believe is "real." Once you realize that the spectacles being played out daily in their courts, financial markets, institutions of higher learning, entertainment, and the world of politics are little more than clever charades for perpetuating false perceptions, the reason for the peoples collective "State-Of-Confusion" comes more sharply into view.

Here is short list of popular beliefs that became fairytales after the Bankruptcy:

- All people in so-called America are citizens of the United States
- Legal persons are flesh and blood men and woman
- We can pay our debts in full
- Taxes are compulsory
- Our elected officials are there to serve us
- We are a nation based on Law
- The President of the United States is the most powerful office in America



- The Internal Revenue Service is a creature of the federal government
- The Federal Reserve is a creature of the Federal Government
- Abuses of power are held in check by three independent branches of government
- An attorney's first allegiance is to the client
- An attorney needs a license to practice law
- The 14th Amendment to the Constitution was about freeing the slaves
- America is a Constitutional Republic
- Statutory Laws, police, judges, and the courts have jurisdiction over you
- All Judges and police are required to take oaths of office, swearing to uphold the Constitution of the United States.
- Congress alone has been delegated the power to coin money and set its value

All of these myths will be addressed in different parts of this book. Let's now examine the events that led up to the emergency of 1933.

In 1929, the Military Social Construct known as the United States entered the Great Depression. At that time, most of the Major Economic and Military Powers in the world were also in a depression. You may recall that those who call themselves Americans were permitted to own gold and that their currency was backed by gold and silver. People could deposit their gold in Federal Reserve banks. Then the bank would give them a note that they could use to withdraw their gold. Due to the panic in the economic markets after the crash of 1929, people were trying to withdraw the funds from the banks in the currency form of silver and gold.

The so-called President, Mr. Herbert Hoover asked the Federal Reserve Board of New York for a recommendation on how to deal with the situation. One might wonder why their President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, would ask the Federal Reserve Board for advice. But, a review of the **"Federal Reserve"** article will show that the **Federal Reserve System** was in control of the Military Social Construct known as the United States as its Fiscal Agent over the Monetary Policies of the United States then. We are still under the same power. The Federal Reserve Board adopted a resolution to respond to their President, Mr. Herbert Hoover's, request.

***"Whereas, in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Federal Bank of New York, the continued and increasing withdrawal of currency and gold from the banks of the country has now created a national emergency..." [Herbert Hoover private papers of March 3, 1933]***

The Federal Reserve board is stating that the run on banks is causing a "national emergency." Since their currency was backed by gold, why would it cause a national emergency for people to hold the gold rather than the banks? To find the answer, let's see what their President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, had to say.

***"...that those speculators and insiders were right was plain enough later on. This first contract of the 'moneychangers' with the New Deal netted those who removed their money from the country a profit of up to 60 percent when the dollar was debased. " [Hoover Policy Paper, written by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture]***

Their President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, is saying that those with inside knowledge had already removed the money (gold) from the country before the people started demanding their money from the banks. Since the banks didn't have the gold the people were demanding, the banks needed protection. So, the Federal Reserve Board went on to propose their President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, issue an Executive Order based upon the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917 as follows:

***"Whereas, it is provided in Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, that 'the President may investigate, regulate, or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe by means of licensure or otherwise, any transaction in foreign exchange and the export, hoarding, melting, or ear markings of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, \* "'.***  
***[Herbert Hoover private papers of March 3, 1933, emphasis added]***

Their President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, declined to issue the order, but then Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated as their President, on March 4, 1933. In his inauguration speech, he requested that Congress grant him emergency powers equal to those he might have in times of war to allow him to deal with the crisis. On March 5, 1933, he issued Proclamation 2038 requesting a Special Session of Congress beginning on March 9, 1933, to deal with the banking emergency. Then, on March 16, 1933, the illegitimate President, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, issued Proclamation 2039 to indicate to the Congress what kind of emergency powers he was asking for. This proclamation had exactly the same wording as that proposed by the Federal Reserve Board. But the Proclamation had no authority until Congress met to give him the required authority.

One might well ask how the Federal Reserve Board could have such influence over their acting President. Some researchers speculate that the depression was engineered by the Federal Reserve System and the International Bankers that it represents [see "Secrets of the Federal Reserve" for information about the link between the Federal Reserve System and International Bankers].

**TEXT VERSION** of Secrets of the Federal Reserve:

[https://americanpatriotsocial.com/documents/Secrets\\_of\\_the\\_Federal\\_Reserve\\_Bank.pdf](https://americanpatriotsocial.com/documents/Secrets_of_the_Federal_Reserve_Bank.pdf)

**AUDIO VERSION** of Secrets of the Federal Reserve:

<http://americanpatriotsocial.com/video1/the-secrets-of-the-federal-reserve-eustace-mullins-audiobook>

The bankers motive was to further consolidate their power. They already controlled the monetary policy of the UNITED STATES. It is also speculation that the military social construct known as the U.S. government was told that it had no choice in cooperating with the Federal Reserve Board, (international bankers) or the depression would remain indefinitely. Under such political blackmail, their President, Congress, and Courts were willing to acquiesce to the demands of the (Money Kings) bankers. Bear these speculations in mind as you read who, quickly, gave the Federal Reserve System what it wanted. These speculations will be an area for further research.

The very first Act passed by Congress when they met in Special Session has the following preamble.

***"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Congress hereby declares that a serious emergency exists and that it is imperatively necessary to speedily put into effect remedies of uniform national application. " [bold emphasis added]***

On the first day of their special session, Congress approved Proclamation 2039. On the same day, their President, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, re-issued it as Proclamation 2040.

***"Whereas, under the Act of March 9, 1933, all Proclamations heretofore or hereafter issued by the President pursuant to the authority enforced by section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, are approved and confirmed;" [President Roosevelt's Proclamation 2040].***

On that same day, Congress passed the following statute:

***"During time of war or during any other period of national emergency declared by the President, the President may, through any agency that he may designate, or otherwise investigate, regulate, or prohibit under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe by means of licensure or otherwise, any transaction in foreign exchange, transactions of credit between or payments by banking institutions as defined by the President and export, hoarding, melting, or ear markings of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, by any person within the United States or anyplace subject to the jurisdiction there. " [Title 1, Sec. 2, 48 Statute 1, March 9, 1933, emphasis added]***

This is exactly the same language that was found in the 1917 Trading with the Enemy Act. The exclusion of transactions within the UNITED STATES had been removed from the Statute.

This statute can now be found in the United States Code at 12 USC § 95b. This is the current version of the statute. Notice that the wording is almost identical to that found in the 1933 statute (shown in above paragraph).

***"Sec. 95b. - Ratification of acts of President and Secretary of the Treasury under section 95a. The actions, regulations, rules, licenses, orders and proclamations heretofore or hereafter taken, promulgated, made, or issued by the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury since March 4, 1933, pursuant to the authority conferred by section 95a of this title, are approved and confirmed. " [12 USC § 95b]***

This version says that the authority is granted in 12 USC § 95a. But if you look in the notes to that statute you will see that the original source authority is located in "Oct. 6, 1917, ch. 106, Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415" and later in "Mar. 9, 1933, ch. 1, title I, Sec. 2, 48 Stat. I." So, the alleged President still has the authority as it was originally granted in 1917 and later modified in 1933.

The effect of this emergency power is that all who call themselves Americans are now part of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended in 1933. The significance of this change will soon become apparent.

Since the bankers didn't have gold to pay out, the alleged President, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt used Proclamation 2039 and 2040 along with the provisions of 12 USC § 95b to create a banking holiday. This can be verified if we read the definition for "Banking Holiday of 1933."

***"Bank holiday of 1933. Presidential Proclamations No. 2039, issued March 6, 1933, and No. 2040, issued March 9, 1933, temporarily suspended banking transactions by member banks of the Federal Reserve System. Normal banking functions were resumed on March 13, subject to certain restrictions. The first proclamation, it was held, had no authority in law until the passage on March 9, 1933, of a ratified act (12 V.S. C.A. § 95b). The present law forbids member banks of the Federal Reserve System to transact banking business, except under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, during an emergency proclaimed by the President. 12 V.S. C.A. § 95. " [Black 's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, emphasis added]***

The restrictions mentioned in the above definitions are that the bankers had to be licensees before they could be reopened. A license is something that grants authority to do something that would otherwise be illegal. Trading (or conducting business) with the enemy (so-called Americans on assumed American soil) was made an illegal activity unless licensed. Their President, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt's, papers revealed that the government will grant the license.

"The Secretary of the Treasury will issue licenses to banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System whether national bank or state, located in each of the 12 Federal Reserve Bank cities, to open Monday morning. " [President Roosevelt's papers]

Another provision passed on March 9, 1933 giving Federal Reserve Agents the authority to act as Agents of the U.S. Department of Treasury. This seems strange since the Federal Reserve System is a private business.

***"When required to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury, each Federal Reserve agent shall act as agent of the Treasurer of the United States or of the Comptroller of the currency, or both, for the performances of any functions which the Treasurer or the Comptroller may be called upon to perform in carrying out the provisions of this paragraph. [48 Stat. 1, emphasis added]***

We've already seen that insiders had removed most of the gold from the banks (warehouses) before the people started demanding their money from the bankers. The bankers didn't have the money the people were demanding, so the bankers sought protection. In order to do this, the people had to be declared the enemy. The Trading with the Enemy Act, as revised in 1933, accomplished this. Then Congress passed a statute that authorized stiff fines and/or prison sentences if people didn't turn in their gold. This would be considered High Treason, if it wasn't a hoot, that such power used was founded solely upon the Law of Necessity and not a true representation of such authority by a fully aware and informed people.

***"Whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, such action is necessary to protect the currency system of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may regulate any or all individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations to pay and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any or all gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates owned by such individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations.... Whoever shall not comply with the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or if a natural person, in addition to such fine may be imprisoned for a year, not exceeding ten years." [Stat 48, Section 1, Title 1, Subsection N, March 9, 1933, emphasis added]***

So, not only were people not able to get their gold, but their gold was confiscated by the military social construct of government. Since all money was gold and silver certificates and all of this money had to be turned in, the people were left without any money of exchange in Law.

***"During this banking holiday it was at first believed that some form of script or emergency currency would be necessary for the conduct of ordinary business. We knew that it would be essential when the banks reopened to have an adequate supply of currency to meet all possible demands of depositors. Consideration was given by government officials and various local agencies to the advisability of issuing clearing house certificates or some similar form of local emergency currencies. On March 7, 1933, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a regulation authorizing clearing houses to issue demand certificates against sound assets of the banking institutions. But this authority was not to become effective until March 10th. In many cities, the printing of these certificates has actually begun. But after the passage of the Emergency Banking Act of March 9, 1933, (48 Stat. 1) it became evident that they would not be needed because the act made possible the issue of the necessary amount of emergency currency in the form of Federal Reserve Bank Notes which could be based on any sound assets owned by the banks. " [Roosevelt's papers, bold emphasis added]***

So we see that their President, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt's papers admit that the Emergency Banking Act made it possible to issue emergency currency that was based upon the Assets of the banks rather than upon gold or silver (remove the U.S. from the gold standard). The "emergency currency" was "Federal Reserve Bank Notes." Federal Reserve Notes are still used today.

Next we will see what was to be used to back up the "Federal Reserve Bank Notes."

***"Upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, (a) of any direct obligations of the United States, or (b) of any notes, drafts, bills of exchange or bankers acceptances acquired under the provisions of this Act, any Federal Reserve bank making such deposit in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the currency circulating notes in blank, duly registered and countersigned." [Emergency Banking Act of March 9, 1933, section 4, Public Law 89- 719]***

Later in 1933, the House of Representatives passed a joint resolution to "Suspend The Gold Standard and Abrogate The Gold Clause" which says in part:

***"That (a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or particular kind of coin or currency, or in as amount of money of the United States measured thereby is declared to be against public policy; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. " [House Joint Resolution 192, June 5, 1933, emphasis added]***

Since this measure was passed as a joint resolution, it does not have the force of law. You will notice that the resolution uses the term "public policy." We frequently hear the term "public policy" used. But what does it mean?

***"policy. The general principles by which a government is guided in its management of public affairs. " [Black 's Law Dictionary, 7th Edition]***

*"public policy. Broadly, principles and standards regarded by the legislature or by the courts as being of fundamental concern to the state and the whole of society. " [Black 's Law Dictionary, 7th Edition]*

Public policy is not the same thing as public law!

*"public law. The body of law dealing with the relations between private individuals and the government, and with the structure and operation of the government itself;... A statute affecting the general public . . . " [Black's Law Dictionary, 7th Edition]*

This is a rather startling admission on the part of Congress. They are saying that what they are doing by refusing to pay the federal debt in gold is not according to the law but rather a public policy.

So, we see that the currency was no longer backed by gold (even if it is only a public policy). The new currency was Federal Reserve Bank Notes. These notes were, and still are, backed by "direct obligations of the United States" which are Treasury notes. They are also backed by bank "notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and bank acceptances." This last group is notes (loans) that Federal Reserve member banks were holding on loans they had made to people and institutions. So the public or private debt instruments of the banks were considered Assets to be deposited in the Treasury in exchange for "circulating notes." Excerpts can further prove this from the Congressional Record during the debate over the Emergency Banking Act of 1933.

[Mr. McPhadin] "... The first section of the bill, as I grasped it, is practically the war powers that were given back in 1917. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee if this is a plan to change the holding of the security back of the Federal Reserve notes to the Treasury of the United States rather than the Federal Reserve agent."

[Mr. Stiggle] "This provision is for the issuance of Federal Reserve bank notes; and not for Federal Reserve notes; and the security back of it is the obligations, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, bank acceptances, outlined in the section to which the gentleman has referred."

[McPhadin] "Then the new circulation is to be Federal Reserve bank notes and not Federal Reserve notes. Is that true?"

[Mr. Stiggle] "Insofar as the provisions of this section are concerned, yes."

"[Mr. Britain] "From my observations of the bill as it was read to the House, it would appear that the amount of bank notes that might be issued by the Federal Reserve System is not limited. That will depend entirely upon the amount of collateral that is presented from time to time from exchange for bank notes. Is that not correct?"

[McPhadin] "Yes, I think that is correct."

It should be clear that the currency was no longer backed by gold but by a promise to pay on various debt instruments (loans to private individuals or businesses and the government). So, there were no Hard Assets backing up the currency, only promises. In the case of government loans, the collateral would be the "full faith and credit of the United States." This is very strong evidence that the federal government was bankrupt at that time. If it weren't, the federal government would still be willing to pay its obligations in gold and the currency would still be backed by gold.

Who did the federal government owe money too? The obvious answer is the Federal Reserve Bankers, who were holding the "direct obligations of the United States." The Federal Reserve is a private bank. It is not part of the government. The logical conclusion is that the government is bankrupt and the Federal Reserve is the Creditor.

The transition from a gold backed currency to one that was not backed by any hard asset was very swift. The Federal Reserve Board proposed it to their President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, but it took until a more acceptable agent resided within their presidency of the military social construct on March 3, 1933 before it was implemented into law on March 9, 1933. This is a very swift action indeed. How can we account for such a rapid change in circumstances? We have not uncovered (at least thus far) direct evidence of undue influence by the Federal Reserve (international bankers). However, their position as Creditor to the UNITED STATES does provide a plausible explanation as to why things changed so rapidly.

The final topic to explore... the impact of this on so-called American citizens.

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #21

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 10

#### IMPACT OF BANKRUPTCY

So, let's clarify the difference between real money of exchange (backed by a hard asset) and a paper money of account as a substitute. Federal Reserve Notes (FRNs) are nothing more than promissory notes backed by UNITED STATES Treasury securities (T-Bills) - a promise to pay the debt to the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB). The FRB allows the military federal government constructs to create debt that causes inflation through devaluation of the so-called currency. Inflation occurs whenever there is an increase of the supply of a so-called fiat money supply in the economy without a corresponding increase in the money of exchange (gold and silver or some other species) backing. Inflation is an invisible form of taxation that irresponsible governments inflict on their subjects known as citizens. The Federal Reserve Bank has access to an unlimited supply of FRNs. The Federal Reserve Bank only pays for the printing costs of new FRNs.

We also need to understand that there is a fundamental difference between "paying" and "discharging" a debt. To pay a debt, you must pay with value or substance (i.e. gold, silver, barter or a commodity). With FRNs, you can only discharge a debt. You cannot pay a debt with a debt currency system. You cannot service a debt with a currency that has no backing in value or substance. No contract in common law is valid unless it involves an exchange of "good and valuable consideration."

What does the federal military government construct have to offer the Federal Reserve III payment of its debts? The next quote answers this question.

[Patton] "The money will be worth 100 cents on the dollar because it is backed by the credit of the Nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes and other property of all the people in the Nation." [Congressional Record, March 9, 1933, emphasis added] We now see that the federal government has offered all of the private property in the people to its Creditor, the Federal Reserve. The government can also offer the labor of the people of the nation [see the article on the "Federal Reserve" system to see how the IRS is used to collect money for the Federal Reserve] .

This quote is evidence that the military social government constructs, "hypothecated" all of the present and future properties, assets, and labor of their "subjects" to the Federal Reserve System.

"Hypothecate. To pledge property as security or collateral for a debt. Generally, there is no physical transfer of the pledged property to the lender; nor is the lender given title to the property; though he has a right to sell the pledged property upon default. " [Black 's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition]

So, the military social government construct has pledged (mortgaged) our property as collateral to their Creditor, the Federal Reserve. If you thought the only people who could mortgage property were the owners, you were correct. The implication is that through some mechanism, (which will be the subject of future material on this subject), the military social government construct has taken over controlling interest in our property. If this is the case, it is a violation of the 5th Amendment to the



social contract known as the U.S. Constitution. NOT!!! What social compact contract Constitution or otherwise are you party to, now or ever, which would guarantee any right to state a Claim of Action on any agency Liability to perform in some fiduciary manner in relationship thereto? So continue to accept the delusion while the military construct continues to rape and pillage based upon your full faith and credit to continue to believe the following to wit:

"• • • nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." You may wonder how you got roped into paying someone else's debts. The answer can be found in the 14th Amendment.

The validity of the public debt of the United States . . . shall not be questioned." [14th Amendment, Section 4]

After the passage of the 14th Amendment, everyone born in the so-called UNITED STATES became a 14th Amendment [federal] citizen. As such, you are held liable for the "public debt of the United States." To provide further evidence of military government control of our property, consider the fact that we pay property taxes. Prior to 1913, when the Federal Reserve Act was passed, most so-called Americans owned property and had Allodial titles. There are property taxes in this situation. When we buy property now, we are not given an Allodial title. Instead we are given a title deed, which is not simply absolute. To better understand, let's look at the definitions of these terms .

"Allodial. Free; not holden on any lord or superior; owned without obligation of vassalage or fealty• • •" [Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition]

"Fee simple. A fee simple absolute is an estate limited absolutely to a man and his heirs and assigned forever without limitation or condition. An absolute or free simple estate is one in which the owner is entitled to the entire property, with unconditional power of disposition during his life, and descending to his heirs and legal representatives upon his death intestate." [Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition]

"Deed. A conveyance of realty; a writing signed by grantor, whereby title to realty is transferred from one to another." [Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition] "Title deeds. Deeds, which constitute or are the evidence of title to lands." [Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, emphasis added]

From these definitions, it should be obvious that we do not have a simple, absolute title to our land. If we had an Allodial title (without obligation), no one would have the authority to tax the land. They would also not have a right to sell the property if the taxes weren't paid. But when the property was hypothecated, the military government took that authority. The title deed is evidence that a title does exist. But the question remains who holds title to the property? It would seem that the military government has taken control of our property and then they lease it back to us for what is called property taxes.

In return for turning over all the property in the so-called military social construct known as the U.S., the Federal Reserve Bank agreed to extend the federal military social construct all the Credit (money substitute) it needed. Like any other debtor, their federal military government construct had to assign collateral and security to their Creditors as a condition of the loan. Since their federal military government construct didn't have any assets, they assigned the private property of their "economic

slaves," the so-called UNITED STATES citizens, as collateral against the un-payable federal military debt. They also pledged the unincorporated federal military territories, national parks and forests, as collateral against the federal military debt (for evidence of this see the United Nations plaques in most of the major so-called national parks). You might say, "I don't feel like an economic slave." If not, then why are most who call themselves Americans mortgaged to the hilt and have little or no Assets after all debts and liabilities have been paid? Why does it feel like you are working harder and harder and getting less and less? Evidence of your economic slavery is the fact that you pay Social Security taxes and income taxes.

Remember that we said the federal military government construct could also pledge the labor of the citizens. The federal military government construct gets the benefit of your labor in the form of so-called federal employment [income] taxes. What you may not know is that the federal military government construct does not have any Constitutional authority to tax your wages. So the income tax is voluntary. You volunteer to pay off the public debt when you apply for a social security number and then give it to your employer when you file a W4 form. If you don ' t believe it, find a canceled check that you have written to the I.R.S. Turn it over and on the back you will see that the check was endorsed for deposit in a Federal Reserve account. So, your check to pay your "income tax" was deposited into the Federal Reserve, a private bank, who is the acting fiscal Agent of the Creditor for the Crown of England as the Exchequer of the Vatican to service the federal military government construct's !!!!-payable debt.

In summary, the Federal Military Government Construct is bankrupt. The Federal Reserve Bankers are the Fiscal Agent for the Creditor to the Federal Military Government Construct. All of your property and labor have been pledged to pay the debts of the Federal Military Government Construct. As a UNITED STATES citizen, you are held liable for the so-called (military) public debt, and the service agent of the Fiscal Agent (Federal Reserve System) known as the Internal Revenue Service (I.R.S.) is the collection agency for the Federal Reserve System.

Now, I have attempted to keep this as simple as possible, so as to reach those still in the matrix so-to-speak. You can be set free from this system of control, but you must first want to be free. The only way that you have to emerge into any other political status freely determined by a people, is according to the International Public Order which constitutes modes of implementing the right of self-determination by that people recognized by the principles of International Law, otherwise known as the Law of Nations and/or the Laws between Nations, adopted to keep the peace within the framework of differences which may or may not exist between such jurisdictions, however known, established by those who have emerge accordingly, for the benefit of their safety, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, by constituting a social compact for these benefits by which other jurisdictions may know how to treat with such compact, according to the International Public Order. This has existed for a millennium, to allow the exchange of intercourse/commerce between such compacts for the benefit of those who have pledged to each other their Lives, their Fortunes, and their Sacred Honor to establish their credibility within the International Public Order as a bond by which other jurisdictions may know the Condition of Mind of such social compact when treating with them when establishing treaties for whatever purpose.

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #22

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 11

#### S73RD CONGRESS. SESS I . CHS 46 - 48, JUNE 3, 5, 1933

To assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the **UNITED STATES**. Whereas the holding of or dealing in gold affect the public interest, and are therefore subject to proper regulation and restriction; and

Where as the existing emergency has disclosed that provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency of the **UNITED STATES**, or in an amount in money of the **UNITED STATES** measured thereby, obstruct the power of the Congress to regulate the value of money of the **UNITED STATES**, and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Congress to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar, coined or issued by the **UNITED STATES**, in the markets and in the payment of debts. Now, therefore be it.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the **UNITED STATES** measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. Any such provision contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the **UNITED STATES**, is hereby repealed, but the repeal of any such provision shall not invalidate any other provision or authority contained in such law.

(b) As used in this resolution, the term "obligation" means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the **UNITED STATES**, accepting currency) payable in money of the **UNITED STATES**; and the term "coin or currency" means coin or currency of the **UNITED STATES**, including Federal Reserve notes and Circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations. Sec. 2. The last sentences of paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 43 of the Act entitled "An Act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes", approved May 12, 1933, is amended to read as follows:

"All coins and currencies of the **UNITED STATES** (including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations) heretofore or hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties, and dues, except that gold coins, when for single piece, shall be legal tender only at valuation in proportion to their actual weight" **Approved, June 5, 1933 4:40 p.m.**

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #23

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 12

#### EMERGENCY POWERS FRAUD

*The Republican Party of Texas Executive Committee voted unanimously on 17 June 1995 to recommend rescinding the Emergency Banking and Relief Act of March 9, 1933.*

*The Libertarian Party should do the same.*

*Given the many years their Republican presidents have had the opportunity to rescind their emergency powers and didn't, I have little or no faith that their Republicans or Democrats will end their military Emergency Powers and restore the Constitution to full force as it was originally established according to the principles of International Public Order. Our best hope is for their military social construct to declare a restatement of their social compact within the framework of International Public Order respective to the posterity to which such compact was established. Also, for those of us who wish to emerge into a position of political status according to the principles of International Public Order and to do so in the interest of peace within the International Public Order for our own safety, liberty and pursuit of happiness by declaring our pledge to each other in social compact to establish our own credibility by which others may treat with us.*

*For those of you unaware of the history of Emergency Powers, I include here a monograph on the subject[.]*

In 1917 the "Trading With The Enemy Act" (50 USC Appendix) was passed. It allowed the so-called president to " prohibit, restrict, license or regulate" any transactions by citizens or corporations of the enemy countries operating within the U.S. during WWI. Conveniently, it was not revoked, even though the war and emergencies ended.

On 24 March 1918, the Act was amended and its scope greatly expanded by adding "hoarding, melting" to the description of foreign exchange and by deleting the word 'such' from two places in " ... and he may require any [such] person engaged in any [such] transactions ... " In the early 1920's, the Federal Reserve's loose money policy encouraged a lot of people, especially farmers, to overextend themselves. When the Federal Reserve contracted the money supply during the late '20s, it initiated an economic collapse that was sustained and deepened by the Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930, which raised rates as high as 49%, purportedly to act as a price support for America's farmers. Their President' s, Mr. Herbert Hoover's, interventions [helped to] create a world-wide recession.

On 6 March 1933 their President, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, issued Proclamation 2039: under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act -- " [T]he President. .. may prohibit.. , by means of licenses, or otherwise .. , the export [or] hoarding of gold or silver coin" and ceased redeeming the legal tender (Bills of Credit) for gold coin (lawful money). On 9 March 1933, their President, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, convened the 10th Federal Congress in special session.

This Military Congress declared a state of emergency (H.R. 1491, No. 1) and rubber-stamped ex-post facto Proclamations, granting their President, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the same powers he would have in times of war. Their Congress passed the Emergency Banking Act without reading or debating it (some say a newspaper was put into the hopper to represent the bill, which was still being written), effectively suspending any remaining effect of the so-called social compact of the U.S. Constitution and imposing Martial Law on each and every people under the provisions of Article I, Section 9, Clause 2. Once an emergency is declared, the common law and Constitutional guarantees are abolished, and all people fall under the absolute will of the military social government construct, e.g., public (MILITARY) policy. Before 1933, they had "Statutes at Large;" federal military legislation (public policy) was then and is now continually referred to as "Public Law." Their President becomes Commander in Chief, ipso facto: in effect, a non-Constitutional Dictator, acting under the Law of Necessity, the Law of War.

The 10th (Military) Congress passed without debate the Bank Conservation Act, amending section 5, subsection b of the Trading with the Enemy Act to accommodate Proclamation 2039. The functional result of the changes:

**"During time of war or during any other period of national emergency declared by the President, the President may, through any agency that he may designate .., investigate, regulate, or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions defined by the President. .. by any person within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; and the President may require any person engaged in any transaction referred to in this subdivision to furnish under oath, complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters or other papers, in connection therewith in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed."**

Immediately thereafter their President, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, issued Proclamation 2040: under the authority of the amended Trading with the Enemy Act, "[I]n view of such continuing national emergency all terms and provisions of said Proclamation of March 6, 1933 are in full force and effect until further proclamation by the President." 48 Stat. 1691. The "New Deal" (by these Poker Sharks) was not to be temporary. People and their property became as chattels for the unlimited obligations of their military social construct known as the United States.

The so-called President's, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt's, interventions created massive dependency on the federal military government construct and converted a deep recession into a long-lasting world-wide depression still controlling many people and so-called first, second and third world nations in bankruptcy, creating fertile ground for people like Hitler, the Democrat Party, Republican Party, or any other Party deemed to continue this tradition of planetary involuntary slavery by and through misrepresentations foisted upon the Sovereign People of Earth utter subjugation for debts to which we the Sovereign People of Earth, have never been given full disclosure of, with any clear understanding, consent or knowledge by their so-called Public (Schooling) Centers of Educational Learning as to how such fraud operates over the Sovereign People of Earth and their Posterity into Perpetuity within the present day social compacts or constructs, nor how such fraud is enforced by powers operating via International Military Social Constructs (U.N. Security Council) to

keep each and every living soul in subjection. This is clearly a breach of International Public Order in terms of the Peace, Safety, and Pursuit of Happiness declared by each and every International Intergovernmental Organizations or International Non-Governmental Organizations existing upon Planet Earth. The only way to keep or restore Peace on a Universal or Planetary Scale, for each and every Sovereign People of Earth or otherwise, is to teach each and every Walk of Life how to peaceably emerge into the International Public Order for their own safety, liberty, and happiness according to their own belief structure, by establishing their own social compact by which other such compacts or constructs may know how to treat with such compacts or constructs in a peaceful manner denying none a voice and passing no law without unanimous consent. In this way, each and every social compact shall maintain its reason of organic principals intact and such resources as may be necessary to secure the peace throughout each and every compact on a planetary scale or otherwise, and Peace shall be the fruit of such labor of education to the benefit all Walks of Life equally - denying none and giving to all.

(Well, back to the grind.) The Act (now 50 U.S.C. 1622) is STILL in full force and effect. It is referred to as the source of authority for much of the Public Law found in the United States Code. Every president since Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, has declared or re-declared, a national emergency to retain their Martial Law Powers. An amendment to the Emergency Powers Act was passed in 1977 and enacted in 1979.

This amendment requires the declaration be done annually, but that didn't dissuade their so called Presidents. Like clockwork, they each declare or extend another bogus national emergency. The threats posed to the so-called U.S. by Granada, Panama, and Haiti, international terrorism, justified a few of the more recent, of a long line of, national emergency frauds. Here is one declared in the nineties:

## **THE WHITE HOUSE**

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release November 9, 1995

### **NOTICE**

#### **CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY REGARDING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION**

On November 14, 1994, by Executive Order No. 12938, I declared a national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States posed by the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons ("weapons of mass destruction") and the means of delivering such weapons. Because the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, the national emergency declared on November 14, 1994, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1995. Therefore, in accordance With section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.c. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12938. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #24

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 13

#### SECRETS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE

Seven men, representing an estimated one-fourth of the total wealth of the entire world, met in secrecy on Jekyll Island in Georgia. Through their deliberations, the Federal Reserve was conceived. Its purpose would be to protect its members from competition and ensure their monopoly of the money supply. Together, these money giants developed the strategies needed to convince both Congress and the public that this privatized cartel was actually an agency of the United States government, operating in its best interest. The men, themselves, already had vast power of their own. It's not surprising that their ploy for even more was successful. Note the players and their credentials:

1. **Nelson W. Aldrich**, Republican "whip" in the Senate, **Chairman of the National Monetary Commission**, business associate of J.P. Morgan, father-in-law to **John D. Rockefeller, Jr.**;
2. **Abraham Piatt Andrew**, Assistant **Secretary** of the **UNITED STATES Treasury**;
3. **Frank A. Vanderlip**, president of the **National City Bank of New York**, the most powerful of the banks at that time, representing **William Rockefeller** and the international investment banking house of **Kuhn, Loeb & Company**;
4. **Henry P. Davison**, senior partner of the **J.P Morgan Company**;
5. **Charles D. Norton**, president of J.P. Morgan's **First National Bank of New York**;
6. **Benjamin Strong**, head of J.P. Morgan's **Bankers Trust Company**
7. **Paul M. Warburg**, a partner in **Kuhn, Loeb & Company**, a representative of the Rothschild banking dynasty in England and France, and brother to Max Warburg who was head of the Warburg banking consortium in Germany and the Netherlands.

In the February 9, 1935, issue of the Saturday Evening Post, an article appeared written by Frank Vanderlip. In it he said:

"Despite my views about the value to society of greater publicity for the affairs of corporations, there was an occasion, near the close of 1910, when I was as secretive - indeed, as furtive - as any conspirator.... I do not feel it is any exaggeration to speak of our secret expedition to Jekyll Island as the occasion of the actual conception of what eventually became the Federal Reserve System....

We were told to leave our last names behind us. We were told, further, that we should avoid dining together on the night of our departure. We were instructed to come one at a time and as unobtrusively as possible to the railroad terminal on the New Jersey littoral of the Hudson, where Senator Aldrich's private car would be in readiness, attached to the rear end of a train for the South.... Once aboard the private car we began to observe the taboo that had been fixed on last names. We

addressed one another as "Ben," "Paul," "Nelson," "Abe" - it is Abraham Piatt Andrew. Davison and I adopted even deeper disguises, abandoning our first names. On the theory that we were always right, he became Wilbur and I became Orville, after those two aviation pioneers, the Wright brothers.... The servants and train crew may have known the identities of one or two of us, but they did not know all, and it was the names of all printed together that would have made our mysterious journey significant in Washington, in Wall Street, even in London. Discovery, we knew, simply must not happen, or else all our time and effort would be wasted.

If it were to be exposed publicly that our particular group had got together and written a banking bill, that bill would have no chance whatsoever of passage by Congress.-- As with all cartels, it had to be created by legislation and sustained by the power of government under the deception of protecting the consumer."

As **John Kenneth Galbraith** explained it:

"It was his [Senator Aldrich's] thought to outflank the opposition by having not one central bank but many. And the word bank would itself be avoided." --Galbraith says "... Warburg has, with some justice, been called the father of the system."

Professor Edwin Seligman, a member of the international banking family of J. & W. Seligman, and head of the Department of Economics at Columbia University, writes that

**"... in its fundamental features, the Federal Reserve Act is the work of Mr. Warburg more than any other man in the country."**

Another brother, Max Warburg, was the financial adviser of the Kaiser and became Director of the Reichsbank in Germany. This was, of course, a **central bank**, and it was one of the cartel models used in the construction of the **Federal Reserve System**. The Reichsbank, incidentally, a few years later would create the massive hyperinflation that occurred in Germany, wiping out the middle class and the entire German economy as well.

A. Barton Hepburn of Chase National Bank was even more candid. He said:

"The measure recognizes and adopts the principles of a central bank. Indeed, if all works out as the sponsors of the law hope, it will make all incorporated banks together joint owners of a central dominating power."

And that is about as good a definition of a cartel as one is likely to find.

Anthony Sutton, former Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution for War, Revolution and Peace, and also Professor of Economics at California State University, Los Angeles, provides a somewhat deeper analysis. He writes:

**"Warburg's revolutionary plan to get American Society to go to work for Wall Street was astonishingly simple. Even today, academic theoreticians cover their blackboards with meaningless equations, and the general public struggles in bewildered confusion with inflation and the coming credit collapse, while the quite simple explanation of the problem goes unacknowledged and almost completely not understood. The Federal**



**Reserve System is a legal private monopoly of the money supply operated for the benefit of the few under the guise of protecting and promoting the public interest."**

The real significance of the journey to Jekyll Island and the creature that was hatched there was inadvertently summarized by the words of Paul Warburg's admiring biographer, Harold Kellock:

**"Paul M. Warburg is probably the mildest-mannered man that ever personally conducted a revolution. It was a bloodless revolution: he did not attempt to rouse the populace to arms. He stepped forth armed simply with an idea. And he conquered. That's the amazing thing. A shy, sensitive man, he imposed his idea on a nation of a hundred million people."**

The attendees to Jekyll Island, however, were comparatively speaking, mere choir boys to the grand family of International banking, Amchel Meyer Rothschild and his 5 sons. The Rothschild family built a banking empire throughout Europe by staging wars and manipulating economies.

**"The few who can understand the system (check money and credits) 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 the people mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantage that capital derives from the system, will bear its burdens without complaint, and perhaps without even suspecting that the system is inimical to their interests."**

## **SECRETS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE**

In this article we will see how the Federal Reserve System was created, why the so-called governments would want a central bank, and the effects it has had on many so-called nations . We will begin our discussion with an overview of money. We would define money as anything which is accepted as a medium of exchange or accounting. Money can be classified into the following four forms : commodity money, receipt money, fiat money and fractional money. We will describe each of these in turn.

Before money existed, people used barter to get what they wanted from others. Barter can be defined as a system in which one thing is exchanged for something else of like value. A barter exchange is not monetary in nature since each item has value rather than being recognized as a medium of exchange to be used later for something else. The items being bartered have intrinsic value. This concept of intrinsic value is a key to understanding the various forms of money.

## **COMMODITY MONEY**

Commodity money is the oldest form and has its roots in the barter system. As each ancient society evolved, there were always a few items that were more commonly used in barter than other commodities. This is because they had certain characteristics, which made them attractive to almost everyone. Eventually, these items were traded in large measure because they represented a

storehouse of value, which could be exchanged at a later time for something else. At this point, they ceased being barter and became money. They had become a medium of exchange. Since the medium of exchange was a commodity with intrinsic value, it is called commodity money. Common examples of commodity money include ornaments, colored seashells, unusual stones, cattle, sheep, corn, wheat or other foods.

Eventually, when man learned how to refine metals and craft them into tools, the metals themselves became valuable. Initially these metals were traded as commodity money due to their intrinsic value. But they had some additional characteristics that made them very desirable as money : it was not perishable, it was portable, and it could be precisely measured. Money, in its fundamental form and function, needs to be a storehouse and measure of value. In this way, it is the measure by which all other things of value can be compared. The ability to precisely assay metals in purity and weight makes them ideally suited for this function. Men on every continent and throughout history have chosen metals for the ideal storehouse and measure of value.

Gold is the one metal that has been selected by centuries of trial and error to represent this storehouse and measure of value. Silver has run a close second to gold throughout history. There seems to be enough gold in the world to keep its value high enough for useful coinage. Gold is less abundant than silver but more abundant than platinum. It is a commodity in great demand for purposes other than money. It is sought for both industry and ornamental purposes, which assures its intrinsic value. The purity and weight of gold can be precisely measured. So, gold meets each of the equipments for money.

Some might argue that gold is inappropriate as money because there is too little of it in the world to satisfy all the needs of modern commerce. We would suggest that this is not the case. It is estimated that approximately 45% of all the gold mined since the discovery of so-called America is in various vaults of the many social constructs known as government[Money and Man: A Survey of Monetary Experience, Elgin Groseclose, p. 259]. It would be reasonable to estimate that 30% can be found in jewelry, ornaments and private hoards. So it would be hard to argue that if 75% of the gold found since Mr. Christopher Columbus is available, that it is too rare to serve as money. We would also suggest that the amount of gold in the world does not affect its ability to serve as money, it only affects the quantity used to measure any given transaction. Governments could easily mint gold coins in almost any size to create smaller value.

Using gold (or any other metal) to serve as money virtually guarantees the stability of a commodity money system. This is true because there is a fixed amount of it in existence. When the quantity of so-called money expands without a corresponding increase in goods, the effect is a reduction in the purchasing power of each monetary unit. In other words, the quoted price and the price as expressed in terms of monetary units of good increase. The real price, in terms of its relationship to all other goods, remains the same. This is what we call inflation. The price of goods does not go up but rather the value of the money goes down.

To illustrate this point, let's look at some price and wage statistics. In 1913, the year the Federal Reserve Act was passed, the average annual wage in so-called America was \$633. The average exchange value for gold that year was \$20.67 per ounce. This meant the average worker earned the equivalent of 30.6 ounces of gold per year. In 1990, the average annual wage was \$20,468. But the average exchange rate for gold had gone up to \$386.90 per ounce. The average worker therefore

earned the equivalent of 50.9 ounces of gold per year. That is an increase in wages as measured in gold of only 73 % while the increase in dollars was 3,233% . The 73% increase represents less than 1% per year over the period.

While this has happened, there has also been a steady increase in purchasing power (about 1 % per year) that has resulted in gradual improvements due to technology. This improvement in technology is the real reason for the improvement in the standard of living over the last 100 years.

## **RECEIPT MONEY**

The development of receipt (paper) money came as a result of necessity. When a man accumulated more coins than he required for daily purchases, he needed a safe place to store (warehouse) them. Goldsmiths filled this need since they usually had vaults to store (warehouse) the gold they used to create or repair jewelry for their customers. When customers stored their gold coins, they were given a receipt that entitled the owner to withdraw their gold at any time. Eventually, it became common for owners to endorse his receipt to a third party who, upon presenting the receipt, could withdraw the gold. These endorsed receipts were the forerunners to our modern checks. The final development stage occurred when several smaller receipts were issued rather than one large one with each imprinted pay to bearer upon demand. It became increasingly common for these paper receipts to be used as money in an account. So you see that receipt as money from the account was fully backed up by a commodity (gold coins) that had intrinsic value in money of exchange.

## **FIAT MONEY**

Fiat money is money which is declared legal tender but is not backed up by anything such as gold or silver. Its two characteristics are that it is not backed up by anything of intrinsic value and it is decreed legal tender. Legal tender means that the so-called government issues a law requiring everyone to accept the currency in commerce. Since the money really is worthless, the only way the so-called government can get it accepted is by forcing the people to do so, often under criminal penalties. Their own Federal Reserve Notes are fiat money. If you read the article [What Banks Don't Want You To Know](#), you will see how we got to this condition in so-called America.

Interestingly enough, the Massachusetts colony was only the second government in the history of the world to issue fiat money (China being the first). Shortly after the currency was released, the state experienced 1000% inflation. Other colonies quickly followed the Massachusetts example with similar results. Connecticut had inflation of 800% and the Carolinas had 900 % inflation. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War the total (fiat) money supply was \$12 million. In 5 years time, an additional \$425 million had been printed. This means the money supply had expanded by 3500% and the original Continental dollar was trading at less than a penny's worth of its original value.

There is a typical pattern that emerges when fiat money is used. The government artificially expands the money supply through the issuance of more fiat currency. This is followed with legal tender laws to force the acceptance of the fiat money. Next, all the gold and silver disappears into private hordes or it is paid to foreign traders who insist on real money of exchange for their wares. Often, when the

inflation is high, the government will have to issue new bills valued at multiples of the old bills. This usually leads to discontent and civil disobedience (through barter). The last stage of each cycle is rampant inflation and economic chaos.

Fiat money is used by so-called governments to obtain instant purchasing power for them without increasing taxes. But it is not without cost. Some complain that we should not burden anyone's children with anyone's future public debt. It is true that all children will have the burden of the interest payments on the debt. But there is also a very real initial cost that all pay. The cost is paid by all people in the present through a decline in our purchasing power. It is exactly the same as a tax, but one that is hidden from our general cognitive view simply because the purchasing power generally is not affected in any great dramatic decrease to raise any perceptible cognitive awareness to the dilemma that we collectively face by the use of fiat money.

### **FRACTIONAL MONEY**

The fourth kind of so-called money, fractional money, also came as a result of people storing their gold coins with goldsmiths. The goldsmiths observed that very few of their depositors ever wanted to remove their gold coins at the same time. Withdrawals seldom exceeded 10% to 15% of their stockpiles of precious metals. They hated (coveted-10th Commandment Violation) to see all that gold just sitting there and not being used. So, they began to lend (steal) some of the gold out by issuing more receipts. It seemed perfectly safe to lend between 80% or 85% out, which meant they would still have reserves to pay any demand for withdrawal. In the beginning, the gold's owner was not even aware that their gold had been loaned. As the owners became aware of the practice, the goldsmiths began to offer to share the interest they earned on the loans with the gold's owner. But the entire practice didn't make such sense. The gold was not really available to be loaned. The gold was providing the value behind the receipts. One might say that the receipt was a proxy for the gold. Since the gold owner and the one who borrowed the gold both had receipts, they both had proxies for the same gold. If you give someone your proxy vote at a stockholders meeting, you can't also show up and vote. The same principle applies to the receipts (proxies) for the gold coins.

So here is how fractional-reserves work. You deposit your gold and get a receipt that you use as money from the account. The goldsmith (banker) issues loans in the amount of 85 % of the amount you deposit. The borrower is also given receipts for the amount he borrowed. That means there are 85 % more receipts than there is gold to back it up. Thus, the goldsmith (banker acting as a Bank) created 85 % more money from the account and placed it into circulation through the borrowers. They issued phony receipts and artificially expanded the so-called money supply. So, at this point the certificates are no longer 100 % backed by gold. So, they only represent a fraction of their face value. Thus, the receipts become what are called fractional money (of account) and the process that created them is called fractional-reserve banking. This same process causes inflation of prices, or said another way, deflation of the value of that which is assumed to be money of exchange, but in reality, only money of account created by a ledger entry from which a receipt is given on a note for a future promise to pay in lawful money of exchange or whatever is due according to the note.

One might say that the goldsmiths (bankers) created so-called money out of nothing by a ledger entry. But this is not quite true. What they really did was create money of account out of debt (note).

That's a neat trick that I bet you wish you could do. The old saying goes that money (of exchange) doesn't grow on trees. Well, the bankers have done one even better, money (of account) grows out of debt. This is money (of account) that it cost the bankers absolutely nothing to create and they earn all that interest (the financial portfolio [ledger] creating by instruments of accounts receivable from notes [shetar] created by loaning a percentage of the true value of species in exchange for accounting of a greater portion in return without any risk on the principal, which eventually was replaced solely on such collateral to secure the note so that the principal was removed as the true value of the exchange which in turn made the true Creditor the borrower (since he/she is the only party to the agreement which secured the note from making the so-called loan).

We can look at the fractional money and see that it is a transitional form that exists between receipt money and fiat money. It has some of the characteristics of both. As the fraction becomes smaller, the less it resembles receipt money and the more closely it resembles fiat money. When the fraction reaches zero, the transition is complete. There is no example in history where men, once they had accepted the concept of fractional money, didn't reduce the fraction lower and lower until it eventually became zero. The transition from fractional money to fiat money cannot occur without the participation of the so-called government through a mechanism that is called a central bank. This happened in the military social construct known as the **UNITED STATES** between 1913, when the Federal Reserve Act was passed, and 1933 when Military Congress adopted the Commander-In-Chief's Executive Orders and went off the gold standard.

This fractional-reserve banking system is in part how their Federal Reserve System operates. The Federal Reserve Board of Governors creates money of account by loaning it to the so called federal military government construct (fractional money) by purchasing government military (bonds) securities (debt). In so doing, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors becomes the Creditor of the federal military government construct. This is important to understand as you read the article What Banks Don't Want You To Know. Commercial banks also create money (of account) when they loan money (of account) to individuals and businesses. There is nothing standing behind the money (fiat money) but the debt instruments. The Federal Reserve Notes say, "THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBT, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE." Their politicians say the full "faith and credit of the United States" is behind the so-called money. But that is an outright empty statement and a misrepresentation of the true facts backing the "full faith and credit of the United States," unless they mean the blind acceptance by all Walks of Life to accept as Constitutors to pay the debts of and belonging to another like a co-signer for a debt which was incurred with no right of use established, concerning the goods or power conveyed by the agreement. And we know we have no power to say No, because we are neither the creator, nor a member of, the posterity of the former social compact, nor the present military social construct known as the United States. The so-called military social government construct has no Assets to speak of except the labor of people and the property of the people. So their military social government construct has pledged our labor and our property to pay their debt through misrepresentation by and through their Public Institutions of Learning.

The Federal Reserve Cartel is very candid in their publications that we have a fiat money system. Their own publications tell the story!

Currency cannot be redeemed, or exchanged, for Treasury gold or any other Asset used as banking. The question of just what Assets back Federal Reserve Notes has little but bookkeeping (Ledger

Entry) significance. [I Bet You Thought, by Federal Reserve Bank of New York, p. 11 , emphasis added].

Banks (bankers) are creating money (of account) based on a borrower's promise to pay (the IOU). Bankers then create more money of account by monetizing so-to-speak, the private debts of business and individuals based on their future performance (labor) of servicing the so-called loan (Note). [I Bet You Thought, by Federal Reserve Bank of New York, p. 19, emphasis added]. In the so-called Military Social Construct known as the United States, neither paper currency (money of account) nor the ledgering of paper deposits, have true value as commodities. Intrinsically, a dollar bill is just a piece of paper. Deposits are merely book (Ledger) entries. Coins do have some intrinsic value as metal, but generally far less than their face amount due to diver' s weights and measures being used to adulterate the species for profit or hoarding.

What, then, makes these instruments, checks, paper money, and coins acceptable at face value in payment of all debts and for other monetary uses. Mainly, it is the confidence of the people (their full faith and Credit) that they will be able to exchange such money (of account) for other financial Assets and real goods and services whenever they choose to do so. This partly is a matter of law; currency has been designated legal tender by the military social government construct, that is, it must be accepted. [Modern Money Mechanics, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, revised October 1982, p. 3.]

Modern monetary systems have a fiat base, literally money by decrees, with depository institutions, acting as fiduciaries, creating obligation against themselves, with the fiat base acting in part as reserves. The decree appears on the currency notes : "This note is legal tender for all debts, public and private." While no individual could refuse to accept such money for debt repayment, exchange contracts could easily be composed to thwart its use in everyday commerce. However, a forceful explanation as to why money (of account) is accepted is that the federal government requires it as payment for tax liabilities. Anticipation of the need to clear this debt creates a demand for the pure dollar. [Money, Credit and Velocity, Review, May, 1982, Vol. 64, No. 5, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, P.25.]

The last two sentences from the above quote alludes to the military social federal construct' s debt and the fact that all so-called U.S. citizens have been obligated to pay that debt.

If one thinks about the debt based money system, you will come to realize that their total so called money supply is backed by nothing but debt. This is hard enough to fathom, but it's even harder to grasp that if everyone paid off his or her debt, there would be no money left in existence. Something else to consider is that the trillions of dollars in circulation appears to represent a tremendous amount of assets, but someone owes every bit of this money in lawful form of specific currency.

If all the bank loans were paid, no one could have a bank deposit, and there would not be a dollar of coin or currency in circulation. This is a staggering thought. People are completely dependent on the commercial (bankers) banks. Someone has to borrow every so-called dollar (money of account) people have in circulation, cash, or credit. If the bankers create ample synthetic money, people are prosperous ; if not, people starve. People are absolutely without a permanent (species) money system. When one gets a complete grasp of the picture, the tragic absurdity of the peoples' hopeless situation is almost incredible, but there it is. [100 % Money, Irving Fisher, p. xxii. This quote appears in

the forward to the book. The author is quoting Robert Hemphill who was the Credit Manager of the Federal Reserve Bank in Atlanta.]

Given this system, it's not hard to imagine that the Federal Reserve Bank is not interested in all these loans being paid off as the following quotes show.

A large and growing number of analysts, on the other hand, now regard the national debt as something useful, if not an actual blessing. [They believe] the national debt need not be reduced at all. [The National Debt, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, pp.2, 11].

Debts, public and private, are here to stay. It plays an essential role in economic processes. What is required is not the abolition of debt, but it's prudent use and intelligent management. [Two Faces of Debt, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, p. 33].

The reason the Federal Reserve Cartel is not interested in paying off the debt is because they make huge profits from the interest payment. But let's consider the morality of earning interest on these loans. If you were to rent an asset from someone, you would see the logic of paying him or her a rental fee. The rental fee reimburses them for the potential income they could have made through other opportunities they missed while you were using the asset. Interest payments on a loan are nothing more than fees for renting the money. But in the case of a debt based money system, the money was created when the loan was approved and it was credited to your account. In this situation, you are not using the lender's asset. He created the asset with the stroke of a pen or an entry on a computer or within a ledger accounting book entry. Why should anyone collect a rental fee (interest) on that stroke or entry? While this system may be legal (because the so-called military social government construct has granted them the sole authority to create so-called money on whim), it is certainly not moral.

This leads to the next question, which is where does the so-called money come from to allegedly pay the interest on the debt that created the so-called money? One might think that the so-called money would have to be borrowed since it would appear that all so-called money is created by debt. But this position does not take into consideration the exchange of value (borrowed money) for labor. If you took out a loan of \$10,000 with payments of \$900 per month, about \$80 of each payment is interest. You earn the so-called money to allegedly pay the interest with your labor. That's why people say that the only thing the military social government construct has to offer in exchange for the public debt is peoples' labor. They collect the benefit of peoples' labor in the form of income taxes.

To adequately understand our Federal Reserve System, we must look at the Bank of England, which was founded in 1694. The bank was the brainchild of a Scotsman named William Paterson. His idea was to charter an artificial person (a corporation) that would loan the Crown government money, but instead of being repaid at a fixed future date, it would receive perpetual (never ending, as in the loan is never paid off) interest. The plan for the Bank of England contained the following 7 points.

- The Crown government would grant a charter to form a bank
- The bank would be given a monopoly to issue bank notes that would circulate as England's paper currency

- The bank would create so-called money of account out of nothing with only a fraction of its total currency backed by gold coins (fractional money)
- The bank would then loan the so-called government all the money of account it needed
- The money of account created for so-called government loans would be backed by bonded government IOUs (future promise to pay)

Although the so-called money of account would be created out of nothing and would cost nothing to create, the so-called government would pay interest on the so-called money of account. Simply put, payment was based solely on the full faith and credit of the people to accept the medium of exchange for services and goods, which in turn was based upon the ability of the so-called government to enforce the so-called beneficial use of such accounting, as well as their ability to enforce the control of the money supply by a Private Cartel, not subject to the control of the government, because the so-called government had given up its Creditor status in exchange for a debtor position on the promise of unlimited discharge of its debt, if the new Cartel (Money Kings) were allowed to collect interest on the so-called money of account circulating backed by the people's labor collected through the beneficial use of such accounting on each and every people required to keep records as the account of the use thereof. This scheme effectively made each people the Crown's accountant and debtor at the same time. This same scheme is perpetuated by the so-called military social construct known as the United States upon all walks of life through the same fraudulent misrepresentations of the so-called government.

Plus, the so-called government IOUs (Bonds) would also be considered as reserves for creating additional loans of money (of account) or marketable debt notes for private commerce. These loans also would earn interest. So, the bankers would earn double interest on the same scheme of creating fictional nothing based upon ledger entries backed by marketable debt and the willingness of the so-called government to back the scheme up with the force of law and the people's lack of cognizance regarding the true outcome of such economic control over all walks of life. This ignorance is the result of the Science of Right Reasoning, exercised with the same governmental controls that exist over money, that are perpetuated in the centers of education from womb to tomb, over all the people, to keep them from seeing the true picture or fully understanding the position in which the government had placed all people. We have become DEBTOR SLAVES on the Plantation Called Earth. The so-called government IOUs (BONDS) were called annuities. These annuities, along with the notes and bills of the bankers, were expressly exempted from all common-law restrictions upon the exchange of personal property. These annuities, notes and bills represented public debt.

The initial holdings of the bankers consisted of £ 1,200,000 in annuities. By 1714, the total debt held by the bankers had grown to £36 million. By 1719, the public debt had grown to £50 million. That meant a perpetual tax burden of interest payments on the backs of the people. But it also meant that £50 million of absolutely liquid property had been created. Prior to these events, all property had been tangible real property that was not liquid. [Novus Ordo Seclorum: The Intellectual Origins of the Constitution, Forrest McDonald, p.117-118].

The model of the Bank of England influenced the founders of the so-called social compact known as The United States of America. Mr. Alexander Hamilton, in particular, believed that public debts should be funded in a manner similar to the Bank of England. The system Mr. Alexander Hamilton



envisioned departed from the British system in only two significant ways. The first one was designed to overcome what many saw as a fatal flaw in the British system, namely the inherent tendency to expand the debt endlessly. The last several decades have proven that we have failed miserably in this respect. The second one was designed to use financial means for achieving political, economic and social ends. [McDonald, p.139] This second change seems to be one of the guiding principles behind what their so-called military social government construct does today. If you look at most of the so-called monetary policies of military United States, you can see this principle evident everywhere in its accounting of marketable debt IOUs (Bonds).

Mr. Alexander Hamilton' s plan called for the creation of a so-called national (central) bank. Most of the capital of this bank would be in the form of certificates of public debt (Bonds) (today we have many forms of public debt). He felt that it would be safe to base most of such capital on so-called government debt, since the bank was expected to be immensely profitable. Therefore, the so-called government paper money of account would be good as gold. He felt the national (central) bank was important for two reasons. First, it would be a ready source of short- term loans to the so-called government. This is the primary attraction for a national (central) bank in the modern world. Second, real money (species currency) and liquid capital were in short supply in the colonies and it would take too long to accumulate an adequate supply by being frugal. The essence of this second benefit is that money of account is created in the present, not based upon past savings, but out of the expectation of future earnings to pay the debt. Another part of Mr. Alexander Hamilton' s plan was that the national (central) bankers would be privately owned. He saw this as a restraining measure, since the stockholders would act cautiously in order to protect their own interests. [McDonald, p.140] The current Federal Reserve Banks are privately owned. but it does not provide any such constraint. There is some evidence to indicate that Mr. Alexander Hamilton' s plan was backed by James Rothschild [The Secrets of the Federal Reserve, Eustace Mullins, p.5].

In 1791, Mr. Thomas Jefferson came out against Mr. Alexander Hamilton' s plan for a central bank. He objected on the following grounds: the subscribers would form a corporation whose stock could be held by aliens; that this stock would be transmitted to a certain line of successor; that it would be placed beyond forfeiture and escheat; that they would receive a monopoly on banking, which was against the laws of monopoly; and that they would have the power to make laws, paramount to the laws of the government. We shall see that Mr. Thomas Jefferson's fears were well founded because this is exactly what happened.

## **TAXES ARE OBSOLETE**

Most of the so-called money that the federal military government construct spends comes from fiat money (of account) created by the Federal Reserve Bankers, in the form of receipts of paper monetized (marketable) debt under the guise known as Federal Reserve Notes illicitly referred to as dollars or dollar bills. This being the case, one might well ask why people still have taxes. That's an excellent question. There are several reasons that come to mind. First, if the so called government stopped taxing us, people would begin to wonder where the alleged money came from, eventually realizing that it was just created from nothing. Then it would dawn on them that inflation was really a form of taxation. Second, taxes are a tool used by the elitist social planners to control many aspects

of peoples ' lives. This is evident by the complexity introduced into the tax code as a means to carry out social engineering by the military social government construct.

To confirm these assertions, we can refer to an article written by Mr. Beardsley Ruml, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The article appeared in the January 1946 issue of American Affairs magazine. Mr. Beardsley Ruml suggested that taxes were obsolete. At the beginning of the article, the magazine editor summarized his position.

His thesis is that, given control of a central banking system and an inconvertible currency [a currency not backed by gold], a sovereign national government is finally free of money worries and need no longer levy taxes for the purpose of providing itself with revenue. All taxation, therefore, should be regarded from the point of view of social and economic consequences. [Taxes for revenue Are Obsolete, by Beardsley Ruml, American Affairs, January, 1946, p. 35].

Mr. Beardsley Ruml' s article suggests that there are only two reasons to have taxes. First, it combats a rise in the general level of prices. He suggests that if the money is left in the hands of the people, they will spend it and cause a rise in prices . Taxation removes the money from the hands of the people so that this does not occur. He says it this way:

The dollars the government spends become purchasing power in the hands of the people who have received them. The dollars the government takes by taxes cannot be spent by the people, and therefore, these dollars can no longer be used to acquire the things which are available for sale. Taxation is, therefore, an instrument of the first importance in the administration of any fiscal and monetary policy. [Ibid., p. 36].

The other purpose for taxation, according to Mr. Beardsley Ruml, is to redistribute wealth from one class of people to another. This may be done in the name of social justice or equality, but this puts the so-called government in the position of trying to control (theft by illicit force) the economy as master planners.

The second principle purpose of so-called federal taxes is to attain more equality of wealth and of income than would result from economic forces working alone. The taxes which are effective for this purpose are the progressive individual income tax, the progressive estate tax, and the gift tax. What these taxes should be depends on public (law?) policy with respect to the redistribution of wealth and of income. These taxes should be defended and attacked in terms of their effect on the character of all Walks of Life, not as revenue measures.

There is an additional reason for income taxes that was not mentioned by Mr. Beardsley Ruml. The income tax paid by any U.S. citizens is deposited directly into the Federal Reserve System. If you thought your alleged money was used to fund the operation of the so-called government, you were wrong. Most people feel an obligation to pay their fair share due to indoctrination via public educational centers. But the IRS is nothing more than the collection agency for the Federal Reserve System. Your taxes go directly to help pay the interest on the so-called national debt and directly enrich the shareholders of the Federal Reserve System. Your labor is converted into money for their benefit. Remember that interest is being charged on money that is being created out of thin air that cost them absolutely nothing to create.

## HOW IT WAS CREATED

Now let's turn our attention to how the Federal Reserve System came into being. In 1907, an event occurred which became known as the Money Panic of 1907. The panic was caused because there was not enough money in circulation for everyone to pay their bills and employers to pay wages. It resulted in large-scale lay-offs because there was not enough money to pay the employees. A study of the panics of 1873, 1893, and 1907 found that these panics were the result of the international bankers. The panic resulted in a public outcry for the military social government construct's monetary system to be stabilized. The so-called President, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, signed a bill in 1908 that created the agency known as the National Monetary Commission. The so-called Senator, Mr. Nelson Aldrich, was appointed to the head of the Commission that was charged with finding a solution to the problem [Mullins, p.1]. By 1910, Mr. Nelson Aldrich had not released a report to the government.

On November 22, 1910, a group of men met at the Hoboken, New Jersey train station. These men boarded a private car that was bound for Brunswick, Georgia. Their eventual destination was a private hunting lodge on Jekyll Island, off the coast of Georgia. Eight men were in this group. They included Senator, Mr. Nelson Aldrich and his private secretary, Shelton; Mr. Abraham Piatt Andrew; Frank Vanderlip, Henry P. Davison, Charles D. Norton, Benjamin Strong, and Paul M. Warburg [Mullins, p.1]. Abraham Andrew was the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Special Assistant to the National Monetary Commission. Frank Vanderlip was President of the National City Bank of New York, the most powerful banker at that time. Frank Vanderlip represented William Rockefeller and the International banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. Henry P. Davison was a Senior Partner of J.P. Morgan Company. Charles D. Norton was the President of the First National Bank of New York that was owned by J.P. Morgan. Benjamin Strong was head of J.P. Morgan Bankers Trust Company. Paul Warburg was a Partner in Kuhn, Loeb and Company of New York and was representing the Rothschild banking dynasty. These men represented what was known as the Money (Kings) trust. The group also represented the two most powerful banking cartels in America: the Morgan Group and the Rockefeller Group and they also represented the two most powerful banking cartels in Europe: the Rothschild Group and the Warburg Group. When all of these are combined, they represented an estimated one-fourth of the world's wealth [The Creature from Jekyll Island, G. Edward Griffin, p. 6].

The Money (Kings) Group had journeyed over a thousand miles, cloaked in secrecy, to draft banking and currency legislation which the National Monetary Commission had been ordered to prepare in public. Why the secrecy? Because the public would have been outraged to think that this Money (Kings) Group was drafting the very legislation which was supposed to protect the public from privatized Money (Kings) Trusts.

What were the main points of the plan that the Private Cartel Group, which represented one fourth of the wealth of the world, created on Jekyll Island?

- The plan would create a central bank that would fulfill the typical functions of a central bank, among them creating fractional and fiat money
- The Federal Reserve Bankers would consist of a system of 12 banks. The creation of 12 regional banks would disguise the fact that the Federal Reserve System is a central bank

- Private Individuals who would profit from the ownership of shares would own the central bank
- The bankers would be allegedly controlled by Congress and would be answerable to the government, but the majority of the directors were to be chosen, directly or indirectly, by the bankers in the association of banks The President of the United States would appoint The Governors of the Federal Reserve Board. But the Federal Advisory Council, meeting with the Governors, would do the real work. The Directors of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks would choose the Federal Advisory Council
- The Administrators of all the Regional Banks would be appointed by the President using his Executive Powers. This removed them from total Congressional control
- Though it would be concealed from the public, the New York bankers, the Money (King) Trust, would dominate the Federal Reserve System
- The Administrators of the Federal Reserve System would control the nation' s money and credit

At the time of the retreat, members of the media found out about the meeting. There were a few stories run about the meeting, but it was largely covered up. When those who were involved were asked about it, they would deny that it had taken place or they would say it was a duck hunting trip. Much later, after the Federal Reserve Act was passed, some of the members were a little more forth-coming with information, but for the most part they were still fairly quiet. The reason for the cover-up was obvious. It was clearly understood that if the public found out who drafted the legislation, such legislation would never become law.

After the plan was drafted on Jekyll Island, an all-out effort was put forth to get the proposed legislation passed in so-called Military Congress. A group of bankers contributed \$5 million to fund a favorable public relations campaign to sell so-called Americans on the plan. The so-called President, Mr. Woodrow Wilson was also enlisted to support the plan. Three of the top universities, Princeton, Harvard, and the University of Chicago, came out in support of the plan. Two of the leading campaigners for the plan were professors from the University of Chicago. This university had been endowed by John D. Rockefeller (one of the forces behind the plan) with nearly \$50 million. [Mullins, p.10-11].

When the plan had been introduced to the Military Congress, so-called Congressman, Charles Lindbergh (father of the famous aviator), had this to say in testimony before the Committee on Rules on December 15, 1911:

"Our financial system is a false one and a huge burden o n the people. I have alleged that there is a Money Trust. The Aldrich plan is a scheme plainly in the interest of the Trust. Why does the Money Trust press so hard for the Aldrich Plan now, before the people know what the money trust has been doing . . . ?" [Mullins, p.11].

That same year, the American Bankers Association (ABA) came out in favor of the so-called Senator, Nelson Aldrich's Plan. But what came out in congressional hearings was the fact that the leaders of the ABA rammed it through the annual meeting and gave no opportunity for opposition to be expressed. The so-called Congressman, Carter Glass, was the Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee. Congressman, Carter Glass, was a Party member of the Democrat Party who

was opposed to the so-called Senator's, Nelson Aldrich's Plan. Senator, Nelson Aldrich, was a Republican of the Republican Party. The Committee heard testimony about the so-called Senator Nelson Aldrich's Plan. Andrew Frame, who was present at the ABA meeting, had this to say in testimony before committee:

When that monetary bill was given to the country, it was but a few days previous to the meeting of the American Banker Association in New Orleans in 1911. There was not one bank in a hundred who had read that bill. We had twelve addresses in favor of it. General Hamby of Austin, Texas, wrote a letter to President Watts asking for a hearing against the bill. He did not get a very courteous answer. I refused to vote on it, and a great many other bankers did likewise. They throttled all arguments. They would not allow anyone on the program who was not in favor of the bill. " [Mullins, p.13].

Andrew Frame went on to testify that in the next annual meeting of the ABA, the Senator Nelson Aldrich's Plan was not endorsed again. He said that a lot of opposition had developed in the ABA to the plan by this point and that the supporters of the plan never asked for another endorsement. Congressman, Carter Glass, summarized the reasons for opposing the Senator Nelson Aldrich's, Plan.

- The plan lacked adequate government or public control of the banking mechanisms it would set up
- The plan gave most of the voting control to the large banks in the system. These were the banks that were controlled by the Money (Kings) Trust
- The plan had an extreme inherent danger of causing inflation of the currency
- The bond-funding portion of the plan gave the false impression that the system would cost the government nothing
- The plan contained great danger of a banking monopoly
- The plan would, in fact, set up a central bank that would fulfill all the typical functions of a central bank. It would control the so-called nation's money and credit. The private stockholder would use the credit of the government for his or her own profits.

With these points made clear, opposition to the plan developed and it was defeated. In fact, the Aldrich Plan never came to a vote in Congress because Republicans lost control of the House in 1910 and subsequently lost the Senate and the Presidency in 1912.

The so-called Presidential campaign of 1912 was one of the most interesting political upsets in so-called American history. The incumbent, William Taft, was popular and the Republican Party was firmly in control of the so-called Senate, due to a period of general prosperity. The Democratic Party challenger was Woodrow Wilson, so-called Governor of New Jersey, and had no alleged national recognition. Both parties included a monetary reform bill in their platform. The Republicans had the Senator Nelson Aldrich's Plan that had been denounced as a Wall Street Plan. The Democrats had the Federal Reserve Act. Neither party told the public that the plans were almost identical. William Taft seemed a shoe-in for re-election. But then Theodore Roosevelt threw his hat in the ring under the Bull Moose Party. Theodore Roosevelt was well financed and had enormous press coverage, more than the other two candidates combined. As a former so-called Republican President, it was obvious that Theodore Roosevelt would cut into votes that would have gone to William Taft. The bankers were financing all three candidates, so they would win no matter who was elected. Later Congressional

testimony showed that Kuhn, Loeb Company; Felix Warburg (not a U.S. resident but Paul Warburg's brother) supported William Taft; Paul Warburg and Jacob Schiff supported Woodrow Wilson; and Otto Kahn supported Theodore Roosevelt [Mullins, p.19]. It seems likely that the identification of the Senator Nelson Aldrich's Plan as a Wall Street Plan would make it difficult to pass in Democratically (Party) controlled Military Congress, whereas a successful Democrat candidate, supported by a Democrat Congress, would be able to pass a central banking plan. Theodore Roosevelt was used to split the William Taft vote because the bankers doubted William Taft could get the Senator Nelson Aldrich's Plan passed. The final electoral vote in the 1912 race was Woodrow Wilson 409, Theodore Roosevelt 167 and William Taft 15.

In 1912, after the Democrats had taken control, they held their own hearing on banking reform. They were held under the House Banking and Currency Committee, which was now chaired by Arsene Pujo of Louisiana. A Special Councilman, Samuel Untermyer, appointed by Chairman, Arsene Pujo, conducted the hearings. The hearings dragged on for five months and produced over 6000 pages of testimony. Samuel Untermyer refused to allow either so-called Senator LaFollette or Congressman Lindbergh to testify, even though it was the pressure that they had exerted which caused the hearings to be held. Both men strongly opposed a central bank. Samuel Untermyer was a specialist in banking issues, but he refused to ask any of the bankers who testified any tough questions. He didn't ask about the system of interlocking directorates through which the banking industry was already controlled. He didn't ask about international gold movements which were known to be a major factor in the money panics of 1873, 1893, and 1907. He also didn't ask about relationships between so-called American bankers and those who controlled the central banks of Europe. Samuel Untermyer did not seem concerned that many major international banking houses had branches on Wall Street and already controlled substantial portions of Wall Street activity, even though this fact was well known on Wall Street. The sham hearing ended without a single, well-known opponent to a central banking plan testifying.

The two most influential men involved in the passage of the Federal Reserve Act were Paul Warburg and so-called Colonel, Edward Mandel House. Paul Warburg was the Chief Architect of the plan that was developed at the Jekyll Island retreat. Here is a quote from Paul Warburg when he testified before the House Banking and Currency Committee in 1913:

"I am a member of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb Company. I came over to this country in 1902, having been born and educated in the banking business in Hamburg, Germany, and studied banking in London and Paris, and have gone all over the world. In the Panic of 1907, the first suggestion I made was let us get a national clearing house. The Aldrich Plan contains some things which are simply fundamental rules of banking. Your aim in this plan [the Federal Reserve Act] must be the same centralizing of reserves, mobilizing commercial credit, and getting an elastic note issue." [Mullins, p.21].

The so-called Colonel Edward Mandel House, was in agreement with Paul Warburg on plans for a central bank, including provisions that would severely limit control by the government. Here's a quote from him illustrating this point:

"I am also suggesting that the Central Board be increased from four members to five and their terms lengthened from eight to ten years. This would give stability and would take away the power of a

President to change the personnel of the board during a single term of office." [Roosevelt, Wilson and the Federal Reserve Law, Col. Elisha Ely Garrison, p. 337, emphasis added].

The so-called Colonel Edward Mandel House's phrase, "Take away the power of a President," is significant. Later on, these so-called Presidents would find themselves helpless to change the direction of the military social government construct because they did not have the power to change the composition of the Federal Reserve Board by attaining a majority of like minded people during their term of office.

Colonel Garrisons' book also revealed the role that Paul Warburg and the International banking family of Rothschild played in the central banking plan. Paul Warburg is the man who got the Federal Reserve Act together after so-called Senator Nelson Aldrich's Plan aroused such nationwide resentment and opposition. The mastermind of both plans was no other than Baron Alfred Rothschild of London.

To further understand Colonel Edward Mandel House's view, one must look no further than a book he authored in 1911, entitled, "Mr. Philip Dru, Administrator." B.W. Huebsch of New York published the book anonymously. It is supposed to be a fictional work, but is actually a detailed plan of the future condition of the so-called military social government construct of the United States. It predicted the passage of graduated income tax, excess profits tax, unemployment insurance, social security and a flexible currency system. In short, it outlines the plans that were followed by both the administrations of the so-called Presidents, Mr. Woodrow Wilson and Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

In 1955, Westbrook Pegler, a columnist for the Hearst Publications, wrote an article about Colonel Edward Mandel House and his book.

One of the institutions outlined in the book entitled, "Mr. Philip Dru, Administrator," is the Federal Reserve System. The Schiffs, the Warburgs, the Kuhns, the Rockefellers and the Morgans [International bankers all] put their faith in Colonel Edward Mandel House. The Schiff, Warburg, Rockefeller, and Morgan interests were personally represented in the mysterious conference at Jekyll Island. [comment added].

The so-called Colonel Edward Mandel House, was a close friend and personal advisor to acting President, Woodrow Wilson. He was able to get many of the socialist ideas outlined in his book implemented into law. Among them were an old-age pension, laborer' s insurance compensation, cooperative markets, a federal reserve system, cooperative loans, and national employment bureaus. The relationship between Colonel Edward Mandel House and the acting President, Woodrow Wilson was chronicled in the book entitled "The Strangest Friendship in History, Woodrow Wilson and Col. House" by George Sylvester Viereck.

The author asked Colonel Edward Mandel House about the purpose of Wilson and House. Colonel Edward Mandel House responded,

"To translate into legislation certain liberal and progressive ideas."

From this quote, it should be evident that Paul Warburg, an Agent of the International bankers as Kuhn, Loeb Company, is one of the most influential of this group. It is obvious from this quote that there is little difference between the Senator Nelson Aldrich's Plan and the Federal Reserve Act. It is also obvious that Paul Warburg is lobbying for a central bank that has the power to issue currency, known as elastic notes. Paul Warburg did a lot of work behind the scenes to get the plan passed.

We have already seen evidence that the International bankers will go to extraordinary measures to get what they want. There is some evidence to indicate that the powerful International bankers who gave us the Federal Reserve System will stop at nothing to have the power of a central bank solely in their hands alone. Three acting American Presidents have expressed concern over central banks issuing currency. Each of these acting Presidents have been assassinated. The so-called President Abraham Lincoln planned to issue non-interest bearing notes he called Greenbacks. The so-called President, James A. Garfield made a pronouncement on currency problems just before he was killed. And the acting President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy planned to issue Federal (United States) Notes without using the Federal Reserve Notes or involving interest just before he was killed. It would be difficult to prove that the International bankers were involved in these assassinations, but it is a very strange coincidence that presents more than a shadow of reasonable doubt that the assassinations could not have been done by any other Group of People than the International Bankers. Who else would have had the power and influence, both outside and inside of the military social government construct, to successfully cover-up events as well as has been done?

On September 18, 1913 the Colonel Edward Mandel House's version of the Federal Reserve Act passed by a vote of 287 to 85. On December 19, 1913, the so-called Senate version of the bill passed by a vote of 54-34. But there were over 40 differences between the bills. The opponents to the bill in both houses were led to believe that there would be no further action until after the Christmas break. So they did not organize. As the so-called Congressmen prepared to leave Washington, supporters of the bill quickly took advantage of the situation. In a single day, all of the disputes about the bill were ironed out in conference committee and the bill was brought to a vote. The bill was passed on December 22, 1913 in the so-called House of Representatives by 282-60 and the alleged Senate by 43-23. Some of the bill's most vocal critics had already left Washington. It was a longstanding political courtesy that important legislation would not be acted upon during the week before Christmas. The so-called President, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, signed the measure into law the very next day, December 23, 1913. When the Federal Reserve Act was passed, the members of the Federal Reserve Board had 10-year terms. But the Banking Act of 1935 lengthened the term to 14 years. This meant that the Directors of the so-called nation's finances, although not elected by the people, held office longer than three acting presidential terms.

Colonel Edward Mandel House, remained active behind the scenes during both the so-called Presidents, Woodrow Wilson's and Franklin Delano Roosevelt's, administrations. Shortly before Colonel, Mr. Edward Mandel House, died in 1938, he confided in his biographer Mr. Charles Seymour his continued role in the so-called President's, Franklin Delano Roosevelt's, administration.

**Colonel Edward Mandel House. stated:**

"During the past fifteen years, I have been close to the center of things, although few people suspect it. No important foreigner has come to the United States without talking to me. I was close to the



movement that nominated Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He has given me a free hand in advising him. All the Ambassadors have reported to me frequently."

The organizing activity of the Federal Reserve System began in early 1914 with the appointment of an Organization Committee by the so-called President, Woodrow Wilson. The acting President appoints acting Secretary of the Treasury, William McAdoo (the President's son-in-law), acting Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, and the acting Comptroller of the Currency, John Williams. The Organization Committee selected the locations of the decentralized reserve banks. The selection of New York was a foregone conclusion, since it was the center of finance in the so-called United States. The City of Richmond, Virginia was also selected, evidently as a payoff to so-called Congressman Carter Glass for his role in the passage of the bill. The other selections included the City of Boston, the City of Philadelphia, the City of Cleveland, the City of Chicago, the City of St. Louis, the City of Atlanta, the City of Dallas, the City of Minneapolis, the City of Kansas City and the City of San Francisco.

In 1937, Ferdinand Lundberg wrote America's Sixty Families that revealed that New York was really the seat of power.

# A History Lesson We Were Never Taught In School

## Article #25

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES - PART 14

#### WHAT BANKS DON'T WANT YOU TO KNOW

The fate of companies, individuals, and governments is entirely at the mercy of bankers. Their power is unbridled, both in the creating and granting of loans, and also in their arbitrary recall, with or without notice. The following quote taken from the Civil Servants' Year Book, "The Organizer" of January, 1934 makes their intent all too clear:

"Capital must protect itself in every way, through combination and through legislation. Debts must be collected and loans and mortgages foreclosed as soon as possible. When, through a process of law, the common people have lost their homes, they will be more tractable and more easily governed by the strong arm of the law, applied by the central power of wealth, under control of leading financiers. People without homes will not quarrel with their leaders. This is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world. By dividing the people we can get them to expand their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us except as teachers of the common herd. Thus by discreet action we can secure for ourselves what has been generally planned and successfully accomplished."

#### THE BANKER'S MANIFESTO

The Banker's Manifesto ties in with so-called United States Senate Document House Joint Resolution (HJR) 192, 73rd Congress, 1st Session, chapter 48 (June 5th, 1933), to wit: "The ultimate ownership of all property is in the State; individual so-called "ownership" is only by virtue of Government, i.e., law, amounting to mere "user" and use must be in acceptance with law and subordinate to the necessities of the State."

#### The Bankers Manifesto of 1892

Revealed by US Congressman Charles A. Lindbergh, SR from Minnesota before the US Congress sometime during his term of office between the years of 1907 and 1917 to warn the citizens.

"We (bankers) must proceed with caution and guard every move made, for the lower order of people are already showing signs of restless commotion. Prudence will therefore show a policy of apparently yielding to the popular will until our plans are so far consummated that we can declare our designs without fear of any organized resistance.

The Farmers Alliance and Knights of Labor organizations in the United States should be carefully watched by our trusted men, and we must take immediate steps to control these organizations in our interest or disrupt them.

At the coming Omaha Convention to be held July 4th (1892), our men must attend and direct its movement, or else there will be set on foot such antagonism to our designs as may require force to overcome. This at the present time would be premature. We are not yet ready for such a crisis. Capital must protect itself in every possible manner through combination (conspiracy) and legislation.

The courts must be called to our aid, debts must be collected, bonds and mortgages foreclosed as rapidly as possible.

When through the process of the law, the common people have lost their homes, they will be more tractable and easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of the government applied to a central power of imperial wealth under the control of the leading financiers. People without homes will not quarrel with their leaders.

History repeats itself in regular cycles. This truth is well known among our principal men who are engaged in forming an imperialism of the world. While they are doing this, the people must be kept in a state of political antagonism.

The question of tariff reform must be urged through the organization known as the Democratic Party, and the question of protection with reciprocity must be forced to be viewed through the Republican Party.

By thus dividing voters, we can get them to expand their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us, except as teachers to the common herd. Thus, by discrete action, we can secure all that has been so generously planned and successfully accomplished."

## TWO FACES OF A LOAN TRANSACTION

### The Transaction Between YOU and the Alleged "LENDER".

You apply to a Bank or Mortgage Company for a loan to buy or refinance a house or piece of property. They cannot loan you their own assets, other depositors fund or their own credit. They need your signed application and Promissory Note.

The bank or mortgage company you applied to, is known as the "lender". If the loan is to be secured by real property the lender is also known as the "originator" of the mortgage that secures the loan.

The bank or mortgage company either sells or hypothecates your Note before you sign the final papers relative to the loan. In essence they are receiving the proceeds of the sale or hypothecation of your Note before they purchase or accept your note as a "loan to themselves".

The bank or mortgage company risked none of their own assets in the so-called loan to you. Rather, they used your note to pay the seller, used your note to raise an asset to themselves and used the face value of your note as something called "principle" which they say they loaned you and against which they charge interest. Consideration on the part of the lender is non-existent and the note was obtained by FRAUD.

## The Transaction Between Your Lender and the Bank

So, the Bank or Mortgage Company, after getting your signed application and Note then applies to another institutional lender (bank) for a loan in **exchange** for your note. The institutional lender will **acquire a security interest** in the note the bank or mortgage company obtained from you, **on the promise of the exchange for a loan**. To perfect that security interest, they must either take **constructive possession** of the note or file a **UCC-1 Financing Statement** to give notice to other creditors that there is a security interest being held against the note. The security interest may also reach the mortgage.

The institutional lender may contract with the originator of the note to be the **servicer** of the note and transfer the note to a **mortgage pool** to be used as collateral to underwrite the solicitation of investors in **mortgage-backed securities**.

The bank or mortgage company, **the debtor** in their transaction with the institutional lender and **you are the lender** in your transaction with the bank or mortgage company. The institutional lender cannot perfect a security interest in an underlying transaction that was **absent consideration** and was a **FRAUD**.

Consideration is **essential** to an enforceable contract, **and** to the perfection of a Security Interest.

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On the next page...

**Read the House Joint Resolution HJR-192 73rd Congress 1st Session chapter 48.**

## [CHAPTER 46.]

## AN ACT

June 3, 1933.  
[H.R. 4494.]

[Public, No. 29]

Authorizing a per capita payment of \$100 to the members of the Menominee Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin from funds on deposit to their credit in the Treasury of the United States.

Menominee Indians  
of Wisconsin.  
Per capita payments  
to, from tribal funds.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the fund in the Treasury of the United States on deposit to the credit of the Menominee Indians in the State of Wisconsin a sufficient sum to make therefrom a per capita payment or distribution of \$100, in three installments, \$50 immediately upon passage of this Act, \$25 on or about October 15, 1933, and \$25 on or about January 15, 1934, to each of the living members on the tribal roll of the Menominee Tribe of Indians of the State of Wisconsin, under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe.

Approved, June 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 47.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

June 5, 1933.  
[S.J. Res. 48.]

[Pub. Res., No. 9.]

Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, Posheng Yen, a citizen of China.

Posheng Yen, a citi-  
zen of China.  
Admitted to mili-  
tary Academy.  
*Prorisos.*  
No Federal expense.  
Conditions.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit Posheng Yen to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point for the course beginning not later than July 1, 1934: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby, and that Posheng Yen shall agree to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the Academy, to be studious, and to give his utmost efforts to accomplish the courses in the various departments of instruction, and that said Posheng Yen shall not be admitted to the Academy until he shall have passed the mental and physical examinations prescribed for candidates from the United States, and that he shall be immediately withdrawn if deficient in studies or in conduct and so recommended by the Academic Board: *Provided further*, That in the case of said Posheng Yen the provisions of sections 1320 and 1321 of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended: *Provided further*, That S.J. Res. 179, approved March 3, 1933, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Oath and service,  
waived.  
R S, secs. 1320, 1321,  
p. 227.

Existing law repealed.  
Vol. 47, p. 1546.

Approved, June 5, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 48.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

June 5, 1933.  
[H.J. Res. 192.]

[Pub. Res., No. 10]

To assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States.

Uniform value of  
coins and currencies.  
Preamble.

Whereas the holding of or dealing in gold affect the public interest, and are therefore subject to proper regulation and restriction; and Whereas the existing emergency has disclosed that provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency of the United States, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, obstruct the power of the Congress to regulate the value of the money of the United States, and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Congress to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar, coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts. Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. Any such provision contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States, is hereby repealed, but the repeal of any such provision shall not invalidate any other provision or authority contained in such law.*

Clauses in obligations requiring gold, etc., payments declared contrary to public policy

No future obligation to be so expressed.

Payments to be made in legal tender.

Conflicting provisions repealed. U.S.C. p. 1903. Other provisions not invalidated.

Term "obligation" defined.

"Coin or currency."

National Economic Emergency Act, amended. Ante, p. 62.

(b) As used in this resolution, the term "obligation" means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; and the term "coin or currency" means coin or currency of the United States, including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations.

SEC. 2. The last sentence of paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 43 of the Act entitled "An Act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes", approved May 12, 1933, is amended to read as follows:

Coins and currencies as legal tender.

Abrased gold coins, according to weight.

"All coins and currencies of the United States (including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations) heretofore or hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties, and dues, except that gold coins, when below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, shall be legal tender only at valuation in proportion to their actual weight."

Approved, June 5, 1933, 4.40 p.m.

#### [CHAPTER 49.]

#### AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such system, and for other purposes.

June 6, 1933.

[S. 619.]

[Public, No. 30.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) in order to promote the establishment and maintenance of a national system of public employment offices there is hereby created in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the United States Employment Service, at the head of which shall be a director. The director shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive a salary at the rate of \$8,500 per annum.*

National cooperative employment service.

United States Employment Service created in Department of Labor.

Appointment, etc., of Director

(b) Upon the expiration of three months after the enactment of this Act the employment service now existing in the Department of Labor shall be abolished; and all records, files, and property (including office equipment) of the existing employment service

Existing service to be abolished; personnel and property transferred.

READ  
THIS

## HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

Explaining what the bankers don't want you to know about the realities of modern day finance may shatter most of the public's religiously held assumptions about money and banking. What the general public "thinks" it knows about money and banking is largely based upon a collection of canards gleaned from TV, radio, newspapers and their own personal experiences with money and banking.

In the following pages you will find where high bank officials admitted that bankers do create checkbook "deposit credits" to the credit of their "clients" checking accounts, as their loans and investment payment funds. You will also learn how an attorney has successfully voided a bank foreclosure because the banker admitted to creating the checkbook "credits" as the funds it loaned to its client.

In the landmark court decision which follows, a Minnesota Trial Court held the Federal Reserve Act to be unconstitutional and void; the National Banking Act to be unconstitutional and void; and declared a mortgage acquired by the First National Bank of Montgomery, Minnesota in the regular course of its business, along with the foreclosure and the Sheriffs Sale to be void. This decision, which is legally sound, has the effect of declaring all private mortgages on real and personal property, and all U.S. and State bonds held by the Federal Reserve, National and State Banks, to be null and void. This amounts to an emancipation of this so-called Nation from personal, national and state debt purportedly owed to this banking system. Every so-called American owes it to himself, his so-called country, and to the people of the world, for that matter, to study this decision very carefully and to understand it, for upon it hangs the question of freedom or slavery.

On May 8, 1964, Mr. Jerome Daly executed a Note and Mortgage to the First National Bank of Montgomery, Minnesota, which is a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. Both Banks are privately owned and are a part of the Federal Reserve Banking System.

In the spring of 1967, Mr. Jerome Daly was in arrears \$476.00 in the payments on this Note and Mortgage. The Note was secured by a Mortgage on real property in Spring Lake Township in Scott County, Minnesota. The Banker foreclosed by advertisement and bought the property at a Sheriff's Sale held on June 26, 1967. Mr. Jerome Daly made no further payments after June 26, 1967 and did not redeem within the 12 month period of time allotted by law after the Sheriff's Sale.

The Bank brought an action to recover the possession of the property to the Justice of the Peace Court at Savage, Minnesota. The first 2 Justices were disqualified by Affidavit of Prejudice; the first by Mr. Daly, the second by the bank, and a third judge refused to handle the case. It was then sent, pursuant to law, to Martin V. Mahoney, Justice of the Peace, Credit River Township, Scott County, Minnesota, who presided at a Jury trial on December 7, 1968. The Jury found the Note and Mortgage to be void for failure of a lawful consideration and refused to give any validity to the Sheriff's Sale. Verdict was for Mr. Daly with costs in the amount of \$75.00.

The acting President of the Bank, Mr. Lawrence V. Morgan, admitted that the Banker created the money and credit upon its books by which it acquired or gave as consideration for the Note: that this was standard banking practice, that the credit first came into existence when they created it; that he knew of no United States Statutes which gave them the right to do this. This is the universal practice of these banks.

Mr. Lawrence V. Morgan appeared at the trial on December 7, 1968 and was perceived to be candid, open, direct, experienced and truthful. He testified to 20 years of experience with the Bank of America in Los Angeles, the Marquette National Bank of Minneapolis and the Plaintiff in this case. He seemed to be familiar with the operations of the Federal Reserve System.

He freely admitted that his Bank created all of the Money or Credit upon its books with which it acquired the Note and Mortgage of May 8, 1964. The credit first came into existence when the Bank created it upon its books by ledger entry. Further, he freely admitted that no United States Law gave the bank the authority to do this. There was obviously no lawful consideration for the Note. The Bank parted with absolutely nothing except a little ink.

NOTE: It has never been doubted that a Note given in a Consideration which is prohibited by law is void. It has been determined, independent of Acts of Congress, that sailing under the license of an enemy is illegal. The admission of Bills of Credit upon the books of these private corporations, for the purposes of private gain is not warranted by the Constitution of the United States and is unlawful.

No complaint was made by the banker that the bank did not receive a fair trial. From the admissions made by Mr. Lawrence V. Morgan, the path of duty was clearly made and very direct and clear for the jury. Their verdict could not reasonably have been otherwise. Justice was rendered completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, freely and without purchase, comfortable to the laws in this Court on December 7, 1968.

The following pages present the rulings for the original pleading, the appeal, and the testimony given at Mr. Jerome Daly's disbarment proceedings brought by the Minnesota State Board of Law. Justice Martin V. Mahoney, who heard the case, handed down the two opinions attached and included herein. The appeals determinations are by far the most stunning. Its reasoning is sound. It will withstand the test of time. This is the first time the question has been passed upon in the United States. I predict that this decision will go into the history books as one of the great documents of so-called American history. It is a huge cornerstone wrenched from the temple of Imperialism (Money Kings) and planted as one of the solid foundation stones of Liberty.



**Credit River Decision**

December 7, 1968

Jordan, Minnesota

-

**Forward written by Associate Justice Bill Drexler**

December 14, 1968

The "Credit River Decision" handed down by a jury of 12 on a cold day in December, in the Credit River Township Hall, was an experience that I'll never forget.

The Chief Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court had phoned me a week before the trial and asked me if I would be an associate justice in assisting Justice Martin V. Mahoney since he had never handled a jury trial before. I accepted, and it took me two hours to get my car running in the 22 below zero weather.

I got to the courtroom about 30 minutes before trial, and helped get the wood stove going, since the trial was being held in an unheated store room of a general store. This was the first time I met Justice Martin V. Mahoney, and I was impressed with his no nonsense manner of handling matters before him. My job was to help pick the jury, and to keep Mr. Jerome Daly and the Attorney representing the Bank of Montgomery from engaging in a fist fight. The courtroom was highly charged, and the Jury was all business.

The banker testified about the mortgage loan given to Mr. Jerome Daly, but then Mr. Jerome Daly cross examined the banker about the creating of money "out of thin air." Mr. Jerome Daly asked the Bank President, If you were just opening up your bank and no one had yet made a deposit, and I came into your bank, and wanted to take out a loan of \$18,000.00, could you loan me that money?

When the Bank President said, "Yes" I thought the jury would faint.

Mr. Jerome Daly then said, "Does this mean that you can create money out of thin air? " And the Bank President said, " Yes, we can create money out of thin air."

Justice Martin V. Mahoney then said "IT SOUNDS LIKE FRAUD TO ME" and everybody in the courtroom nodded their heads indicating that they agreed with Justice Martin V. Mahoney.

I must admit that up until that point, I really didn't believe Mr. Jerome Daly's theory, and thought he was making this up. After I heard the testimony of the banker, my mouth had dropped open in shock, and I was in complete disbelief. There was no doubt in my mind that the Jury would find for Mr. Jerome Daly.

Mr. Jerome Daly had taken on the bankers, the Federal Reserve Banking System, and the money (Kings) lenders, and had won.

It is now fifty six years since this "Landmark Decision," and Justice Martin V. Mahoney is quoted more often than any Supreme Court justice ever was. The money (Kings) boys that run the "private Federal Reserve Bank" soon got back at Justice Martin V. Mahoney by poisoning him in what appeared to have been a fishing boat accident (but with his body pumped full of poison) in June of 1969, less than 6 months later. Justice Martin V. Mahoney died on June 10, 1969.

Both Mr. Jerome Daly and Justice Martin V. Mahoney are truly the greatest men that I have ever had the pleasure to meet. The Credit River Decision, as it is known, was and still is the most important legal decision ever decided by a Jury. Bill Drexler.

This tragic and untimely death of Justice Martin V. Mahoney stands as a dark reminder of the immense power held by those who control the financial institutions of this country. His unwavering commitment to upholding the law, particularly in the Credit River Decision, directly threatened the very foundations upon which these powerful entities stand. His ruling against the banks not only exposed the deep-rooted corruption within the monetary system but also sent a message that even the most deeply entrenched powers could be challenged by the principles of justice and truth. However, the price of such bravery came at a great cost, as Justice Mahoney's death is suspected to have been orchestrated by those who sought to silence his voice and erase the precedent he set. His passing, under such suspicious circumstances, was a calculated move to instill fear and maintain the status quo, ensuring that few would dare to challenge the system he boldly confronted.

Even decades after this monumental case, the Credit River Decision continues to resonate with those who question the legitimacy of the banking system and seek to uncover the truth behind its operations. The legal and moral implications of this case have inspired a generation of advocates, scholars, and everyday citizens to reexamine the structure of modern finance, raising profound questions about the nature of debt, currency, and the control exerted by private banking entities. Justice Mahoney and Jerome Daly's courage laid the groundwork for ongoing discussions about economic sovereignty and the power dynamics at play between governments, banks, and the people they serve. The legacy of their work serves as a rallying cry for those who believe that justice and truth, though often difficult to achieve, remain the cornerstones of a fair and equitable society. The fight they began over fifty-six years ago is far from over, as the echoes of their decision reverberate through the halls of legal and financial discourse to this day.

**Note: Bill Drexler was subsequently disbarred for his role in the Credit River case.**

**IN DISTRICT COURT STATE OF MINNESOTA COUNTY OF SCOTT**

**FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

**First National Bank**

**of Montgomery, Minnesota,**

**Plaintiff,**

**vs.**

**Jerome Daly,**

**Defendant.**

The above entitled action came on before the Court and a Jury of 12 on December 7, 1968 at 10:00 A.M. Plaintiff appeared by its President Lawrence V. Morgan and was represented by its Counsel Theodore R. MeUby. Defendant appeared on his own behalf.

A Jury of Talesmen were called, empanelled and sworn to try the issues in this Case. Lawrence V. Morgan was the only witness called for Plaintiff and Defendant testified as the only witness in his own behalf.

Plaintiff brought this as a Common Law action for the recovery of the possession of Lot 1 9 , Fairview Beach, Scott County, Minn. Plaintiff claimed titled to the Real Property i n question by foreclosure of a Note and Mortgage Deed dated May 8, 1964 which Plaintiff claimed was in default at the time foreclosure proceedings were started.

Defendant appeared and answered that the Plaintiff created the money and credit upon its own books by bookkeeping entry as the consideration for the Note and Mortgage of May 8, 1 964 and alleged failure of consideration for the Mortgage Deed and alleged that the Sheriffs sale passed no title to Plaintiff.

The issues tried to the Jury were whether there was a lawful consideration and whether Defendant had waived his rights to complain about the consideration having paid on the Note for almost 3 years.

Mr. Morgan admitted that all of the money or credit which was used as a consideration was created upon their books, that this was standard banking practice exercised by their bank in combination with the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, another private Bank, further that he knew of no United States Statute or Law that gave the Plaintiff the authority to do this. Plaintiff further claimed that Defendant by using the ledger book created credit and by paying on the Note and Mortgage waived any right to complain about the Consideration and that Defendant was stopped from doing so.

At 12:15 on December 7, 1968 the Jury returned a unanimous verdict for the Defendant. Now therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me pursuant to the Declaration of Independence, the Northwest Ordinance of 1 978, the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State of Minnesota not inconsistent therewith:

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED & DECREED:**

1. That Plaintiff is not entitled to recover the possession of Lot 19, Fairview Beach, Scott County, Minnesota according to the Plat thereof on file in the Register of Deeds office.
2. That because of failure of a lawful consideration the Note and Mortgage dated May 8, 1964 are null and void.
3. That the Sheriff's sale of the above described premises held on June 26, 1967 is null and void, of no effect.
4. That Plaintiff has no right, title or interest in said premises or lien thereon, as is above described.
- 5 . That any provision in the Minnesota Constitution and any Minnesota Statute limiting the Jurisdiction of this Court is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and to the Bill of Rights of the Minnesota Constitution and is null and void and that this Court has Jurisdiction to render complete Justice in this Cause.
6. That Defendant is awarded costs in the sum of \$75.00 and execution is hereby issued therefore.
7. A 10 day stay is granted.
8. The following memorandum and any supplemental memorandum made and filed by this Court in support of this Judgment is hereby made a part hereof by reference.

BY THE COURT

Dated December 9, 1968

**MARTIN V. MAHONEY - JUSTICE OF THE PEACE**

**CREDIT RIVER TOWNSHIP**

**SCOTT COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

**MEMORANDUM**

The issues in this case were simple. There was no material dispute on the facts for the Jury to resolve.

Plaintiff admitted that it, in combination with the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, which are for all practical purposes, because of their interlocking activity and practices, and both being Banking Institutions Incorporated under the Laws of the United States, are in the Law to be treated as one and the same Bank, did create the entire \$ 14,000.00 in money or credit upon its own books by bookkeeping entry. That this was the Consideration used to support the Note dated May 8, 1 964 and the Mortgage of the same date. The money and credit first came into existence when they created it. Mr. Morgan admitted that no United States Law or Statute existed which gave him the right to do this. A lawful consideration must exist and be tendered to support the Note. See Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. v. Emma Mason, 44 Minn. 318, 46 N.W. 558. The Jury found there was no lawful consideration and I agree. Only God can create something of value out of nothing.

Even if Defendant could be charged with waiver or estopped as a matter of Law this is no defense to the Plaintiff. The Law leaves wrongdoers where it finds them. See sections 50, 51 and 52 of Am. Jur 2d. "Actions " on page 584 -- " no action will lie to recover on a claim based upon, or in any manner depending upon, a fraudulent, illegal, or immoral transaction or contract to which Plaintiff was a party."

Plaintiffs act of creating credit is not authorized by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, is unconstitutional and void, and is not a lawful consideration in the eyes of the Law to support anything or upon which any lawful rights can be built.

Nothing in the Constitution of the United States limits the Jurisdiction of this Court, which is one of original Jurisdiction with right of trial by Jury guaranteed. This is a Common Law Action. Minnesota cannot limit or impair the power of this Court to render Complete Justice between the parties. Any provisions in the Constitution and laws of Minnesota which attempt to do so are repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and are void. No question as to the Jurisdiction of this Court was raised by either party at the trial. Both parties were given complete liberty to submit any and all facts and law to the Jury, at least in so far as they saw fit.

No complaint was made by Plaintiff that plaintiff did not receive a fair trial. From the admissions made by Mr. Morgan the path of duty was made direct and clear for the Jury. Their Verdict could not reasonably have been otherwise. Justice was rendered completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, freely and without purchase, comfortable to the laws in this Court on December 7, 1968.

BY THE COURT: December 9, 1968

## CASE OVERVIEW

The case of *Martin V. Mahoney, Justice of the Peace, Credit River Township, Scott County, Minnesota* revolved around a legal dispute involving the creation of credit by a bank. The key issue in this case was whether the plaintiff, a bank, had provided lawful consideration when extending a \$14,000 loan to the defendant. The plaintiff admitted that the bank, in cooperation with the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, had created the money or credit entirely by bookkeeping entries, essentially conjuring the funds into existence without the backing of actual lawful tender. This bookkeeping creation of money was presented as the consideration for both a promissory note and a mortgage dated May 8, 1964. The court examined whether such an act of creating money out of nothing could constitute a valid consideration under the law. Citing precedent from *Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. v. Emma Mason*, which emphasized the necessity of lawful consideration, the court determined that no legitimate or lawful consideration had been provided by the plaintiff. Justice Mahoney underscored the principle that only God can create something of value from nothing, effectively dismissing the plaintiff's argument that the credit creation was lawful. The jury agreed with this assessment, finding that the lack of lawful consideration voided the agreement.

Justice Mahoney further elaborated that even if the defendant could be argued to have waived his rights or been estopped under law, this would not absolve the plaintiff of its own wrongdoing. Citing sections from *American Jurisprudence 2d*, he emphasized that no action can arise from a fraudulent, illegal, or immoral transaction, particularly when the plaintiff is complicit in such wrongdoing. In this case, the creation of credit by the plaintiff was deemed both unconstitutional and illegal, rendering the note and mortgage based on that creation void. Justice Mahoney declared that no lawful rights could be derived from such an action. Since the plaintiff's creation of credit violated the Constitution and the laws of the United States, it was not recognized as lawful consideration by the court. The verdict, which favored the defendant, was framed as the only reasonable conclusion, given that the plaintiff's own admissions confirmed the illegal nature of the transaction. Justice Mahoney reaffirmed that the court's jurisdiction remained intact and the trial had been conducted fairly, with both parties having the opportunity to present their cases fully.

The judgment issued by Justice Mahoney carried broader implications beyond this specific case, as he declared that no state law, including those of Minnesota, could limit the jurisdiction or authority of the court to deliver complete justice in a common law action. He noted that any attempts to restrict this court's powers were repugnant to the U.S. Constitution and therefore void. Both parties in the trial had accepted the court's jurisdiction, and no objections were raised regarding the fairness or scope of the proceedings. Ultimately, the jury's verdict was rendered promptly and fairly on December 7, 1968, concluding that the plaintiff's attempt to recover funds based on the fraudulent creation of credit could not stand. Justice Mahoney affirmed that the path for the jury had been clear and direct, with the outcome reflecting a proper application of justice according to common law principles. This case highlighted the limitations placed on banking institutions, particularly when their practices defy constitutional norms and legal requirements, sending a resounding message about the need for lawful consideration in financial transactions.

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROAD TO FREEDOM

## Part 1 - Decoding Your Path to Sovereignty

### Understanding the Commercial Contracts Behind the Strawman and Reclaiming Your Rights

Every phase of our Lives are in COMMERCE. You need your STRAWMAN to operate in COMMERCE. Your STRAWMAN has a LICENSE to operate in COMMERCE (i.e. Drivers License, Marriage License, Handgun License, Occupational License, Building Permits, etc.). A License is good as long as you want it to be, by your permission. When there is a FINE for misuse of your License, you need to learn how to then switch the STRAWMAN to the Living Soul with the Right to Life, Liberty, Property, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

The STRAWMAN is a TRANSMITTING UTILITY that allows you to operate in COMMERCE with a LICENSE to conduct your COMMERCIAL Affairs.

Anyone operating in COMMERCE without a LICENSE is committing a COMMERCIAL CRIME. You and I need to learn how to become the REPRESENTATIVE or AGENT for the STRAWMAN and conduct all of his/her COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS without getting involved. All crimes are Commercial and are then regulated by COMMERCIAL COURTS. COMMERCIAL CRIMES are Murder, Stealing, Dealing in illegal drugs, Prostitution, Practicing Law or making a Legal Determination without the Permission or Consent by Assent of any party to a Contract.

All COMMERCE is ruled by CONTRACTS. All COURTS (Tribunals) are ruled by CONTRACTS. Absent a CONTRACT, the COURT (Tribunal) will proceed to write a CONTRACT under Cause/Case #\_\_\_\_. Will the defendant rise, what is your name? This is the signature for the Contract. How do you plead - this is the giving of SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION and becomes part of the Consideration for the Contract. All the arguments are the Offer for the Contract and the JUDGMENT is the Acceptance for the CONTRACT. The court takes a Complaint, turns it into a CHARGE against the STRAWMAN, tries him/her on the CHARGE and then a JUDGMENT is rendered which is a Civil Action, a Claim, and this must then be Accepted by the LIVING SOUL. You Accept the JUDGMENT in two ways, by silence and signing the JUDGMENT or by Appealing it to a higher court (a THIRD PARTY) who will then agree with the Judgment. Why would you argue Law or Codes, Rules, Regulations, Procedure, Statutes when the CONTRACT is the LAW in your Case.

The Redemption Process or Acceptance For Value can then authorize the Payment of the JUDGMENT. The Judgment should be signed by the Court Clerk for they are the Court. In most cases the Judge will sign the Judgment hoping that you will accept the contract by one of the above two ways, by silence or signature or Appeal to a THIRD PARTY.

Another way is the Rejection of Contracts allowed under Truth in Lending and when the Contract is about Mortgages it comes under Regulation Z and Truth in Lending.

ALWAYS REMEMBER, everything is in COMMERCE and is ruled by CONTRACTS.

Codes, Rules, Regulations, Procedure, Statutes apply only to the Corporation that they were written for. You do not Argue Codes, Rules, Regulations, Statutes in COMMERCE - you argue CONTRACTS. If there is no CONTRACT, there is no CASE. There is no CONTRACT with a Policeman, Government Official, Federal Agent, or Federal Agency, even with a License. A government or Corporation is a FICTION and cannot sign a CONTRACT or enforce one unless you enter into their Organization or Corporation as an employee and argue their Codes, Rules, Regulations, Procedure, whereby they then use these to enforce a Contract.

My new motto is just say, "KNOW MORE!" (Catch the double meaning?) It's time to understand what is really going on, open our eyes and take back our country. The best way to do this is to hit "them" where it hurts. Their financial statements! What is the most effective way to make others change? Change your behavior toward them. If you want a child to stop being mean, you simply tell that child that until he plays nicely, you won't play with him anymore. If that child needs you - he will quickly change his ways. So, we tell the police departments, county sheriff offices, states and the feds that they aren't playing by the rules of full disclosure and tell them we won't play with them any more! Now, when they change toward us, we still won't play with them because they are not cute, little children. They are giant corporations that have nothing to do with lawful government. Read that again: They are GIANT CORPORATIONS that have NOTHING to do with LAWFUL government. And that is the point.

America hasn't been a sovereign nation with lawful government in more than a century. Some even argue that there never have been lawful governments as "every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowman without his consent." [CRUDEN v. NEALE, 2 N.C. 338 (1796) 2 S.E. 70.] And the key phrase there is WITHOUT HIS CONSENT. You must voluntarily give your consent to enter into contracts with these corporations.

Remember what Nietzsche wrote, "Everything the state says is a lie." The "state" declares they are a "state" and this is true, but what is a "state?" The STATE OF TEXAS is a sub-corporation of the UNITED STATES which is a corporation operating in commerce for a profit. Now some may ask, "What's the difference if they operate as a corporation?" Well, if they operated as a not for profit corporation and the stockholders were we the people, then that might be okay. But the fact is that every municipality, school district, public works, state, federal agency and the UNITED STATES operate in commerce for a profit and you and I are NOT the stockholders. These corporations are privately held companies! Think about that for a minute. The entity we call government is actually a corporation: a corporation that is not owned by the American people. Who makes the corporations responsible to the people? Do they watch themselves and never harm anyone? No, we have to go sue XYZ Company because they knew their tires were causing hundreds of deaths, but XYZ Company didn't want to take responsibility because the "bottom line" was more important to them than human life. Once the system went into corporate status, it ceased to be government.

Before becoming a corporation, no one ever had to register to vote. Now they say that everyone must be registered. This is not true. Try it sometime. Go down to vote in a local election in which you are an inhabitant of that area, but are not registered to vote. Tell them that it is your right to vote and that you don't have to be registered. Most likely you will be allowed to vote, but they won't be very fond of you. You may be asking: "Doesn't 'registered' simply mean, 'signed up'?" Not quite.



When you "register" yourself, you "record formally and exactly ... in a list or the like." Sounds innocent enough. Now, whom do you register with? The registrar. A "registrar" is "an officer who has the custody and charge of keeping a registry or register." Some examples of registries are registries of copyrights, deeds, wills, motor vehicles and patents. These all have to do with property, not people. Other registries such as registries of births, deaths, marriages, voter registrations, college registrations and the like all have to do with registering natural people. Now we are going to take a leap. What really is a "registry?" "Generally, a 'registry' applies to vessels in foreign commerce, whereas 'enrollment' refers to coastwise navigation." When we register ourselves, we are saying that we are vessels in foreign commerce! Sounds ridiculous doesn't it? But that is why our names magically become capitalized on all of the various registrations: military, voting, birth certificates, death certificates, credit cards, etc.

It's important that you have an understanding of all capitalized, fictional names vs. proper names that only have the first letter capitalized.) All vessels/ships have capitalized names.

After registering, we are no longer dealt with as natural living souls, but as vessels operating in foreign commerce. What is the "foreign commerce" in which we are operating?" Corporate commerce. Corporations cannot do business with natural beings, so we enter their jurisdiction to do business with corporations when we become a vessel because a vessel is not a natural being. A vessel is a fiction just as a corporation is a fiction and now the two fictions are capable of transacting business. This all ties in with the flag law we've been studying. Many people for years now have said that we are under maritime law and had us study maritime/admiralty law for court. After all, the flag flown in all of the courts is a military flag and therefore the law they are advertising by that flag is admiralty. So we are viewed as vessels because we registered as such. We are all vessels in a sea of commerce and all courts are commercial courts for commercial fictions, not lawful Common Law courts for real people.

Okay, now we are a vessel. A vessel enters contracts with other vessels under the law of the flag. If we don't like the laws their flag represents, then we do not contract with that other vessel. The flag is your warning, of what laws will have control of the contract. When you submit a contract (which is itself a vessel) where is your flag? If your contract does not display a flag, then you are tacitly submitting to the laws of their flag. But you say there is no flag displayed on their contract. Right, and wrong. There is no flag on the face of the contract, but there is a flag somewhere in their building or in front of their building. Every bank displays a UNITED STATES flag (not an American flag), most large corporations have the corporate UNITED STATES flag, the corporate STATE flag and their companies own corporate flag flying in front of their buildings. Haven't you ever wondered why big corporations have their own flags? These represent the codes, rules and regulations that govern their contracts. My kid's college is a good example - all three flags fly right in front of the Bible building for goodness sake! It is astounding how they disclose their intentions and we haven't a clue as to what is really going on.

Again, some one will most likely ask, "What is wrong with these flags?" Good question, BIG answer. These flags are for corporations that abide by rules, codes and regulations - NOT LAWS. Allow me an analogy. What corporate name pops into your head when I tell you to think of a L A R G E corporation? Okay, keep that big 500-club name in mind during the following analogy. ANALOGY: After four grueling interviews with multiple tests, you finally land that job at the BIG Company. The

boss sends you down to Human Resources to fill out paperwork. One of the forms you must sign is an acknowledgement form for an Employee Handbook that states you have received, understand and will abide by the rules, codes and regulations of the corporation. Some of those rules will deal with dress code, tobacco usage, protocols, harassment, sick time, vacation pay and even disciplinary actions. Excitedly, you sign the acknowledgement (contract) and start work bright and early Monday morning. You are in your finest suit with shoes polished and it's a real good hair day. I, your best friend, showed up to take you out for a celebration lunch. I work for myself though doing landscaping and I'm in my usual attire: overalls, t-shirt and work boots. This outfit doesn't meet the standards of the company's dress code and your coworkers look at me kind of funny, but I do NOT work for this company, nor did I agree to abide by its dress code, so they can not tell me how to dress because they have no jurisdiction - no contract with me.

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROAD TO FREEDOM

## Part 2 - Breaking the Chains of Corporate Control

### Understanding Contracts, Citizenship, and the Path to True Sovereignty

Now, what you must understand is that the "government" is no more than a private corporation. They have corporate codes, rules and regulations for their corporate employees just as that big 500 Company did in our analogy. Since these codes are not laws, why does everyone follow them as if they were law? Why does the corporate "government" think you must follow their codes, rules and regulations? The reason is because you say you are an employee. You state that you are an employee of the UNITED STATES every time you file a Form 1040 with the IRS as that form is only for employees. The IRS takes you at your word and treats you as an employee. The same is true for STATE taxation forms. You also assert that you are a UNITED STATES corporate employee every time you answer yes to the question, "Are you a United States citizen?" How many times have we done that, maybe 20 or more? Think of all of the forms you have signed that ask that very question: W-4s, I-9s, passports, drivers licenses, job applications, school registrations, credit card applications, Brady Bill forms ... the list is endless. United States (corporate) citizens are subject to all of the codes, rules and regulations of the company. If you claim national citizenship, please remember that America or your state is the nation to claim, NOT the UNITED STATES corporation! Personally, I am an inhabitant of Texas and my citizenship is in Heaven.

The bottom line is that when we are dealing with corporations, we are dealing with contracts [Erie Railroad vs. Thompkins]. Just as I did not have a contract with the big 500 Company and did not have to adhere to its dress code, I don't have a contract with the UNITED STATES corporation so I don't have to adhere to their employee codes. Everything is by contract. Even the courts are corporations and operate by contract. Everything offered to you either verbally or in writing is a new offer of contract. Think, about these examples and start noticing how many times each day you get offers of contracts: a traffic ticket, a parking ticket, a code enforcement violation for your yard not being mowed, a building permit, a jury duty notice, a notice or bill for property taxes, a bill to re-register your car, a notice or bill for state or federal taxes, a notice from your bank or credit card company that there will be higher charges for late payments, etc., the list is eternal because everything between you and a corporation is an offer of contract.

The good news is that all contracts can be accepted or REJECTED. Within a 72-hour period under the Truth in Lending Act, you can reject an offer of contract. This includes rescinding contracts that you accepted and for whatever reason have changed your mind about accepting. What happens when a police officer pulls you over and gives you a ticket? Do you have a choice as to whether or not you are going to sign that ticket? Of course not! Do you even have the choice as to how you are going to sign the ticket? Not anymore. My brother Steve was stopped last week and he called me to ask how he should sign the ticket. Steve was ready when the police officer returned and handed him the ticket, but the officer told the man to sign his name and only his name. Wow! Forced contracts under threat, duress and coercion. Is this the land of the free?

It's decision time. If we start rejecting all offers of contract that demand "money" out of our pockets, we will hit them where it hurts. Eventually they will have no choice but to shut their doors as would

any business whose sales have dropped off. The only difference between the corporate "government" and your local five and dime is that you actually get something in return for your "money" at the local five and dime.

For those of you that still believe we have to support our "government" through taxation, I simply point you to Ronald Reagan's Grace Commission Report of 1984:

100% of what is collected is absorbed solely by interest on the Federal Debt and by Federal transfer payments. In other words, all individual income tax revenues are gone before one nickel is spent on the services taxpayers expect from government.

This country operates today on the same sources of revenue as it did prior to the income tax - "duties" or "imposts" on imported goods and "excise" taxes on domestic goods that are nonessential items. This is all the revenue required to run the "government."

The next standard objection is a book in itself and requires a good deal of research to understand, but I want to try to briefly answer one more objection that most people of good moral character will raise in regard to the Federal debt. That objection/question is: "Don't we have to pay our debts?" If this were an honest debt that you or I incurred and agreed to pay, then by all means the answer would be an overwhelming YES. However, that is not the case with the Federal debt. The Federal is the UNITED STATES corporation, again, a privately held company that artificially created this outrageous debt and then made you and I believe we were responsible to pay their debts for them. The debt is what the corporate owners created and lent back to their sub- corporations. It's not even a real debt - it's FRAUD (which coincidentally stands for Federal Reserve Accounting Unit Denominations). If that big 500 corporation from our analogy came to you and said, "Hey, we need your help in getting rid of our debt," you may feel a modicum of sympathy for the corporation, but would you pay their debts for them? NO WAY. Then why are you paying this private company's artificial and fraudulent debt simply because they titled their corporation "UNITED STATES?"

The corporate "government" is nothing more than a pyramid scam leaching off of the hard working productive sector. Back to my new motto - just say "KNOW MORE!" All definitions are from [BLACKS LAW DICTIONARY Sixth Edition].

The following accounts should help you understand the point of this essay - everything is about contracts!

### **Contract Story #1:**

In February of 2000, I was on my way to visit my mom in New Mexico. She just had emergency surgery and needed someone to look after her. The doctors explained that there were heart complications, so I rushed to her side. I, unfortunately, am the queen of tickets, so now "rushing" to me equates to 5 miles over the posted limit. The last thing I wanted was to prolong the trip by having a police officer pull me over. But a lesson was in the making and sure enough a Texas Highway Patrol had nothing better to do than harass me. He badgered me into telling him why I was in a hurry, he proceeded to verify my story by calling my mother AT THE HOSPITAL (as if she didn't have enough to worry about - she almost lost her life the day before) and then he still writes me a ticket and not for five miles over, but ten!

So I write the judge a letter explaining why we don't have a joiner and I ask him to answer a few questions. Without knowing it, I had rejected his offer of contract. I don't show up by the date allowed, so the nice judge writes me a letter of extension and gives me two more weeks to appear. I call him and ask him what law he is using to prosecute the case. He doesn't even understand the question, so I say, "Is it Admiralty, Maritime, Common, Statutory, UCC, what?" To which he replies, "it's anything I want it to be." Well that narrows things down, doesn't it? I then ask him if this is a civil or criminal matter and he says it's both. So now I don't have a clue what law to study in order to fight this, nor do I really understand what I'm being charged under. During this phone conversation the judge tells me he isn't going to have time to go over all of this in person when I come down. I tell him that I am coming down to fight this and that he may want to have the county attorney help him look over the questions in my letter. He didn't take too kindly to that suggestion. He also said that he didn't even have a flag in his chambers, so not to worry about jurisdiction.

The day comes to appear in the judge's chambers to "talk" about the ticket. Wouldn't you know it; there is a tiny flag in the penholder on the judge's desk. Well I'll be, no flag, huh?" There is also a county attorney that has to be present before the judge will allow my husband and I into his chambers. I begin by holding my flag, handing the judge a 4-page letter and telling him that this is a "Special, not General, Appearance." The letter explains why the Court and I don't have a joiner. The next twenty minutes is a jurisdictional tug-o-war in which the judge and county attorney, try in earnest to let me to plea including, the judge telling me that he is going to enter a plea for me, to which I responded with, "Judge, you can't practice law from the bench." The county attorney finally knows I'm not going to give in, so he asks, "Young lady, do you have a driver's license?" I said, "Yes sir, unfortunately I do." He then turns to the judge and says, "Judge, she has appeared before you today and she has a drivers license, so she has waived her rights." I waived my rights????

You know that light bulb that goes off over the heads of the cartoon characters when they get a great idea? At that very moment, that same light bulb appeared over my head. I realized that it was ALL ABOUT CONTRACTS! Thinking quickly, I turned to the judge and asked him to remind the county attorney that I had reserved my rights on the face of the ticket and that I had made a "special appearance" under threat of imprisonment which in no way waives my rights. The county attorney then asked the judge to grant a continuance so that he could review my 4-page letter. The judge did so and told me to return a month later. I got home and recounted the story for a friend of mine. The friend said, oh Ann, you just gave them jurisdiction, sit down right now and write that judge and tell him you didn't agree to that continuance. I did just that and told the judge that I wasn't coming back on that date or any other date. This letter was a bit different. Instead of asking him to dismiss the ticket, which sounds as if I am granting jurisdiction, I demanded him to immediately cease and desist the proceedings under the color-of-law against the Sovereign.

Well, it has been two years and no warrants were ever issued for my arrest. Not only did I have two "insider" friends check to see if warrants were put out on me, but I was arrested (most of the best people are!!!) in December of 2001 on a contempt charge and no outstanding, warrants were on my record. The contempt charge is what I got for trying to help a friend in court. Don't go into their court if you can help it! I know that sometimes it's unavoidable and even necessary. You are granting jurisdiction just by being there if you don't know exactly how to challenge it. Please don't play their game on their field. They have the home court advantage and the guns to back it up when they feel like it.

## **Contract Story #2:**

In 1999, I was attempting to help the same friend in story #1. The city animal control division informed him that he couldn't have all of the animals he was feeding and housing. We, being the good, law abiding people we are, wrote a letter to the judge inquiring as to how the city's codes could violate the Constitution. There was no response to the letter, so after about a month, we began to inquire as to when a response would be forthcoming. As it turned out, the judge had given the letter to the city attorney and we wound up in her office discussing the matter.

My friend asked questions, while I tape-recorded the conversation and one of his witnesses testified to the city attorney that animal control had actually gone into my friend's yard and taken some of the animals. The conversation eventually came to the Constitution and flag law. My friend asked what laws the city went by since we believed their codes were in direct violation of the Constitution, at which point the city attorney became visibly upset and practically yelled at my friend. She said, "Mr. Darlak, we go by the CITY OF ABILENE laws, the STATE OF TEXAS laws and the UNITED STATES laws."

As you would assume, we left that meeting in a very confused state. It took more than a year for us to understand what the city attorney had meant by her statement. She said that the city abides by CORPORATE codes. Since corporate codes are all about contracts and we all have the right to contract, the city codes do not abrogate the Constitution, but she couldn't/wouldn't disclose that to us.

That is their game, they get you to contract and then you're stuck, unless you know how to reject their offers of contract. Please retrain your thought processes!!! What you and I were taught was government is nothing more than a privately held corporation! And what you and I were taught were laws are nothing more than corporate codes, rules and regulations that have nothing to do with living souls unless you work as an employee for that company.

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROAD TO FREEDOM

## Part 3 - Unveiling the Path to Freedom

### Breaking Free from Corporate Governance, Understanding Contracts, and Reclaiming Sovereignty in a Commercial World

Sent by the powers that rule the Democracy-Commercial Government Form-England; worked with and controlled all the Presidents from Woodrow Wilson through Franklin Delano Roosevelt in establishing all that the American People are reaping by Slavery; had this private meeting with Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921) and stated:

*"[Very] soon, every American will be required to register their biological property in a National system designed to keep track of the people and that will operate under the ancient system of pledging. By such methodology, we can compel people to submit to our agenda, which will affect our security as a chargeback for our fiat paper currency. Every American will be forced to register or suffer being able to work and earn a living. They will be our chattel, and we will hold the security interest over them forever, by operation of the law merchant under the scheme of secured transactions. Americans, by unknowingly or unwittingly delivering the bills of lading to us will be rendered bankrupt and insolvent, forever to remain economic slaves through taxation, secured by their pledges. They will be stripped of their rights and given a commercial value designed to make us a profit and they will be none the wiser, for not one man in a million could ever figure our plans and, if by accident one or two should figure it out, we have in our arsenal plausible deniability. After all, this is the only logical way to fund government, by floating liens and debt to the registrants in the form of benefits and privileges. This will inevitably reap huge profits beyond our wildest expectations and leave every American a contributor to this fraud, which we will call "Social Insurance". Without realizing it, every American will insure us for any loss we may incur and in this manner, every American will unknowingly be our servant, however begrudgingly. The people will become helpless and without any hope for their redemption, and, we will employ the high office of the President of our dummy corporation to foment this plot against America.*

USE THE REDEMPTION PROCESS, POWER OF ATTORNEY IN FACT, BE A FREE MAN OR WOMAN

### A WORD OF WARNING

There have been many and various people who have used the "SIGHT DRAFTS" and there have been many and various people who have been tried by the Courts and are now in Prison. "SIGHT DRAFTS" or "CMO'S" create DEBT and the only DEBT CREATOR is the FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD/ BANK. The UCC gives the FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD wide latitude in making a determination whether an Instrument is Fraudulent or Legal.

A "SOVEREIGN" cannot create DEBT - it is his/her ENERGY that creates payment for the DEBT created by the FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD/BANK and all their CORPORATIONS.

STAY with the ACCEPTANCE for VALUE program not one living soul has been arrested for use and implementation. REDUCE THE DEBT!

LEARN the ACCEPTANCE for VALUE and AFFIDAVIT/ DENIAL CORPORATIONS EXISTENCE and protect yourself, the living soul, in the CORPORATE/COMMERCE WORLD.

## Understanding the Flag

The Law of the Flag: an International Law, which is recognized by every nation of the planet, is defined as ...a rule to the effect that a vessel is a part of the territory of the nation whose flag she flies. The term is used to designate the right under which a ship owner, who sends his vessel into a foreign port, gives notice by his flag to all who enter into contracts with the ship master that he intends the Law of that Flag to regulate those contracts, and that they must either submit to its operation or not contract with him or his agent at all." (Ruhstrat v. People, 57 NE 41). Registration: When you "register" yourself, you "record formally and exactly... in a list or the like," with a Registrar. A "registrar" is "an officer who has the custody and charge of keeping a registry or register." What really is a "registry?" "Generally, a 'registry' applies to vessels in foreign commerce.

When we register ourselves, we have recreated ourselves as vessels in foreign commerce. Flag: Everything moving in commerce is a vessel: spaceships, satellites, sea-going ships, planes, buses, automobiles, the mail, persons and believe it or not - contracts. Just as a ship must fly a flag to designate its nationality/laws of contract, your paperwork needs to display a flag in order to establish who you are and what law you will use to contract.

**Stamp:** All vessels charge a freight fee to deliver their cargo. Likewise, we must pay a freight fee as the authority to deliver our cargo, i.e.: the paperwork we send needs to have a stamp on it. The paper is the vessel, the words are the cargo, the flag designates the law, and the stamp shows that we have paid the fee to deliver our cargo. Place the colored flag in the upper left-hand corner as you are looking at the page (the Bonnie Blue is what I use) and place a dollar stamp in the upper right-hand corner. Write your autograph over the stamp to cancel it, thus making you the postmaster. Whatever flag you choose to use, remember not to use a gold-fringed flag, as that is under their jurisdiction and not your common law jurisdiction.

By following this process, you take control of your communication, declaring your autonomy and operating under common law. This reinforces your authority over the documents you send and ensures they are treated within the proper jurisdiction, independent of maritime or statutory law. Keep in mind that each element, from the stamp to the autograph, is a symbol of your sovereignty in this exchange.

By positioning the flag and stamp accordingly, and by affixing your autograph, you assert your status as the sovereign sender and master of the vessel, thereby commanding the jurisdiction of your choosing. This act of sovereignty helps to safeguard your rights, signaling that the document is a lawful, private communication and not subject to external statutory systems. It's essential to remain mindful of the symbols and the jurisdiction you invoke, as they carry profound meaning in regard to lawful conduct.



**Registered:** Use registered mail to identify your vessel. This places your document/vessel into international law and gives it recognition in international commerce. This is another assertion that you are in fact foreign to the jurisdiction they are trying to place you under. This number now becomes the case number for any and all paperwork related to the first document sent.

By using registered mail, you establish a formal chain of custody for your documents, affirming that they are not merely subject to local or statutory law but are being handled as vessels in the realm of international maritime or commercial law. The unique registered mail number becomes your case number, creating a clear paper trail that transcends local legal frameworks and further solidifies your standing as a foreign entity to the jurisdiction being imposed on you. This process also places the burden of proof on the receiving party to rebut your claim of sovereignty, as they are now dealing with an internationally recognized vessel and documentation. The registered mail process reinforces the fact that you are operating under common law or another jurisdiction of your choosing, distinct from the system trying to assert control over you. It also provides a layer of protection and accountability, ensuring that your paperwork is acknowledged and treated with the legal weight it commands in international commerce. By engaging in this method, you solidify your position and create a fortified legal structure that surrounds your communication, deterring attempts to undermine or diminish your sovereignty in the matter at hand.

**Jolly Roger:** If you come upon a flag that is not recognized in international law, it is a pirate flag. Anything attached to a Title 4 USC 1, 2 Flag (i.e.: gold fringe) mutilates the Flag and under Title 4 USC 3 carries a one-year prison term. The gold fringe is an added color and represents "color of law" when placed upon the Title 4 USC Flag. The fringe is a mutilation; it suspends the Constitution and establishes "color of law." The gold-fringed flag that utilizes color of law and pretends to be the American flag is NOT the American flag of peace. It is a pirate flag and it is your warning as to whom/what you are about to do business with. Army Regulation 260-10 states that the gold fringe may be used only on regimental "colors," the President's flag, for a military court martial and for the flags used at military recruiting centers.

Understanding the implications of the gold-fringed flag is crucial because it signals that the jurisdiction you are operating under has shifted from constitutional or common law to an admiralty or military jurisdiction, wherein the principles of justice are drastically altered. The gold fringe, in effect, is a physical manifestation of a legal sleight of hand, designed to deceive and impose a system of control that operates under "color of law" rather than lawful authority. In this jurisdiction, your rights as a sovereign individual may be suspended, replaced by statutes and codes that prioritize the power of the state or military over the individual's inherent freedoms. When you see this flag, it is a clear indication that the venue or party you are engaging with is operating under a different set of rules, ones that may not respect your sovereignty or constitutional rights. This makes it essential for you to challenge the validity of that jurisdiction by recognizing and calling out the fraudulent nature of the flag, which ultimately represents a legal trap for those unaware. Knowing the distinction between a true American flag and a pirate flag disguised under the authority of gold fringe allows you to assert your rights and avoid being tricked into consenting to a jurisdiction that undermines your freedoms.

**Courts:** The flag in court is the court's advertisement of the laws governing their contracts. If you do not wish to contract with these courts, then jurisdiction must be challenged. In order to correctly challenge jurisdiction you must remember [Girty vs. Logan, 6 Bush KY 8] which states: "It is an

elementary rule of pleading, that a plea to the jurisdiction is a tacit admission that the court has a right to judge in the case and is a waiver to all exception to the jurisdiction." Which means that if you plea - you have waived your rights to challenge jurisdiction. And when the judge attempts to enter a plea for you and says that the state statutes allow him to do so, tell him NO, that he cannot practice law from the bench and that he is not your attorney and you do not give him permission to act on your behalf! Read the "Courts By Contract" section in this manual for further information.

When you enter a court where the flag indicates a jurisdiction you do not recognize or consent to, it is crucial to withhold your plea and challenge jurisdiction immediately. The court, by flying its flag, signals the governing authority under which it operates, and by engaging with its procedures, you implicitly agree to its jurisdiction unless it is formally contested. The moment you enter into a plea, whether guilty, not guilty, or otherwise, you are essentially giving the court permission to exercise authority over you, even if that authority is not one you have agreed to or recognized. The key is to avoid entering into any contracts, including a plea, that would bind you to the court's terms and conditions. Courts are commercial venues that operate on the basis of contracts and agreements, and it is through your participation that they gain jurisdiction. By refraining from entering a plea and explicitly stating that you do not recognize the court's authority, you are refusing to engage in their contract, thus preserving your right to challenge their jurisdiction. This is not a passive stance but an active declaration that the court does not have the authority to adjudicate over you without your consent.

Furthermore, when the judge attempts to enter a plea on your behalf, often citing state statutes that claim to permit such actions, it is an attempt to force you into contract with the court's jurisdiction. This is why it is critical to immediately object and assert that the judge does not have the authority to act as your legal representative. By doing so, you are reaffirming your autonomy and rejecting the notion that the court can unilaterally impose its jurisdiction upon you. This practice of a judge entering a plea for a defendant is essentially a strategy to circumvent the challenge to jurisdiction and secure the court's power over the matter at hand. You must remind the court that only you have the right to represent yourself and make decisions on your own behalf. By rejecting the judge's attempt to enter a plea, you are standing firm in your sovereignty and ensuring that the court cannot proceed without addressing your jurisdictional challenge. This tactic forces the court to confront the legitimacy of its authority, which, when questioned properly and timely, can significantly alter the proceedings in your favor.

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROAD TO FREEDOM

## Part 4 - Reclaiming Your Sovereign Identity

### The Hidden Truth Behind U.S. Postal Service, Commercial Addresses, and Your Rights as a Sojourner

#### U.S. Postal Service or the post office?

You may want to get rid of your mailbox and take the numbers off your house. These signify a “commercial address” and not your location as a Good and Lawful Christian Man or Woman. In 1863, the military took over control of what once was the Post Office. General delivery was the only form of mail prior to that time that was common to all people. The current U.S. Postal Service (USPS) is in effect today as a corporation under military rule that services only the commercial persona in the field of military occupation. However, the common law post office still exists and general delivery has never been abolished, just hidden. This is why it is imperative that all Christians call for their mail in general delivery at the post office and no longer accept commercial free delivery by the USPS.

Let's first get it straight that the god ruling our governments today is the god of commerce, Mercurius. You may know him as Mercury. He is the god of profit and gain, and his fellow god Mars, the god of war protects Mercury's interest. They were around when Jesus was taken up to a high mountain by the prince and ruler of this world, the boss and king of Mars and Mercury. Our Lord was shown all the worldly nations. The prince of this world tempted Jesus with these nations by saying **“I will give you all this power along with their glory because they have been given to me and to whom-so-ever I wish to give them to. If you'll worship me, all of this will be yours”!** Quite a bribe. But Jesus told him **get behind me Satan! It's written that you must worship the Lord your God and only Him will you serve** [See Luke 4; 5-8]. As God's great fallen angel, the worldly prince knew this well.

Residents, Bar attorneys, individuals, natural persons, persons, corporations, homeowners, homesteaders, officers, trusts, taxpayers, partnerships, directors, IRS 501(c)3 Churches and citizens (all these names are Federal and State statute or administrative code defined “fictional entities”) are addressed by number and street name or P.O. Box. These terms do not represent the Good and Lawful Christian Man or Woman. You are none of these fictional names in commerce, but once you accept free delivery at an address, you have voluntarily taken on the commercial name or persona addressed in the letter.

General delivery to “transients” or sojourners has never been altered or changed since Lincoln's War. In common Law, general delivery is a vested right that cannot be denied to a Christian as long as he is operating outside of commercial free delivery. You cannot be in common law and commercial statute law at the same time. The Non-commercial side of the Post Office still exists as general delivery where one calls for his first class mail rather than accepting commercial delivery at an address.

Lincoln instituted commercial free delivery on July 1, 1863. Prior to this time, postal matter was ‘picked up’ or ‘called for’ by a ‘patron’ at his local post office. Notice that ‘customers’ did not call for their mail as a customer is a fictional commercial vendee of the vender, the USPS. When you receive

mail by free delivery at your mailbox you are a commercial customer by implied contract. When you accept free delivery you accept the 'benefit' of a commercial venue in contract. A Christian cannot be under contract of commercial benefit at the same time he claims to be under the Covenant of God.

According to **The Postal Laws and Regulations of 1932**, letters delivered free on post routes are defined as commercial.

**“gas, electric, water and tax bills or other statements of accounts, orders for merchandise, etc.”**

It's lawfully correct to conclude from this that free delivery is only made through a delivery route and that all free delivered letters on this route are commercial taxes and commercial merchandise. This means that all those who receive their mail at an address or a mailbox are those who are in contract to pay government debt or other debts.

**General delivery is intended for use primarily at: c. Any post office to serve transients and customers not permanently located. The Post Office Domestic Mail Manual at D930, 1.1. The key words are transients and location. Notice this does not say addressee or address which are considered commercial terms. As a sojourner in the land of The Lord, you are a transient. **The land shall not be sold forever; for the land is Mine; for ye Are strangers and sojourners with me. Leviticus 25:23****

From 1932 until today, the U. S. Postal Service Regulations only restrict residents, persons and customers. A Christian is a sojourner or transient and there are no restrictions concerning the same. This is why calling for your mail in general delivery is still recognized in common law and is a traditionally vested right that has never been altered, amended or changed by statute code or regulation.

To maintain and declare your Christian Common Law jurisdiction, it is mandatory that you remove yourself from commercial free delivery; Remove the mailbox and identification numbers signifying your commercial address; and advise all who wish to send you first class matter to do so as follows:

**Brother Jon Elias  
the ecclesia at Wayne  
to be called for in general delivery  
Wayne post office  
Wayne, Georgia state**

[Other publications in this series concerning your Christian appellation and the Rules of English Grammar will explain why certain letters in the beginning of words are not capitalized; Why your given name and surname are written as above; and what periods and bracket “() []” signify according to English Grammar and the law.]

Your local Postal Service may try to tell you that general delivery is only good for thirty days and then it automatically cancels. They may cite sections 1.2 through 1.4 of the **Manual** [see above], which states in part **“Postmasters may restrict the use of general delivery by customers”** but notice this is a customer restriction, not a transient restriction. They will also quote **“General delivery customers can be required to present suitable identification before mail is given to them”** and

**“General delivery mail is held for no more than 30 days, unless a shorter period is requested by the sender. Subject to 1.2, general delivery mail may be held for longer periods if requested by the sender or addressee.”**

Again, notice that the terms used are restricting the customers and the addressee, both being commercial terms of commercial personae, which does not apply to transients and sojourners. They may ask you to fill out a USPS Form to request General Delivery. This is not general delivery through the post office but a commercial Customer General Delivery Request of the USPS. You have no need to request that which is already common to all people and readily available without restriction, hence, being of the common law. Such commercial oriented Request Forms are for customers not transients.

Just advise everyone to start sending your first class mail to you as shown above; Then, go to the post office once a week and ask them for mail they may be holding with your name on it in general delivery. They will almost always ask you for ‘Identification’. Hopefully, you personally know the clerk. Postal Service Employees are allowed by Postal Regulation to hand to you mail without any further identification if you are personally known to them. If not, show them a copy of your Baptism in Christ Jesus from the church, signed by Christian witnesses.

If they insist on a picture identification, tell them you simply have no identification with your picture on it, such as State Drivers Licenses. Tell them you are a Good and Lawful Christian who does not receive benefits from the government including “ID Cards” or “Licenses”. They will most likely presume that you’re one of those ‘Quakers’ or belong to some other ‘religious cult’ and they will also be in fear that if they deny you any matter in general delivery, they may be in ‘civil rights’ trouble, so they’ll almost always give you your general delivery matter.

The evidence of a mailbox on a house, in front of a house, or a Post Office Box prove military commercial residency as an ‘enemy in the field’. A doorbell or door knocker is an ‘invitation’ under military and statute law to break down the door if necessary within their own discretion, because it is presumed that the existence of such is to permit or allow anyone to enter for any reason once announcement has been made and without any further protocol necessary to gain entrance.

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROAD TO FREEDOM

## Part 5 - The Jurisdictional Trap of “Free Home Delivery

### How Accepting Government 'Benefits' Traps You in Jurisdiction and Undermines Your Sovereignty”

The principal tool used by the United States Government to establish the people as “residents” of one of its de facto appendages is the benefit of free city or free rural delivery of mail. As was stated recently by Associated Press writer Calvin Woodward, 1863 was the “advent of numbered addresses. Before, people went to the post offices for mail addressed only by name and city [general delivery].” Even more revealing is the following quote from Congressman Clyde Kelly, who served in the early 1930’s as a member of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee in the House of Representatives:

“Free Delivery” is a phrase born of the service policy of the Post Office. It has been growing in meaning until it is clearly established that every American who mails a letter is entitled to have it delivered to the doorway of the addressee.

Under the self-sustaining policy of the early days letter carriers were authorized at the larger post offices and were allowed a fee of 2 cents for each letter, to be paid by the person to whom it was addressed. If he did not have the fee, the letter was returned to the Post Office, to await his call. Such a system could not endure, once the true purpose of the Post Office [to regulate citizens] was realized. On July 1st, 1863, free city delivery service was instituted [as a war measure to keep track of “public enemies” and “suspects”—Northern Democrats]....

Still more eloquent testimony to the service ideal of the Post Office is found in the rural free delivery. It might be argued that it would be more economical to deliver mail in congested cities than to provide storage space [in general delivery] for mail awaiting the calls of patrons [not customers or “residents”], but no such reasoning will apply to smaller towns from which most of the rural routes radiate. There never was any other motive than the public welfare behind the establishment of the rural free delivery service....

The one test in changes in routes must be: “Will the service be as good or better than formerly?” The test of self-support should not determine the future of this facility which brings benefit to every citizen of the United States, whether he lives in a city or country.

It is the highway of service, designed by a democracy with faith for a social institution of vital importance in a people’s nation [Lincoln’s “new nation”]... Every American is the beneficiary of this postal highway and of those leaders [the Lincoln Administration and all its successors] who insisted upon its being built on the service foundation. Its very existence is proof that the true objective of the Post Office is service, not money making, either for profit or exactly balancing expenditures. It is more essential for the protection of the nation [the corporate “United States”] than the Army or Navy; it is the democratic instrument of a democracy [not a republic].

One needs to be able to “read between the lines” when pursuing Government admissions. The “benefit” that was offered to the American people by the Post Office under Lincoln in 1863, and now

by the United States Postal Service, is that “post offices registered enemy aliens.” (3) It is important to understand that the United States Postal Service is “an independent establishment of the executive branch of the Government of the United States.” (4) Consequently, maintaining a place of “residence” by receiving mail at an “address” automatically transmutes the recipient of the benefit into an asset of the occupying power.

1. Calvin Woodward, article: “What’s in a Number? Modern Digital Confusion” *The Eastside Journal* (Bellevue, Washington), 11 March 1997, page A9.
2. Clyde Kelly, *United States Postal Policy* [New York, New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1931], pages 108, 111, 112, 118.
3. Gerald Cullinan, *The Post Office Department* [New York, New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Publisher], page 81.
4. Title 39, United States Code, section 201.

The extension of free mail delivery service from the mid-19th century onward marked a significant transformation in how the government managed its relationship with the people, subtly altering the legal status of individuals who accepted the “benefit” of receiving mail at their home addresses. The shift from general delivery at a central post office to individual mailboxes tied people’s identities to specific locations, transforming free individuals into residents subject to the jurisdiction of the state. By establishing numbered addresses, the government could track and regulate individuals much more effectively, a development that allowed the state to extend its reach into the lives of its citizens under the guise of convenience and service. What began as a service to enhance communication became a mechanism for state control and surveillance. The act of accepting mail delivery to a registered address—often taken for granted today—carries with it profound legal and jurisdictional implications, as it effectively ties the recipient into the statutory and regulatory framework of the corporate “United States.” In this way, the simple act of receiving mail has become one of the many subtle ways the state establishes and enforces its authority over individuals.

The establishment of rural free delivery further entrenched this system, expanding the reach of governmental oversight beyond urban centers and into the farthest reaches of the country. While framed as a benefit for rural citizens, enabling them to enjoy the same conveniences as their urban counterparts, this service also facilitated the state’s ability to regulate and monitor the population. By removing the need for individuals to visit the post office for general delivery, the government created a system where every individual’s physical location could be easily identified and monitored. The infrastructure of the postal system thus became intertwined with the broader mechanisms of state control, helping to lay the groundwork for the expansive surveillance state we see today. The free delivery of mail was not just a matter of convenience; it was a calculated step toward creating a more centralized and controlled populace, one in which individuals unknowingly traded autonomy for access to a government service that came with hidden strings attached. Accepting free delivery placed individuals squarely within the state’s regulatory apparatus, making them “residents” and, consequently, subject to the statutory jurisdiction of the occupying power.

In recognizing the full implications of free mail delivery, one can see how this seemingly innocuous service plays a critical role in the government’s broader agenda of control and regulation. By tying

individuals to registered addresses, the government created a mechanism through which it could impose jurisdiction and assert authority over individuals in ways that might otherwise have been rejected or challenged. It's important to understand that while free delivery of mail is framed as a public service, it is ultimately a tool for the state to consolidate its control over the people. The real cost of this "free" service is the loss of sovereignty, as individuals unwittingly consent to becoming residents and subjects of the government's de facto jurisdiction. In this context, challenging jurisdiction becomes not just a legal matter but a profound act of reclaiming personal sovereignty and rejecting the invisible contracts that bind individuals to a system of control. To fully appreciate the scope of this jurisdictional trap, one must recognize the foundational role the postal system plays in the state's efforts to regulate and control its population.

## **The difference between the "Post Office" and the "Postal Service" within the jurisdictional implications of "Free Home Delivery":**

### **1. Government Control and Surveillance:**

The Post Office, as originally conceived, was a tool for mail distribution, but the introduction of free home delivery in 1863 tied people's identities to specific addresses, allowing the government to track and regulate individuals. The Postal Service, as it evolved, became more about governmental oversight, where every resident's location could be easily monitored and documented through their address.

### **2. Jurisdictional Implications:**

The shift from general delivery at the Post Office to home delivery by the Postal Service brought with it legal consequences. By accepting free home delivery, individuals transitioned from independent citizens to "residents" tied to the statutory and regulatory framework of the corporate United States, making them subject to governmental jurisdiction. This shift subtly turned mail recipients into assets of the government.

### **3. General Delivery vs. Free Home Delivery:**

In the early days, Post Offices operated through general delivery, where people had to collect mail in person, remaining more detached from the governmental system. With free home delivery, the Postal Service brought mail to individuals, requiring them to register an address. This difference created a system where citizens unknowingly submitted themselves to the government's jurisdiction by accepting mail at their address.

### **4. Tracking and Regulating Individuals:**

The Post Office, through general delivery, offered limited interaction between the individual and the state. However, the Postal Service, with its free delivery service, became a mechanism for tracking individuals. By assigning numbered addresses and mandating delivery to specific locations, the government could effectively monitor individuals' movements and activities.



## **5. Transformation of Individuals to Residents:**

Under the Post Office system, individuals were free to choose whether they wished to receive mail at a central location. The Postal Service, however, formalized their status as "residents" through the act of receiving mail at a home address. This transformation was key in placing individuals under governmental jurisdiction, further subjecting them to state control.

## **6. Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction:**

The introduction of free rural delivery extended governmental oversight into rural areas, a practice that was not necessary with the Post Office. Through the Postal Service, rural citizens, previously less regulated, were brought under the same surveillance system as urban dwellers. This service expansion allowed the government to monitor individuals in remote areas and establish jurisdiction where it previously had little influence.

## **7. Mail as a Tool of Control:**

Initially, the Post Office was about delivering mail and facilitating communication. The Postal Service, however, used mail delivery as a means of establishing control. The act of delivering mail to a specific address was more than a convenience; it was a way to attach people to a fixed location that could be regulated by the government.

## **8. Change in Terminology: Patrons to Residents:**

The Post Office referred to individuals as "patrons" who came to collect their mail, whereas the Postal Service refers to them as "residents." This subtle shift in terminology is significant because it reflects the legal transformation of individuals into entities under the jurisdiction of the state. Patrons had more autonomy, while residents became regulated subjects within the system.

## **9. Regulatory Framework of the Postal Service:**

The Postal Service operates as "an independent establishment of the executive branch of the Government of the United States" (Title 39, U.S. Code). This legal framework creates a direct link between accepting free home delivery and subjecting oneself to the regulatory authority of the federal government, a relationship that was less explicit under the Post Office model of service.

## **10. Sovereignty vs. Convenience:**

The Post Office, in its early days, allowed individuals to retain more personal sovereignty by opting for general delivery. The Postal Service, under the guise of offering convenient home delivery, effectively asked people to exchange some of their autonomy for ease of access to mail. This exchange, though seemingly innocuous, has profound implications for individuals' sovereignty, as it ties them to the government's de facto jurisdiction.

## **11. Postal Codes vs. ZIP Codes and Citizen vs. Resident Status:**

Historically, the Post Office used postal codes to identify individuals as citizens of the United States, emphasizing their connection to the nation as sovereign individuals. In contrast, the Postal Service introduced ZIP codes, which now classify individuals as "residents" rather than citizens. This shift in

terminology reflects a deeper legal transformation, as receiving mail at a designated "address" under a ZIP code effectively reclassifies individuals as assets of the occupying power, placing them under statutory jurisdiction. In doing so, the Postal Service's ZIP code system plays a crucial role in binding individuals to the state, reducing their status from citizens with inherent rights to regulated residents subject to governmental oversight.

These eleven aspects highlight how the evolution from the Post Office to the Postal Service brought with it a gradual shift in jurisdiction and control, transforming a simple mail delivery system into a mechanism for government control, oversight and regulation.

The evolution from the "Post Office" to the "Postal Service" reflects a profound shift in both operational and jurisdictional frameworks, particularly with the introduction of free home delivery in 1863. Originally, the Post Office operated as a system for distributing mail through general delivery, where individuals had to personally collect their mail from a central location. This method afforded a certain degree of autonomy, as people remained largely detached from governmental tracking systems. They were simply "patrons" of the Post Office, with their identities not directly linked to a permanent, fixed location. The shift to the Postal Service, however, marked the introduction of free home delivery, which effectively required individuals to register a specific address. This development tied each person's identity to a fixed location, where the government could monitor and regulate their activities. The Postal Service, by assigning numbered addresses and introducing ZIP codes, transitioned from being a mail delivery entity to a tool for government control and surveillance, where the tracking of individuals' movements and residency became a byproduct of the seemingly innocuous act of receiving mail.

This transition also had significant jurisdictional implications. Under the Post Office system, individuals retained their status as citizens with inherent rights, operating outside direct government oversight as long as they chose not to register a fixed address for mail delivery. However, by accepting free home delivery from the Postal Service, individuals unknowingly submitted themselves to the statutory and regulatory framework of the federal government, transitioning from independent citizens to "residents." The Postal Service, functioning as an independent entity of the executive branch, linked mail recipients to the jurisdiction of the corporate United States, subtly transforming individuals into assets of the government. This legal reclassification was further solidified through the introduction of ZIP codes, which classified individuals not as sovereign citizens but as regulated residents. Moreover, the expansion of free delivery to rural areas, previously less regulated under the Post Office system, brought even the most remote areas under the same surveillance and jurisdiction as urban regions. Ultimately, while the Postal Service presented its home delivery service as a convenience, the broader implications reveal a system designed to bind individuals to governmental control, reducing personal sovereignty in exchange for ease of access to mail.

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROAD TO FREEDOM

## Part 6 - Escaping Federal Jurisdiction

### The Hidden Power of ZIP Code Exemption and Reclaiming Sovereignty in a Commercial World

No Zip Codes (Using Zip Codes invokes Federal Jurisdiction)

NOTE: Contrary to popular belief, use of the ZIP Code IS voluntary. However, don't think that the Feds will announce this to you.

Under Domestic Mail Services Regulations, Section 122.32, use of the ZIP Code is voluntary. Also relevant is that under the Postal Reorganization Act, Section 403 [Public Law 91-375], the Postal Service cannot discriminate against the non-use of the ZIP Code.

Now that you know that use of the ZIP Code is voluntary, you may want to know how to exempt yourself from using it.

Here are the steps:

- 1) Write "c/o" before the street address.
- 2) Use the "postal zone" (follow the name of the city with the last 2 digits of the ZIP).
- 3) Spell out and underline the state.
- 4) Add the words ZIP EXEMPT.
- 5) Use upper and lower case letters with initial caps only, don't use ALL CAPS.
- 6) Don't abbreviate Street, Highway, Avenue, etc. (optional)

Here is an example:

1234 MAIN ST.  
PASADENA, CA 91101

becomes

c/o 1234 Main Street  
Pasadena 01, *California*  
ZIP EXEMPT

If the address is a post office (P.O.) Box, you might also want to write

the words "non-domestic mailing location" directly below the words "ZIP EXEMPT."

It's also important to know that:

Zip code, short for "Zone Improvement Plan," is connected the United States Postal Service (USPS) a private corporation and deals with your strawman know as ["Persons, "vessels", or "cargo"] in according to maritime law [The Law of The Sea]

Postal code is is connected the United States Post Office (USPO) and deals with [People] in according to common law [The Law of The land]

===

Use of the Zip is voluntary. See Domestic Regulations. Section 122.32 as amended. You should also know that the Postal service cannot discriminate against the non-use of the Zip Code. See "Postal Reorganization Act", Section 403, (Public Law, 9 1-375). The federal government utilizes the ZIP code to prove that you reside in a "federal district of the District of Columbia". This is why the IRS and other government agencies (state and federal) require a Zip code when they assert jurisdiction by sending you a letter. They claim that this speeds the mail, but this is a sly and subtle TRICK. It is also prima facie evidence that you are a subject of Congress and a "citizen of the District of Columbia" who is "resident " in one of the several states.

The receipt of mail with a ZIP code is one of the requirements for the IRS to have jurisdiction to send you notices. The government cannot bill a Citizen of Texas, because he is not within the purview of the MUNICIPAL LAWS of the District of Columbia. In fact, the Internal Revenue Service has adopted the ZIP code areas as Internal Revenue Districts. See the Federal Register, Volume 51, Number 53, Wednesday March 19, 1986.

You must remember that the Postal Service is a private corporation, a quasi-government agency. It is no longer a full government agency. It is like the Federal Reserve System, the Internal Revenue Service, and the United States and the United States Marshal Service. They are all outside the restrictions of the Federal Constitution, as private corporations. They are all powerful in their respective areas of responsibility, to enforce collection for the federal debt. So, if you are using a ZIP code, you are in effect saying openly and notoriously that you do not live in the State of Texas, etc, but instead are a resident in the Texas area of the District of Columbia (a federal district). There are some so-called Patriot groups that I consider Patriots for money. They advocate the use of Title 42 suits (which are for federal citizens only), send mail to you with a ZIP code, and ask you to do things that place you within the municipal jurisdiction of the District of Columbia.

Remember these individuals may be agents of the government or, even worse, are advocating a one world government by the use of the Social Security number and the ZIP code.

So you must be aware of the movement towards a one world government through annihilation or elimination of State Citizens by use of the so-called 14th Amendment and its related laws. It is this writer's opinion, both as a result of study, e.g. of page 11 of the National Area ZIP code Directory, of 26 U.S.C. 7621, of Section 4 of the Federal Register, Volume 51, Number 53, of (TDO) 150-01; of the

opinion in *United States v LaSalle National Bank*, 437 U.S. 298, 308, 98, 5 Ct 2d 2357, 571. Ed. 2d 221 (1978); of 12 U.S.C. 222; of 31 U.S.C. 103, and as a result of My actual experience, that a ZIP code address is presumed to create a "Federal jurisdiction " or "market venue" or "revenue districts" that override State boundaries, taking one who uses such modes of address outside of a State venue and its constitutional protections and into an international, commercial venue involving admiralty concerns of the "United States ", which is a commercial corporation domiciled in Washington, D. C.

More specifically, looking at the map on page 11 of the National ZIP Code Directory, e.g. at a local post office, one will see that the first digit of a ZIP code defines an area that includes more than on State. The first sentence of the explanatory paragraph begins.

"A ZIP code is a numerical code that identifies areas within the United States and its territories for the purpose of....." [cf. 26 CFR 1 1-1 (c)]

Note the singular possessive pronoun "Its", not "their", therefore carrying the implication that it relates to the "United States" as a corporation domiciled in the District of Columbia (in the singular sense), not in the sense of being the 50 States of the Union (in the plural sense). The map shows all the States of the Union, but it also shows D.C., Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, making the explanatory statement literally correct.

Properly construed, ZIP Codes can only be applicable in Federal territories and enclaves that may be located within the 50 States of the Union, and to the "United States" and District of Columbia and its territories - cf. *Piqua Bank v Knoup*, 6 Ohio 342, 404(1856) and *U.S. v Butler*, 297 U.S. 1, 63 (1936) to the effect that "in every state there are two Governments, the state and the United States".

Therefore, ZIP Code address are for the corporate "United States" and its agents (for example, a customs and duty collector at New York harbour, when they move out into the States of the Union to perform functions delegated to the "United States" by the National/Federal Constitution, or the Texas Department of Transportation, Bureau of Motor Vehicles, or a U.S. Congressman).

But, by propaganda, misleading information and seditious syntax, government has gotten nearly everyone in the 50 States of the Union to use ZIP Codes of address, and that creates a PRESUMPTION or a PREJUDICIAL ADMISSION that one is in such a Federal venue, or that one is such a government agent.

In general, it is well settled in law that Income Tax Statutes apply only to corporations and to their officers, agents, and employees acting in their official capacities, e.g. from *Colonial Pipeline Co. v Traigle*, 421 U.S. 100, 44 L.Ed.2d.1, 95 S.Ct. 1538(1975)". ...However, all "income tax statutes apply only to state created creatures known as corporations no matter whether state, local, or federal". Since corporations act only through their official capacities, but not as individuals. This is the real purpose for Identifying Numbers-26 CFR 301.6109-1(d) & (g) and 26 U.S.C. 6331(a) and 26 CFR 301.6331-1, Part 4.

Use of a ZIP Code address is tantamount to the admission of being a "citizen of the United States" who does not necessarily have the protections of the first eight Amendments to the Constitution (in the Bill of Rights) when proceeded against by Federal or State authority-*Maxwell v Dow*, 176 U.S. 581, 20 S Ct 448 (1900), but "All the provisions of the constitution look to an indestructible union of

indestructible states", Texas v White, 7 Wall 700; U.S. v Cathcart, 25 F Case No. 14,756, In re: Charge to Grand Jury, 30 F. Case No 18,273 (65 CJ Section 2)-not known to be overturned.

## **SAMPLE LETTER**

To Whom It May Concern:

Please kindly correct your records to show that I am located at:

NON-DOMESTIC

C/O 2819 Bluto Street

Dallas, Texas

Zip code exempt (DMM 122.32), As Amended

Since the use of Zip codes is voluntary (see Domestic Mail Service Regulations, Sections 122.32), the U.S. Postal Service cannot discriminate against the non-use of ZIP codes, pursuant to the Postal Reorganization Act, Section 403 (Public Law 91-375).

The federal government attempts to assert jurisdiction by, sending letters with ZIP codes, when jurisdiction would otherwise be lacking. The receipt and "acceptance" of mail with ZIP codes is one of the requirements for the Internal Revenue Service, in particular, to have jurisdiction to send notices. In fact, the IRS has adopted ZIP code areas as "Internal Revenue Districts". See the Federal Register, Volume 51, Number 53, for Wednesday March 19, 1986.

The federal government cannot bill people who live in Texas State because such a individual is not within the purview of the District of Columbia, its territories, possessions or enclaves. As a group, these areas are now uniquely and collectively identified as "the federal zone", as explained in the book entitled, The Federal Zone: Cracking the Code of Internal Revenue, San Rafael, Account for Better Citizenship, 1992. Your immediate cooperation in this matter will be most appreciated.

Signed with explicit reservation of all of My Rights and without prejudice to any of My rights.

John Q. Doe, Agent

John Quincy: Doe, Texas State

Nonresident Alien with respect to The Federal Zone D.C., its territories, possessions and enclaves)

7/19/02 John Quincy

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROAD TO FREEDOM

## Part 7 - "FEDERAL CHILDREN" ARE WE OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT?

In 1921, the federal Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act created the birth "registration" or what we now know as the "Birth Certificate". It was known as the "Maternity Act" and was sold to the American people as a law that would reduce maternal and infant mortality, protect the health of mothers and infants, and for "other purposes". One of those other purposes provided for state agencies in overseeing of its operations and expenditures. What it really did was create a federal "birth registry" which exists today, creating "FEDERAL CHILDREN". This government of "Parents Patriae", now legislates for American children as if they are owned by the federal government. Through the public school enrollment process and continuing license requirements for most aspects of daily life, these children grow up to be adults indoctrinated into those things necessary to carry out activities that exist in what is called a "free country".

Before 1921, the records of births and names of children were entered into the family bibles, as were the records of marriages and deaths. These records were readily accepted by both the family and the law as "official records". Since 1921, the American people have been registering the births and names of their children with the government of the state in which they are born, even though there is no federal law requiring it. The state tells you that registering your child's birth through the birth certificate serves as proof that he/she was born in the united States, thereby making him/her a United States Citizen. For the past several years a social security number has been mandated by the federal government to be issued at birth. The social security number is one of those "other purposes". It serves as a means of lifelong tracking of the one whose name is on the birth certificate.

In 1933, the united States of America (Corporate Government) was declared bankrupt by President Roosevelt. The governors of the then 48 States pledged the "full faith and credit" of each of their States, including the CITIZENRY AS COLLATERAL, for loans of credit from the Federal Reserve System.

To wit; "FULL FAITH AND CREDIT" the clause of the U.S. Constitution (Article IV, Section 1) which provides that the various states must recognize legislative acts, public records, and judicial decisions of the other states within the united States. It requires that foreign judgment be given such faith and credit as it had by law or usage of state of its origin. That foreign statutes are to have force and effect to which they are entitled in home state. And that a judgment of record shall have the same FAITH, CREDIT CONCLUSIVE EFFECT, and obligatory force in other states as it has by law or usage in the state from whence taken. Black's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, and Sixth Edition (page 672), cites omitted.

After receiving the information of live birth and other particulars for the birth certificate accompanied by the assigned social security number, the state claims an interest in every child within its jurisdiction. The state will, if it deems it necessary, nullify your parental rights and appoint a guardian (trustee) over your children. The subject of every birth certificate is a child. The child is a valuable asset which, if properly trained, can contribute valuable assets provided by it's labor for many years. It is presumed by those who have researched this issue, that the child itself is the asset of the trust established by the birth certificate and the social security number is the numbering registration of

the trust, allowing for the trust's assets to be tracked. If this information is true (and we believe it is), our children are owned by the state. Each one of us, including our children, are considered assets of "bankrupt" united States Corporation. We are now designated by this government as **"HUMAN RESOURCES"** born in a **DELIVERY** room, delivered to the state of birth by way of the **BIRTH CERTIFICATE** for which our **INFORMER (our Mother)** provides the requested information including the **NAME** and **SOCIAL SECURITY** (or tracking) **NUMBER** wherewith this bankrupt government is supplied with new crop of **COLLATERAL** born each year.

In 1923, a suit was brought against "federal officials" (corporation) charged with the administration of the Maternity Act, who were citizens of another state, to enjoin them from enforcing it, wherein the plaintiff averred that the act was unconstitutional, and that it's purpose was to induce the States to yield sovereign rights reserved by them through the federal Constitution's 10th amendment and not granted to the federal government, and that the burden of the appropriations falls unequally upon the several States held that, as the statute does not require the plaintiff to do or yield anything and no burden is imposed by it other than that of taxation, which falls not on the State but on it's inhabitants, who are within the federal as well as the state taxing power, the complaint resolves down to the naked contention that Congress has usurped reserved powers of the States by the mere enactment of the statute, though nothing has been, or is to be, done under it without their consent.

(Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. Melton, Secretary of the Treasury, et.al; Frothingham vs. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, et.al.). Mr. Alexander Lincoln, Assistant Attorney General, argued for the Commonwealth Massachusetts. To wit;

1. The act is unconstitutional. It purports to vest in agencies of the Federal Government (a Corporation) powers which are almost wholly undefined, in matters relating to maternity and infancy, and to authorize appropriations of federal funds for the purpose of the act.

Many examples may be given and were stated in the debates on the bill in Congress of regulations which maybe imposed under the act; THE FORCED REGISTRATION OF PREGNANCY, GOVERNMENT PRENATAL EXAMINATION OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS, RESTRICTIONS OF THE RIGHT OF A WOMAN TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF A MIDWIFE OR PHYSICIAN OF HER OWN SELECTION, all are measures to which the people of those States which accept it's provisions may be subjected. There is nothing, which prohibits the payment of subsidies out of Federal appropriations. INSURANCE OF MOTHERS MAY BE MADE COMPULSORY. THE TEACHING OF BIRTH CONTROL AND PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF PERSONS ABOUT TO MARRY MAYBE REQUIRED by Section 4 of the act, the Children's Bureau is given all necessary powers to cooperate with the state agencies in the administration of the act. Hence it is given the power of assisting in the plans submitted may provide. As to what those plans shall provide, the final arbiters are the Bureau and the Board. The FACT THAT IT WAS CONSIDERED NECESSARY IN EXPLICIT TERMS TO PRESERVE FROM INVASION BY FEDERAL OFFICIALS THE RIGHT OF THE PARENT TO THE CUSTODY AND CARE OF HIS CHILD AND THE SANCTITY OF HIS HOME SHOWS HOW FAR REACHING ARE THE POWERS WHICH WERE INTENDED TO BE GRANTED BY THE ACT.

(1) The act is invalid because it assumes powers not Granted to Congress and Usurps the local police power. McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, 405; United States vs. Cruickshank, 92 U.S. 542, 549-551.



In more recent cases, however, the Court has shown that there are limits to the power of Congress to pass legislation purporting to be based on one of the powers expressly granted to Congress which in fact usurps the reserved powers of the States, and that laws showing on their face detailed regulations of matter wholly within the Police power of the States will be held to be unconstitutional although they purport to be passed in the exercise of some constitutional power, *Hammer vs. Dagenhart*, 247,259 U.S ... 44. The act is not made valid by the circumstances that federal powers are to be exercised only with respect to those States which accept the act, for Congress cannot assume, and state legislatures cannot yield, the powers reserved to the States by the Constitution. A message of President Monroe, May 4, 1822; 4 Elliot's Debates p. 525; *Pollard's Lessee vs. Hagan*, 3 How. 212; *Escanaba Co. vs. Chicago*, 107 U.S. 678; *Coyle vs. Oklahoma*, 221 U.S. 559; *Cincinnati vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.*, 223 U.S. 390.

(2) The act is invalid because it imposes on each State an illegal option either to yield a part of its powers reserved by the Tenth Amendment or to give up its share of appropriations under the act. A statute attempting, by imposing conditions upon a general privilege, to exact a waiver of a constitutional right, is null and void. *Harrison vs. St. Louis & San Francisco R.R. Co.*, 232 U.S. 318; *Terral vs. Burke Construction Co.*, 257 U.S. 529.

(3) The act is invalid because it sets up a system of government by cooperation between the Federal Government (a Corporation) and certain of the States, not provided by the Constitution. Congress cannot make laws for the States, and it cannot delegate to the States the power to make laws for the United States.

In re: *Rabrer*, 140 U.S. 545; *Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Stewart*, 253 U.S. 149; *Opinion of the Justices*, 239 Mass. 606.

The MATERNITY ACT was eventually repealed, but parts of it have been found in other legislative acts. What this ACT attempted to do was to set up government by appointment, run by bureaucrats with re-delegated authority to tax, which is in itself unconstitutional. What was once declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of this nation in the past should be upheld in a court challenge today. The constitution has not changed. What has changed is the way this government views human life. Today we are defined as HUMAN RESOURCES, believed to be owned by the government. The government now wants us, as individuals, to be tagged and tracked. Government mandated or legislated National I.D., which is unconstitutional. Federal jurisdiction to legislate for the several states does not exist and could never survive a court challenge as shown above. Writing letters to elected public servants will not save us when we all know their agenda does not include serving those who placed them in power (servitude). Perhaps the 10th Amendment of the federal constitution guaranteeing states rights will, if challenged, when making it known that we as individuals of the several states will not be treated as chattel of the U.S. government. If the federal government believes that they own us, and as such have the right to demand national I.D. cards, and health I.D. cards, which will in truth tag us as we tag our animals, then let them bring forth the documents to prove their authority to legislate for it. If our God given RIGHTS to life, liberty, freedom and Pursuit of happiness, which were the foundation upon which this nation was created do not exist, and liberty and freedom is only an illusion under which the American People suffer then let the government of this nation come forward and tell the people. But.....if we are judged free, then we should not have to plead or beg before our elected public servants to be treated as such. If, in truth we are not free, then

perhaps it is our duty to address this issue forthright and forthwith with the power of the pen and pray the people will waken from their fear and slumber induced by greed.

The eventual repeal of the Maternity Act may have appeared, on the surface, to be a victory for states' rights and individual sovereignty, but the bureaucratic machinery it set in motion did not disappear. Instead, it quietly embedded itself into the legislative framework of subsequent laws, continuing to erode personal freedom and state sovereignty by expanding federal oversight and control. The federal government has found ways to reassert its dominion over individuals through incremental encroachments, often disguised as beneficial or protective measures. National identification systems, health mandates, and federal education standards are just a few examples of how the principles first introduced under the guise of public welfare in the Maternity Act have evolved into more sophisticated forms of surveillance and control. These measures gradually transform citizens into mere numbers within a system that tracks, monitors, and regulates their lives from birth to death. The federal government, acting through its myriad agencies, effectively circumvents constitutional limits by persuading the states to cooperate, either through financial incentives or threats of withholding funding, in implementing policies that would otherwise be deemed unconstitutional. The erosion of states' rights under the 10th Amendment continues as states surrender their sovereignty for federal funds and programs, resulting in a population that is increasingly treated as property of a centralized government rather than free individuals in a constitutional republic.

This growing federal control over individuals is a stark contrast to the original vision upon which America was founded. The Constitution was designed to limit the powers of the federal government, ensuring that the bulk of power rested with the states and, more importantly, with the people. However, the modern reality reveals a system that no longer respects these fundamental boundaries. National identification, digital tracking, mandatory health insurance, and other forms of federal intrusion signify the government's persistent attempt to tag, track, and manage its citizens much like livestock. The existence of national databases filled with personal information, including biometric data, is proof that we are no longer viewed as sovereign individuals but as assets to be regulated by the state. This shift in perception is dangerous, as it undermines the very concept of individual liberty. If the federal government truly believes it has the authority to treat us as human resources, then the burden of proof lies with them to demonstrate the constitutional legitimacy of such practices. The American people must wake from the illusion of freedom that has been carefully constructed around them and challenge the overreach of federal authority. If we do not assert our rights and force the government to answer for its unconstitutional actions, we risk losing the very freedoms that define us as a people. It is not enough to write letters or plead with elected officials who have long abandoned their duty to the people; it is time to take decisive action through legal challenges, public outcry, and grassroots movements that demand the restoration of our rights under the Constitution. Only then can we hope to reclaim the liberty that is rightfully ours.

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROAD TO FREEDOM

## Part 8 - REVIVE THE AMERICAN DREAM BY CAPTURING YOUR STRAWMAN

### THE AMERICAN DREAM WHERE DID IT GO

March 9, 1933, "A day that will go down in history in infamy", spoken on a different day but applies more surely for this day, by Franklin Roosevelt. For on this day by the "Trading with the Enemies Act" and the declaration of Bankruptcy by the Congress for the United States (A CORPORATION), the American Dream turned into a NIGHTMARE.

At this point in history, slowly but surely, the Bankers preceded by taking over the Federal Court System. The taking over of the American Court System is now complete as the Federal rules can be used in State Courts. Congress, having never lawfully Assembled (after Abraham Lincoln dissolved Congress after the Southern states walked out during the debate over the Civil War) and having never been passed into positive law, now sits outside the Constitution, just as the Court System does. This is the reason for the Voting Registration-for registering, you are given the privilege of voting and any one who signs and votes in the Federal Elections (or any election) are voting as CORPORATE ENTITIES and you are agreeing that Congress has the authority to act from a Foreign Jurisdiction.

The entire court system is now ruled by and comes under the Foreign Jurisdiction Flag. It has a gold rope, a gold fringe around the edge, a gold eagle or gold symbol on top of the flag, and now some courts will make a mockery for the united States Flag by positioning it on a vertical slope. The Powers knew that all Commerce is ruled by the Law of Contracts (better known as the UCC Law). Where there is no Contract there is no case. The teaching began in school that any Contract you signed is a Valid Contract and that you must fulfill it. This is a good saying as long as it is between two living souls, with all the contract revealed for both parties, and the signatures of both parties thereto. The heretical saying, "Good Credit is the most important thing that you have".

A Valid Contract has four parts: (1) Offer, (2) Consideration, (3) Acceptance, (4) The signatures by all parties for the Contract-Only the parties that have signed the Contract can enforce fulfilling the Contract. Without the consent by both parties, a Lawyer cannot settle any dispute that may arise from a Lawful Contract.

Our Creator created man. The Creator gave man the right to form a Government. Man gave the government the right for forming CORPORATIONS. As man has no right nor the ability for ruling his Creator, the government has no right or the ability for ruling its creator. An illusion is used by the DEMOCRACY CORPORATE GOVERNMENT, and gave man a CORPORATE NAME and made him a Legal Fiction by writing his name in all CAPITAL LETTERS with the middle NAME only an initial. The proper name for a living soul is written in upper and lower case letters, the first and middle name being the Sovereign name and the last name is the family name. The real name for a living soul is I, Me, My, or Myself.

Government being a creation of mankind is only a piece of paper. As the government, being a piece of paper, could only create a CORPORATION, which in itself is only a piece of paper; neither being able to sign a lawful contract with a living soul. As all governments are CORPORATIONS themselves,

they do not have the ability to sign a lawful contract, for whomever would be so brave, make themselves liable for the execution of the Contract, thereby losing their limited liability to prosecution for breach of Contract. All CORPORATIONS then must have someone to speak for them, and the government came up with their own solution, The Lawyer, who has been appointed to speak for all Corporations in the Courts they have created. (The government then came up with a solution to the lawful contract and it is called the "Unilateral Contract", or a one-signature contract. In their own description of the unilateral contract, it says that they were probably written up by a lawyer or a group of lawyers to commit fraud with the intent to extort monies from the signers. The lawful problem with these contracts aside from the fact that they only have the signature of one party to the contract) is that they have many hidden traps to which the party is not aware of its contents. In many cases such as bank contracts of signatures for checking purposes, the contract is never shown to the depositor. All contracts pertaining to Corporations signed by a one party participant are fraud from their conception and are used to extort monies from the people. They cannot be enforced except with our permission or consent by assent.

From the beginning of mankind, they have the right to Contract with whomever or whatever they so choose. The government then set their court system apart from the Constitution and its people and then invites the people to Contract with their Court system under the Foreign Jurisdiction Flag, to allow them to settle their disputes. Of course, since a "person " to the government is described as a CORPORATION, they then treat any living soul, who contracts with their Court system as a CORPORATION and they are a "Legal Person ", a Slave or Debtor and cannot speak for itself.

The first thing that crosses the minds of parties when receiving a letter from a Lawyer, Attorney, Counselor, Esquire stating "You have been sued" is to run to the phone call another lawyer, attorney, counselor, esquire to settle the dispute for the two CORPORATIONS in their court. The Judge protects the Lawyers, Attorneys, Counselors, Esquires and they in turn protect the court for they are officers of the court.

The system is called a "Legal System", meaning it is legal what they are doing. Legal meaning - with your consent. After gaining your consent it then becomes lawful in their court system for whatever they choose to do to you. Law or Lawfulness is Constitutional in subject matter for no Law can be enacted (or supposed to be) without an enabling clause from the Constitution of the state or the united States of America.

The Court does not have a Contract with a party until the party gives the judge his/her name-until that time (the judge) is merely an actor in a black robe. The contract the court is trying to get with the party is to contract the party under the Foreign Jurisdiction flag. (See chapter on the Flag in the Court).

As the judges do not file their Oath of Office into their CourtRoom., thereby acting under Administrative Law-whatever they want it to be. The Laws passed since 1926 have all been signed by the President for-The British Accredited Regency (BAR) from the State of New York, making all laws come under the BAR, so they are nothing more that BAR codes, rules, regulations, statutes, procedures for the CORPORATIONS to follow. The only way you have of making the judge uphold his oath is to file it into the case and restrict him to the law that you want to follow.

There are seven demands for Discovery questions to ask all lawyers, attorneys, counselors, esquires:

- (1) Please produce the legislative act and its implementing regulations that precipitated this cause.
- (2) Please produce the legislative act that created the office of lawyer, attorney, counselor, esquire. Please give me the address of this office where I may go and get a License for Practicing Law.
- (3) Please produce a copy of your Oath of Office as an Officer of the Court and where you filed it into Public Record
- (4) Please produce the contract signed by Myself, Proper name of the living soul, and you (name of the lawyer), in which I agreed to give up My constitutional rights.
- (5) Please give Me your name, address, and phone number.
- (6) Please give Me your bond number and your bonding company.
- (7) Please send to me an acknowledgment that you understand that you have perjured your oath of office and are committing Constructive Treason against the constitution of the united States of America, the State of Texas and the American Peace Flag.

Under this system of consent, a living soul never has to accept the ruling of the court-but they must object at all times to the action being taken. All persons spending time in prison were sent there by their own words. They did not ask for allocution. Example: Judge: Did you receive a fair trial? Answer. "Yes" (The party is just being railroaded). Did your lawyer fight hard for you? Answer "Yes". Do you feel that 12 years is a reasonable sentence? Answer "Yes". They have just sentenced themselves to prison. This is aided and abetted by the parties lawyer who has told the party to be nice to the judge in the sentence phase of his "trial" and tells the party that he/she understands the judge is going to probably give him a 12 year sentence instead of the 50 he could get.

The other part of the problem is with the Laws or in today's court-the total lack of laws. The charge and intent are lumped together in one charge and you then cannot plead innocent-you must plead guilty, not guilty, no contest-thereby giving the court jurisdiction. All the courts have been lumped together into one court Administrative/Admiralty and Civil (Contract/Commerce). With the advent of your plea-you go under Administrative-any law they want to use to convict you.

In order for a law to be construed as Law it must have an enacting clause from the source the law came from, i.e. King, legislature, etc. All laws proceeding from the state legislatures must have an enacting clause-"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas". A legislature can only introduce a bill-it cannot introduce a law. It must go through, be approved unanimous by the House, signed by the Leader of the House, approved by the Senate, signed by the Leader of the Senate, approved and signed by the Governor and the bill becomes Law. Now it is checked against the Constitution to find the enabling clause from when it was written. If the Constitution does not allow for the law, then it is void from its inception.

Have you ever heard a party can challenge the Enacting part of the Law or the Subject Matter Jurisdiction of the matter he or she is being tried for violating at any time of the trial or upon conviction, while in prison. Usually it is not a Law a party is being tried for breaking but a Code, Rule, or Regulation, or breach of contract.

The proper response to "You have been sued" is the Redemption Process or Rejection, Returning their Contract unsigned in full accord with Truth In Lending. Never let an Attorney or Lawyer send you any document without "Accepting it for Value" or Rejecting, Returning without a Signature in full accord with Truth In Lending. They may say anything to you in their first letter and you may think it is harmless. A Rattlesnake seems harmless and makes a pretty noise, but is deadly when it strikes. Have you ever heard the phrase "You don't need to respond". Do not believe it-Respond with the Redemption process or Reject, Return without a Signature in full accord with Truth In Lending. DON'T CONTRACT WITH THIRD PARTIES-tell them to GET LOST! Tell them that they are FIRED!

We now understand that the government gains Power of Attorney over us when we are born and they take our birth certificates and make negotiable instruments out of them. We now know that through the Social Security Administration and the issuance of the Number, we are recorded as a "TRUST" and the living soul is made the TRUSTEE of the "STRAWMAN" the trust created. We now have our own POWER OF ATTORNEY IN FACT and we now know which form to fill out for taxes. WE HAVE ALREADY WON!

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROAD TO FREEDOM

## Part 9 - THE CODIFICATION OF EMERGENCY RULE

### From the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917 to Permanent War Powers in U.S.C. 95a & 95b

#### EMERGENCY RULE" Summary

Current Law Permanently Codified At U.S.C. 95a and 95b

October 6, 1917: Woodrow Wilson submits to Congress and passes the "Trading with the Enemy Act". "An Act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes". Congress, with this act, defined who was to be considered the "enemy" and this act gave the government total authority over these individuals to do with as it saw fit. This act Section 2, Subdivision (c) in the middle and again at the bottom of the page; "(other than citizens of the United States)", Section 5(b) "other than credits to be executed wholly within the United States)". (Note: F.D.R. served on Wilson's staff).

March 3, 1933: President Hoover receives "Proposed Executive Order" from the Federal Reserve Board; WHEREAS, the nation's banking institutions are being subjected to heavy withdrawals of currency for hoarding, and ... WHEREAS, these conditions have created a national emergency.... WHEREAS, it is provided in Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, that "The President may investigate, regulate, or prohibit under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise any transactions in foreign exchange and the export, hoarding melting, or earmarking of gold and silver coin or bullion or currency .... And"

March 4, 1933: Franklin Delano Roosevelt's inaugural address asks for "War Powers" "I am prepared under my constitutional duty to recommend the measures that a stricken nation in the midst of a stricken world may require ... I shall ask the Congress for the one remaining instrument to meet the crises - broad Executive power to wage a war against the emergency, as great as the power that would be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe." March 6, 1933: F.D.R. issues Proclamation 2039 ..... WHEREAS is provided in Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, that "The President may investigate, regulate, or prohibit under such rules and regulations, has he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise any transactions in foreign exchange and the licenses or otherwise any transactions in foreign exchange and the export, hoarding melting, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency... and "... NOW THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt,....do hereby proclaim, order, direct and declare that from Monday, the sixth day of March, to Thursday, the ninth day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty... Three a bank holiday, and that during said period all banking transactions will be suspended. See "banking holiday" Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition).

March 9, 1933: The President receives "pre-approved" War powers and ownership of gold is made illegal. 73rd Congress Sess. 1 Ch. 1 "The actions, regulations, rules, licenses, orders and proclamations herefore or hereafter taken promulgated, made, or issued by the President of the United States or Secretary of the Treasury since March 4, 1933, pursuant to the authority conferred

by subdivision (b) of Sections 5 of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, are hereby approved and confirmed (48 Stat 1..). "Sec. 3. Section 11 of the Federal Reserve Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection: "(n)"... Whenever in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury such action is necessary to protect the currency system of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may require any or all individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations to pay and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any or all gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates owned by such individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations".

March 9, 1933: Senate Document No. 43, 73rd Congress, 1st Session states: "The ownership of all property is in the State; individual so-called "ownership" is only by virtue of Government, i.e., law amounting to mere user: and use must be in accordance with law and subordinate to the necessities of the State.

1935-36.- Supreme Court rules following cases as "unconstitutional",- 5/6/35 Railroad Retirement Board vs. Alton Railroad Co., 295 U.S. 330. 5/21/35 A.L.A. Schechters Poultry Corp. vs. United States, 295 US495. 1/6/35 United States vs. Butler, 296 US 1. 5/18/36 Carter vs. Carter Coal Co., 298 US 238. Morehead vs. New York ex red... Tipaldo, 298 US587.

1937-1938: After cries that F.D.R. was trying to "stack" the court resignation and death, allowed Roosevelt to appoint enough Justices of his political belief to reverse their previous decisions and peacetime constitutional barriers to the socialist war time agenda were removed. The original understanding doctrine was replaced with the doctrine that the constitution was an evolutionary document.

July 24, 1973: A special committee on the Termination of the National Emergency; Senate Report 93-849 "Since March 9, 1933, the United States has been in a state of declared national emergency". "These proclamations give force to 470 provisions of federal law. These hundreds of statutes delegate to the President extraordinary powers, ordinarily exercised by Congress, which affect the lives of American citizens in a host of all encompassing manners. This vast range of powers taken together, confer enough authority to rule this country without reference to normal constitutional process".

September 14, 1976: Public Law 94-4 12 of the 94th Congress "To terminate certain authorities with respect to national emergencies still in effect, and to provide for orderly implementation and termination of future national emergencies". The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the following provisions of law, the powers and authorities conferred thereto and actions taken thereunder; (1) Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (12 U.S.C. 95a; 50 U.S.C. App 5(b).

CONCLUSION: Americans are governed by the statutes codified at Title 12 U.S.C. 95a & 95b which originated from the Act of March 9, 1933 and the Act of October 6, 1917 as amended giving the Executive Board war powers over the people.



# UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROAD TO FREEDOM

## Part 10 - THE HIDDEN LIABILITY OF THE 'STRAWMAN' UNDER UCC 3-419

### Instruments Signed for Accommodation UCC 3-419

#### PLEASE NOTE:

*Strawman, "Legal Fiction", "Person", "Vessel", "Cargo" known as the "Accommodation party" is an [entity] that signs [unknowingly] a financial instrument as a legal fiction or "person" through a fake BIRTH CERTIFICATE [Illegal contract] without directly benefiting from the value provided in the transaction.*

*The accommodation party does not have a direct interest in the loan proceeds or the transaction for which the loan is being obtained. Instead, they are acting as a co-signer or "collateral" to strengthen the creditworthiness of the borrower (accommodated party).*

*NOTE: You were unknowingly an accommodation party or "trustee" to, surety, and guarantor for, the fictional corporate entity debtor "strawman,"*

*Corrupt Corporation UNITED STATES INC, known as the "Accommodated party". The accommodated party benefits from the involvement of an accommodation party because it can enhance their creditworthiness and make it easier for them to secure the loan.*

*The accommodated party is the one who is seeking the loan for their "Other Purposes".*

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(a) If an instrument is issued for value given for the benefit of a party to the instrument ("accommodated party") and another party to the instrument ("accommodation party") signs the instrument for the purpose of incurring liability on the instrument without being a direct beneficiary of the value given for the instrument, the instrument is signed by the accommodation party "for accommodation".

(b) An accommodation party may sign the instrument as maker, drawer, acceptor, or indorser and, subject to subsection (d), is obliged to pay the instrument in the capacity in which the accommodation party signs. The obligation of an accommodation party may be enforced notwithstanding any statute of frauds and whether or not the accommodation party receives consideration for the accommodation.

(c) A person signing an instrument is presumed to be an accommodation party and there is notice that the instrument is signed for accommodation if the signature is an anomalous indorsement or is accompanied by words indicating that the signer is acting as surety or guarantor with respect to the obligation of another party to the instrument. Except as provided in Section 3-605; the obligation of an accommodation party to pay the instrument is not affected by the fact that the person enforcing the obligation had noticed when the instrument was taken by that person that the accommodation party signed the instrument for accommodation.

(d) If the signature of a party to an instrument is accompanied by words indicating unambiguously that the party is guaranteeing collection rather than payment of the obligation of another party to the instrument, the signer is obliged to pay the amount due on the instrument to a person entitled to enforce the instrument only if (i) execution of judgment against the other party has been returned unsatisfied. (ii) the other party is insolvent or in an insolvency proceeding. (iii) the other party cannot be served with process, or (iv) it is otherwise apparent that payment cannot be obtained from the other party.

(e) An accommodation party who pays the instrument is entitled to reimbursement from the accommodated party and is entitled to enforce the instrument against the accommodated party. An accommodated party who pays the instrument has no right of recourse against, and is not entitled to contribution from an accommodation party.

(f) The accommodation party's obligation is independent of any defenses that the accommodated party may have, except for defenses such as infancy, lack of capacity, duress, or illegality, which would nullify the instrument altogether. This independent obligation ensures that the accommodation party remains liable for the debt, even if the accommodated party is excused from their obligation under the instrument for reasons not affecting the validity of the instrument itself. The accommodation party's liability, however, is contingent on their capacity and the terms under which they signed the instrument, meaning their role as either maker, drawer, indorser, or guarantor is central to determining the extent of their responsibility. Courts will often look at the surrounding circumstances and evidence to establish the intention of the parties involved in creating the accommodation, thereby guiding the enforcement of obligations under the instrument.

(g) Furthermore, the accommodation party has the right to assert any defenses that would be available to the accommodated party if the claim is being enforced by a third-party holder who took the instrument without notice of the accommodation. If the accommodation party can prove that the holder had knowledge of their status as a surety or guarantor at the time of taking the instrument, they may have recourse to argue that certain equitable defenses, such as fraud or misrepresentation in the inducement of the accommodation, could relieve them of liability. Despite these potential defenses, however, the accommodation party generally has a limited scope for avoiding liability once they have signed, emphasizing the importance of clarity and precaution in entering into such agreements. The ability to seek reimbursement from the accommodated party is crucial in these situations, providing a safeguard for accommodation parties against the financial burdens they may incur through their role in the transaction.

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROAD TO FREEDOM

## Part 11 - PRIVATE VS. PUBLIC JURISDICTION

### The Sovereign Distinction Between Internal Liberty and External Obligation

There are only two types of jurisdictions in this entire universe, that which is "Private Jurisdiction" and that, which is "Public Jurisdiction." Everything inside your body is private because only you exist there and it is a very sanitary environment; everything outside of you is the Public Jurisdiction and is full of filth. It is like when the scriptures say "Sweat and Blood," well, that is both jurisdictions. Sweat is public because it shows how much work has been executed to your cells and Blood is internal and is a fluid operation that gives life. All rights come from the right to privacy. In the public, as for most people involved in "the good fight of faith" have come to a great understanding of public court: "Don't ask the devil to cast out the demons." For those of you that haven't realized that court is a waste of your time keep going, and I pray that you will realize the feudal effort of raising your constitutional rights and lefts. The public has no final remedy because you are relying on other people to fix your problems under execution of law, and to provide the remedy, something must die. You are the biggest problem to yourself. You have to get your thinking straight in your head before you will ever find a remedy that will last. Only you can provide your remedy, don't ask the public to save you from themselves. Remedy can only be found in a private jurisdiction and that means in a sanitary environment, being your skull. The public jurisdiction is full of instant gratification and lascivious filth. It is the saying "You can't fix others, until you fix yourself." Well you are the solution to all of your problems. Your private existence is where you internally get to make a judgment call. It is by your internal operation that makes it private, not by the virtue of the paper.

There is no dividing line between public and private, it is all on how you mentally perceive things and by their operation as to what side they fall on. Just because you say it is private, doesn't make it that way, it is how you do it or operate it that makes it that way and vice versa.

When things enter the public, they seem to get spun way out of control, probably with the downward spiral of the public debt. To say it is private doesn't necessarily mean the information is restricted for negative purposes, probably only that to release the information into the "public" would corrupt it because the people can't responsibly cope with the newness of liberties that comes with private understanding, there is a veil over their hearts. That is why the Lord spoke in parables. It is because only those that are supposed to understand at that time will.

Moses from Mt. Sinai first brought down the higher law/private side and when he saw the people living such terrible lives, worshiping the golden "CAFR" (calf), he knew it would have been a liability on his head if he were to disseminate the higher law to the public masses so he went back up the Mount, and returned with the Mosaic Law/public side because that was all the people could handle, too much un-self constrained liberties can reek havoc on a people. The private side in its concept is that with the newness of information, which increases liberties, that wise decision-making is done as to not take away the liberties of others. The golden Rule is "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," is really what sums up the private thought. The private side requires by its operation the discernment of consciences.

If you owe anybody money, you are public. The private owes no money to anybody, as they are the source of the money. This means that when you act in commerce and you accidentally make an offer, you have to provide a check or money order (order for money) to get the other party a remedy. The accepting party must be able to pass through this way: a check is a three party instrument, you are telling "A" to pay "B", this is a pass through account because they have to use your name as the drawer of the funds to provide the money to be moved from "A" to "B" and this cannot happen unless you are in the middle. That is why when a person won't accept, and provide a remedy, they lose their exemption with you because you can't pass through their account to get their exemption and when they don't let you pass through their account to get paid, they lose their exemption until they settle with you. This means you get a letter, either demanding something from you (a public acceptance which provides no remedy) or an acceptance letter of your action (a request or an acceptance for value) both of which are trying to use your name to get their remedy. When it is accepted, the claim made against you was returned to pay for itself. Because we live in Public Policy, you cannot be obligated to pay, the most that we can do is accept the paper as though it had value and turn it back on itself because that is the extent of the obligation that Public Policy allows. When you accept an offer, the Offeror must also allow it to pass through his account by his acceptance of your acceptance, when he has done this, he has technically accepted a bill drawn against you and returned it to you for negotiation. Now that both parties have accepted what has happened, neither party owe each other anything because the original acceptor returned the claim for full settlement and the offeror accepted the return. The debt has been effectively redeemed. When a person continues to dishonor, he is not allowing his exemption to pay for the request and they don't settle with you, they become public. It is all based around Public Policy, bottom line is: We cannot be obligated to pay a debt, the most we can be obligated to do is right up to payment, which means acceptance and return. You have to do all you can (i.e. acceptance and return) and then after that mercy comes in being grace because it is your exemption that makes the payment. It is your inability to pay that pays for it. The only way to sum up everything that is outside your body is to call it the industrial society, it is all public works, commerce, both fiscal and calendar years, proprietors, corporations, trusts, banks, car dealers, manufactures, the courts, mutual funds, your friends, nightclubs, and the like. It is all the industrial society.

If you owe anybody money, you are public. The private owes no money to anybody, as they are the source of the money. This means that when you act in commerce and you accidentally make an offer, you have to provide a check or money order (order for money) to get the other party a remedy. The accepting party must be able to pass through this way: a check is a three party instrument, you are telling "A" to pay "B", this is a pass through account because they have to use your name as the drawer of the funds to provide the money to be moved from "A" to "B" and this cannot happen unless you are in the middle. That is why when a person won't accept, and provide a remedy, they lose their exemption with you because you can't pass through their account to get their exemption and when they don't let you pass through their account to get paid, they lose their exemption until they settle with you. This means you get a letter, either demanding something from you (a public acceptance which provides no remedy) or an acceptance letter of your action (a request or an acceptance for value) both of which are trying to use your name to get their remedy. When it is accepted, the claim made against you was returned to pay for itself. Because we live in Public Policy, you cannot be obligated to pay, the most that we can do is accept the paper as though it had value and turn it back on itself because that is the extent of the obligation that Public Policy allows. When you accept an offer, the Offeror must also allow it to pass through his account by his acceptance of

your acceptance, when he has done this, he has technically accepted a bill drawn against you and returned it to you for negotiation. Now that both parties have accepted what has happened, neither party owe each other anything because the original acceptor returned the claim for full settlement and the offeror accepted the return. The debt has been effectively redeemed. When a person continues to dishonor, he is not allowing his exemption to pay for the request and they don't settle with you, they become public. It is all based around Public Policy, bottom line is = We cannot be obligated to pay a debt, the most we can be obligated to do is right up to payment, which means acceptance and return. You have to do all you can (i.e. acceptance and return) and then after that mercy comes in being grace because it is your exemption that makes the payment. It is your inability to pay that pays for it. The only way to sum up everything that is outside your body is to call it the industrial society, it is all public works, commerce, both fiscal and calendar years, proprietors, corporations, trusts, banks, car dealers, manufactures, the courts, mutual funds, your friends, nightclubs, and the like. It is all the industrial society.

In this context, the concept of exemption becomes not just a legal right, but a fundamental mechanism that differentiates the private from the public. When a private individual accepts an offer and returns it for settlement, they are exercising their exemption in a way that resolves the obligation without incurring further debt. This action reflects the principle that the private individual, being the source of value, does not operate within the same commercial constraints as the public, which is perpetually subject to the cycles of credit and debt. The exemption allows the private to remove themselves from the entanglements of the industrial society's transactional obligations, while still fulfilling the public policy requirement of participating in commerce through acceptance and return. In this way, the exemption is not a refusal to engage, but rather a more profound understanding of how value circulates and is settled in the public realm, with the private retaining sovereignty over their own obligations.

Moreover, when a party fails to settle and continues to dishonor an agreement, they become fully enmeshed in the public system, effectively forgoing their exemption. This refusal to acknowledge and engage with the process of acceptance and return results in an ongoing cycle of debt, where the individual remains locked in the commercial framework without the relief provided by the exemption. This dishonor leads to an escalation of liability and reinforces their status as a public entity, bound by the industrial society's structures of commerce, law, and finance. On the other hand, the private individual, by consistently honoring the process through acceptance, return, and settlement, preserves their exemption and maintains their distinction from the public. In essence, the system of commerce, as dictated by public policy, is structured to compel individuals to either honor their obligations through exemption or remain perpetually obligated within the industrial society's debt framework. Understanding this dynamic is essential to navigating the commercial world, as it allows the private individual to participate without being consumed by the financial liabilities that define the public experience.

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR ROAD TO FREEDOM

## Part 12 - THE MONEY ORDER FOR GOLD

### The 1933 Shift from Sovereign Wealth to Public Debt and the Abrogation of Economic Freedom

NOTE:

#### **Republic of 1776 = United States of America**

Living "People" governed by Common Law (Law of The Land)

The sovereign America of 1776 (13 colonies)

Of the people, by the people, for the people

Created legally by our Founding Fathers

Constitution [for] The United States of America (Real))

vs

#### **Democracy of 1871 = UNITED STATES INC.**

"Persons" or "Vessels" governed by Maritime Law (Land of The Sea)

Corrupt corporation of 1871

Of the globalist bankers, by the globalist bankers, for the globalist bankers

Created illegally / unconstitutionally by the globalist bankers (elites)

Constitution [of] The United States of America (Fake)

The Democracy on April 5, 1933 issued an Executive Order removing the gold from circulation as a currency. This Executive Order served the same function as a money order to the United States People for the purchase of all the gold in society. Gold is substance and was used in the "payment of debt." When the President wrote the money order for all of the gold to be taken out of the system and placed with the government, the government then removed the people's ability to "pay a debt" because they didn't have any money to pay with. The golden rule is usually summed up in "He who has the gold makes the rules", well sounds mosaic to Me. Here is another part of the golden rule they don't tell you about "He who has the gold pays the bills." They got the money; they make the payments. The government then became indebted to the people to pay all of the debts because the government was holding all of the money. You ever heard the phrase "All money is loaned into existence", well that is right because they are borrowing it from Me. The money order debited the people by removing the gold from their possession, which in turn credited the United States Government with all of the newly held gold in their possession. This exchange is halfway completed because the gold was taken from the people and nothing had yet been returned. The people now need something in this exchange to balance out the ledger and re-credit their original holdings. To complete the exchange, the United States Government debited them selves with a promissory note (the promise of Abraham), which in return re-credited the people. This was the executing order from the President killing the legal capacity of the Government to control the people. The government was then dead/debt (phonetically it sounds similar). Here is another interesting part. The debtor always has the money because he is the one borrowing it, so when the President wrote the money order

which took the gold, they became the borrower/debtor, and that is why there is a Public Debt, it is because they are borrowing the money from Us, the Owner. What must happen now is the debt must be redeemed back to the original owner. Here is the Executive Order (money order) that killed the government and made them the ones liable for every debt they associate to. When you see "Executive" think, "execute" and when you see "order," think "money order."

Because all the money was taken away in an executive order (money order), the President is holding all the money that can pay the bills. Here is an example. A national emergency occurs and an executive order is issued and money can now be sent to the victims. Another example is when Mexico got money from the U.S. The Congress said no but then the President by executive order, then sent the money. Another example is when the prisons are running out of money, an executive order can be issued and now the prisons get all the funding the need.

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### **Executive Order Of April 5, 1933**

UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER OF PRESIDENT Issued April 5, 1933

All persons are required to deliver

ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, 1933 all GOLD COIN, GOLD BULLION, AND GOLD CERTIFICATES, now owned by them to a Federal Reserve Bank, branch or agency, or to any member bank of the Federal Reserve System.

### **EXECUTIVE ORDER**

FORBIDDING THE HOARDING OF GOLD COIN, GOLD BULLION, AND GOLD CERTIFICATES

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 as amended by Section 2 of the Act of March 9, 1933, entitled "An Act to Provide Relief in the Existing Emergency in Banking, and for other purposes" in which Amendatory Act Congress declared that a serious emergency crises, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do declare that said national emergency still continues to exist, and pursuant to said Section do hereby prohibit the hoarding of gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates within the continental United States by individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations, and hereby prescribe the following regulations for carrying out the purposes of this Order. Section 1. For the purposes of this regulation the term "hoarding" means the withdrawal and withholding of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates from the recognized and customary channels of trade. The term "person" means any individual, partnership, association or corporation. Section 2. All persons are hereby required to deliver on or before May 1, 1933, to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or agency thereof or to any member bank of the Federal Reserve System all gold coins, gold bullion or gold certificates now owned by them or coming into their ownership on or before April 23, 1933, except the following:

(a) Such amount of gold as may be required for legitimate and customary use in industry, professions, or art within a reasonable time, excluding gold prior to refining and stocks of gold in reasonable amounts for the usual true requirements of owners mining and refining such gold.

(b) Gold coins and gold certificates in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$100 belonging to any one person; and gold coin having a recognized special value to collectors or rare and unusual coins.

(c) Gold coin and bullion earmarked or held in trust for a recognized foreign government (or foreign central bank or the Bank for International Settlements).

(d) Gold coin and bullion licensed for other proper transactions (not involving hoarding) including gold coin and bullion imported for re-export or held pending action on application for export licenses.

Section 3. Until otherwise ordered by any other person becoming the owner of any gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates after April 23, 1933, shall within three days after receipt thereof, deliver the same in the manner prescribed in Section 2: unless such gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates are held for any of the purposes specified in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of Section 2: or unless such gold coin, or gold bullion is held for purposes specified in paragraph (d) of Section 2 and the person holding it is, with respect to such gold coin or bullion, a licensee or applicant for license pending action thereon.

Section 4. Upon receipt of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates delivered to it in accordance with Section 2 or 3, the Federal reserve bank or member bank will pay therefore an equivalent amount of any form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States.

Section 5. Member banks shall deliver all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates owned or received by them (other than as exempted under the provisions of Section 2) to the Federal reserve banks of their respective districts and receive credit or payment therefore.

Section 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, out of the sum made available to the President by Section 301 of the Act of March 9, 1933, will in all proper cases pay the reasonable costs of transportation of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates delivered to a member bank or Federal reserve bank in accordance with Section 2, 3, or 5 hereof, including the cost of insurance, protection, and such other incidental costs as may be necessary, upon production of satisfactory evidence of such costs. Voucher forms for this purpose may be procured from Federal Reserve Banks.

Section 7. In cases where the delivery of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates by the owners thereof within the time set for the above will involve extraordinary hardship or difficulty, the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend the time within which such delivery must be made. Applications for such extensions must be made in writing under oath, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and filed with a Federal reserve bank. Each application must state the date to which the extension is desired, the amount and location of the gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates in respect of which such application is made and the facts showing extension to be necessary to avoid extraordinary hardship or difficulty.

Section 8. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to issue such further regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this order and to issue licenses there under, through each office or agencies as he may designate, including licenses permitting the Federal reserve banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System, in return for an equivalent amount of other coin, currency or credit, to deliver, earmark or hold in trust gold coin and bullion to or



for persons showing he need for the same for any of the purposes specified in Paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) of Section 2 of these regulations.

Section 9. Whoever wilfully violates any provision of this Executive Order or of these regulations or of any rule, regulation or license issued there under may be fined not more than \$10,000, or if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both and any officer, director or agency of any corporation who knowingly participates in any such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisoned, or both.

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**This order and these regulations may be modified or revoked at any time.**

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT THE WHITE HOUSE April 5, 1933

### **Further Information Consult Your Local Bank**

GOLD CERTIFICATES may be identified by the words "GOLD CERTIFICATE" APPEARING THEREON. The serial number and the Treasury seal on the face of a GOLD CERTIFICATE are printed in YELLOW. Be careful not to confuse GOLD CERTIFICATES with other issues which are redeemable in gold but which are not GOLD CERTIFICATES. Federal Reserve Notes and United States Notes are redeemable in gold" but are not "GOLD CERTIFICATES" and are not required to be surrendered.

Special attention is directed to the exceptions allowed under Section 2 of the Executive Order

### **CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF EXECUTIVE ORDER**

#### **The Promissory Note To Pay Our Debts**

HJR-1 92 of June 5, 1933 is the promissory note (the promise of Abraham) the government issued to balance the exchange to credit the people. The Promissory note is on the debit side of the United States Governments ledger, which was debited from their credit, created by the Executive Order of April 5, 1933 when they took the gold out of circulation. Public Policy is rooted in HJR-192 and is Grace that creates our exemption.

This is your temporal saving grace. Under grace, the law falls away to create a more perfect contract. Public Policy removed the people's liability to make all payments by making a contract null if it required the payment to be in substance, because the people didn't have any money to pay with. All that must be done now is to discharge the liability. Pay and discharge are similar words but the principles are as different as Old and New Testaments. The word "pay" is equated with gold and silver, or something of substance like a first-born lamb, which requires tangible work to be invested in it to remove the liability because an execution must occur. The word "Discharge" is equated with paper, or even more basic, simple credits and debits, that exist on paper only, like the slate held by the agents/angels of heaven that get swiped clean. You cannot pay a bill with a bill and you cannot pay a debt with a debt. What HJR-1 92 did was, remove the liability of an obligor (someone obligated to pay a debt) by making it against Public Policy to pay debts. All that needs to be done now is discharge the debit with an appropriate credit "dollar for dollar." Debt must be discharged dollar for

dollar in the same sense, as sin was discharged on the Cross. The moment a debt exists, it must be written off. The catch is, we can't write off the debt because we are not in possession of the account in deficit; our fiduciary agent is in possession of the account so we must provide him with the tax return (by the return of the original offer) so the fiduciary can discharge the liability through their internal revenue service (the bookkeeper). Most feel that when the money was taken out of society, the people became the slaves, this is not true, the people were freed from every obligation that society could create thus freeing the people from any obligation which they may incur simply because we cannot pay a debt. Ask yourself the question, What are you charging me with? And how do you expect Me to pay? Simply said, there is no money, plain and simple for me to make the payment with and on top of that, if I were to pay, who is paying Me to pay that guy and who's paying that guy and so on... Public Policy is the supercedious bond because it limits our liability to pay. It is the more perfect contract because it operates on grace to pay our debts after we have done all that we can. We go as far as we can to fulfill the obligation (acceptance and tax return) and after we have done all we can, mercy and grace kick in being our exemption to make the payment. Grace creates our exemption in the industrial society so long as we accept the charge.

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## **Public Policy HJR-192**

### **JOINT RESOLUTION TO SUSPEND THE GOLD STANDARD AND ABROGATE THE GOLD CLAUSE, JUNE 5,1933**

#### **H.J. Res. 192, 73rd Cong., 1st Session**

Joint resolution to assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States. Whereas the holding of or dealing in gold affect the public (government) interest, and therefore subject to proper regulation and restriction; and Whereas the existing emergency has disclosed that provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency of the United States [the Corporation or Federal Reserve System], or in an amount of money of the United States [the Corporation] measured thereby, obstruct the power of the Congress to regulate the value of money of the United States [the Corporation], and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Congress to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar, coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts. Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That

(a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States [the Corporation] measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy [the public officials, servants]; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provisions is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any such coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. Any such provision contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States, is hereby repealed, but the repeal of any such provision shall not invalidate any other provision or authority contained in such law.

(b) As used in this resolution, the term "obligation" means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States (the Corporation), excepting currency) Federal Reserve Notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations.

SEC. 2. The last sentence of paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 43 of the Act entitled " An Act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes", approved May 12, 1933, is amended to read as follows:

"All coins and currencies of the United States [the corporation] (including Federal Reserve Notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations) heretofore or hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, for public and private, public charges, taxes, duties, and dues, except that gold coins, when below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, shall be legal tender only at valuation in proportion to their actual weight."

**Approved June 5, 1933, 4:30 p.m.**

### **Pre-Paid**

Pre-paid is very simple. The entire economy is pre-paid. Look at it this way: We have a car sitting on a dealer's lot. You walk up to buy the car. Does the dealer ever tell you "I am glad you are going to buy this car because we have to find out how we are going to pay for this car to be built." No is the answer you would get, but that is exactly what they are doing when you go to the bank to get a loan. When do they ever build something and then talk about how they are going to finance it to be built. The product was paid for when the contract was put in place to collect the industrial recourses through the Army Corp of Engineers, EPA, DOT, and OSHA in Flint, Michigan to build it. Even more precisely, the item was paid for when the census did a per-capita poll to identify how much money those agencies should put into the economy based on our productivity, (unfortunately take a quick look at Marxism and Keynesian Economics to make a connection with your worth and your previous status). Now everybody with a head (per capita) raise your hand. Good they loaned against you to finance the operation, that is the "Principal Account." Making the item pre-paid for the acceptor. This is another reason why you are the principal. The principal reason you are Pre-Paid is because Christ's acceptance of the sins in the Garden of Gethsemane and His death on the cross, created the Pre-Payment of all your liabilities both temporal and spiritual because they are inseparable because I wasn't here two thousand years ago but My sins were pre-paid on the condition that I accept the Redeemer. You are the source of economic production being the principal and your interest accruing from you i.e. a per-capita census statistics was pledged as the collateral to be the sponsor of the monetary systems' credit. That is why when interest that accrues from the principal gets returned (tax returned) to the principal, there is a decrease in tax liability (a deduction). The vendor is paying his taxes to you. That is why it is a tax matter. Tax is just a return of the interest to the principal.

# The History of How We Were Put Into the “Commerce Game”

On April 5, 1933, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 6102, which required all U.S. citizens to surrender their gold to the Federal Reserve by May 1, 1933. This was a dramatic and unprecedented action taken during the depths of the Great Depression. The Executive Order, which was publicly posted in post offices across the country, declared that individuals and entities must deliver all gold coins, gold bullion, and gold certificates they owned to a Federal Reserve Bank or an authorized institution. James A. Farley, the Postmaster General at the time, ensured that every post office prominently displayed this directive, reinforcing its seriousness. Below the order, a warning of severe penalties for noncompliance was included: violators faced up to \$10,000 in fines, a decade of imprisonment, or both. This order was framed as a necessary action to combat the ongoing economic crisis, but many saw it as an extreme overreach of government power.

The order referenced Section 9, which outlined the legal consequences for anyone who willfully defied the directive. It extended liability not only to individuals but also to corporate officers and directors, ensuring that no one could evade responsibility if they refused to surrender their gold. The stated penalty for noncompliance was a fine of up to \$10,000, imprisonment for up to ten years, or both, which were severe consequences for a civil order. This enforcement mechanism was meant to ensure compliance with the government's new monetary policy. However, the legal legitimacy of this Executive Order has long been questioned, as it wasn't clear whether Roosevelt had the explicit authority to issue such an order against private citizens. Many saw it as a violation of property rights, sparking outrage among those who felt it was unconstitutional.

In a document obtained in 1997 through a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request from the U.S. Department of Justice, the Office of Legal Counsel clarified that executive orders typically do not directly impact private citizens or their property. Instead, executive orders generally serve as instructions to government employees and agencies unless Congress specifically grants the President authority to regulate the rights of citizens. The 1933 gold confiscation order did not appear to have this explicit authorization, raising significant legal and ethical questions about its validity. This left many to argue that Roosevelt's order was an act of government overreach, an attempt to seize private property under the guise of stabilizing the nation's currency system. Critics have since labeled it an act of economic treason, targeting individual wealth to bolster the federal government's control over the nation's monetary system.

In response to the Executive Order, Congress quickly moved to solidify the new monetary regime. On June 5, 1933, just two months after Roosevelt's order, the 73rd Congress passed House Joint Resolution 192 (HJR-192). This resolution effectively suspended the Gold Standard in the United States and declared that any contractual obligations requiring payment in gold were against public policy. HJR-192 stated that all obligations could be legally settled using any form of U.S. currency, including paper money and Federal Reserve notes, rather than gold. This marked a significant shift in the nation's economic policy, further entrenching the use of fiat currency. It also legally protected the government's actions by ensuring that no one could demand payment in gold, even if their contract stipulated it. This resolution laid the groundwork for the modern monetary system, where the U.S. dollar was no longer backed by gold.

The implications of HJR-192 were far-reaching. The resolution didn't just end the Gold Standard; it fundamentally changed the way debts were handled in the United States. Under the new public policy, debts could no longer be "paid" in the traditional sense, as gold was no longer considered legal tender. Instead, debts were now only "discharged," meaning they were resolved through paper currency, which did not hold the same intrinsic value as gold. This created a system where the U.S. economy operated on an endless cycle of debt, with the government and its citizens using promissory notes, such as Federal Reserve notes, to transfer liabilities rather than actual wealth. This new financial structure placed the burden of debt collection on the public, as all debts became public liabilities. As a result, the entire nation's economy was tied to a system of debt that could never be fully extinguished, only passed along from one party to another.

Perhaps the most alarming aspect of these changes was the creation of a system in which every U.S. citizen became collateral for the national debt. Through the registration of birth certificates, the government effectively pledged its citizens' future labor, property, and even lives as collateral for the country's ongoing financial obligations. Birth certificates were filed as securities within the Department of Commerce, each carrying an estimated value of \$1 million. These securities were then traded globally, used as collateral for loans and other financial transactions. This system, established without the knowledge or consent of the American people, turned citizens into "human resources" whose value was traded like commodities. This hidden transformation of American life—where individuals unknowingly became part of a vast economic system built on debt and fiat currency—still impacts the financial and political landscape today, raising ongoing concerns about personal freedom, government overreach, and economic sovereignty.

The assertion that "The United States is a District of Columbia corporation" draws from a unique interpretation of legal frameworks and historical documents. According to this argument, as outlined in Volume 20 of *Corpus Juris* Section 1785, "The United States government is a foreign corporation with respect to a State." This idea stems from a court case, *New York re: Merriam* 36 N.E. 505 (1441 S.O. 1973, 14 L. Ed. 287), where the nature of the U.S. government's legal standing was examined. In this interpretation, the federal government, operating as a corporate entity within the District of Columbia, acts as a fictitious "person." A corporation, being a legal construct, is incapable of directly interacting with living individuals. It requires intermediaries—legal mechanisms and contracts—through which it can engage with the real world. This concept of a fictional "person" is central to understanding how the federal government interacts with its citizens. As a corporation, the U.S. government can only operate in a legal fiction, engaging through contracts, agencies, and representatives to connect with real individuals.

In this framework, living people exist in the real, physical world, while the government operates in a fictional, legal realm. This distinction means that the government cannot directly interact with real people but must do so through legal fictions or constructs that act as intermediaries. These constructs, such as contracts or agencies, allow the fictional government to engage with real individuals through a process of legal representation. A prime example of this concept is the "strawman", that each person has a corporate alter ego—referred to as the "strawman"—that the government can interact with. This strawman is created through the birth certificate process, wherein a person's legal identity is registered with the state, effectively creating a separate legal entity that the government can engage with. The strawman is thus seen as the legal "person" that stands between the individual and the government, allowing the latter to exert control and enforce laws.

The birth certificate plays a critical role in this system, acting as the "Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin" (MCO). The state in which an individual is born is regarded as the "port of entry" for this legal entity, transforming the birth certificate into a legal document that represents the creation of the strawman. This strawman, or fictional person, shares the name of the real individual but exists solely as a legal construct. According to Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, the term *stramineus homo*—Latin for "man of straw"—describes a person of no real substance, used as a front in legal transactions. The strawman, therefore, functions as a legal placeholder that allows the government, a corporate entity, to deal with living people through their fictional counterparts. It is the strawman, not the real individual, that the government interacts with in legal matters, such as taxation, fines, and penalties.

The use of all capital letters in legal documents, such as a person's name written in all caps, is an indication that the name refers to the strawman, not the real individual. This distinction is key to understanding the strawman concept, as it argues that a person's name in all caps or in a format like "LAST NAME, FIRST NAME" does not represent the living, breathing individual but rather the corporate entity created by the government. The manipulation of names in this way allows the government to impose legal obligations and responsibilities on the strawman, without directly affecting the real person. For example, in legal proceedings, fines, or contracts, the government is interacting with the strawman, not the real individual, allowing for a separation between the two. This separation is seen as a method by which the government controls individuals through their legal counterparts.

Over time, this system has allowed the government to exert greater control over individuals without their knowledge or consent. Down through the years, the public has been systematically misled into believing that their legal name, in whatever form it appears, represents them as real people. However, only a name written in its proper form, following the rules of grammar—e.g., "John Adam Smith"—can refer to a real individual. Any other variation, such as "SMITH, JOHN ADAM," represents the strawman. This manipulation of language and legal identity is said to be a deliberate attempt to obscure the true nature of government control. Through public education and media, which are seen as tools of the government, people have been led to believe that any form of their name represents their true identity, when in reality, it represents the strawman. This confusion allows the government to impose legal obligations on the strawman while the real living and breathing individual remains unaware of their separation from their legal counterpart.

## **We Were Never Told**

The idea that we were never fully informed about the actions and intentions of our government officials forms the crux of a belief in widespread governmental manipulation and secrecy. This viewpoint suggests that our government operates not as a servant to the people, but as a corporation, a fictional "person" under the legal system, with interests separate from those of its citizens. It's true that from the inception of the modern U.S. government, there has been a concerted effort to obscure the true nature of this corporate entity and its control over the people. They claim that no full and open disclosure has ever been provided about the government's legal structure, its motivations, or the implications of its actions. If the public were ever truly informed, they would not have consented to

such sweeping governmental control, and many of the legal and financial systems in place today would have been challenged.

One of the most central tenets of this perspective is the assertion that the government created a "strawman" for each American citizen—a fictitious legal entity that serves as a stand-in for the real, living and breathing person. This strawman allows the government to interact with citizens in a way that circumvents individual rights and imposes control. The creation of this strawman, through the birth certificate and other legal documentation, was done without the knowledge or consent of the people. By dealing with the strawman, the government is able to enact laws, collect taxes, and enforce regulations that would otherwise be unconstitutional or unethical if applied directly to a living individual. This creation of a fictional legal person allows for the systematic control of the population under a corporate guise, with the people being none the wiser.

Furthermore, the financial system itself was irrevocably changed after June 5, 1933, when the United States officially left the gold standard. This event, combined with the government's ongoing need to generate revenue, led to the creation of an elaborate system of debt and currency manipulation. We were never told, openly and honestly, that after this date, it became impossible to truly pay debts. Instead, citizens can only discharge debts using fiat currency, which is intrinsically worthless and represents a perpetual state of indebtedness. This system of debt serves the interests of the government and the elite, who profit from the control and manipulation of financial systems, while the average person is left with a lifetime of financial obligations that they can never truly escape.

Citizens, and even future generations, have been pledged as collateral for the national debt, without their consent. This implies that the government has essentially sold out its people to finance its continued expansion and survival. We are not only participants in a rigged financial system but also commodities—mere chattel in the eyes of the government and the corporations that support it. The notion that the public, and future generations, have been promised as collateral for government debts introduces the idea of generational servitude. Citizens are born into a system that they have no say over, already tethered to a financial system designed for the benefit of the few. It is a sobering thought that the freedoms we believe we enjoy are illusions, and that our futures have been mortgaged without our awareness.

Over the years, we have been kept in a state of ignorance about our true legal and financial status, and that the rules of the game have been quietly changed. The world we perceive as real, with its laws, structures, and institutions, is a carefully constructed fiction. This fiction benefits those in power—the government, corporations, and elite—while the average citizen unknowingly plays along. However this system is not inescapable. Once people become aware of the strawman concept and the legal fictions that govern their lives, they can begin to separate themselves from it. By recognizing the distinction between the real, living individual and the fictional strawman, people can "walk away from the fraud" and reclaim their rights and freedoms. Yet, this process requires a significant shift in understanding and a willingness to challenge deeply ingrained beliefs about government, law, and personal identity.

## **Everything, Since June 1933, Operates in COMMERCE!**

Since June 1933, everything in the United States has been structured around commerce, a shift that has had profound implications for how individuals and entities interact with government and each other. Commerce operates on the foundation of agreements and contracts, and the government, through its creation of the "STRAWMAN" – a legal, fictional entity for each citizen – has established an implied agreement with every American. The STRAWMAN, created via the birth certificate process, exists as a representation of the individual within the legal and commercial systems. The STRAWMAN, as a corporate entity, is subject to all government rules, regulations, and obligations. However, the real issue arises when flesh-and-blood individuals unknowingly step into the fictional legal world and take responsibility for the debts and liabilities of their STRAWMAN. In doing so, the real person becomes the "surety" or the secured party creditor of their strawman account – essentially guaranteeing the obligations of the fictional entity, reversing the natural order of things and entangling themselves in the government's commercial world.

In this reversed reality, individuals unknowingly relinquish their real, protected status and become responsible for the debts and obligations of their STRAWMAN. The government, courts, and legal systems, which operate in a fictional commercial realm, treat individuals as if they are their STRAWMAN, blurring the lines between the real world and the commercial world. The debts and obligations incurred by the STRAWMAN in this commercial realm are transferred to the individual, trapping them in a cycle of liability for things that only exist in the fictional world of commerce. The challenge, then, is how individuals can extricate themselves from this fiction and reclaim their standing as real, living men and women, free from the obligations of their STRAWMAN. To achieve this, individuals must send a nonnegotiable "Chargeback" and a nonnegotiable "Bill of Exchange" to the U.S. Secretary of Treasury, along with their birth certificate – the key document that symbolizes the creation of the STRAWMAN.

The birth certificate, described as the "Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin" for the STRAWMAN, serves as evidence that the government created a fictional legal entity in the individual's name. By sending these documents to the Treasury, individuals can theoretically discharge their portion of the public debt. This process releases the real person from the debts, liabilities, and obligations of the STRAWMAN, which only exist in the fictional commercial world. In this commercial world, there is no actual money or tangible value; it operates entirely on "book entries," paper ledgers, and digits on computer screens. The debts of the STRAWMAN are nothing more than entries in the system, and by submitting the Chargeback and Bill of Exchange, individuals can remove themselves from this system and reclaim their property, which then becomes tax-exempt and free from government levy, in line with the provisions of HJR-192.

The fictional person – the STRAWMAN – can only operate within the fictional commercial world created by the government. Whether it's a traffic citation, a tax bill, or a criminal charge, any presentment from the government is a negative commercial "claim" against the STRAWMAN, not the real living individual. These claims are resolved by shifting digits in ledgers, moving figures from one account to another, all within the commercial world of fictional funds. By recognizing the difference between the real person and the STRAWMAN, individuals can protect themselves from these claims. The key lies in understanding that the commercial system is built on fiction – there is no real money, only digital representations of value that move within the system.



## Playing the Commerce Game

The conventional approach to addressing government claims has often been through legal battles fought in court. Many individuals have attempted to challenge the government's assertions using a range of legal processes, but this has frequently led to frustration and failure. The legal system is part of a much larger mechanism designed to distract and keep individuals engaged in a futile struggle, while the real game being played is one of commerce. Behind the scenes, the government, operating in the realm of commerce, uses contracts and agreements to maintain control over citizens through their legal fiction, the "STRAWMAN." This dog-and-pony show keeps individuals locked in a cycle of legal maneuvers while the true path to empowerment lies in understanding and navigating the commerce game.

The key question arises: What if, instead of fighting the legal battle, individuals learned how to play the commerce game to their advantage? If everything since 1933 has operated in commerce, then it follows that the rules of commerce, including the movement of figures and digits, must also apply to individuals who understand how to engage with the system properly. Commerce is built on the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), which governs transactions and agreements in this system. By utilizing the UCC, specifically the UCC-1 Financing Statement, individuals can begin to take control over their legal identity, the STRAWMAN, and manage the flow of assets and liabilities. The UCC-1 Financing Statement is one of the most powerful contracts in commerce because it cannot be broken once filed, making it the foundation of the "Accepted for Value" process.

The first step in this process is to activate the Treasury Direct Account (TDA), which exists for the STRAWMAN. This account is tied to the fictional person created through the birth certificate process and serves as a repository for financial figures and obligations linked to the STRAWMAN. By activating the TDA, individuals can gain limited control over the funds in the account, allowing them to move entries, figures, and digits for their benefit, rather than being at the mercy of government control. Once this is accomplished, the next step is to file the UCC-1 Financing Statement. This document officially makes the individual the "holder in due course" of the STRAWMAN, meaning they have primary control over the government-created entity. From that point forward, any claims or liabilities presented to the STRAWMAN are no longer under the control of the government.

By filing the UCC-1 Financing Statement and taking control of the STRAWMAN, individuals shift the power dynamic. Government claims, such as tax bills or fines, are negative commercial claims against the STRAWMAN, meaning they are part of the commerce system. However, once the individual becomes the secured party creditor of their STRAWMAN account, the government loses access to the Treasury Direct Account and the means to enforce these claims. When faced with a claim from the government, the individual can use the "Accepted for Value" process. By accepting the claim for value, the individual removes any controversy from the situation, taking ownership of the claim. As the holder in due course, the individual can now challenge the presenter of the claim to produce a proper order authorizing the debit against the account. Since such orders rarely exist, the claim can be discharged, and the individual's account adjusted accordingly.

The commerce process is relatively straightforward, but it requires a deep understanding of the rules. Once the claim is accepted for value, the individual can request the bookkeeping records, fiduciary

tax estimates, and tax returns associated with the claim to determine who is making the claim on the account and whether it is valid. If the presenter cannot produce the required documentation, the individual has the right to request an adjustment of the account and have the claim discharged. If no favorable response is received, the individual can escalate the matter by filing a currency report on the amount claimed and begin a commercial process that will force the presenter to comply or face significant financial consequences. This system, built on contracts, operates within the realm of commerce, where contracts override constitutional protections and legal rights. Commerce, not law, governs the process, and as long as individuals play by the rules of commerce, they can gain the upper hand.

A crucial aspect of this process is understanding that no law, statute, or government agency can gain jurisdiction over an individual without their consent. The government operates within a fictional commercial venue, and without the individual's participation, it has no authority over them. The Accepted for Value process empowers individuals to engage with the government on their terms, using the rules of commerce to hold the government accountable. By using the STRAWMAN as a go-between or transmitting utility, individuals can navigate the government's commercial world without falling prey to its control. The absence of a proper order to authorize claims against the STRAWMAN means that the government cannot legally enforce its demands, leaving the individual free from governmental intrusion.

However, this process is not without its challenges, and it requires careful study and understanding before being utilized. It is not a way to generate money or engage in fraudulent financial schemes like sight drafts or bills of exchange. Instead, it is a method for individuals to reclaim their sovereignty and free themselves from the oppressive control of government and the commercial system. Once understood and properly applied, the Accepted for Value process offers a powerful means of securing freedom from undue governmental control, allowing individuals to function within the system of commerce on their own terms.

# Seven Financial Conspiracies Which Have Enslaved The American People

The financial enslavement of the American people can be traced to a series of calculated conspiracies, orchestrated by powerful interests with the aim of controlling the nation's wealth and resources. These conspiracies have not only affected the economic landscape but have also had a profound impact on the freedom and sovereignty of individuals. At the core of this system is the manipulation of debt. The foundation was laid during times of war, as capitalists recognized the potential to use national debt as a mechanism for control. By ensuring that massive debts were incurred during conflicts, such as the Civil War, the government became beholden to financial institutions, and the people's labor became the currency through which this debt was repaid. War debts, which could have been short-term obligations, were turned into long-term financial burdens, giving birth to a system in which control of the money supply was centralized. This allowed the powerful to dictate the flow of money, manipulate inflation, and ultimately ensure that wealth flowed into the hands of the few. The Federal Reserve, established in 1913, cemented this control, as it allowed private banking institutions to wield immense influence over the nation's economy.

## Conspiracy #1: The Creation of Fiat Money

One of the central pillars of financial enslavement is the creation of fiat money—currency that holds no intrinsic value but is declared legal tender by the government. With the abandonment of the gold standard, the American people were subjected to a system where the value of their currency was manipulated at the whims of central bankers and the federal government. Inflation became an unavoidable consequence of this system, eroding the value of savings and transferring wealth from the working class to those who controlled the issuance of money. By inflating the currency, the purchasing power of the average American was diminished, and their labor became less valuable. The deliberate expansion and contraction of the money supply, largely influenced by private banking interests, allowed the elite to profit from both inflationary booms and economic busts. The manipulation of money supply—often through war-related spending or economic crises—enabled the concentration of wealth among a small group of financial elites while leaving the majority of the population in a state of financial insecurity.

Perhaps the most egregious of the conspiracies is the establishment of the income tax. Implemented under the guise of fairness and social good, income tax has become a tool of control, draining the productivity of the working class and funding an ever-expanding federal government. Initially introduced to fund war efforts, the income tax system was institutionalized through the Sixteenth Amendment in 1913, solidifying the government's claim to a portion of every citizen's labor. This taxation scheme, coupled with the interest owed on the national debt, created a vicious cycle in which the American people are perpetually paying into a system designed to enrich the financial elite. As citizens are taxed on their income, the federal government takes on more debt to finance its operations, while the interest on this debt continues to enrich private banks. The result is a nation where individuals are shackled by financial obligations, forced to work harder each year to meet their basic needs, while the wealth they generate is siphoned away by taxes, inflation, and debt. This conspiracy of perpetual debt, fiat currency, and taxation has effectively enslaved the American people, stripping them of the economic freedom that once defined the nation.

## **Conspiracy #2: The Abandonment of the Gold Standard and the Manipulation of Currency**

The second major conspiracy that has played a crucial role in financially enslaving the American people is the abandonment of the gold standard and the manipulation of currency. Under the gold standard, currency was backed by a tangible asset—gold—which gave the dollar intrinsic value and limited the government's ability to print money at will. This system provided stability, as the value of money was directly tied to the finite supply of gold, preventing rampant inflation and ensuring that individuals' wealth retained its purchasing power over time. However, powerful financial interests, in collaboration with government institutions, gradually dismantled the gold standard, culminating in President Richard Nixon's decision in 1971 to completely sever the dollar's ties to gold. This marked the beginning of a fiat currency system in which the dollar was backed by nothing more than the government's declaration of its value.

The move away from the gold standard unleashed a new era of financial manipulation. Without the constraints imposed by gold, the Federal Reserve and other central banks were free to print money with no limits, creating artificial booms and busts in the economy. Inflation, once a controlled phenomenon under the gold-backed system, became a chronic problem. As the money supply expanded unchecked, the purchasing power of the dollar steadily declined, eroding the savings and wealth of ordinary Americans. In this system, those closest to the source of newly created money—primarily large financial institutions and corporations—benefited immensely, while the average worker found themselves needing to earn more each year just to maintain the same standard of living. The gap between the rich and the poor widened, as wealth was systematically transferred from the masses to the financial elite.

The manipulation of currency has become one of the most powerful tools for controlling the population. When governments and central banks increase the money supply, it causes inflation, which acts as a hidden tax on citizens. As prices for goods and services rise, wages typically lag behind, leaving people with less disposable income. Moreover, the accumulation of national debt has made this system of currency manipulation even more dangerous. With the federal government routinely borrowing money to finance its operations, the U.S. dollar's value is further eroded, as the debt must be repaid with interest, leading to the need for even more money printing. This vicious cycle traps the American people in a system where they are constantly losing wealth and purchasing power, while the financial elite profit from the system's instability. The abandonment of the gold standard and the manipulation of currency is a calculated conspiracy that has effectively weakened the economic foundation of the country and ensured that the power over money remains in the hands of a few.

## **Conspiracy #3: The Creation and Expansion of the Federal Reserve System**

The third financial conspiracy that has enslaved the American people is the creation and subsequent expansion of the Federal Reserve System. Established in 1913 under the guise of stabilizing the banking system and preventing financial panics, the Federal Reserve, or "the Fed," has evolved into a powerful, privately controlled institution that exerts enormous influence over the U.S. economy. While it was sold to the public as a way to prevent future economic crises, the Federal Reserve has instead become a tool for the financial elite to manipulate the money supply, interest rates, and,

ultimately, the economy in ways that benefit them while keeping the general population in a perpetual state of financial dependence.

One of the key aspects of this conspiracy lies in the fact that the Federal Reserve is not truly a government entity. While it was created by an act of Congress and its leadership is appointed by the President, the Federal Reserve operates independently of the U.S. government and is privately owned by member banks. This gives the banking elite direct control over the nation's monetary policy. By controlling the money supply, the Federal Reserve can influence inflation, interest rates, and employment levels, essentially dictating the economic conditions in which Americans live and work. For instance, by artificially lowering interest rates, the Fed encourages borrowing and spending, which can inflate asset bubbles in housing or the stock market. When these bubbles inevitably burst, millions of Americans lose their homes, jobs, and savings, while the financial institutions that caused the crisis are bailed out, often with taxpayer money. The 2008 financial crisis is a glaring example of this manipulation, where reckless lending and financial speculation led to an economic collapse, yet the banking elite escaped unscathed, while ordinary citizens bore the brunt of the consequences.

The expansion of the Federal Reserve's power has entrenched the system of perpetual debt. Through its open market operations, the Fed buys government securities, effectively creating money out of thin air and increasing the national debt. This process funnels more money into the banking system, which is then lent to consumers and businesses, creating more debt at every level of society. Meanwhile, the interest on this debt ensures that banks and financial institutions continue to profit, even as the average American struggles to keep up with rising costs and stagnant wages. By design, this system keeps the population in a state of financial servitude, as more and more of their income is directed toward paying off debts, while the value of their money diminishes through inflation. The Federal Reserve, through its unchecked power over monetary policy, has become a central player in a grand conspiracy to enrich the financial elite at the expense of the American people's economic freedom.

#### **Conspiracy #4: The Income Tax and the Sixteenth Amendment**

The fourth financial conspiracy that has played a pivotal role in enslaving the American people is the implementation of the federal income tax through the Sixteenth Amendment. Prior to 1913, the U.S. government primarily funded its operations through tariffs, excise taxes, and other indirect forms of taxation. However, the ratification of the Sixteenth Amendment allowed the government to impose a direct tax on individual incomes, effectively granting it a claim to a portion of every citizen's labor and earnings. While initially promoted as a tax on only the wealthiest Americans to fund public services and war efforts, the income tax has grown into a far-reaching system that drains the wealth of average Americans, deepening their financial dependence on the government and the banking elite.

The income tax was initially marketed as a progressive reform, aimed at making the wealthiest citizens pay their "fair share." However, over time, it became a tool for the government to exert control over its citizens and fuel its growing appetite for spending. The scope of the income tax rapidly expanded, and it soon affected not just the wealthy but the entire working population. Every year, millions of Americans are required to hand over a portion of their earnings to the federal government, whether through payroll deductions or year-end filings. This system effectively transfers a significant share of the fruits of individuals' labor to the government, which then allocates this revenue largely to service the national debt, fund military operations, and support a sprawling bureaucracy. The income

tax, in this sense, became a mechanism for keeping the populace in financial bondage, as citizens are forced to continuously give up their hard-earned money, often to finance endeavors that disproportionately benefit the wealthy elite.

Moreover, the income tax system is designed to be highly regressive in practice, despite its claims of progressivity. While tax rates may be higher for wealthier individuals, the loopholes and deductions available to the rich allow them to reduce their effective tax rates significantly. Large corporations and the ultra-wealthy often take advantage of offshore tax havens, complex accounting tricks, and preferential treatment in the tax code, enabling them to pay far less in taxes relative to their income and wealth. Meanwhile, middle- and working-class Americans bear a larger burden of the tax system, with fewer options for avoiding taxes. This has created a system in which the tax code further exacerbates income inequality, allowing the rich to grow richer while the rest of society remains financially constrained. The imposition of the income tax through the Sixteenth Amendment, rather than serving the public good, has become a cornerstone of a broader conspiracy to keep the majority of Americans in a state of economic dependence, while the financial elite continue to accumulate wealth and power.

### **Conspiracy #5: The Banking Cartel and the Concentration of Financial Power**

The fifth conspiracy that has played a major role in enslaving the American people is the consolidation of financial power through a small group of elite banking institutions, often referred to as the "banking cartel." This cartel consists of the largest global banks and financial institutions that dominate the U.S. and international financial systems. Over the past century, these powerful banks have steadily increased their influence over the economy by consolidating their control over the money supply, credit, and financial markets. This concentration of financial power has created a system where a handful of mega-banks dictate the flow of capital, making it nearly impossible for ordinary citizens to escape the clutches of debt and financial manipulation.

One of the key mechanisms through which this banking cartel operates is the control of credit. By centralizing the creation and distribution of credit through large financial institutions, the cartel has ensured that individuals, businesses, and even governments are dependent on borrowing to meet their financial needs. The average American is often forced to rely on loans for everything from purchasing a home to getting an education, and this borrowing comes at a price—interest. Through this system, the banking elite profit from the debt they create, as the interest payments on loans represent a constant transfer of wealth from borrowers to lenders. As a result, the American people are trapped in a cycle of debt, where they must work harder each year just to pay off the interest on their loans, leaving little room for true financial independence or wealth accumulation. This system serves to enrich the banking cartel while keeping the majority of Americans in a state of financial dependency.

Moreover, the concentration of financial power in the hands of a few banks has allowed these institutions to influence government policy, ensuring that the rules of the financial system are written to benefit them. After the 2008 financial crisis, for example, the government enacted massive bailouts for the "too big to fail" banks, using taxpayer money to prop up institutions that had caused the collapse through reckless speculation. While ordinary Americans lost homes, jobs, and savings, the banking elite were shielded from the consequences of their actions, further solidifying their grip on the economy. Through their vast lobbying networks and political donations, these banks have ensured

that financial regulations are designed to protect their interests, often at the expense of the public. The result is a rigged financial system where wealth and power are concentrated in the hands of a few, while the majority of Americans are left struggling to make ends meet. The banking cartel, through its control of credit, influence over government policy, and ability to create financial crises, has become one of the most powerful forces in the financial enslavement of the American people.

### **Conspiracy #6: The National Debt and Perpetual Borrowing**

The sixth financial conspiracy enslaving the American people is the creation and expansion of the national debt through a system of perpetual borrowing. The U.S. government's reliance on borrowing to finance its operations has become a critical tool in the hands of financial elites, ensuring that future generations are bound by an ever-increasing burden of debt. What began as a temporary measure to fund wars or infrastructure projects has ballooned into a permanent system where the government is perpetually borrowing money, primarily from private banks and foreign investors. This system traps the American people in a cycle where their tax dollars are used to pay interest on this debt, while the principal amount continues to grow, ensuring that full repayment is virtually impossible.

The primary beneficiaries of this system are large financial institutions and wealthy investors who hold government bonds, the instruments through which the U.S. government borrows money. These bondholders receive regular interest payments funded by taxpayer revenue. In effect, the national debt serves as a mechanism for transferring wealth from the working and middle classes, who fund the government through income taxes, to the financial elite, who profit from government borrowing. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that a significant portion of federal spending goes not toward public services or infrastructure but toward servicing the interest on the debt. Each year, billions of dollars are diverted away from social programs, education, and healthcare, and instead funneled to creditors who profit from the government's dependency on borrowed money.

The system of perpetual borrowing has created a scenario where debt becomes a form of control. The more the government borrows, the more influence lenders and financial institutions exert over public policy. This power dynamic allows banks and creditors to dictate the terms of government action, often leading to austerity measures or cuts in public spending to ensure that debt repayments are prioritized. Moreover, because the government must continue borrowing to fund its operations, it is incentivized to inflate the money supply, further devaluing the dollar and diminishing the purchasing power of ordinary Americans. The increasing national debt, coupled with the ongoing borrowing and interest payments, has effectively enslaved future generations of Americans, ensuring that they will inherit an economic system driven by debt, leaving them with limited financial freedom and autonomy. Through the manipulation of national debt and perpetual borrowing, financial elites have created a system where they hold the reins of power, while the American people are left bearing the costs.

### **Conspiracy #7: The Globalization of Finance and the Loss of Economic Sovereignty**

The seventh and final financial conspiracy enslaving the American people is the globalization of finance, which has resulted in the erosion of national economic sovereignty. Over the past several decades, financial elites and multinational corporations have worked to create an interconnected global economy that allows capital to move freely across borders. While proponents of globalization argue that it fosters economic growth and development, the reality is that it has primarily benefited a small group of international banks, corporations, and investors, while leaving average

citizens—especially in the United States—more vulnerable to economic instability and exploitation. By tying the American economy to global financial markets, this conspiracy has weakened the U.S.'s ability to independently control its monetary policy, protect its industries, or ensure the financial well-being of its citizens.

One of the key mechanisms of this conspiracy is the promotion of free trade agreements and the deregulation of financial markets, which have allowed multinational corporations to move production overseas, seek cheaper labor, and evade domestic laws and taxes. As a result, millions of American manufacturing jobs have been outsourced, leading to widespread economic dislocation in once-thriving industrial regions. This "race to the bottom" has left many American workers competing with low-wage labor in other countries, forcing wages down and increasing job insecurity. Meanwhile, the profits generated by these global operations flow to corporate shareholders and executives, further widening the gap between the rich and the working class. Global financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, also play a role in this conspiracy by imposing policies that prioritize the interests of international investors over the needs of local populations, eroding national sovereignty in the process.

Moreover, the globalization of finance has exposed the American economy to the whims of international markets and speculative financial activities. With the U.S. dollar functioning as the world's reserve currency, the American economy is highly sensitive to fluctuations in global demand for the dollar and U.S. assets. This system has created a situation where American financial stability is increasingly dictated by foreign investors, central banks, and multinational corporations, rather than by domestic economic policy. When global financial crises occur, such as the 2008 financial collapse, the impact on ordinary Americans is profound—jobs are lost, retirement savings are wiped out, and home values plummet. Meanwhile, the financial elite, who have the ability to move their assets freely across borders, are often insulated from the worst effects of these crises. By ensuring that American economic policy is intertwined with global markets, this conspiracy has stripped the American people of their economic sovereignty, making them dependent on a system that prioritizes the profits of the global financial elite over their own well-being.

In sum, the globalization of finance has allowed the wealthy elite to accumulate unprecedented wealth and power while leaving ordinary Americans more economically vulnerable than ever before. Through the erosion of jobs, wages, and domestic control over financial policy, this conspiracy has deepened the financial enslavement of the American people, locking them into a system where their economic fate is increasingly determined by forces beyond their control.

### **Closing Overview:**

The enslavement of the American people through financial conspiracies has been a gradual, methodical process spanning over a century. The intricate web of control imposed by a small group of financial elites has ensured that wealth and power are concentrated in their hands while ordinary citizens are systematically deprived of their economic freedom. Through a combination of deceit, manipulation, and coercion, these conspiracies have dismantled the foundational principles of economic fairness, transparency, and opportunity that once defined the American dream. By understanding these seven financial conspiracies, it becomes clear how the system was rigged and why meaningful reform is crucial to restoring economic sovereignty and freedom for future generations.



At the heart of this manipulation is **Conspiracy #1: The Control of Debt through War**, where capitalists seized on the opportunity created by large-scale conflicts to deepen national debt, using it as a tool to control the money supply and ensure that the government—and by extension, the people—would always be beholden to powerful financial interests. This laid the groundwork for the Federal Reserve's creation in 1913 and the eventual abandonment of the gold standard, which further entrenched the system of financial enslavement.

**Conspiracy #2: The Abandonment of the Gold Standard** represents a pivotal moment in history when the American people were cut off from a stable monetary system. The shift to fiat currency untethered the dollar from a finite, tangible resource, enabling unchecked monetary expansion. Inflation eroded the value of citizens' earnings and savings, while the wealthy, particularly those with direct access to the new money created by the Federal Reserve, grew exponentially richer. This created a system where the financial elite controlled the supply and value of money, exacerbating wealth inequality.

The establishment of the Federal Reserve itself is **Conspiracy #3: The Creation and Expansion of the Federal Reserve System**, which allowed private banking interests to centralize control over the nation's money supply. This institution, initially portrayed as a safeguard against economic instability, has, in reality, become a mechanism for perpetuating the dominance of the banking elite. Through interest rate manipulation, the printing of money, and market interventions, the Federal Reserve has gained the ability to influence every aspect of the American economy, from employment to the value of the dollar, all while operating with minimal public oversight or accountability.

**Conspiracy #4: The Income Tax and the Sixteenth Amendment** was another critical step in the financial enslavement process. The implementation of the income tax created a permanent system where the government could directly extract wealth from its citizens, and this wealth has been used primarily to service the national debt and fund the interests of the wealthy elite. The income tax has grown into a tool of mass wealth extraction, keeping the average worker in a cycle of financial servitude, while those at the top benefit from tax loopholes and shelters that allow them to pay far less proportionately.

Adding to this was **Conspiracy #5: The Banking Cartel and the Concentration of Financial Power**, which has enabled a small group of mega-banks to dominate the global financial system. Through consolidation and the control of credit, these institutions have created a world where individuals, businesses, and governments must borrow from them to survive. By controlling access to credit, these banks can dictate the terms of the economy, profiting from every loan, every transaction, and every bailout. The 2008 financial crisis exemplifies this reality, where reckless speculation by the elite caused economic devastation for millions, while those responsible were propped up by taxpayer money.

**Conspiracy #6: The National Debt and Perpetual Borrowing** further entrenched this system of financial control. As the government continues to borrow to finance its operations, American taxpayers are on the hook for paying off the interest on this ever-growing debt. Each year, more taxpayer dollars go toward servicing the national debt rather than funding infrastructure, education, or healthcare. The system of perpetual borrowing ensures that the financial elite, who hold large portions of government bonds, will continue to receive a steady stream of wealth, while ordinary Americans bear the cost through higher taxes and reduced public services.

Finally, **Conspiracy #7: The Globalization of Finance and the Loss of Economic Sovereignty** highlights how the American economy has become deeply entangled with global financial markets. This shift has allowed multinational corporations and global financial institutions to profit at the expense of local economies and domestic workers. American jobs have been outsourced, wages have stagnated, and communities have been hollowed out, all while profits are funneled to shareholders and executives abroad. The globalization of finance has stripped the American people of their economic sovereignty, making them vulnerable to the whims of international investors and speculative financial markets.

The cumulative effect of these seven financial conspiracies is a system designed to keep the American people in a perpetual state of financial dependence and insecurity. The manipulation of debt, money supply, taxation, credit, and government policy has created a society where wealth flows steadily upward to the financial elite, while the average citizen struggles to stay afloat. The American dream of prosperity and self-determination has been replaced with a reality where most people are chained to student loans, mortgages, and credit card debt, with little hope of breaking free.

To reclaim their economic freedom, the American people must demand sweeping reforms that dismantle these systems of control. Restoring sound money policies, holding financial institutions accountable, reforming the tax system, and ending the perpetual cycle of debt are just a few steps needed to reverse the damage caused by these conspiracies. Most importantly, citizens must advocate for greater transparency, accountability, and fairness in the financial system, ensuring that the economy serves the interests of all Americans, not just the wealthy elite. Only by addressing these foundational issues can our nation move toward a future of true financial independence and prosperity for everyone.

# America is a Republic, not a democracy!

It's important to understand since the corrupt UNITED STATES INC corporation that was created in 1871 was created as a democracy. It's also important to understand that since our country has been running under this corrupt UNITED STATES INC corporation as a democracy since 1871 that everything that takes place in our courts and justice system and even in Congress and in our state legislatures is being run according to maritime law and the democratic form of government. This is why there have been so many laws created that either completely go around the original Constitution or completely contradict the original Constitution. It's important to understand this in regard to the process leading up to capturing your strawman.

Anyone who tries to argue with you that America was set up by the founders as a democracy, all you have to do is show them Article IV, Section 4 of The United States Constitution.

Article IV, Section 4: The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

And...

## The Pledge of Allegiance!

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the [Republic] for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

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The cornerstone of the United States' federal system is the guarantee of a Republican Form of Government to every State within the Union. This essential provision, enshrined in the Constitution, reflects the Founding Fathers' commitment to preserving the core principles and securing the nation's sovereignty. Additionally, the federal government has the responsibility to protect each state from external threats such as invasion and internal challenges like domestic violence.

A Republican Form of Government is characterized by the delegation of political power to elected representatives, accountable to the people they serve. This structure fosters the principles of individual liberty, popular sovereignty, and the rule of law. By ensuring that each state in the Union adopts and upholds this form of governance, the federal government aims to prevent the rise of tyrannical regimes or monarchies that undermine the fundamental rights of the people. The protection of this republican framework is vital to preserving the essence of the founding principles of America and the rights enshrined in the Constitution.

The United States, as a sovereign nation, must defend its territorial integrity and the security of its people from external threats. The guarantee to protect each state against invasion demonstrates the federal government's commitment to collective security and the preservation of national sovereignty.

Throughout history, the United States has faced various challenges to its territorial integrity, and this constitutional provision serves as a bulwark against such dangers. By maintaining a strong military and diplomatic presence, the nation stands ready to deter potential aggressors and defend its borders if necessary.

The United States commitment to guaranteeing a Republican Form of Government and safeguarding states against invasion and domestic violence reflects the foundational principles upon which the nation was established. These constitutional provisions ensure that freedom, liberty, and unity endure, even in the face of adversity. As the world evolves, the preservation of these values remains essential to securing the future of the United States as a beacon of freedom and liberty. By upholding these principles, the nation can continue to thrive and inspire the world as a testament to the enduring strength of its institutions.

### **Five reasons why America is a republic and not a democracy.**

1. **Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution:** The clearest constitutional foundation that America is a republic lies in Article IV, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution. This article guarantees that every state in the Union will have a Republican form of government. A republican government is one in which the people elect representatives to govern on their behalf, rather than direct governance by the people themselves (which is characteristic of a democracy). This was the Founding Fathers' explicit intent, ensuring that America operates as a republic and not as a democracy.
2. **The Founders' Distrust of Democracy:** The framers of the Constitution intentionally avoided creating a democracy because they believed it could lead to mob rule, where the majority could impose its will on the minority without regard for individual rights. In contrast, a republic protects the rights of individuals and minority groups by placing checks and balances on power through a system of representation. The Founding Fathers studied the histories of ancient Greece and Rome and saw that democracies could be unstable and self-destructive.
3. **The Influence of Maritime Law and the 1871 United States, Inc.:** The creation of the corrupt UNITED STATES INC corporation in 1871, marked a shift away from the republic toward a democracy. This shift has led to the application of maritime law and democratic principles, which circumvent or contradict the original Constitution. This corruption has impacted court systems, Congress, and state legislatures, distancing them from the foundational principles of a republic.
4. **The Pledge of Allegiance:** The Pledge of Allegiance reinforces the fact that America is a republic. It explicitly states that citizens pledge allegiance to "the Republic for which it stands," making it clear that the nation's identity is as a republic. This wording is a reflection of the original intent of the Founding Fathers and is a direct rejection of the idea that the United States was meant to be a democracy.
5. **Representation and Rule of Law:** In a democracy, the people govern directly, while in a republic, the people elect representatives who are bound by the rule of law. America's system of government is structured around representatives who create, enforce, and interpret laws in accordance with the Constitution. This framework ensures that political power is not concentrated in the hands of a few or subject to the whims of a transient majority, but rather balanced within a structured system of governance that upholds individual rights and liberties, a hallmark of a republic.

# British / Maritime Law vs American / Common Law!

This is VERY important to know...

Anyone who practices law in America with a BAR license is supporting British / Maritime Law, and not American / Common Law!

When you walk into a courtroom, and speak or testify, or sign any document, you are representing your fictional strawman, JOHN DOE and not your living, breathing flesh and blood, John Doe.

Free men and free women do not go to the bar, which is "Court", only strawman get presented there.

All judges are "attorneys" also.

The attorney is ATTORNING a free man or woman's rights. His job is to get you to confess you are a strawman. To be able to sell you and represent the strawman, RE-PRESENT.

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## ATTORNING...

Or...

## ATTORNMENT

In feudal and old English law. A turning over or transfer by a lord of the services of his tenant to the grantee of his seignior. Attornment is the act of a person who holds a leasehold interest in land, or estate for life or years, by which he agrees to become the tenant of a stranger who has acquired the fee in the land, or the remainder or reversion, or the right to the rent or services by which the tenant holds. *Lindley v. Dakiu*, 13 Ind. 388; *Willis v. Moore*, 59 Tex. 630, 40 Am. Rep. 254; *Foster v. Morris*, 3 A. K. Marsh. (Ky.) 610, 13 Am. Dec. 205.

In feudal and old English law, attornment was a significant legal concept involving the transfer of services from a tenant to a new grantee of his or her seignior, which was typically the lord or superior landowner. The act of attornment played a crucial role when a person held a leasehold interest in land, an estate for life, or a term of years. In such cases, the tenant would agree to become the tenant of a stranger who had acquired the fee in the land, the remainder or reversion, or the right to the rent or services by which the tenant originally held the property.

The process of attornment was integral to the feudal system, which governed land ownership and tenancy relationships during medieval times. Under this system, land was owned by a lord, and in return for the right to use the land, the tenant would provide various services, such as agricultural labor or military support. These obligations were known as "services," and they formed the foundation of the lord-tenant relationship.

When a lord transferred his sovereignty, or the rights to the land, to another person, the tenant was required to acknowledge this transfer formally. This acknowledgment, where the tenant accepted the new lord as the rightful owner of the land, was referred to as "attornment." Essentially, the tenant was agreeing to shift their loyalty and obligations from the original lord to the new grantee.

The act of attornment was crucial for both the new landowner and the tenant. For the new grantee, it solidified their legal right to the land and ensured that the tenant would recognize their authority and continue to provide the established services. On the other hand, for the tenant, attornment was necessary to safeguard their rights and ensure that they would be protected from any claims made by a third party against their tenure.

Attornment was not limited to cases where the new grantee was an individual. It could also occur when the rights to the land or services were assigned to an institution, such as a church or monastery. In such instances, religious institutions often became important landlords, and the tenants would attorn to the ecclesiastical authorities as their new lords.

Several legal cases from different jurisdictions illustrate the importance and prevalence of attornment in feudal and old English law. For instance, in the case of *Lindley v. Dakiu*, the concept of attornment was analyzed within the context of tenant-landlord relationships, emphasizing its significance in determining rightful ownership of the land. Similarly, cases like *Willis v. Moore* and *Foster v. Morris* showcased how attornment played a vital role in protecting tenants' interests and ensuring a smooth transition of land ownership.

Over time, as legal systems evolved and feudalism waned, the practice of attornment became less prominent. Modern property laws and tenancy practices shifted away from the complex feudal arrangements, favoring more straightforward and direct methods of transferring land ownership and tenancy rights. However, despite its decline, the historical significance of attornment persists, serving as a valuable reminder of the intricate legal relationships that once governed land ownership and tenancy in feudal and old English law.

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## **ATTORN**

In feudal law. To transfer or turn over to another. Where a lord aligned his seignior, he might with the consent of the tenant, and in some cases without attorn or transfer the homage and service of the latter to the alienee or new lord. Bract, fols. 816, 82. In modern law. To consent to the transfer of a rent or reversion. A tenant is said to attorn when he agrees to become the tenant of the person to whom the reversion has been granted. See ATTORNMENT.

British / Maritime Law deals only with your strawman JOHN DOE. (Ever since 1871, all American courts & judges are and have been running under the jurisdiction of Maritime Law.)

American / Common Law deals only with your living, breathing flesh and blood, John Doe.

In the context of feudal law, the concept of attornment is deeply rooted in the relationship between lord and tenant. When a lord sought to transfer his rights and obligations over a piece of land or estate, attornment was the legal mechanism through which the tenant's allegiance or service could be transferred to a new lord. This transfer was not always done with the consent of the tenant, though it was common practice to secure it. In instances where the tenant consented, the relationship was solidified, ensuring that the homage and service—essentially the tenant's duties and responsibilities—were properly directed toward the new lord. Without attornment, the new lord might face challenges in asserting control over the land or estate, as the tenant's original obligations were to the previous lord. In essence, attornment created a legal continuity, upholding the feudal order by ensuring that land and service were aligned with rightful authority.

In modern legal practices, attornment still exists but has evolved from its feudal origins. It primarily applies to scenarios where tenants must acknowledge and consent to the transfer of property rights from one landlord to another. This occurs frequently in the transfer of reversionary interests or rental properties, where a tenant's consent is necessary to continue paying rent or fulfilling obligations under a new owner. Although tenants are expected to attorn to the new landlord, this process is largely symbolic in today's legal landscape. It ensures that a clear and legally recognized relationship is established between the new owner and the tenant, minimizing potential disputes and ambiguities about who is entitled to the tenant's rent and other contractual obligations.

In distinguishing between different systems of law, it's important to note that maritime law and common law serve very different purposes in the modern legal system. Maritime law, which governs matters related to shipping, navigation, and commerce on international waters, has been used in some interpretations to apply to individuals' legal personas, known as the strawman. The strawman is the legal entity represented by capitalized names such as JOHN DOE—are subject to maritime law, while the living, breathing individual, represented by lowercase or mixed-case names like John Doe, is governed by common law. This distinction views individuals as having dual identities: one legal and one living. Common law, by contrast, governs the actions, rights, and duties of individuals as flesh-and-blood people, with the focus on their real-world interactions and legal standing. Understanding the historical and modern applications of attornment, as well as the broader legal frameworks that govern individuals, helps clarify the complex intersections of property, law, and identity.

# Breaking the Chains of Legal Fiction

## The Strawman, the Federal Reserve, and the Fight for Individual Sovereignty

On April 5, 1933, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 6102, which required all U.S. citizens to surrender their gold to the Federal Reserve by May 1, 1933. This was a dramatic and unprecedented action taken during the depths of the Great Depression. The Executive Order, which was publicly posted in post offices across the country, declared that individuals and entities must deliver all gold coins, gold bullion, and gold certificates they owned to a Federal Reserve Bank or an authorized institution. James A. Farley, the Postmaster General at the time, ensured that every post office prominently displayed this directive, reinforcing its seriousness. Below the order, a warning of severe penalties for noncompliance was included: violators faced up to \$10,000 in fines, a decade of imprisonment, or both. This order was framed as a necessary action to combat the ongoing economic crisis, but many saw it as an extreme overreach of government power.

The order referenced Section 9, which outlined the legal consequences for anyone who willfully defied the directive. It extended liability not only to individuals but also to corporate officers and directors, ensuring that no one could evade responsibility if they refused to surrender their gold. The stated penalty for noncompliance was a fine of up to \$10,000, imprisonment for up to ten years, or both, which were severe consequences for a civil order. This enforcement mechanism was meant to ensure compliance with the government's new monetary policy. However, the legal legitimacy of this Executive Order has long been questioned, as it wasn't clear whether Roosevelt had the explicit authority to issue such an order against private citizens. Many saw it as a violation of property rights, sparking outrage among those who felt it was unconstitutional.

In a document obtained in 1997 through a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request from the U.S. Department of Justice, the Office of Legal Counsel clarified that executive orders typically do not directly impact private citizens or their property. Instead, executive orders generally serve as instructions to government employees and agencies unless Congress specifically grants the President authority to regulate the rights of citizens. The 1933 gold confiscation order did not appear to have this explicit authorization, raising significant legal and ethical questions about its validity. This left many to argue that Roosevelt's order was an act of government overreach, an attempt to seize private property under the guise of stabilizing the nation's currency system. Critics have since labeled it an act of economic treason, targeting individual wealth to bolster the federal government's control over the nation's monetary system.

In response to the Executive Order, Congress quickly moved to solidify the new monetary regime. On June 5, 1933, just two months after Roosevelt's order, the 73rd Congress passed House Joint Resolution 192 (HJR-192). This resolution effectively suspended the Gold Standard in the United States and declared that any contractual obligations requiring payment in gold were against public policy. HJR-192 stated that all obligations could be legally settled using any form of U.S. currency, including paper money and Federal Reserve notes, rather than gold. This marked a significant shift in the nation's economic policy, further entrenching the use of fiat currency. It also legally protected the government's actions by ensuring that no one could demand payment in gold, even if their contract



stipulated it. This resolution laid the groundwork for the modern monetary system, where the U.S. dollar was no longer backed by gold.

The implications of HJR-192 were far-reaching. The resolution didn't just end the Gold Standard; it fundamentally changed the way debts were handled in the United States. Under the new public policy, debts could no longer be "paid" in the traditional sense, as gold was no longer considered legal tender. Instead, debts were now only "discharged," meaning they were resolved through paper currency, which did not hold the same intrinsic value as gold. This created a system where the U.S. economy operated on an endless cycle of debt, with the government and its citizens using promissory notes, such as Federal Reserve notes, to transfer liabilities rather than actual wealth. This new financial structure placed the burden of debt collection on the public, as all debts became public liabilities. As a result, the entire nation's economy was tied to a system of debt that could never be fully extinguished, only passed along from one party to another.

Perhaps the most alarming aspect of these changes was the creation of a system in which every U.S. citizen became collateral for the national debt. Through the registration of birth certificates, the government effectively pledged its citizens' future labor, property, and even lives as collateral for the country's ongoing financial obligations. Birth certificates were filed as securities within the Department of Commerce, each carrying an estimated value of \$1 million. These securities were then traded globally, used as collateral for loans and other financial transactions. This system, established without the knowledge or consent of the American people, turned citizens into "human resources" whose value was traded like commodities. This hidden transformation of American life—where individuals unknowingly became part of a vast economic system built on debt and fiat currency—still impacts the financial and political landscape today, raising ongoing concerns about personal freedom, government overreach, and economic sovereignty.

The assertion that "The United States is a District of Columbia corporation" draws from a unique interpretation of legal frameworks and historical documents. According to this argument, as outlined in Volume 20 of Corpus Juris Section 1785, "The United States government is a foreign corporation with respect to a State." This idea stems from a court case, *New York re: Merriam* 36 N.E. 505 (1441 S.O. 1973, 14 L. Ed. 287), where the nature of the U.S. government's legal standing was examined. In this interpretation, the federal government, operating as a corporate entity within the District of Columbia, acts as a fictitious "person." A corporation, being a legal construct, is incapable of directly interacting with living individuals. It requires intermediaries—legal mechanisms and contracts—through which it can engage with the real world. This concept of a fictional "person" is central to understanding how the federal government interacts with its citizens. As a corporation, the U.S. government can only operate in a legal fiction, engaging through contracts, agencies, and representatives to connect with real individuals.

In this framework, living people exist in the real, physical world, while the government operates in a fictional, legal realm. This distinction means that the government cannot directly interact with real people but must do so through legal fictions or constructs that act as intermediaries. These constructs, such as contracts or agencies, allow the fictional government to engage with real individuals through a process of legal representation. A prime example of this concept is the "strawman", that each person has a corporate alter ego—referred to as the "strawman"—that the government can interact with. This strawman is created through the birth certificate process, wherein

a person's legal identity is registered with the state, effectively creating a separate legal entity that the government can engage with. The strawman is thus seen as the legal "person" that stands between the individual and the government, allowing the latter to exert control and enforce laws.

The birth certificate plays a critical role in this system, acting the "Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin" (MCO). The state in which an individual is born is regarded as the "port of entry" for this legal entity, transforming the birth certificate into a legal document that represents the creation of the strawman. This strawman, or fictional person, shares the name of the real individual but exists solely as a legal construct. According to Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, the term *stramineus homo*—Latin for "man of straw"—describes a person of no real substance, used as a front in legal transactions. The strawman, therefore, functions as a legal placeholder that allows the government, a corporate entity, to deal with living people through their fictional counterparts. It is the strawman, not the real individual, that the government interacts with in legal matters, such as taxation, fines, and penalties.

The use of all capital letters in legal documents, such as a person's name written in all caps, is as an indication that the name refers to the strawman, not the real individual. This distinction is key to understanding the strawman concept, as it argues that a person's name in all caps or in a format like "LAST NAME, FIRST NAME" does not represent the living, breathing individual but rather the corporate entity created by the government. The manipulation of names in this way allows the government to impose legal obligations and responsibilities on the strawman, without directly affecting the real person. For example, in legal proceedings, fines, or contracts, the government is interacting with the strawman, not the real individual, allowing for a separation between the two. This separation is seen as a method by which the government controls individuals through their legal counterparts.

Over time, this system has allowed the government to exert greater control over individuals without their knowledge or consent. Down through the years, the public has been systematically misled into believing that their legal name, in whatever form it appears, represents them as real people. However, only a name written in its proper form, following the rules of grammar—e.g., "John Adam Smith"—can refer to a real individual. Any other variation, such as "SMITH, JOHN ADAM," represents the strawman. This manipulation of language and legal identity is said to be a deliberate attempt to obscure the true nature of government control. Through public education and media, which are seen as tools of the government, people have been led to believe that any form of their name represents their true identity, when in reality, it represents the strawman. This confusion allows the government to impose legal obligations on the strawman while the real living and breathing individual remains unaware of their separation from their legal counterpart.

## **We Were Never Told**

The idea that we were never fully informed about the actions and intentions of our government officials forms the crux of a belief in widespread governmental manipulation and secrecy. This viewpoint suggests that our government operates not as a servant to the people, but as a corporation, a fictional "person" under the legal system, with interests separate from those of its citizens. It's true that from the inception of the modern U.S. government, there has been a concerted effort to obscure the true nature of this corporate entity and its control over the people. They claim that no full and open disclosure has ever been provided about the government's legal structure, its motivations, or

the implications of its actions. If the public were ever truly informed, they would not have consented to such sweeping governmental control, and many of the legal and financial systems in place today would have been challenged.

One of the most central tenets of this perspective is the assertion that the government created a "strawman" for each American citizen—a fictitious legal entity that serves as a stand-in for the real, living and breathing person. This strawman allows the government to interact with citizens in a way that circumvents individual rights and imposes control. The creation of this strawman, through the birth certificate and other legal documentation, was done without the knowledge or consent of the people. By dealing with the strawman, the government is able to enact laws, collect taxes, and enforce regulations that would otherwise be unconstitutional or unethical if applied directly to a living individual. This creation of a fictional legal person allows for the systematic control of the population under a corporate guise, with the people being none the wiser.

Furthermore, the financial system itself was irrevocably changed after June 5, 1933, when the United States officially left the gold standard. This event, combined with the government's ongoing need to generate revenue, led to the creation of an elaborate system of debt and currency manipulation. We were never told, openly and honestly, that after this date, it became impossible to truly pay debts. Instead, citizens can only discharge debts using fiat currency, which is intrinsically worthless and represents a perpetual state of indebtedness. This system of debt serves the interests of the government and the elite, who profit from the control and manipulation of financial systems, while the average person is left with a lifetime of financial obligations that they can never truly escape.

Citizens, and even future generations, have been pledged as collateral for the national debt, without their consent. This implies that the government has essentially sold out its people to finance its continued expansion and survival. We are not only participants in a rigged financial system but also commodities—mere chattel in the eyes of the government and the corporations that support it. The notion that the public, and future generations, have been promised as collateral for government debts introduces the idea of generational servitude. Citizens are born into a system that they have no say over, already tethered to a financial system designed for the benefit of the few. It is a sobering thought that the freedoms we believe we enjoy are illusions, and that our futures have been mortgaged without our awareness.

Over the years, we have been kept in a state of ignorance about our true legal and financial status, and that the rules of the game have been quietly changed. The world we perceive as real, with its laws, structures, and institutions, is a carefully constructed fiction. This fiction benefits those in power—the government, corporations, and elite—while the average citizen unknowingly plays along. However this system is not inescapable. Once people become aware of the strawman concept and the legal fictions that govern their lives, they can begin to separate themselves from it. By recognizing the distinction between the real, living individual and the fictional strawman, people can "walk away from the fraud" and reclaim their rights and freedoms. Yet, this process requires a significant shift in understanding and a willingness to challenge deeply ingrained beliefs about government, law, and personal identity.

## **Everything, Since June 1933, Operates in COMMERCE!**

Since June 1933, everything in the United States has been structured around commerce, a shift that has had profound implications for how individuals and entities interact with government and each other. Commerce operates on the foundation of agreements and contracts, and the government, through its creation of the "STRAWMAN" – a legal, fictional entity for each citizen – has established an implied agreement with every American. The STRAWMAN, created via the birth certificate process, exists as a representation of the individual within the legal and commercial systems. The STRAWMAN, as a corporate entity, is subject to all government rules, regulations, and obligations. However, the real issue arises when flesh-and-blood individuals unknowingly step into the fictional legal world and take responsibility for the debts and liabilities of their STRAWMAN. In doing so, the real person becomes the "surety" or the secured party creditor of their strawman account – essentially guaranteeing the obligations of the fictional entity, reversing the natural order of things and entangling themselves in the government's commercial world.

In this reversed reality, individuals unknowingly relinquish their real, protected status and become responsible for the debts and obligations of their STRAWMAN. The government, courts, and legal systems, which operate in a fictional commercial realm, treat individuals as if they are their STRAWMAN, blurring the lines between the real world and the commercial world. The debts and obligations incurred by the STRAWMAN in this commercial realm are transferred to the individual, trapping them in a cycle of liability for things that only exist in the fictional world of commerce. The challenge, then, is how individuals can extricate themselves from this fiction and reclaim their standing as real, living men and women, free from the obligations of their STRAWMAN. To achieve this, individuals must send a nonnegotiable "Charge Back" and a nonnegotiable "Bill of Exchange" to the U.S. Secretary of Treasury, along with their birth certificate – the key document that symbolizes the creation of the STRAWMAN.

The birth certificate, described as the "Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin" for the STRAWMAN, serves as evidence that the government created a fictional legal entity in the individual's name. By sending these documents to the Treasury, individuals can theoretically discharge their portion of the public debt. This process, releases the real person from the debts, liabilities, and obligations of the STRAWMAN, which only exist in the fictional commercial world. In this commercial world, there is no actual money or tangible value; it operates entirely on "book entries," paper ledgers, and digits on computer screens. The debts of the STRAWMAN are nothing more than entries in the system, and by submitting the Charge Back and Bill of Exchange, individuals can remove themselves from this system and reclaim their property, which then becomes tax-exempt and free from government levy, in line with the provisions of HJR-192.

The fictional person – the STRAWMAN – can only operate within the fictional commercial world created by the government. Whether it's a traffic citation, a tax bill, or a criminal charge, any presentment from the government is a negative commercial "claim" against the STRAWMAN, not the real living individual. These claims are resolved by shifting digits in ledgers, moving figures from one account to another, all within the commercial world of fictional funds. By recognizing the difference between the real person and the STRAWMAN, individuals can protect themselves from these claims. The key lies in understanding that the commercial system is built on fiction – there is no real money, only digital representations of value that move within the system.

## Playing the Commerce Game

The conventional approach to addressing government claims has often been through legal battles fought in court. Many individuals have attempted to challenge the government's assertions using a range of legal processes, but this has frequently led to frustration and failure. The legal system is part of a much larger mechanism designed to distract and keep individuals engaged in a futile struggle, while the real game being played is one of commerce. Behind the scenes, the government, operating in the realm of commerce, uses contracts and agreements to maintain control over citizens through their legal fiction, the "STRAWMAN." This dog-and-pony show, keeps individuals locked in a cycle of legal maneuvers while the true path to empowerment lies in understanding and navigating the commerce game.

The key question arises: What if, instead of fighting the legal battle, individuals learned how to play the commerce game to their advantage? If everything since 1933 has operated in commerce, then it follows that the rules of commerce, including the movement of figures and digits, must also apply to individuals who understand how to engage with the system properly. Commerce is built on the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), which governs transactions and agreements in this system. By utilizing the UCC, specifically the UCC-1 Financing Statement, individuals can begin to take control over their legal identity, the STRAWMAN, and manage the flow of assets and liabilities. The UCC-1 Financing Statement is one of the most powerful contracts in commerce because it cannot be broken once filed, making it the foundation of the "Accepted for Value" process.

The first step in this process is to activate the Treasury Direct Account (TDA), which exists for the STRAWMAN. This account is tied to the fictional person created through the birth certificate process and serves as a repository for financial figures and obligations linked to the STRAWMAN. By activating the TDA, individuals can gain limited control over the funds in the account, allowing them to move entries, figures, and digits for their benefit, rather than being at the mercy of government control. Once this is accomplished, the next step is to file the UCC-1 Financing Statement. This document officially makes the individual the "holder in due course" of the STRAWMAN, meaning they have primary control over the government-created entity. From that point forward, any claims or liabilities presented to the STRAWMAN are no longer under the control of the government.

By filing the UCC-1 Financing Statement and taking control of the STRAWMAN, individuals shift the power dynamic. Government claims, such as tax bills or fines, are negative commercial claims against the STRAWMAN, meaning they are part of the commerce system. However, once the individual becomes the secured party creditor of their STRAWMAN account, the government loses access to the Treasury Direct Account and the means to enforce these claims. When faced with a claim from the government, the individual can use the "Accepted for Value" process. By accepting the claim for value, the individual removes any controversy from the situation, taking ownership of the claim. As the holder in due course, the individual can now challenge the presenter of the claim to produce a proper order authorizing the debit against the account. Since such orders rarely exist, the claim can be discharged, and the individual's account adjusted accordingly.

The commerce process is relatively straightforward, but it requires a deep understanding of the rules. Once the claim is accepted for value, the individual can request the bookkeeping records, fiduciary tax estimates, and tax returns associated with the claim to determine who is making the claim on the

account and whether it is valid. If the presenter cannot produce the required documentation, the individual has the right to request an adjustment of the account and have the claim discharged. If no favorable response is received, the individual can escalate the matter by filing a currency report on the amount claimed and begin a commercial process that will force the presenter to comply or face significant financial consequences. This system, built on contracts, operates within the realm of commerce, where contracts override constitutional protections and legal rights. Commerce, not law, governs the process, and as long as individuals play by the rules of commerce, they can gain the upper hand.

A crucial aspect of this process is understanding that no law, statute, or government agency can gain jurisdiction over an individual without their consent. The government operates within a fictional commercial venue, and without the individual's participation, it has no authority over them. The Accepted for Value process empowers individuals to engage with the government on their terms, using the rules of commerce to hold the government accountable. By using the STRAWMAN as a go-between or transmitting utility, individuals can navigate the government's commercial world without falling prey to its control. The absence of a proper order to authorize claims against the STRAWMAN means that the government cannot legally enforce its demands, leaving the individual free from governmental intrusion.

However, this process is not without its challenges, and it requires careful study and understanding before being utilized. It is not a way to generate money or engage in fraudulent financial schemes like sight drafts or bills of exchange. Instead, it is a method for individuals to reclaim their sovereignty and free themselves from the oppressive control of government and the commercial system. Once understood and properly applied, the Accepted for Value process offers a powerful means of securing freedom from undue governmental control, allowing individuals to function within the system of commerce on their own terms.

# How your Birth Certificate is turned into a Government Bond

Did you know that the hospital where you were born got paid an estimated \$100,000 in today's money for your birth when your "BIRTH CERTIFICATE" was created by the State. You might ask how this is possible, it's because when you were born and when your "BIRTH CERTIFICATE" was created a trust was also created. This means that:

If you were born after 1972 it is a 2 million dollar insurance policy and a 1 million dollar bond, and before 1972 it was a 1 million insurance policy and a \$650,000 bond.

Not to mention that your "TRUST" has been traded on the stock market since the day you were born.

So not only are they making a ton of money off us every single year, but when a person passes away the Deep State Cabal collects on the insurance policy!

## At birth you are issued with a Birth Certificate by the Government



The dictionary definition of 'Certificate' is -  
'A document certifying ownership'

You get the 'Copy' of  
your Birth Certificate

Who owns the 'Original' Certificate?



## What do they do with it?

**All Birth Certificates are given a financial value and then issued to central banks and other interested buyers as Government 'Bonds'.**



**These 'Bonds' are sold so your government can raise money. We the people that these bonds are based on then pay back those loans plus interest, sometimes taking generations.**



**\$\$\$ Trillions in interest each year that most countries on the planet are paying to an elite few families that created and control the current world banking and finance system.**



**Why do we sell ourselves as 'Bonds' and pay interest on that and then save and invest with the same privately owned banks & financial institutions? Why do we willingly give them the power over our money and our bond?**



**What if we cut out the middle man? What if we issued our bonds to ourselves and invested in us & our world?**



**What if we gave that power to ourselves? What if we stopped saving and investing with banks and financial institutions and purchased back our own government bonds?**



**What this would mean is a massive saving of  
\$\$ trillions in interest each year, a massive  
reduction in taxation required, redistribution of  
wealth, redistribution of economic power, an  
end of planetary corporate control, expansion  
of civil rights and an unprecedented investment  
into the advancement of humanity by humanity.**

### **Is your Birth Certificate a Bond?**

Is it traded on the stock market? Are there negotiable instruments tied to it? It may surprise you to find out the answer is yes. Your birth certificate is a bond.

It all started around 100 years ago, at the beginning of the 20th century. America was chugging along and the industrial revolution was in full swing. However, unbeknownst to the hard working citizens, the government was in trouble. It was getting ready to go bankrupt, and it wasn't the first time either. So, in the year 1910, several elite men met in a secret place for a meeting in order to draw up the plan to trick the American people into allowing a central bank into the country.

Just 2 short years later, in 1912, the Federal Reserve Act was passed by Congress. And this was the beginning of the new economic system in which your birth certificate is a bond.

In the current system, we, as individuals, are not the holders of our own birth certificates. We are only being used as the force that gives our current financial system life. After the certificate of live birth is applied for and issued, no one ever sees it again. We are only allowed to get "certified copies" of our birth certificate. This way, we can never be the holder in due course of it.



Then, our certificate of live birth is taken and negotiable instruments are issued from it. And these instruments are traded on the stock market. So, your birth certificate is a bond.

This is where the idea comes from that we all have a birth certificate bond account, or an estate tied to our birth certificate. Some have even confirmed the validity of all of this by doing a birth certificate bond lookup. There they can see the truth about the way our birth certificates are used to make money for others.

# DID YOU KNOW

**Birth Certificate**

This certifies

That JOHN DAVIDSON HANSEN was born to VERGILIA MASTILDA THOMSON on Monday 19 61 at 2012 hours 25th day of September at United States Army Hospital, 2nd, DAKOTA, APO 343 (Name and Location of Hospital)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the attending Physician has hereunto set his hand and the said hospital has caused this Certificate to be signed by its duly authorized officer and its officers here to no hereunto affixed.

Clarence D. Snyder William E. Grubbs  
Signature of Attending Physician Signature of Commissioner  
CLARENCE D. SNYDER, M.D., M.C. WILLIAM E. GRUBBS, M.D., M.C.  
DEPT. OF HEALTH, APO 343 DEPT. OF HEALTH, APO 343  
Typed Name and Office Typed Name and Office

UNITED STATES ARMY HOSPITAL  
DAKOTA  
AUG 19 1961  
CAMP BIRMINGHAM

**When you are born, your parents register you with the government AS A CORPORATION by receiving and signing a birth certificate. In a few years, your Corporation will receive a taxpayer ID# called a social security number. This is so you can be used as collateral for the government to acquire debt. That's right, YOU and your labor, time, and energy is what backs up the National debt. You are stock.**

## **Take Back Your Strawman**

UCC-1-Uniform Commercial Code-Take back your Strawman.

On April 5, 1933, then President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, under Executive Order, issued April 5, 1933, declared: "All persons are required to deliver on or before May 1, 1933 all Gold Coin, Gold Bullion, & Gold Certificates now owned by them to a Federal Reserve Bank, branch or agency, or to any member bank of the Federal Reserve System."

James A. Farley, Postmaster General at that time, required each postmaster in the country to post a copy of the Executive Order in a conspicuous place within each branch of the Post Office. On the bottom of the posting was the following:

### **CRIMINAL PENALTIES for VIOLATION of EXECUTIVE ORDER**

\$10,000 fine or 10 years imprisonment, or both, as provided in Section 9 of the order.

Section 9 of the order reads as follows: "Whosoever willfully violates any provisions of this Executive Order or of these regulations or of any rule, regulation or license issued thereunder may be fined not more than \$10,000, or if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both; & any officer, director or agency of any corporation who knowingly participates in any such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both.

NOTE: Stated within a written document received September 17, 1997, from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Legal Counsel, Office of the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Richard L. Shiffin, in response to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), was the following:

"A fact that is frequently overlooked is that Executive Orders & proclamations of the President normally have no direct effect upon private persons or their property, & instead, normally constitute only directives or instructions to officers or employees of the Federal Government. The exception is those cases in which the President is expressly authorized or required by laws enacted by the Congress to issue an Executive order or proclamation dealing with the legal rights or obligations of members of the public. Such as issuance of Selective Service Regulations, establishment of boards to investigate certain labor disputes, & establishment of quotas or fees with respect to certain imports into this country."

Note: it seems rather obvious that President Franklin D. Roosevelt was not "expressly authorized or required" to "issue an Executive Order or proclamation" demanding the public (private) to relinquish their privately held gold.

The order (proclamation) issued by Roosevelt was an undisciplined act of treason. Two months after the Executive Order, on June 5, 1933, the Senate & House of Representatives, 73d Congress, 1st session, at 4:30 p.m. approve House Joint Resolution (HJR) 192: Joint Resolution To Suspend The

Gold Standard & Abrogate The Gold Clause, Joint resolution to assure uniform value to the coins & currencies of the United States.

HJR-192 states, in part, that "Every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in any amount of money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy, & no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any such coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public & private debts."

HJR-192 goes on to state: "As used in this resolution, the term 'obligation' means an obligation (including every obligation of & to the United States, excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; & the term 'coin or currency' means coin or currency of the United States, including Federal Reserve notes & circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks & national banking associations."

HJR-192 superseded Public Law (what passes as law today is only "color of law"), replacing it with public policy. This eliminated our ability to PAY our debts, allowing only for their DISCHARGE. When we use any commercial paper (checks, drafts, warrants, federal reserve notes, etc.), & accept it as money, we simply pass the unpaid debt attached to the paper on to others, by way of our purchases & transactions. This unpaid debt, under public policy, now carries a public liability for its collection. In other words, all debt is now public.

The United States government, in order to provide necessary goods & services, created a commercial bond (promissory note), by pledging the property, labor, life & body of its citizens, as payment for the debt (bankruptcy). This commercial bond made chattel (property) out of every man, woman & child in the United States. We became nothing more than "human resources" & collateral for the debt. This was without our knowledge &/or our consent. How? It was done through the filing (registration) of our birth certificates!

The United States government -actually the elected & appointed administrators of government -took (& still do, to this day) certified copies of all our birth certificates & placed them in the United States Department of Commerce ... as registered securities. These securities, each of which carries an estimated \$1,000,000 (one million) dollar value, have been (& still are) circulated around the world as collateral for loans, entries on the asset side of ledgers, etc., just like any other security. There's just one problem, we didn't authorize it.

The United States is a District of Columbia corporation. In Volume 20: Corpus Juris Sec. § 1785 we find "The United States government is a foreign corporation with respect to a State" (see: NY re: Merriam 36 N.E. 505 1441 S. O.1973, 14 L. Ed. 287). Since a corporation is a fictitious "person" (it can not speak, see, touch, smell, etc.), it can not, by itself, function in the real world. It needs a conduit, a transmitting utility, a liaison of some sort, to "connect" the fictional person, & fictional world in which it exists, to the real world.

LIVING people, exist in a real world, not a fictional, virtual world. But government does exist in a fictional world, & can only deal directly with other fictional or virtual persons, agencies, states, etc.. In order for a fictional person to deal with real people there must be a connection, a liaison, & a go-between. This can be something as simple as a contract. When both "persons," the real & the fictional, agree to the terms of a contract, there is a connection, intercourse, dealings, there is a communication, an exchange. There is business! But there is another way for fictional government to deal with the real man & woman: through the use of a representative, a liaison, & the go-between. Who is this go-between, this liaison that connects fictional government to real men & women? It's a government created shadow, a fictional man or woman ... with the same name as ours.

This PERSON was created by using our birth certificates as the MCO (manufacturer's certificate of origin) & the state in which we were born as the "port of entry". This gave fictional government a fictional PERSON with whom to deal directly. This PERSON is a strawman.

STRAMINEUS HOMO: Latin: A man of straw, one of no substance, put forward as bail or surety. This definition comes from Black's Law Dictionary, 6th. Edition, page 1421. Following the definition of STRAMINEUS HOMO in Black's we find the next word, Strawman. STRAWMAN: A front, a third party who is put up in name only to take part in a transaction. Nominal party to a transaction; one who acts as an agent for another for the purposes of taking title to real property & executing whatever documents & instruments the principal may direct. Person who purchases property for another to conceal identity of real purchaser or to accomplish some purpose otherwise not allowed. Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary defines the term "strawman" as: 1: a weak or imaginary opposition set up only to be easily confuted 2: a person set up to serve as a cover for a usually questionable transaction. The Strawman can be summed up as an imaginary, passive stand-in for the real participant; a front; a blind; a person regarded as a nonentity. The Strawman is a "shadow", a go-between. For quite some time a rather large number of people in this country have known that a man or woman's name, written in ALL CAPS, or last name first, does not identify real, living people. Taking this one step further, the rules of grammar for the English language have no provisions for the abbreviation of people's names, i.e. initials are not to be used. As an example, John Adam Smith is correct. ANYTHING else is not correct. Not Smith, John Adam or Smith, John A. or J. Smith or J. A. Smith or JOHN ADAM SMITH or SMITH, JOHN or any other variation. NOTHING, other than John Adam Smith identifies the real, living man. All other appellations identify either a deceased man or a fictitious man: such as a corporation or a STRAWMAN.

Over the years government, through its "public" school system, has managed to pull the wool over our eyes & keep US ignorant of some very important facts. Because all facets of the media (print, radio, television) have an ever-increasing influence in our lives, & because media is controlled (with the issuance of licenses, etc.) by government & its agencies, we have slowly & systematically been led to believe that any form/appellation of our names is, in fact, still us: as long as the spelling is correct. WRONG!

We were never told, with full & open disclosure, what our government officials were planning to do & why.

We were never told that government (the United States) was a corporation, a fictitious "person".

We were never told that government had quietly, almost secretly, created a shadow, a STRAWMAN for each & every AMERICAN, so that government could not only "control" the people, but also raise an almost unlimited amount of revenue - so it could continue not just to exist, but to GROW.

We were never told that when government deals with the STRAWMAN it is not dealing with real, living, men & women.

We were never told, openly & clearly with full disclosure of all the facts, that since June 5, 1933, we have been unable to pay our debts.

We were never told that we had been pledged (& our children, & their children, & their children, & on & on) as collateral, mere chattel, for the debt created by government officials who committed treason in doing so.

We were never told that they quietly & cleverly changed the rules, even the game itself, & that the world we perceive as real is in fact fictional -and it's all for their benefit.

We were never told that the STRAWMAN -a fictional person, a creature of the state -is subject to all the codes, statutes, rules, regulations, ordinances, etc. decreed by government, but that WE, the real man & woman, are not. We were never told we were being treated as property, as slaves (albeit comfortably for some), while living in the land of the free -& that we could, easily, walk away from the fraud.

### **WE WERE NEVER TOLD, WE WERE BEING ABUSED!**

There's something else you should know: Everything, since June 1933, operates in COMMERCE!

Commerce is based on agreement, contract. Government has an implied agreement with the Strawman (government's creation) & the Strawman is subject to government rule, as we illustrated above. But when we, the real flesh & blood man & woman, step into their "process" we become the "surety" for the fictional Strawman. Reality & fiction are reversed. We then become liable for the debts, liabilities & obligations of the Strawman, relinquishing our real (protected) character as we stand up for the fictional Strawman.

So that we can once again place the Strawman in the fictional world & ourselves in the real world (with all our "shields" in place against fictional government) we must send a nonnegotiable (private) "Charge Back" & a nonnegotiable "Bill of Exchange" to the United States Secretary of Treasury, along with a copy of our birth certificate, the evidence, the MCO, of the Strawman. By doing this we discharge our portion of the public debt, releasing US, the real man, from the debts, liabilities & obligations of the Strawman. Those debts, liabilities & obligations exist in the fictional commercial world of "book entries", on computers &/or in paper ledgers. It is a world of "digits" & "notes", not of money & substance. Property of the real man once again becomes tax exempt & free from levy, as it must be in accord with HJR-192.

Sending the nonnegotiable Charge Back & Bill of Exchange accesses our Treasury Direct Account (TDA). What is our TDA? Let's go to Title 26 USC & take a look at section 163(h)(3)(B)(ii), \$1,000,000

limitation: "The aggregate amount treated as acquisition indebtedness for any period shall not exceed \$1,000,000 (\$500,000 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return)."

This \$1,000,000 (one million) account is for the Strawman, the fictional "person" with the name in all caps &/or last name first. It is there for the purpose of making book entries, to move figures, "digits" from one side of ledgers to the other. Without constant movement a shark will die & quite ironically, like the shark, there must also be constant movement in commerce, or it too will die. Figures, digits, the entries in ledgers must move from asset side to debit side & back again, or commerce dies. No movement, no commerce.

The fictional person of government can only function in a fictional commercial world, one where there is no real money, only fictional funds ... mere entries, figures, & digits.

A presentment from fictional government -from traffic citation to criminal charges -is a negative, commercial "claim" against the Strawman. This "claim" takes place in the commercial, fictional world of government. "Digits" move from one side of your Strawman account to the other, or to a different account. This is today's commerce.

In the past we have addressed these "claims" by fighting them in court, with one "legal process" or another, & failed. We have played the futile, legalistic, dog-&-pony show -a very clever distraction -while the commerce game played on.

But what if we refused to play dog-&-pony, & played the commerce game instead? What if we learned how to control the flow & movement of entries, figures, & digits, for our own benefit? Is that possible? And if so, how? How can the real man in the real world, function in the fictional world in which the commerce game exists?

When in commerce do as commerce does, use the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)? The UCC-1 Financing Statement is the one contract in the world that can NOT be broken & it's the foundation of the Accepted For Value process. The power of this document is awesome.

Since the TDA exists for the Strawman -who, until now, has been controlled by government - WE can gain control (& ownership) of the Strawman by first activating the TDA & then filing an UCC-1 Financing Statement. This does two things for US.

First, by activating the TDA we gain limited control over the funds in the account. This allows US to also move entries, figures, & digits ... for OUR benefit.

Secondly, by properly filing an UCC-1 Financing Statement we can become the holder in due course of the Strawman. This gives us virtual ownership of the government created entity. So what? What does it all mean?

Remember earlier we mentioned that a presentment from government or one of its agents or agencies was a negative commercial claim against the Strawman (& the Strawman's account, the TDA)? Remember we told you entries, figures, & digits moved from one side of the account to the other, or to a different account? Well now, with the Strawman under our control, government has no



access to the TDA & they also lose their go-between, their liaison, their "connection" to the real, living man & woman. From now on, when presented with a "claim" (presentment) from government, we will agree with it (this removes the "controversy") & we will ACCEPT IT FOR VALUE. By doing this we remove the negative claim against our account & become the "holder in due course" of the presentment. As holder in due course you can require the sworn testimony of the presenter of the "claim" (under penalty of perjury) & request the account be properly adjusted.

It's all business, a commercial undertaking, & the basic procedure is not complicated. In fact, it's fairly simple. We just have to remember a few things, like: this is not a "legal" procedure -we're not playing dog-&-pony. This is commerce, & we play by the rules of commerce. We accept the "claim", become the holder in due course, & challenge whether or not the presenter of the claim had/has the proper authority (the Order) to make the claim (debit our account) in the first place. When they cannot produce the Order (they never can, it was never issued) we request the account be properly adjusted (the charge, the "claim " goes away).

If they don't adjust the account a request is made for the bookkeeping records showing where the funds in question were assigned. This is done by requesting the Fiduciary Tax Estimate & the Fiduciary Tax Return for this claim. Since the claim has been accepted for value & is prepaid, & our TDA account is exempt from levy, the request for the Fiduciary Tax Estimate & the Fiduciary Tax Return is valid because the information is necessary in determining who is delinquent &/or making claims on the account. If there is no record of the Fiduciary Tax Estimate & the Fiduciary Tax Return, we then request the individual tax estimates & individual tax returns to determine if there is any delinquency.

If we receive no favorable response to the above requests, we will then file a currency report on the amount claimed/assessed against our account & begin the commercial process that will force them to either do what's required or lose everything they own -except for the clothing they are wearing at the time. This is the power of contracts (commerce) & it should be mentioned, at least this one time, that a contract overrides the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, & any other document other than another contract. We should also mention that no process of law -"color" of law under present codes, statutes, rules, regulations, ordinances, etc. - can operate upon you, no agent &/or agency of government (including courts) can gain jurisdiction over you, WITHOUT YOUR CONSENT. You, (we) are not within their fictional commercial venue.

The Accepted for Value process, however, gives us the ability to deal with "them" -through the use of our transmitting utility/go-between, the Strawman -& hold them accountable in their own commercial world, for any action(s) they attempt to take against us. Without a proper Order, & now we know they're not in possession of such a document, they must leave us alone ... or pay the consequences.

Yes, this process IS powerful.

Yes, it CAN set us free from government oppression & control.

## DISCLAIMER

Constitutional Law Coalition **DOES NOT** own the Vital Chek Site.

We **DO NOT** have any affiliation with them whatsoever.

And Constitutional Law Coalition **IS NOT** responsible for any transactions between other people and the Vital Chek Site.

Constitutional Law Coalition only shares the process below for people to obtain a copy of their "Certificate of Live Birth".

We have no control of how your state or county handles these requests and we have no control of what your state might be doing to hinder people from obtaining their "Certificate of Live Birth"!

If you complete this process below and you do not receive your "Certificate of Live Birth" or if you receive any other type of birth Certificate other than your "Certificate of Live Birth"...

The Constitutional Law Coalition **IS NOT** responsible!

## STEP 1

The best and fastest place to order the Long Form "Certificate of Live Birth" is Vital Chek

**DO NOT GO DIRECTLY TO THE COUNTY, DO NOT GO ANYWHERE ELSE,**  
only use Vital Check as it is the guaranteed fastest and best source.

Click the link below to get started:

<https://constitutionallawcoalition.com/vitalchek>

# STEP 2

Select “My Birth Certificate” > Follow the prompts / fill in the information.



[HOME](#)

[ABOUT US](#)

[HELP](#)

[FAQ](#)

## Whose Birth certificate are you ordering?

- ☒ My Birth Certificate
- ☐ Another Person's Birth Certificate

Your Current Legal Name:

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
First	Middle	Last *	Suffix

\* If ordering a Puerto Rico certificate, please include both last names in the last name field.

[Back](#)

[Continue](#)

## Order Summary

### Information about the event:



Government Issued

VitalChek is a fast and convenient way to order certified government-issued vital records online – **usually taking less than 10 minutes.** When you need to order your vital record online, VitalChek is the go-to partner of more than 500 state and local vital record agencies nationwide.

## Order Tips

- [Why do you need to know if I am ordering my own certificate?](#)

Follow the Prompts and fill in the information.

When Asked “What will you be using the certificate for?”

**Select “Legal Purposes” in the dropdown menu.**

### What will you be using this certificate for?

This information will be used by the vital records agency to ensure the correct type of birth certificate is issued, such as long form or short form.

Reason:

[Back](#)

[Continue](#)

### Order Summary

#### Information about the event:



Government Issued

**State:** Michigan

**Date of Birth:** 5/11/1973

**City:** Bay City

**County:** Bay

VitalChek is a fast and convenient way to order certified government-issued vital records online – **usually taking less than 10 minutes.**

When you need to order your vital record online, VitalChek is the go-to partner of more than 500 state and local vital record agencies nationwide.

### Order Tips

- [What reason do I use?](#)
- [Why do you need my reason for requesting the certificate?](#)

In about 3-5 days you will have the Long Form in the mail, although it might SAY it takes up to 2 weeks; it won't.

## STEP 3

Once it arrives in the mail, make sure it says on the top "Certificate of Live Birth".

Unless the BC document is from Texas, Illinois, Connecticut, city of New York, older State of New York ones, in this case make sure it says "Certificate of Birth".

Your name should look like this John Doe and not all in caps, JOHN DOE.

# Jurisdiction in Common Law and Admiralty/Maritime Law:

## A Detailed Examination

Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority under which a governing body or court exercises its power over individuals, property, or specific geographical areas. In the context of the United States, two prominent systems of law play a significant role: Common Law and Admiralty/Maritime Law. These legal frameworks serve distinct purposes and operate under differing assumptions about the nature of citizenship, sovereignty, and the role of the individual in society. Common Law, rooted in the traditions of The Republic of 1776, views people as sovereign citizens with inherent rights granted by God and nature, not the state. In contrast, Admiralty/Maritime Law, often associated with statutory law, governs commerce, contracts, and legal fictions, applying primarily to the corporate construct of the Federal United States, or UNITED STATES INC. Understanding these two systems is essential for comprehending the complex dynamics of modern legal jurisdiction in the United States.

Common Law is the foundation upon which the original Republic of 1776 was built, with its roots deeply embedded in the sovereignty of the individual. Under this system, the people are recognized as free, living, breathing beings with inherent rights that cannot be taken away by any government. A citizen referred to as John Doe or Jane Doe in legal terms, are sovereign, meaning that their authority derives directly from their existence as living, breathing, men and women in flesh and blood, not from any external entity. The government under Common Law operates as a servant of the people, ensuring that their natural rights to life, liberty, and property are protected. This concept of sovereignty places the individual at the center of governance, making them the ultimate authority in matters of law. The monetary system that supports this sovereign Republic is the United States Treasury, which is tasked with the issuance and regulation of currency in a manner that is intended to serve the interests of the people, rather than corporate or foreign interests.

Admiralty/Maritime Law, on the other hand, governs the Federal United States, formally established in 1871 as UNITED STATES INC. This system of law is primarily concerned with commercial activities, contracts, and maritime matters, and it operates under the assumption that the individuals within its jurisdiction are legal fictions rather than sovereign beings. In this framework, the citizen is known as JOHN DOE and JANE DOE, a corporate entity created for the purpose of conducting commerce and subject to federal statutes and regulations. Admiralty/Maritime Law is closely tied to statutory law, which is passed by legislative bodies and enforced by federal courts. This system of governance is not based on the inherent rights of individuals but rather on the contractual obligations they enter into through their participation in the commercial and legal systems of the United States through their corporate entity. The monetary system that supports this legal framework is the Federal Reserve, a private banking institution that issues currency in the form of Federal Reserve Notes, further binding individuals to the corporate structure through the use of debt-based money.

The distinction between these two systems of law is crucial for understanding the differing roles of the individual in relation to the state. Under Common Law, the individual retains full sovereignty and is not subject to the laws of the government unless they have committed a crime or violated the rights of another sovereign individual. The government's role is limited to ensuring that justice is served and that disputes between individuals are resolved fairly. In contrast, Admiralty/Maritime Law operates

under the presumption that individuals are engaged in commerce and are therefore subject to the rules and regulations of the corporate state. This creates a fundamentally different relationship between the individual and the government, where the government assumes a position of authority over the citizen and can regulate their behavior through statutes, codes, contracts and licenses. The individual in this system is treated as a ward of the state through the creation of a BIRTH CERTIFICATE, a legal fiction that exists primarily for the purposes of taxation and commerce.

The monetary systems that support these two jurisdictions further illustrate the divergence in their underlying philosophies. The United States Treasury, operating under Common Law principles, issues currency backed by tangible assets, such as gold and silver, which are meant to represent real value. This system is designed to protect the wealth and property of the sovereign individual, ensuring that they are not subject to the inflationary pressures and debt cycles that characterize fiat currencies. In contrast, the Federal Reserve, which operates under the Admiralty/Maritime Law system, issues debt-based currency that has no intrinsic value, it's basically paper monopoly money. This currency is used to facilitate commerce within the corporate framework of the UNITED STATES INC., but it also serves to bind individuals to the system through perpetual debt. The use of Federal Reserve Notes obligates individuals to participate in the commercial system and subjects them to the jurisdiction of Admiralty/Maritime Law, further eroding their sovereignty.

In conclusion, the distinction between Common Law and Admiralty/Maritime Law is not merely a technical one but speaks to the very heart of the nature of governance and the role of the individual in society. Under Common Law, individuals are sovereign, free to exercise their rights and live their lives without undue interference from the government. They are supported by a monetary system that protects their wealth and ensures that their labor is valued fairly. Admiralty/Maritime Law, in contrast, treats individuals as legal fictions, subject to the rules and regulations of a corporate state that prioritizes commerce over individual liberty. The Federal Reserve system further entraps individuals in a cycle of debt, diminishing their sovereignty and making them subservient to the interests of the state. Understanding these two jurisdictions is essential for anyone seeking to navigate the complex legal landscape of the modern United States, as it reveals the hidden mechanisms by which individuals are governed and controlled.

**Jurisdiction defines the authority under which law operates, shaping our understanding of sovereignty and citizenship. Common Law upholds the individual's inherent rights, rooted in the Republic of 1776 backed by the Constitution, while Admiralty Law governs commerce and legal fictions within the Federal Corporate State of 1871 the (Democracy). These two systems reveal a profound distinction: one champions the sovereign individual and their natural rights, the other binds through contracts and statutory law. Understanding them is key to navigating the modern legal landscape, where individual freedom collides with commercial control.**

# UNITED STATES INC = Contracts, Control, Profit (CCP)

The concept of the United States as a corporation, referred to as "UNITED STATES INC," is deeply rooted in a legal framework that is driven by Maritime Admiralty Law. This framework, which historically governs navigation and commerce on the seas, has been applied in such a way that it extends its reach into land-based jurisdictions. Central to this interpretation is the idea that the government operates not as a true sovereign entity accountable to the people, but as a corporate structure that engages citizens through commercial contracts. Contracts, in this context, are the mechanisms by which control is exerted over individuals. They transform natural rights into privileges that require permission, whether through licenses or certifications, placing every citizen in a commercial relationship with the corporate state. UNITED STATES INC., functioning as a corporation, maximizes control and profit through these contractual arrangements, at the expense of individual sovereignty.

At the core of this system is the "strawman," a legal fiction that exists as a separate entity from the living, breathing man or woman in flesh-and-blood. When an individual is born in the United States, their birth certificate creates a legal entity, the strawman, that becomes the subject of contracts and obligations. This strawman is treated as a debtor, obligated to pay for government services and subjected to laws that do not apply to the natural living breathing individual. For example, obtaining a driver's license is not simply a permission to drive, but rather a contractual agreement that binds the individual to the terms and conditions of the corporate state. By signing such contracts, people unknowingly give up certain rights, while the corporation profits from the penalties, fees, and obligations that come with violating the terms of these contracts through traffic citations and other traffic violations. The strawman construct is key to understanding how individuals are controlled and manipulated into a system of perpetual commercial agreements.

Marriage licenses offer another example of how the corporate state uses contracts to control individuals and profit from their individual lives. In a natural law context, marriage is a private union between two people and a covenant with God. However, under the corporate system, marriage becomes a public act that requires the permission of the state. By applying for a marriage license, individuals enter into a contract that gives the state jurisdiction over their union. The implications of this contract are profound, as the state can then regulate the terms of the marriage, including child custody, property division, and other aspects of family life. This control extends beyond the couple, affecting future generations and creating a framework of dependency on state laws and institutions. In this way, marriage, a deeply personal and spiritual commitment, is transformed into a commercial contract, subject to the laws of the corporation and, ultimately, a source of profit for the system.

The use of contracts under Maritime Admiralty Law extends into many areas of daily life, with government-issued licenses and registrations serving as entry points into binding agreements. Vehicle registration, voter registration, and even social security numbers are all examples of how individuals are contracted into the system. Each of these contracts subjects the individual to specific terms, which, when violated, result in financial penalties or other legal consequences. These contracts are often framed as voluntary agreements, but in reality, they are presented as necessary obligations for participation in society. The corporation profits from these arrangements by imposing fees, fines, and penalties on the strawman for any breaches of contract. This creates a cycle of

dependency and control, where individuals are continually required to sign new contracts to access services, maintain their legal status, or avoid punitive actions from the state.

Ultimately, the corporate system of control through contracts by the "UNITED STATES INC," is a means of maintaining power, control and generating profit. By structuring society around commercial agreements, the corporation ensures that individuals are continually bound to the system, and that their actions are governed not by natural law or constitutional rights, but by the terms of their contracts. This system is self-perpetuating, as it creates a population that is increasingly dependent on state-issued licenses, registrations, and certifications to function in society. Those who know and understand the nature of these contracts can seek to reclaim their sovereignty by challenging the legitimacy of the corporate state and asserting their rights as natural individuals, free from the constraints of the strawman. However, breaking free from this system requires a deep understanding of law, contracts, and the mechanisms of control, as well as the courage to challenge the entrenched corporate interests that profit from maintaining the status quo.



# The Marriage License Scam

First and foremost, marriage, in the biblical sense, is regarded as a covenant that involves not only the man and the woman but also God Himself as a witness and participant. The Bible emphasizes that marriage is more than a legal contract or an emotional agreement; it is a sacred bond established by God, designed to reflect His divine purposes. This covenant is rooted in the very nature of God's creation, as seen in Genesis 2:24, where marriage is instituted: "Therefore a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and they shall become one flesh." This passage highlights that marriage is not merely a social arrangement but a divine institution, meant to unite two individuals into one in both physical and spiritual ways. The depth of this union is profound, reflecting a commitment that mirrors the covenant God makes with His people—one that is eternal, unbreakable, and founded on faithfulness and love.

The concept of marriage as a covenant is further elaborated in Malachi 2:14, where God acts as a witness to the covenant made between a husband and wife. The verse reads, "The LORD was witness between you and the wife of your youth, to whom you have been faithless, though she is your companion and your wife by covenant." This reinforces the idea that marriage is not a private affair but a public and spiritual commitment that involves a solemn promise to God. When viewed through this lens, the importance of faithfulness in marriage becomes paramount, as breaking this covenant is seen as not only a betrayal of one's spouse but also a violation of the covenant made before God. It underscores the spiritual gravity of marriage, where vows made are not just to one another but to God, making the marital bond sacred and inviolable.

In the teachings of Jesus, marriage is reaffirmed as a lifelong covenant that should not be easily dissolved. In Matthew 19:4-6, Jesus draws attention to God's original design for marriage: "Have you not read that He who made them at the beginning 'made them male and female,' and said, 'For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh'? So then, they are no longer two but one flesh. Therefore what God has joined together, let not man separate." Here, Jesus highlights the indissolubility of marriage, stressing that the union is created by God Himself and should not be undone by human will. This teaching makes it clear that marriage is not simply a human contract that can be broken at will but a divine covenant that carries a lifelong obligation of unity and fidelity.

Furthermore, marriage is seen as a reflection of Christ's relationship with the Church, as outlined in Ephesians 5:22-33. In this passage, Paul draws an analogy between the love a husband should have for his wife and the love Christ has for the Church. Husbands are called to love their wives as Christ loved the Church and gave Himself up for her. This love is not self-serving but is characterized by humility, sacrifice, and a deep sense of responsibility. Wives, on the other hand, are called to respect and honor their husbands, just as the Church is called to submit to Christ in reverence. This model sets a high standard for marriage, where both husband and wife are expected to embody the values of love, respect, and mutual submission, with each playing a distinct but complementary role. Through this relationship, marriage becomes a living illustration of Christ's sacrificial love and the Church's devotion, reinforcing the idea that marriage is a holy covenant designed to reflect divine truths.

The biblical understanding of marriage as a covenant also transcends any human or governmental authority. While modern societies view marriage as a legal contract governed by laws and regulations, the Bible positions marriage as a divine institution that exists above and beyond legal frameworks placing the ultimate authority over marriage in the hands of God. The marriage covenant is fundamentally a spiritual act, where two individuals come together not just in the presence of witnesses or a legal officiant but before God Himself. This perspective elevates marriage to a higher plane, one that demands adherence to God's standards of fidelity, love, and lifelong commitment. In this view, marriage becomes a sacred trust that requires reverence and a conscious effort to uphold the vows made before God.

Ultimately, marriage as a covenant before God is a reflection of His love, grace, and intention for humanity. It calls for a commitment that mirrors God's faithfulness to His people, a bond that is not meant to be broken. Just as God remains faithful to His covenant with humanity despite human failings, the marital covenant is one that requires enduring love, patience, and forgiveness. The idea that marriage is a covenant before God sets it apart from secular notions of marriage as a mere contractual arrangement. It is a lifelong journey of partnership, where both husband and wife are accountable not only to each other but also to God, who designed marriage as a reflection of His own covenant with His people. Through this sacred bond, marriage becomes a powerful testament to God's faithfulness, His love for creation, and His desire for human relationships to reflect His divine order and purpose.

Marriage is a sacred union, fundamentally rooted in the inherent rights bestowed upon humanity by God. At its core, marriage is not simply a legal arrangement, but a spiritual covenant between a man, a woman, and God. This divine institution transcends human laws, regulations, and government mandates. It is ordained by God, intended to unite two souls in a bond of love, faith, and commitment, and serves as the foundational building block of family and society. The state, however, over the years, has attempted to assert its authority over this sacred right by turning it into a contract that requires individuals to seek permission through a state-issued marriage license. By doing so, the state imposes its own rules, regulations, and requirements, which contradicts the very essence of marriage as an inherent, God-given right. The requirement for a license undermines the sanctity of marriage, reducing it to a bureaucratic process and placing the state in a position of control over a union that should be governed solely by God's authority. In this light, the state has no legitimate authority to take what God has freely given—an inherent right to marry—and subject it to legal stipulations or conditions. The concept of needing permission from the state to exercise a divine right is not only a violation of natural law but also an infringement on religious freedom. Marriage, in its truest form, belongs solely to the individuals entering into the union and to God, and it is their responsibility to honor, protect, and uphold this sacred covenant without interference from secular governments or institutions. The state's involvement in marriage is a matter of control and regulation, instead of recognition and respect for the sanctity of the union, acknowledging that marriage is a God-ordained institution far beyond the reach of earthly authority.

### **A Biblical Marriage as Covenant between a Man, a Woman and God**

In biblical times, marriage was one of the most significant social and religious milestones, deeply intertwined with the values, customs, and religious beliefs of the Israelites. It was much more than a personal commitment between two individuals; it was a covenantal agreement that involved both

families, the community, and God Himself. The entire process, from the initial arrangement to the wedding celebration, was designed to honor familial ties, community obligations, and religious traditions. These marriages were not just about love or personal choice, as modern relationships often are. Instead, they were carefully arranged to preserve social structures, economic stability, and religious purity. Families would come together to negotiate these unions, ensuring that the marriage would strengthen not only the bond between the couple but also the ties between their families and communities. This process started with an arranged marriage, where the parents, especially the fathers, played a crucial role in selecting a suitable spouse for their children. The story of Isaac and Rebekah (Genesis 24:3-4) is a clear example of how such marriages were organized, where Abraham sent his servant to find a wife for Isaac, focusing on preserving both family and faith.

The next step in the process was the betrothal, known as **kiddushin** in Hebrew. This was much more binding than modern-day engagements. Once the families had agreed on the match, the bride and groom were considered husband and wife, though they would not yet live together or engage in marital relations. During this period, the groom's family would pay a bride price, or **mohar**, to the bride's family, as a gesture of commitment and compensation for the loss of their daughter's labor. This was not a transaction of ownership, but rather a symbolic and economic exchange that reflected the groom's responsibility to provide for his future wife. The mohar varied based on the social and economic standing of the families involved, but its purpose was clear: to show that the groom's family was serious about the union and prepared to support the bride. The moral standing of the betrothal was so strong that if the bride was found to be unfaithful during this period, the consequences could be severe, including the potential dissolution of the marriage and even harsh penalties, as outlined in Deuteronomy 22:23-24.

Following the betrothal, there was a waiting period, often lasting several months to a year. This time allowed both the bride and groom to prepare for their new life together. For the groom, this meant building or preparing a home for his future wife. In many cases, this home was an addition to his father's house, symbolizing the continuity of family and the importance of generational living. The bride, on the other hand, would spend her time preparing herself, both spiritually and physically, for her new role as a wife. She would create her wedding garments and observe strict purity laws, ensuring she remained virtuous and faithful. During this period, the bride's purity was of utmost importance. Any suspicion of infidelity could lead to the marriage being called off, and in some cases, public humiliation or even execution, depending on the gravity of the offense. The waiting period not only allowed for logistical preparations but also served as a time of spiritual reflection, where both the bride and groom could ready themselves for the sacred covenant they were about to enter.

The wedding ceremony itself was a joyous occasion, marked by a vibrant procession and festive celebration. The groom, accompanied by friends and family, would travel to the bride's home to bring her back to his own. This procession, often held in the evening, was filled with symbolic meaning. The bride, dressed in her finest garments, would join the groom, and the two would proceed to his house, with lamps or torches lighting the way, as described in the parable of the ten virgins in Matthew 25:1-13. This joyful event signified the groom's readiness to take his bride into his home and the bride's willingness to enter her new life. Once they arrived at the groom's house, the couple would participate in the **nisu'in**, or marriage ceremony, often held under a canopy known as a **chuppah**. Prayers and blessings were recited, finalizing the marriage covenant. The ceremony was followed by a grand wedding feast, which could last for days, filled with music, dancing, and communal

celebration. During this time, the couple would also consummate their marriage, which was the final act sealing their union both physically and spiritually.

In the context of biblical times, marriage was not viewed merely as a legal or social contract, but as a divine covenant. This sacred agreement was rooted in the Mosaic Law, which outlined the roles and responsibilities of both the husband and wife. The husband was expected to provide for, protect, and cherish his wife, while the wife was seen as his partner, helping to manage the household and support the family. This covenantal understanding of marriage reflected the broader relationship between God and His people. Just as the Israelites were bound to God through a covenant of faith, so too were the husband and wife bound to one another through a covenant of love and duty. The marriage covenant emphasized faithfulness, mutual respect, and the importance of family, reflecting the divine order of creation as outlined in Genesis, where God created man and woman to live together in a harmonious and complementary relationship.

Finally, witnesses played a crucial role in the entire marriage process. Every step, from the betrothal to the wedding itself, was conducted in the presence of witnesses to ensure that the union was legally and socially recognized. Witnesses not only validated the marriage but also served as a safeguard, ensuring that both parties upheld their obligations. In many cases, legal agreements were drawn up, detailing the terms of the marriage, including the bride price, dowry, and the responsibilities of each spouse. These agreements were often formalized before witnesses, who could testify to their authenticity if disputes arose. This system of accountability reinforced the seriousness of the marriage covenant and ensured that it was honored not only between the individuals but also within the broader community. Through this complex process, marriage in biblical times was far more than a private affair—it was a public, religious, and legal event that reflected the values, traditions, and faith of the ancient Israelites.

## **Marriage as a State-Controlled Institution**

Marriage has long been recognized as a sacred and personal union between two individuals, a man and a woman, grounded in spiritual beliefs. However, in modern times, this intimate bond has been co-opted and regulated by the state, turning what was once a private and spiritual relationship into a legal contract under government control. When a man and a woman go to their county clerk to apply for a marriage license, they are not simply formalizing their commitment to each other; they are engaging in a process that entangles the state in their relationship. Many people do not realize that the state's involvement in marriage, through the requirement of a marriage license, is a form of control. The Bible does not require a license for marriage, yet today, couples are led to believe that they need the state's permission to wed. The marriage license serves as the state's mechanism to regulate, monitor, and even financially benefit from the marriage, and it is fundamentally unnecessary in the sanctity of marriage as ordained by God.

One of the most telling aspects of the marriage license is the way in which the names of the individuals are presented. The names on the marriage license are in all capital letters, a legal representation of the strawman, a concept rooted in legal fiction where individuals are treated as corporations or legal entities rather than flesh-and-blood human beings. This distinction is important because it reveals how the state views marriage not as a sacred covenant between a man, a woman, and God, but as a contractual agreement between two legal entities, with the state acting as the

overseer and third party to that agreement. In doing so, the state inserts itself into what should be a private matter, transforming the union into a contract that is subject to governmental rules, regulations, and control.

## **The Government's Role in Marriage**

When a couple signs a state-issued marriage license, they are not only committing to each other but also entering into a legally binding agreement with the state. This makes the government a silent partner in their marriage, giving it unprecedented power over various aspects of the relationship. The state can intervene in matters such as child custody, property distribution, and even the dissolution of the marriage itself through divorce courts. Essentially, by involving the state, couples relinquish their autonomy and allow the government to dictate the terms of their union. This stands in stark contrast to the traditional view of marriage, which is based on love, commitment, and a mutual understanding between the couple, with a spiritual foundation.

Historically, marriage was not the domain of the government. In many cultures, marriage was a community-based or religious institution, with families, religious leaders, or local communities acting as witnesses to the union. The involvement of the state in marriage is a relatively recent development, and it was primarily motivated by the state's desire to regulate inheritance, property rights, and legitimacy of children. Over time, governments realized that by controlling marriage, they could exert influence over family structures, property ownership, and even taxation. Today, marriage has become a legal contract first and foremost, with the state overseeing the terms and enforcing its regulations. This shift has transformed the nature of marriage from a spiritual bond into a bureaucratic arrangement, where couples must seek the state's approval before they can be considered legally married.

## **State Profit from Marriage: Licensing Fees and Administrative Costs**

One of the more obvious ways the state profits from the institution of marriage is through the collection of licensing fees. When a couple applies for a marriage license, they are required to pay a fee to the county or local government. These fees can range from relatively modest amounts to more significant sums depending on the state or jurisdiction. While the amount paid may seem minimal to individuals, when multiplied by the thousands of marriages that occur each year, it generates substantial revenue for state and local governments. The marriage license fee is often presented as a simple administrative cost, but it is, in essence, a form of taxation. The state profits by requiring couples to pay for the legal right to marry, even though the spiritual or personal union they seek does not inherently necessitate government involvement.

Beyond the initial marriage license, states also profit from other related administrative costs. Certified copies of marriage certificates, name-change forms, and other documentation necessary for various legal procedures post-marriage often come with additional fees. Whether it's for tax purposes, legal name changes, or social security benefits, couples frequently find themselves paying the state to process and verify their marital status. This network of fees is just another way that the state reaps financial benefits from what should be a private and sacred union. Essentially, the entire process of state-sanctioned marriage is built on generating profit, making couples pay to have their union recognized and validated by the government.

## **Profiting Through Divorce Proceedings and Court Fees**

The state also profits significantly through the divorce process. When couples divorce, they are required to navigate the legal system, which involves filing for divorce through the courts and, in many cases, hiring lawyers to handle the legal complexities of dividing property, determining custody of children, and negotiating alimony or child support. The legal filing fees for divorce can be quite high, depending on the jurisdiction, and the state profits from these fees as part of its regulation of marriage dissolution. Court costs are another way in which the state profits. Each time a case is heard, whether it is about property division or child custody, the legal process incurs fees that are paid either by the individuals involved or, indirectly, by taxpayers.

Moreover, the involvement of the legal system in marriage and divorce creates a need for continuous financial engagement with the state. Divorce proceedings often take months, if not years, to resolve, particularly if the divorce is contested. Throughout this process, couples may need to return to court multiple times, incurring additional costs each time a motion is filed or a new legal matter is raised. In complex cases involving children or large assets, the state's role in administering justice results in sustained financial gains. This makes marriage not only a point of initial profit for the state but also a continuous source of revenue whenever a marriage dissolves.

### **Divorce: Breaking the Contract with the State**

When a marriage dissolves, it isn't just the emotional bond or spiritual union between two people that breaks apart—divorce represents the formal severance of a contract with the state. From the moment a couple applies for a marriage license, the state becomes an integral third party in their relationship. Through the marriage license, the couple has entered into a legally binding contract with the government, and the state retains a degree of control over that union. When the couple decides to divorce, it is not simply a private matter of separation between two individuals; rather, they must legally dissolve the contract that ties them together under state law. Divorce, then, is a process of breaking the legal agreement that the couple entered into with the state, not just the personal commitment they made to each other.

The divorce process is heavily regulated by the state because it is, in essence, the breaking of a government-controlled contract. Unlike a private relationship, where two individuals could simply decide to go their separate ways, a marriage licensed by the state requires formal legal procedures to dissolve. This is where the state profits again, as the legal process of divorce requires filing fees, court costs, and often legal representation. Filing for divorce is a bureaucratic process that involves multiple steps, and each step is controlled by the state through laws that govern the division of property, child custody, and financial support. The court system, which oversees the dissolution of marriages, further reinforces the state's central role in the marriage contract.

### **The State's Power Over Property and Children in Divorce**

One of the most significant ways the state's authority manifests during divorce is through the division of property and the determination of child custody. When a marriage is dissolved, the couple's property is no longer simply a matter of personal ownership—it becomes subject to the state's rules for equitable distribution or community property, depending on the jurisdiction. This means that the

state, through its courts, decides how assets acquired during the marriage are divided between the two parties. The state dictates how wealth is redistributed, even if the couple had private or religious agreements about property. The state's laws override any personal agreements the couple might have had, showing how deeply it controls the marriage contract.

In cases where children are involved, the state's role becomes even more intrusive. The court decides on matters of child custody, visitation, and child support, often making decisions based on state-mandated criteria rather than the wishes of the parents. By involving the state in these personal matters, couples are forced to relinquish control over decisions that impact their children's lives. The state determines what is "in the best interest" of the child, and this determination is legally binding. This underscores how divorce, as the breaking of the marriage contract, brings the state into the most intimate aspects of family life, from finances to the future upbringing of children.

### **Divorce as a Revenue Source for the State**

The financial aspect of divorce further emphasizes the role of the state in profiting from marriage. From the initial filing fees, which can range from hundreds to thousands of dollars depending on the jurisdiction, to the costs associated with legal representation, mediation, and court appearances, divorce can be an expensive process. Each step of the way, the state profits from the fees and taxes it imposes. In some cases, ongoing financial obligations like alimony or child support are also enforced by the state, creating a continuous flow of revenue through the legal system. Couples are often required to return to court if disputes arise or if circumstances change, meaning that the state remains involved—and profiting—long after the initial divorce settlement.

Moreover, in some states, mandatory mediation or counseling sessions are required before a divorce can be finalized. These sessions are often court-ordered and involve additional fees. The bureaucracy surrounding divorce is vast, and the state profits from every legal form filed, every court appearance made, and every service utilized throughout the process. In essence, by breaking the contract of marriage, couples are not only freeing themselves from each other but are also paying the state to facilitate the dissolution of the very contract they were required to enter when they got married. The more complex the divorce, particularly when property and children are involved, the greater the financial benefit to the state.

Divorce represents the legal breaking of the state-controlled marriage contract, with the government playing a central role in the entire process. From property division to child custody and ongoing financial obligations, the state maintains control over the dissolution of the marriage and profits extensively from the various fees, taxes, and court costs associated with divorce. Couples who once voluntarily entered into a contract with the state find themselves financially entangled with the government long after their personal relationship has ended, highlighting the pervasive reach of state control over marriage and its dissolution.

### **Courts as Beneficiaries of the Divorce Process**

Courts benefit from the divorce process primarily through the collection of fees, administrative costs, and the economic activity generated by legal proceedings. When a couple files for divorce, they must go through the court system to officially dissolve their marriage, and this involves a series of legal

steps that directly and indirectly benefit the courts. Courts charge filing fees, require payments for additional motions, and oversee mediation or arbitration proceedings, all of which contribute to the revenue generated by the legal system. Divorce cases, especially those involving disputes over property, custody, or alimony, can be prolonged and complex, providing ongoing opportunities for courts to profit from the process.

Filing fees are one of the most straightforward ways that courts benefit. When a divorce is initiated, a significant payment is required to file the necessary paperwork. In some cases, the fees can increase if the case involves additional legal complexities, such as disputes over children, assets, or other contested issues. Every time a party files a motion, whether to request a change in custody arrangements or to settle a financial dispute, there is often a fee associated with that filing. The more complex and contentious the divorce, the more paperwork is generated, and the more the courts can charge for managing and processing these legal documents. This system of fees creates a financial incentive for the court to remain deeply involved in the divorce process, as each procedural step is another opportunity to collect revenue.

### **Extended Court Involvement in Divorce Cases**

Courts also benefit from the extended involvement in divorce cases, which often require multiple hearings and judicial interventions. In cases where the divorce is contested or involves significant assets, child custody battles, or ongoing disputes over alimony or child support, the courts can be involved for months or even years. Every court appearance, hearing, or mediation session requires judicial resources, and these proceedings come with additional costs for both the parties involved and the court system itself. Courts, through these extended processes, essentially act as managers of the dissolution of the marriage, and they profit from the administrative, legal, and procedural steps that are necessary to finalize a divorce.

When child custody is in dispute, for example, the courts may require evaluations, mediations, and other legal interventions to determine what is in the best interest of the child. These processes can be time-consuming and expensive, often involving court-appointed experts or mediators whose fees are paid by the divorcing parties. Moreover, when disputes over custody or alimony arise post-divorce, the courts remain involved, requiring the couple to return to court for modifications to existing agreements. Each time a couple returns to court, it generates more revenue through court costs, filing fees, and administrative expenses, prolonging the financial involvement of the judicial system in the divorce process.

### **Economic Ripple Effect: Lawyers and Legal Services**

Another way courts benefit from divorce cases is through the broader economic activity that they generate within the legal system. Divorce cases often require legal representation, and lawyers are essential participants in the court process. Courts benefit indirectly from this because the legal fees paid by couples for representation, whether in divorce, child custody battles, or financial disputes, keep the legal industry vibrant and profitable. Lawyers and their legal teams must file documents, argue cases in court, and engage in negotiations, all of which require court oversight. By managing these cases, courts serve as the venue for a wide range of legal services, benefiting from the activity generated by attorneys and their clients.



In complex divorce cases, especially those involving high net-worth individuals or significant assets, the need for specialized legal services—such as forensic accountants or child custody evaluators—also drives additional court involvement. These professionals often present their findings in court, and their participation adds layers of complexity to the legal proceedings, which the court must manage. Every legal filing, every expert witness, and every court appearance means more administrative work for the courts, but it also means more opportunities to collect fees. The court system is integral to the functioning of the divorce industry, and its ability to charge for services—whether directly or through the activity it generates for legal professionals—ensures that it remains financially tied to the dissolution of marriages.

### **Mediation, Arbitration, and Court-Appointed Services**

Courts also profit from court-ordered services such as mediation, arbitration, and evaluations. Many states mandate mediation or arbitration as a preliminary step in divorce proceedings, especially when child custody or property division is contested. These court-ordered services are designed to help couples reach agreements outside of a formal trial, but they often come with additional costs. Mediators, arbitrators, and evaluators are often paid by the divorcing couple, but these services operate within the court system, and the courts benefit from managing and overseeing the process. In some jurisdictions, the courts may even charge fees to manage the mediation process or appoint a court-approved mediator, generating more income.

Additionally, if the divorce involves disputes that require psychological evaluations, custody evaluations, or property appraisals, the court may appoint specialists to provide assessments. These court-appointed experts can charge significant fees for their services, which the divorcing couple must pay. Though the courts may not directly profit from the fees paid to these experts, they benefit by overseeing the process, ensuring that the divorce proceedings continue under their jurisdiction. This also highlights the court's role in facilitating the broader divorce industry, which is heavily reliant on court-sanctioned and court-managed services that generate income at multiple levels.

### **Post-Divorce Legal Disputes and Ongoing Court Involvement**

Even after a divorce is finalized, the court's involvement—and financial benefit—does not necessarily end. Post-divorce disputes are common, especially when it comes to child custody, child support, and alimony. Over time, circumstances change, and one party may seek modifications to the original divorce decree. For example, a parent may request a change in custody arrangements due to relocation, or one party may seek to adjust alimony or child support payments if their financial situation changes. Each of these requests must be processed and ruled upon by the court, and they often require new filings, hearings, and legal arguments, all of which generate additional fees and court costs.

The state's ability to enforce child support and alimony payments also ensures continued involvement in the financial lives of divorced couples. If one party fails to make court-ordered payments, the other can return to court to seek enforcement. This process may involve wage garnishment, property liens, or even jail time for the non-compliant party, all of which keep the courts involved in the financial and personal affairs of the divorced couple. This ongoing relationship between the courts and divorced

couples ensures that even after the initial dissolution of the marriage, the court continues to profit from any legal disputes that arise in the future.

## **The Divorce Industry's Economic Role**

In conclusion, courts benefit financially from the divorce process in multiple ways. Directly, they profit through filing fees, court costs, and fees for court-ordered services like mediation and expert evaluations. Indirectly, they benefit from the broader economic activity that the divorce industry generates, including legal fees, expert consultations, and ongoing post-divorce disputes. Divorce is not simply the dissolution of a personal relationship; it is the breaking of a state-sanctioned contract that requires formal legal intervention, and the courts are at the center of this process. By managing every step of the divorce, from initial filings to post-divorce modifications, courts ensure that they continue to collect revenue from individuals navigating the complex and costly process of ending a marriage.

## **Indirect Financial Benefits: Taxation, Welfare, and Financial Dependency**

Aside from direct fees and court costs, the state also profits indirectly through its control over marital status and family structures. One way this happens is through taxation. Married couples, depending on their income levels, often qualify for different tax brackets and may receive deductions or pay additional taxes based on their status. The tax system is designed to offer certain benefits to married couples, but it also imposes financial penalties on others, particularly in cases where marriage pushes a couple into a higher tax bracket, known as the “marriage penalty.” In these cases, the state collects more revenue from married couples than it would from two single individuals with the same combined income. This structured taxation system allows the government to manipulate financial incentives surrounding marriage, profiting from certain arrangements while providing benefits in others, depending on what maximizes state revenue.

Furthermore, the state profits through its regulation of welfare and social support programs. Married couples, especially those with children, are often subject to specific eligibility criteria for government assistance, such as food stamps or housing benefits. By regulating these programs based on marital status, the state gains control over who qualifies for financial support and who does not, indirectly manipulating family structures and financial dependencies. In many cases, couples are incentivized to marry or remain married based on their eligibility for state benefits, which can be reduced or eliminated depending on their legal relationship. This creates a dependency on the state's approval of their marital status, further solidifying the state's role as a controlling financial entity in people's personal lives.

## **Marriage Industry and Economic Stimulation**

Beyond direct governmental profits, the state benefits from the broader marriage industry that has grown up around the institution of marriage. Weddings are big business, and the economy surrounding marriage includes everything from venues, catering, and dresses to travel, photography, and more. Local and state governments indirectly profit from this industry through sales taxes, venue rental taxes, and licensing requirements for businesses involved in the wedding industry. Each

wedding pumps money into the local economy, and governments benefit from the circulation of this money through taxation and licensing.

Tourism related to weddings, particularly destination weddings, can also generate significant revenue for states and cities. States often market their scenic or historic locations as prime spots for weddings, enticing out-of-state couples to spend money within their jurisdictions. Through hotel taxes, restaurant taxes, and tourism fees, states are able to extract economic benefits from the personal decision of couples to marry in their locales. Additionally, states that have specific laws catering to marriage, such as states with shorter residency requirements or streamlined licensing processes, often attract couples from other states, further boosting their economy.

### **Profit from Marriage: Estate and Probate Law**

Another way the state profits from marriage is through estate and probate law. Marriage confers certain rights on spouses regarding inheritance, and when one partner dies, the surviving spouse often has to deal with the state in terms of probate court. Probate is the legal process by which a deceased person's estate is administered and distributed, and the state charges fees for this process. Additionally, when there is no will or when the estate is contested, the state's involvement deepens, resulting in more legal proceedings, which ultimately generate more revenue through court costs and legal fees.

In some cases, states also impose estate or inheritance taxes when property is passed from one spouse to another upon death. Though some jurisdictions have repealed such taxes, others still use them as a way to generate significant revenue. By controlling the process of inheritance and attaching financial costs to the transfer of wealth between spouses, the state ensures that it profits from marriage even after one partner has died. The estate law system, much like divorce law, demonstrates how deeply intertwined marriage is with the state's financial interests.

### **The Legalization of Marriage and Property Rights**

Finally, the state profits from its ability to regulate property rights within marriage. Married couples often own property jointly, and the legal system ensures that the transfer and division of property adhere to state laws. This can result in taxes on property transfers, fees for title changes, and even real estate taxes that benefit the state. When a couple divorces, the process of dividing property often requires legal mediation, which once again generates profit for the state in the form of court costs, legal fees, and administrative fees related to property reassignment. By controlling the legal framework through which property is bought, sold, and divided within marriage, the state guarantees that it remains financially involved at every step of the way.

In conclusion, the state profits from marriage in multiple ways, ranging from direct fees and taxes to more indirect economic benefits through the broader wedding industry and property laws. The marriage license is just the first step in a series of financial entanglements that bind couples to the state's economic interests throughout their relationship, and even after it ends, whether through divorce or death. By positioning itself as a necessary party to marriage, the state ensures that it maintains control—and a financial stake—in one of the most personal and significant aspects of people's lives.

# The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition: Resistance to Tyranny

## The Foundation of The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition

The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition, rooted in the historical context of governance and moral responsibility, finds a notable illustration in the instructions given by Emperor Trajan to those he appointed to positions of subordinate authority. Trajan, who ruled from 98 to 117 AD, is often remembered as one of Rome's greatest emperors, not only for his military conquests but also for his administration and legislative reforms that aimed to promote justice and civic responsibility. One of the most significant aspects of Trajan's governance was his emphasis on moral integrity and the ethical obligations of those who served under him. He famously instructed his appointed officials with a poignant declaration: "Use this sword against my enemies, if I give righteous commands; but if I give unrighteous commands, use it against me." This profound statement encapsulates the essence of the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition, which asserts that lesser magistrates have the duty to stand against higher authorities when those authorities act unjustly or immorally. By placing the onus of moral judgment on his subordinates, Trajan acknowledged that the power vested in officials comes with a profound responsibility to uphold justice and the welfare of the people. This instruction not only served as a guideline for ethical governance but also as a reminder that authority should never be wielded oppressively or capriciously. It encouraged magistrates to act as guardians of the law and the people, ensuring that their actions aligned with the principles of justice and righteousness. Trajan's directive reflects an understanding that true leadership involves accountability, and it empowers subordinate authorities to challenge and question decisions that may lead to tyranny or injustice. In essence, the emperor's instruction fosters a culture of moral courage among magistrates, urging them to prioritize justice over blind obedience to authority, thus laying a foundational stone for the principle of checks and balances within governance that resonates through history and continues to influence modern concepts of civil disobedience and moral authority in leadership. This interplay between authority and moral responsibility underscores the lasting impact of Trajan's legacy in the ongoing discourse surrounding governance and ethical leadership, highlighting the critical role that individuals in positions of power play in shaping the moral landscape of their societies.

In 1215, the principle of the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition was notably exemplified when a group of lesser magistrates, known as barons, compelled King John of England to sign the Magna Carta, a landmark document that would have profound implications for the development of constitutional law and the recognition of individual rights. The Magna Carta, or "Great Charter," emerged from a backdrop of escalating tensions between King John and his barons, who were increasingly discontent with the king's heavy taxation, arbitrary justice, and perceived abuses of power. This discontent reached a boiling point when the barons united in rebellion, challenging the king's authority and asserting their rights as subjects. The Magna Carta was a direct response to these grievances, serving as a formal acknowledgment of certain rights that the barons believed were being infringed upon by the monarchy. The document laid the groundwork for principles that would later become central to democratic governance, such as the rule of law, due process, and the idea that the monarch's power could be limited by a written charter. Among its most significant clauses, the Magna Carta established the critical concept that no free man could be imprisoned or stripped of his rights without a lawful trial, thereby ensuring the protection of individual liberties against the arbitrary whims of the crown. The signing of the Magna Carta at Runnymede on June 15, 1215, can be seen

as a pivotal moment in the history of governance where lesser magistrates, acting on behalf of the people, asserted their authority against a tyrannical ruler, effectively embodying the doctrine of interposition. This act of defiance not only curtailed the absolute power of King John but also heralded the emergence of a legal framework that would influence English law and inspire future democratic movements around the world. The Magna Carta's legacy endures today, as it is often cited as a foundational document in the struggle for civil rights and liberties, demonstrating how the actions of lesser magistrates can lead to significant changes in governance by holding rulers accountable and affirming the rights of individuals. Thus, the Magna Carta stands as a testament to the enduring power of collective action and moral responsibility in the pursuit of justice and the establishment of a government that recognizes and respects the rights of its citizens.

John Calvin, the influential theologian and reformer of the 16th century, made significant contributions to the understanding of the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition, a concept that asserts the duty of lesser magistrates to stand against unjust authority and protect the rights of the people. In his seminal work, "Institutes of the Christian Religion," Calvin articulates a vision of civil governance that is deeply intertwined with the moral and ethical responsibilities of both rulers and subjects. Calvin argued that civil authorities are instituted by God and thus carry a divine mandate to promote justice and uphold the common good. He emphasized that magistrates are not merely enforcers of the law but are also moral agents accountable to God for their actions. In this context, Calvin posited that if a higher authority, such as a king or ruler, becomes tyrannical or acts contrary to the moral order established by God, it is the obligation of lesser magistrates to interpose themselves on behalf of the people and resist such tyranny. This resistance is not merely a right but a duty rooted in a commitment to justice and the welfare of the community. Calvin's perspective is grounded in his interpretation of biblical texts, where he sees examples of righteous leaders who acted against corrupt authorities, thus providing a theological basis for the doctrine. He asserts that rulers who fail to fulfill their responsibilities and act unjustly forfeit their legitimacy, leading to a moral obligation for subordinate authorities to act in defense of justice. Calvin's writings, particularly in the context of the Reformation, challenged the prevailing notions of absolute monarchical authority and provided a framework for understanding the role of civil government as a servant of the people. His thoughts on magistrate interposition laid the intellectual groundwork for subsequent political thought, influencing later thinkers such as John Locke and the framers of modern governments. By advocating for a balance of power and the moral duty of lesser magistrates to act against injustice, Calvin's teachings on this doctrine continue to resonate today, serving as a reminder of the importance of moral accountability in leadership and the necessity of checks on governmental authority to ensure the protection of individual rights and liberties. Through his theological and political writings, Calvin not only shaped Protestant thought but also contributed significantly to the discourse on the relationship between church, state, and the rights of individuals, reinforcing the idea that authority must always align with justice and the ethical imperatives of society.

The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition asserts that there are critical circumstances under which believers have a moral duty to obey God rather than man, particularly when human authorities enact laws or mandates that contradict divine commandments or principles of justice. This doctrine finds its roots in various religious texts and traditions, most notably within the Judeo-Christian framework, which emphasizes that God's authority supersedes human governance. Believers are called to respect and submit to governing authorities, as articulated in scriptures such as Romans 13:1-2, which states that all authority comes from God, and those in positions of power are established by

Him. However, this submission is not absolute; it is contingent upon the nature of the commands given by those in authority. When a government or any human authority issues directives that demand actions contrary to God's laws—such as laws promoting injustice, idolatry, or immoral behavior—believers are faced with a dilemma. In such cases, the principle of interposition comes into play, suggesting that loyal adherence to faith and divine moral imperatives takes precedence. Historical examples abound where individuals and communities have resisted unjust authorities in obedience to their understanding of God's will; the civil rights movement, led by figures such as Martin Luther King Jr., exemplifies this struggle, as it was grounded in a moral imperative to oppose segregation and discrimination, which were seen as contrary to the teachings of love and equality present in the Christian faith. Furthermore, biblical narratives provide powerful illustrations of this principle, such as the stories of Daniel and his friends, who defied King Nebuchadnezzar's edict to worship his golden statue, choosing rather to be thrown into the fiery furnace than betray their faith. Similarly, the apostles in the New Testament boldly declared, "We must obey God rather than men" (Acts 5:29) when ordered to cease preaching the Gospel. This declaration underscores the foundational belief that obedience to divine authority is paramount, especially when human laws contradict the ethical and moral standards set forth by God. Ultimately, the doctrine delineates a clear framework for believers, urging them to discern when to obey human authorities and when to resist in favor of divine commands, thus affirming the belief that while civil order is essential, it must always align with the intrinsic values of justice, mercy, and righteousness as defined by divine revelation. This understanding fosters a robust engagement with societal issues, encouraging believers to advocate for justice and righteousness in the public sphere, while being prepared to stand firm in their faith in the face of opposition or persecution, thereby exemplifying the profound intersection of faith, morality, and civic duty.

The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition, which emphasizes the responsibility of lesser authorities to stand against unjust governance in defense of righteousness and the common good, is richly illustrated through several key biblical examples that serve as moral and ethical precedents for believers. One of the most notable instances is found in the Book of Exodus, where Hebrew midwives Shiphrah and Puah defy Pharaoh's decree to kill all newborn Hebrew boys. Instead of complying with this unjust order, they choose to interpose themselves by preserving the lives of these infants, demonstrating a profound commitment to God's command to value life and protect the vulnerable. Their actions not only exemplify courage but also highlight the moral imperative to resist tyrannical authority when it contradicts divine law. Another compelling example occurs in the story of Daniel, particularly in Daniel 3, where Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego refuse to bow down to King Nebuchadnezzar's golden statue, despite the threat of being thrown into a fiery furnace. Their steadfast refusal to worship an idol, rooted in their loyalty to the one true God, illustrates the principle of interposition as they prioritize their allegiance to divine law over the demands of a powerful ruler. Similarly, in the New Testament, the apostles embody this doctrine when they openly defy the Sanhedrin's orders to cease preaching about Jesus Christ. In Acts 5:29, Peter boldly declares, "We must obey God rather than men," thereby asserting the right of believers to resist governmental authority that seeks to suppress their faith and proclaim the truth of the Gospel. Furthermore, the story of Esther presents another poignant example of interposition, where she courageously approaches King Xerxes to plead for the lives of her people, the Jews, who were threatened with annihilation due to Haman's decree. Esther's strategic intervention, despite the risks involved, underscores the importance of using one's position of influence to advocate against injustice and protect the innocent. Collectively, these biblical narratives underscore the enduring relevance of the

Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition, illustrating that individuals and lesser authorities have not only the right but also the moral duty to challenge unjust laws and actions that contravene the principles of justice, mercy, and divine authority. These examples serve as powerful reminders for believers to discern the moral implications of their actions in the face of authority, encouraging them to stand firm in their faith and advocate for righteousness in a world where the lines between right and wrong can often become blurred. Through these stories, the biblical tradition emphasizes that faithfulness to God sometimes requires courageous acts of defiance against human authorities, reinforcing the belief that true loyalty to divine law includes the responsibility to protect the oppressed and uphold justice in society.

The Declaration of Independence serves as a quintessential example of the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition, articulating the moral and philosophical justification for the American colonies' decision to resist British rule and assert their rights as individuals and a collective society. Drafted in 1776, the Declaration delineates the grievances of the colonies against King George III, framing these complaints within the context of natural rights and the social contract espoused by Enlightenment thinkers like John Locke. The document boldly proclaims that when a government becomes destructive to the rights of the people—specifically, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—it is not only the right but the duty of the people to alter or abolish that government. This assertion encapsulates the essence of interposition, as the colonial leaders, acting as representatives of the people, intervened against what they perceived as a tyrannical authority that no longer served the common good. By formally declaring independence, the signers of the Declaration asserted their moral obligation to resist unjust governance, thereby embodying the principle that lesser magistrates or authorities—here represented by the colonies—have the responsibility to protect the rights of their constituents against oppressive rule. This act of interposition not only justified their rebellion but also established a precedent for future assertions of rights against unjust laws and authorities. Furthermore, the doctrine of interposition undergirds the principle of 'nullification,' which posits that states have the authority to invalidate federal laws deemed unconstitutional or unjust. Just as the Declaration embodies a collective refusal to abide by a government that violates fundamental rights, nullification serves as a mechanism for states to interpose themselves against federal overreach. This principle asserts that states, as sovereign entities, possess the right to assess the constitutionality of federal mandates and reject those that infringe upon the rights of their citizens or exceed the scope of federal authority. In this way, the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition provides a moral foundation for nullification, suggesting that when higher authorities act unlawfully or immorally, subordinate governments have not only the right but also the responsibility to defend their constituents by resisting and nullifying such actions. This interplay between the Declaration of Independence and the principle of nullification highlights a vital aspect of American political thought, emphasizing that the protection of individual rights and liberties is paramount and that citizens must remain vigilant against any authority, whether local or federal, that threatens to encroach upon those rights. By embracing the doctrine of interposition, citizens and their representatives can actively engage in the defense of justice and liberty, ensuring that the fundamental principles upon which the nation was founded are upheld against any form of tyranny or oppression.

## The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition in America

America, once celebrated as a beacon of freedom and justice, finds itself increasingly engulfed in a turbulent era. The rule of law, a cornerstone of the nation's identity, is under threat from the growing centralization of federal power. With the expansion of federal authority, policies that many citizens view as destructive and unconstitutional are becoming more prevalent. The unsettling question arises: what can be done to push back against these overreaching actions? Should citizens and lower-ranking government officials simply bow to tyrannical laws and directives, or is there a moral and legitimate means to resist? The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition provides a historical and principled framework for such resistance, rooted in the belief that lower authorities have not only the right but the duty to oppose higher authorities when they issue unjust and immoral commands. This doctrine presents a critical understanding of how to resist tyranny, and it is more relevant today than ever before.

The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition holds that when higher authorities act tyrannically or unlawfully, lesser magistrates—those in positions of lower civil authority, such as state officials, local governments, and even certain law enforcement bodies—are both morally and legally justified in resisting such commands. This principle has deep roots in both Christian theology and political philosophy. It can be traced back to the writings of John Calvin, Martin Luther, and other Reformation-era thinkers who grappled with the question of when it is appropriate to defy rulers. The doctrine gained prominence during times of religious persecution in Europe, where lesser magistrates stood up against oppressive monarchs to protect their citizens from unjust decrees. In America, this tradition of defying tyrannical authority is woven into the nation's founding documents. The Declaration of Independence itself, with its indictment of King George III for imposing laws without consent, echoes the principles of the lesser magistrate. The founding fathers recognized that there is a point when it becomes not only the right but the duty of those in authority to resist tyranny and protect the rights of the governed.

In practice, the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition has historically taken the form of nullification, interposition, and civil disobedience. Nullification refers to the ability of states to declare federal laws invalid within their borders when those laws are deemed unconstitutional or unjust. A famous historical example is the nullification crisis in the early 19th century when South Carolina declared federal tariffs unconstitutional and refused to enforce them. While this particular case is often viewed through the lens of sectionalism and slavery, the broader principle of state resistance to federal overreach remains a crucial part of the doctrine. Today, nullification continues to manifest in modern political discourse. States and local governments have pushed back against federal mandates on issues ranging from gun control to immigration and healthcare, with some even passing "sanctuary" laws to shield their citizens from enforcement actions they consider unjust. In these cases, state and local officials are acting as lesser magistrates, using their authority to protect their constituents from tyranny.

Another form of modern resistance through the doctrine can be seen in the response to federal mandates on sensitive issues such as abortion, COVID-19 lockdowns, and vaccine mandates. Local and state officials, citing the doctrine, have sometimes refused to enforce federal laws or executive orders that they view as infringements on individual liberty or constitutional rights. For example, several states passed laws prohibiting the enforcement of federal gun control measures, claiming that



such measures violated the Second Amendment. Similarly, during the COVID-19 pandemic, certain governors and local officials pushed back against federal mandates that they deemed unconstitutional or overly intrusive, such as lockdowns and vaccine requirements. These actions underscore the doctrine's enduring relevance as a mechanism for balancing power and resisting overreach in a federalist system. By invoking their authority as lesser magistrates, these officials are standing in defense of their constituents' rights, asserting that higher authority must be checked when it oversteps its bounds.

The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition is not without controversy. Its detractors argue that it encourages lawlessness and defiance of legitimate authority, potentially undermining national unity and the rule of law. However, its proponents counter that the doctrine is not a call for anarchy but rather a principled form of resistance that seeks to preserve justice and constitutional order. In their view, it provides a necessary check on tyranny by empowering local and state authorities to act as a buffer between the people and an overreaching government. The doctrine insists that authority is not absolute and that rulers, like the ruled, are bound by moral and legal constraints. When those in power abandon these constraints, it falls to the lesser magistrates to rise in defense of the people's rights and liberties. This balancing act between resisting tyranny and maintaining order is delicate, but the doctrine remains a critical tool for safeguarding freedom in an age of increasing government overreach. As America navigates its current challenges, the principles embedded in this doctrine continue to offer a guide for how both citizens and their local leaders can resist tyranny without resorting to lawlessness or chaos.

## The legal framework for the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition

The legal framework for the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition operates on a blend of natural law, constitutional principles, and historical legal traditions. This doctrine, while primarily rooted in moral and theological arguments, has found its way into legal systems, particularly in the context of **federalism**, **states' rights**, and **checks and balances** in governmental structures. Below is a breakdown of its legal framework:

### 1. Natural Law

- **Foundation:** Natural law theory holds that there are certain rights and moral principles that are universal and inherent to human beings, deriving from nature or divine authority. These rights supersede any man-made laws.
- **Role in Interposition:** The Doctrine of Interposition often begins with the premise that higher laws, such as God's law or natural law, are superior to any human authority. If a human government enacts laws that violate natural rights, lower authorities (the magistrates) have a duty to intervene and resist.

### 2. Federalism and States' Rights (U.S. Legal Context)

- **Constitutional Basis:** The U.S. legal system is based on the principle of federalism, which divides powers between the federal government and the state governments. The **Tenth**

**Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution plays a central role in this framework, stating that powers not delegated to the federal government are reserved to the states or to the people.

- **Role in Interposition:** States may use interposition as a legal argument to resist federal mandates or actions they believe infringe on states' rights or individual liberties. In this context, the lesser magistrates are often state or local officials standing against perceived federal overreach.

### 3. Nullification

- **Legal Concept:** Nullification is closely related to interposition and refers to a state's ability to declare federal laws unconstitutional and therefore unenforceable within its borders.
- **Historical Examples:**
  - **Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798):** These resolutions, drafted by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, argued that states had the right to "nullify" federal laws they deemed unconstitutional, particularly the Alien and Sedition Acts.
  - **Nullification Crisis (1832):** South Carolina attempted to nullify federal tariffs, invoking states' rights and interposition as part of their resistance to federal economic policy.
- **Modern Context:** While nullification is generally rejected by the courts, it remains a principle invoked in discussions of state sovereignty and resistance to federal laws, particularly with movements like **sanctuary cities** or state-level marijuana legalization despite federal prohibitions.

### 4. Judicial Review and Constitutional Resistance

- **Judicial Precedent:** In legal theory, when a law is believed to be unjust or unconstitutional, the judiciary (through **judicial review**) plays a critical role in determining its legality. However, the Doctrine of Interposition holds that lesser magistrates need not wait for judicial rulings to resist unjust laws, especially if they believe immediate action is necessary to prevent harm.
- **Court Cases:** Court cases often test the boundaries of this doctrine:
  - **Prigg v. Pennsylvania (1842):** This Supreme Court case ruled that states could not block enforcement of the federal Fugitive Slave Act, despite state efforts to interpose against it.
  - **Brown v. Board of Education (1954):** After the Supreme Court ordered desegregation of public schools, southern states invoked interposition to resist federal mandates, though this was ultimately overridden by federal law.

### 5. Duty to Uphold the Constitution

- **Legal Justification:** Magistrates and elected officials take an oath to "support and defend the Constitution" in many nations. In the U.S., the federal and state constitutions are regarded as the highest law of the land.
- **Role in Interposition:** The doctrine often draws on this oath, arguing that lesser magistrates must resist any law, executive order, or ruling that violates constitutional principles. They may justify their resistance by citing constitutional protections, such as due process, free speech, or equal protection.

## 6. Proportionality of Resistance

- **Legal Principle:** The legal framework for interposition stresses that resistance must be proportional to the perceived injustice. Lesser magistrates must determine the level of resistance appropriate to the severity of the unjust action.
- **Application:** This may range from simple non-compliance (e.g., a governor refusing to enforce federal regulations) to legal challenges (e.g., filing lawsuits in federal court) and, in extreme cases, civil disobedience or public protest.

## 7. Judicial vs. Executive Resistance

- **Tension in the Legal System:** One key question in interposition is whether the judiciary or executive branch has the final say in interpreting laws. While the U.S. Supreme Court's power of **judicial review** allows it to declare laws unconstitutional, the Doctrine of Interposition argues that executive or legislative magistrates can also determine that a law is unconstitutional and act accordingly.
- **Examples:** Cases where states have ignored or defied court rulings (such as segregationist resistance to federal orders in the Civil Rights era) show the tension between judicial supremacy and the doctrine of interposition.

## 8. Doctrine of Non-Delegation

- **Limitation on Federal Power:** The legal principle of **non-delegation** holds that certain powers cannot be delegated from one branch of government to another or from federal government to state/local authorities. Interposition often relies on the non-delegation principle, arguing that certain powers belong exclusively to the states or people and cannot be overridden by federal mandates.

## 9. Public Support as a Legal Tool

- **Role of the People:** The legal framework of interposition often includes the idea that the people themselves have a role in supporting or resisting actions by lesser magistrates. Public backing provides legitimacy to the magistrates' resistance, particularly in democratic systems where popular sovereignty is a key principle.
- **Effect on Enforcement:** If interposition garners widespread public support, it can make it practically and legally more difficult for higher authorities to enforce unjust laws.

## Summary of the Legal Framework:

The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition rests on a combination of natural law, constitutional principles, and the rights of states or local authorities to resist federal overreach. It involves moral, legal, and historical arguments that seek to empower lower authorities to act as defenders of the people's rights when higher authorities act unjustly or unconstitutionally. Though controversial and sometimes rejected by courts, interposition remains a part of legal discourse, particularly in the context of federalism and states' rights.

# 10 Principles of The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition

The **Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition** centers on the idea that lower-level authorities have the duty to resist and, if necessary, defy higher authorities when those higher authorities enact laws or policies that are unjust, immoral, or unconstitutional.

## 1. God as the Supreme Authority

- All authority comes from God, and therefore, any authority exercised by human governments must be subject to His laws. If a higher authority enacts unjust laws contrary to divine law, lesser magistrates have the duty to resist.

## 2. Lesser Magistrates Are Accountable

- Lesser magistrates, such as state or local officials, are not only accountable to the higher authorities but also to the people they serve. Their role includes protecting the rights and freedoms of the people under their jurisdiction.

## 3. Duty to Resist Unjust Laws

- When higher authorities act unjustly, lesser magistrates have the duty to interpose and resist. The legitimacy of their resistance is rooted in the fact that unjust laws are considered illegitimate, as they violate natural, divine, or constitutional law.

## 4. Nonviolent Resistance

- Interposition does not necessitate violence or rebellion. It can take the form of peaceful noncompliance, refusal to enforce unjust laws, or legal challenges to the overreach of higher authorities.

## 5. Obligation to Defend the Oppressed

- Lesser magistrates have a moral obligation to defend the oppressed against unjust or tyrannical actions by higher authorities, whether this oppression is legal, political, or economic in nature.

## 6. Subsidiarity Principle

- Decisions should be made at the most local level possible. Interposition is based on the principle that the smaller or more local authority is closer to the people and can better represent their interests and defend their rights.

## 7. Checks and Balances

- Interposition serves as a check on the overreach of higher authorities, helping to maintain balance in a system of government. It acts as a safeguard against tyranny by preventing the centralization of power.

## 8. Obedience to Law is Conditional

- The duty to obey laws is conditional upon their justice. If laws violate higher laws (divine law, constitutional law, or natural law), obedience is not required, and lesser magistrates are called to resist such laws.

## 9. Proportional Resistance

- The response of the lesser magistrate should be proportional to the offense. Not all unjust laws may require the same level of resistance. Sometimes, passive resistance or legal challenges may suffice, while other times, more active forms of resistance may be needed.

## 10. The People Support the Lesser Magistrate

- For interposition to be effective, it requires the support of the people. The doctrine assumes that lesser magistrates are acting in the best interest of the people, and the people, in turn, may need to support their magistrates in resisting higher authority.

## Seven Points To Ponder

**1. The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition asserts the right and duty of lower-ranking authorities to resist tyranny:** At its core, the doctrine teaches that when higher authorities, such as kings, governors, or federal governments, enact laws or policies that are immoral, unjust, or tyrannical, it is the moral and legal responsibility of lower-ranking officials—known as lesser magistrates—to oppose these actions. This resistance can take many forms, ranging from refusal to enforce unjust laws to actively intervening on behalf of the people to protect their rights.

**2. Rooted in Christian theology, the doctrine has its origins in the Protestant Reformation:** The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition was first clearly articulated during the Reformation, particularly through the writings of figures like Martin Luther and John Calvin. They argued that civil rulers, like all individuals, were subject to divine law, and that lower authorities were obligated to resist the commands of higher powers when those commands violated God's law. The *Magdeburg Confession* of 1550, issued by Lutheran leaders in response to religious persecution, is one of the earliest comprehensive expressions of this doctrine.

**3. The doctrine draws on the concept of natural law and the social contract:** Beyond its theological roots, the doctrine is also grounded in political philosophy, particularly in the ideas of natural law and the social contract. Thinkers like John Locke argued that rulers derive their authority from the consent of the governed, and when they abuse this authority—by violating the rights of the people or acting outside the bounds of the law—the people, often through their local representatives, have the right to resist. The doctrine thus provides a framework for understanding resistance not as an act of rebellion, but as a defense of justice and the rule of law.

**4. Historical examples demonstrate the application of the doctrine in resisting tyranny:** Throughout history, the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition has been invoked in various contexts. During the Protestant Reformation, city leaders, such as those in Magdeburg, resisted imperial edicts

demanding religious conformity. In America, colonial leaders applied similar principles when resisting British rule during the American Revolution, arguing that local governments had the right to protect their citizens from tyrannical policies. The doctrine was also present during the Nullification Crisis of the 1830s, when South Carolina sought to nullify federal tariffs, and in modern times, when states and localities resist federal mandates.

**5. The doctrine provides a clear structure for interposition, where lesser authorities stand between the people and oppressive power:** Interposition is a key concept within the doctrine, where lesser magistrates serve as a buffer between unjust higher authorities and the people. This could involve state officials refusing to enforce federal laws that violate constitutional principles, or local governments protecting their communities from what they deem overreach by larger governing bodies. This mechanism aims to preserve order by ensuring that opposition to tyranny is carried out through established legal channels rather than anarchy or rebellion.

**6. While the doctrine emphasizes resistance to tyranny, it also stresses the need for lawful and moral action:** The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition is not a license for chaos or insurrection; rather, it stresses that resistance must be conducted lawfully and within moral boundaries. Lesser magistrates are called to defend their people not through violent rebellion, but through lawful means such as nullification, refusal to comply, or invoking constitutional rights. This approach ensures that resistance serves justice and maintains the overall integrity of the governing system, rather than leading to disorder or illegitimate power grabs.

**7. Modern applications of the doctrine highlight its relevance in contemporary political debates:** In recent years, the doctrine has been cited by state and local governments resisting federal policies on issues such as gun control, healthcare mandates, and immigration. For instance, several states have passed laws to nullify or refuse compliance with federal gun control regulations, citing their constitutional duty to protect Second Amendment rights. Similarly, during the COVID-19 pandemic, some state and local officials used the doctrine as a basis for rejecting federal mandates on lockdowns and vaccine requirements, viewing them as infringements on personal liberty. These examples show that the doctrine continues to play a vital role in shaping the balance of power between state and federal authorities today.

## **The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition and Common Law / Natural Law**

The **Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition** and **common law** or **natural law** intertwine deeply, as both concepts rest on the idea that legitimate authority derives from adherence to a higher law—whether that be divine law, the laws of nature, or fundamental moral principles. The doctrine provides a framework for resistance to unjust authority by local or lesser officials when a higher government oversteps its bounds, while natural law and common law provide the moral and legal foundation upon which that resistance is justified. Their connection can be understood through the following key points:

### **1. Natural Law as the Basis for Moral Authority**

Natural law refers to the idea that there is a set of universal, inherent rights and moral principles that exist independently of human-made laws. These laws are derived from reason and are often seen as

being in line with God's law or the law of nature. Natural law forms the philosophical underpinning of the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition by asserting that all human laws must conform to these universal principles. If a higher authority enacts laws that violate natural law, such as unjust or tyrannical decrees, the doctrine posits that lesser magistrates have not only the right but the duty to resist. This resistance is justified because the higher law—natural law—supersedes any unjust human commands. For instance, actions such as arbitrary imprisonment or violations of basic human rights would be considered illegitimate under natural law, and magistrates would be required to protect their citizens from such abuses.

## **2. Common Law's Connection to the Doctrine**

Common law, developed over centuries through legal precedent and judicial decisions, is rooted in many of the same principles as natural law. It emphasizes the protection of individual rights, the rule of law, and the idea that justice is grounded in reason and fairness. The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition intersects with common law by asserting that when legal authorities create or enforce laws that violate established rights, those laws are invalid. In the English tradition, common law has historically provided a framework for resisting unjust rulers. For example, the Magna Carta of 1215 was an early recognition that even a king's authority is limited by law, and local authorities (lesser magistrates) have the right to hold a monarch accountable. The doctrine draws upon this tradition, asserting that lower magistrates should stand firm against unjust laws based on their grounding in legal traditions like common law, which protect the rights and liberties of individuals.

## **3. The Social Contract and the Duty to Resist**

Both natural law and common law align with the social contract theory, which is crucial to understanding the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition. According to social contract theorists like John Locke, rulers derive their legitimacy from the consent of the governed, and their authority is granted only as long as they protect the natural rights of their citizens—life, liberty, and property. When rulers violate this contract by infringing on those rights, they become tyrants, and their legitimacy is nullified. The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition echoes this philosophy by contending that lesser magistrates are bound by the same contract. If a higher authority breaks this contract and enacts unjust laws, it becomes the responsibility of the lesser authorities to defend the rights of the people. This resistance is seen as an extension of their duty to uphold the natural law and the principles of common law, which have long protected individuals from abuses of power.

## **4. Moral Limits on Authority**

The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition reinforces the idea, common to natural law and common law traditions, that authority is not absolute. Instead, rulers at all levels are subject to moral and legal constraints. Under natural law, there is an inherent belief that certain rights are inalienable and cannot be overridden by human authority. The doctrine draws directly on this, holding that lesser magistrates have the moral duty to resist any command that violates these natural rights. Common law also plays a role by reinforcing the legal structures that ensure rulers cannot arbitrarily wield power. For example, habeas corpus, a principle of common law, ensures protection against unlawful detention, a safeguard that lesser magistrates might be called upon to uphold when higher authorities act unjustly.

Thus, both natural law and common law place clear moral limits on authority, which the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition activates when those limits are crossed.

## **5. Interposition and the Role of the Magistrates**

The concept of **interposition**—where lesser magistrates stand between an oppressive higher authority and the people—can be understood through the lens of both natural law and common law. Natural law provides the moral imperative for interposition, as it holds that any law violating inherent human rights is unjust and must be opposed. Common law provides the legal framework for such resistance, as it asserts that even the highest rulers are subject to legal and moral constraints. The Doctrine of the Lesser Magistrates combines these two traditions by asserting that lower-ranking authorities must interpose when a higher authority violates either natural law or common law principles. For example, if a federal government passes a law that infringes upon basic freedoms, a state governor or local official acting as a lesser magistrate would have both the moral and legal justification to resist enforcement of that law within their jurisdiction.

## **6. Historical Precedents and Legal Legitimacy**

Throughout history, natural law and common law have provided the legitimacy for resistance against unjust rulers, and these precedents form the backbone of the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition. In England, common law battles between monarchs and Parliament, as well as documents like the Petition of Right and the English Bill of Rights, established that even the king could not act outside the bounds of law. These legal principles were later adopted by American colonies, where they were intertwined with natural law theory in justifying the American Revolution. The colonists, acting as lesser magistrates, argued that British law had become tyrannical and violated both their natural rights and the established principles of English common law. This historical precedent reinforces the idea that lesser magistrates, when acting according to natural law and common law, can legitimately resist unjust higher authorities.

## **7. Modern Applications: Natural Rights, States' Rights, and Federalism**

In contemporary settings, the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition continues to find relevance in issues of federalism, states' rights, and the protection of natural rights. Natural law principles often serve as a basis for arguments against federal overreach, particularly when laws infringe upon fundamental rights, such as freedom of speech, religious liberty, or gun ownership. Common law traditions provide the legal framework for state or local officials to challenge federal mandates that they believe violate constitutional protections. These officials, acting as lesser magistrates, may invoke both natural law and common law traditions to justify their resistance. For example, in cases where states pass laws nullifying federal regulations on gun control or immigration, they often argue that these regulations violate both natural rights and constitutional principles rooted in common law. This modern application demonstrates the ongoing intertwining of the doctrine with these foundational legal and moral traditions.



## Modern Examples

The **Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition** has been invoked in modern America by various political movements, state officials, and local authorities in instances where they believe higher levels of government have overstepped constitutional or moral boundaries. Here are some prominent modern examples:

### 1. Sanctuary Cities and Immigration Law

- **Description:** Several cities and states, including California, New York, and Illinois, have adopted policies refusing to cooperate with federal immigration enforcement (e.g., Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE). These "sanctuary cities" do not comply with certain federal immigration laws and resist federal mandates to detain or report undocumented immigrants.
- **Connection to the Doctrine:** Advocates argue that local and state officials (lesser magistrates) have a duty to protect their residents from what they see as federal overreach or unjust immigration laws. They believe their resistance is morally or legally justified, invoking state and local sovereignty.

### 2. Opposition to COVID-19 Mandates

- **Description:** During the COVID-19 pandemic, some local and state officials defied federal or state mandates related to mask-wearing, social distancing, and vaccination requirements. States like Florida, Texas, and South Dakota opposed federal mandates and enacted policies that directly contradicted them. Local sheriffs, for instance, in some areas openly stated they would not enforce mask mandates or vaccine requirements.
- **Connection to the Doctrine:** Governors like Ron DeSantis of Florida and Greg Abbott of Texas framed their resistance in terms of protecting individual liberties against what they saw as federal government overreach, appealing to the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition to justify defying higher governmental authorities in the name of defending personal freedoms.

### 3. Second Amendment Sanctuaries

- **Description:** Over the past several years, a growing number of local governments, particularly in rural counties across the U.S., have declared themselves "Second Amendment Sanctuaries." These localities pledge not to enforce federal or state gun control laws that they believe violate the Second Amendment. Virginia, for example, saw numerous counties declare themselves sanctuaries for gun rights in response to proposed state-level gun control measures.
- **Connection to the Doctrine:** Supporters claim that local officials (lesser magistrates) have a duty to resist and refuse to enforce laws that they believe are unconstitutional, especially regarding gun rights, which they argue are protected by the U.S. Constitution.

### 4. State Resistance to Federal Abortion Laws (Post-Roe)

- **Description:** Following the 2022 Supreme Court decision in **Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization**, which overturned **Roe v. Wade** and returned the issue of abortion to the states, some states have enacted laws that either strongly restrict or completely outlaw

abortion. Conversely, states like California and New York have expanded abortion rights and pledged to resist any federal efforts to curtail those rights.

- **Connection to the Doctrine:** In states that restrict abortion, proponents argue that they are defending the moral duty to protect life, even if federal laws or judicial precedents might suggest otherwise. Conversely, states that resist abortion restrictions argue they are protecting women's rights and autonomy, framing their resistance in moral or constitutional terms similar to the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition.

## 5. Religious Objections to Same-Sex Marriage and LGBTQ+ Policies

- **Description:** Some local officials and business owners have resisted implementing or recognizing same-sex marriage or anti-discrimination laws, citing religious objections. Kim Davis, a county clerk in Kentucky, famously refused to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples in 2015, despite the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that legalized same-sex marriage nationwide.
- **Connection to the Doctrine:** Those who resist based on religious beliefs often argue that their moral duty to follow God's law supersedes their obligation to follow what they perceive as unjust human laws. This reflects the central idea of the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition, where lower-ranking authorities or individuals resist higher authority to uphold moral or divine law.

## 6. Sheriffs Refusing to Enforce Certain Laws

- **Description:** Many county sheriffs across the U.S. have declared that they will not enforce state or federal laws they deem unconstitutional. For example, sheriffs in states like Washington and Illinois have stated they will not enforce certain gun control laws. Similarly, some sheriffs refused to enforce lockdown or mask mandates during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Connection to the Doctrine:** These sheriffs argue they are exercising their duty to protect citizens' constitutional rights and resist what they see as tyrannical or unconstitutional government mandates, directly reflecting the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition.

## Summary of Modern Application:

The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition has become a rallying point for groups and individuals who believe that federal or state laws overstep their authority, violate constitutional rights, or infringe on moral or religious beliefs. In these cases, lower-ranking government officials (state governors, local sheriffs, city councils, etc.) take a stand against higher authorities, claiming they are protecting fundamental rights and freedoms.

## Historical Examples

Throughout history, the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition has been invoked by various individuals, groups, and governments to resist tyranny and defend liberty. These examples show how the doctrine has provided a framework for opposing unjust authority, particularly in the face of oppressive laws and governmental overreach. Below are several historical examples that illustrate how the doctrine has been applied in practice:

## **1. Magdeburg Confession (1550)**

One of the earliest and most significant examples of the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition in action was the *Magdeburg Confession* in 1550. Following the Protestant Reformation, Holy Roman Emperor Charles V issued the Augsburg Interim, a decree demanding that Protestant regions return to Roman Catholic practices. The city of Magdeburg, led by its lesser magistrates, refused to comply with the decree, citing their duty to protect their citizens from religious oppression. The city's leaders invoked the doctrine, arguing that when higher authorities become tyrannical by mandating actions against conscience and Scripture, lower magistrates have the duty to resist. The city withstood a siege for over a year, and while the resistance ultimately fell, the Magdeburg Confession became a lasting symbol of the right of lesser authorities to defy unjust commands.

## **2. The Protestant Reformation and the Schmalkaldic League**

In the 16th century, the Protestant Reformation saw several instances of lesser magistrates resisting the authority of kings and emperors who sought to suppress the religious movement. The *Schmalkaldic League*, an alliance of Protestant territories within the Holy Roman Empire, united to defend their religious freedoms against the imperial forces of Charles V. The League argued that it was their duty as lesser magistrates to protect their people's religious liberties, even if it meant taking up arms against the emperor. While the League was ultimately defeated in battle, their resistance was a practical application of the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition, demonstrating the belief that local rulers had a right and responsibility to defend their people from unjust higher authorities.

## **3. The American Revolution (1775-1783)**

The American Revolution can be viewed through the lens of the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition. The colonial governments and assemblies, acting as lesser magistrates, resisted what they saw as tyrannical rule by King George III and the British Parliament. The colonists believed that British policies, such as taxation without representation and the imposition of oppressive laws, violated their rights as Englishmen. Colonial leaders, including figures like Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry, invoked the idea that it was the duty of the local authorities to protect their citizens from such overreach. The Declaration of Independence itself is a profound expression of this doctrine, as it lists the tyrannical actions of the British Crown and asserts the colonies' right to resist and establish new governance. This resistance, led by local leaders, ultimately culminated in the founding of a new nation based on the principle of limited government and individual liberty.

## **4. The Nullification Crisis (1832-1833)**

The *Nullification Crisis* in the early 19th century is another clear example of the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition at work. South Carolina, led by its governor and legislature, sought to nullify federal tariffs that the state believed were unconstitutional and harmful to its economy. The state invoked the principle that a state, as a lesser magistrate, had the authority to declare federal laws null and void if they were deemed unconstitutional. Although President Andrew Jackson responded forcefully to this challenge, and the crisis was ultimately resolved through compromise, the episode illustrates the use of lesser magistrates to resist what was seen as federal overreach. The crisis highlighted the tension

between state and federal authority, a debate that would continue throughout U.S. history, particularly in relation to states' rights.

## **5. The Civil Rights Movement and State Defiance**

The Civil Rights Movement provides a complex modern example of the Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition in both a positive and negative light. Southern states and local governments, invoking states' rights, defied federal laws aimed at ending segregation and protecting civil rights for African Americans. For example, the state of Arkansas, under Governor Orval Faubus, resisted federal court orders to integrate schools, leading to the infamous showdown at Little Rock Central High School in 1957. Faubus, and other southern leaders, claimed to be acting as lesser magistrates defending state sovereignty against federal intrusion. However, this resistance was in the service of maintaining unjust and oppressive systems, raising questions about when and how the doctrine should be applied.

On the other hand, civil rights leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. also invoked the spirit of the lesser magistrates by encouraging local communities to defy unjust segregation laws. While King's philosophy was rooted in nonviolent civil disobedience, his actions reflected the belief that when the law is unjust, resistance becomes not only a right but a moral obligation. King's "Letter from Birmingham Jail" reflects this sentiment, where he articulates the need for local leaders and individuals to oppose and resist unjust laws imposed by higher authorities.

## **Conclusion**

The Doctrine of Magistrate Interposition has been applied throughout history as a means of resisting tyranny and protecting individual rights against oppressive authority. From the Magdeburg Confession to the American Revolution and beyond, this doctrine has provided a moral and legal framework for defiance against higher authorities when those authorities violate principles of justice. However, as the examples of the Civil Rights Movement illustrate, the doctrine must be applied carefully and with an understanding of true justice, as it can be used both to uphold freedom and, in some cases, to defend unjust practices. The lessons from these historical examples offer valuable insights into the ongoing struggle between authority and liberty, and how the doctrine continues to be relevant in modern times.

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## **To Help You Learn And Understand The Fraud and Scam**

The Constitutional Law Coalition has curated a powerful collection of videos that delve deep into the intricate web of legal fictions, historical conspiracies, and financial deceptions that have shaped the modern world. These videos are essential viewing for anyone seeking to understand the concept of the strawman, a legal fiction created at birth through the issuance of birth certificates. These documents, unbeknownst to most, play a crucial role in how individuals are perceived in the legal and financial systems, effectively turning them into corporations and entities separate from their living, breathing selves. By watching these videos, you will gain clarity on how the strawman is used to control and manipulate individuals, and how the Act of 1871, which established the District of Columbia, set the stage for a shift in American governance. This act turned the United States into a corporation, a move that fundamentally altered the relationship between the people and their government.

A significant portion of the video collection also addresses the Federal Reserve and its profound impact on American and global economics. "Century of Enslavement: The History of the Federal Reserve" unpacks how this privately owned central bank has manipulated the economy since its inception, creating cycles of inflation, debt, and economic instability. Additionally, the videos exploring the Titanic conspiracy reveal a darker side to this historical event, exposing that the ship's sinking was orchestrated to eliminate key opponents to the creation of the Federal Reserve. "The Creature from Jekyll Island" and other related videos provide an in-depth look at how the Federal Reserve was formed, exposing the secretive meetings and underhanded dealings that led to the establishment of a financial system designed to benefit a select few at the expense of the masses.

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