

Slavery to **Slave**:  
America and the **UNITED STATES**

**A Book by**

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2006

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# Preface

I would like to begin by saying, “Thank you for taking the time to read this book”. This book isn’t copyrighted because the information contained within these pages is for everyone as a matter of correcting the misperceptions, and deceptions, which has been thrust upon America, and the world over. I also warn you that I am not politically correct and that this is my first book, so I hope you will find it enjoyable and that it enlightens you.

The purpose of this book is to give you, the reader, a better understanding of exactly what has happened to America and for whom to hold accountable. It’s also a chance to awaken the world as to what some of the policies that have been implemented against America, and the world over, by the workings of a few, and to accurately preserve a piece of history – history that isn’t being taught in the schools where it should be.

Through out European history, the “common folk” have always been looked upon as being “not as good” as the “ruling class”. In the age of knights on horseback, a “commoner” couldn’t be a “lord”. Those that were of “royal blood”, and only those with “royal” ancestry, could become a “lord”, or even kings and queens. The “commoners” were always subject of the “lords” who owned the land that the “commoners” lived on, and thus were “taxed”. The “common folk” did not own anything, as all property on the “lord’s” land was the property of the “lord”.

Whether you realize it or not, this is still going on. It’s been like this for more than 500 years. It’s no longer whether or not you have “royal” blood so much as how wealthy and how well “connected” you are. As a close friend once told me, it’s not so much as “what you know” as it is “who you know”. What he forgot to mention was, “and who you have to step on”.

One thing for sure, prosperity breeds complacency, then dependency, then desperation, and then slavery. The best slave is one who doesn’t know, or won’t admit, that they are a slave. Who would ever admit that they **volunteered** to become a slave? The level of control at work here goes far beyond the surface. A few cleverly placed words here and there, subtle words really, but in important places.

The plights of the common man have been documented throughout history. In cases more numerous to mention, the work of a few have managed to destroy the lives, and families, of the vast majority. In today’s technological age, never has the power to destroy been so easily obtained by so few. This book is a history of how the few got that power, to bring to light how they did it, and what they are doing, or have done, with that power.

I won’t make excuses for the United States government’s involvement in world events, either. Americans aren’t stupid, but rather have gotten “soft” and “reconstructed”. It’s not anything against them, nor is it really their fault, but rather the fault of those few that are in charge, or were in charge, that have screwed all of us. This book is to set the record straight and to open the eyes and minds of those who aren’t so ‘reconstructed’ and so “close-minded” to actually acknowledge a Truth.

A perfect example of just how “educated” Americans have become under the United States educational system is that 98% of them don’t even know that they fly a military flag. “Old Glory” is a military flag and has been since the end of the American “Civil” War! The civilian American flag of peace has blue stars in a white field with the red and white stripes vertical instead of horizontal. Something I bet not one American has ever thought about when entering a court room. So, if a military flag is flying in a city, county, or state courtroom, then would that not mean that the city, county, and state are under military occupation, and that the court is actually a military tribunal? Bet I got your attention, didn’t I?

There are things in this book that are probably going to make you angry. In a free society, someone’s going to say or write something that’s going to offend someone. As people, we all have the God (Allah, Yahweh, Jehovah, etc.) given right to say what we want and to express how we feel. The reaction to what is said or expressed determines how high on the food chain a person is. To become violent over a thought or opinion puts one on the same level as an animal, obviously with an I.Q. not that much higher, either.

Keep in mind, though, I don't discriminate. If I "bash" one, I will "bash" them all. Whatever social order, secret society, organization, etc., I don't care. You don't have to agree with it nor do you have to like it, and I wouldn't ask you to.

I encourage you to think about what you read in this book and know that it is for **educational purposes only!** **This book is in no way to be construed as to give any kind of legal advice** for those involved, or may become involved, in the United States judicial system. If you don't know the law, I suggest getting a good lawyer or doing some really **serious** studying. In order to protect myself, the writer, please take note that this book is written under the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment of the Constitution for the United States guaranteeing the freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, and that, as the author, I reserve all rights and all Natural rights.

Please keep in mind, also, that **I, the author, am not anti-government.** On the contrary, I'm all for government. Without government, the world would be chaos. Society as we know it would crumble into the depths of oblivion, and anarchy would rule, with no sense of order. With that, I dedicate this book to you, the reader, for without you, the words and knowledge within these pages are meaningless.

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## In The Beginning...

When I was growing up and attending school, I was taught that the United States of America won its independence from England following the American Revolutionary War. Well, at least the teachers were partially right. Of course, I can't blame the teachers. They're only following the curriculum that the federal government has laid out for them to teach.

What they didn't teach in school was that we never actually "won" that war. The war was ended by a "cease fire". Basically, the colonies cost Great Britain so much money, they couldn't keep the war going. After all, they were no longer receiving the tax money that they once did.

The whole point of the American Revolutionary War was "no taxation without representation", or so I was taught. The colonists had no "say" as to the type, or amount, of taxes that were to be paid to the Crown and thus began to rebel. Actually, the unspoken goal was to refute any right of royal sovereignty over the colonies.

After the British defeated the French at the end of the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the result was British control over much of North America and a huge debt for Great Britain. The British Parliament decided that it was time for the Colonies to pay their fair share for their own defense.

After years of "Salutary Neglect" whereas the British didn't collect taxes from the colonies, the policy was unwelcome. First it was the Stamp Act, whereas one had to purchase a stamp to buy paper. Because the colonists considered themselves to be English citizens, they felt they should have a voice in Parliament, which they didn't. After rioting, rhetoric, and the calling of the Stamp Act Congress, the Stamp Act was repealed.

Later, the Sugar Act and the Townshend Act came along with many other new taxation measures. The Colonists reacted by forming political groups such as the Sons of Liberty. Whereas the people of Boston were the most outspoken and violent against British taxes, they threatened to harm British tax collecting officials. The first blood of the American Revolutionary War was spilled in 1770 when British troops fired on a group of protestors and killed 5 of them. This act of bloodshed on the part of the British is now known as the Boston Massacre.

Three years later, in 1773, the East India Company was granted a monopoly on the importation of tea. All of which had a tariff attached to it. In protest, a group of Boston citizens disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded a ship and threw 342 chests of tea into Boston harbor. The British Parliament responded with the "Intolerable Acts", which, amongst other things, closed down Boston harbor, forced colonists to host British troops, and any colonist accused of a crime could be tried in England.

Now, who could forget the Declaration of Independence? After all, if you live in the United States of America, you celebrate this day every year on the fourth of July. The Declaration of Independence was ratified by Congress on July 4, 1776, and declared the colonies to be a separate entity from Great Britain.

Under the Articles of the Confederation, November 15, 1777, and in force after being ratified by Maryland on March 1, 1781, each sovereign state was loosely bound into a perpetual Union called the United States of America. Each state retained its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by the Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

Of course, anyone who has ever paid attention in American History class knows the outcome of the American Revolutionary War. The United States won that war, or so we were taught. Actually, the United States didn't win the war at all. The war was costing the British so much money in supplies, ammunition, and men that it was no longer feasible to continue. A "cease fire" agreement was signed on November 30, 1782 called the Preliminary Articles of Peace.++

After the American Revolutionary War, Congress ratified the Constitution of the United States of America. This is the document that so many of us would like to think is the key to our freedom. It guarantees us our right to free speech, to keep and bear arms, and so on and so forth. I recommend everyone read this document very carefully. Unfortunately, you can't use anything this document says and I'll tell you why later in this book.

Ok, so now you have a brief overview of the American Revolutionary War. The whole purpose of this chapter is getting you familiarized with how the United States of America became the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Even more importantly, how every American citizen became a slave. To figure out how this happened, we need to take a look at the War Between the States, otherwise known as the "Civil" War, or The War of Northern Aggression.

First of all, I feel the need to point out that there never was a Civil War in America. By definition, a 'Civil War' is where 2 or more factions are fighting for control of the same government. The War Between the States ("Civil" War), was not about control of the US government, but about the South's desire to govern themselves as an independent nation as written under the Articles of Confederation. Thus, the "Civil" War was about States' rights.

Not many people realize that the term "U.S. Citizen" did not exist prior to the "Civil" War, or more properly stated, The War of Northern Aggression. Of course, neither do they realize the "Civil" War was not fought 'to just free the slaves', as the schools are teaching our children. Abraham Lincoln didn't even mention slavery until 1858 and only in "passing" when he did. This is further evident in the following excerpt from Lincoln's Inaugural Address given March 4, 1861:

*I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.*

*Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations and had never recanted them; and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:*

*Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.*

So, by reading the above paragraphs from Lincoln's Inaugural Address, you can plainly see that slavery was not an issue. The war was not over slavery itself. There were slaves in the North as well as the South. General Ulysses S. Grant owned slaves, while General Robert E. Lee did not. Furthermore, there was **never** a slave ship that flew the Confederate flag. All American-owned slave ships flew the United States flag. If you want to see a "racist" flag, look at the Stars and Stripes.

Most people think of the book "Uncle Tom's Cabin" when they think about slavery and how abusive slave owners were (the book was also written by a "Yankee"). Truth is, slaves were very expensive to buy and care for; much like adding a new member to the family. Common sense should tell you that if you have some acreage and you only have one slave to help you out, are you really going to be dumb enough to injure that person, or cause that person to be injured, on purpose? Don't get me wrong, I'm not for enslaving anyone, and I don't like the idea of being a slave, myself. I'm not saying that slaves didn't get abused, I'm just pointing out a fact that not everyone beat and abused their slaves, as the history books, and schools, are teaching our children.

All the years I spent in school learning about American history, somewhere along the way the teachers forgot to mention that there were also freed people of color living in the South as well. Historian, Erwin L. Jordan, Jr. calls it a “cover-up” which started back in 1865. In his book, “*Black Confederates and Afro-Yankees in Civil War Virginia*”, he states that: “During my research, I came across instances where Black men stated they were soldiers, but you can plainly see where ‘soldier’ is crossed out and ‘body servant’ inserted, or ‘teamster’ on pension applications.”

Dr. Lewis Steiner, Chief Inspector of the United States Sanitary Commission while observing Gen. “Stonewall” Jackson’s occupation of Frederick, Maryland, in 1862 stated:

“Over 3,000 Negroes must be included in this number [Confederate troops]. These were clad in all kinds of uniforms, not only in cast-off or captured United States uniforms, but in coats with Southern buttons, State buttons, etc. These were shabby, but not shabbier or seedier than those worn by white men in the rebel ranks. Most of the Negroes had arms, rifles, muskets, sabers, bowie-knives, dirks, etc., and were manifestly an integral portion of the Southern Confederate Army.” (<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/mo/county/stlouis/blackcs.htm>)

Dr. Leonard Haynes, an African-American professor at Southern University couldn’t have stated it any better. “When you eliminate the black Confederate soldier, you’ve eliminated the history of the South.” (<http://www.republicofdixie.com/blackconfederates.html>)

Slavery was practiced heavily in the North during the War of Northern Aggression. The White House was built with slave labor. Abraham Lincoln’s family owned slaves. In fact, Lincoln was a racist. He would often use the word “nigger” in reference to a person of color, opposed **any** kind of equal rights or treatment between blacks and whites, and even **wanted to deport all blacks back to Africa**. He’s also the President pictured on the \$5 U.S. Federal Reserve Note.

The Constitution of the united States has provisions for slavery written in it. Lincoln even proposed a Constitutional amendment to continue the slave trade in the South if the southern states would rejoin the Union. Instead, in 1864, the Confederate States of America chose to abolish slavery while the North continued the slave trade until 1865, **after** the war ended.

*“If I thought this war was to abolish slavery, I would resign my commission and offer my sword to the other side”*

General U.S. Grant, 1862

So, if slavery wasn’t the cause of the “Civil” War, then what was? Well, even before Lincoln ever became President, he had envisioned all of the states as being under the power of one centralized government. Instead of each individual state being sovereign, Lincoln’s plan was to make the centralized government the head of all states.

If President Lincoln had not gone after the southern states, the international bankers had threatened to call in their loans. If the debt went unpaid, they were prepared to take possession of the property pledged as surety. This would have been disastrous to the country and would have allowed a foreign entity to own all of the forts, establishments, lands, etc. of the united States, leaving the whole country exposed to invasion from other countries. Lincoln chose what he thought to be the lesser of two evils. He himself noted in his memoirs that he was more terrified of the **international bankers** than whole legions of standing armies.

Because the country was so deep in debt due to wars and treaties, and with the southern states seceding from the union, Lincoln did the only thing that he knew he could do. He evoked the emergency powers clause of the Constitution and declared martial law. On April 15, 1861, two weeks after his inauguration, he declared war on the Confederate States of America. Like all Presidents since him, he had a wonderful way of twisting things around so that it looks good on paper. The following is an annotation (notations in red) of Lincoln's speech declaring war on the Confederate States of America:

*Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, (by the Secession of) the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations (called the Confederate States of America) too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of (Federal) judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the (Federal) Marshals by law,*

*Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power (I am assuming by my own invention of the meanings intended) in me (supposedly) vested by the Constitution, and the (tax) laws\*, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, (in order to invade the territory of said combination with an overwhelming military force) in order to suppress said combinations (by force), and to cause the laws (of the Union) to be duly executed. The details, for this object (of armed military aggression and conquest against that combination, the Confederate States of America), will be immediately communicated (ordered) to the State authorities through the War Department.\*\**

\*Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution states: "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States; **but all Duties, Imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.** . . ." This Constitutional provision has been blatantly violated by the Northern Union at the expense of the South with tax laws the Northern controlled congress voted exclusively against the South. **The violation of this Constitutional prohibition voided the contract of the Union were that even necessary for the secession of the Southern States.**

\*\*In his inaugural speech of April 29, 1861, President Jefferson Davis stated: "The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his proclamation issued on the 15th day of the present month, rendered it necessary, in my judgment, that you [the Congress of the Confederate States of America] should convene at the earliest practicable moment to devise the measures necessary for the defense of the country." . . .

**Something to think about:** If "the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes" is, as stated in his March 4, 1861 Inaugural Address, then did Lincoln not commit one of the "gravest of crimes" (treason) by invading the South?

What people don't realize is that, before Lincoln was elected President, each state was more or less its own separate country. The states were bound together in a loose confederation of states for the protection of all the states. Lincoln wanted to make the states bound together into a Union, and not a confederacy, so that all states would be responsible for the debts of the centralized government. He used the Constitution as a means to force the states into submission. This is also evident in Lincoln's Inaugural Address of May 4, 1861 as follows:

*I hold that in contemplation (contempt) of universal law (Articles of Confederation) and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied (by my own belief), if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national (empirical) governments. It is safe to assert (assume according to my own belief) that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law (Articles of Confederation) for its own termination. Continue to execute (by overwhelming military force) all the express provisions of our National Constitution and the Union (Empire) will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.*

Again: If the United States be not a government proper, but an association (*confederation*) of States in the nature of contract merely (*like the European Union*), can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate It — break it, so to speak (*like violating Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution*) — but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we (*I*) find the proposition that in legal contemplation (*contempt*) the Union (*empire*) is perpetual (*proven*) confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union (*Empire*) is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining (*twisting*) and establishing (*warping*) the Constitution (*to fit my own purpose*) was "to form a more perfect Union." (*Empire*)

But if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these (*my*) views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union (*without being attacked by overwhelming military force*); that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void (*denied*), and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States (*or the future corporation thereof*) are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to (*any*) circumstances.

I therefore consider (*declare*) that in view of the Constitution and the laws the Union (*as I interpret them*) is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care (*to abuse my authority*), as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me (*supposedly*), that the laws of the Union (*as I interpret them*) be faithfully executed (*by force*) in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary (*of which I shall continue anyway*). I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union (*Empire*) that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

I do not forget (*allow*) the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect (*contempt*) and consideration in all parallel (*similar*) cases by all other departments of the Government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following It (*the states retaining their sovereignty*), being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled (*upon appeal should the courts not rule in the favor of the states*) and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice (*secession from the Union by other states*). At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy (*and not the law*) of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions the people will (*not*) have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal (*the states*). Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others (*the judges*) seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

So, as you can see in the above paragraphs, Lincoln planned to deny any kind of court hearings for the states sovereign rights to be heard. He also ignored the people who protested against a centralized government that would take away the sovereignty of the states, also. This is not the actions of a hero, but rather a tyrant. Not to free the slaves, but to enslave everyone.

On May 17, 1861, William Carey Crane, President of the Southern Baptist Convention, submitted a report of committee on the state of the country. Delegates from the states of Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Florida all signed the report as part of the committee, and the following excerpt reveals Lincoln's true intentions:

*We hold this truth to be self-evident -- that governments are established for the security, prosperity, and happiness of the people. When, therefore, any government is perverted from its proper design, becomes oppressive, and abuses its power, the people have a right to change it.*

*As to the States once combined upon this continent, it is now manifest that they can no longer live together in one confederacy. The Union constituted by our forefathers was one of coequal, sovereign States. The fanatical spirit of the North has long been seeking to deprive us of rights and franchises guaranteed by the Constitution and after years of persistent aggression they have at last accomplished their purpose.*

*In vindication of their sacred rights and honor, in self-defense, and for the protection of all which is dear to man, the Southern States have practically asserted the right of seceding from a union so degenerated from that established by the Constitution, and they have formed for themselves a Government based upon the principles of the original compact, adopting a charter which secures to each State its sovereign rights and principles.*

*This new Government, in thus dissolving former political connections, seeks to cultivate relations of amity and good will with its late confederates and with all the world; and they have thrice sent commissioners to Washington with overtures for peace and for a fair, amicable adjustment of all difficulties.*

*The Government at Washington had insultingly repelled these reasonable proposals and now insisted upon devastating the land with fire and sword; upon letting loose hordes of armed soldiery to pillage and desolate the entire South, for the purpose of forcing the seceded States back into unnatural union or of subjugating them and holding them as conquered provinces.*

The whole reason the states seceded from the Union in the first place couldn't have been better stated than in the Texas Order of Secession as follows:

*The controlling majority of the Federal Government, under various pretenses and disguises, has so administered the same as to exclude the citizens of the Southern States, unless under odious and unconstitutional restrictions, from all the immense territory owned in common by all the States on the Pacific Ocean, for the avowed purpose of acquiring sufficient power in the common government to use it as a means of destroying the institutions of Texas and her sister slave-holding States.*

*By the disloyalty of the Northern States and their citizens and the imbecility of the Federal Government, infamous combinations of incendiaries and outlaws have been permitted in those States and the common territory of Kansas to trample upon the federal laws, to war upon the lives and property of Southern citizens in that territory, and finally, by violence and mob law to usurp the possession of the same as exclusively the property of the Northern States.*

*The Federal Government, while but partially under the control of these our unnatural and sectional enemies, has for years almost entirely failed to protect the lives and property of the people of Texas against the Indian savages on our border, and more recently against the murderous forays of banditti from the neighboring territory of Mexico; and when our State government has expended large amounts for such purpose, the Federal Government has refused reimbursement there for, thus rendering our condition more insecure and harassing than it was during the existence of the Republic of Texas.*

*These and other wrongs we have patiently borne in the vain hope that a returning sense of justice and humanity would induce a different course of administration.*

After Lincoln's nomination by the Republican Party and subsequent election as the next President of the United States, President Buchanan believed the Southern States had the legal right to secede. Just before leaving office, Buchanan recognized the Confederate States of America and even ordered most of the forts, and ports, of the U.S. Military in the South to turn over those facilities to the Confederate Military. President Buchanan was replaced by Abraham Lincoln who declared war against the Confederate States two weeks after his inauguration.

**Something to think about:** The worst riot in American history was not in Los Angeles. It was in New York, in 1863. You see, there were a bunch of people who, like during Vietnam, didn't want to be conscripted (drafted) to serve in an unjust war (you might want to talk to former president Bill Clinton about that). Over 1200 people died in just two (2) days. Most when President Lincoln sent federal troops in to put down the "rebellion." Oh, by the way, 83 blacks were lynched in those two days – right there in "The Big Apple". Why is this piece of history not being taught to our children?

The history books in schools teach us that, when Robert E. Lee surrendered, the war was over. In fact, when General Lee surrendered, he only surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia of which he commanded at that time. Because of his capture, Lee was also forced to surrender the Confederate States Army. Cherokee Chief, and Confederate General, Stand Wati, and General George Shelby, never surrendered, but rather disbanded their armies. Because the South no longer had an army due to Lee's surrender at Appomattox courthouse, the Confederate States of America became occupied.

Near the end of the hostilities, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, was captured. Several "Yankee" leaders wanted him tried for treason, but the Supreme Court warned that the case would fail. So, for three years, Jefferson Davis was imprisoned in a Federal prison. While President Davis had been asked to surrender the C.S.A. Government and pledge allegiance to the Federal Union, he consistently refused as he knew that his action, in obedience to such requests, would have constituted surrender of the Nation of which he was President. For more than 140 years the Confederate States of America has been under occupation.

In 1862, the first income tax laws were passed to help fund the War Between the States. Since most "Unionists" in the North considered themselves to be United States Citizens, they have been paying this tax ever since. Prior to the War Between the States, though, most people considered themselves to be the citizens of the State they were born in or lived in. After the "Civil" War, the income tax was used to help fund the reconstruction of the South.

As most people still considered themselves to be the citizens of the State they were born in, Congress ratified the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution in 1868. No longer were persons who were born in their State just citizens of their State, but now all persons born, or naturalized, were United States Citizens. The rights of the people were no longer protected by the State, but rather fell under the control of the federal government. Thus, all people were subject to the income tax, which was also used to help in the Reconstruction of the South.

Following the end of the War Between the States, all slaves were emancipated. With the freeing of the slaves, all slaves in the Nation were now considered to be a United States citizen. The slaves weren't freed; the federal government became their new owners, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Then the slaves started receiving "benefits" that other people did not get because they had not declared themselves to be "U.S. Citizens". All you had to do was to make the declaration and you, too, could get some of these wonderful benefits (one such "benefit", Social Security, is discussed later in this book).

Now, I want to take this opportunity to jump back in time and take a quick look at the Native Americans and how they fit into the whole picture, also. I want to show you how the United States government, from its very inception, treated its allies as well as how it regarded Treaties.

In 1778, the United States of America signed its first treaty with the Indians. This treaty is known as The Delaware Treaty of 1778. From what you were probably taught in school, you're probably thinking that this was a treaty to purchase land, much like a majority of the treaties that were signed by the tribes, but this was not the case.

Since 1775, both the colonists and the British had sought the active help of the Indians, or at least the assurance of their neutrality. Both sides made unrealistic promises to the Indians. In the first treaty, which was signed at Fort Pitt, in return for guarantees of the Delawares' support in the war, the Revolutionary government of the United States recognized the Delaware tribe as a sovereign nation and guaranteed its territorial rights. As added inducements the colonists promised the Delawares food, clothing, utensils, and even implements of war.

During the American Revolutionary War, the United States of America was not a formally recognized government. Furthermore, after barely hanging on to its life after the horrible winter at Valley Forge, the new country's leaders sought to create allies on the land for which it was fighting. The Delaware tribe at that time was respected for its diplomatic skills, honesty, and honor when dealing with often-warring factions. The Delawares entered into this treaty on the pretense that the immigrants were dealing with them honorably and responsibly, and were conducting themselves as a new nation forging a treaty with an ancient, already-established Delaware Nation.

Provisions of this treaty included that the acts of hostilities or offenses by one, or either of the contracting parties be mutually forgiven, buried into oblivion, and never brought up again. Now, the Indian treaties are supposed to be interpreted as the Indians would have interpreted it. If you read into that part about "...acts of hostilities...either of the contracting parties..." one might look at this to only include those people who have signed the treaty, or the United States government and all authorities thereof. It makes no reference to the "ordinary" citizen. Remember, there were no United States Citizens at this time.

The most interesting part of this treaty is in Article six (6). Article six basically states that for the mutual interests of both parties to invite other tribes who have been friends to the interest of the United States to join the confederation. It also encouraged the Indians to form a State upon which the Delawares would represent the state in Congress.

If you think about the mentality of people in that time period, Native Americans were viewed as being "savages" by most whites. In reality, this treaty was nothing more than a ruse by the colonists to establish themselves as a recognized nation. The Delaware tribe was already recognized, as it already had former treaties.

Before I go any further, I would like to take the opportunity to point out that not every Indian tribe (band / nation) conducted itself in the same way. Most decisions on things such as 'who to go to war with' were made on the local level and that every tribe was as diverse in its customs, and how it governed itself, as any nation in Europe.

The United States government made over 45 treaties with the Delawares between 1778 and the outbreak of the "Civil" War. In their homeland in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Delawares numbered ten-thousand. Over the next 150 years, the Delawares were displaced seven times. They were forced to move to the Ohio country, to Ontario, to the Ozarks, and to the Plains states. Some bands ended in the Pacific Northwest. Once the Delawares had been displaced from their indigenous lands, they were without a land base. Thereafter, homeless, they could no longer establish a secure base anywhere. Only one-sixth of the Delaware nation survived after being finally relocated to the Indian Territory, and even then, they were not secure.

During the American Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812, many Indian tribes allied themselves with the colonists. Although the Indians supported the colonists in these wars, the wars were not necessarily theirs and they suffered many casualties. Despite their support to the colonists, by 1834, all of the eastern tribes (bands / nations) had been removed from their ancestral lands in the eastern states.

Between 1789 and 1850, the United States of America signed and ratified some 245 treaties with Indian nations. Many more, signed in good faith by the Indians, were never ratified by Congress. Out of 370 treaties, about two-thirds were land cessions, and one-third were peace treaties. In the 245 treaties that were ratified, the Indians ceded away some 90 million acres at a price of about twenty cents per acre.

During Andrew Jackson's presidency (1829–1837) more than ninety treaties were concluded by the Indians. By those treaties, the Indians were compelled to surrender millions of acres and move west, beyond the Mississippi River. The Indians protested many of these treaties as being fraudulently concluded, and that the United States government had set up "puppets" within the tribes to sign unauthorized treaties with the United States.

William McIntosh, a Creek Chief, and only half Indian, was one such "puppet". Closely identified with the whites, McIntosh would organize sorties to capture fugitive black slaves and return them to their owners for bounties. When he signed a treaty relinquishing Creek lands, without authority, he was killed by his tribesmen for violating tribal law.

In 1837, a treaty was concluded with certain members of Wisconsin's Winnebago tribe, who ceded the tribe's land to the government. The entire tribe opposed the cession, charging that unauthorized Winnebagos had signed the treaty. The government insisted that the treaty was valid and sent troops to round up the Winnebagos and forcibly remove them to Nebraska. Refusing to stay, they drifted back to their homeland in Wisconsin. After being removed from Wisconsin four times, in 1874, the three thousand who returned once again were permitted to stay there under the Homestead Act of 1875. About seven hundred Winnebagos remained in Nebraska and are now a separate tribe, and a people, fragmented by removal.

The New Echota Treaty of 1835 provided for the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia to the Indian Territory. Signed by a handful of Cherokees, selected by tribal council, as a committee to represent a few hundred people, the overwhelming majority of the Cherokees, some sixteen thousand, protested the signing as treason. The Cherokees sent an authentic delegation to Washington D.C. to oppose the ratification of the Treaty. The Senate ratified the New Echota Treaty by a majority of one, and the Cherokees were driven from their lands. Most were exiled to Indian Territory, while others escaped to North Carolina. Three of the Cherokees who had signed the New Echota Treaty were slain some three years after the Trail of Tears and the killer was never found.

Not all of the Cherokees were against the New Echota Treaty, however. Some Cherokees, such as Stand Watie, were in favor of moving the Cherokee to Oklahoma and left prior to the forcible removal of the Cherokee by the U.S. government on the Trail of Tears.

The reason I brought up Stand Watie is because Stand Watie was one of only a few Native Americans to reach the rank of Brigadier General on either side of the "Civil" War. After Chief John Ross and the Cherokee Council decided to support the Confederacy (to keep the Cherokee united), Watie organized a regiment of cavalry. In October 1861, he was commissioned as a colonel in the First Cherokee Mounted Rifles. Although he fought Federal troops, he also used his troops in fighting between factions of the Cherokee, as well as against the Creek and Seminole and others who chose to support the Union.

Watie is noted for his role in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, a Union victory, on March 6-8, 1862. Watie's troops captured Union artillery positions and covered the retreat of Confederate forces from the battlefield. After Cherokee support for the Confederacy fractured, Watie continued to lead the remnant of his cavalry. He was promoted to brigadier-general by General Samuel Bell Maxey, and was given the command of two regiments of Mounted Rifles and three battalions of Cherokee, Seminole and Osage infantry. These troops were based south of the Canadian River, and periodically crossed the river into Union territory. The troops fought a number of battles and skirmishes in the western Confederate states, including the Indian Territory, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Watie's force reportedly fought in more battles west of the Mississippi River than any other unit.

On June 23, 1865, at Fort Towson in the Choctaw Nations' area of Oklahoma Territory, Watie signed a **cease-fire agreement** with Union representatives, becoming the last Confederate general in the field to stand down. There was **no** surrender by Stand Watie, nor was there a treaty signed.



*As Brig. Gen. Stand Watie never surrendered his army, and Jefferson Davis never surrendered the Confederate States of America, technically, this flag would be the only lawful current battle flag of the Confederate States of America had it still had an army, and if all offices weren't vacant.*

Robert J. Walker, territorial governor of Kansas who was appointed in 1857 by President James Buchanan, urged that all Native Americans, either native to the eastern Kansas Territory, or were relocated in the eastern part of Indian Territory, be moved on to the supposedly worthless western part of the Territory. Robert Walker stated that, "The Indian treaties will constitute no obstacle any more than similar treaties did in Kansas." Robert J. Walker would later become the Secretary of the Treasury under President James Polk (1845 – 1849) and was considered to be one of the most influential members of the President's Cabinet.

After the "Civil" War, the United States government was free to deal with the Indians on different terms. In the Indian Appropriations Act of 1871, Congress ended the practice of treaty making with the Indians, as the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment automatically made every Indian a United States Citizen. The act did provide, however, that obligations of the treaties already made would remain "unimpaired and in effect." In its more than 370 treaties the United States had gained nearly a billion acres of territory.

The atrocities that the Native Americans suffered were not just the taking of their ancestral lands. They also suffered their own "holocaust" through the use of weapons of mass destruction. When one thinks about the words "holocaust" and "weapons of mass destruction", one usually thinks of the atrocities of World War II and nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. The British didn't have nukes or chemicals, but they did have biological weapons and they knew how to use them, too.

There are three important points to remember for the use of biological munitions if they are to be effective. First is the introduction of an illness for which there is no known cure. The second is to "mask" the toxin under a guise so that the enemy will take it, unaware until it's already too late. Finally, combine weapons so that what one doesn't accomplish, the others will finish.

A good example of the above paragraph is when, in April 1763, English general Jeffery Amherst offered a reward for Pontiac who had banded the tribes together against the British invasion of the Great Lakes region. Amherst stated that, "Could it not be contrived to send smallpox among those disaffected tribes of Indians? We must on this occasion use every stratagem in our power to reduce them. You will do well to try to inoculate the Indians by means of blankets to try to extirpate this execrable race." The tribes that Amherst was referring to in this campaign to "inoculate" the Indians were the Shawnee, Odawa, and the Onondaga. Many Indians became sick, and died, from the "inoculation".

For the British and Spanish, diseases often were not fast enough to accomplish the annihilation of the "vermin", so the sword and guns were combined with the biological warfare to "speed up" the process. The invading settlers did not forget the mercilessness of the British, either. On the trail of Tears, which was nearly 300 miles long, the Cherokee Indians were deliberately marched past areas known to have outbreaks of cholera and other epidemic diseases. To add to their debilitated state from diseases, the forced

march, and the freezing weather, the Indians were also fed rotten meat and spoiled flour. Nearly half of the 17,000 that started the 300 mile trek, died along the way.

Another step in biological warfare is to purposely withhold medical treatment for a disease. Since the Apaches openly resisted the encroachment of their land, the United States government, if not overtly, but certainly covertly, exercised revenge on the Apaches when the tribe had an epidemic of tuberculosis. The tuberculosis was allowed to affect the Apaches, as the government refused to allow the people to return to the southwest, which at the time was a popular remedy for TB. In some cases, there may have been no attempts to withhold a cure, but the result was welcomed, nonetheless.

Someone once told me that, "Hell is paved with good intentions". I would like to think that there may have been "good intentions" in the beginning, on an individual basis, but were lost due to bureaucracy, hate, and contempt. After forcing the Indians onto reservations, the government gained control over their lives. Any handout from the government after they were "relocated" was taken as a gracious gift from a race that was **deprived** of the basic necessities of life. They were **forced** to accept them in order to avoid eradication and starvation. Then, when they did accept them out of cruel need, they were degraded for doing so and stripped of the slightest bit of human dignity.

## The First 100 Years of Subjugation

The subjugation (enslavement) of the American people began with Reconstruction after The War Between The States in 1865. The continuing myth of American history is that federal policy in the conquered South after the war was aimed at “binding the nation’s wounds” and establishing a “just and lasting peace”, as Lincoln put it. Lincoln laid the political groundwork for the disastrous “Reconstruction” policies of 1865-1877.

There has certainly been a lasting peace, but few Southerners would have characterized it as “just”. Even Confederate General Robert E. Lee, shortly before his death in 1870, told former Texas Governor Fletcher Stockdale that, “Governor, if I had foreseen the use those people designed to make of their victory, there would have been no surrender at Appomattox Courthouse; no sir, not by me. Had I foreseen the results of subjugation, I would have preferred to die at Appomattox with my brave men, my sword in my right hand” (Thomas Nelson Page, *Robert E. Lee* (New York: Macmillan, (1908), p. 656).

The primary effect, if not the intent, of the ‘Reconstruction’ policies was to centralize and consolidate state power in Washington, D.C., and to establish Republican control, even when the Republicans weren’t in power, for some seventy years.

This chapter will take the opportunity to take a look at the kind of people that were running America between 1865 into the 1960s. This is also an opportunity to see the kind of people that have been elected to the office of President, their mentality, and the tyranny that they’ve committed, not just against the American people, but also the world over.

Upon Lincoln’s death at the hands of John Wilkes Booth on April 15, 1865, Andrew Johnson took over as President and, as a Southerner who sided with the North, he had many political enemies both outside and inside of his own administration. Johnson did not want retribution from the South, but many within the government were still hard-pressed to make the South pay for the war.

In 1867, Congress passed an act prohibiting the president from firing a cabinet member without the consent of Congress. Despite this, Johnson dismissed Secretary of War Edwin H. Stanton for his unwavering demands of retribution. Congress voted to impeach Johnson in 1868, and to hold a trial for “high crimes and misdemeanors” under Constitutional provisions, but was acquitted by just one vote.

**Something to think about:** The President just gives executive orders, commands the military, and signs bills into law. It’s the **Congress**, in particularly the members thereof, which actually run America. Think the Real I.D. Act and the Patriot Act were Executive Orders? **THINK AGAIN!** Congress came up with that garbage; Bush just came up with the idea, ran it by Congress, and then signed off on it once it was passed in the House and Senate – without being read, I might add (call it ‘Party’ loyalty). The Patriot Act was slipped into a bill to fund the military in Iraq and/or Afghanistan.

Johnson was also unpopular for his purchase of Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million which was negotiated by William Seward. The purchase became known shortly thereafter as “Seward’s Folly”.

Late in Johnson's administration, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant quarreled with the President and aligned himself with the Radical Republicans. As the symbol of Union victory after the "Civil" War, he was the logical candidate for President in 1868.

When Grant was elected, the American people were hoping for an end to the turmoil in the South. Grant provided neither vigor nor reform. He would often look to Congress for direction as he often seemed bewildered. One visitor to the White House noted "a puzzled pathos, as of a man with a problem before him of which he does not understand the terms".

Although a man who was supposedly scrupulously honest, Grant accepted handsome presents from admirers (lobbyist or people who wanted his support for their cause). Worse, he allowed himself to be seen with Jay Gould and James Fisk, two gold speculators who had a scheme to corner the market in gold. When Grant discovered the scheme, he authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell enough gold to wreck their plans, but the speculation had already wrought havoc with business.

Then, in 1872, during his campaign for re-election, Grant was attacked by Liberal Republican reformers. He called them "narrow-headed men," their eyes so close together that "they can look out of the same gimlet hole without winking". The General's friends in the Republican Party came to be known proudly as "the Old Guard" while Grant allowed Radical Reconstruction to run its course in the South, often bolstering it at times with military force and thus, Grant was a tyrant and a traitor to his own people – the American people.

With the election of 1877, "the Old Granny", Rutherford B. Hayes, became the next President. He was quite famous for his ability not to offend anyone ('politically correct'). A prominent politician at the time, Henry Adams, asserted that Hayes was "a third rate nonentity and obnoxious to no one". Nevertheless, his opponent, Democrat Samuel J. Tilden, was the favorite to win the election and even won the popular vote by approximately 250,000 votes.

**Something to think about:** If one should lose the election, but still have the popular vote, then how can it be that the one with the most votes should lose? It's simple. **YOUR VOTE DOESN'T COUNT!** The Electoral College votes for who **THEY** want to be President. Your vote is just a "formality" and a "**guide**" to how they **should** vote, but they don't always vote the way the state "suggests" they should.

Four states had their Electoral College votes contested in the election of 1877. Candidates had to muster 185 votes to win, and Samuel Tilden could only muster 184. Hayes had 165 with 20 votes from the states that were contested. To make matters worse, three of the states were in the South which was **still under military occupation**. Additionally, the election was not fair due to the improper fraud and intimidation that was perpetrated by both sides. The election was coined as an election without "a free ballot and a fair count".

Congress set up the Electoral Commission to investigate and decide upon the actual winner as a means to peacefully decide the results of the election. Five members from the House of Representatives, five members of the Senate, and five from the Supreme Court would constitute the commission. Additionally, the Commission was bi-partisan consisting of 7 Democrats, 7 Republicans and a "swing" vote in Joseph P. Bradley, Supreme Court Justice. Being a Republican at heart, Bradley's vote would naturally follow party lines: 8 to 7 voted for Hayes winning in all of the contested 20 electoral votes.

Key Ohio Republicans like James A. Garfield and the Democrats agreed at a Washington hotel on the Wormley House Agreement and Southern Democrats were given assurances that if Hayes became president, he would pull federal troops out of the South and end Reconstruction. An agreement was made between them and the Republicans: if Hayes's cabinet consisted of at least one Southerner and he withdrew all Union troops from the South, Hayes would then become President. This became known as the Compromise of 1877 and is sometimes considered to be the second Corrupt Bargain (the first Corrupt Bargain was the election of 1824 where neither candidate could secure a majority of votes, and it was the House of Representatives that elected John Q. Adams over Andrew Jackson. Henry Clay, Speaker of the House, convinced Congress to elect Adams as president, who then appointed Henry Clay as Secretary of State.).

Hayes's presidency was nothing spectacular and his own party didn't ask him to run for a second term, either. He had alienated too many of his supporters by his unpopular stands on many issues. After relinquishing the White House to President James A. Garfield in March of 1881, Hayes retired to his estate, Spiegel Grove, near Fremont, Ohio.

Early in his political rise to power, Garfield was named among the House of Representatives members who were allegedly bribed to delay a congressional investigation of the Credit Mobilier company, which had made illegal profits from government contracts. Garfield denied the charges (of course), but he provided a political weapon for his foes. Garfield was also accused of accepting fees from a company trying to obtain a paving contract from the city government of Washington, D.C. Although both scandals were known to Garfield's Ohio constituents in 1874, he was still elected for a seventh term. I guess if you're really a criminal, then politics is the place to be. At least the politicians know that they can get away with just about anything – and usually do.

In the Hayes / Tilden election of 1876, Garfield served on the electoral commission appointed to decide the election. Like other members of the commission, he decided in favor of his party's candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes. Four years later, Garfield became the 19<sup>th</sup> President of the United States.

Garfield's presidency was very short-lived and only lasted about four months. In the spring of 1881, Garfield began the prosecution of the Star Route frauds (an attempt by post office employees and private mail carriers to defraud the government). Before the case could come to a close, Charles J. Guiteau shot Garfield on the morning of July 2, 1881 as he was preparing for a trip to New England. Garfield died on September 19<sup>th</sup> (11 weeks after the shooting).

Upon the death of James Garfield, Chester A. Arthur would become the next President of the United States. Arthur was no angel early in his political career, either.

Chester A. Arthur was an indispensable part of New York's Republican Party's political machine (organized voters for the support of the candidate) run by U.S. Senator Roscoe Conkling. Under what was called the *spoils system*, the most dedicated, loyal workers expected to get government jobs in return for their services to the machine (this still goes on even in the present day. A good example of this would be the elected state's Attorney General who then appoints the Assistant Attorney General under him.). Conkling and his lieutenants supported General Ulysses S. Grant in 1868 as the Republican candidate for president. In 1871, Conkling persuaded President Grant to appoint Arthur collector of customs for the port of New York.

The New York Customhouse was a great political appointment as it handled about two-thirds of all U.S. customs receipts and had more than a thousand employees (each of whom owed his job to his allegiance to the Republican Party). While Arthur was the customs collector, the customhouse became a “fueling station” for Conkling’s machine, and although Arthur was “personally honest”, he overstaffed the customhouse with members of the Republican Party who worked diligently for the election of Republicans, but were seldom seen at the customhouse itself. Sounds like a “personally honest” criminal to me.

In 1877 President Hayes, who had pledged civil service reform during his election campaign, ordered an investigation of the customhouse, which was to be carried out by an independent commission. Arthur and two aides were asked to resign for “having regarded their offices as of subordinate importance to their partisan work”. Assured of Conkling’s support in the Senate, Arthur and his associates refused. President Hayes waited until the Congress adjourned in the summer of 1878 and then fired Arthur, giving the customs job to someone else who was later approved by the Senate.

Then, in 1885, Republican Grover Cleveland became the 22<sup>nd</sup> President of the United States. Not only would he be the 22<sup>nd</sup> president, but he would also be elected as the 24<sup>th</sup> president in 1893.

Grover Cleveland borrowed money to hire a substitute to serve in his place during the War Between the States. This was a practice permitted under the Federal Conscription Act and was widely used in the North. Cleveland defended his action, saying that he had to earn enough money to support his mother and sisters.

**Something to think about:** Do you really think that the United States military would allow someone to ‘buy’ their way out of military duty today? Ever wondered what it would cost someone if they tried? Just something to think about in case the Feds decide to enact the draft again.

If you remember, earlier in this book I discussed some of the treaties that the U.S. government signed with the Native Americans. Well, during Cleveland’s first term in office he supported the Dawes Act of 1887, which is also called the Allotment Act. The Allotment Act attempted to change the Native American’s communal way of living and replace it with a sense of individualism by distributing tribal lands to individual Native Americans. The act failed to achieve its goal and much of the land ended up in the hands of whites, further impoverishing a decreasing Native American population.

**Something to think about:** Wouldn’t such an Act be not only treacherous and deceitful, but also discriminatory in nature? Not like the Native Americans hadn’t been through enough already.

During Cleveland’s second presidency (1893-1897), Cleveland opposed western Democrats who demanded free coinage of silver as it would have increased the amount of money available causing the dollar to decline. Farmers in the South and the West supported free silver as it would make it easier to repay loans. The Western mining companies favored free silver as it would increase the market for their silver. The financial interests, however, opposed free silver as the money that banks would receive would be worth less than the money that was loaned. Because of Cleveland’s refusal to advance the free silver cause, many southern and western Democrats referred to him as a “bloated Wall Street puppet”.

In 1893, an over-expansion of the railroad industry caused a financial crisis. Many businesses failed. The public clamored for free coinage of silver as the remedy for the depression. Cleveland persuaded Congress to repeal the Sherman Silver-Purchase Act of 1890 which won him the permanent hostility of the pro-silver Democrats.

Between 1890 and 1894, the U.S. government's gold reserve had dwindled by about two-thirds. This was a problem as the gold reserve was the basis of the public's confidence in the U.S. dollar. Seeing the depletion of the reserve in sight, Cleveland struck a deal with John Pierpoint Morgan and Belmont banking firms.

The firms were permitted to purchase more than \$62 million in government bonds. To pay for them, the bank purchased them with gold. The banks guaranteed that they would procure half of the needed gold from abroad and would use their influence to prevent further withdrawals of gold from the U.S. Treasury. When the bonds were offered to the public, their price rose. This put gold back into U.S. holdings and returned a handsome profit for the banking firms (go figure).

Cleveland managed to restore faith in the dollar. Months later, when the federal government offered the sum of \$100 million in 4 percent bonds to the highest bidder, the bonds were sold instantly. Needless to say, in the West and South, those in favor of free silver complained that bankers owned the nation, which they did, and still do today.

Probably the most serious incidents of Cleveland's second term was the Pullman strike of 1894. The American Railway Union, based in Chicago, Illinois and led by Eugene V. Debs, halted railroad traffic with a sympathy strike in support of the employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company. To break the strike, Cleveland used army troops claiming that the strikers had interfered with the U.S. mail.

**Something to think about:** If *posse comitatus* (passed in 1878) prevents the use of U.S. Military troops to be used against the American civilian population, does the use of military force against the civilian population construe an act of terrorism, and make one a traitor to their own country? Ever wondered why didn't Congress impeach him for unlawful use of military force against the civilian population when it was the duty of the U.S. Marshalls to arrest civilians who interfered with the U.S. mail?

Benjamin Harrison was the man who was president between Cleveland's first and second terms. In the Presidential election of 1888, Harrison won the election through a **hoax** known as the Murchison Letter. The letter was addressed to Lionel Sackville-West, British ambassador to the United States, and from one Charles F. Murchison who claimed to be a former British subject and now a naturalized American. The letter asked for Sackville-West's views on the election and the ambassador wrote a reply hinting that Britain would gain by Cleveland's re-election. In reality, Murchison was a California Republican named George A. Osgoodby. President Cleveland at once demanded Sackville-West's recall, but Cleveland lost a good many votes, especially among Irish-Americans opposed to a candidate allegedly favorable to Britain.

With the vigorous Republican campaign, aided by Harrison's historic name (his grandfather was William Henry Harrison, the 9<sup>th</sup> President of the United States, and the great grandson of Benjamin Harrison who signed the Declaration of Independence) won the election over Cleveland by 65 electoral votes, but found himself to be a minority president as he received approximately 100,000 **fewer** votes than Cleveland.

Harrison also approved the action of the American minister at Honolulu, John L. Stevens, in supporting an American-led revolution against Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii. She ascended the throne in 1891 after her brother was forced to accept a new constitution by Hawaiian-born white businessmen. Stevens supported a revolution in 1893 when Liliuokalani disregarded the constitution because she was opposed to the growing influence of American-owned industries on the islands.

A treaty was eventually negotiated with the revolutionary Hawaiian government. The treaty made provisions for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, but was never ratified by the Senate as Harrison's term expired before a vote could be taken. Upon re-election, Grover Cleveland immediately withdrew the treaty claiming that the American minister's actions were dishonorable. So, as we can see, Harrison was not only a liar, but an imperialist, too.

Following Grover Cleveland's second term in office, the Republican Party was forced to nominate a new candidate for President. The economic crisis called the panic of 1893 came with a Democratic president in office which made the Republicans optimistic about winning the 1896 election. William McKinley made 371 speeches throughout the nation and was widely seen as a man who might restore prosperity.

McKinley attracted the attention of Marcus Alonzo Hanna when he was governor. Hanna was a man who was eager to exercise power behind the scenes and saw an opportunity to make a president in McKinley. It was with Hanna's help that McKinley was elected governor of Ohio in 1891, and re-elected in 1893, and would eventually leave his private business to devote full time to McKinley's candidacy for President.

The reaction to McKinley's nomination was not overly enthusiastic amongst the Eastern industrialists and financiers, however. The bankers and industrialists were used to controlling the candidates of both major parties (and still do today through candidate contributions and "lobbying") and were confident that the Democrats would nominate a stronger supporter of the gold standard.

The Democrats nominated William Jennings Bryan, a former journalist and U.S. congressman from Nebraska, who proceeded to tour the country making fiery speeches for free silver and against wealth, privilege, and business control of the government.

McKinley became alarmed by Bryan's attack on wealth and privilege, and urged on by Hanna, big businesses rallied in support of McKinley. They contributed the unprecedented sum of \$3.5 million to the Republican campaign. The country was flooded with McKinley campaign pamphlets and posters, and Republican speakers toured the nation to argue against bimetallism (unlimited coinage of silver) and to portray Bryan's crusade for social justice as a rebellion of fanatics, intent on destroying the government. To reinforce their arguments, the workers in many of the factories were warned by the factory managers that a vote for Bryan would mean depression and loss of their jobs.

Refusing to compete with Bryan's around-the-country campaign, McKinley stayed at home and received delegates from all over the country. He would often issue statements such as, "Good money never made times hard". McKinley won the 1896 election by sweeping all the large industrial states. However, the election had an effect reaching far beyond the naming of a president. It also set up coalitions of interests and political alliances that would last for the next sixteen years.

**Something to think about:** Where is it written that business should have control of the government? Business has been the cause of every "war" that America has been involved in since Korea in 1951. Wars are a form of control over the growth of population, a source of income for large corporations to fund the war effort, and it's good for the economy as it puts people to work. Wars are important in a service-based economy like that which America has today, as the amount of everyday items produced and manufactured in America has declined some 80 percent of what it was in 1955. If you don't believe me, walk into a Wal-Mart store and look at how many items are imported as compared to 'Made in America'.

McKinley's election would also mark the beginning of imperialism in the American government. McKinley's first term as president coincided with a movement away from traditional isolationism which advocated avoiding alliances with other nations. Many businesses began favoring foreign trade to obtain new markets. As foreign trade grew, so did demands for territorial expansions. This was so that markets could be more easily developed and controlled. The **bankers** and **industrialists** believed it was the **moral duty** of the United States to use its power to help oppressed nations free themselves and construct democratic nations like the United States. Other people came to believe that the United States had a God-given right to rule the western hemisphere and McKinley made little effort to curb the growing sentiment for territorial expansion.

In 1895, after years of revolts and conspiracies against the Spanish regime, Cuba revolted when the Spanish government failed to institute reforms promised to the Cuban people in 1878. The Spanish drove much of the population into confinement camps and thousands died of disease, and malnutrition, and sensational journalism, especially in New York newspapers owned by Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst, was enormously successful in creating sympathy amongst many Americans and demand for U.S. intervention. McKinley's Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt (26<sup>th</sup> United States president), advocated the use of naval power to **assert U.S. influence throughout the world.**

The American battleship *Maine* exploded in the harbor at Havana, Cuba on February 15, 1898. Although the cause of the explosion was not determined, most Americans were certain it was the work of Spain (A 1976 study published by the U.S. Navy suggested that spontaneous combustion in the coal bunkers caused the explosion). Congress declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898.

Although the Spanish-American War lasted only about four months, the U.S. conduct of the war was largely characterized by bungling and scandalous inefficiency. For every man killed by the enemy, ten died as a result of disease due to the lack of food, clothing, equipment, medical care, and inadequate sanitation.

The successful conclusion of the war with Spain brought peace to Cuba and economic concessions to American business. However, many politicians and intellectuals also accused McKinley of seeking to extend and maintain control or influence over weaker nations (imperialism). Much of the support for military action against Spain had come from those who saw the newly freed countries (Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines were acquired through the peace settlement following the Spanish-American War) as new markets in which U.S. business could sell their goods.

**Something to think about:** Since when did bankers and industrialists get their 'moral duty' to influence the use of the military force to free "oppressed" nations? Isn't it the **people's** responsibility of an "oppressed" nation to free them selves and to establish the type of government **they** want? **Every** government that the United States has established on its own has failed. It wasn't necessarily the American citizen that wanted to go to war with Spain so much as it was the bankers and industrialists.

The people of the Philippines, however, didn't want American domination any more than they did Spanish domination and McKinley felt he had to suppress their "insurrection". From 1899 to 1902, seventy thousand U.S. troops were used to crush the resistance led by Emilio Aguinaldo at a cost of around \$175 million in which entire villages were burned, and innocent villagers were killed, in retaliation for the Aguinaldo's guerrilla ambushes.

McKinley also supported the annexation of Hawaii in 1898. Although Democratic President Grover Cleveland had found the rebellion dishonorable and refused to annex the islands, McKinley saw the issue differently and stated that, “We need Hawaii just as much and a good deal more than we did California. It’s manifest destiny.” It was also during McKinley’s administration that the United States would acquire the island of Tutuila in the Samoa Islands (American Samoa).

Further consolidating the nation’s position in East Asia with the Open Door Policy, McKinley announced that all nations should have equal access to China’s markets. In China, a group known as the Boxers opposed European and Japanese influence in that country and, in 1900, launched the Boxer Uprising. The Boxers went through Beijing and attacked the foreigners living there. McKinley sent 5000 troops to help European countries crush the rebellion and find those responsible.

In the election of 1900, McKinley ran against Bryan once again. Bryan argued that no nation could endure as half republic (form of government in which all citizens had the same representation) and half empire (form of government in which the people have no voice at all). McKinley’s campaign was based on the issue of prosperity in which he promised to maintain a “full dinner pail” for the next four years. McKinley won the election with the largest popular vote victory in a presidential election to that date.

**Something to think about:** Is America not half republic and half empire? There are actually two governments in America. The United States of America (u.S.A.) which is the Constitutional government, and the United States of America (U.S. or U.S.A.) and is usually seen appearing as UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, or just UNITED STATES, and is a corporate empirical government in which contract supersedes the Constitution.

On September 6, 1901, McKinley was shot twice by Leon Czolgosz, a person who opposed any type of government (anarchist). One bullet grazed McKinley’s ribs, and the second penetrated his abdomen. Czolgosz was immediately tackled by the crowd and only McKinley’s order, “Don’t let them hurt him,” saved him from a fatal beating. Czolgosz would be executed the following month in Auburn, New York. Following immediate surgery in Buffalo, New York, gangrene set in and eight days after the shooting McKinley died. Theodore Roosevelt became president, taking the oath of office on September 14, 1901.

Theodore Roosevelt extended the powers of the president and the United States to protect what he saw as the public (business) interest. Not only that, but “Teddy” was also a war monger. During his administration, many politicians and intellectuals considered him to be an imperialist.

When it came to diplomatic affairs, Roosevelt believed that it was important to “Speak softly and carry a big stick”. This implied that control could be exercised without the formality of colonial rule by threat of war. It was this philosophy that was used to pressure Latin American countries, especially Panama as it was there that the United States had plans to build a canal.

While moderate in some of his decisions in diplomacy, he acted boldly where he thought the situation required firmness or where he thought conditions could carry the weight of forceful action. Roosevelt also advocated for a larger army and navy that would be more efficient, but public opinion, and Congress, would not permit a rapid increase in military might.

Roosevelt also endorsed the policy of future president William Howard Taft who approved of the military subjugation of the Filipino nationalists, but also advocated and the building of trade relations. Taft would

later be appointed to the position of secretary of war by Roosevelt and the 27<sup>th</sup> President of the United States after Roosevelt left office.

Howard Taft's presidency marked the true beginning of taxation slavery in the United States. It was during Taft's administration that the 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment (federal income tax law) and the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment (gives power to special interest groups to maintain a seat in Congress for six years and away from the state in which they were elected) to the Constitution would be ratified.

The 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment authorized the government to tax the income of United States citizens. Even though the authority of the Federal government doesn't extend outside of the ten square miles of Washington, D.C., as written under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution for the United States. The income tax on individuals required a constitutional amendment which was passed with little controversy in July, 1909. The states quickly ratified the amendment and, in February 1913, it became a part of the Constitution as the 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

Taft also proposed income taxes for corporations and businesses. The tax on corporate net income was one percent on net profits over \$5,000. It was designed as a legal excise on the **privilege** of doing business and not necessarily a tax on incomes. The Supreme Court in *Flint v. Stone Tracy Company* (1911) approved it. Receipts grew from \$21 million in the fiscal year of 1910 to over \$34 million in 1912.

Taft was also opposed to the entry of the state of Arizona into the Union. Taft considered the state's Constitution was too "progressive" and often relied on the conservative wing of his party for political guidance. Obviously another "lost puppy" much like President Grant.

In a well-publicized feud, Taft broke off contact with his old mentor, Theodore Roosevelt, and in the 1912 election, out maneuvered Roosevelt to keep control of the Republican Party. Roosevelt created the Progressive Party ("Bull Moose") ticket and split the Republican vote resulting in the election of Woodrow Wilson (Wilson would have probably won anyway because the Republican factions would not support each other).

Woodrow Wilson would serve as president for two terms and the first Democrat to hold the office in seventy years. Wilson's first term would be marked by the passage of the Federal Reserve Act. Wilson had to outmaneuver bankers and enemies of banks, North and South, Democrats and Republicans alike, to secure passage of the Federal Reserve System in 1913. Taking a **banker's plan** that had been designed by conservative Republicans (Senator Nelson A. Aldrich and banker Paul M. Warburg) and passed it. Wilson convinced members of his own party, in particularly William Jennings Bryan who denounced banks and Wall Street and wanted a central bank which could print paper money whenever Congress wanted it, that because the Federal Reserve notes were obligations of the government, the plan fit their demands.

**Something to think about:** What's a 'note'? The Black's Law Dictionary sixth edition describes a 'note' as a debt (i.e. the bank holds the 'note' on my truck). This suggests that the Federal Reserve Note (Dollar) is a 'note of debt'. Also know that the Federal Reserve Bank is a **private** bank and is no more 'Federal' than Federal Express. The Federal Reserve is a cartel of major banks in America (keep in mind who owns the major banks (i.e. Bank of America is owned by the Bank of China)) and they are the ones running the "show". Not the federal government. The government borrows money from a private corporation, which uses the **name** Federal that prints receipts (Federal Reserve Notes) that say 'United States' on them, and then it pays back to the Federal Reserve the **face value** of the receipts **plus interest**. The money paid back

to the private bankers is the money that is paid from the American people. Essentially what has happened is that the private bankers have taken all of the gold (money) and left the American people with receipts for money, which is really nothing more than a piece of paper.

The Federal Reserve System would be decentralized into 12 districts and would weaken New York and strengthen the hinterlands. One key opponent of the Federal Reserve Act was Congressman Carter Glass, who was given credit for the bill and had his home of Richmond, Virginia made a district headquarters. James Reed, a powerful Senator from Missouri, was given two district headquarters, one in St. Louis and the other in Kansas City. Wilson named Warburg and other prominent bankers to direct the new system. The New York branch dominated the Federal Reserve, and thus power remained in Wall Street, and would begin in 1915 (this played a major role in financing the Allied and American war efforts even up through the present day).

Wilson's first term would also mark the passage of the Underwood tariff, which lowered the tax on imported goods. The revenue that was lost was replaced by a new federal income tax, which was authorized by the 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

**Something to think about:** When import tariffs go down, and the taxes of workers goes up, as a business owner, does it not make sense to export the work needing to be done to a country where the pay is so much lower that it off-sets the tariff and prevents the company from paying out that much more in taxes?

Wilson's re-election to office in 1914 was by only a narrow margin. Wilson won the support of the U.S. peace element by arguing that an army buildup would provoke war. He also vigorously protested Germany's use of submarines as "illegal". This caused his Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan to resign in protest in 1915.

In 1917, when Germany resumed unrestricted warfare and made a clumsy attempt to get Mexico as an ally (Zimmermann Telegram), Wilson went before Congress to declare war on Germany. Even though Mexico declined the German offer to enter the war as an ally against the United States, Wilson was given credit for avoiding war with Mexico. No alliances were signed though, and America entered the war as an independent entity. Wilson raised a massive army through the draft and gave General John J. Pershing a free hand as to tactics, strategy and even diplomacy.

Wilson would go on to push the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918 through Congress to suppress anti-British, pro-German, or anti-war opinions. He welcomed Socialists who supported the war, like Walter Lippman who reported on the Bolshevik revolution (which was neither accurate nor unbiased), but would not tolerate those who tried to impede the war efforts, many of whom ended up in prison. Wilson also set up the United States Committee on Public Information headed by George Creel. This commission was also known as the *Creel Commission*, which filled the country with patriotic anti-German appeals and conducted various forms of censorship.

**Something to think about:** The 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment to the Constitution for the United States guarantees the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, right to assemble, right to petition, and a right to redress of grievances. With this in mind, how is it that Wilson, and the *Creel Commission*, got away with censorship? Wouldn't that be un-Constitutional?

There was no rationing during the war, so consumer prices soared. As income taxes skyrocketed, white collar workers suffered the most. Appeals to buy war bonds were highly successful, though. Bonds had the result of shifting the cost of the war to the affluent 1920's.

During Wilson's administration, the United States intervened in Latin America, particularly in Mexico, Haiti, Cuba, and Panama. The U.S. maintained troops in Nicaragua throughout his administration and used them to select the president of Nicaragua and then forced Nicaragua to pass the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty (acquired the rights of any canal built in Nicaragua in perpetuity and to establish a base in the Gulf of Fonseca in exchange for 3 million dollars). American troops in Haiti forced the Haitian legislature to choose the candidate Wilson **selected** as Haitian president (U.S. forces would occupy Haiti from 1915 to 1934).

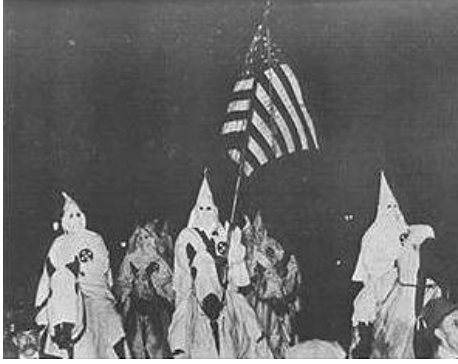
Woodrow Wilson was also an endorser of the second Ku Klux Klan. The film "*The Birth of a Nation*" by D. W. Griffith (based on the books "*The Clansmen*" and "*The Leopard Spots*", both by Thomas Dixon) took many quotations from Wilson's book, "*History of the American People*", and the film was endorsed by Wilson as being actual fact. It was Wilson's endorsement of the film that would lead to the formation of the second Ku Klux Klan in 1915. Much of today's Klan's iconography is imitations of the film, such as the white costumes and burning crosses. The imagery in the film itself was based on Dixon's romanticized concept of old Scotland rather than on the Reconstruction Klan founded by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Needless to say, the film's factuality is, for the most part, utter bullshit.

Wilson introduced official segregation in federal government offices for the first time since 1863, and it was Wilson's administration that imposed full racial segregation in Washington D.C., and forced considerable numbers of black federal employees from office. When a delegation of blacks protested Wilson's discriminatory actions, Wilson told them that "segregation is not a humiliation, but a benefit, and ought to be so regarded" (*The Crisis*, January, 1915, 119–20. Reprinted in William Loren Katz, *Eyewitness: The Negro in American History* (New York: Pitman Publishing Corporation, 1967), 389–90). He also told the New York Times in 1914 that, "If colored people made a mistake in voting for me, they ought to correct it."

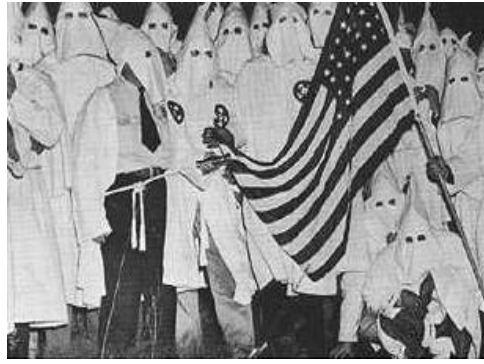
Although the first Klan was Democratic and Southern, the second Klan, while it boasted members from the Democratic Party, such as Woodrow Wilson, was to a greater degree Republican. Based in Indiana, it was influential throughout the United States, with major political influence on politicians in several states. During the 1920's, the Klan controlled the governments of Tennessee, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Oregon in addition to some of the Southern legislatures.

But this clan had a wider program than its forerunner, for it was anti-Semitic and added "white supremacy" to an intense nativism and anti-Catholicism closely resembling that of the Know-Nothing movement of the middle 19<sup>th</sup> century. Aided, after 1920, by the activities of professional promoters Elizabeth Tyler and Edward Y. Clarke, it spread rapidly throughout the North as well as the South. It became an outlet for the militant patriotism aroused by World War I, and it stressed fundamentalism in religion.

Professing itself to be nonpolitical, the Klan never the less controlled politics in many communities and even got a Congressional charter as a fraternal heritage organization. Between 1922 and 1926, many state officials, and a number of Congressmen, were Klansmen who were elected to office.



*Tulsa, Oklahoma circa. 1923*



*Birmingham, Alabama circa. 1960s*

**Something to think about:** Notice how it's the United States flag that the Klansmen are holding and **not** the Confederate battle flag? It was this flag that was flown on slave ships, it was this flag that segregated the population and created racial tensions that started during Reconstruction, and it was under this flag that the race riots of the 1960s broke out.

The Klan hit its peak in the mid-1920s when it was estimated to have between 4 million and 5 million members (although the actual figures are probably quite smaller). The Klan nevertheless declined with astonishing rapidity to an estimated 30,000 by 1930. The Klan's massive demise was due in part to the conviction of D.W. Stephenson who was Grand Dragon of the Indiana Ku Klux Klan, and was convicted of murder in 1925.

D.W. Stephenson was a salesman when he moved to Evansville, Indiana in 1920. He joined the Democratic Party before changing to Republican, and then becoming Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana (and surrounding states) in 1922. The position led to the acquisition of great wealth in which he used it to support political candidates, notably that of Ed Jackson when he ran for governor in 1924 and was elected.

On July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1923, Stephenson, publicly a Prohibitionist and a defender of "Protestant womanhood", gave a speech at a gathering of the Ku Klux Klan in Kokomo, Indiana in which he proclaimed to the crowd, "My worthy subjects, citizens of the invisible empire, Klansmen all, greetings. It grieves me to be late. The President of the United States kept me unduly long counseling on matters of state. Only my plea that this is the time and the place of my coronation obtained for me surcease from his prayers for guidance". How ironic it should be that such a man, who associated with Woodrow Wilson, be convicted for the abduction and sadistic rape of Madge Oberholtzer.

On March 15, 1925, D.W. Stephenson took Ms. Oberholtzer onto his private train car and coerced her to drink (keep in mind alcohol is illegal at the time). He then raped her while the train went towards Chicago. Ms. Oberholtzer was bitten all over her body where as one man who saw her described her condition as having been "chewed by a cannibal". One of her nipples was literally bitten off and her genitals were severely mutilated. A doctor who examined her later stated that the injuries and the resulting infection could have itself been fatal and that Madge looked like she had been attacked by a pack of wolves.

On the second day of the ordeal, in an Indiana hotel, Madge attempted to shoot herself but was foiled by Stephenson and his companions. Madge then purchased some mercuric chloride tablets under the guise of

shopping for something else, and consumed them in a second suicide attempt. She was later discovered vomiting blood by Stephenson and his companions and they proceeded to driver her back to Indianapolis. Before leaving his house she threatened him, saying “The law will get their hands on you!” Stephenson laughed and said, “I am the law.”

After being convicted for murder and sentenced to a life sentence, Stephenson was paroled on March 23, 1950, but violated his parole by disappearing on or before September 25, 1950. On December 15, 1950, he was captured in Minneapolis, and directed in 1951 to serve a further 10 years in prison. In 1953, he plead for release from prison, denying that he had ever been a leader of the Klan. On December 22, 1953, he was paroled again, on condition that he leaves Indiana and never returns. In 1961, he was arrested on charges of sexually assaulting a sixteen-year-old girl, but the charges were dropped on grounds of insufficient evidence.

Stephenson is credited with the quote, “Everything is fine in politics as long as you don't get caught in bed with a live man, or a dead woman.”

Ed Jackson, who was endorsed by Stephenson, would himself be charged with trying to bribe former governor Warren T. McCray, but was eventually acquitted because of the expiration of the statute of limitations.

This is just one example, and one that would probably be considered “extreme”. The basic mentality hasn't changed, though. The “Secret Societies” are still very present in the U.S. Government. The Klan has been replaced by the Skull & Bones Society (of which George Bush is a member), as well as the Masons and the Illuminati.

On October 2, 1919, Wilson suffered a severe stroke that incapacitated him to the point that he could barely move his own body. With few exceptions, Wilson was kept away from the public and out of the presence of Vice President Thomas R. Marshall. Meanwhile, his second wife, Edith Wilson, served as steward and selected issues for his attention and delegated other issues to his cabinet heads. Details as to the extent of his disability were kept from the public until after his death.

**Something to think about:** Isn't it ironic how something as debilitating as a stroke can be kept from the public, yet President Bill Clinton made headlines for getting a “blowjob”?

Warren G. Harding was elected president in 1920 as the 29<sup>th</sup> President of the United States. Harding's presidency, like so many before him, would also be marked by corruption and scandal. In February 1923, Harding's friend, Charles R. Forbes, who was appointed by Harding as head of the Veteran's Bureau, resigned his post and left the country. A month later, the first scandal of Harding's administration was revealed. An investigation found that he and his accomplices had robbed the government of \$200 million. Soon after, Forbes was brought back to the United States and, in 1925, was sent to prison.

It was also rumored that officials of the Justice Department were taking bribes to protect violators of the Prohibition laws. A Senate investigation revealed that Harry M. Daugherty, who helped get Harding elected as lieutenant governor of Ohio in 1903, who was also appointed Attorney General by Harding upon his election as President, had made a profit by allowing alcohol to be taken from government supplies. There was also corruption in the office of the Alien Property Custodian and Harding appeared unnerved and despondent as the scandal involving his administration came to light in the spring of 1923.

The most flagrant example of corruption in Harding's administration was the Teapot Dome Scandal, which was also in 1923. In 1921, Harding was induced by the Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby, to sign an order that transferred control of the naval oil reserves stored at Teapot Dome near Casper, Wyoming, and at Elk Hills, California, from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior. In 1922, Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall, leased the Elk Hills reserves and the Teapot Dome fields without competitive bidding. The Senate began an investigation in 1923 and revealed that Fall had received more than \$400,000 from oil companies for his services. Although the Senate did not investigate the oil leases until after Harding's death in July of 1923, the president was aware of the trouble within his administration.

**Something to think about:** Could it be that the Senate didn't investigate the oil leases until after Harding's death because they already knew he was involved, and then stated that they didn't investigate until after his death, to save Republican Party "face"?

Harding died on July 29, 1923 from an embolism although **no autopsy was performed**. On August 3, 1923, Calvin Coolidge became the 30<sup>th</sup> President of the United States when he took his oath of office, which was administered by his father, a justice of the peace, who could only swear in people for offices in Vermont. He would take it again 18 days later in Washington, D.C.

In foreign affairs, Coolidge interceded in a Latin American dispute in 1923 between Chile and Peru over the border provinces of Tacna and Arica. He also pursued the "Big Stick" policy of former President Theodore Roosevelt, in which U.S. policies were strongly stated, and enforced, by diplomatic military action when necessary. Coolidge **ordered** the two countries to settle the question by a vote.

Coolidge received his first four-year term as president on March 4, 1925. Although the Congress was under Republican control, they did not always agree with Coolidge. Western farmers didn't benefit from the general prosperity under Coolidge, and his continued opposition to their demands for government aid led Republican senators and representatives from the West to form coalitions with the Democrats against the president. The McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill was one result of these coalitions, which proposed that the government buy surplus crops and sell them abroad in order to raise domestic agricultural prices. Coolidge argued that the government had no business fixing prices and vetoed the bill in 1927 and again in 1928.

The coalition also opposed Coolidge's plans for tax reduction, especially in the higher income tax brackets, and his tax bills were greatly modified before they were passed. Coolidge also vetoed a bill in 1927 to provide extra payments to World War I servicemen, as well as allowing a bill providing for government operation of the hydro-electric plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, on the Tennessee River to expire without his signature.

Coolidge's respect for private enterprise, especially big business, reflected itself in the operation of certain government agencies during his administration. The Tariff Commission, charged with suggesting reductions in the import tax, made its reports reluctantly and without strong recommendations. The Federal Trade Commission, established by President Wilson to curb monopolies, now looked on favorably when businesses merged. The investigations and prosecutions of lawsuits against these combinations were only half-heartedly conducted. This gave private businesses and interest groups a "free reign" in the government.

Since a large volume of foreign exports aided business, Coolidge permitted private loans of billions of dollars to other nations to make such trade possible. The rising stock market's steady rise, particularly near the end of Coolidge's second term, met with his approval.

When a revolt broke out in Nicaragua, Coolidge sent 5000 U.S. Marines to restore order and protect American citizens and property in Nicaragua, but denied that the show of force meant war "any more than a policeman on the street is making war on passersby". Nicaragua was, in fact, only one of about ten Latin American countries upon which the United States was exerting economic or military pressure.

**Something to think about:** Do you like the idea of your sons and daughters going to a foreign country, where America has no economic interest and have not been invited, to support a "police action" like Korea and Viet Nam where many a good soldiers were killed or maimed for life? To me, when the bullets start flying and people start dieing, it's a war and not a "police action". Since Congress didn't declare war on the South, but rather Lincoln, I would hardly think that invading a sovereign state, because they didn't want to be subjugated by an empirical government, could hardly be described as a "police action". After all, only Congress has the power to declare war on another nation.

With President Coolidge's withdrawal from the 1928 presidential race, the Republican Party nomination became wide open. Herbert Hoover had been making plans to seek the presidency, and his personal organization began an active hunt for delegates. As Secretary of Commerce, Hoover's name was known everywhere, as a symbol of Republican prosperity and in 1928, would win the presidential election by a landslide.

Hoover was inaugurated on March 4, 1929. During the first six months of his administration, the economic prosperity that had characterized the country during the 1920's continued. Agriculture did not enjoy the fruits of this economic success, however. An increase in efficiency and in the amount of land being farmed around the world had driven prices down. Farmers tried, desperately, to produce more crops to maintain their standard of living, but further increases in efficiency only made prices lower.

In response, Hoover called Congress into a special session in April 1929 to enact farm relief legislation and to revise the tariff. The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929 established the first large-scale government system to aid the farmer in peacetime, but it avoided production control. The act set up the Federal Farm Board of eight members to make loans to marketing cooperatives and establish corporations to buy farm surpluses and thus to raise prices.

Stock prices also reached their height in the so-called "Hoover bull market" during the first six months of Hoover's administration. Individuals invested billions of dollars into the stock market by obtaining money by borrowing from banks, mortgaging their homes, and selling solid government securities such as Liberty Bonds.

In August 1929, approximately 300 million shares of stock had been purchased on margin. Buying stock on margin was a risky bet that the price of the stock would continue to rise. During normal business periods a share of stock would be purchased mostly for the dividend it paid. During the bull market however, people bought stocks in order to sell at a higher price. Unfortunately, industry sales had begun to slow down which is an indication that stock prices might drop because companies would pay smaller dividends.

September 1929 would mark the beginning of the end for a lot of people. Some investors began selling stocks and the stock prices began to fall. The decline in prices threatened those who had purchased on margin, as they owed their broker the amount of the original price of the stock, even if that stock was now worth only half as much.

By October, the feverish buying had given way to desperate selling. Prices dropped rapidly, and thousands of people lost all they had invested. Many were completely ruined financially. On October 29 the New York Stock Exchange, the largest in the world, had its worst day of panic selling. By the end of the day stock values had declined by \$10 billion to \$15 billion.

Hoover had been in office less than eight months when Wall Street crashed. At first, the president treated this financial catastrophe and the decline in business and employment that followed as a speculative panic and said that the economy was sound and would soon be back to normal again. In March of 1930, he assured the nation that the crisis would be over in sixty days. He repeated similar opinions to restore public confidence in the face of business failures, and mounting unemployment, to no avail.

Although earlier declines in the stock market had not caused depressions, this stock market crash highlighted important weaknesses in the economic structure of the country. In the agricultural sector, prices for farm goods dropped and farmers were less able to purchase manufactured goods. To aid the farmers, Congress passed the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act, which raised agricultural duties and tariffs on manufactured goods. Economists generally protested against the Hawley-Smoot tariff, warning that it would invite retaliation by European powers, but Hoover signed the tariff into law anyway in June 1930.

Although industrial productivity had increased, industrial wages had not kept pace with the rise in efficiency. Here, too, more products were produced, but not many more could be purchased. Finally, the benefits of the economic growth of the 1920s were distributed unequally. Farmers were losing ground and industrial workers were improving their standard of living, but very slowly. The top five percent of the population received thirty percent of the income of the entire country. These wealthy families couldn't purchase all of the goods that were being produced by the increasingly efficient industries or all the food grown by the increasingly efficient farms.

Hoover's worst mistake may have been the way he dealt with the so-called Bonus Army. In 1924, World War I veterans had been given certificates that the government promised to redeem with money in 1945. However, when the depression hit, many veterans demanded immediate payment, and in June 1932, at least 10,000 veterans marched on Washington, D.C. to press their case. The Senate refused to pay off the certificates, and most servicemen went home. Some 2000 refused to leave the capital, however, and Hoover sent federal troops under General Douglas MacArthur, who evicted those remaining by using tear gas and bayonets.

When Hoover ran for re-election against Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York in 1932, the outcome of the election was a forgone conclusion. Democrats had conducted a two-year campaign blaming the president and his Republican supporters for the depression. Branded as the "party of hard times", and burdened by an ambiguous stand on the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, Hoover lost the election to Roosevelt by 413 electoral votes.

Franklin D. Roosevelt who married his cousin, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, the niece of President Theodore Roosevelt, took his oath of office on March 4, 1933 when the Great Depression was at its worst. Roosevelt would serve an unprecedented four terms as president, from 1933 – 1941.

Approximately sixteen million people were unemployed, and many had been out of work for a year or more when Roosevelt took office. The American banking system had collapsed. States had declared so-called bank holidays, or enforced closings, to prevent banks from being ruined when depositors withdrew all their money. Although the American depression had been touched off by the stock market crash in New York City in October 1929, it had since become a part of a world-wide economic collapse. Roosevelt created his “New Deal” to provide relief to unemployed workers, recovery of the economy, and reform the economic system.

Roosevelt immediately called a special session of Congress to deal with the depression rather than wait for the regular session to start that December. The legislation passed by Congress and signed by Roosevelt in the spring of 1933 was remarkable in both the number of bills passed and in their scope. It wouldn't be until 1965 that another president, or Congress, would accomplish as much.

Roosevelt called the special session to deal with the banking crisis, economy in government, and changes to the liquor law. Congress responded with the Emergency Banking Act by **introducing, passing, and having the president sign it all in a single day**, which gave the federal government sweeping power to deal with the banking crisis. The Beer Act raised the percentage of alcohol considered non-intoxicating from .05 percent, to 3.2 percent. This made it possible to sell three-two, or low alcohol, beer, which had been illegal under the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment. The Economy Act, which reduced government salaries and pensions to meet a Roosevelt campaign pledge, was bitterly opposed by many Democratic representatives and passed only because of intense pressure from Roosevelt and supported by most Republicans in Congress.

While Congress was acting on these matters, Roosevelt continued to aggressively push other legislation. Bills, which were frequently written by the executive branch, made the legislative process faster and ensured that measures emerging from Congress would have the approval of the president. Congress worked quickly on most measures, but there was opposition from some members.

To reform the economy was the goal of the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) of 1933. It tried to end the cut-throat competition by forcing industries to come up with codes that established the rules of operation for all firms within specific industries, i.e. minimum prices, agreements not to compete, and production restrictions, and as a condition of approval the industry would have to raise wages. Provisions encouraged unions, suspended anti-trust laws, and an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power to the president by unanimous decision of the U.S. Supreme Court on May 27, 1935. Roosevelt opposed the decision, citing that, “The fundamental purposes and principles of the NIRA are sound. To abandon them is unthinkable. It would spell the return to industrial and labor chaos.”

Recovery was pursued through federal spending. The NIRA included \$3.3 billion of spending through the Public Works Administration to stimulate the economy. Roosevelt worked with Republican Senator George Norris to create the largest government-owned industrial enterprise in American history, the Tennessee Valley Authority, which built dams and power stations, controlled floods, and modernized agriculture and home condition in the poverty-stricken Tennessee Valley.

Trying to keep his campaign promises, Roosevelt cut the regular federal budget, including **40% cuts to veterans' benefits** and cuts in overall military spending. He **removed** 500,000 veterans and widows from the pension rolls and **slashed benefits** for the remainder. The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) protested, but Roosevelt stood his ground. The VFW formed a coalition with Senator Huey Long and passed a huge Bonus Bill over Roosevelt's veto. Roosevelt had succeeded in cutting federal salaries, military and naval budgets, reduced spending on research and education, and with the new tax on beer, he used it to fund his campaign promises.

Roosevelt also came up with a second "New Deal". This second "New Deal" included the Social Security Act (SSA), which promised economic security for the elderly, the poor, and the sick. Also the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA), which established the federal rights of worker to organize unions, to engage in collective bargaining, and to take part in strikes. The first "New Deal" of 1933 had broad support from most, but the second "New Deal" challenged the business community. Conservative Democrats, led by Al Smith, fought back with the American Liberty League, but failed to mobilize much grass roots support. By contrast, the labor unions, energized by the NLRA, signed up millions of new members and became a major backer of Roosevelt's re-elections in 1936, 1940, and 1944.

It was also part of Roosevelt's "New Deal" of 1933 to confiscate gold coins in circulation (all but about \$100 worth per individual). Almost all Americans were **required** to turn in their gold coins at **face value** under penalty of large fines and/or jail sentences. There were only a few exceptions, one being: "gold coins having a recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual coins." After the gold was received, the government melted the majority of the coins and raised the value of gold 75%. Roosevelt then took America off of the gold standard.

The U.S. Supreme Court was the main obstacle to Roosevelt's programs during his first term. With the Court ruling on the National Recovery Act as **unconstitutional**, and some other pieces of "New Deal" legislation, the Court also reversed the President's dismissal of William E. Humphrey from the Federal Trade Commission. Roosevelt denounced the Supreme Court and accused them of taking the country back to a "horse-and-buggy" concept of interstate commerce, and proposed a "persistent infusion of new blood" by enlarging the Court so that he could appoint more sympathetic judges. This "court packing" plan ran into intense political opposition from his own party, since it seemed to upset the separation of powers, which is one of the structural "cornerstones" of the Constitution for the United States. Although he had to abandon the plan, deaths and retirements on the Supreme Court soon allowed Roosevelt to make his own appointments to the bench, and between 1937 and 1941, he appointed eight justices to the court, including Felix Frankfurter (an outspoken advocate of that the courts should not interpret the Constitution in such a way as to impose sharp limits upon the authority of the legislative and executive branches), Hugo Black (a member of the Ku Klux Klan, who defended Rev. Edwin R. Stephenson, also a Klansman, who was accused of shooting to death Father James Coyle, a Catholic priest, and got Stephenson acquitted by asking prosecution witnesses if they were Catholic in an attempt to discredit them before a Klan-dominated jury in 1921), and William O. Douglas (faced impeachment proceedings in Congress due to the Rosenberg Case of 1953, but was acquitted because the Democratic Party, in which he was a member, held the majority).

It was during Roosevelt's second term as president that Adolph Hitler would rise to power in Germany, arousing fears of a new world war. In 1935, Congress passed the Neutrality Act, applying a mandatory ban on the shipment of arms from the U.S. to any combatant nation. Roosevelt opposed the act on the grounds that it penalized the victims of aggression such as Abyssinia, which Italy had already invaded, and that it

restricted his right as President to assist friendly countries, but public support was overwhelming so he signed it.

In October 1937, Roosevelt gave his Quarantine Speech aimed at containing aggressor nations and that warmongering states be treated as a public health menace. He also secretly stepped up a program to build very long range submarines that could block Japan. When World War II broke out in 1939, Roosevelt rejected the Wilson's neutrality stance and sought ways to assist Britain and France militarily, and began secret correspondences with Winston Churchill to discuss ways of supporting Britain.

Britain's financial resources were exhausted by the end of 1940. Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act in March of 1941, which allowed the United States to "lend" huge amounts of military equipment in return for "leases" on British naval bases in the Western Hemisphere in which there would be no repayment of debt after the war.

In May 1940, a stunning German blitzkrieg overran Denmark, Norway, and France, leaving Britain vulnerable to invasion. Determined to defend Britain, Roosevelt took advantage of the rapid shifts of public opinion and enacted the first peacetime draft in American history. The draft would be renewed in Congress in 1941 by just one vote.

Roosevelt used his personal charisma to build support for intervening in World War II. During one of his famous "fireside chats", broadcasted on December 29, 1940, Roosevelt stated that America should be the "Arsenal of Democracy" and made a case for involvement directly to the American people and, a week later, he delivered his famous Four Freedoms speech to further lay out the case for an American defense of basic rights throughout the world.

Roosevelt openly defied the Neutrality Acts with the Destroyers for Bases Agreement. The agreement gave 50 American destroyers to Britain in exchange for base rights in the British Caribbean islands, and was a precursor of the March 1941 Lend-Lease agreement, which began to direct massive military and economic aid to Britain, China, and Russia.

War is always good for the economy and the military buildup caused nationwide prosperity. By 1941, unemployment had fallen to under 1million. There was a growing labor shortage in all the nation's manufacturing centers, accelerating the Great Migration of African-American workers from the Southern states, and of underemployed farmers and workers from all rural areas and small towns. The "homefront" became dynamic to social changes throughout the war, though domestic issues were no longer Roosevelt's most urgent policy concerns.

The Yalta Conference is often portrayed as a decisive turning point in modern history, although most of the decisions made there recognized realities which had already been established by force of arms. The decision of the western Allies to delay the invasion of France from 1943 to 1944 had allowed the Soviet Union to occupy all of eastern Europe, including Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia (now Serbia – Herzegovina), Hungary, as well as eastern Germany. Since Stalin was in full control of these areas, there was little Roosevelt and Churchill could do little to prevent him imposing his will, as he was rapidly establishing Communist-controlled governments in all of these countries.

Roosevelt was not interested in Poland mainly because he needed the Soviet Union's support for the invasion of Japan after the defeat of Germany, and that he saw the United Nations as the ultimate solution

to all postwar problems and feared the United Nations project would fail without Soviet cooperation. As members of the United Nations, the United States would become the 'World Police' after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1989.

**Something to think about:** Was it not Roosevelt's plan to establish a New World Order with the founding of the United Nations, a platform in which there is a President, a Congress that consists of representatives from every represented nation on the planet (keep in mind that not *every* nation on the planet is a member of the United Nations), as well as its own military (which gets its orders from the United Nations)?

Roosevelt would not live much after his election to his fourth term. His health had been dwindling since around 1940. The strain from his paralysis and the physical exertion needed to compensate for it for over 20 years had taken its toll, compounded by high blood pressure and long-term heart disease. Although he was advised to change his diet, he was never advised to quit smoking.

Aware of the risk that Roosevelt would most likely die during his fourth term in office, the Republican Party regulars insisted that Henry A. Wallace, who was seen as too pro-Soviet, be dropped as Vice President. Roosevelt replaced Wallace with a little known Senator from Missouri named Harry S. Truman.

On March 30, 1945, Roosevelt paid a visit to Warm Springs to rest before his anticipated appearance at the founding conference of the United Nations. On the morning of April 12, 1945, Roosevelt complained about having a headache and then slumped forward in his chair and lost consciousness. The doctor's diagnosis was that he had suffered a massive cerebral hemorrhage which caused his death.

Roosevelt was a Socialist, enslaver of the American people for what **he** deemed to be a "greater good", and set the stage for a true New World Order. Take note of the 'New World' in that last sentence, as America, Canada, and Mexico (soon to be called the North American Union) was, and is, still known as the 'New World' when being referred to in colonial American history.

Starting near the end of World War II policies of the United States, and its diplomatic relations with other nations, would soon brain-wash the American population. Harry S. Truman's inauguration following the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the policies of subsequent administrations thereafter, would forever change world opinions of Americans.

Truman had been Vice President for 82 days and did not communicate much with President Roosevelt, who was in ailing health when he was selected. Roosevelt had not shared major strategies with Truman, either; including the Manhattan Project, which would launch the world into the Nuclear Age with the detonation of atomic bombs over Hiroshima, Japan on August 6, 1945, and Nagasaki, Japan three days later.

Harry S. Truman was the eldest child of a Jewish couple, John Anderson Truman and Martha Ellen Young Truman. In 1922, Truman gave a friend \$10 for an initiation fee for the Ku Klux Klan, but then asked to get his money back. He was never initiated, never attended a meeting, and never claimed membership. Though Truman, at times, expressed anger towards Jews in his diaries, his friend and business partner Edward Jacobson was Jewish, and Truman later became one of the moving forces behind the creation of the state of Israel.

During Truman's first six months as President, many momentous events occurred. On April 25, 1945, nations met in San Francisco, California to create the United Nations (now headquartered in New York, New York). Benito Mussolini (Italian dictator and fascist) would be killed on April 28, followed by the announcement of Adolph Hitler's suicide on May 1, and the fall of Berlin, Germany the day after. Germany surrendered on May 7, and May 8 marked the Victory in Europe Day. August 14, would mark the unconditional surrender of Japan on August 14, in which they would eventually sign the documents aboard the USS Missouri on September 2.

Truman's administration articulated an increasingly hard line against the Soviets when they realized that the interests of the Soviet Union were quickly becoming incompatible with the interests of the United States. Truman also initially supported the creation of the United Nations although he claimed no expertise on foreign matters. However, he was able to win bipartisan support in a Republican controlled Congress for the Truman Doctrine (marked the start of the Cold War which shifted U.S. foreign policy towards the Soviet Union from a détente policy to a policy of containment) and the Marshall Plan (primary plan for rebuilding the allied countries of Europe, which was also offered to the Soviet Union provided that they make political reforms and accept certain outside controls. The Plan has also been seen as one of the first elements of European integration, as it erased tariff trade barriers and set up institutions to coordinate the economy on a continental level, and established a precedent of solving the problem of failing economies abroad by offering aid from American taxpayers.).

Truman also made clear his identity as a Democrat in the "New Deal" tradition. He advocated universal health insurance, the repeal of the anti-union Taft-Hartley Act (a "slave-labor bill" that heavily restricted union shops, allowed states to pass "right-to-work" laws that outlawed union shops, and allowed the executive branch (President) of the Federal government to obtain legal strikebreaking injunctions if an impending or current strike "imperiled the national health or safety" – which has been interpreted broadly by the courts), and a civil rights program within a broad legislative program that he called the "Fair Deal" (proposals included increased welfare, slum clearance, increasing Social Security benefits, unemployment relief, and a national healthcare plan).

In his "Fair Deal" speech in 1947, Truman stated that, "Every segment of our population, and every individual has a right to expect from his government a "fair deal" and that "Every man should have the right to a decent home, the right to an education, the right to adequate medical care, the right to a worthwhile job, the right to an equal share in the making of public decisions through the ballot, and the right to a fair trial in a fair court." Truman's "Fair Deal" program was not well received and only one of its major bills was enacted.

Truman had also been a supporter of the Zionist movement as early as 1939 and was a key figure in the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. In 1946, an Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry (a diverse group of diplomats consisting of six Americans and six British, which were in favor of the proposal that 100,000 displaced persons of the Holocaust be admitted to Palestine) recommended the gradual establishment of two states in Palestine, with neither Jews nor Arabs dominating. At the urging of the British, a special United Nations committee recommended the immediate partitioning of Palestine into two states, and with Truman's support, it was approved by the General Assembly in 1947. The British announced that they would leave Palestine by May 15, 1948. The Arab League Council (first proposed by the Egyptian government in 1943, the original charter of the league created a regional organization of sovereign states that was neither a union, nor a federation, and set goals for itself such as winning independence of all Arabs still under alien rule, and to prevent the Jewish minority in Palestine (then

governed by the British) from creating a Jewish state) nations began moving troops to Palestine's borders. There was significant disagreement between Truman and the State Department about how to handle the situation and tensions were rising between the U.S. and Soviet Union. In the end, Truman recognized the State of Israel 11 minutes after it declared itself a nation, amid controversy both in America and abroad.

**Something to think about:** The Israeli's right to exist in Palestine is **not** based on the hypothetical origins of the Jewish people, nor on the mythological covenant of Abraham with God; it is based on international law (i.e. on the United Nations' decision in 1947 to partition Palestine, once a Turkish province, then a British Mandated Territory, into an Arab and a Jewish State). The displaced then inhabitants, the Palestinians, had to give up their land to a people group, the Jews, who had no historical claim to the land. Would you be "peaceful" with anyone who came in and took over your land through the authority of an outside organization?

The Truman administration also marked the federal government's first steps forward since Reconstruction in the area of civil rights. In 1946, amidst a series of particularly savage lynchings (hangings), including the murder of two young black men and two young black women near Moore's Ford Bridge in Walton County, Georgia, and the subsequent brutalization of an African-American WW II veteran drew attention to civil rights. A Truman administration report entitled *To Preserve These Rights*, presented a detailed ten-point agenda of civil rights reforms, including making lynching a federal crime. Truman submitted a civil rights agenda to Congress in February 1948 that proposed creating federal offices devoted to issues such as voting rights and fair employment practices. This provoked a firestorm of criticism from Southern Democrats. Truman refused to compromise, saying "My forbears were Confederates... But my very stomach turned over when I had learned that Negro soldiers, just back from overseas, were being dumped out of Army trucks in Mississippi and beaten."

**Something to think about:** After the War Between the States, all government officials that were in office prior to the Union victory and Jefferson Davis' imprisonment were replaced in the Southern states by Union appointed officials. The occupied South had been under the influence of Yankee idealism in government since the end of the "Civil" War. If Negroes and Whites were serving together in un-segregated units in Confederate armies, then who's responsible for the racial inequality attitudes that swept across the South from 1865 into the 1960s?

At the 1948 Democratic National Convention, Truman attempted to place a tepid civil rights plank in the party platform in an attempt to calm the internal conflicts between North and South (keep in mind that the American "Civil" War ended in 1864, and that racial tensions increased with the second coming of the Ku Klux Klan). Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey, Jr. of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a candidate for the United States Senate – as well as the local political interests of a number of urban bosses – convinced the Democratic Party to adopt a strong civil rights plank, which Truman wholeheartedly adopted. Within two weeks, Truman issued Executive Order 9981 which racially integrated the U.S. Armed Services (the last all-black units wouldn't be disbanded until September 1954).

Truman's second term in office (1949 -1952) would prompt an arms race when the Soviet Union developed an atomic bomb much faster than was expected, and exploded it on August 29, 1949. The arms race that Truman started would end up with nuclear weapons being possessed by the United Kingdom, France, The People's Republic of China, India, Pakistan and possibly Israel. (The Israeli government refuses to officially confirm or deny that it has a nuclear weapons program, however top secret British documents obtained by BBC Newsnight show that Britain made hundreds of secret shipments of restricted materials to

Israel in the 1950s and 1960s. These included specialist chemicals for reprocessing uranium 235 in 1959, and plutonium in 1966. The investigation also showed that Britain shipped 20 tons of heavy water directly to Israel in 1959 and 1960 to start up the Dimona reactor which was made through a Norwegian front company called Noratom and who also took 2% commission for the transaction. British Foreign Minister Kim Howells hid behind the Noratom contract and claimed this was a sale to Norway, but the investigation that followed confirmed that the sale was really to Israel and that the Noratom contract was just a charade. The Foreign Office finally admitted in March 2006 that Britain knew the destination was Israel all along.). On January 7, 1953, Truman announced the detonation of the much bigger hydrogen bomb prompting a nuclear standoff with Soviet Union.

Truman's administration would also mark the beginning of the Communist "Red Scare". On August 3, 1948, Senior Time Magazine editor Whittaker Chambers testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee (the House of Representatives changed the committee's name to the Committee on Internal Security in 1969, and abolished the committee altogether in 1975, its functions transferred to the House Judiciary Committee) and presented a list of what he said were members of an underground Communist network working within the United States government in the 1930s and 1940s. One of the names on that list was Alger Hiss, a Department of State official who had participated in the creation of the United Nations. Hiss confronted Chambers on August 17, 1948 in which the White House response was to dismiss the case as a "red herring."

The trial was sensational. In November 1948, Chambers led two HUAC investigators into a pumpkin patch in Maryland, where he brought out a hollowed-out pumpkin. Inside were four rolls of microfilm. The microfilm became known as the "Pumpkin Papers" and made California Senator Richard Nixon (who would become the 37<sup>th</sup> President of the United States) a star. Nixon posed with a magnifying glass and these microfilms in several highly publicized photographs.

In February 1950, Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy accused the State Department of being riddled with Communists. McCarthy received considerable public support in the wake of the Soviet Union nuclear explosion, the Alger Hiss case, and the fall of China (on December 21, 1949, Chiang Kai-shek and his nationalist forces left the mainland for Taiwan in the face of successful attacks by Mao Zedong's Communists. In June of 1950, Truman ordered the Seventh Fleet of the United States Navy into the Strait of Formosa to prevent further conflict between the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China on Taiwan. Truman also called for Taiwan to cease any further attacks on the mainland.).

In June of 1950, armies of North Korea invaded South Korea and nearly occupied the whole peninsula. Truman promptly urged the United Nations to intervene, and Douglas MacArthur led the struggle in pushing the conflict nearly to the Chinese border in October of that same year. It was also during that same month that China would intervene on North Korea's behalf. MacArthur advised Truman to attack Chinese bases across the Yalu River and use atomic bombs if necessary. The Chinese pushed forces far back into South Korea, but the forces found themselves back at the original starting point by the Spring of 1951.

MacArthur publicly aired his views despite Truman's disagreement, and against Truman's direct orders, as Truman was concerned escalation would draw Russia and its atomic bombs into the conflict. It was because of MacArthur's actions and disagreement with Truman that forced him to relieve MacArthur of his command on April 11, 1951. The war and dismissal of MacArthur made Truman so unpopular that he did not seek a third term in the 1952 election.

The United States' involvement in Vietnam began during the Truman administration, also. On August 15, 1945, Ho Chi Minh wrote a Declaration of Independence, modeling it after that of the United States. Vietnam perceived its primary enemy to be the Chinese nationalist troops under Chiang Kai-shek. On September 23, 1945, the U.S. voiced its support of French dominion over Vietnam in order to prevent Chinese aggression in the region, in line with its policy of opposing the expansion of Communism worldwide.

September 26, 1945 would mark the first casualty of an American in Vietnam. An OSS officer, Lt. Col. A. Peter Dewey, working with the Viet Minh, was mistaken for a Frenchman and shot and killed. Dewey is not mentioned on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. because the Department of Defense has ruled that U.S. involvement in the "war" did not officially begin until November 1, 1955, following the massacre of French troops at Dien Bien Phu.

Because the United States had refused to recognize the independence of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh sought Communist aid. In 1950, Ho Chi Minh again declared Vietnamese independence and was recognized by Communist China and the Soviet Union. The United States' "containment policy", in its fierce opposition to Communist expansion, led the U.S. to continue to recognize French rule and the French client government. It was also in 1950 that Truman authorized \$10 million in aid to the French, sending 123 non-combatant troops to help with supplies. In 1951, the amount escalated to \$150 million. By 1953, the amount had risen to \$1 billion (one-third of U.S. foreign aid and 80% of the French cost).

**Something to think about:** Have you noticed how it's the "containment policy" of the United States (corporation) and not the "containment policy" of America?

Truman's administration was not without its share of scandals, either. An investigation led by Senator Estes Kefauver would expose numerous charges of corruption among senior administration officials, some of whom received fur coats and deep freezers for favors. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) was also involved. In 1950, 166 IRS employees either resigned or were fired, and many were facing indictments from the Department of Justice on a variety of tax-fixing and bribery charges, including the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Tax Division. When Attorney General Howard McGrath fired the special prosecutor for being "too zealous", Truman fired McGrath.

In 1945, Mrs. Truman became the new recipient of a new, expensive, hard-to-get deep freezer. The businessman who provided the gift was the president of a perfume company and, thanks to Truman's aide and confidante General Harry Vaughan, received priority to fly to Europe days after the war ended, where he bought new perfumes. On the way back, he "bumped" a wounded veteran being flown home. Disclosure of the episode in 1949 humiliated Truman, and he responded by vigorously defending Vaughan, who was involved in multiple influence peddling scandals from his White House office [Donovan 1982, 116-17].

Charges that Soviet agents had infiltrated the government bedeviled the Truman administration, also. This became a major campaign issue for Eisenhower in 1952. In 1947, Truman set up loyalty boards to investigate espionage among federal employees. Between 1947 and 1952, about 20,000 government employees were investigated, some 2500 resigned "voluntarily" and another 400 were fired. From 1945 to 1946, J. Edgar Hoover (it's been suggested that Hoover also liked to wear women's underwear) repeatedly warned Truman that Harry Dexter White, assistant secretary of the Treasury Department, was a Soviet spy. The Prime Minister of Canada warned the FBI about White, and the information was confirmed by Soviet

defector Igor Gouzenko. Truman responded by making White the U.S. representative to the International Monetary Fund and asserted that the loyalty program was the biggest single mistake of his presidency.

**Something to think about:** As Truman made Harry Dexter White, a Soviet spy, in charge of the International Monetary Fund, after being warned by the FBI and the Prime Minister of Canada, why wasn't Truman impeached for associating with the enemy?

It was near the end of Truman's administration, in 1951, that the U.S. Congress ratified the 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment to the Constitution for the United States. This amendment prevented Presidents from running for a third term (or a second term, if they had served more than two years of another term). The text of the amendment, however, specifically excluded Truman from its provisions. Truman withdrew his candidacy for the election of 1952 after losing the New Hampshire primary to Estes Kefauver.

At the time of the New Hampshire primary, no candidate had elicited Truman's backing. Without a front-runner, and with no announcement that he would not run for re-election having been made, Truman's name was placed on the ballot (in New Hampshire, interested individuals can nominate a person to be entered in the primary ballot without his or her consent). By March of 1952, Truman had announced his decision not to run for a third term.

The Presidential election of 1952 would see former General Dwight D. Eisenhower running for President. Eisenhower's campaign was a crusade against the Truman administration's policies regarding "Korea, Communism, and Corruption". Eisenhower promised to go to Korea himself to end the war and maintain both a strong North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) abroad against Communism and a corruption-free frugal (thrifty) administration at home.

Once elected, Eisenhower's threats to use nuclear weapons quickly dissolved the stalemate at the Korean truce talks, and an armistice was signed in July of 1953. With the death of Stalin, there was talk of some sort of détente with the Soviet Union. Eisenhower brought Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev to tour America in 1959, but a planned reciprocal visit was canceled by the Soviets after they shot down a U.S. spy plane, which would become known in American history as the U-2 Incident.

In 1954, the French, along with Vice President Richard Nixon and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, implored Eisenhower to send the U.S. Navy to rescue Vietnam. The French colonial forces in Vietnam were trapped at Dien Bien Phu by the Communist Viet Minh Army. Eisenhower refused, explaining that "The jungles of Indochina would swallow up division after division of U.S. troops. Furthermore, the presence of ever more numbers of white men in uniform would aggravate rather than assuage Asiatic resentments."

After the French surrendered at Dien Bien Phu, Vietnam was divided into two states: the Communist North and the anti-Communist South. Eisenhower then began a policy of "containment". In September of 1954, he extended U.S. protection to South Vietnam under the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (founding members were Australia, France, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and the United States and was founded on September 8, 1954 (less than two (2) months after agreements reached at the Geneva Conference had paved the way for the French to withdrawal from Indochina)) to also provide economic aid.

When asked to explain the importance of South Vietnam, Eisenhower would often use the falling domino image: “You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly.” If the Communists overran South Vietnam, he reasoned, Communism would then take over in other countries of Southeast Asia. When the National Liberation Front, a Communist-led organization, began to challenge the government in South Vietnam, Eisenhower sent military equipment and U.S. advisors (about 600 were there by the time he left office in 1961).

Eisenhower would also be the first president to involve America in Middle Eastern politics. In 1956, the French, Israelis, and British invaded Egypt to take back the Suez Canal, which Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser had ‘nationalized’ (governmental seizure of property other than land and transferring it from the domain of private property to national control). They expected U.S. support, but Eisenhower came to Nasser’s rescue, using a ban on trade to force the invaders to withdraw.

Eisenhower’s administration would also see the continuation of Roosevelt’s New Deal programs. Social Security would be greatly **expanded** in 1954 to include about 7 million self-employed farmers and added a provision for federal disability insurance. His public works programs were bigger than Roosevelt’s, too. They included the St. Lawrence Seaway (1954) and the Interstate Highway System (1956). He also encouraged the building of nuclear power plants and government-sponsored research into other peaceful uses for nuclear energy.

Joseph R. McCarthy, a Senator from Wisconsin, made a career of exposing alleged Communists and Communist sympathizers in government. McCarthy demanded access to government files that he said would prove that Communists in the State Department were shaping U.S. foreign policy to benefit the Soviets. Eisenhower **refused**, insisting that his administration had found and dismissed all the Communists.

Despite McCarthy’s provocative public statements, Eisenhower ignored rather than denounced him. When McCarthy escalated his demands for access to files, Eisenhower used the doctrine of **executive privilege** to withhold them. Under that doctrine, which got its name from Eisenhower but was first used by President George Washington, advice given to the president by a government official is protected from congressional inquiry. Without the documents, McCarthy soon lost his momentum.

Also in 1954, Chief Justice Earl Warren, whom Eisenhower had appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States, wrote the court’s unanimous opinion in *Brown v. Board of Education*. This caused major controversy as the decision declared segregation by race in public schools unconstitutional. The court ordered the South to integrate its schools “with all deliberate speed”, however, Eisenhower’s Justice Department did little to enforce the order. Eisenhower **never** gave the decision a public endorsement and was hesitant to use federal power for social change.

Eisenhower, nevertheless, sponsored the first civil rights bill since Reconstruction in 1956. Its major goal was to give blacks in the South the right to vote. The bill was passed in 1957 but was weakened by a provision that officials charged with violating the law would be tried by a jury, and only registered voters could serve on juries. In the South, almost no blacks were registered so the juries were all white, and few Southern white jurors would convict an official who kept blacks from voting. Eisenhower wanted non-jury trials but was defeated on this issue by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (who would become President in 1963) of Texas.

**Something to think about:** What most people don't realize is when the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed in February of 1869, which guaranteed that no American would be denied the right to vote on the basis of race, the right to vote would be denied to blacks in many states until the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Remember, military units weren't segregated during the War Between the States in the Confederate States Army. Racism was an outside influence from the North that was brought into the South during Reconstruction. A good example of the racial inequality ideals being from the North is the segregated units of the North during the American "Civil" War. If 'all men are created equal', as the Constitution states, then why were units segregated in the North and not in the South? After all, didn't the Constitution pertain to the North, as the Confederate States of America had its own Constitution in the South?  
(<http://sunsite.utk.edu/civil-war/csaconst.htm>)

The Eisenhower administration had severe problems in its second term. Eisenhower's chief of staff, Sherman Adams, was accused of corruption for accepting gifts from a businessman who had problems with the Internal Revenue Service. Eisenhower **reluctantly** asked for Adams's resignation.

Then, in 1957, when Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas called out the state's National Guard and ordered it to block the court-ordered integration of Little Rock Central High School, as had been ordered on the basis of Brown v. Board of Education decision, Eisenhower thought it unthinkable for a state governor to defy a federal court order. "There must be respect for the Constitution – which means the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution – or we shall have chaos," he explained. He ordered the Arkansas National Guard into federal service, which put it under **his** orders rather than those of Faubus, and sent the 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division into Little Rock to enforce integration.

**Something to think about:** If all states retained their sovereignty as according to the Constitution, then wasn't Eisenhower's order of the National Guard (notice how it's 'National Guard' and not the 'State Guard'?), rather it was right or wrong being irrelevant, an admission that the states are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States corporation? Furthermore, why wasn't the governor of Arkansas tried for violating *posse comitatus*?

In January of 1959, Fidel Castro came to power in Cuba. Although Castro initially denied that he was a Communist, Eisenhower soon concluded that he was and imposed an economic blockade against Cuba. He also created a Cuban counter-revolutionary force and **ordered** the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to plan an invasion of Cuba.

A summit meeting of the Big Four powers (U.S., Britain, France, and the Soviets) was scheduled to be held in Paris in 1960. Eisenhower had hopes that he could get Khrushchev's agreement on a nuclear test ban treaty, as a first step toward arms control, and on the status of divided Berlin. May 1<sup>st</sup>, shortly before the summit was to convene, the Soviets shot down a U.S. U-2 spy plane over their territory. Khrushchev demanded an apology for the spying, but Eisenhower refused. Instead, he pointed out that Soviet secrecy had forced the United States to overfly in order to be assured that the Soviets were not preparing a first-strike nuclear attack. As a result, the summit never got started.

Upon the election of 1960, John F. Kennedy became the next President. Like Lincoln, Kennedy was also a Socialist that has been raised to the status of near "God-ship". It was the Kennedy administration that would draft more social programs than ever before.

Kennedy, in 1941, volunteered for the U.S. Army but was rejected because of his troublesome back (he developed osteoporosis of the lower lumbar spine due to steroids that were prescribed to control his colitis). The Navy, however, accepted him in September of that same year with the **influence** of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), through a former naval attaché to Ambassador Joseph Kennedy (John F. Kennedy's father). It was also during this time that he began a romantic relationship with Inga Arvad, a suspected Nazi spy. The relationship ended when Kennedy was transferred to the ONI field office in South Carolina

In 1946, Representative James Michael Curley vacated his seat in congress to become mayor of Boston prior to being convicted of mail fraud in 1947, but was **pardoned** by President Harry Truman after serving just five months of his prison term. Kennedy ran for the seat and would be a congressman for six (6) years, but had a mixed voting record, often diverging from President Harry S. Truman and the rest of the Democratic Party.

Wisconsin's Republican Senator Joe McCarthy forged a close friendship with the Kennedy family. Joseph P. Kennedy contributed thousands of dollars to McCarthy, and became one of his major supporters, inviting him as a house-guest in the late 1940s, where McCarthy got to know John and Robert. By 1952 McCarthy was enormously popular among Catholics in Massachusetts; if he endorsed the Republican candidate it would seriously hurt Kennedy's chances. Joseph allegedly worked a deal (including giving money to McCarthy's campaign fund) so that McCarthy would not make campaign speeches for the GOP ticket in Massachusetts. In return, John F. Kennedy would not give any anti-McCarthy speeches, which his liberal supporters were eager to hear. In 1953, at Joe's urging, McCarthy hired Robert Kennedy (age 27) as a senior staff member of his Senate committee.

Kennedy beat Nixon in the election of 1960 in a very close race. There were serious allegations that vote fraud in Texas and Illinois had cost Nixon the presidency. There were unusually large margins in Richard Daley's Chicago — which were announced after the rest of the vote in Illinois. The only change after the official recount was a win for Kennedy in Hawaii. Nixon refused to contest the election because he thought it would put the country in “danger”.

In Kennedy's inaugural address, he spoke of the need for all Americans to be active citizens. “Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country”, he said. He also asked the nations of the world to join together to fight what he called the “common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself.”

On April 17, 1961, Kennedy gave orders allowing a previously planned invasion of Cuba to proceed. With support from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), in what is known as the Bay of Pigs Invasion, 1,500 U.S.-trained Cuban exiles, called “Brigade 2506”, returned to Cuba in the hope of deposing Fidel Castro. However, the CIA underestimated popular support for Castro and made several mistakes in devising and carrying out the plan. By April 19, Castro's government had killed or captured most of the invading exiles and Kennedy was forced to negotiate for the release of the 1,189 survivors. After 20 months, Cuba released the captured exiles in exchange for \$53 million worth of food and medicine.

Also in 1961, the East German government began construction of the Berlin Wall, separating East Berlin from the Western sector of the city, because of the American military presence in West Berlin. Kennedy claimed this action was in violation of the “Four Powers” (military occupation governing body of the Allied Occupied Zones after the end of World War II in Europe; the members were the U.S., Britain, Soviet

Union, and France) agreements. Kennedy initiated no action to have it dismantled and did little to reverse or halt the eventual extension of this barrier to a length of nearly 100 miles (155 km).

In October of 1962, a U-2 spy plane took photographs of a Soviet intermediate-range ballistic missile site under construction in Cuba. These photographs would be the beginning of the Cuban Missile Crisis. The Soviet Union was placing nuclear missiles 90 miles off the coast of Florida and it was feared that the U.S. would not be able to retaliate if the missiles were launched in a pre-emptive strike. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade in which the U.S. Navy inspected all ships. Negotiations with the Soviet and, a week later, Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev reached an agreement (the Soviets would remove the missiles if the U.S. promised never to invade Cuba, and that U.S. ballistic missiles be removed from Turkey within six months. Who got screwed on this agreement?).

**Something to think about:** Could it be possible that ballistic missiles were placed in Cuba as a response to the Kennedy administration's authorization and failed attempt to invade Cuba?

Kennedy sought to contain communism in Latin America by establishing the Alliance for Progress, which sent aid to troubled countries in the region and sought greater human rights standards in the region. He worked closely with Puerto Rican Governor Luis Muñoz Marín for the development of the Alliance of Progress, as well as developments on the autonomy of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Kennedy called his domestic program the "New Frontier" (John F. Kennedy's New Frontier program was intended to boost the economy, provide international aid, provide for national defense, and to boost the space program.). It ambitiously promised federal funding for education, medical care for the elderly, and government intervention to halt the recession. Kennedy also promised an end to racial discrimination. In 1963, he proposed a tax reform that included income tax cuts, but this was not passed by Congress until 1964, after his death. Few of Kennedy's major programs passed Congress during his lifetime, although, under his successor Lyndon Johnson, Congress did vote them through in 1964-65.

Kennedy's administration would create the "Department of Housing and Urban Affairs", "Federal Housing Administration", as well as the rip-off called "Medicare". These departments of the government combined programs for housing, mass transportation, and open space land bills into a single bill. Kennedy's administration also increased urban renewal grants, and added an additional 100,000 units of public housing, as well as provided opportunities for coordinated planning of community development such as technical assistance to state and local governments.

**Something to think about:** Are social programs created by the government because the People are so incapable, or incompetent, as to be able to control their own lives? Are you incapable of taking care of yourself or are you a child, a ward (property) of the State, or a person of unsound mind?

## Understanding the Court System

Have you ever wondered why, in the days before 1868, two people could get into an argument and then go out in the streets and shoot it out with each other and the sheriff, or marshal, would do nothing about it? The reason is, is that all people were considered to be Sovereigns. They lived under Common law, or also known as the law of the land. They both chose to shoot it out and one, or both, died. It takes two to have a fight, and being sovereign, you had the right to be yourself. When the United States of America became incorporated, the people lost their sovereignty under maritime admiralty banking law, also known as the law of the water.

In the beginning, I mentioned that most law libraries are not open to the public, even though they are supposed to be public law libraries. As all laws, statutes, codes, etc. are copyrighted by the BAR, most courts will not allow just anyone to have access to law books because not everyone is a member of the BAR. The public law library is public for public attorneys **only**. Unless you've got a very good reason for being in the law library, you will most likely not gain access to the law books.

For researching case law, the internet can't be beat for general access. The laws, decisions, and virtually anything else pertaining to rights, the Constitution, Motions, and procedure can be found on the web. It's not called "the information super highway" for nothing. If you can't afford to have internet access, and I'm sure there are probably more than a few, most public libraries will have internet access, especially those in areas of relatively large populations.

At one time or another, most everyone will probably end up in a court of some sort. Appearing in a courtroom can be a very intimidating experience, to say the least. I've been in court so many times in one year; I had court dates that were within 24 hours of each other, and working on multiple cases at one time. It wasn't until about December, 2005 that I started asking myself how the courts obtained jurisdiction over me. I know the law, but I didn't know exactly how the law pertained to me, and then it hit me; maritime Admiralty banking law. In order to understand how maritime admiralty law works on the land, I feel that it would be easier to comprehend if I used a scenario. For the sake of simplicity, I'll refer to a ship.

First of all, all cargo ships are referred to in feminine context. This is to say that all cargo ships are named after women, or have female names. For this example, I'll call this ship the *Mary Jane*. On this ship, there is a *captain*. The captain is in charge of the cargo to make sure that it reaches its destination undamaged. The captain brings the ship into the *canal* where it is then *docked*. It then sits in a *berth* while the cargo is unloaded. Before the cargo can be unloaded, though, it has to be *manifested*. The ship wasn't here yesterday, but the ship is here today, and thus the cargo has manifested. Being manifested, the cargo has been *certified* that everything on the ships manifest is what is in the cargo hold of the ship. The cargo is then delivered to stores to become a *commodity* in the pursuit of *revenue* for the corporation that produced the cargo. Whether it is televisions, stereos, Toyotas, etc., the United States government puts a tariff, otherwise known as a *tax*, on all cargo coming into the country. You're probably wondering how all of this pertains to you?.

Mary Jane arrives at the hospital. She's *carried* the child she's about to have for 9 months. Just before it was time for her child to be born, her *water* broke and Mary Jane was placed in a *delivery* room. When it's time for her child to be born, the baby will travel down the *birth canal* unless, of course, the child should be born via C-section (*sea cession*). After the child is *delivered*, the child is checked out by the *doc* (doctor) to make sure that the child is undamaged during its *manifestation*. Before the child can be released from the hospital, and into the parent's custody, the child is issued a *birth certificate*. Because the child has been *certified* by the *doc*, who is licensed in the State, the child has become a *commodity* and when it gets its first job, a source of *revenue* through *taxation* and a source of *capital* (the word 'captain' is a derivative from the word 'capital') for the Corporation (United States government).

People are a very word controlled species. What we say, and how we say it, makes a world of difference and the United States government doesn't use words by chance. Every word has a specific legal meaning. Look in a Black's Law Dictionary fifth edition for 'human being'. Defined, it means "monster". Look up

the word 'monster' and it's defined as, "A person by birth, but somewhat resembling a lower life form..." Now you know why the judge is looking at you so scornfully when you have to go before him/her.

If you have a birth certificate, you are a ward of the State in which you were born. All children born in America under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment are United States citizens, and a ward of the State, left in the temporary custody of the parent(s). Ask any lawyer who specializes in divorce proceedings and they will tell you the same thing, or avoid the question.

After you were born, or naturalized, you got a Social Security card. This card has your name, spelled in all upper-case, *capital* letters and a nine (9) digit number. This card is for your retirement, supposedly. How anyone can retire and live on the amount that is allotted to the common people is beyond me. Nevertheless, if this card was issued to you as a child, it is an illegal contract as a corporation cannot legally contract with a child. Social Security is a voluntary contract between you and the United States government as originally drafted. This is a fact as members of Congress do not pay into Social Security. Furthermore, any other use of the Social Security Number other than for Social Security purposes has to be disclosed to the holder of the number, and as to what purpose the number will be used for, under Section 7 of Public Law 93-579 and reads as follows:

(a)(1) It shall be unlawful for any Federal, State or local government agency to deny to any individual any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security account number.

(2) the (The) provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not apply with respect to -  
(A) any disclosure which is required by Federal statute, or

(B) the disclosure of a social security number to any Federal, State, or local agency maintaining a system of records in existence and operating before January 1, 1975, if such disclosure was required under statute or regulation adopted prior to such date to verify the identity of an individual.

(b) Any Federal, State, or local government agency which requests an individual to disclose his social security account number shall inform that individual whether that disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, by what statutory or other authority such number is solicited, and what uses will be made of it.

Maritime admiralty law has been over-laid onto the land. This was done through the Department of the Navy. The United States Navy has surveyed every square inch of America. In every county, one can find high water markers. The purpose was to apply maritime admiralty law to the land. The law of the land, or Common law, still applies but is no longer used as maritime Admiralty law deals in contracts.

If you've ever gotten a "citation" from a police officer, then you may have noticed that there is a place for three (3) *signatures*. One for the corporate officer (police officer), one for the "suspect", and one for verification of the "charges", usually signed by the prosecuting attorney. The "citation" is nothing more than an offer to contract.

If you've ever had an accident, or had your vehicle damaged, you go to the insurance company and tell them that your vehicle has been damaged. They'll tell you that you need to get an estimate of the damages and give you a form. You take this form to the repair shop and someone looks at your vehicle, writes down the parts to be repaired or replaced, and then the estimator writes down a figure and signs it. You then take this form back to your insurance agent and they look it over, and if in agreement, sign it, then you sign it and then you get your money to have your vehicle repaired.

"Citations" are nothing different. You got pulled over because you were speeding, for instance. The officer writes a "ticket". He signs the ticket, you sign the ticket, and then the prosecuting attorney signs the ticket in verification of the "damages". The verification is nothing more than a third party estimator of the damages, much like the estimator in the above analogy. His job is to say, "Ok, you did \_\_\_ and you owe us

\_\_\_\_\_amount”. That’s because he’s the one recommending the fines. The judge is just there to approve it, or screw you more, and make you pay.

*“He who knows the ground on which the battle will take place has a greater advantage over the one who does not.”*

Sun Tza (circa 1450-1550 B.C.E.)

Everyone seems to get concerned when they have to go to court. So, what’s a court? You play basketball and tennis on a court. How do you play tennis? You play with a racquet; because that’s what it is. You’ve got yourself on one side, the Prosecuting Attorney on the other, and a man in a black robe, who’s supposed to be the referee, in the middle. The witnesses are the “ball”.

The Prosecutor will “serve” the “ball” with a question. The witness will then answer. If you do not object, “point scored” for the Prosecutor. When the prosecution is finished, it’s your turn to “serve” the “ball”.

The Judge is there to “referee” and “sits” on the *bench*. The word *bench*, translated into Latin, is *banc*. So the Judge rules for the *banc* (bank). Banks are also found next to rivers; called a *river bank*. The river bank directs the flow of the current (currency). So the Judge is there to direct the flow of currency into the bank. This is especially true in regards to traffic courts.

Every court has a certain procedure. I am **not** an *Attorney at Law* (ever noticed how it’s not ‘*Attorney in Law*’?), and **all** information contained in this book is for educational purposes **only**. If you, or someone you know, are in trouble with the law, I suggest seeking an attorney who is a member of the British Attorney Registry (BAR) or an Association thereof. I do not suggest re-presenting yourself if you don’t know what you are doing.

First, one must know what jurisdiction the courts have over you. Do you know who you are? If you can answer that one, then you’ve taken a giant leap forward. The courts only have jurisdiction over “fictions” and “corporations”. So, are you a “fiction” or a “corporation”?

A “*legal fiction*”, and/or a “*corporation*”, and/or a “*strawman*” (henceforth known as “fictions”) are all entities “created” by the corporate government. By aligning yourself with the “strawman”, hence representing or being represented (re-presented), you are responsible for the “strawman”. You’ve got to kind of think of the judicial system as a big make-believe world. There’s ‘you’ that’s reading this book, and then there’s the “pretend” you.

The “pretend” you will always have your name written in all upper-case capital letters. As most people *autograph* their name in both upper and lower case letters, in accordance with the proper rules of English grammar, which is also your sentient man’s/woman’s manual seal, to any legal document that has your name appearing in all capital, upper-case letters, you have aligned yourself to “*fictions*”. By doing so, you have relinquished all ownership rights to the property that you have spent so much of your hard-earned money on, as well as yourself if you have obtained a State issued I.D which puts you under contract. When your name appears in all upper-case, capital letters, it legally changes the definition of the name into that of a “corporation”.

One can’t just go into a courtroom and start spouting off the Constitution, either, or else one might hear a judge say something like, “...if you mention the Constitution in my courtroom again, I’m going to throw you in jail.” The reason this is, is that you don’t have permission to quote the Constitution. It’s copyrighted by the British Attorney Registry (BAR), as the people who wrote it were British citizens (remember, the American Revolutionary War was not won, but was rather a cease-fire under the Preliminary Articles of Peace, 1782), and unless you are a member of the BAR or an Association thereof, you can’t use it.

Before one can “stand” on their Constitutional rights, one must first put the court on ‘notice’ that they intend to reserve their rights (reserving the right to a court of record is how you get a Court of Law and not a Kangaroo court / Equity court, but more on that later). Just stating that they reserve their rights is not

enough. Everything in the courts has to be documented and put into the court records. Don't take anything the Prosecuting Attorney, or the Judge, says as being fact and/or law, either. Remember, they get paid by the same corporation and, if convicted, you're paying them.

According to the rules of civil procedure, and I do suggest reading them as dry and dull as they may seem, you have the right to a copy of all evidence that is being brought against you. To obtain this evidence, one must file a Motion for Discovery. Also note that there are many different Motions that can be filed into the court and researching this would be highly advisable. In the case of traffic issues (speeding, illegally parked, etc) where there is no damaged party, the evidence is usually in the form of a police report, that isn't autographed, but rather "signed" with a stamp, so no one can actually take responsibility for it.

Say, for example, you've filed a Notice of Prior Reservation of Rights (see: **Appendix A** for list of rights) and a Motion for Discovery (see: **Appendix B**). You've got the evidence, then what? Well, you go to court and the judge will ask you how you plead. You don't have to plead. Only you, or your attorney, can put in a plea for you. Should a judge enter a plea for you, the judge is either practicing law from the bench (which is illegal), or the judge is making a legal determination. It's up to you to find out which it is.

There are two kinds of courts. There's a criminal court and a civil court. Traffic tickets are considered to be criminal in nature. The Constitution for the United States allows for two jurisdictions in a criminal case. One is criminal under Common law (law of the land), and the other is a criminal action that constitutes a condition of contract under the criminal aspects of a colorable (phony) Admiralty jurisdiction. Municipal courts usually fall under the latter as they are not a court of record. They are a revolving door of people coming in and leaving broke, or in handcuffs. One cannot have a court of record in a municipal court unless one reserves their right to one.

If one should decide to *represent* (re-present) themselves, I suggest doing so *in propria persona* (as one's own person) and specifically **not** *pro se* (for them self). I'm sure you've probably heard the expression, "the person who represents themselves has a fool for a client". I, myself, agree with that expression. That's why one should never represent their self *pro se*, because only a fool would represent a "fiction" of One's own Self.

The legal system is a play on words and the words used in everyday language don't have the same meaning in a courtroom (I suggest getting a copy of Black's Law Dictionary; the earlier the edition the better, and looking up the definitions of the italicized words in this chapter). By presenting one's self *in propria persona* (pro per), one can stand on their 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment rights without the fear, or threat, of being thrown in jail for contempt of court. Often, a judge will try to trick and pervert one's *in pro per* defense status into that of a *pro se* litigant, bound by all the rules of the BAR and thus, and if one should let this happen, they'll lose their right to free speech. One can't be held in criminal contempt for defending their rights.

Law does not have to be interpreted. A judge can easily have a case thrown out for interpreting the law as interpretation is the form of an opinion. The laws are written down in black and white and are very specific as to what is a violation of the law. Well, all except USC Title 26, which covers the federal income tax, and it's very vague. An interesting read, nonetheless, if one pays attention and understands what they're reading.

I'm not going to get into all of the in-and-outs of the court system. Everything that's been discussed in this chapter, so far, is way more than enough to infuriate those members of the legal system as I have more or less stated a majority of the things that the BAR, and the Associations thereof, doesn't want you to know about. However, I would like to take a moment to explain a little further the different types of court.

The Kangaroo court is a self appointed tribunal or mock court in which the principles of law and justice are disregarded, perverted, or parodied, and is characterized by authorized, or irregular, procedures especially so as to render a fair proceeding impossible. The Black's Law Dictionary, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, Page 359 defines a Kangaroo court as a sham legal proceeding. I have been in a few of these. One of them even "lost" my paperwork and I never did get my trial by jury. Isn't that a violation of One's due process of law?

The Common Law court is there to provide compensation to a damaged party. There is but one law in Common Law Court: You are free to do anything you want as long as you do not infringe upon the life, liberty, property, or rights of another living soul. In Common Law Court, there is truth.

Then there are the Equity courts. Equity Law compels performance via contract. This can be only civil, **not** criminal, yet failure to perform as directed by a court can bring charges of contempt which is a criminal action (this is why one must always reserve the right not to be bound by any undisclosed contracts when presenting themselves in court). The Admiralty/ Maritime Law is a civil jurisdiction of compelled performance which has criminal penalties for breach of contract. Since International contract backs codes, statutes, etc. the 'courts' won't admit to this jurisdiction, so they call it Statutory Jurisdiction or something similar. There are 60 million statutes, codes, rules, regulations, and ordinances. Since 1938, all decisions will be based upon commercial law with criminal penalties. This is why you can go to jail when there is no damaged party. Also note that in Equity courts, the truth is "colorable" as it cannot be seen or heard. Think about that for a moment; the **truth is colorable** ('colorable' means 'phony') as it **cannot be seen or heard**.

The reason the truth cannot be seen or heard in an Equity court is that an Equity court is a court of "fiction" and cannot have any truth within it (remember when you were asked if you were a "fiction"?). Since there are no more courts 'of law', when we are asked, "Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth so help you God?" one must respond by saying, "No". This is not to be contemptuous, but rather because the 'truth' can not be told. Courts of equity can neither see nor hear 'truth'. We must tell 'our' truth, which is that we accepted their offer, or refused it (yes, you can return the offer to contract i.e. ticket, citation, summons, etc.), yet telling 'the' truth will land us in jail very quickly. If indeed one tells the 'whole truth', the cat will be let out of the bag and he/she will thereby be in contempt of court and go directly to jail.

Martha Stewart got herself into trouble for lying and not for 'insider trading'. Since there is no law against 'lying', the only way she could have been convicted was for her to have made it a crime. The only way that she could have made 'lying' a crime is by contracting, and agreeing, not to lie. The only way she could contract and agree to that, was to 'swear to tell the truth'. It was her "swearing in" that created the contract. She later breached that contract by lying. This is how she got convicted. Had she never agreed /contracted to 'tell the truth', she never would have been convicted. It had nothing to do with 'insider trading' or even 'lying'.

In a court, everything is based on the contract and the courts will try everything from coercion to threat to put us under contract so that we might cut our own throats. This is **why** we are asked if we 'swear to tell the truth'. The sole purpose of the question is to put **everyone** under contract.

The fact of the matter is, the courts have **no** jurisdiction without a contract and without a contract, One can remain free. **There is no law compelling anyone to contract**. We have the right to contract and the right not to contract. All law is commerce. All commerce is contract. Thus, if there is **no contract**, there is **no case**.

**Something to think about:** The following crimes (FEDERAL or STATE) are considered to be 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-repute, 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, also. So, if all the above crimes are considered 'commercial crimes', is there not a double-standard for politicians and courts? (27 CFR 72.11)

Beware of the Public Defender ("public pretender"). The Public Defender gets paid by the court and his/her allegiance lies with the court and **not** to the client. A judge will often appoint counsel to you, but you don't have to accept. If you do accept the "public pretender", you can expect to pay. The Public

Defender's job is to make a plea agreement between you and the Prosecutor so that you will pay, maybe not as much as originally intended, but so that they can get paid, also.

Anytime one must appear in court, it is imperative to know who, and where, is the damaged party. You have the right to confront your accuser, as well as knowing what the **nature** and **cause** of the charge(s) are under the 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment, and the court is **compelled** to answer all questions regarding the nature and cause of the charges when they are inquired about. The corporate City / County / State of \_\_\_\_\_ can't appear or be a witness because it's a "legal fiction" and in traffic court, all a police officer can do 9 times out of 10 is offer "hearsay" evidence.

*Hearsay* evidence is **not** proof. Anytime someone says they "saw", and/or "observed", and/or "witnessed" something, they are making a *speculation*. For instance, one can observe a star in the night sky, but that doesn't necessarily mean that the star is a source of light. It could be a satellite, planet, or moon reflecting a source of light. As such, all "observations" lack *foundation*. There's no substance (factual proof and/or evidence), to support a claim that the star is actually a source of light with the naked eye.

I suggest spending lots and lots of time researching the law, reading the Rules of Civil Procedure (rules of civil procedure will vary from court to court), as well as spending a good amount of time just sitting in on a court. Courts are always open for anyone to walk in and observe the proceedings to see how the courts are conducted. If one should need to obtain the Court Rules, this can usually be done by writing the Court Clerk and asking for a copy of the rules.

Anytime one must send documents, or requests for information, one must always send the documentation via Certified Mail with Return Receipt. Never send anything to a government official, on any level, without a Notary Public's Seal and autograph on it.

Before passing judgment, the Judge will usually, but not always, ask the Defendant if they are a United States citizen. One should be very careful here as to know what the Judge is legally asking. If one looks under USC (United States Code) Title 28, *Judiciary and Judicial Procedures*, Section 3002 (15)(A), 'United States' shall mean a corporation (*U.S. Code as of: 01/19/04*). This would also mean that the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment voided out all of your Constitutional rights. If one is a citizen of a corporation, then one is under contract (contracts supersede the Constitution) and thus by answering "yes" that one is a United States citizen, one has just lost their case.

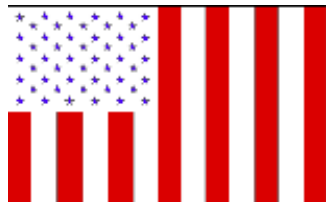
How is this possible? It's simple. The Defendant, out of their own mouth and of their own volition, by stating that they are a citizen of the United States, has admitted to actually being a citizen of the United States Corporation and as such, the Defendant has declared them self to be devoid of all rights and protections under the Constitution for the United States. They have also just stated that they are a Federal tax slave for the United States Corporation, and as such, have no rights to ownership of property, either. Everything you "own" and have registered with the city, county, state, etc. is in your temporary custody until the police/courts take it away from you. This includes your children as they have a birth certificate. If you've lost your children, or know someone who has, this is how Family Services can waltz into the home and take the kids.

Also, it might be beneficial to know that should one's *automobile* be "impounded", one might be able to sue the tow company for grand theft auto. After all, if one has had their personal, private property confiscated before they've had their due process of law, isn't that stealing? The police/courts get away with this because the automobile isn't owned by you as you gave up ownership rights to the *motor vehicle* when you registered it.

There is a flip-side to this, as well. Since the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, and USC Title 28, Section 3002 (15)(A) makes everyone in America a Corporate citizen, then wouldn't taking an Oath of Office to support and uphold the Constitution for the United States, and being a corporate government citizen constitute a conflict of interest, as well as the person taking the Oath to criminally violate it as soon as they took it? As the United States Corporation is foreign owned (further details are discussed in the chapter **Know Your Master, Slave**), then it's very possible that all elected public governmental officials are committing acts of

treason, high treason, and domestic terrorism as one can not be a member of a private, foreign owned corporation in charge of the government, and swear to up-hold, and support, the Constitutional government, as well.

Furthermore, if one is a corporate tax slave, and devoid of ownership rights to property, then the only rights one actually has are the ones that the Federal corporate government lets one have. The Constitution only guarantees a 'Republican **form** of government' and not that the government actually be a Republic. As best as I can figure, the only reason guns in America haven't been outlawed is because there are so many of them out there, and so many people with itchy trigger fingers that have them, that the body count would be devastating if the Police, and/or Military, were to go door-to-door to try and confiscate them all. In order to do it, though, the Feds will have to create a 'threat' against the general welfare of the People in order to persuade the general population to willingly give up their firearms, and then go door-to-door to kill and confiscate the rest.



*The United States Civilian  
Flag of Peace*

In the preface, I mentioned the United States civilian flag of peace. There are no actual facts to support any claims that this flag does not, or did not, actually exist. Critics point out that no major flag company sells this flag and it appears in no other sources besides Nathaniel Hawthorne's book, *The Scarlet Letter*. They maintain that the Civil Flag is either an intentional hoax to make money or promote a cause, or a result of muddled research. The Flag is seen as a marketing tool to get people to buy products representing the flag. While it may or may not be dishonest of them to mislead consumers into purchasing memorabilia, it still has its market demands. Those who have chosen to protest their views on wartimes have used this flag to demonstrate their feelings on world politics. The meaning of the Civil Flag, accurate or false, potentially could represent an official view of the American People under an official/unsupported design.

**Something to think about:** If One were to challenge the jurisdiction of the court under the United States civilian flag, whereas One is challenging the jurisdiction of the military/admiralty/corporate court versus One's status as a civilian and non-corporate, sentient man/woman - flesh and blood, then the burden of proof is on the prosecutor and/or judge to disprove it. I wish them luck. Just because information can't be found, doesn't mean that it doesn't exist. If you've got one, how can it **not** exist?

## How Americans Became Tax Slaves

*“The taxpayer: That's someone who works for the federal government but doesn't have to take the civil service examination.”* Ronald Reagan, 40<sup>th</sup> US President

Most of us grow up with very little understanding of why we do the many things that we do, but never bothered to stop to think about, and understand, the reasons for doing so. When children ponder an unknown in their life, they intuitively ask that universal question.... “Why?”

Most parents initially recoil as they have to stop and think about their answers, especially when a small child is genuinely and sincerely interested in a subject that is so important to them at the time. When the parent responds to the child's question, the child listens and usually accepts what the parent says as fact. No documentation is required for the parent to prove their statements. The child just naturally *assumes* the answer is truthful because the parent(s) represent authority. So, at a tender age, we quickly learn to accept and trust those who we respect and are in authority over us. We often go without routinely seeking proof or documentation and accept what the ‘authorities’ say is fact.

This chapter will only cover the federal income tax laws. The government has excise taxes on just about everything imaginable. A lot of these taxes are hidden or made less-noticeable by being included in the price of products such as the tax on petroleum. Just briefly covering the federal tax laws is going to take a while, and I don't want to discourage you before you even get started. It's some really interesting stuff when you start digging into it, though.

As the I.R.S. is a subject of great magnitude, I urge you to **never** take anyone's word for anything (including mine). This chapter is based entirely on **Enacted Federal Law** and I suggest you do your own research and check things out for yourself. Only then will you have a full understanding of how the I.R.S. (or the police, courts, or revenue agents) can take your money, house, car, and anything else you own.

In the chapter entitled **The Courts**, I discussed the definition of United States as according to USC Title 28, Section 3002 (15)(A) as ‘United States’ shall mean a corporation. Well, let's take a look at the word ‘*definition*’ for a moment. According to Black's Law Dictionary sixth edition, the definition for the word ‘definition’ is stated as the process of stating the **exact meaning of a word** by means of other words and that such a description of the thing defined, **including all essential elements and excluding all non-essential**, as **to distinguish it** from all other things and classes.

Now, let's look at how Black's Law Dictionary defines ‘United States’. According to Black's Law Dictionary sixth edition, ‘United States’ is defined in three ways. 1) It may be the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in the family of nations (**as in United Nations**); 2) It may designate territory over which the sovereignty of the federal government extends (**Federal Zone**); 3) The name of the 50 States of the Union, which are united by and under the Constitution for the United States of America [ratified in 1789] (**The Republic**).

The term ‘Federal Zone’ refers exclusively to the federal government and their absolute control over the lands and people born in the ‘United States’ and living there. The 50 States are separate and sovereign from the ‘United States’ but a great deal of confusion and misunderstanding has resulted over the years by

people blending the two definitions without understanding the impact of jurisdiction and Constitutional factors.

In USC Title 26, Section 7701, you find the IRS's definition of the phrase 'United States'. This section starts with the information, "When used in this title (26 USC), where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof."

If one were to look at (a)(9) under USC Title 26, Section 7701, the term 'United States' when used in a geographical sense includes (comprises) only the States and the District of Columbia (Washington D.C.).

Next, if one were to look at (a)(10) under USC Title 26, Section 7701, one will find that the 'definition' of the term 'State' shall be construed to include the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Looking at the two paragraphs above, I'm sure it's more than just a little confusing, so I'll clear things up a little bit. The term 'United States' when used in a geographical sense comprises or consists of *only* the District of Columbia. This geographical area is the Federal Zone. Most people would naturally think there should be an easier or more straightforward way of defining the term 'United States' than all that you just read.

In USC Title 26, Chapter 38 – Environmental Taxes, Subchapter A – Tax on Petroleum (Excise Tax), Section 4612 (a) Definitions "For the purposes of this chapter" 'United States' is defined accordingly, (4) "The Term 'United States' means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any possession of the United States, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

Think it would really be so hard for the IRS to have defined 'United States' to mean in part 'the 50 States' when applying the 'definition' to Subtitle A, Federal Income Tax? Of course it would. The term '*United States*' (when addressing the federal income tax) **only** applies to the Federal Zone and **not the 50 States of the Union**. It should now make sense as to why Section 4612 (a) says '*For the purposes of this chapter* (on a Tax on Petroleum)'.

Have you figured out why the term 'United States Citizen' or 'U.S. Citizen' is used on forms and banking documents instead of 'American Citizen' yet? There is a big difference between the term 'United States Citizens' or 'U.S. Citizens' (people who were born in and/or live in the Federal Zone) and American Citizens (people born in the 50 States – The Republic).

'United States Citizens' are deprived of the constitutional protections of our God-given rights enjoyed by American Citizens. The reason 'United States Citizens' are deprived is because the Constitution is null and void in the Federal Zone. Only 'United States Citizens' are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the 'United States' per *United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U.S. 588.

If one were to refer to Section 301 of the Immigration and Naturalization Act (USC Title 8, Section 1401) the reference states, "The following shall be nationals and citizens of the United States at birth: (a) a person born in the United States, **and** subject to the jurisdiction thereof." So ends the "assumption" regarding the citizenship status that Americans have made for far too many years.

Ever wondered about the Social Security Number? In 26 C.F.R. 301.6109-1 (Identifying Numbers) there is a distinct definition of 'U.S. Citizen'. In this regulation, it states that a Social Security Number is generally identified in the records and database of the Internal Revenue Service as a number belonging to a 'U.S. Citizen' or resident alien individual. Since the Social Security Number is directly mentioned in the above regulation, let's take a look at the Social Security Administration for a moment.

The Social Security Administration uses Form SS-5 when someone wants to establish a Social Security Number. On line 3 of the SS-5 form, there is a place where it asks about one's citizenship status. The first choice is 'U.S. Citizen' and the last choice is 'Other'. The proper choice for American Citizens is 'Other' for those who want to volunteer to become part of the Social Security Program.

The Social Security Administrator should inform all *American Citizens*, and the non-federal business community, that the Social Security Number is **not** mandatory for anyone to acquire. It might also be interesting to know that the Social Security Administration **never** defines the term 'U.S. Citizen' on the SS-5 form, and that the Social Security Administration **never** discloses what is about to occur to one's economic life.

The Social Security program was devised to pay off international banker owners of the Federal Reserve Bank for loans that were presented to the American public after the start of the Great Depression of 1929 under "The New Deal". In order for the Federal Reserve owners to be paid on the loan, a vehicle was constructed whereby American Citizens could be saddled with joint responsibility or co-surety for the Congressional extravagance program. This was, and is, the purpose of the Social Security Program. The Social Security System is nothing more than a contract that binds every Social Security Account holder with a co-surety obligation for the now stratospheric debt of the United States (corporate) government.

The United States Supreme Court ruled in the case of *Helvering v. Davis* (301 U.S. 619, 81 L. Ed. 1307, 57 S.Ct. 904) that 'Social Security is not insurance at all, but merely welfare.' It is because of this decision, the application for and the use of the Social Security Account Number is a silent confession (implied from actions or statements) that the holder of a Social Security Number is one so incompetent in managing his or her guardian and seek eligibility for welfare payments. This status is also known as being 'a child of the state' or 'a ward of the court'.

'A ward of the court' is not an admired description of most Americans. Legally, 'a ward of the court' is considered to be 'an infant or a person of unsound mind'. Insults don't really get too much lower than that in the minds of a lot of people.

Oh, but wait. It didn't stop there. The United States Supreme Court ruled in the case of *Fleming v. Nestor* (363 U.S. 603, 4 L.Ed. 2d 1435, 80 S. Ct. 1367 (1960)) that those who have paid into the Social Security System over their lifetime '**have no vested interest**' in the Social Security benefits. This is to say that the payment of Social Security benefits from the Social Security System is discretionary (left up to the federal government's judgment) and **not** obligatory. As a result, one could pay into the Social Security System over their entire lifetime, and upon retirement, the Social Security Administration (by law and contract) is **not required** to compensate the retiree and former taxpayer whatsoever. Think about that for a moment.

Now, if one were to look at the Constitution for the United States, under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, one will find the geographical limits and realm of the of political authority of the federal government. In this Article, it clearly shows that the 50 States of the Union are considered to be separate, unique, and

**foreign** to the sovereign jurisdiction of the United States government. The ‘United States’ only exists within the Constitution, as the ‘District not exceeding ten miles square’ of Washington D.C. (Federal Zone).

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 also states that the federal government has 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. So, if you think about it, whenever you go into a building with signs proclaiming ‘United States Postal Service’ or ‘United States Federal Courthouse’, you have, for all practical purposes, entered into a foreign country or ‘jurisdiction’. Standing in one of these buildings, you are no longer in the State jurisdiction you left prior to your entry into the federal facility.

Now that we know where the geographical ‘United States’ has its jurisdiction, let’s go back to USC Title 26 again. Most people don’t know that Title 26 is not positive law. You’re probably saying to yourself, “What!?”

Anytime Congress enacts a ‘valid law’, that Congress has the requirement to ‘immediately notify’ the people who are bound by it. Once the ‘valid law’ is enacted, the Office of the Federal Register enters the new law as a ‘slip law’, which contains the legislative history including the Legislative Intent for the creation of the law. The Federal Register enters the law into the Congressional Record and it too contains the Legislative Intent of the law. The Office of the Federal Register enters the enacted ‘valid law’ into the Statutes At Large but only on a chronological basis (all enacted ‘valid laws’ are published in the Statutes At Large). The ‘valid law’ is then published in the United States Code (USC) based on subject matter content.

The United States Code also contains some Titles that might have ‘invalid laws’ as only about 22 out of 50 USC Titles are enacted into *positive laws*. Furthermore, Congress tells the people that the United States Code is ‘declared to be *prima facie* (a fact ‘assumed’ to be true unless disproved by some evidence to the contrary) evidence of those ‘valid laws’ (a booklet is available entitled “**How Our Laws Are Made**” and was a product of the 105<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Document 105-14, published in 1998, and can be obtained by writing a Congressman and requesting it). The Title Index of the United States Code identifies Title 26 (the Internal Revenue Code) **as not being enacted into positive law**.

Now that you know how a ‘valid law’ becomes positive law, let’s take a look at why USC Title 26 isn’t a positive law. The Code of Federal Regulations 26 CFR 1.0-1 (a) states, “**Enactment of Law**. The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which became law upon enactment of Public Law 591, 83<sup>rd</sup> Congress, approved August 16, 1954, provides in part as follows:” This clearly states that the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 was enacted on August 16, 1954.

In the fourth paragraph of 26 CFR 1.0-1, which starts with “In general, the **provisions** of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 are **applicable** with respect to taxable years (basically calendar years) beginning after December 31, 1953, and **ending** after August 16, 1954.” [Emphasis added] The Congress enacted the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 on August 16, 1954 **and then terminated the enactment you just read on the very same day!** USC Title 26 is not positive law because it has **no date of enactment**. How can a ‘law’ be a ‘law’ if it has never been enacted into ‘law’?

The IRS always states USC Title 26, Sections 6001, 6011, and 6012 (which are found under Subtitle F enforcement) as their standard response to anyone who inquires about being liable for Subtitle A Federal

Income Tax. This gives the impression that the reader has ‘taxable income’ and that there is a ‘taxable liability’ even though a Statute has no full force and effect of law by itself, and the IRS doesn’t provide the implementing regulation required of them to be published in the Federal Register. **A Statute by itself has no full force or effect of law.**

This is further evident in the case of *California Bankers Assn. v. Shultz* (416 U.S. 21, 1974), whereas the United States Supreme Court stated, “We think it important to note that the Act’s **civil and criminal penalties attach only upon violation of regulations** (Implementing Regulations) **promulgated** (published by the Federal Register) by the Secretary; if the Secretary were to do nothing (not publish the regulations in the Federal Register), **the Act itself would impose no penalties upon anyone.**” [Clarification and emphasis added]

The IRS is **required**, under USC Title 5 Section 552 (a)(1), to separately state and currently publish in the Federal Register for the guidance of the public the following information: (iv) Substantive rules of general applicability adopted as authorized by law. The effect of failure to publish the Regulation, under 26 CFR 601.702 (2)(ii), states that any such matter which imposes an obligation and which is not so published or incorporated by reference will not adversely change or affect a person’s rights.

If there were an Implementing Regulation imposing taxable liability for Subtitle A Federal Income Tax upon **American Citizens**, then **the Regulation must be published** in the Federal Register or then no liability would exist for Americans. There is no Implementing Regulation published in the Federal Register because of the **Legislative Intent of the 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment**. The only ‘parties’ that have a Subtitle A Federal Income Tax liability are “employees, officers, and elected officials of the United States, federal corporations and ‘U.S. Citizens’ of U.S. Territories.”

By now, you’re probably really angry, upset, distraught, etc. This is probably especially true if you’re a government employee, have paid back taxes, or maybe even lost your property.

If you’ve ever received a letter or a brochure from the IRS, such as Publication 586A – The Collection Process, the IRS will always refer to the Internal Revenue Code Sections 6001, 6011, and 6012(a) and respective regulations, they say **you must file a return or statement** with them for any tax **for which you are liable**. This is so they know who you are, and can process your return and papers. They also state that **you must fill in all parts of the tax form that apply to you.**

The IRS will always focus on the ‘collection process’ and will try to avoid dealing with the specifics on what exactly imposes liability upon *American Citizens* for the Subtitle A Federal Income Tax. The Code sections mentioned above fall under Subtitle F, which pertains to enforcement, but those only go into effect one day **after** the date of enactment of 26 USC. They will often refer to ‘respective regulations’ but will make no reference to which regulations they are alluding to and they do not tell the reader if the ‘regulations’ are Administrative, Procedural, or Implementing (Implementing Regulations have the full force and effect of law, whereas Administrative, and Procedural, Regulations do not).

Also note, the IRS will avoid telling the reader the Form that they are required to file for the tax. Naturally, they let you ‘assume’ the IRS is referring to Subtitle A Federal Income Tax, but without the form being identified, the IRS puts the burden on the reader to ‘assume’ that they have such a responsibility. It is up to the filer to determine the source of income, the type of form to file, and the particular tax they are liable for.

The entire tax system is dependent on taxpayers 'belief' that they are following the 'law'. A 'belief' is a long way from a mandatory obligation.

Ever wondered what happens if one doesn't file a Federal Income Tax return? Well, the IRS has a personnel section referred to as a Non Filer Group that artificially generates a 26 USC 6020(b) **Substitute For Return**. Only Form 941 for excise taxes is authorized and **not** the 1040A.

The IRS Non Filer Group creates these dummy returns when they get information from the Social Security Administration on 1099's and W2 forms. The IRS agents take a form 1040 and stamp 'Prepared by Examination Division' and the Form has nothing but zeros on it or is left completely blank. The IRS Non Filer Group then creates a fraud by entering into the computer wage information so that they can create a report showing that there is money owed to the IRS by the taxpayer.

The fraud occurs when the IRS Agents in the Non Filer Group identify a person as a *nom de guerre* (a fictitious name used when the person performs a particular social role). The IRS does this even though there is no law or Delegation of Authority allowing the IRS to do this.

What happens after the fraud is discovered can be quite entertaining, to say the least. Some people have a natural ability to argue a case in a court, and for those few, heaven help the lawyers that get in their way. If you're one of those people, give 'em hell. For those who aren't as gifted, I suggest learning to speak your mind. Mean what you say and say what you mean. Stick up for yourself because odds are, no one else will. Not without a price anyway, and you know where their allegiance lies.

The Buck Act created the 'overlay of ZIP codes' over the geographical 50 States of the Union. This resulted in the creation of a quasi extension of the Federal Zone by the use of ZIP codes. This is the reason the IRS has offices outside of the Federal Zone and is operating similar to a State within the sovereignty of each of the 50 states. The Constitution strictly forbids this action but the sovereign States have been silent on stopping the Federal Government. Check it out and see for yourself.

Americans don't know that the use of the ZIP Code is voluntary according to the Domestic Mail Services Regulations, Section 122.32. Most don't even know that the Postal Service can not discriminate against the non-use of the ZIP Code according to the "Postal Reorganization Act", Section 403 (Public Law 91-375).

**Everything after this sentence is not to be construed as legal advice.** This is more or less some helpful ideas and information which may aid you in some form or fashion should the need arise.

First, let's start off with the Freedom of Information Act (on the state level, it's called the Sunshine Law and every state has one). This Act, in my opinion, is the best thing since sliced bread. It compels public, elected, legislative officials to disclose information according to law. **They have to answer.** Failure to answer can result in them being sued in their own private capacity for violating it.

**Something to think about:** On August 31, 2005 federal judge Emmet Sullivan ruled that the government doesn't have to answer the American people's questions, even though it is guaranteed in the First Amendment. Where does a Judge derive the authority to over-ride the Constitution that he's sworn to uphold?

The **Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Request** (allowed under 5 USC 552) must be sent to the respected agency, either the IRS or the SSA. In this instance, I'm going to use the IRS and the Request should be sent to the IRS Automated Collection Section if one has received an IRS Collection Notice such as CP 504 or CP71C letter. This will provide the proof that the actions were fraudulent.

In the FOIA Request, one must ask for four basic things to document the facts. Anytime one is seeking information under FOIA, all questions should be asked in such a way as the answers must be sworn true under penalty of perjury.

- 1) A certified copy, sworn true under penalty of perjury, of **Form 23 C Assessment and Form 4340 Supporting Document** for the year in question, which identifies the *American Citizen* (you) as having been assessed.
  
- 2) A certified copy, sworn true under penalty of perjury, of the Substituted Tax Form (1040A) for the year in question showing the name of the IRS employee who completed the document (with the date of completion) and showing the dollar amount for the liability claimed by the IRS employee who created the document under enacted law.
  
- 3) A certified copy, sworn true under penalty of perjury, a copy of the authorization from the Secretary of the Treasury authorizing the identified IRS Agent to complete the Substitute for Return for the year in question on behalf of the IRS.
  
- 4) A certified copy, sworn true under penalty of perjury, an **identification of the enacted federal tax law** consisting of the specific Statute section in 26 USC and the specific Implementing Regulation section located in 26 CFR imposing the Substitute For Return tax upon *American Citizens*.

A typical response to the above requested items regarding the FOIA Request will most likely come from an IRS Disclosure Officer, which will probably include a 'threat by the IRS' for enforcement action. They have no lawful foundation for using any Subtitle F enforcement action for a Subtitle A Income Tax.

If you have received a 'Collection Notice' you may also notice that the IRS probably didn't reference any enacted federal law for the 'threats' that were made. Usually the threats consist of something like, "...we **may** file a federal tax lien against your property or levy (seize) your wages, bank account or other assets." The word 'may' is a permissive word basically stating the IRS 'might' do something if you were obligated under enacted federal tax law in which they would state a belligerent direct statement of their intentions.

The IRS uses intimidation to try and get you to focus on their objective, which is an illusion. Just like a good magician will always misdirect the obvious in order for you to see the illusion that he or she is trying to present. The IRS will always focus on collection efforts and rarely, if ever, get drawn into a discussion on any obligation via enacted federal tax law for the Subtitle A Income Tax.

Should the IRS Disclosure Officer, or whoever should answer the FOIA Request, respond to your request by stating something like, "...it appears that documents that you are requesting as per 1, 2, and 3 **may or may not exist...**" Should these words appear in a response from the IRS Disclosure Officer, be sure to ask them to explain **exactly**, 'Under penalty of perjury', how is it possible for the IRS to send out a 'Collection Notice' without ever knowing for certain as **'to the extent (Form 23C and Form 4340 Supporting Documents) may or may not exist'**? This will start to make the IRS very uncomfortable.

Federal Tax Law only permits assessments under the Statutes At Large, Revised Statutes of 1874; Section 3182 for Excise Taxable events identified under 27 CFR. This Title **only applies** to the Federal Agency ATF (Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms). Anytime the IRS sends any kind of 'Collection Notice' without any foundation of enacted federal tax law, then such a conveyance or 'Collection Notice' can only be considered a fraudulent action for the extortion of the truth and extortion of money. Are you seeing where this could lead?

Form 23C has to exist in order for the IRS to send out a 'Collection Notice'. The Internal Revenue Manual states that all tax assessments must be recorded on Form 23C Assessment Certificate, that the Assessment Certificate must be signed by the Assessment Officer and dated, and the Assessment Certificate is the legal document that permits collection activity (IRM 3(17)(63)(14).1). So, in order for an assessment to be valid, the IRS has to file a Form 23C and Form 4340 Supporting Documents or the assessment isn't valid.

Furthermore, IRM 3(17)(46) 2.3 (regarding Certification) states that all assessments **must be certified by signature of an authorized official on Form 23C, Assessment Certificate, and that a signed Form 23C authorizes issuance of notices and other collection action**. It also states that the **assessments will require immediate preparation of Form 23C from RACS...** and that **Form 23C is used to officially assess tax liabilities** and that **the completed Form is retained in the Service Center case file as a legal document to support the assessment made against the taxpayer**. Don't you just love this stuff? Kind of makes you want to study law, don't it?

Now, should you receive a Form 1040 in response to your FOIA response as a 'Substitute For Return', don't be surprised if you don't see a dollar amount or signature of an IRS employee, but rather just wrote your name and SSN on the top of the form. If this happens, try asking them at the IRS if you were to send them such a Form 1040 if they would consider it a 'valid return' and ask them under penalty of perjury, too.

For your information, there is no delegation of authority required for the preparation of a Form 1040 or 1040A as a '**Substitute For Return**'. The IRM only refers to the Non-Filer Group having the authorization to complete Form 941 for such specific taxes owed and that there is no authorization for that group of IRS employees to complete a Form 1040 or 1040A.

Don't be surprised if you get a response along the lines of, "...once the account is established on the master file, **the taxpayer's liability** is then determined under the deficiency procedures provided **under Internal Revenue Code sections 6211, 6212, and 62132.**" The Master File cannot impose liability as only Congress can impose such an obligation (but under limitations as provided for by the Constitution for the United States; ratified 1789).

USC Title 26, Sections 7214(a)(2) and (a)(7) address “Offenses by officers and employees of the United States”. All unlawful acts are punishable and if any officer, or agent, were to ‘make or sign any fraudulent certificate, return, or statement’ against you and ‘who knowingly demands or attempts to collect any sum of money not authorized by enacted federal tax law’ could face dismissal from office, be discharged from employment, fined up to \$10,000 and/or imprisoned for up to 5 years upon conviction.

You might want to reference USC Title 26, Sections 7214(a)(2) & (a)(7) in any FOIA request to show the IRS there is a statute that can be used against them directly for such fraudulent acts. A Statute by itself can be very effective against an ‘officer, employee, or elected official of the federal government’ (which is not effective by itself against *American Citizens*).

In the CP 504 or CP71C letter that the IRS will eventually send, there is a standard reference statement asking for a response from you. A very nice response to this would address the statement made by Congress during President Taft’s administration which states that **the enactment of a valid law is the requirement that it shall be made known to the people who are bound by it**, and that **our laws are published** (in the Federal Register) **immediately upon their enactment so that the public will be aware of them**. A reference to The Administrative Procedures Act (USC Title 5 Section 556(d)), which places the Burdon of Proof requirement directly upon the IRS, would also be a nice touch.

Your only obligation is to follow the enacted federal tax law. You have the same right to challenge the IRS as you would a credit card company for charges listed on your statement that are incorrect. The key is to make the IRS show you enacted federal tax law. Don’t play their “game”. If I’ve learned one thing, you’ve got to keep “pounding” on them. The key to winning is to be as versed as you possibly can in case laws and statutes as you possibly can if you really want to win.

Never forget the fact that a “**Tax liability is a condition precedent to the demand. Merely demanding payment, even repeatedly, does not cause liability**”. (Boathke v. Flour Engineers & Contractors, 713 F.2<sup>nd</sup> 1405 (1983)) They can only attempt to make threats, but can’t act on them under any lawful authority. It is also imperative that you respond to every CP 504 or CP71C letter you receive and focus on the ‘**Imposition of Tax Liability**’ in all written correspondences with the IRS.

You are **not** protesting the lawful taxation authority by the Federal Government. In order for you to be liable there must exist an enacted federal tax law before any collection request has any validity. Reminding the IRS that they have the ‘Burdon of Proof’ brings their strategy to a screeching halt. They lose, you win.

After all of this, one must be proactive in regard to their citizenship status and document themselves as an American Citizen **before undertaking any other action** (such as filing a lawsuit). One must proclaim to the government that they have uncovered the fallacy that they are considered by the government to be a ‘*U.S. Citizen*’ and are correcting the false assumption made by the quiet deception on the Form SS-5. By following the Administrative Procedures Process to inform the Social Security Administration of the gross error in classification of citizenship on the Form SS-5, a rebuttal must include questions that permit the SSA to respond in a timely fashion.

The rebuttal will require a Third Party Witness as a non-interested party for verification to the process being properly followed. Four mailings will give the Federal Agency enough time to respond or their acquiescence will be documented as an acceptance of your statement of American Citizenship. To my knowledge, the SSA has not even attempted to answer such questions because doing so puts them in a

difficult situation, or they will send a generic letter addressing an altogether different set of issues than what was asked for. Simply complete the four mailings and provide a **Notice of Dishonor, Notice of Fault, Notice of Default, Notice of Default and Affidavit of Non-Compliance.**

And just so you know, **the IRS is not an agency of the Federal Government** and the **Federal Government has stated so in open court.** This fact was presented in the United States District Court for the District of Idaho, Civil No. 93-405-E-EJL, DIVERSIFIED METAL PRODUCTS, INC. v. INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

It might also interest you to know that the IRS cannot apply force against a tax payer without a court order, either. Quoting from the above court decision, "...absent an effort to seek enforcement through a federal court, IRS summonses apply **no force** to taxpayers, and **no consequence** whatever can befall a taxpayer who refuses, ignores, or otherwise does not comply with an IRS summons until that summons is backed by a federal court order...[a taxpayer] **can not** be held in contempt, arrested, detained, or otherwise punished for refusing to comply with the original IRS summons, no matter the taxpayer's reasons, or lack of reasons for so refusing." (emphasis mine)

**Something to think about:** What would happen if everyone stopped paying the income tax? Do you think that you would be any better off? The United States is a bankrupt corporation and you'll learn why as you continue to read this book.

It might also interest you to know that there is no law that compels a work eligible man or woman to submit a form W-4 or W-9 (or their equivalent), nor disclose a Social Security Number as a condition of being hired or keeping One's job. With the exception of an order from a court of competent jurisdiction issued by a duly qualified judge, no amounts can be lawfully taken from One's pay (for taxes, fees, or other charges) **without the worker's explicit, knowing, voluntary, or written consent.**

# Terrorism and Slavery

Up until the War Between the States, the United States of America was a loose confederation of states. Each state was essentially a sovereign nation and each state conducted its affairs according to its own policies. The states essentially had an alliance treaty in which the United States of America was there to protect the states, make treaties, and conduct foreign affairs. However, the United States of America was also subject to the states themselves. Under the Articles of Confederation, a state could leave the confederacy should the people of the state no longer wish to be a part of it.

After the “Civil” War, the United States of America was no longer answerable to the states. Instead, the states were subjects of the central government, thus creating an empire, and all civil rights would be protected by the central government and not the state.

Now, if you consider the fact that the people who wrote, and ratified, the Constitution were British subjects, the Constitution could be considered null and void. All the Constitution is, is an outline of rules for the central government. **Not for you because you aren’t a party to it.** As we all know, those who make the rules can break the rules. Just ask George W. Bush.

I am a firm believer in that everyone is entitled to voice their opinion. The freedom of speech is one of the things that make America a great place to live. But words can hurt, and often do. The subject of racial equality is a very touchy one, at best. Especially for those who have been persecuted simply because of the color of their skin.

Up until the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment was ratified in December 1865, Section nine of the Constitution provided for the importation of slaves, and that all slaves imported into the states shall have a tax of not more than ten dollars prior to the year 1808. What most people don’t realize is that the Emancipation Proclamation that Abraham Lincoln gave on September 23, 1862, which later became the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment, more or less only applied to the states that seceded. The Emancipation Proclamation did not apply to those slave states such as Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and parts of Virginia and Louisiana, that were already occupied by Union troops.

Now wait a second. Maryland and Delaware never seceded from the United States of America to begin with. Therefore, Maryland and Delaware were a part of the Union prior to the founding of the Confederate States of America. Despite what you may have learned while you were in school, the truth is, is that slavery was also heavily practiced in the North.

When the “Civil” War came to an end and all the former slaves were freed, there was a great deal of animosity towards the former slaves. Slaves weren’t just blacks, either. There were slaves of all ethnicities, but they were often referred to as “indentured servants” (Irish and Chinese made up a large portion of “indentured servants”). Even though everyone was now considered to be “equal”, the racial tensions would continue for another hundred years. If there is a root cause for the racial tensions at the end of the War Between the States, then it was the occupation of the South during Reconstruction.

Try to imagine living in the South during Reconstruction. Coming home and finding that the “Yankees” have destroyed or stolen most of your family’s belongings, raped and/or killed your wife, harmed your kids, burned down your house, and now you’ve got to start all over again and get back to life. Furthermore, all sense of State government that you were once familiar with has been replaced by armed soldiers.

The soldiers continue their abuse against you and your family, coming and going as they please and enforcing their hostile views through abuse and heavy taxation. Being white, you’re not allowed to vote for anything. All voting is left to the former slaves, but **only** if the former slave is voting for the party in charge.

Add to that corrupt politicians, “carpetbaggers”, and scalawags coming down from the North arming ex-slaves and teaching them how to retaliate against the whites for their captivity. So now there is a rebellion

going on where ex-slaves are killing, raping, and destroying just about anything. This is on top of everything that the “Yankees” have already done.

So, you can see that at the end of the “Civil” War, there was a lot of animosity towards the Northerners. For what Grant did to Vicksburg, and what Sherman did to Georgia, not a single Union soldier was ever charged with war crimes. To make matters even worse, the Union League, supported by ex-black Union soldiers, were going throughout the South looking for ex-slaves. The uneducated, simple-minded, freed men became easy prey for the Union League’s political agenda. The Union League promised to share the “spoils” if the ex-slaves voted for their party, all the while teaching the ex-slaves to hate the whites.

The Union League, and its militia, would often insult the whites in public, in front of ex-slaves, and thus gave the ex-slaves the illusion that they had greater power and superiority than the whites. The newly freed slaves were also given the impression that they would receive the lands of their former masters, which gave them a false hope and a disincentive to work.

The Union League in the South was formed to establish the black man's party. The Union League was also the “right arm” of the Union Republican party of the United States. There were two divisions of the League, one for the whites and the other almost entirely for Negroes. With few exceptions, the whites of the South were excluded.

The League was surrounded by mystery. They held secret meetings, hand grips and mysterious signs, and the negroes were sworn, “to vote only for and for none but those who advocate and support the great principles set forth by the league to fill any office of honor, profit, or trust in either State or general government” (the By-Laws of the League).

In practice, the League taught that the white men of the South were enemies of the blacks, and it excited the latter to deeds of disorder and interference in every way with the whites. The ex-slave could not withstand the strong will of the whites from the North. Against all advice and friendly appeal from the Southern whites, friction, conflict, and disorder between whites and blacks were incited to prolong the important and lucrative offices held by corrupt politicians. It was the stock in trade of the Republicans in the South to keep up the vindictive and hostile legislation of Congress, and it is needless to say that due to the large number of League members, the League definitely had the ear of Congress.

Well, as Isaac Newton’s Third Law goes, “for every action there’s an equal and opposite reaction”. The action was the Union League’s “brainwashing” of the freed people of color. The reaction to the “brainwashing” was the Ku Klux Klan.

The Ku Klux Klan of the 1860’s was not the Klan that Americans know today. Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest founded the Ku Klux Klan in Tennessee in 1866. Called the “Kuklos Klan”, which was a mixture of Greek and Scottish that means “family circle”, its original objective was to protect the widows and orphans of Confederate dead.

Many branches of the Klan emerged throughout the South. The branches usually consisted of the best men of the state. These men were usually the old, virtuous, settled, and cautious citizens. The Klan had also intended to aid the law, and prevent crime, as it was a matter of self-defense against plunder, assassination, and rape.

Some white Southerners, who joined the Klan, were very disgruntled over the Federal Reconstruction policies. In the Southern states, the whites were no longer allowed to vote. The blacks could vote, but only if they were voting for the Union League’s party, hence the Republican Party, so there was no “balance of power”. Under the guise of the Klan, many disgruntled Southerners committed acts of violence that would eventually lead the Ku Klux Klan to be formally disbanded by its founder in 1869. The remaining, residual chapters would later be eradicated by the federal government by the end of 1871.

Later, the Klan would re-emerge in the 1920’s and in a period of just a few years it had well over a million members. The Klan’s influence reached deep into the government, where for a time, one couldn’t run for a

political office without having the Ku Klux Klan's endorsement (more on the modern Klan in a later chapter).

The whole purpose of my mentioning the Union League, and the Klan, was to point out where we, the common folk, were first blinded. I cannot, nor will I, endorse any organization, or affiliate thereof, that holds any kind of animosity against another person for something that I feel is so stupid, and "narrow minded", as to discriminate against someone solely on the basis of a person's skin color, ethnicity, or religion.

In 1868, the United States central government incorporated through the Bank of England. The corporation was called the United States Corporation, or most commonly appearing 'UNITED STATES' or 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'. Instead of calling the people employees of the United States Corporation, the Corporation decided that it would, instead, call the people 'citizens'.

When you are asked if you are a United States citizen, you are not being asked if you were "born" or "naturalized" in America. By answering "yes", most people naturally assume that what is meant is that they are legally in America. What is legally being asked is, "Are you legally a member of a corporation called the UNITED STATES or UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?"

As a UNITED STATES Citizen, you are therefore liable for all debts incurred by the UNITED STATES corporate government. This is called an 'assumption of liability' if one should answer "yes". Because one "assumes" they are a UNITED STATES citizen, they are therefore bound by the 40+ million statutes in the 3 million plus books of laws and statutes in the Library of Congress, and ignorance of the law is no excuse. Just ask any police officer.

In fact, I encourage you to ask a police officer if they are a UNITED STATES Citizen. If they answer "yes", they aren't as educated as you will be by the time you finish reading this book. Should they answer "no", then they obviously know what is being legally asked which would prove my point. Point being, they do not reside within the 10 square miles of Washington D.C. where the Constitution does not apply.

**Something to think about:** How can someone be 'born' or 'naturalized' into a "fiction"? The countries (ZIMBABWE, SPAIN, INDIA, TAIWAN, etc.) don't actually exist except for on paper. Think about it. According to the proper rules of English grammar, names are **always** spelled with upper and lower case letters, and **corporations are always spelled with all upper-case capital letters** (notice the word 'capital' and look up the definition in a dictionary and make your own connection).

The rights of the people have been slowly stripped away since the Branch Davidian incident in Waco, Texas in 1993. There is supposed to be a freedom of religion in America. The U.S. government used the Federal Bureau of Investigation, backed by armored personnel carriers, and military assault rifles, to launch an attack on a religious "cult". In reality, all religions are "cults". Whether it be Christianity, Muslim, Mormon, Buddhism (in some respects), or even Hinduism, if it's organized and the people are promised salvation and eternal bliss for money and/or 'offerings', then it's a "cult". I could "shoot down" a person's religious faith, but what would I really accomplish? Everyone is entitled to believe what they want, and if they're beliefs make them a happier, better person, I'm all for that; for without faith, there is no hope.

In 1995, Timothy McVeigh and Larry Nichols, on the anniversary of the Branch Davidian incident, set a bomb in a Ryder rental truck which blew up the Oklahoma City Federal Building. Half of the building came down killing more than a hundred people. Timothy McVeigh supposedly admitted to setting the bomb in retaliation for what happened in Waco, Texas two years before and was executed after being found guilty of several counts of premeditated murder. Larry Nichols is serving a life sentence for being an accomplice.

After the attack on the Oklahoma City Federal Building, President Clinton signed off on an Anti-Terrorism Bill that established a counter-terrorism center with a thousand new "anti-terrorist" agents. The FBI now has a "Critical Incident Response Group". This group is divided into five units. The units consist of the "Undercover Safeguard Unit" (selects recruits for recruiting even more undercover agents to be sent out

amongst the American population), the “Aviation and Special Operations Unit” (creates an FBI Air Force for both logistics and spying), “Investigative Support Unit” (permits the FBI’s crime lab to be available for every law enforcement agency in the county), and the “Crisis Management Unit” (helps the FBI cover up incidents such as Ruby Ridge, and Waco, while lying to the press).

Then there’s the “SWAT (Special Weapons And Tactics) Training Unit”, and the “Tactical Support Division” (which includes the infamous “Hostage Rescue Team” which “rescued” a woman nursing her baby by shooting her in the face, and “rescued” 86 men, women, and children by shooting, gassing, and burning them alive). Oh, and lets not forget the “Abducted Children and Serial Killers Unit” (which should provide some comfort to those concerned about out-of-control criminals who gas and burn children while committing mass-murder).

Also in 1995, President Clinton signed into law the Crime Bill. This bill gave the FBI the legal authority to walk into any police department and commandeer it. There has been legislation pending in several states where federal agents will have to seek authorization from the local sheriff before conducting a raid, but this may not be the case everywhere, although it probably should be.

Under the “Rapid Deployment Strike Force Act” (H.R. 97), President Clinton, Janet Reno, and Louis Freeh called for a 2500-man “Rapid-Deployment” force. This force is composed of FBI and other federal agents, all under the Supervision of the Attorney General. The Act also states that upon application of the Governor of a State and the chief executive officer of the affected local government or governments, and upon finding that the occurrence of criminal activity in a particular jurisdiction is being exacerbated by the interstate flow of drugs (most of which the CIA imports to help float the US economy), guns, and criminals, the Deputy Assistant Director may deploy on a temporary basis a unit of the Rapid Deployment Force.

FBI Director Louis Freeh won a tentative agreement, in a manner faintly reminiscent of Hitler’s assurances concerning the 1933 “Enabling laws”, on a package of anti-terrorism measures that would expand wiretapping authority. Freeh assured legislators and members of Congress that the proposals would not give the government “expansive” powers.

In the months and years following the “terrorist” attacks of September 11, 2001, there was always (and still is at the time of this writing) a “terrorist alert level” that was displayed on the evening news. One day it would be red for “very high alert”, the next day it would be yellow for “cautionary alert”, then the day after that it would be orange for “high alert”. It was always bouncing around everyday and was meant to keep the American people “on edge”. A free society cannot function under those conditions.

**Something to think about:** If you live in America, when was the last time the “terrorist alert level” was ‘green’? Has it ever been ‘green’ since the September 11, 2001 attacks, or has it been so long that you can’t remember?

Over night, literally, the Patriot Act (Public Law 107-56) was passed. No one read it. It was drafted in one night, submitted in the morning, and passed (it was added as part of a bill for the war effort in Iraq). Had someone bothered to read it, it may have come to light that under the Patriot Act, all of your Constitutional rights have been stripped. All cell phone conversations and international calls are monitored. Talk about an invasion of privacy. Oh, but wait a minute. You’re a United States citizen, right? If so, you have no rights. Remember? Contract supersedes the Constitution for the United States.

History shows repeated examples of ruthless, and corrupt, politicians who have shamelessly exploited and manipulated tragic events, and the criminal acts of a few, to advance their own lust for power. In cases too numerous to mention, tyrants and aspiring despots have gone even further. They’ve engaged agent provocateurs to carry out assassinations, start riots and rebellions, precipitate financial panics, coups, feign foreign invasion, and initiate acts of terrorism all for the purpose of establishing a mass psychology of fear. Utilizing a sense of “crisis”, and of imminent danger requiring the government to suspend normal liberties, the corrupt politicians seize vast new powers to deal with the “emergency”.

This is how Adolf Hitler came to power. He orchestrated the Reichstag (German Parliament Building) fire, and then later blamed it on the Communist. Shortly thereafter, he passed the Enabling Act (an anti-terror type of bill) for the “protection of the people and the state.”

Marinus Van der Lubbe, it seems clear, was a dupe of the Nazis. He was encouraged to try to set the Reichstag on fire. It was established at the subsequent trial at Leipzig that Mr. Lubbe did not possess the means to set so vast a building on fire so quickly. As Mr. Lubbe only had his shirt for tender, it was determined that there was no way that he could have set the great central hall so fiercely ablaze within the two and one-half minutes after entering.

The main fires, according to the testimony of experts at the trial, had been set with large amounts of gasoline and chemicals and that it was obvious that one man could not have carried them into the building, nor would it have been possible for one man to set so many fires in so short amount of time. Mr. Lubbe was arrested on the spot and Goering, as he would later tell the court, wanted to hang him at once.

Although Goering didn't admit at Nuremberg that his agents set the fire, the Nazis claimed Lubbe's act was the precursor of a Communist invasion. It was Hitler that persuaded President Hindenburg to sign an emergency decree. The decree was Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution, “for the Protection of the People and the State”, which abrogated most of the German people's constitutional protections, much like the Patriot Act that was passed after September 11, 2001.

A supplemental decree created the SA (Storm Troops) and SS (Special Security) federal police agencies in Germany with the passage of Article 48. These decrees, which are similar to executive orders of the President of the United States, gave Hitler and the rest of his associates the ability to ruthlessly suppress all opposition in the upcoming elections. Goering would later declare that there was no further need for state governments.

On September 11, 2001 two passenger planes crashed into the World Trade Center. A third hit the Pentagon, while a fourth crashed in a field in Pennsylvania. The Federal government knew about the attacks before they happened, and yet took no precautionary actions. FEMA quickly came in, before an investigation could be undertaken, and had the rubble of the World Trade Center hauled away just as fast as it could be loaded onto trucks and barges. Why? This was President George W. Bush's “Reichstag”.

When George W. Bush was first appointed to office a lot of people thought that he was a “lame duck” President. This is to say that, for the first six to eight months of his presidency, all he did was play golf and go on vacation. He really didn't do much of anything else until the September 11 attacks.

I say George W. Bush was appointed to office because it was the Supreme Court that appointed him. The votes got messed up in Florida's election for President and a lot of the ballots weren't counted or were disregarded; however the case may be. I thought it was kind of convenient that the votes would get messed up in the state where George W. Bush's brother, Zeb Bush, is Governor. Later, it would be reported by the BBC that the person in charge of recounting the votes in Florida was also on George W. Bush's campaign staff. The things that make you go “hmmmmmm”.

It was right after the September 11, 2001 attacks that the Patriot Act would be passed. This is to George W. Bush what the Enabling Act was to Adolf Hitler. It strips away most of the protections guaranteed by the Constitution for the United States of America. They have gotten away with this as the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment voids any kind of protections guaranteed by the Constitution, anyway, under USC Title 28 Section 3002 (15)(A). After the ratification of the Patriot Act, the Department of Homeland Security was created. This new department is nothing more than a parallel to Hitler's Special Security department.

**Something to think about:** Are not ‘patriots’ defenders of their homeland, family, and way of life; and if so, what's to prevent the “Patriot Act” being used against patriots of America? Is it not the purpose of the “Patriot Act” to invade the privacy of every American and to spy on them, and their family, by a foreign-owned bankrupt corporation in the name of “preventing terrorism”? Who's going to **prove** it isn't?

*“We can’t be so fixated on our desire to preserve the rights of ordinary Americans”*  
William Jefferson Clinton – USA Today, March 1993

George Bush isn’t the only one guilty of having a lust for power. President Clinton was no different. One year after the bombing of the Oklahoma City Federal Building, President Clinton signed the Anti-Terrorism Bill, “for the protection of the People and the State” (sound familiar?). President Clinton railroaded Congress into passing the legislation in the same manner that Hitler stampeded the German people into passing the Enabling Act.

Within eight months after the World Trade Center attack in New York City, the United States military, under orders from George W. Bush, invaded Afghanistan and Iraq. The September 11, 2001 attacks were blamed on “terrorists” under orders from Osama Bin Laden, an Al Qaeda leader in Afghanistan, who was supposedly responsible for orchestrating and encouraging the attacks. As of this writing, it’s been five years and he still hasn’t been found. It is very doubtful that he will ever be found as George Bush’s family has had business relations with the Bin Laden family for more than 50 years.

The whole purpose of invading Iraq, as the American people were told, was because Saddam Hussein, the President of Iraq, had weapons of mass destruction and had not complied with United Nations directives to allow inspectors to document the country’s disarmament process from the first Gulf War in 1991, when George H.W. Bush ordered the invasion of Iraq.

The real purpose of the Iraq invasion of 2002 was not for ‘weapons of mass destruction’ (WMDs), as the American people were to believe. The Fed’s knew there were no WMDs and none were found (there have been claims that WMDs were found, but as of this writing, I haven’t been able to locate any actual photographs of any of the actual weapons that were found). What most people won’t remember is that in 2000, Iraq switched from the Dollar to the Euro when marketing its oil.

The Dollar has been widely accepted around the world because countries can buy oil with it. The Petrol-Dollar has been the standard by which all oil in the world has been priced. With Iraq switching to the Euro in 2000, the Petrol-Dollar would now have competition with the Petrol-Euro. Since the Dollar is not backed by gold, but rather by sweat equity, competition with the Euro would devalue the Dollar.

As of March 20, 2006, Iran has switched from the Dollar to the Euro (it’s also the same day the Federal Reserve quit keeping track of how much currency is in circulation). Since then, President George W. Bush has been contemplating an invasion of Iran due to Iran’s enrichment of uranium for possible weapons. Iran’s government has stated as of May 3, 2006, that any invasion of Iran by the United States would lead to an attack on Israel. Iran is the world’s second largest producer of oil. Iran’s switching to the Euro could devalue the Dollar and, if other oil producing countries should follow suit, collapse the American economy (which is doomed anyway and I’ll tell you why later).

The only reason the Dollar has stayed afloat as long as it has is because of oil purchasing power. Any company that’s as deep in debt as the United States Corporation is would have been foreclosed on many years ago. Know what the collateral is on a \$6 trillion debt? If you’re a United States citizen, then there’s your answer; slave.

There are no terrorists. There are only patriots. It’s all a matter of perception. Obviously, there must be a very strong force to compel a person to blow themselves up and, in their eyes, the cause must be righteous. Granted, it’s all a point of view.

George Washington was a terrorist to the British Crown. Gen. Sherman and Gen. Grant were terrorists to the states of Georgia and Mississippi, respectfully. Osama Bin Laden is a terrorist to the United States government. So, what constitutes a “terrorist”?

The word ‘terrorist’ is defined as somebody who uses violence, especially bombing, kidnapping, and assassination, to intimidate others, often for political purposes. Compare that to ‘patriot’, which is defined as a proud supporter or defender of his or her country and its way of life, and the two could very easily be

intertwined. After all, a patriot, i.e. Iraqi, might use a bomb against what they perceive to be an enemy, i.e. American troops, that have invaded their homeland. The media calls them “terrorist”, but the U.S. military is in **their** country. As Americans, we would be fighting against a foreign military occupying our country, too, so who is to say who’s a ‘terrorist’?

Like any good fighter who’s outgunned, or out numbered, ‘terrorists’ take the fight to their enemy, causing them to “recoil” and re-evaluate. The simplest way to deal with the Middle East is for the United States to get the hell out of the region. If the people like their country and its politics, that’s good. If not, let **them** change it. As an American, I’m tired of paying for rebuilding Iraq and Afghanistan. If the U.S. government wanted to influence political change in the countries, should’ve assassinated the targets when they had the chance. That’s what Marine scout/snipers and Navy SEALs are for.

Arabs don’t hate Americans. They hate the Corporation and associate Americans with the Corporation. The patriots across the world don’t realize that in America, the people don’t have to agree with what the Corporation does. Nor do they realize that most Americans don’t care what the Corporation does, as long as they have their home, car, work, and family, nothing else really matters. Even if we voiced our disagreement over U.S. policy, Americans would be powerless to do anything about it, anyway. It’s not like the U.S. military hasn’t been used against the civilian population before.

It is the association of America, and the actions of the UNITED STATES (headed by the President of the United States), that make American’s targets overseas. We’re really no different from anybody else. We just try to get by from day-to-day without being harassed ourselves.

There are other types of ‘terrorist’, too. I’m sure the powers that be would label me a “paper terrorist”. I find this amusing, to say the least. After all, who am I terrorizing? Best I can figure, if I’m “terrorizing” anyone, it’s only because I want elected, public officials to do the job they were elected to do and to follow, and enforce, State and Federal laws, but from what I’ve been seeing, they can’t even do that. Because I bring to light the truth, and reserve and defend all of my rights and all natural rights, I’m a “terrorist”? According to the definition of ‘terrorist’, I have to bomb something, kidnap someone, assassinate someone, or intimidate others for a political purpose. Well, I haven’t killed or kidnapped anyone, and I haven’t tried to intimidate anyone as I could care less about who’s running for what political office, nor has any documentation spontaneously exploded, so I guess the term “paper terrorist” would be slanderous in nature.

There is another type of terrorist, also. This is the “domestic terrorists”. You’ll find this type of terrorist mostly in City, County, and State governments. Granted, they don’t blow things up or assassinate people, but they do, from time-to-time, kidnap and hold for ransom, coerce, extort, and defraud the People of America. They do this by not abiding within the laws that govern their office.

In the State that I am currently camping in, the law says, under 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Class cities, that all officers must take and subscribe to an Oath of Office swearing to support the Constitution for the United States and the State of.... or all offices shall be deemed to be vacant.

In my endeavors to stay out of trouble, somehow it always seems to find me. The first time, I was pulled over and detained for speeding and not having a “valid” driver’s license (I’ll get into the driver’s license later). Yes, I was speeding, but why was the officer outside of his jurisdiction? He was taking stationary radar and was more than three-quarters of a mile outside of the City Limit sign that marked the end of his jurisdiction. The city has since relocated the sign, but nobody had a valid Oath of Office on file as per the State’s law and they still convicted me, even with all the evidence I had against the officer (which included photos of locations, signs, etc., along with a video recording for measuring distances in “real time”). Sounds like a case of fraud, don’t it? Good thing there is no statute of limitations on fraud.

Upon conviction, I sent a petition for a Quo Warrato to the county’s Prosecuting Attorney, along with all evidence, for the investigation and possible indictment of City officials. The county prosecutor has never returned a phone call, nor has he contacted me in any way. As of now, he has criminally violated his Oath of Office, and the State law pertaining to the petition of Quo Warranto. County officials even went as far as trying to change the county’s constitution so that public officials could no longer be held accountable for

their actions. The vote didn't go so well for them at the booth and the county constitution remains unchanged.

It's not just that one particular city, either. I found one City where absolutely **no one** has an Oath of Office on file with the City Clerk as per State law and **all** offices are deemed to be vacant. So, where do they derive their authority from? Technically, from a legal standpoint, they don't have any. As all offices are deemed to be vacant under State law, then a cross reference to the Federal statutes would knock your socks off.

United States Code (USC) Title 18 covers crimes and criminal procedures. The Title is very specific as to what constitutes a violation and outlines the criminal penalties and/or fines. United States Code, Title 18, Section 2331 covers "international terrorism". As all persons who are born or naturalized under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution for the United States are all citizens of a foreign-owned bankrupt corporation in charge of the government, then, under Title 18 USC Section 2331, all legislative and elected officials are '**international terrorist**' and are **criminally violating their Oath of Office**.

Do governmental officials intimidate or coerce a civilian population? A police officer is there **to serve and protect** (police officer's motto), not to act as a revenue agent (where is the damaged party when speeding or failing to signal?). They take an Oath of Office to uphold and support the Constitution for the United States, and yet are citizens of a foreign-owned bankrupt corporation. It is the job of the police officer to make you contract no matter what it takes. They will use intimidation and coercion, including the use of force, to mandate their **policies**. This in itself is a **direct violation of Federal law**.

*"A government and its agents are under no general duty to provide public services, such as police protection, to any particular individual citizen."* --**Warren, et al, v. District of Columbia (1979)**. The **police aren't there 'to serve and protect'**. The actual purpose of the police is to enforce the Corporate City/County/State/Federal Codes. This would make the Police Officer, **in Fact, a Revenue Agent**. Below is a list of cases that all say that **you have no right to police protection**:

Bowers v. DeVito, U.S. Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, 686 F.2d 616 (1882)  
Cal. Govt. Code Sections 821,845,846  
Calogrides v. City of Mobile, 475 So. 2d 560 (S.Ct. Ala. 1985)  
Chapman v. City of Philadelphia, 434 A.2d 753 (Sup. Ct. Penn. 1981)  
Davidson v. City of Westminster, 32 C.3d 197,185 P.2d 894 (S.Ct. Cal. 1982)  
Hartzler v. City of San Jose, App., 120 Cal. Rptr 5 (1975)  
Keane v. City of Chicago, 98 Ill App 2d 460 (1968)  
Keane v. Chicago, 48 Ill. App. 567 (1977)  
Lynch v. N.C. Dept. of Justice, 376 S.E. 2nd 247 (N.C. App. 1989)  
Marshall v. Winston, 389 S.E. 2nd 902 (Va. 1990)  
Morgan v. District of Columbia, 468 A.2d 1306 (D.C. App. 1983)  
Morris v. Musser, 478 A.2d 937 (1984)  
Reiff v. City of Philadelphia, 477F. Supp. 1262 (E.D.Pa. 1979)  
Riss v. City of New York, 293 N.Y. 2d 897 (1968)  
Sapp v. Tallahassee, 348 So.2d 363 (Fla. App. 1977)  
Silver v. Minneapolis 170 N.W.2d 206 (Minn, 1969)  
Simpson's Food Fair v. Evansvill, 272 N.E.2d 871 (Ind. App.)  
Stone v. State 106 Cal.App.3d 924, 165 Cal. Rep 339 (1980)  
Warren v. District of Columbia, D.C. App., 444 A.2d 1 (1981)  
Weutrich v. Delia, 155 N.J. Super. 324, 326, 382 A.2d 929, 930 (1978)

USC Title 18 Section 3077 gives definitions for Title 18 USC Section 2331. You might also note that Title 8 USC Section 1101(22)(a) defines a 'citizen' as being United States (corporate) Citizens. Obviously, the United States Code is there for them to cut their own throats with, but should you or I point this out to them, we are the "terrorist". This is what they say when we have caught them breaking their own laws. They have no other way of defending themselves except to discredit and slander anyone who catches them

committing a crime, especially when it involves a crime that could get any governmental official the death penalty. Get enough involved, and they'll make you "disappear" without a trial.

*"When the people fear the government, there is tyranny; when the government fears the people, there is liberty."*

Thomas Jefferson

So, going back to the subject of not having an Oath of Office and all offices are deemed to be vacant, you can see why governmental officials cannot let it out that they are breaking the law when they are caught. To do so, would mean that all cases that were tried, and collected on, would have to be thrown out. This would also set judges, and other court and city officials, liable for lawsuits.

When a public official breaks the law, they do so in their own private capacity. Normally, government officials can't be sued for upholding the law. Should their office be deemed to be vacant, though, they are breaking the law and are coercing the community and civilian population. This would allow someone to sue a Judge or other elected or appointed government official for damages.

Should a Judge authorize a warrant for someone's arrest and the Judge doesn't have a contract with the State to do business, or does not have an Oath of Office as required and the office is deemed vacant (by this State's law, anyway), the Judge can be sued in his own private capacity for unlawful incarceration, as well as the police officer for conspiring, and possible accessory, to kidnapping.

If you're a police officer or court official, I would imagine that you're probably pretty peeved about now. It's not that I'm trying to prevent the police from 'doing their job'. On the contrary, I'm merely pointing out what the criteria the police officer's and /or judge's job **requires**. The police officer is also sworn to uphold and enforce the laws of the city/county/state. If a police officer is too stupid to know the laws that they are to enforce, then they deserve to lose their house, car, and the rest of their worldly belongings as ignorance, and stupidity, are no excuse.

**Something to think about:** Mr./Ms. Police Officer: if everyone who is born or naturalized in the United States shall be a United States Citizen as per the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, and that all persons born or naturalized are citizens of a corporation, does taking an Oath to support the Constitution for the United States, and being a citizen of a bankrupt foreign-owned corporation constitute a conflict of interest? If you took an Oath of Office to support the Constitution for the United States, did you not criminally violate said Oath as soon as you took it, as all persons in America are United States Citizens as per the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment? You have a Social Security Number, don't you? Do you know what the penalty for perjury is? Whom do you serve?

Keep in mind, police officers are no longer trained to 'serve and protect'. The mentality of the average police officer is 'get them before they get you'. This mentality automatically makes the general public the "enemy". If you doubt, I suggest taking a look at the tapes of the Rodney King beating.

Four police officers repeatedly beat Mr. King with "night sticks" in March of 1991. The police officers were acquitted of the charges of police brutality, even though the officers were caught on tape by a private party. The result of the acquittal was several days of rioting in which an entire neighborhood was destroyed in Los Angeles.

**Something to think about:** If Los Angeles police officers, who were caught on tape, can be acquitted of police brutality for severely beating one man with "night sticks" by a "court of law", then what purpose does the law serve, for whom does it serve, and do police officers work for the court or the People? Anyone who's gotten a ticket and photograph in the mail might want to bring up the validity of such a photo. Obviously, the four officers that beat Mr. King to a bloody pulp got acquitted even though the officers were **caught on video tape** by a private, third party. From this ruling, photographs shouldn't be admissible as evidence because **photographic images can be "doctored"**. Any prosecutor that says the photo isn't "doctored" has to **prove it**. After all, the prosecution has the Burden of Proof; remember?

Rodney King, a few days after the officers were acquitted and the L.A. riots began, went on the news saying, "Can't we all just try to get along". This was obviously encouraged (coerced) by the City of Los Angeles, as it was the assault on Mr. King, and the acquittal of the police officers, that led to the riots. Furthermore, I'm sure it cost the State of California a bunch of money to have the National Guard patrolling the streets and killing civilians.

The California National Guard killed a bunch of people during the L.A. riots. People that didn't have to die had the Los Angeles police officers that brutalized Mr. King so violently had been convicted. The news only reported some 50 - 60 people being killed during the L.A. riots; however the actual number was much higher.

*"...a lot of people say there's too much personal freedom. When personal freedom's being abused, you have to move to limit it."*

Stated on MTV by President Clinton in March, 1994

I have a problem with the above statement by former President Clinton. Who's to say that One's 'abusing' their personal freedom? Granted, everyone has the right to be treated with respect as a fellow man, woman, or child, as they would want us to treat them with, but from what I'm seeing in the above statement, we are not to have **any** personal freedom. In fact, as you are reading this book, some bureaucratic "nutcase" who has already read it is thinking that I've 'abused' my personal freedoms by writing this book, as according to former-President William Jefferson Clinton, and that I should probably be put away someplace nice and quiet. That kind of thinking, in order to keep the Truth hidden from the People, reminds me of 1934 Nazi Germany.

Speaking of Nazis, let's take a look at the new Gestapo, also known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), for a moment. Below, is a copy of an FBI brochure that was sent to area police departments in Arizona regarding 'domestic terrorists' inside the United States. For ease of reading, I suggest zooming in to at least 200% as I have shrunk the brochure to save space.

**Call a member of the Phoenix FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force:**

Investigator Al Shearer  
Maricopa County Attorney's Office  
602-650-3131

◆

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
602-650-3163

◆

Analyst Terry Chapman  
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office  
602-256-1795

**If you encounter**  
*any of the following, Call the Joint Terrorism Task Force*

**Domestic terrorism is defined as: Groups or individuals operating entirely inside the US, attempting to influence the US government or population to effect political or social change by engaging in criminal activity.**

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
201 East Indianola Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona 85017

**SHERIFF**  
MARICOPA COUNTY

The FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force is attempting to identify criminal activities with domestic terrorists.  
In this regard, the purpose of this information sheet is to assist uniformed patrol officers in identifying potential domestic terrorism.  
In the event questionable activity is encountered, contact the individuals named in this brochure for clarification.

**Something to think about:** "*Groups (Republican Party, Democratic Party, PETA, WTO, etc) or individuals (George Bush, Dick Chaney, members of Congress, etc.) operating entirely inside the US (the ten square miles that make up the geographical area of Washington, D.C.) attempting to influence the US*"

*government* (the Corporation as per Title 28 USC Section 3002 (15)(A)) or *population* (the American people) to effect *political or social change* (without prior approval from “The Bank”) by *engaging in criminal activity* (anything the corporate government deems to be “criminal” by law or contract).” Is it not obvious that the FBI should be concentrating on Washington, D.C. and not the rest of America for “terrorists”?

Below is the rest of the brochure. You might find it interesting how they describe ‘domestic terrorists’.

<p><b>Right-Wing Extremists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “defenders” of US Constitution against federal government and the UN (Super Patriots)</li> <li>- Groups of individuals engaged in para-military training</li> </ul>	<p><b>Common Law Movement Proponents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fictitious license plates</li> <li>- No license plates</li> <li>- Fictitious drivers license</li> <li>- No drivers license</li> <li>- Refuse to identify themselves</li> <li>- Request authority for stop</li> <li>- Make numerous references to US Constitution</li> <li>- Claim driving is a right, not a privilege</li> <li>- Attempt to “police the police”</li> </ul>	<p><b>Single Issue Terrorists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Targeting of law enforcement and emergency personnel</li> <li>- Animal Rights</li> <li>- Eco-terrorism</li> <li>- Violent anti-abortion extremism</li> <li>- Urban riot agitators</li> <li>- Cyber penetration</li> <li>- Non-Aligned Terrorists</li> <li>- Doomsday/Cult-Type Group</li> <li>- Insurgents/Rebels</li> <li>- Lone Individuals</li> </ul>
<p><b>Hate Groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Skinheads, Nazis, Neo-Nazis (usually recognized by tattoos)</li> <li>- Black Separatists</li> <li>- KKK</li> <li>- Christian Identity</li> <li>- White Nationalists</li> </ul>	<p><b>Left-Wing Terrorists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political motivation is usually Marxist/Leninist philosophy</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weapons of Mass Destruction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nuclear</li> <li>- Chemical</li> <li>- Biological</li> </ul>

Notice how the FBI refers to ‘Right-Wing Extremists’ as “‘defenders’ of US Constitution against federal government and UN (Super Patriots)”. Now, if ‘We, the People’ don’t defend the Constitution for the United States, who will? Do you think those on Capital Hill are going to do it? “The Constitution is just a goddamn piece of paper!”

“‘Left-Wing Terrorists’ political motivation is usually Marxist/Leninist philosophy’ is really a bunch of crap. Hate to have to tell Mr. FBI man, but the Democratic form of government is still the best form of government in the world, as long as the Office holders are held accountable for their actions. I’m not a Marxist or a Leninist. Personally, I think they were both fools and Communism is just a theory. I guess FBI agents aren’t required to read Karl Marx’s book to even know what Communism is really about. Abraham Lincoln read it, and was good friends with Karl Marx, too.

As for “policing the police”, somebody needs to. Most don’t even know the law that they are to be enforcing or even know how to follow the law themselves. Oh, and never take a case of political corruption to the FBI. You’re better off to just “eliminate” the corrupt official rather than deal with the FBI. **I’m not promoting murder, nor is that last sentence to be taken literally, but rather just stating a point.** If they don’t know where to look for “terrorists”, then what good are they for anything else other than for murder investigations?

Since the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the “Thousand Year Reich” has re-emerged. George Bush, in an almost Hitler-esque fashion, has expanded the anti-terrorism measures that were already in place “for the security of the People and the State”.

I’m sure most, if not all, who read this has heard of the New World Order. The New World Order is nothing new. It’s not some “cool” name for a political agenda devised by George W. Bush. The New World Order has been mentioned by both Bush presidents. For those that don’t know what it is, it’s the

same plan Adolph Hitler had for the world after he had conquered it. A New World Order is nothing more than a fancy name for a one-world government.

Under the New World Order, resistance will be futile. You will be assimilated and it will start with microchips being implanted under the skin at birth. Kind of sounds like something out of the television series Star Trek: Next Generation®, don't it?

In the Star Trek series, the Borg is half biological and half mechanical. The Collective travels the universe in a 'cube' in search of beings and technology to assimilate into their own Collective. Microchips are implanted into the individuals and they lose their individual identity for the greater good of the hive. In a sense, the assimilated beings in the television series become drones.

This idea has already been laid out on the table. Even the Bible states, in Revelations, that those who will not accept the mark of the Beast will be forced to accept it, those without the mark will not be able to engage in commerce or conduct any kind of business. Damned if you don't need a Social Security Number in America to conduct business, and now the prospects of a microchip implanted under the skin will soon replace that, as well as possibly the State-issued "driver's license".

Ever thought what it would be like to be tracked to within 18 inches of where your at anywhere on the planet? What do you think about the government knowing when you're having sex, or better yet ladies, knowing your pregnant even before you do (imagine the possibilities of population control and fines/imprisonment for not having a license prior to conception)? Here's an even better one for you teenagers. How would you like the government, or your school, to send your parents an update as to the names of your friends, who you "hang out" with, where you "hang out" at, how many sexual encounters you've had (and with whom), as well as whether or not you did any drugs or alcohol? This information could be provided to your parents along with your report card. Don't think you'd ever see it, though. The information could be downloaded directly to your parent's microchip.

I've heard the pros and cons of the implanted microchips. It's supposed to deter crime, keep track of criminals, and make it easier to apprehend criminals. In reality, it's a form of bondage. No longer will you be free to come and go as you please. America could become what the Soviet Union was like under Lenin, or Stalin, and a resistance would truly be futile. Literally every move you make would be recorded in a data base somewhere. Oh, and eventually there may even be a possibility of a "pre-crime" division of the police departments with the advancement of technology.

Careful of what you think about in the possible future of microchip implants. I'm sure it would really suck if your wife/husband took you to the "cleaners" because you were mentally undressing another person. Never mind the fact that you didn't do anything to actually engage in a sexual encounter, but because you were thinking about someone else, it could be deemed cause for divorce. Marriage would have a whole new twist when you know what your spouse is thinking and vice versa. Isn't technology a wonderful thing when it's in the "right hands"? When such technology is in the "hands" of the government, kind of makes me wonder what the technology would be used for in the "wrong hands". Any information database has the possibility of being broken into, or "hacked". Ask any computer programmer.

When it comes to my privacy, that kind of technology is never in the "right hands". In my opinion, anyone who is dumb enough to accept a microchip is a fool, and to have your children implanted with a chip, you might as well just give the kid(s) to the government. Since all children are wards of the State left in the

temporary custody of the parents anyway, to implant your children with a chip would be the same as tattooing “Property of The New World Order” across their forehead. With that, you would not only sell your children into slavery, but rather, the system would be set up so that **all** children are enslaved as soon as they greet the world.

Should your child break the law in your absence, wouldn't it suck to have the police pick you up off the street, or at work, to take you to jail and you not even knowing what the charges are? Remember, since 1938, all court decisions will be based on commercial law with criminal penalties, and Equity courts cannot see or hear Truth. This being the case, I guess you, and/or your child, would be screwed. Such is life under the New World Order, I guess.

One also should know that the United States corporate government is very much like the eagle of the United States Customs (which is under the Department of Treasury) Seal as described by Nathaniel Hawthorne in his book *The Scarlet Letter*:

“...the American eagle, with outspread wings, a shield before her breast, and, if I recollect aright, a bunch of intermingled thunder-bolts and barbed arrows in each claw. With the customary infirmity of temper that characterizes this unhappy fowl, she appears by the fierceness of her beak and the general truculency of her attitude, to threaten mischief to the inoffensive community, and especially to warn all citizens careful of their safety against intruding on the premises which she overshadows with her wings. Nevertheless, vixenly as she looks, many people are seeking at this very moment to shelter themselves under the wing of the federal eagle; imagining, I presume, that her bosom has all the softness and snugness of an eiderdown pillow. But she has no great tenderness even in her best of moods, and, sooner or later – often soon than late – is apt to fling off her nestlings with a scratch of her claw, a dab of her beak, or a rankling wound from her barbed arrows.”

## Know Your Master, Slave

This chapter will probably anger you, the reader, more than anything else so far. You might also know that as the writer, this chapter is not to be construed as an insult to any person (living or dead), organization, religion, or agency, but rather to just expose the truth. There are forces at work much greater than mere “Presidents”, “Kings”, and “Fuhrers” and the world has the right to know the truth. No matter what country you live in, you might want to really stop and think about this stuff.

There’s really no easy way to put this, so I’m just going to kind of “go with the flow”, so to speak. All the property in the world is owned by the Pope (i.e. The Vatican/Catholic Church). If you live in Iran, Pakistan, Japan, Brazil, the Solomon Islands, you don’t actually own your property. In the western hemisphere, this was applied (even before the western hemisphere was “discovered”) in the Romanus Pontifex that was written January 5, 1455 by Pope Nicholas V and states as follows (English translation):

“...those Catholic kings and princes, who... not only restrain the savage excesses of the Saracens and of other infidels, enemies of the Christian name, but also for the defense and increase of the faith vanquish them and their kingdoms and habitations, though situated in the remotest parts unknown to us, and subject them to their own temporal dominion, sparing no labor and expense, in order that those kings and princes, relieved of all obstacles, may be the more animated to the prosecution of so salutary and laudable a work.”

“...weighing all and singular the premises with due meditation, and noting that since we had formerly by other letters of ours granted among other things free and ample faculty to the aforesaid King Alfonso -- to **invade, search out, capture, vanquish, and subdue all Saracens and pagans whatsoever, and other enemies of Christ wheresoever placed**, and the kingdoms, dukedoms, principalities, dominions, possessions, and all movable and immovable goods whatsoever held and possessed by them and to reduce their persons to **perpetual slavery**, and to apply and appropriate to himself and his successors the kingdoms, dukedoms, counties, principalities, dominions, possessions, and goods, and to convert them to his and their use and profit -- by having secured the said faculty, the said King Alfonso, or, by his authority, the aforesaid infante, justly and lawfully has acquired and possessed, and doth possess, **these islands, lands, harbors, and seas, and they do of right belong and pertain to the said King Alfonso and his successors**, nor without special license from king Alfonso and his successors themselves has any other even of the faithful of Christ been entitled hitherto, **nor is he by any means now entitled lawfully to meddle therewith.** . . .” [The original manuscript of the promulgated bull is in the National Archives in Lisbon, Coll. de Bullas, maço 7, no. 29] (emphasis mine)

As a follow-up to the Dum diversas, the Romanus Pontifex extended to the Catholic nations of Europe dominion over discovered lands during the Age of Discovery. Along with sanctifying the seizure of non-Christian lands, it encouraged the enslavement of native, non-Christian people in Africa and the New World.

The implication that the Catholic Church owns the world came in 1493 by Pope Nicholas V and is as follows (English translation):

“Alexander, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to the illustrious sovereigns, our very dear son in Christ, Ferdinand, king, and our very dear daughter in Christ, Isabella, queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, and Granada, health and apostolic benediction...”

“And, in order that you may enter upon so great an undertaking with greater readiness and heartiness endowed with the benefit of our apostolic favor, we, of our own accord, not at your instance nor the request of anyone else in your regard, but of our own sole largess and certain knowledge and out of the fullness of our apostolic power, **by the authority of Almighty God conferred upon us in blessed Peter and of the vicarship of Jesus Christ, which we hold on earth**, do by tenor of these presents, **should any of said islands have been found by your envoys and captains, give, grant, and assign to you and your heirs and successors, kings of Castile and Leon, forever, together with all their dominions, cities, camps, places, and villages, and all rights, jurisdictions, and appurtenances, all islands and mainlands found and to be found, discovered and to be discovered towards the west and south**, by drawing and establishing a line from the Arctic pole, namely the north, to the Antarctic pole, namely the south, no matter whether the said mainlands and islands are found and to be found in the direction of India or towards any other quarter, the said line to be distant one hundred leagues towards the west and south from any of the islands commonly known as the Azores and Cape Verde. **With this proviso however that none of the islands and mainlands, found and to be found, discovered and to be discovered, beyond that said line towards the west and south, be in the actual possession of any Christian king or prince up to the birthday of our Lord Jesus Christ just past from which the present year one thousand four hundred and ninety-three begins.** And we make, appoint, and depute you and your said heirs and successors lords of them with full and free power, authority, and jurisdiction of every kind; with this proviso however, that by this our gift, grant, and assignment no right acquired by any Christian prince, who may be in actual possession of said islands and mainlands prior to the said birthday of our Lord Jesus Christ, is hereby to be understood to be withdrawn or taken away. **Moreover we command you in virtue of holy obedience that, employing all due diligence in the premises, as you also promise -- nor do we doubt your compliance therein in accordance with your loyalty and royal greatness of spirit -- you should appoint to the aforesaid mainlands and islands worthy, God-fearing, learned, skilled, and experienced men, in order to instruct the aforesaid inhabitants and residents in the Catholic faith and train them in good morals.** Furthermore, under penalty of excommunication *late sententie* (after the maxim, verdict, or proverb adjudication) to be incurred *ipso facto* (by the fact itself), should anyone thus contravene, **we strictly forbid** all persons of whatsoever rank, even imperial and royal, or of whatsoever estate, degree, order, or condition, to dare, without your special permit or that of your aforesaid heirs and successors, to go for the purpose of trade or any other reason to the islands or mainlands, found and to be found, discovered and to be discovered, towards the west and south, by drawing and establishing a line from the Arctic pole to the Antarctic pole, no matter whether the mainlands and islands, found and to be found, lie in the direction of India or toward any other quarter whatsoever, the said line to be distant one hundred leagues towards the west and south, as is aforesaid, from any of the islands commonly known as the Azores and Cape Verde; apostolic constitutions and ordinances and other decrees whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. We trust in Him from whom empires and governments and all good things proceed, that, should you, with the Lord's guidance, pursue this holy and praiseworthy undertaking, in a short while your hardships and endeavors will attain the most felicitous result, to the happiness and glory of all Christendom. **But inasmuch as it would be difficult to have these present letters sent to all places where desirable, we wish, and with similar accord and knowledge do decree, that two copies of them, signed by the hand of a public notary commissioned therefore, and sealed with the seal of any ecclesiastical officer or ecclesiastical court, the same respect is to be shown in court and outside as well as anywhere else as would be given to these presents should they thus be exhibited or shown** (This is an example of how far back the NOTARY PUBLIC comes from for Official documents for the corporate City/County/State/Fed. govt.). Let no one, therefore, infringe, or with rash boldness contravene, this our recommendation, exhortation, requisition, gift, grant, assignment, constitution, deputation, decree, mandate, prohibition, and will. Should anyone presume to attempt this, be it known to him that he will incur the wrath of Almighty God and of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord, one thousand four hundred and ninety-three, the fourth of May, and the first year of our pontificate.”

[The original manuscript of the promulgated bulls is in the Archives of the Indies at Seville, Paronato I-I-I, no. I] (emphasis and comments mine)

So, as one can see from the above Papal Bulls of 1455 and 1493, respectively, the Pope has first claim on the planet. It doesn't matter if you live in Japan or Iran; America or Sweden. You, the reader, might have also noticed that the Vatican has ordered the genocide and enslavement of millions of people. After four Crusades and the Spanish Inquisition, it's no wonder why the Aztec, Inca, and Mayan civilizations are nothing more than ruins and pages in history books.

Most people don't realize that the Pope has the power to abolish **any** law in America, or across the world for that matter. **Elements of Ecclesiastical Law Vol. 1 53-54** states:

**Can. 53** If decrees are contrary one to another, where specific matters are expressed, the specific prevails over the general; if both are equally specific or equally general, the one later in time abrogates the earlier insofar as it is contrary to it.

**Can. 54 §1** A singular decree whose application is entrusted to an executor, has effect from the moment of execution; otherwise, from the moment when it is made known to the person on the authority of the one who issued it.

**Something to think about:** If the Pope has "ultimate power" to abolish laws because the Vatican has first claim on the planet, did anyone bother to stop and think about where the Pope and the Catholic Church gets its power from? They get it because "Kings" give it to them.

In the Treaty of 1213, Britain became owned by the Vatican. King John was excommunicated and in trying to regain his stature he groveled before the Pope and returned the title to his kingdoms of England and Ireland to the Pope as vassals, and swore submission and loyalty to him. King John accepted Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury, and offered the Pope a vassal's bond of fealty and homage. Two months later, in July of 1213, King John was absolved of excommunication, at Winchester, by the returned Archbishop of Canterbury, Langton. On October 3, 1213, by treaty, King John ratified his surrender of his kingdoms to the Pope, as Vicar of Christ who claimed ownership of everything, and everyone on earth, as tradition.

As America didn't actually win its independence from England, America is technically still a British colony. The land is claimed by England. Everything else belongs to the United States (corporation) through subject-matter jurisdiction, or contractual nexus, as everyone in the United States is human capital (**Executive Order 13037, Section 2 (b)**):

The **appropriate definition** of capital for Federal budgeting, including: **use of capital for the Federal Government itself or the economy at large**; ownership by the Federal Government or some other entity; defense and non-defense capital; physical capital and intangible or **human capital**; distinctions among investments in and for current, future, and retired workers; distinctions between capital to increase productivity and capital to enhance the quality of life; and existing definitions of capital for budgeting; [emphasis added]).

Everything in the United States infrastructure is 'for sale'. **Executive Order 12803** states as follows:

**Section 1.** Definitions. For purposes of this order: (a) "Privatization" means the disposition or transfer of an infrastructure asset, such as by sale or by long-term lease, from a State or local government to a private party.

(b) “infrastructure asset” means **any asset financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government** and needed for the functioning of the economy. Examples of such assets include, but are not limited to: roads, tunnels, bridges, electricity supply facilities, mass transit, rail transportation, airports, ports, waterways, water supply facilities, recycling and wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, housing, schools, prisons, and hospitals.

(e) “state and local governments” means the government of any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, **any** commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, and any country, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, regional or interstate governmental entity, council of governments, and any agency or instrumentality of a local government, and any **federally recognized Indian Tribe**.

**Sec. 2. Fundamental Principles.** Executive departments and agencies shall be guided by the following objectives and principles: (a) Adequate and well-maintained infrastructure is critical to economic growth. **Consistent with the principles of federalism enumerated in Executive Order No. 12612**, and in order to allow the private sector to Provide for infrastructure modernization and expansion, State and local governments should have greater freedom to privatize infrastructure assets.

I realize you’re probably a little confused by Britain owning America and the United States being for sale. America is a geographical country. The ‘United States’ is a corporation. The ‘United States’ doesn’t actually exist except for on paper. The ‘State of Alaska’, for instance, is a corporate entity unlike the Constitutional state, ‘Alaska state’. One might also note that in the laws for every State, there is a reference to incorporations of cities, townships, and municipalities and that they are usually referred to as ‘The City of \_\_\_\_\_’ or ‘The Village of \_\_\_\_\_’, all of which are sub-corporations and up for sale.

Have you ever thought about who bought the Office of the President of the United States? According to Executive Order 13037, the order must remain consistent with the principals of federalism as is according to Executive Order 12612 of part of which is as follows:

**Sec. 3. Federalism Policymaking Criteria. In addition to the fundamental federalism principles set forth in section 2, Executive departments and agencies shall adhere, to the extent permitted by law, to the following criteria when formulating and implementing policies that have federalism implications:**

(a) There should be strict adherence to constitutional principles. Executive departments and agencies should closely examine the constitutional and statutory authority supporting any Federal action that would limit the policymaking discretion of the States, and should carefully assess the necessity for such action. To the extent practicable, the States should be consulted before any such action is implemented. Executive Order No. 12372 (“Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs”) remains in effect for the programs and activities to which it is applicable.

(b) Federal action limiting the policymaking discretion of the States should be taken only where constitutional authority for the action is clear and certain and the national activity is necessitated by the presence of a problem of national scope. For the purposes of this Order:

(1) It is important to recognize the distinction between problems of national scope (which may justify Federal action) and problems that are merely common to the States (which will not justify Federal action because individual States, acting individually or together, can effectively deal with them).

(2) Constitutional authority for Federal action is clear and certain only when authority for the action may be found in a specific provision of the Constitution, there is no provision in the Constitution prohibiting Federal action, and the action does not encroach upon authority reserved to the States.

(c) With respect to national policies administered by the States, the national government should grant the States the maximum administrative discretion possible. Intrusive, Federal oversight of State administration is neither necessary nor desirable.

(d) When undertaking to formulate and implement policies that have federalism implications, Executive departments and agencies shall:

(1) Encourage States to develop their own policies to achieve program objectives and to work with appropriate officials in other States.

(2) Refrain, to the maximum extent possible, from establishing uniform, national standards for programs and, when possible, defer to the States to establish standards.

(3) When national standards are required, consult with appropriate officials and organizations representing the States in developing those standards.

In November 2005, George W. Bush met with Congressional Republican leaders in the Oval Office to discuss renewing the controversial USA Patriot Act (notice its 'USA' and **not** 'American'). When Republican leaders told Bush that his hardcore push to renew the more onerous provisions of the act could further alienate conservatives, his response was, "I don't give a goddamn. I'm the President and the Commander-in-Chief. Do it my way." When an aide in the meeting stated that there was a valid case that the provisions in the Patriot Act undermined the Constitution, Bush screamed back, "Stop throwing the Constitution in my face! It's just a goddamned piece of paper!" ([http://www.capitolhillblue.com/artman/publish/printer\\_article\\_7779.shtml](http://www.capitolhillblue.com/artman/publish/printer_article_7779.shtml))

**Something to think about:** The remarks George W. Bush made, as well as the Patriot Act itself, doesn't conform to Executive Order 12612. Is the remarks made by George W. Bush in the above paragraph also not the words of a tyrant, and a traitor, as he was sworn to uphold and support the Constitution for the United States of America, and if so, why hasn't he been impeached? Also, as George W. Bush took an Oath of Office and is a citizen of a corporation, wasn't he in criminal violation of his Oath of Office as soon as he took it?

Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution for the United States of America declares that, "No State shall make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts." The emergency, subjugated, compact "state of Washington" (Washington, D.C.) is a party to the compact and the officer writing the ticket is the "charging agent" of the compact state.

We now have a series of problems arise, as Article IV, Section 27 of the "Constitution of the State of Washington" (1889) states that **all processes** shall be, "The State of Washington," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in **its** name and by **its authority**. The fact that the "state of Washington" is a party to various "compacts" and its use of SDR's (Federal Reserve Notes) means that the **Real Party of Interest** is **not** in the courtroom, and the process is **not** under its (the Court's) **authority**. The Federal Reserve Note is valued to SDR's by international organizations, not by Congress.

The emergency, subjugated, compact ten square miles of the "state of Washington", as the extended territory of the United States, is raising revenue and collecting **forced contributions** for and on behalf of **foreign principals**, and is in fact and law, pursuant to the rule of instrumentality, the **alter-ego** of "The Fund" (International Monetary Fund) and "The Bank" (World Bank) - both of which are under the

direction and control of the alien, corporate “Governor”, a.k.a., the “Secretary of Treasury” who is paid by the United Nations, through its fiscal depository agent, the Federal Reserve.

Additionally, the “charging agent” is receiving emoluments (payments) or remuneration (compensation) from agents of a foreign principal. **If** he/she has an Oath of Office, as required by Article VI, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution and the domestic laws made in pursuance thereof, such as 4 USC 101, he/she would necessarily be in **felony breach** of that oath. **One cannot serve two masters** (Cinema 5, Ltd. vs. Cinerama Inc., 528 F.2d 1384).

Further, much of the so-called “federal” funding received by the “state of Washington” through the Governor thereof, for and on behalf of the Criminal Justice Training Commission (through which all law enforcement personnel must qualify), is administered under the Crime Control Act of 1973, and amendatory acts, by the Attorney General of the United States, who is the permanent representative of INTERPOL which is based in Lyons, France.

Under Article 30 of the INTERPOL Constitution and regulations, agents of INTERPOL are **required to renounce their allegiance to their respective Countries and States** and are therefore **expatriates**. The Attorney General is **not** paid by the United States, but rather receives emoluments or remuneration from “The Fund” and “The Bank”. The alien, corporate Governor of “The Fund” and “The Bank”, the Secretary of the Treasury, is the **alternate** representative of INTERPOL (Memorandum of Understanding, U.S. Government Manual 1996/97, pg. 351).

Because the “Treasury of the United States of America” was **dissolved** upon the creation of the Independent Treasury (Federal Reserve System), by Act of Congress on May 29, 1920 (41 Stat. Chapter 214, pg. 654), neither the U.S. Attorney General, or the Secretary of the Treasury, are Officers of the United States of America. They can't be, because no viable treasury exists, one of the basic requirements of a sovereign nation. They are not paid pursuant to the Constitution for the United States of America and the domestic laws made in Pursuance thereof.

The United States **reduced** its character and capacity to that of an **alter-ego** and **private party** when it became a voting share stockholder in International Organizations such as “The Bank” and “The Fund” -- UN operations (22 USC 286(e)). Other organizations, such as the “Nature Conservancy” (IUCN), and the individuals who are members of the organizations, associations and corporations, have also **reduced** their characters and capacities. An artificial entity is **not** a Citizen and **cannot be extended** the Liberties, Rights, Privileges, Immunities and Powers of the Citizen, and when working in “collaboration” with or under the direction, control, or financial assistance of such International Organizations, they become **Agents of Foreign Principals and Powers**.

The Constitution for the United States of America does **not** delegate the Power to any Public Office to create or grant such entities special privileges, immunities or franchises, nor does the Constitution for the United States of America authorize those in Public Office to **indirectly** commit acts which are **directly prohibited**.

Those operating under the United Nations Organizations direction, control, subsidy, or financial assistance, are unlawfully within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of America and the several States of the Union. Public Law 330, 69 Stat. 624, makes it a **felony** for **any** person to accept or hold a public office or to be employed by any agency of the government who advocates the overthrow of our constitutional and Republican Form of Government in the united States, or belongs to an organization that advocates an overthrow. A “de facto” government cannot lawfully contract or obtain dominion over property, nor are commingled “chameleon” like characters and capacities allowed in law and it has been determined that **no obedience** is due to such entities (Texas vs. White, 74 U.S. (7 Wall) 277).

The violation of “The Code of Ethics for Government Service”, Public Law 96-303, 94 Stat. 855, would be obvious and appropriately applied against those who devised and conjured into existence the various “environmental programs” and “strategic plans” -- **If** they really were in “Government service” of the United States of America. The United Nations is, however, a separate entity conjured into existence

through certain known, unauthorized, and unconstitutional acts and omissions, and by certain corrupt and profligate (profiting) **factions** whose interests and agenda was adverse and diametrically opposed to the ordained Constitution for the United States of America, and the Laws made in Pursuance thereof, and to the necessary Law of Nations.

All of the United Nations officers, employees, and agents, are required to “expatriate” from their nation upon grounds that the United Nations and its sister International Organizations, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, claim **exemption** from the **laws of any nation or state**. There is **no allegiance** to the People or to the Union of several States of the United States of America by the denizens of the International Organizations.

The concept that the principal is not bound or obligated by the secret agreements of the agent is as old as the fundamental concept that governments are formed and established only by the **consent of the governed**. It is obvious that the International Organizations, Corporations, Associations and combinations are of aristocratic form and have been historically and presently known for despotism (breaking all the rules) and tyranny. The Constitution for the United States of America, Article IV, Section 4, **only secures** a “Republican Form” of governance. The Organizations are **unconstitutional and unauthorized**. Likewise, the principal that, “no man can serve two masters” as applicable as the obvious conflict of allegiance and interest. **No officer, employee, or agent of the United States of America is allowed to directly or indirectly act as an agent of a foreign principal** (22 USC 611). Violations are subject to criminal pains and penalties under 18 USC 219, to wit:

“WHOEVER, being an officer or employee of the United States in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of government or in any agency of the United States, including the District of Columbia, is or acts as an agent of a foreign principal required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both” (See also: 18 USC 951).

It is to be specifically noted that an “Agency” is **not** an integral part of the government (U.S. v. Strang, 254 U.S. 491), and raises immediate and serious questions and concern as to **who** the “**Principal**” and real party in interest is. It is **not** the “United States” pursuant to the Constitution for the United States of America and the domestic Laws made in Pursuance thereof. **No**, it is the World Bank and The International Monetary Fund who are the true “principal”, and it is The Bank of International Settlement’s **policy** that is being implemented by and through the various “intergovernmental” (**international**) agencies in accordance with the “Brady Plan”, and pursuant to the “Multilateral Economic Assistance Act of 1989” (Public Law 101-167, 103 Stat. 1195), and as specifically declared under the subheading of “Environmental Concerns” found as 103 Statutes at Large, pages 1227 and 1228. Further evidence of direct involvement by the World Bank is found in the “Convention on Biological Diversity”, Articles 21 and 39, Treaty Document 103-20, among others.

Furtherance of the scheme is evidenced by the unlawful debasement of the domestic Coin in 1965 under pretense of “scarcity”, the disavowing and dishonoring of notes and obligations under Public Law 90-269, 82 Stat. 50, on March 18, 1968, using the same repudiated notes and obligations as a fraudulent security for international letters of credit under Special Drawing Rights Acts such as Public Law 90-349, 82 Stat. 188, June 19, 1968, embezzlement of the intrinsic metals and laying the repudiated debts and loss off on others not signatory parties nor privy to the secret meetings and agreements, all being accomplished and implemented under pretense of such Acts as the “Par Value Modification Act”, Public Law 94-564, 90 Stat. 2660, October 19, 1976; and further, while inducing and forcing others to aid and abet in the systematic scheme and criminal enterprise, the corporators conspired together and with each other, to breach the domestic duty and perfect obligation to maintain the integrity of foreign and domestic securities and Coin under pretense of Public Law 95-147, 91 Stat. 1227, October 28, 1977; and did in fact continually hold the **Citizens and their property liable and as collateral on the international speculations, leveraging, and arbitrary extensions of CREDIT** of the corporators of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and their agents.

The International Monetary Fund, and the Federal Reserve Bank, and their associations and combinations are claimed and admitted to be the “instrumentality”, and are fundamentally engaged in activities which are of a “private nature” (Osborn vs. The Bank Of The United States, 6 L.Ed. (9 Wheat) 204). They are **not** exempt from judicial process in the State Courts, or from liability under the “International Organizations Immunities Act”, 22 USC 288-288(f), for **Torts or contractual obligations**.

**THE BOTTOM LINE:** The International Monetary Fund and the Federal Reserve Bank, its corporators and agents **solicit and collect contributions, loans, money, or other things of value, for or in interest of foreign principals and powers** (22 USC 611; 26 USC 6103(k)(4)); Multilateral Economic Assistance Act of 1993, Public Law 102-391, 106 Stat. 1633). **No officer, employee, or agent of the United States can act as an “Agent of a Foreign Principal” without criminally violating fundamental domestic law.**

The Supreme Law of the Land specifically declares and limits the use of force and taxation to “the general Welfare and common defense of the United States” (Constitution for the United States of America, Preamble; Article I, Section 8, Clause 1). **None** of the funds solicited or collected through forced contributions of the Internal Revenue Service are returned to the *de jure* (according to law) office of “Treasurer of the United States” (Public Law 94-564, 90 Stat. 2660, Legislative History, Senate Report 94-1148, pg. 5967; Reorganization Plan No. 26, 15 Federal Register 148; 26 USC 7804(a)). The funds solicited, collected and contributed by the corporators, and all proceeds of the operation, remain in the International Organization’s exclusive possession and control. (Public Law 102-391, 106 Stat. 1633).

The “Secretary of Treasury” is undeniably, and admitted, to be the “Governor” of the International Bank For Reconstruction and Development (one of five organizations in the World Bank Group controlled by the World Bank) (“The Bank”) and the International Monetary Fund (“The Fund”)(22 USC 286(a)), and numerous other international organizations, and whose officers, employees and agents owe their **primary allegiance** to the respective organizations and **to no other authority**. (Articles Of Agreement Of The I.M.F., 60 Stat. 1401, et seq., Article IX; Articles Of Agreement Of The Bank, 60 Stat. 1440, et seq., Article VII; Mendaro vs. The World Bank, 717 F.2d. 610; Constitution and General Regulations for INTERPOL, Article 30; 22 USC 263a).

Under **pretext** and **pretense** of “Reorganization” (bankruptcy) the position also includes the exercise of the powers of the President under the “Trading With The Enemy Act” of October 6, 1917, 50 USC 1, as “Alien Property Custodian” (Executive Order 9095, as amended, Executive Order 11281, 31 Federal Register 7215). The control of the entire “essential economic engine” was relinquished and surrendered to the “Governor” of “The Bank” and “The Fund” under pretense of Reorganization Plan No. 26. (26 USC 7804(a)). The numerous international agreements were **not** “made under Authority” in accordance with the tenor of the commission as expressed in the Constitution for the United States of America, Article VI, Clause 2.

The forced **contributions** through the IRS cannot be vindicated as a “TAX” under the Constitution for the United States of America, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, nor under the 16th Amendment, nor under the Law of Nations. The Internal Revenue Service is **not** an Agency of the United States. But, if you have a Social Security Number, also known as a “Taxpayer Identification Number”, **you have licensed and contracted to trade with the enemy**. Social Security is an **International** agreement, and is controlled by the IMF and the World Bank -- both UN Organizations. **All** financial institutions (i.e., your local bank, credit union, credit card company, etc.) are under the **exclusive** direction and control of the “Governor” of “The Fund” and “The Bank” -- the United Nations. Now, would you like to have a bank account or a loan? **They have no money!** There are **no** “dollars” in their (your) accounts and you are **not** being **paid according to law** for **your** labor. A “dollar” is a specific weight of metal, either silver or gold; it is **not** paper, unless it is redeemable for the silver or gold Coin. Federal Reserve Notes, also called “SDR’s” (Special Drawing Rights) are **not** “dollars”.

**Something to think about:** Now you know why Switzerland is never involved in any wars. That’s where all **your** money is! **The Swiss economy is based on banking and financial interests** (Wikipedia: Switzerland) and is home to the World Bank. Had there actually been any ‘terrorist’, one would think that

they would've hit Bern, Switzerland instead of New York on September 11, 2001, but then again, even Hitler was smart enough not bite his master's hand. Who do you think financed the 'Great Depression', and World War II? Who's financing the 'War on Terror' (if wars are created to keep the illusion of "government" in place), and where's the enemy?

Below is a list of various governmental agencies and their corporate status as private, foreign-owned entities (a complete list of every corporate government agency would be a book in itself):

**SECRET SERVICE UNITED STATES** Address: 222 W 7TH AVE RM 559  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99513 Tax ID (FEIN): 522200788 Duns Number: 83-608-6769  
Reference Name: SECRET SERVICE, UNITED STATES

**UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE** Address: 1101 N KING ST., WILMINGTON, DE  
19801 Tax ID (FEIN): 941308560 Duns Number: 80-521-3162 Reference Name: D&B

**UNITED STATES JUDGES** Address: 1 N.E. COLUMBUS CIR. STE 2370, WASHINGTON,  
DC 20544 Tax ID (FEIN): 113672497 Duns Number: 04-151-3578

**UNITED STATES DEPUTY SHERIFFS** Address: 4200 WISCONSIN AVE NW  
WASHINGTON, DC 20016 Tax ID (FEIN): 760485830 Duns Number: 01-311-4884  
Reference Name: UNITED STATES DEPUTY SHERIFFS

**TRUST AGREEMENT THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT** Address: 500  
INDIANA AVE NW RM 1500, WASHINGTON, DC 20001 Tax ID (FEIN): 237375819 Duns  
Number: 11-001-5989 Reference Name: DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY - TAX EXEMPT

**THE UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICE - USP** Address: 5644 E  
MORELAND ST., PHOENIX, AZ 85008 Tax ID (FEIN): 860749357 Duns Number: 01-182-  
8832 Reference Name: DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY - TAX EXEMPT

**SS UNITED STATES FOUNDATION** Address: PO BOX 853, WASHINGTON, DC  
20044 Tax ID (FEIN): 541892650 Duns Number: 06-201-6647 Reference  
Name: DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY - TAX EXEMPT

**ONEWORLD UNITED STATES** Address: 1625 N.W. K ST., 11TH FLR, WASHINGTON,  
DC 20006 Tax ID (FEIN): 161661229 Duns Number: 07-011-6439 Reference Name:  
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY - TAX EXEMPT

**U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY** Address: 250  
S.W. E ST., WASHINGTON, DC 20024 Tax ID (FEIN): 530199188 Duns Number: 19-628-  
2644 Reference Name: DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

I don't think I need to explain what the association means between the above Agencies of the United States and Reorganization Plan No. 26. In the event that you haven't caught on to it, the above Agencies are **not** agencies of the United States, but rather Agencies of a foreign entity through the DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY via the same nine digit Tax ID number issued to every American who unknowingly

volunteers for the Social Security scam. This being the case, every person who has taken an Oath of Office for one of these Agencies, or any United States Agency, is in felony breach of said oath as they cannot serve two masters (Cinema 5, Ltd. vs. Cinerama Inc., 528 F.2d 1384), and should probably also be serving time in prison for contracting with the enemy as no officer, employee, or agent of the United States of America is allowed to directly, or indirectly, act as an agent of a foreign principal (22 USC 611).

**Something to think about:** Is it possible that there is an Agency that has already been established for a one-world government as the name 'ONEWORLD UNITED STATES' would suggest. One might also think about what purpose such an Agency would have, and why it is under the DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY?

I want to take a moment to probe some of the finite points of the enslavement of the American people by various cons and frauds. Earlier in this book I mentioned the driver's license. This is one of the biggest scams against the American people. In order to fully understand the purpose of the driver's license, One must know what type of vessel they are piloting (understanding maritime admiralty terms and how things are worded can be a pain).

One particular State's Driver's Manual states that One must have a driver's license if: 1) they are a resident of ... and intend to drive a motor vehicle on the public roads of ...; 2) if they are at least 16 years of age and plan to drive; and 3) plan to operate a motor vehicle as a means of commerce upon the public road ways. So, what's a 'motor'?

A 'motor' is electric. It's not called an 'electric engine', but rather an 'electric motor'. Are diesels engines or motors? Have you ever heard of a diesel motor? Engines are internal combustion. If in doubt, ask an ASE certified mechanic. As such, according to question (1), One needs a driver's license if they are operating an NEV (Neighborhood Electric Vehicle), an electric wheelchair, or an electric golf kart on the roads of the state.

Well, the State's driver's manual defines a 'motor vehicle' as being any self-propelled vehicle. According to the State's manual, your teenager can't mow the lawn without having a driver's license, nor can anyone operate a golf kart without having said license. Notice it doesn't mention anything in question (2) about where in the state One may be 'driving', either.

If the right to travel free and unencumbered is guaranteed in the Constitution for the United States, then why must one have a driver's license in order to travel? A 'license' is permission to do something that would otherwise be **illegal**.

**Something to think about:** If one must license their motor vehicle in order to operate it on the public roads, then why doesn't the State make a distinction between what connotes a 'motor vehicle' and what connotes an 'automobile'? Is not fully disclosing a contract an act of fraud by coercion, and why must one give up their right to travel by obtaining a driver's license?

Below is a list of case laws that all say that there is no such thing as a driver's license, as well as what connotes an 'automobile':

**Frank John Callas v. State, 167 Tex. Crim. 375; 320 S.W. 2d 360.** The court has held that there is no such license known to Texas Law as a “driver's license”

**Claude D. Campbell v. State, 160 Tex. Crim. 627; 274 S.W. 2d 401.** “We have held that there is no such license as a driver's license known to our law.”

**Keith Brooks v. State, 158 Tex. Crim. 546; 258 S.W. 2d 317.** “An information charging the driving of a motor vehicle upon a public highway without a driver's license charges no offense, as there is no such license as a driver's license known to the law.”

**Miranda vs. Arizona, 384 US 436, 491.** “Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.”

**Miller vs. U.S., 230 F. 486, 489.** “The claim and exercise of a constitutional Right cannot be converted into a crime.”

**Thompson vs. Smith, 154 SE 579.** “The Right of the Citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, either by horse drawn carriage or by automobile, is not a mere privilege which a city can prohibit or permit at will, but a common Right which he has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

**Teche Lines vs. Danforth, Miss., 12 S.2d 784; Thompson vs. Smith, supra.** “The right of the Citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, in the ordinary course of life and business, is a common right which he has under the right to enjoy life and liberty, to acquire and possess property, and to pursue happiness and safety. It includes the right, in so doing, to use the ordinary and usual conveyances of the day, and under the existing modes of travel, includes the right to drive a horse drawn carriage or wagon thereon or to operate an automobile thereon, for the usual and ordinary purpose of life and business.”

**American Mutual Liability Ins. Co., vs. Chaput, 60 A.2d 118, 120; 95 NH 200.** “The word ‘automobile’ connotes a pleasure vehicle designed for the transportation of persons on highways.”

**Chicago Motor Coach vs. Chicago, 169 NE 22; Ligare vs. Chicago, 28 NE 934; Boon vs. Clark, 214 SSW 607; 25 Am.Jur. (1<sup>st</sup>) Highways Sect. 163.** “The use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is **not** a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental **Right** of which the **public and the individual cannot be rightfully deprived.**” (emphasis added)

**Something to think about:** If an ‘automobile’ connotes a pleasure vehicle designed for the transportation of persons on highways, then is it no wonder that the State uses the term ‘motor vehicle’ in its driver’s license guide? Is it also no wonder that the Real I.D. Act (H.R. 1268; United States Public Law 109-13) is using the State-issued driver’s license and non-driver’s identification cards as a United States ‘National I.D.’? Any State that doesn’t conform to the Real I.D. Act will be cut off from Federal funding, and most likely, be **made** to conform with overwhelming military force.

So, from what we’ve seen so far, the United States, by executive order, has been sold, reorganized, and privatized by foreign interests, controlled through the Federal Reserve Bank and the DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY, and is using the judicial system to control, coerce, and steal from the American people. If I were a Mexican, I wouldn’t want to be a United States Citizen, either. I’d still have all my rights and not just the ones the government lets me have. Also, for those that don’t know, reporting any case of corruption on the city, county, or state level to those who could do something about it (i.e. State’s Prosecuting Attorney General) and you’ll find that the State official will take the side of who you are accusing. They’ll even acquiesce to committing treason and being in felony breach of their Oath of Office before answering a single question as to why they won’t do nothing (U.S. vs. TWEEL, 550 F2d 297 AT 299-300, “**silence can only be equated with FRAUD when there is a legal and moral duty to speak the**

**TRUTH or when an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading to the injury of the parties.”) (Batty vs. Arizona State Dental Board, 112 { 2d 870, 57 Arizona 239 (1941 case), " FRAUD may be committed by a failure to speak when the DUTY of speaking is imposed as much as by speaking falsely." (State vs. Coddington, 662 P 2d 115, 113 Arizona 480, Arizona App. (1983 case), "WHEN one conveys a false impression by disclosure of some facts and the concealment of others, such concealment is in effect a false and FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATION that what is disclosed is the whole truth and nothing but the truth.").**

Knowledge is power, and properly used knowledge can, and will, effect change. If you want your Country, and its Constitutional Republican form of Government back, the People will have to take this knowledge that I have put forth and effect a change. Until that happens, all Americans will continue to be slaves, and will remain slaves, to a foreign corporate body that will continue to profit off of the American people's sweat through either their labor, or incarceration.

## Things to Come...

Most people who will read this will still want to ask of themselves, “So, what does all this mean to me, and what can I do with this knowledge?” Well, what the reader does with the knowledge is entirely up to the reader, and I can assume no responsibility for their actions. This chapter is to prepare you, the reader, for a very possibly grim future.

Make no mistake; the U.S. economy is doomed to collapse. **There is no avoiding it.** It may not happen tomorrow, but I figure by 2015, it will. This is a major reason the U.S. government is shoving the whole North American Union down our throats. A 10-lane highway from Mexico to Canada, along with a central shipping hub belonging to Mexico, located in Kansas City, in which Mexican truck drivers will be delivering cheap products from China. The North American Union will by-pass the teamsters unions, as well as flood America with even more Mexicans, and even a few Canadians.

Under the New World Order, no one will have their national identity. We will no longer be French, English, German, Chinese, Iranian, etc. As the Unions continue to form (North American Union, European Union, etc.), more and more individual countries will be sucked in. Is there anyone other than me who is against Mexicans and Canadians being called “Americans”?

Furthermore, the rights of the People will continually be stripped away in the name of some sort of false security. Heightened terrorist alert levels will be announced while government “agents” swarm in on “suspected terrorists”. Until the United States disavows its association with Israel, there will always be “terrorist threats”.

Know that the media is controlled by the Government. I know this for a fact. I dropped a stack of paperwork proving political corruption to a local television station. They never reported on the findings, nor did they even try to contact me. I also went to a local newspaper. The editor asked me a few questions, I turned over my paperwork, and then nothing. Since when is it **not** news that a Judge is acting under color of law, color of authority, and color of office (‘color of’, like ‘colorable’, means ‘phony’ or ‘having the **appearance** of being lawful’)? Is it possible to implicate the media for accessory to fraud for **not** reporting it (under the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment, the Press is free to report on anything and everything, so why not political corruption)?

The White House, and Congress, will become more sinister than ever before. America is more and more becoming a neo-fascist Socialist Republican Dictatorship. More Executive Orders than ever before, and guess what? You have no vote on it! Not that your vote ever counted, anyway.

The Office of the President is deciding your future for you. Bills are being passed into law and never being read. The way the Patriot Act was passed should provide some proof in itself that the people you elect to represent (re-present) you, and to protect your rights, don’t work for you. They work for the corporations that are financially backing them through gifts, grants, and campaign funding. Because of this, members of Congress will often vote the way their “backers” want them to vote, even to the point of alienating their own constituents – which already happens more often than not.

Gasoline prices will continue to increase also. The oil companies have to continue to make their profits. CEOs of the oil cartels will also continue to pay themselves around \$4k an hour upon retirement for the rest

of their lives, much the way the former CEO of Exxon did upon his retirement (his retirement pension is approximately \$68k a month). America has had the technology to get away from gasoline powered vehicles for more than 50 years, so why haven't electric cars, hydrogen powered cars, or even solar powered cars massed produced? Could it be that the oil conglomerates & auto manufacturers, backing corrupt public officials, have blocked any kind of legislation for the use of alternative fuels?

The future will also bring the disarmament of every American civilian. An armed population is a threat to the government/Bank. There will be state of emergency declared where people will either be evacuated from an area and have their firearms seized (such as in the wake of hurricane Katrina where the police and National Guard went door-to-door confiscating firearms and killing/coercing (arresting) civilians to confiscate said firearms), creating some catastrophe in which martial law will be declared (in which case the police become the military), or by legislation to repeal the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution for the United States.

Expect to see more "exercises" where the local police departments will be assisting U.S. and foreign military troops in populated areas, too. The Clinton Administration, by Executive Order, amended the *Posse Comitatus Act of 1878* – a legislative power that, as President, Clinton **did not** legally possess. Clinton expanded the use of the American military in civilian operations by including the "war on terrorism" along with the use of the military on the "war on drugs". This could very well be the preparation to wage a war on the civilian population of the United States in order to seize the 200 to 400 million small arms, which are legally owned by Americans, should the efforts to somehow topple the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment, or otherwise breach it, fail.

To prepare for this "war", American military units are training local law enforcement agencies to carry out what is termed "Military Operations in Urban Terrain" (MOUT). MOUT exercises have been carried out in dozens of cities across America. Marines, Navy SEALs, Special Forces, the 160<sup>th</sup> Spec. Ops. Group (Delta Force), with FBI, ATF, DEA, and FEMA personnel in tow, have already launched mock invasions in Miami, Detroit, Charlotte, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Houston. Other cities are targeted for mock invasions as well.

The reality is the military of the United States is, at this time, training the local police forces around the country to deal with urban terrorism in an urban terrain setting. What does that mean? It means, "in your neighborhood". It means military-trained, if not military-supported, urban terrain military-type operations are being tested in many large cities, and even in many smaller communities, in a clear violation of *Posse Comitatus*.

I wonder what America's allies in Europe would think if someone told them that the United States military were "practicing" the invasion of Paris in Charlotte; or the invasion of Munich in Houston; or the invasion of Moscow in Pittsburgh? Perhaps the people on the streets of Paris, Munich, or Moscow might be concerned, but the leadership of those nations would not. I think they understand, better than we, what these exercises are conducted for. These exercises are being conducted to prepare both the military and federal law enforcement agencies, and State and local police agencies, to seize what will shortly become "illegal weapons" from American citizens as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment is abrogated and guns of any type are declared illegal. As in Europe, after a 90 to 120 day moratorium in which your legal weapons can be exchanged for cash (Federal Reserve Notes), those caught with firearms of any type will be charged with felony possession.

As more and more Americans wake up to the information that is presented in this book, expect major changes in the law, as well. State and local laws, and even constitutions, being changed, or attempted to be changed, as politicians try to cover their asses to avoid hefty lawsuits and/or incarceration, as well as to avoid being held accountable while in office. Also expect the police to be more militant than they already are as they will not be held accountable for their actions as they make up blatant lies (of which they already do) regarding the “offense” that you have committed.

18 USC 1001 makes it a crime to lie to a **federal** agent (expect this law to include all officers of police agencies in the future, as well). The agent doesn't have to put you under oath or even have to tape the conversation. All he, or she, has to do is produce handwritten notes that indicate you made false statements. If you tell him, or her, a lie, you are guilty. If he says you lied, you are guilty if a judge, or jury, finds the “G-Man’s” version of your conversation more believable than yours. So, expect to be railroaded in the legal system as well, and to be sent to a FEMA-built re-education camp.

There are over 800 prison camps in the United States and most are fully operational and ready to receive prisoners. Some are already staffed and even surrounded by full-time guards, but they are all still empty (to the best of my knowledge, but it's not likely that the government would admit it if they weren't). These camps are to be operated by FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) should Martial Law need to be implemented in America, and all it would take is a presidential signature on a proclamation and the attorney general's signature on a warrant to which a list of names is attached.

The Rex 84 Program was established on the reasoning that if a “mass exodus” of illegal aliens crossed the Mexican/US border, they would be quickly rounded up and detained in detention centers by FEMA. Rex 84 allowed many military bases to be closed down and to be turned into prisons.

*Operation Cable Splicer* and *Garden Plot* are the two sub programs which will be implemented once the Rex 84 program is initiated for its proper purpose. *Garden Plot* is the program to control the population. *Cable Splicer* is the program for an orderly takeover of the state and local governments by the Federal government. FEMA is the executive arm of the coming police state and thus, will head up all operations. The Presidential Executive Orders already listed on the Federal Register also are part of the legal framework for this operation.

The camps all have railroad facilities as well as roads leading to and from the detention facilities. Many also have an airport nearby. The majority of the camps can house a population of 20,000 prisoners. Currently, the largest of these facilities is just outside of Fairbanks, Alaska. The Alaskan facility is a massive mental health facility and can hold approximately 2 million people.

Below is a list of Presidential Executive Orders which are part of the legal framework for *Operation Cable Splicer* and *Garden Plot* (for a partial list of where some of these “concentration camps” are located, see: **Appendix C**) and are as follows:

**Executive Order 10990;** allows the government to take over all modes of transportation and control of highways and seaports.

**Executive Order 10995;** allows the government to seize and control the communication media.

**Executive Order 10997;** allows the government to take over all electrical power, gas, petroleum, fuels and minerals.

**Executive Order 10998;** allows the government to seize all means of transportation, including personal cars, trucks or vehicles of any kind and total control over all highways, seaports, and waterways.

**Executive Order 10999;** allows the government to take over all food resources and farms.

**Executive Order 11000;** allows the government to mobilize civilians into work brigades under government supervision.

**Executive Order 11001;** allows the government to take over all health, education, and welfare functions.

**Executive Order 11002;** designates the Postmaster General to operate a national registration of all persons.

**Executive Order 11003;** allows the government to take over all airports and aircraft, including commercial aircraft.

**Executive Order 11004;** allows the Housing and Finance Authority to relocate communities, build new housing with public funds, designate areas to be abandoned, and establish new locations for populations.

**Executive Order 11005;** allows the government to take over railroads, inland waterways and public storage facilities.

**Executive Order 11051;** specifies the responsibility of the Office of Emergency Planning and gives authorization to put all Executive Orders into effect in times of increased international tensions, and economic or financial crisis.

**Executive Order 11310;** grants authority to the Department of Justice to enforce the plans set out in Executive Orders, to institute industrial support, to establish judicial and legislative liaisons, to control all aliens, to operate penal and correctional institutions, and to advise and assist the President.

**Executive Order 11049;** assigns emergency preparedness function to federal departments and agencies, consolidating 21 operative Executive Orders issued over a fifteen year period.

**Executive Order 11921;** allows the Federal Emergency Preparedness Agency to develop plans to establish control over the mechanisms of production and distribution, of energy sources, wages, salaries, credit and the flow of money in U.S. financial institution in any undefined national emergency. It also provides that when a state of emergency is declared by the President, Congress cannot review the action for six months.

**National Security Act of 1947;** allows for the strategic relocation of industries, services, government and other essential economic activities, and to rationalize the requirements for manpower, resources and production facilities.

**1950 Defense Production Act;** gives the President sweeping powers over all aspects of the economy.

**Act of August 29, 1916;** authorizes the Secretary of the Army, in time of war, to take possession of any transportation system for transporting troops, material, or any other purpose related to the emergency.

**International Emergency Economic Powers Act;** enables the President to seize the property of a foreign country or national (these powers were transferred to FEMA in a sweeping consolidation in 1979).

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has broad powers in every aspect of the nation. General Frank Salzedo, chief of FEMA's Civil Security Division stated in a 1983 conference that he saw FEMA's role as a "new frontier in the protection of individual and governmental leaders from assassination, and of civil and military installations from sabotage and/or attack, as well as **prevention of "dissident groups" from gaining access to U.S. opinion, or a global audience** in times of "crisis"."

**Something to think about:** Isn't it obvious that FEMA, according to Mr. Salzedo's statement, is there to prevent Americans from gaining access, or spreading knowledge, that might influence an opinion by other Americans? What's a 'dissident group'?

With the implementation of the Real I.D. Act, be expected to show your "papers" when traveling from place to place. The threat of "terrorism" will be so great, or so we will be made to believe, that checkpoints will be standard on the public roads. Anyone failing to show their "papers", or not having their "papers" in order, will most likely end up in one of FEMA's concentration/work camps. Kind of sounds like life in the former Soviet Union, or Nazi Germany, doesn't it?

Also expect more governmental interference in your personal life, as well. Anything deemed "not good for you" will be illegal. Also expect to obtain a license in order to have a child. Those that are deemed to be "unfit" parents, for whatever reason, will not find their child in a foster home, but rather in some form "youth training facility" where the child can then be "brainwashed" into believing **everything** the government says is a fact (Hitler more or less did the same thing with his "Hitler's Youth" program).

You can also expect the prices of medications, and visits to the doctor, to continually increase. You might also know that the pharmaceutical companies are not aimed at manufacturing drugs to 'cure' any ailment, but rather to 'treat' it. The reason being, if they actually produced a drug to 'cure' something, they would lose major profits once the ailment was eradicated.

**Something to think about:** Is it not easier to control a drug-induced population? Ever wondered why doctors are prescribing drugs, such as Ritalin, to 3, 4, and 5 year old children? Ever noticed that the commercials for the drugs you see on television give a whole list of side-effects, most of which are worse than the ailment itself? Doctors prescribe these drugs because they get a kick-back from the

pharmaceutical companies. It's not necessarily about what ails you as it is money in their pockets. Why do they do this? It's because they, themselves, are being "raped" by the insurance companies. Now ask yourself how many politicians invested in insurance corporations just prior to the law requiring everyone who owns an automobile to have auto insurance. If you've never had an accident, and have never made a claim, do you think the insurance company will give the money you've paid them back when you are too old to be able to drive safely?

With the collapse of the American economy, also expect government benefits to cease. Remember, by law and contract, the Social Security Administration is not required to pay benefits. Those in the military now, or were discharged due to wartime injuries, may not receive future benefits for their injuries, or retirement. In the 1930's, after the crash of the stock market, military benefits were reduced, and for some, even cut off. Anyone who says that history doesn't repeat itself is a fool.

For those that have spent their money investing in gold, this too will be confiscated; again, by Executive Order. How can this happen? Very easily, as all persons born or naturalized under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment (as per 28 USC 3002 (15)(A)), **you have no right to object.**

Also, expect the Union to fall apart (the Confederate States of America is already reforming (See: <http://www.csagov.org>) and Texas seems to be leading the way). As Americans wake up to the empirical tyranny that is being used against them to control every aspect of their lives, expect to see a rapid increase in people clamoring for their sovereignty (the last time Americans wanted to retain their sovereignty, Lincoln made a declaration of war against his own people. Had the South won the war, Lincoln would've been tried and hung as a traitor.). This will definitely lead to a declaration of Martial Law by the President and occupation by **foreign** military troops (remember *posse comitatus*?). There will be U.S. troops involved, don't get me wrong, but they will be under orders from the United Nations, and they won't hesitate to kill their own countrymen.

Most people who read this book will call this chapter "speculation"; and rightly so. I'm not a "psychic", nor do I claim to be. I just "call it like I see it", so-to-speak. I hope none of my predictions come true, but, if by some "fluke" that a majority of them do, at least you can't say you weren't warned. My advice follows the Boy Scout motto, "Be Prepared", and good luck to you in the future. I wish nothing but the best for my fellow Americans, as well as for those in other countries that may question what the United States does, and that's why this book is distributed free of charge.

## Sui Juris

Oh, and for those that are curious, the legal definition of 'sui Juris' is: One who has all the rights to which a freeman is entitled and who is not under the power of another, as a slave, a minor, and the like. Don't believe me? Look it up. ☺

# Appendix A

## Rights of All Americans When Appearing in a Court

### All Americans have the right to:

1. specifically reserve any or all rights
2. present One's own self *in propria persona* ('pro per')
3. be informed of the **nature** and **cause** of the crime (6th Amendment)
4. remain silent (to stand mute) (5th Amendment)
5. enter a plea on One's own behalf
6. say what One wants and what One says to be heard (1st Amendment)
7. Object to any statement by the judge and/or prosecutor
8. Recuse (dismiss) the judge
9. call Witnesses to assist One's defense (6th Amendment)
10. have legal Counsel (not necessarily a member of the BAR, either) for One's defense (6th Amendment)
11. submit Motions

12. a fair trial
13. change One's Plea any time before trial
14. Appeal any judicial decision
15. a speedy and **fair** trial by an **impartial** jury (6th Amendment)
16. waive court and transcript costs, on the basis of pleading *in forma pauperis* (no money)
17. due process of the law (trial), before being deprived of any liberty, property, or money (5th Amendment)
18. **face the injured party claiming damages** (Article III and 6th Amendment)
19. face my accuser and witnesses against me (6th Amendment)
20. inform the jury of the Truth, their rights, and their duties (1st and 6th Amendments)
21. put the judge on notice of One's intent to preserve One's rights
22. put the judge on notice of One's intent to Appeal any ruling or decision during the case
23. Protest and Object if any of One's rights or demands are not being met

24. demand that the court place in evidence, any unrevealed contract, statute, law, rule, or information being used against One (6th Amendment)
  
25. challenge all relevant laws in this trial in terms of their intent, interpretation, fairness, enforcement, and whether they Serve and Protect the People of this State and/or City
  
26. personal liberty under the 13th Amendment
  
27. challenge the jurisdiction of this court
  
28. argument of recourse and remedy, under UCC 1-103 & UCC 1-203
  
29. **reserve any and all rights not listed**

## Appendix B

### Example of a Motion for Discovery (Municipal/State Courts)

This is an **example** of what a Motion for Discovery **might** look like:\*

**IN THE {TYPE OF COURT} COURT OF {CITY, STATE}**

{CITY/STATE/ETC} OF {NAME},

**Case Number:**

{CITY/STATE/ETC.} PROSECUTOR

Honorable: {Judge's Name}

{ARRESTING OFFICER/AGENT}, et al.

Plaintiffs

VS.

Motion for Discovery

{Your Name},

Defendant

in propria persona

## MOTION FOR DISCOVERY

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

NOW COMES, {your name}, *in propria persona*, as the presumed defendant herein, and moves the Court to require the District Attorney/Prosecuting Attorney and his office to make available to the Defendant any and all records which any of the {(City)/(State)} witnesses or possible witnesses may have as follows:

1. The defendant always requests that a Subpoena Of Duces Tecum be issued to the Police Officer/Road agent {name of officer}, and that said Police Officer furnish to the court under penalty of perjury, sworn oath documents, consisting of Oath of Office, liability insurance, Peace Officer's certification and all documentation to support the officers fraudulent and erroneous contention that the Sovereign {your name} has any direct liability under {name of} State Law to the spurious lien both of the State of {name of state} and its defacto Road Agent {name of officer} are attempting to enact against the Sovereign {your name}.
2. The defendant always requests that a Subpoena Of Duces Tecum be issued to court clerk, {name of clerk}, and that said court clerk furnish to the court, under penalty of perjury, sworn oath documents, consisting of Oath of Office for all court officers, appointments to office, and any and all documentation to support the court's authority to conduct the trial in the case in question.
3. The Defendant requests a verified complaint as required by State Law in the form of a sworn affidavit, under penalty of perjury, from both the Police Officer and District/Prosecuting Attorney stating the injured party's claim and the Sovereign's liability under {name of state} State law in this fraudulent matter. The Sovereign also requests that this instrument be signed by a member of the judicial branch as also required by State Law. The Sovereign cannot be compelled by the defacto court to witness against {himself/herself}

or held in contempt of court of invoking the Sovereigns Right's as expressed under the United States Constitution of 1789 respectfully submitted into court record.

4. The sovereign requests the names and last known address of persons whom the {city/state} intends to call as witnesses at any hearing or at trial, together with their written or recorded statements, and existing memoranda reporting or Summarizing part or all of their oral Statements.

5. The sovereign requests any written or recorded statements and the substance of any oral statements made by the defendant, a list of all witnesses to the making, and a list of all witnesses to the acknowledgement of such statements, and the last known addresses of such witnesses.

6. The sovereign requests any books, papers, documents, photographs, or objects which the {City/State} intends to introduce into evidence at the hearing or trial or which were obtained from the presumed defendant.

7. The sovereign requests any record of prior criminal convictions of persons whom the {city/state} intends to call as witnesses at a hearing trial. The sovereign also requests that this information be obtained by the city through record checks of the F.B.I., National Crime Information Center, the {name of county} County Sheriff's Department, and {name of state} State Highway Patrol computers. Please include all traffic tickets.

8. The sovereign requests any material or information, within the possession or control of the {City/State}, which tends to negate the guilt of the defendant as to the offense charged, mitigate the degree of the offence charged, or reduce the punishment.

9. If there have been any photographs or electronic surveillance, relating to the offense with which the sovereign is charged, of the presumed defendant or of conversation to which the presumed defendant was a party or of {his/her} promises, this disclosure shall be in the form of written statement by conceal for the {City/State} briefly setting forth the facts pertaining to the time, place, and persons making the same.

10. The sovereign requests that the prosecuting attorney/district attorney use diligence and make a good faith effort to obtain any of the above items or information which may be in the possession or control of any other government personnel.

11. The sovereign requests that the duty to disclose be made a continuing duty and that the prosecution furnishes to the presumed defendant such additional information as may come to its attention or within its possession or control here after including during trial.

The sovereign {your name} requests {he/she} may call all who are guilty of criminal acts and/or acts of misconduct, this testimony could be used by the Sovereign for impeachment purposes, or to show the interest and bias of any witnesses. Thus, if the {City/State} does not reveal this to the Defendant, the {City/State} will be secreting evidence which could alter the verdict in such cause.

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, the Defendant moves the Court to require the District Attorney's/Prosecutor's Office to reveal any act of misconduct which any witness they will call or may call has in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

\_\_\_\_\_ {autograph}

{Your Name}, in propria persona

{Street/Post Office Box address}

{City, State}

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Motion to Discover was filed into the Clerk of Court {name}, {state} on this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, {year}.

\_\_\_\_\_ {autograph}

{your name}, in propria persona

{Street/Post Office Box address}

{City, State}

**ORDER**

ON THIS the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, {year}, came on to be heard the foregoing Motion to Discover, and same is hereby GRANTED/DENIED, to which action Defendant excepted.

\_\_\_\_\_  
J U D G E'S SIGNATURE:

## Appendix C

### Locations of U.S. Concentration Camps in America

#### ALABAMA

Aliceville - WWII German POW camp - capacity 15,000 Ft. McClellan (Anniston) - Opposite side of town from Army Depot;

Maxwell AFB (Montgomery) - Civilian prison camp established under *Operation Garden Plot*, currently operating with support staff.

Talladega - Federal prison "satellite" camp.

#### ALASKA

Wilderness - East of Anchorage. No roads, Air & Railroad access only. Estimated capacity of 500,000

Elmendorf AFB - Northeast area of Anchorage - far end of base. *Garden Plot* facility.

Eielson AFB - Southeast of Fairbanks. *Operation Garden Plot* facility.

Ft. Wainwright - East of Fairbanks

#### ARIZONA

Ft. Huachuca - 20 miles from Mexican border, 30 miles from Nogales Rex 84 facility.

Pinal County - on the Gila River - WWII Japanese detention camp.

Phoenix - Federal Prison Satellite Camp. Main federal facility expanded.

Florence - WWII prison camp

Wickenburg - Airport is ready for conversion; total capacity unknown.

Davis-Monthan AFB (Tucson) - Fully staffed

#### ARKANSAS

Ft. Chaffee (near Fort Smith, Arkansas) - Has new runway for aircraft, new camp facility with cap of 40,000 prisoners

Pine Bluff Arsenal - This location also is the repository for B-Z nerve agent, which causes sleepiness, dizziness, stupor; admitted use is for civilian control.

Jerome - Chicot/Drew Counties - site of WWII Japanese camps

Rohwer - Descha County - site of WWII Japanese camps

Blythville AFB - Closed airbase now being used as camp. New wooden barracks have been constructed at this location. Classic decorations - guard towers, barbed wire, high fences.

Berryville - FEMA facility located east of Eureka Springs off Hwy. 62.

Omaha - Northeast of Berryville near Missouri state line, on Hwy 65 south of old wood processing plant.

## **CALIFORNIA**

Vandenberg AFB - Rex 84 facility, located near Lompoc & Santa Maria. Internment facility is located near the ocean-side, close to Space Launch Complex #6, also called "Slick Six". The launch site has had "a flawless failure record" and is rarely used.

Norton AFB - (closed base) now staffed with UN according to some sources.

Tule Lake - area of "wildlife refuge", accessible by unpaved road, just inside Modoc County.

Fort Ord - Closed in 1994, this facility is now an urban warfare training center for US and foreign troops, and may have some "P.O.W. - C.I." enclosures.

Twenty-nine Palms Marine Base - Birthplace of the infamous "Would you shoot American citizens?" Quiz. New camps being built on "back 40".

Oakdale - Rex 84 camp capable of holding at least 20,000 people. 90 mi. East of San Francisco.

Terminal Island - (Long Beach) located next to naval shipyards operated by ChiCom shipping interests. Federal prison facility located here. Possible deportation point.

Ft. Irwin - FEMA facility near Barstow. Base is designated inactive but has staffed camp.

McClellan AFB - facility capable for 30,000 - 35,000

Mather AFB - Road to facility is blocked off by cement barriers and a stop sign. Sign states area is restricted; as of 1997 there were barbed wire fences pointing inward, a row of stadium lights pointed toward an empty field, etc. Black boxes on poles may have been cameras.

## **COLORADO**

Trinidad - WWII German/Italian camp being renovated.

Granada - Prowers County - WWII Japanese internment camp

Ft. Carson - Along route 115 near Canon City

## **FLORIDA**

Avon Park - Air Force gunnery range, Avon Park has an on-base "correctional facility" which was a former WWII detention camp.

Camp Krome – Department of Justice detention/interrogation center, Rex 84 facility

Eglin AFB - This base is over 30 miles long, from Pensacola to Hwy 331 in De Funiak Springs. High capacity facility.

## **GEORGIA**

Ft. Benning - Located east of Columbus near Alabama state line. Rex 84 site - Prisoners brought in via Lawson Army airfield.

Ft. Mc Pherson - US Force Command - Multiple reports that this will be the national headquarters and coordinating center for foreign/UN troop movement and detainee collection.

Unadilla - Dooly County - Manned, staffed FEMA prison on route 230, no prisoners.

Oglethorpe - Macon County; facility is located five miles from Montezuma, three miles from Oglethorpe. This FEMA prison has no staff and no prisoners.

Morgan - Calhoun County, FEMA facility is fully manned & staffed - no prisoners.

Camilla - Mitchell County, south of Albany. This FEMA facility is located on Mt. Zion Rd approximately 5.7 miles south of Camilla. Unmanned - no prisoners, no staff.

Hawkinsville - Wilcox County; Five miles east of town, fully manned and staffed but no prisoners. Located on fire road 100/Upper River Road Abbeville - South of Hawkinsville on US route 129; south of town off route 280 near Ocmulgee River. FEMA facility is staffed but without prisoners.

McRae - Telfair County - 1.5 miles west of McRae on Hwy 134 (8th St). Facility is on Irwinton Avenue off 8th St., manned & staffed - no prisoners.

Fort Gillem - South side of Atlanta - FEMA designated detention facility. Fort Stewart - Savannah area - FEMA designated detention facility

## **HAWAII**

Halawa Heights area - Crematory facility located in hills above city. Area is marked as a state department of health laboratory.

Barbers Point NAS - There are several military areas that could be equipped for detention / deportation.

Honolulu - Detention transfer facility at the Honolulu airport similar in construction to the one in Oklahoma (pentagon-shaped building where airplanes can taxi up to).

## **IDAHO**

Minidoka/Jerome Counties - WWII Japanese-American internment facility possibly under renovation.

Clearwater National Forest - Near Lolo Pass - Just miles from the Montana state line near Moose Creek, this unmanned facility is reported to have a nearby airfield.

## **ILLINOIS**

Marseilles - Located on the Illinois River off Interstate 80 on Hwy 6. It is a relatively small facility with a cap of 1400 prisoners. Though it is small it is designed like prison facilities with barred windows, but the real smoking gun is the presence of military vehicles. Being located on the Illinois River it is possible that prisoners will be brought in by water as well as by road and air. This facility is approximately 75 miles west of Chicago. National Guard training area nearby.

Scott AFB - Barbed wire prisoner enclosure reported to exist just off-base. More info needed, as another facility on-base is believed to exist.

Pekin - This Federal satellite prison camp is also on the Illinois River, just south of Peoria. It supplements the federal penitentiary in Marion, which is equipped to handle additional population outside on the grounds.

Chanute AFB - Rantoul, near Champaign/Urbana - This closed base had WWII - era barracks that were condemned and torn down, but the medical facility was upgraded and additional fencing put up in the area.

Marion - Federal Penitentiary and satellite prison camp inside Crab Orchard Nat'l Wildlife Refuge. Manned, staffed, populated fully.

Greenfield - Two federal correctional "satellite prison camps" serving Marion - populated as above.

Shawnee National Forest - Pope County - This area has seen heavy traffic of foreign military equipment and troops via Illinois Central Railroad, which runs through the area. Suspected location is unknown, but may be close to Vienna and Shawnee correctional centers, located 6 mi. west of Dixon Springs.

Savanna Army Depot - NW area of state on Mississippi River. Lincoln, Sheridan, Menard, Pontiac, Galesburg - State prison facilities equipped for major expansion and close or adjacent to highways & railroad tracks.

Kankakee - Abandoned industrial area on west side of town (Rt.17 & Main) designated as FEMA detention site. Equipped with water tower, incinerator, a small train yard behind it and the rear of the facility is surrounded by barbed wire facing inwards.

## **INDIANA**

Indianapolis / Marion County - Amtrak railcar repair facility (closed); controversial site of a major alleged detention / processing center. Although some sources state that this site is a "red herring", photographic and video evidence suggests otherwise. This large facility contains large 3-4 inch gas mains to large furnaces (crematoria??), helicopter landing pads, railheads for prisoners, Red/Blue/Green zones for classifying/processing incoming personnel, one-way turnstiles, barracks, towers, high fences with razor wire, etc. Personnel with government clearance who are friendly to the patriot movement took a guided tour of the facility to confirm this site. This site is located next to a closed refrigeration plant facility.

Ft. Benjamin Harrison - Located in the northeast part of Indianapolis, this base has been decommissioned from "active" use but portions are still ideally converted to hold detainees. Helicopter landing areas still exist for prisoners to be brought in by air, land & rail.

Crown Point - Across the street from county jail and a former hospital. One wing is presently being used for county work-release program, 80% of facility still unused. Possible FEMA detention center or holding facility.

Camp Atterbury - Facility is converted to hold prisoners and boasts two active compounds presently configured for minimum security detainees. Located just west of Interstate 65 near Edinburgh, south of Indianapolis.

Terre Haute - Federal Correctional Institution, Satellite prison camp and death facility. Equipped with crematoria and reported to have a capacity of 3,000 people a day. FEMA designated facility located here.

Fort Wayne - This city located in Northeast Indiana has a FEMA designated detention facility, accessible by air, road and nearby rail.

Kingsbury - This "closed" military base is adjacent to a state fish & wildlife preserve. Part of the base is converted to an industrial park, but the southern portion of this property is still used. It is bordered on the south by railroad, and is staffed with some foreign-speaking UN troops. Located just southeast of LaPorte.

Jasper-Pulaski Wildlife Area - Youth Corrections farm located here. Facility is "closed", but is still staffed and being "renovated". Total capacity is unknown.

Grissom AFB - This closed airbase still handles a lot of traffic, and has a "state-owned" prison compound on the southern part of the facility.

## **UNICOR**

Jefferson Proving Grounds - Southern Indiana - This facility was an active base with test firing occurring daily. Portions of the base have been opened to create an industrial park, but other areas are still highly restricted. A camp is believed to be located "downrange". Facility is equipped with an airfield and has a nearby rail line.

Newport - Army Depot - VX nerve gas storage facility. Secret meetings were held there in 1998 regarding the addition of the Kankakee River watershed to the Heritage Rivers Initiative.

Hammond - large enclosure identified in FEMA-designated city.

## **KANSAS**

Leavenworth - US Marshal's Fed Holding Facility, US Penitentiary, Federal Prison Camp,

McConnell Air Force Base. Federal death penalty facility.

Concordia - WWII German POW camp used to exist at this location but there is no facility there at this time.

Ft. Riley - Just north of Interstate 70, airport, near city of Manhattan.

El Dorado - Federal prison converted into forced-labor camp, UNICOR industries.

Topeka - 80 acres has been converted into a temporary holding camp.

## **KENTUCKY**

Ashland - Federal prison camp in Eastern Kentucky near the Ohio River. Louisville - FEMA detention facility, located near restricted area US naval ordnance plant. Military airfield located at facility, which is on south side of city.

Lexington - FEMA detention facility, National Guard base with adjacent airport facility. Manchester - Federal prison camp located inside Dan Boone National Forest.

Ft. Knox - Detention center, possibly located near Salt River, in restricted area of base. Local patriots advise that black Special Forces & UN gray helicopters are occasionally seen in area.

## **LOUISIANA**

Ft. Polk - This is a main base for UN troops & personnel, and a training center for the disarmament of America.

Livingston - WWII German/Italian internment camp being renovated; halfway between Baton Rouge and Hammond, several miles north of Interstate 12. Oakdale - Located on US route 165 about 50 miles south of Alexandria; two federal detention centers just southeast of Fort Polk.

## **MAINE**

Houlton - WWII German internment camp in Northern Maine, off US Route 1.

## **MARYLAND, and DC**

Ft. Meade - Halfway between the District of Criminals and Baltimore. Data needed.

Ft. Detrick - Biological warfare center for the NWO, located in Frederick.

## **MASSACHUSETTS**

Camp Edwards / Otis AFB - Cape Cod - This "inactive" base is being converted to hold many New Englander patriots. Capacity unknown.

## **MICHIGAN**

Camp Grayling - Michigan Nat'l Guard base has several confirmed detention camps, classic setup with high fences, razor wire, etc. Guard towers are very well-built, sturdy. Multiple compounds within larger enclosures. Facility deep within forest area.

Bay City - Classic enclosure with guard towers, high fence, and close to shipping port on Saginaw Bay, which connects to Lake Huron. Could be a deportation point to overseas via St. Lawrence Seaway.

Lansing - FEMA detention facility.

## **MINNESOTA**

Duluth - Federal prison camp facility.

Camp Ripley - new prison facility.

## **MISSISSIPPI**

These sites are confirmed hoaxes. Hancock County - NASA test site and De Soto National Forest. "These two supposed camps in Mississippi do not exist. Members of the Mississippi Militia have checked these out on more than one occasion beginning back when they first appeared on the Internet and throughout the Patriot Movement." - Commander D. Rayner, Mississippi Militia

## **MISSOURI**

Richards-Gebaur AFB - located in Grandview, near K.C.MO. A very large internment facility has been built on this base, and all base personnel are restricted from coming near it.

Ft. Leonard Wood - Situated in the middle of Mark Twain National Forest in Pulaski County. This site has been known for some UN training, also home to the US Army Urban Warfare Training school "Stem Village".

## **MONTANA**

Malmstrom AFB - UN aircraft groups stationed here, and possibly a detention facility.

## **NEVADA**

Elko - Ten miles south of town.

Wells - Camp is located in the O'Neil basin area, 40 miles north of Wells, past Thousand Springs, west off Hwy 93 for 25 miles.

Pershing County - Camp is located at I-80 mile marker 112, south side of the highway, about a mile back on the county road and then just off the road about 3/4mi.

Winnemucca - Battle Mountain area - at the base of the mountains.

Nellis Air Force Range - Northwest from Las Vegas on Route 95. Nellis AFB is just north of Las Vegas on Hwy 604. Stillwater Naval Air Station - east of Reno . No additional data.

## **NEW HAMPSHIRE / VERMONT**

Northern New Hampshire - near Lake Francis. No additional data.

## **NEW JERSEY**

Ft. Dix / McGuire AFB - Possible deportation point for detainees. Lots of pictures taken of detention compounds and posted on Internet, this camp is well-known. Facility is now complete and ready for occupancy.

## **NEW MEXICO**

Ft. Bliss - This base actually straddles Texas state line. Just south of Alamogordo, Ft. Bliss has thousands of acres for people who refuse to go with the "New Order".

Holloman AFB (Alamogordo)- Home of the German Luftwaffe in Amerika; major UN base. New facility being built on this base, according to recent visitors. Many former USAF buildings have been torn down by the busy and rapidly growing German military force located here.

Fort Stanton - currently being used as a youth detention facility approximately 35 miles north of Ruidoso, New Mexico.

White Sands Missile Range - Currently being used as a storage facility for United Nations vehicles and equipment. Observers have seen this material brought in on the Whitesands rail spur in Oro Grande New Mexico about thirty miles from the Texas, New Mexico Border.

## **NEW YORK**

Ft. Drum - two compounds: Rex 84 detention camp and FEMA detention facility.

Albany - FEMA detention facility.

Otisville - Federal correctional facility, near Middletown.

Buffalo - FEMA detention facility.

## **NORTH CAROLINA**

Camp Lejeune / New River Marine Airfield - facility has renovated, occupied WWII detention compounds and "mock city" that closely resembles Anytown, USA.

Fort Bragg - Special Warfare Training Center. Renovated WWII detention facility.

Andrews - Federal experiment in putting a small town under siege. Began with the search/ hunt for survivalist Eric Rudolph. No persons were allowed in or out of town without federal permission and travel through town was highly restricted. Most residents compelled to stay in their homes. Unregistered Baptist pastor from Indiana visiting Andrews affirmed these facts.

## **NORTH DAKOTA**

Minot AFB - Home of UN air group. More data needed on facility.

## **OHIO**

Camp Perry - Site renovated; once used as a POW camp to house German and Italian prisoners of WWII. Some tar paper covered huts built for housing these prisoners are still standing. Recently, the construction of multiple 200-man barracks have replaced most of the huts.

Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus - FEMA detention facilities. Data needed.

Lima - FEMA detention facility. Another facility located in/near old stone quarry near Interstate 75. Railroad access to property, fences etc.

## **OKLAHOMA**

Tinker AFB (OKC) - All base personnel are prohibited from going near civilian detention area, which is under constant guard.

Will Rogers World Airport - FEMA's main processing center for west of the Mississippi. All personnel are kept out of the security zone. Federal prisoner transfer center located here (A pentagon-shaped building where airplanes can taxi up to).

El Reno - Renovated federal internment facility with CURRENT population of 12,000 on Route 66.

McAlester - near Army Munitions Plant property - former WWII German / Italian POW camp designated for future use.

## **OREGON**

Sheridan - Federal prison satellite camp northwest of Salem.

Josephine County - WWII Japanese internment camp ready for renovation.

Sheridan - FEMA detention center.

Umatilla - New prison spotted.

## **PENNSYLVANIA**

Allenwood - Federal prison camp located south of Williamsport on the Susquehanna River. It has a current inmate population of 300, and is identified by William Pabst as having a capacity in excess of 15,000 on 400 acres.

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation - located north of Harrisburg. Used for WWII POW camp and renovated by Jimmy Carter. Was used to hold Cubans during Mariel boat lift.

Camp Hill - State prison close to Army depot. Lots of room, located in Camp Hill, Pa.

New Cumberland Army Depot - on the Susquehanna River, located off Interstate 83 and Interstate 76.

Schuylkill Haven - Federal prison camp, north of Reading.

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

Greenville - Unoccupied youth prison camp; total capacity unknown.

Charleston - Naval Reserve & Air Force base, restricted area on naval base.

## **SOUTH DAKOTA**

Yankton - Federal prison camp

Black Hills Nat'l Forest - north of Edgemont, southwest part of state. WWII internment camp being renovated.

## **TENNESSEE**

Ft. Campbell - Next to Land Between the Lakes; adjacent to airfield and US Alt. 41.

Millington - Federal prison camp next door to Memphis Naval Air Station.

Crossville - Site of WWII German / Italian prison camp is renovated; completed barracks and behind the camp in the woods is a training facility with high tight ropes and a rappelling deck.

Nashville - There are two buildings built on State property that are definitely built to hold prisoners. They are identical buildings - side by side on Old Briley Parkway. High barbed wire fence that curves inward.

## TEXAS

Austin - Robert Mueller Municipal airport has detention areas inside hangars.

Bastrop - Prison and military vehicle motor pool.

Eden - 1500 bed privately run federal center. Currently holds illegal aliens.

Ft. Hood (Killeen) - Newly built concentration camp, with towers, barbed wire etc., just like the one featured in the movie Amerika. Mock city for NWO shock- force training. Some footage of this area was used in "Waco: A New Revelation"

Reese AFB (Lubbock) - FEMA designated detention facility.

Sheppard AFB - in Wichita Falls just south of Ft. Sill, OK. FEMA designated detention facility.

North Dallas - near Carrollton - water treatment plant, close to interstate and railroad.

Mexia - East of Waco 33mi.; WWII German facility may be renovated.

Amarillo - FEMA designated detention facility

Ft. Bliss (El Paso) - Extensive renovation of buildings and from what patriots have been able to see, many of these buildings that are being renovated are being surrounded by razor wire.

Beaumont / Port Arthur area - hundreds of acres of federal camps already built on large-scale detention camp design, complete with the double rows of chain link fencing with razor type concertina wire on top of each row. Some (but not all) of these facilities are currently being used for low-risk state prisoners who require a minimum of supervision.

Ft. Worth - Federal prison under construction on the site of Carswell AFB.

## UTAH

Millard County - Central Utah - WWII Japanese camp. (Renovated?)

Ft. Douglas - This "inactive" military reservation has a renovated WWII concentration camp.

Migratory Bird Refuge - West of Brigham City - contains a WWII internment camp that was built before the game preserve was established.

Wendover - WWII internment camp may be renovated.

Skull Valley - southwestern Camp William property - east of the old bombing range. Camp was accidentally discovered by a man and his son who were rabbit hunting; they were discovered and apprehended. SW of Tooele.





















